S GUIDE

Principles have shaped the format of this dictionary. The first is adherence to the conventions of the sources for this dictionary. For the user's convenience, the individual parts of a dictionary entry are placed in the order they appear in the source material. Although the user will also care to read the introduction following, which provides background material in considering the basic information here, it is crucial to the use of the dictionary.


**Canonical Form**

I mean that which is basic and can be related to other forms by its canonical form of a word not only regularizes the different inventories of the sources for this dictionary but also predicts, insofar as is possible, the inflectional paradigm—that is, what shape the word will take when inflected, derived, or compounded forms of the stem are parenthesized. A vowel indicates that it is a long vowel. Glottal stops are printed as if CH, UH, and HU do not indicate a glottal stop, however; these [no] letters used together to represent a single sound] have their traditional orthographic value.

Spanish, and English share the consonant represented by CH, and both Nahuatl conventionally alphabetize it after C. But Nahuatl has additional consonants that are represented by digraphs, and these are treated in the same manner as CH is with respect to C. Hence, the initial alphabetical order of the dictionary reflects Nahuatl phonology rather than English or Spanish phonology. The sections have the following order: A, C, E, HU, I, M, N, O, P, QU, T, TL, TZ, X, Y, Z. [No Nahuatl words begin with a glottal stop.] Within these sections, for the user's convenience, conventional alphabetization is observed.

The ordering of the canonical forms here is consistent with, although not quite the same as, that used by J. Richard Andrews in his Classical Nahuatl textbook. This is in the interest of ease of use, with the exception of the H for glottal stop and Z for common c, the nota-
tion is as close to traditional Nahuatl orthography as possible, on the model of the orthographic standardization that has characterized Nahuatl since the colonial period. It may find Z an inelegant substitution for H, which traditionally has been indicated with a diacritic, the macron over long vowels, do not make the search for Nahuatl words in this dictionary more difficult than where one would look in the dictionaries of Molina and others to find a word on the first search, that does not necessary missing from the dictionary. The burden is on the user to look with an H at the end of the first syllable, then the second entries have been exhausted. For instance, textual ica or ica 'to wake up' will be found under ica respectively. But ica or ica 'to wake up' will be found under ica.

There are quite a few pairs of words derived from a situation of the first consonant and vowel, one with a glottal close, a long vowel and no glottal stop, which are distinct in meaning: XEHXEOA 'to divide something up into portions' and XEOA 'to divide something'. It would be to the advantage of the user to remember the pair the other member is mentioned in the dictionary. To contrast, such pairs together for contrast, but, because of the context, no glottal stop as H, they are separated in this dictionary. To contrast, no glottal stop as H, they are separated in this dictionary.

The reasons for introducing H with its attendant diacritical marks are several. First of all, when Andrews made it part of his dictionary, he had a venerable precedent. Although glottal stops are not particularly common in Nahuatl, Molina's 1571 dictionary, he uses h for the ones he does find. And so springs up time and again in colonial Nahuatl writing, because of the diacritic for what was called the saltillo. The saltillo is a feature of pronunciation, namely duration, and is distinguished by a feature of pronunciation, namely duration, and is distinguished by a feature of pronunciation, namely duration. Moreover, the saltillo is in fact a consonant following a vowel, not the vowel itself. As a full consonant like any other, it can affect the pronunciation of other consonants, even when other consonants are added to it. Hence, vowel length is appropriate, while the glottal stop is appropriately written as a letter. It serves phonological accuracy, recent precedent, and on doing so. This justification notwithstanding, I appreciate the user of the dictionary and hope that time and family.

**GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION**

In the absence of specific grammatical information, the word is inflected by the regular rules of Nahuatl morphemes.
retains its basic shape or changes in a way common to all stems with comparable shape and takes prefixes and suffixes as described in any Nahuatl reference grammar. If the inflection is unpredictable from the canonical form or irregular, and if the sources for this dictionary provide examples of the inflection, then this information is given here, immediately following the canonical form of the word. Typically this will involve plural and possessive forms of nouns and preterit forms of verbs. If alternative forms of these are attested, the variants are given separated by a wavy line. If a regular phonological process is reflected orthographically, then it is given here even if it is predictable. For instance, the preterit form of NEM[1] 'to live' is NEN. The change of M to N is regular and predictable, but the preterit form is given as a reminder to the dictionary user.

In the case of long words, when grammatical information concerns only the end, the whole word is not reproduced, but instead there is abbreviation to the last element, with a hyphen indicating that the preceding material remains unchanged. The grammatical section also indicates part of speech, such as postposition, particle, exclamation, etc. If an entry is not specifically identified, the less-is-more principle is at work, and the part of speech is obvious from the gloss.

Transitive verbs are those that require a direct object; intransitive ones do not take a direct object. An example of an English transitive verb is eat in the sentence 'He ate the food,' while sing is intransitive in 'She sang beautifully.' English, however, allows some latitude in transitivity, as illustrated by 'He eats at noon every day' and 'She sang the song.' On the other hand, Nahuatl strictly distinguishes transitive from intransitive verbs, and for that reason the transitive ones are labeled here. Generally speaking, transitive verbs may be used reflexively, in which case one performs some action upon oneself or to one's own benefit or causes oneself to engage in some activity. But not all transitive verbs are in fact so used, and there are a few verbs in Nahuatl which have come to be used exclusively reflexively. For this reason, verbs are labeled not only transitive but also reflexive if that use is attested. Here a convention established by Molina is observed, and the reflexive use is indicated before the transitive use, even though the former is a special case of the latter. By the less-is-more principle a verb not labeled reflexive and/or transitive is intransitive.

ENGLISH GLOSS

The aim of the English gloss is to convey the basic meaning of the word. This has sometimes resulted in an English gloss more literal than the following Spanish one, so the two should be taken together, the Spanish gloss amplifying the English one.

If a word has more than one meaning, and they are at some distance from each other semantically, the different senses are given separated by a semicolon. On the other hand, there are some completely different words that happen to be homophonous (that is, to have identical canonical forms), and in these cases there are separate main entries.

Another use of the semicolon in the English gloss is with transitive verbs which
are also used reflexively. For such verbs the reflexive sense appears first, separated from the transitive gloss by a semicolon.

For some transparent compound words no English gloss is given, but there is cross reference to the constituent parts. In the case of some common derived forms, there is also no gloss, but the reference section identifies what form it is. [Please see the section under Reference below.]

SPANISH GLOSS

Following the English gloss and separated from it by a slash is the Spanish gloss. By choice this is from Molina’s dictionary and is so identified by [M] after the gloss. As an aid to the user, I have modernized Molina’s Spanish spelling. Molina has separate entries for reflexive and transitive uses of verbs, with the reflexive preceding any and all others and later glosses often referring back to the reflexive gloss. I have followed the practice here, since it would be awkward to reorder them.

When a gloss from Molina is not available, I have chosen one from another source or, in the few cases where no Spanish gloss has been available, I have written one myself and indicated that I have done so with [K]. Please see the list of abbreviations at the end of this guide for the other letters identifying sources.

ATTESTATIONS

Following the Spanish gloss there may be a list of attestations with the source identified by initial and the location by folio or page number. If no attestations are listed, the less-is-more principle is again at work; absence of such information means that the word is widely and consistently attested across sources.

COMMENTARY

The commentary typically contains information about inconsistency in attestation, unexpected form or meaning, other words minimally contrasting in shape and susceptible to confusion, etc. The commentary section also provides room for substantial grammatical discussion where necessary and for comparison of literal meaning with conventional usage in cases where the two are rather far apart.

Two symbols that appear in this section, always between two canonical forms, may be unfamiliar: < means that the first form is derived from the second, while > means that the first is the derivational source of the second.

REFERENCE

The references direct the user to other relevant entries in the dictionary. In the case of a compound word, the component elements are given here, in the case of a
derived word, there is reference to the derivational source. In the case of applicative, causative, and nonactive verb forms, the cross reference indicates which it is and gives the basic verb from which it is formed. The reference section also identifies the source of words in which the initial syllable has been reduplicated.

This dictionary is not intended to replace the great dictionaries of Molina and Siméon. Molina’s dictionary has approximately 23,600 entries, while this one has fewer than 9,000. The number of Molina’s entries is inflated by his practice of making separate main entries of reflexive and transitive uses of verbs and of having plural forms, insofar as he includes them, as main entries. On the other hand, this dictionary includes relatively more applicative and nonactive verb forms.

But there are some simple, basic words that appear in Molina that are not attested in any of the sources for this dictionary. One example is *apilli* ‘oyster’. About this word we cannot know if the first vowel is long or short. Another omission is *tlalalacatl* ‘goose’, in which any of the first three syllables might contain a short vowel, a long vowel, or a short vowel and glottal stop. Because no source provides us with information about these words, they do not appear in this dictionary.

On the other hand, many of the words Molina has that are missing from this dictionary are compound or derived forms, and the component parts are indeed in this dictionary. If the whole cannot be found here, the parts almost always can.

This dictionary is rigid in its exclusion of Spanish loanwords, more so than Molina, who admitted several hundred, including *cuēntōxtli* ‘rosary beads’ and *hueix* ‘fig’ from Spanish *cuena* and *higo*, respectively. The reason for the relentless nativism of this dictionary is that loanwords exist in the language in all stages of assimilation to the phonology of the language, as can be seen in the two examples from Molina given here. As a result, it is rather meaningless to assign canonical forms to them, existing as they do in transit from one language to the other.

To reiterate, this dictionary is not to displace Molina and Siméon. Its purpose is to provide two things not to be found in those two dictionaries: (1) modern English glosses and (2) information about long vowels and glottal stops in individual words. Spanish-based orthography for Nahua obscured the second, and this dictionary—the result of detailed comparative work—is a contribution to the renewed interest in the actual phonology of the language behind the traditional orthographic representation. If we are only in this decade returning to Horacio Carochi’s fold, still it is better late than never.

If the user’s interest is only in glosses, the detailed commentary on phonology and conflicting attestations may seem very tedious, and the fact that this dictionary is only a third as large as the previous ones may be a disappointment. I hope that the analytical aspect of the dictionary, expressed both in the English glosses and in the references between entries, will compensate. Let this dictionary join the others as fellow and companion, a means to explication and clarification; it is not intended as a competitor.

If it could be done without increasing the bulk of this volume, I would want to print on every other page an exhortation to read the Introduction, which provides further keys to understanding and using this work. Please read it and return to it from time to time.
ABBREVIATIONS

The following letters identify sources for this dictionary. With Spanish glosses they are parenthesized. For attestations they are followed by page or folio numbers, and folio numbers are in turn followed by r for recto or v for verso. Hence [[2]Cf. 120v] indicates that the word is attested twice in Carochi’s grammar on folio 120 verso.

B  ‘Huehuetlatolli.’ Ms. M-M 458, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, Early seventeenth century.
C  Horacio Carochi. Arte de la lengua mexicana con la declaración de los adverbios della. Mexico City: Juan Ruiz, 1645.
K  Frances Karttunen. [This appears only with a small number of Spanish glosses.]
Z  Harold Key and Mary Ritchie de Key. Vocabulario de la Sierra de Zacapoaxtla, Puebla. Mexico City: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1953.

The following are abbreviations of grammatical terms:

- altern.
- applic.
- caus.
- nonact.
- pers.
- poss.
- postp.
- pl.
- pres.
- pret.
- redup.
- sg.
- vrefl.
- vt.

alternate
applicative
causative
nonactive
person
possessive
postposition
plural
present
preterit
reduplicated
singular
reflexive verb
transitive verb
INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Nahuatl is the best documented of Native American languages. At the time of the Spanish conquest of Mexico it was the dominant language of Mesoamerica, and Spanish friars immediately set about learning it. Some of them made heroic efforts to preach in Nahuatl and to hear confessions in the language. To aid in these endeavors they devised an orthography based on Spanish conventions and composed Nahuatl-language breviaries, confessional guides, and collections of sermons which were among the first books printed in the New World. Nahuatl speakers were taught to read and write their own language, and under the friars' direction the surviving guardians of oral tradition set down in writing the particulars of their shattered culture in the Florentine Codex and other ethnographic collections of Fray Bernardino de Sahagún and his contemporaries.

Writing soon passed from the church into Indian hands. The Nahua and many of their neighbors shared an indigenous Mesoamerican literary tradition, before the conquest they had created and regularly consulted paper books in which records were kept in a partially pictorial, partially syllabic notation. It was not difficult to make the transition to alphabetic writing, and soon every substantial Central Mexican Indian town had a notary who kept the local records in written Nahuatl. This practice carried through the entire colonial period.

Because of the vigorous initial activity of the friars and the fertile environment in which it took root, Nahuatl has been thoroughly described and documented over a period of more than four hundred years. Among the monuments of this tradition are a whole series of grammars and two great dictionaries, that of Fray Alonso de Molina, published in 1571, and the Nahuatl-French dictionary of Rémi Siméon, published in 1885 and republished in Spanish translation in 1977. These dictionaries, together with Horacio Carochi's 1645 grammar, are the most important reference works about Nahuatl in existence.

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The dictionaries are, however, like almost all colonial-period Nahuatl texts, written in a Spanish-based orthography that ignores two vital aspects of the phonology of the language—the distinction between long and short vowels and the glottal stop as a consonant. Since Spaniards had great difficulty in hearing these, while Nahuatl speakers knew, except in truly contextually ambiguous cases, where long vowels and glottal stops were located, neither group adopted spelling conventions to indicate their presence. The grammarian Carochi consistently used a system of diacritics to represent the information, but it was not widely adopted. The great dictionaries are somewhat analogous to an English dictionary lacking the letter P and failing to distinguish between I and E. Entirely different words fall together as single dictionary entries. Molina’s *auatl*, for example, subsumes *AHUJA-TL* ‘thorn’, *AHUA-TL* ‘oak’, and *AHUA-TL* ‘woolly caterpillar’. *AHTLÁCA-TL* ‘cruel, inhuman person’ and *ÁTLÁHCA-TL* ‘sailor, fisherman’ fall together into the single entry *atlacatl* in Molina. Carochi distinguishes them and introduces *ÁTLÁCA-TL* ‘person made of water’ for a three-way contrast.

In 1975 J. Richard Andrews published *Introduction to Classical Nahuatl* with a glossary in which long vowels are printed with macrons and glottal stops are printed as H. He drew his information mainly from the grammatical examples in Carochi’s grammar, with additional support from the occasional orthographic indication of glottal stop in the *Florentine Codex* and from a dictionary of modern Tetelecingo Nahuatl.²

This analytical dictionary is based on exhaustive compilation and comparison of all the material in Carochi and the Tetelecingo dictionary plus several other sources. The most important of these are a manuscript located in the Bancroft Library of the University of California, Berkeley,⁴ and a dictionary of modern Zacapoaxtla Nahuatl.⁵ In these four primary sources, two early and two modern, vowel length and glottal stop are systematically represented in the orthography, although the conventions vary somewhat from source to source. Several other sources contribute secondary support, among them Francis Xavier Clavigero’s eighteenth-century grammar,⁶ a book of Nahuatl sermons published in the eighteenth century by Ignacio Paredes,¹⁰ and a word list of modern Xalitla Nahuatl.¹¹

THE SOURCES

In his *Arte de la lengua mexicana con la declaración de los adverbios della*, Horacio Carochi marks long vowels with a macron and short vowels with an acute accent. When a vowel is followed by a glottal stop, he uses a circumflex over the vowel if it is phrase-final and a grave accent on the vowel otherwise /e/ = ė, /e/ = ė, /ɛ/ = ɛ, ė. In general he marks short vowels specifically short only in contrastive contexts. Otherwise, a vowel without a diacritic is intended as short with one reservation: in certain high-frequency items with long vowels, especially in grammatical particles, Carochi only uses a macron when the item itself is under direct discussion. When it is incidental to discussion of some other item or when the vowel length has been explicitly stated earlier in the section, the macron is omitted. Because of this practice, a vowel that has a macron in even a small percentage of attestations of an item in Carochi can be considered to be long if there is no evidence to the contrary. Carochi includes in his grammar a very useful list of pairs of words contrasting in vowel length and the presence or absence of glottal stop, which is an amplification of a list that first appeared in the Nahuatl grammar of Antonio de Rincón, published in 1595.13

A group at the University of Copenhagen has compiled the *Diccionario de vocablos aztecas contenidos en el arte de la lengua mexicana de Horacio Carochi*,14 a work based on the 1892 edition of Carochi in the National Museum's Colección de gramáticos de la lengua mexicana.15 Since many errors were introduced in that reprinting, the Danish work has not been used as a contributing source to this dictionary, which is based on the original text with its significantly higher internal consistency. Because the *Compendio del arte de la lengua mexicana del P. Horacio Carochi*16 published by Ignacio de Paredes in 1759 is derivative and also less accurate in its diacritics, it too has not been used as a source here.

The manuscript preserved by the Bancroft Library is an exemplar of the indigenous literary genre known as hueluetlatolli 'sayings of the elders'. This particular text is less a set of maxims for leading a well-ordered life than a collection of dialogues written in polite conversational style illustrating how persons of different rank and age should address one another on various occasions. It consists of thirteen densely written folios, and the diacritics used are as in Carochi except that a real breve is used to mark short vowels rather than an acute accent /ɛ/ = ė. The manuscript is internally consistent and consistent with Carochi. A few errors in the diacritics have been marked and corrected, and at the end is written *Estos retazos de excelente Mexicano son escritos por Dn. Miguel, Mro. de P. Oracio*. It

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is tempting to take this to mean that the manuscript was written by a Nahuatl speaker under Carochi's personal direction and with Carochi's own corrections.
In 1943 Angel María Garibay published this manuscript under the title 'Huehuec	latolli, Documento A', in the first two issues of the journal *Tlalocan*, 17 but he omitted the diacritics and also folios 10v and 11r. This dictionary returns to the original manuscript as a source.

The Nahuatl of Tetelcingo, Morelos, has been thoroughly investigated by linguists Richard S. Pittman, 18 Forrest Brewer, 19 and Jean G. Brewer and has been found to preserve vowel length distinctions as vowel quality distinctions. The difference between /i/ and /i/ is realized as a contrast between tense and lax vowels, /e/ is distinct from /e/ by having diphthongized to [ie], /a/ has labialized, and /o/ is realized as [u]. In their dictionary Brewer and Brewer use the following notation.

- long vowels: i, ie, o, u
- short vowels: i, e, a, o

[Pittman used slightly different notation but described the values of his notation in virtually the same way.]

Although the changes in pronunciation have maximized the vowel-length distinctions, other phonological rules are a source of significant ambiguity in the Tetelcingo dictionary. Distinct from the diphthongization of long /e/, there has been a rule of initial glide formation. EZ-TLI 'blood', which is consistently attested in other sources with a short vowel, appears as yezti. No Nahuatl words in the Tetelcingo dictionary begin with e or ie. They are all together and undistinguished as ye. The sequence YA also often appears as ye, in derivations involving YAC[A]-TL 'nose' there is yeca... .

There has been sporadic loss of glottal stop in Tetelcingo, notably in the negative particle amo for AHMO but also within stems. Where there is a reflex of a glottal stop, it is written as j. This leads to ambiguity because of a rule that dissimilates adjacent identical consonants (except for the sequence LL, which simply degeminates—cafi for CAL-LI 'house'), yta for ITTA 'to see', mijqui for MICQUI /mikki/ 'corpse.' Hence, a consonant preceded by j in the Tetelcingo dictionary may correspond to a consonant preceded by a glottal stop or to a sequence of identical consonants elsewhere.

Generally speaking, Nahuatl is very given to dropping syllable-final nasal consonants. For word-final N this has become a general rule in Tetelcingo, although in

many cases, but not all, the missing consonants still turn up when followed by suffixes.

Despite these local complexities, the Tetelcingo dictionary is remarkably consistent with Carocho and the Bancroft manuscript. It is also internally consistent and appears to contain the same material in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side as in the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side. For this dictionary only the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side was exhaustively surveyed.

The Nahuatl of Zacapaaxtl is a T-dialect, it has lost the characteristic lateral release of TL. Otherwise, judging from the "Vocabulario mejicano de la Sierra de Zacapaaxtl, Puebla," by Harold Key and Mary Ritchie de Key, it is not distant, at least lexically, from the Nahuatl described by Carocho. It retains word-final nasals and apparently shortens all geminate consonants; cali for CAL-LI 'house', ita for ITTA 'to see', niiyut for MICQUI 'corpse'. In any case, there is no evidence of dissimilation of identical consonants or qualitative distinction of short and long vowels. Short vowels in stressed syllables are often given as long, but this may be an interpretation imposed by the fieldworkers rather than a fact of local speech.

The notation used includes ɨ for the local reflex of glottal stop and underlining for long vowels (so that ɨ for Zacapaaxtl is the opposite of ɨ for Tetelcingo).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{I} & = ɨ \\
\text{I} & = ɨ \\
\text{I} & = \varepsilon \\
\text{I} & = \varepsilon \\
\text{I} & = \varepsilon \\
\text{I} & = \varepsilon \\
\text{I} & = a \\
\text{I} & = a \\
\text{I} & = a \\
\end{align*}
\]

This source is more problematical by far than the Tetelcingo dictionary. Originally only the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side was surveyed for present purposes. Serious conflicts with the other sources led to consultation of the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side, and it became immediately clear that no effort had been made to monitor internal consistency. As an example, under bocio 'tumor of the neck' is found quechtamalayoj. On the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side is given quechcamalayoj. The literal sense of this is apparently from QUECH-TLI 'neck' and TAMALAYOH-TLI, which according to Molina is a type of squash. This appears in the Zacapaaxtl dictionary as tamal ayoj and is transparently derived in its turn from TAMAL-LI 'tamale' and AYOH-TLI 'squash'. In three different places in the same dictionary are given -tamlayoj, -tamaleyoj, and tamal ayoj. Of these, the first is wrong in terms of its constituent parts, the second is phonologically impossible, since in Nahuatl there are no long vowels before glottal stops or their reflexes, and the third agrees with other sources but should be written solid. This is perhaps one of the worst cases, but unfortunately it is not uncharacteristic. The strategy here has been to accept the Zacapaaxtl form as supporting evidence when it is consistent with other sources, to check the entry on the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side in case of inconsistency or rare attestation, and to report inconsistencies in the commentary section of an entry here. The user of this dictionary should bear in mind that a form attested only in Zacapaaxtl is not as solid as one attested in the other primary sources.

Despite the inconsistencies, the Zacapaaxtl dictionary is tremendously valuable and rewarding because there are many items shared by Molina and Zacapaaxtl and to be found nowhere else. It is endlessly gratifying to find a word attested twice at a distance of nearly four hundred years.

Francis Xavier Clavigero wrote his Reglas de la lengua mexicana in Italy during
the latter part of the eighteenth century after the expulsion of the Jesuits from Mexico. From his examples and the wording of some grammatical discussion, it appears that he knew Carochi’s grammar well, most likely in the form of Paredes’ *Compendio*, but that he did not have a copy with him in exile. He uses the macron for long vowels, the acute accent for short vowels, and the grave accent and circumflex for vowels followed by glottal stops as Carochi does, but the diacritics are sparse. So many are omitted that the absence of a diacritic is not significant. Only those items specifically marked with diacritics can contribute to this dictionary and then only in a supporting role, not as definitive attestations. The grammatical examples within the text are mostly marked with diacritics that convey inflectional sense, such as preterit or plural, but the appended word list of nearly 3,500 items, which reflects Clavigero’s personal interest in animals and medicinal plants, includes a significant number of words with internal diacritics.

The *Reglas* remained an unpublished manuscript in the Biblioteca dell’ Archiginnasio in Bologna until Arthur J. O. Anderson published an English translation in the United States in 1973[20] and a Spanish translation in Mexico the following year.[21] Only the Mexican publication includes the word list.

In 1759, the same year that he published his *Compendio* of Carochi, Ignacio de Paredes also published *Promptuario manual mexicano*, a book of homilies in Nahuatl. In these short sermons the grave accent and the circumflex are used to mark the presence of glottal stops. Distinctive vowel length is not indicated. These diacritics serve as additional support for forms attested elsewhere.

Among modern dialects of Nahuatl, Tetelcingo and Zacapoaxtla stand at considerable distance from one another. Xalitla is a town geographically quite far from both of them, but it also preserves vowel-length distinctions. In their *Vocabulario nahuatl de Xalitla, Guerrero*, a list of approximately 1,500 items, Cleofas Ramirez de Alejandro and Karen Dakin indicate long vowels with the macron. An *h* in their notation has several sources. It is the reflex of the first of two identical consonants in forms such as *tlayolli* for TLAOL-LL ‘shelled corn’, *nahpa* for NAPPA ‘four times’ (ultimately from NĀUHPA), and *mihquī* from MICQUI ‘corpses’. Ramirez and Dakin also have *h* for /w/ after a long vowel. And in some inflectional suffixes, *h* represents the reflex of glottal stop.

The vowel-length marking in the Xalitla word list is not exhaustive, in this respect the list resembles Clavigero’s. Items with macrons can be used to support other attestations, but the absence of a macron does not guarantee that the vowel is short. Some modern dialects of Nahuatl appear to have lost vowel-length distinctions altogether and others seem to preserve only vestiges of it. Perhaps Xalitla represents a transitional stage in which some long vowels are retained in lexically frozen forms while elsewhere the distinction between short and long is neutralized.

In *Los mil elementos del mexicano clásico*,[22] Morris Swadesh and Madalena

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Sancho use the macron for long vowels and an apostrophe for glottal stops. Since their source is the 1892 edition of Caruchi with its introduced printing errors, and since all of the original Caruchi has been surveyed for this dictionary, their publication is not used as a contributing source here.

ORGANIZATION

The format of the dictionary entries has been described in the User’s Guide, here is each section again, explained and justified at somewhat greater length.

THE CANONICAL FORM

The canonical form of each word is based on comparison of all attestations, taken together with the general rules of Nahuatl word-formation and phonology. It is printed in capitals at the head of the entry. Other canonical forms referred to within the entry are also printed in capitals. This canonical notation is very close to traditional orthography, which facilitates reference between dictionary and most Nahuatl texts. The letters used represent essentially the same sounds as they do in Spanish with the addition of TL /e/’, TZ /e/’, and X /s/’. The sequence LL represents two adjacent /l/’s and not the /ll/ or /ly/ of Spanish. A departure from older Nahuatl conventions is the use before A and O of Z and CU. What would be written in older texts as za ‘only’ and qualli ‘good’ appear here as ZÂ and CUAL-LI. HU and CU represent /w/ and /kʷ/ respectively as in Spanish, but these sounds can be syllable-final in Nahuatl, and when they are, the order of the letters is reversed to UH, UC.

HUEL /wel/ ‘fully, very, well’
IUH /iw/ ‘thus’
CUAL-LI /kʷalli/ ‘good’
TÊUC-TLI /tekʷtli/ ‘lord’

In traditional Nahuatl writing, the CU was not always inverted, and this conveyed the false impression of a syllable [ku] in forms like tecutli for TÊUC-TLI. With the enrichment of long-vowel marking and H for glottal stop, this close-to-traditional orthography represents Nahuatl unambiguously.

Table 1 shows the correspondence among the sounds of Nahuatl, the canonical spelling, and traditional spelling.

As mentioned in the User’s Guide, the canonical forms of this dictionary are very close notationally to what J. Richard Andrews uses in his Introduction to Classical Nahuatl, but there are some differences. The canonical forms here are slightly more abstracted from actual pronunciation than Andrews’, in that certain regular rules that affect pronunciation are not reflected in the canonical forms. A major example is the long vowel at the end of what Andrews calls Class C verbs. In his glossary they appear with final IA and OA, but here they appear as IA and OA. In actual pronunciation, the long vowels are shortened at the ends of words, but they remain long when followed by a suffix. The canonical form here indicates their underlying length, while Andrews’ notation does not. In spite of this abstraction, however, the canonical form of this dictionary is not identical with a pho-
TABLE 1. Vowels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sound</th>
<th>canonical spelling</th>
<th>traditional spelling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ã/</td>
<td>Â</td>
<td>ã</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/e/</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ê/</td>
<td>Ê</td>
<td>ê</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/i/</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>i, y, j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/î/</td>
<td>Î</td>
<td>i, y, j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/o/</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ô/</td>
<td>Ô</td>
<td>o, u</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consonants

| /p/   | P                  | p                   |
| /t/   | T                  | t                   |
| /x/   | X                  | x                   |
| /h/   | H                  | h (usually omitted) |
| /tʃ/  | Tʃ                 | tz                  |
| /tɬ/  | Tɬ                 | ti                  |
| /c/   | C                  | ch                  |
| /kʷ/  | Kʷ                 | qu, cu, uc          |
| /s/   | C, Z               | c, ç, s, z          |
| /ʃ/   | X                  | x                   |
| /m/   | M                  | m, n                |
| /n/   | N                  | n                   |
| /l/   | L                  | l                   |
| /w/   | HU, UH             | hu, u, v, o, uh     |
| /y/   | Y                  | y, i, j             |

nemic or a historically prior proto-form. It leans to the conservative Nahua of the central Mexican highlands and includes some historical innovation of form from that area. Nonetheless, the canonical form can to a high degree be related in a regular fashion to even the most peripheral of the regional dialects of the contributing sources.

In his glossary, where stems appear as main entries and derivations as subentries, Andrews makes use of parenthesizes and hyphens to convey morphological information. This serves the purpose of teaching families of related words and elucidating their relationships, but it hampers search for individual words, since the user must often make guesses about the stem. TLAXCAL-LI ‘tortilla’, for instance is to be found only under Andrews’ IXCA ‘to bake something in hot coals’. Because compactness and pedagogy are not at issue for this dictionary, extensive use of cross reference replaces much of Andrews’ morphological machinery. Parentheses, hyphens, and asterisks are used in canonical forms here to convey different information than in Andrews.

Parentheses enclose a segment that is regularly dropped in a predictable environment. For many nouns the possessed form drops not only the absolutive suffix but also the last vowel of the stem.
YAC(A)-TL  'nose'
TYAC  'his nose'

Many verbs drop their final vowels in forming the preterit, and the same parenthesis notation is used.
YÖL[I]  'to live'
YÖLI  'he lives'
ÖYÖL  'he lived'

A third case of vowel-dropping involves initial short I. In some, but not all, stems in which it is followed by a consonant cluster, I drops when preceded by a prefix ending in a vowel. Since there are exceptions to this rule, Andrews distinguishes the 'weak' vowel that is susceptible to deletion from its strong unalernating counterpart by printing it in lower case as with iXCA above. Here it is parenthesized.
[I]TTA  'to see something'
TLATTA  'he sees something'
MOTTÀ  'he sees himself'

An example of contrasting [I] and I is the following.
[I]ZTE-TL  'fingernail'
NOZTI  'my fingernail'
IHTE-TL  'belly'
NIHTI  'my belly'

Weak I is really problematical in Nahua. There is dialectal variation, with Tetelcingo apparently going farther than the central highland dialect described by Caroche in deleting I in individual stems. But even within the central dialect, some stems that maintain initial I in the presence of a reflexive or possessive prefix lose it after TLA- in derived forms. The criterion applied here is that the I is enclosed in parentheses if the stem is attested with I-deletion after the O of a reflexive or possessive prefix.

Nahuatl nouns have always been given in citation form complete with absolutive suffix. Since the form of the suffix is not entirely predictable, this is a well-motivated practice. Here it is given as part of the canonical form but separated from the stem by a hyphen.

By far the most common absolutive suffix is -TLI, which drops its own final vowel when attached to stems ending in vowels and has the form -LI when attached to stems ending in L.
TEUC-TLI  'lord'
À-TL  'water'
CAL-LI  'house'

Another absolutive suffix is -IN, which is associated mainly with stems referring to small animate things.
MICH-IN  'fish'

Many classes of derived nouns have no absolutive suffix.
TLAHTOÁNI  'speaker, king, lord' < [I]HTOÁ 'to say something'
CACCHIÚHQUI  'shoemaker' <CAC-TLI 'shoe', CHIHU[A] 'to make something'
CALEH  'householder' < CAL-LI 'house'

A few exceptional basic, nonderived nouns also lack absolutive suffixes (as do Spanish loanwords, which are not included here).
The hyphen is also used with bound forms. If a lexical item cannot occur free,
but must be attached to something else, the hyphen indicates the direction of the attachment.

AH- negative prefix
-YAN 'customary place'
-NACAYÖ 'one's own flesh' [as contrasted with the simply possessed form of NAC[A]-TL 'meat']

Examples in construction
AHHUELI 'impossible' < HUELI 'possible'
ITETLACUAYAN 'his dining room' < CUÁ 'to eat something'
INACAYÖ 'his own flesh' [In actual pronunciation the final vowel is shortened at the end of the word.]
INAC 'his meat'

A canonical form is prefixed with an asterisk if it is not directly attested in the sources contributing to this dictionary or in Molina or Siméon but can be deduced from other attested forms. [See the section on attestations below.]

A general rule of Nahua! is that long vowels are shortened word-finally and before glottal stop. Only some uninflected particles and nouns which lose a stem vowel in possessed form are unaffected by this rule.

AHMÖ 'no, not'
ZA 'only'
IMÁ 'his hand' < MÁ[I]-TL 'hand'

Because of context, verbs which end in IA and OA (of which there are many) do not reveal the length of the final vowel in either the singular or the plural of the present tense.

ALTIA 'he bathes'
ALTIAH 'they bathe'

CHOLA 'he flees'
CHOLOAH 'they flee'

It comes out in the customary present and imperfect forms, however.

ALTIANI 'he customarily bathes'
ALTAYA 'he used to bathe'
CHOLAINI 'he customarily flees'
CHOLAYA 'he used to flee'

In parts of the verbal paradigm, the final Ā of these verbs drops, and the preceding vowel is compensatorily lengthened.

ALTIZ 'he will bathe'
CHOLÖZ 'he will flee'

The preterit of these verbs is formed by adding a glottal stop, which has the effect of shortening the vowel again.

OLALTIH 'he bathed'
ÖCHOLOH 'he fled'

All IA and OA verbs are regular after this pattern and require no additional paradigmatic information beyond the canonical form. Some verbs ending in just a single long Ā also follow this pattern, while verbs ending in long vowels other than Ā inflect like verbs ending in single short vowels.

CUÁ 'to eat something'
QUICUA 'he eats it'
QUICUAH 'they eat it'
QUICUĀNI  'he customarily eats it'
ŌQUICUAH  'he ate it'
PANÓ    'to cross a river'
PANO    'he crosses a river'
PANOH   'they cross a river'
PANŪNI  'he customarily crosses a river'
ŌPANŌC  'he crossed a river'
CHŌCA   'to cry'
CHŌCA   'he cries'
CHŌCAH  'they cry'
CHŌCANI 'he customarily cries'
ŌCHŌCAC 'he cried'

Nonactive derivations with the -LŌ suffix behave like PANŌ.

The canonical form alone conveys all the necessary paradigmatic information about verbs of the types exemplified by CHŌCA, YŌL[I], ALTĪA, and CHOLOĀ. Verbs of the PANŌ and CUĀ types are, in fact, distinguished by their final vowels, but a certain amount of redundant information about preterits has been included in the grammatical information section of entries for the user's convenience.

The contextual vowel-shortening rule is pervasive; it applies to nouns as well as to verbs. A vowel-lengthening rule applies before the nonactive verbal suffix -HUA.

TOM[A]  'to loosen, untie something'
TOMĀHUA  'to bulge'
TOMĀHUAC  'something fat'

Certain sets of related words show a vowel-length alternation, with a long vowel before -NI corresponding to a short vowel elsewhere.

CACALACA  'to ring, to sound'
CACALATZA  'to ring something, to cause something to make a sound'
CALĀNI  'to jingle'

This is not to be confused with the customary present -NI, which does not affect the length of the vowel before it.

Yet another instance of the alteration of vowel length is the causative derivation of verbs. The L of the causative suffix -LTIĀ can be dropped with compensatory lengthening of the vowel before it.

MIQUI  'to die'
MIQUILTĪA

~ MIQUITIĀ 'to cause someone to die'

A third possibility with the causative is apocope of IL.
MIQUITIĀ  > MICTĪA

This is the most common causative form of this particular verb, but all are attested.

Regular alternations of vowel length by rules of the type illustrated here account for what might appear to be inconsistencies in canonical forms. Genuine inconsistencies between what might be expected and what is actually attested are noted in the commentary section of the entry.
GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION

The grammatical section provides information that cannot be deduced from the canonical form itself. For nouns this includes the plural and possessed forms.

Except for regular derived nouns exemplified above by TLAHTOÁNI, CAC-
CHIUHQUI, and CALEH, noun plural forms are not predictable. The plural suffix represented here as -TIN is geographically restricted; it is unknown in some peripheral areas, apparently including Zacapoxtla. Where it is known, it is generally restricted to a subset of stems ending in consonants as in CÖL-LI 'grandfather', CÖL-TIN 'grandfathers'. It has the form -te in Carochi and the Bancroft manuscript, -teh in Xalitla, and -te in Tetelcingo. The plural suffix -tinjij of Huastecan Nahuatl seems to be the same, but it is not restricted to consonant stems.

For stems ending in vowels, for those consonant stems that do not take -TIN, and for noun stems in general where -TIN is not known, -MEH is the most common plural suffix, and there are some -TIN ~ -MEH doublets.

COYO-TL 'coyote'
COYO-MEH 'coyotes'
OQUICH-TLI 'man, husband'
OQUICH-MEH ~ OQUICHTIN 'men, husbands'

Some nouns simply add a glottal stop to form the plural.

TLACA-TL 'person'
TLACAHL 'people'

Some plurals are formed by reduplicating the initial consonant and vowel of the noun stem as well as adding a plural suffix. Some nouns use a reduplicated plural form exclusively.

TEUC-TLI 'lord'
TETUC-TIN 'lords'

Because of this range of variation, the plural form, insofar as it is attested, is included in this section of the entry. Strictly speaking, only animate and quasi-animate nouns are overtly marked for plurality in Nahuatl, so many noun entries contain no plural information at all.

Some possessed forms of nouns are also unpredictable from their canonical forms.

AMA-TL 'paper'
IAMAUI 'his paper'
OH-TLI 'road'
IOHUI 'his road'
TEUC-TLI 'lord'
ITEUCYOH 'his lord' (In actual pronunciation the Ö shortsens word-
finally.)

Information of this sort is also included in this section.

Transitive verbs in Nahuatl require an object prefix. The Tetelcingo and Zacapoxtla dictionaries include one in the citation form of the verb, but in this dictionary, as in Molina and Siméon, just the verb stem is given, with information about transitivity following. After Molina, the order is reflexive followed by transitive.

Also in this section are given unpredictable preterit forms. Verbs exemplified by CHOCA, YÖL[I], ALTIA, and CHOLOA above are predictable from their canonical
forms. In principle, only entries for CUĀ type verbs need explicit information about the preterit form, but for the sake of convenience both PANŌ and CUĀ types are given here with their preterits. Also given are irregular preterits, alternate preterits, and preterits of the YŌL[j] type verbs where the consonant changes when it comes into word-final position.

PIY[A] to keep something' pret: PIIX ∼ PIJX
AM[I] to go hunting' pret: AN

Part of speech is indicated in this section if it is not obvious from the gloss. Because Nahuatl morphology is different from English or Spanish morphology, some things may seem underdifferentiated, as in the case of nouns and adjectives, and others oddly overdifferentiated. An example of fine differentiation is the distinction among suffixes, postpositions, and what are here called ‘compounding elements’.

Suffixes are endings that are added to words. Inflectional suffixes indicate such things as plurality and tense, while derivational suffixes make some parts of speech into others, create abstractions from basic words, etc. English examples of inflectional suffixes are boy-s and start-ed; derivational suffixes are exemplified by rac-ism, communicat-ion, and class-ic. Nahuatl is very rich in suffixes, of which only a few are given as main entries in this dictionary. For most, one must consult a reference grammar.

Nahuatl postpositions roughly correspond to English prepositions and indicate position or movement with respect to some point in the manner of English on, at, to, etc. In Nahuatl the postposition must be attached to either a noun or a posses-sive prefix. While it is thus a bound form just as a suffix is, no suffix could simply combine with a possessive prefix, as postpositions can.

Then there are compounding elements. These, too, look like suffixes in that they attach themselves to the ends of words. But compounding elements pluralize by reduplicating their own first consonant and vowel. An example is honorific-diminutive -TZIN-TLI.

ICHCA-TL 'sheep'
ICHCA-TZIN-TLI 'sheep [diminutive]'
ICHCA-TZITZIN-TIN 'sheep [diminutive plural]'

Finally, there are nouns that are necessarily possessed or in some other way bound but are nonetheless nouns in full standing. They also appear with an initial hyphen in the canonical form and an explanation in this section.

Other types of grammatical information in this section are self-explanatory.

ENGLISH GLOSS

As mentioned in the User’s Guide, the English glosses strive to balance basic, rather literal meaning with conventional usage. Conversely, I have attempted to avoid awkwardness in English without being cavalier about the Nahuatl. Fidelity to the Nahuatl has had a few ramifications for this section.

It may strike the user as odd that there are no adjectival English glosses, although the Spanish gloss may be an adjective. For example, in the Zacapoaxtl dictionary TLITLIC is glossed as ‘negro’, but the English gloss in this dictionary is not ‘black’
but 'something black'. The reason for this practice is that there is no morphological distinction in Nahuatl between nouns-substantives and adjectives, as there clearly is in Spanish, where nouns have gender and adjectives agree in gender with the nouns they modify. As a result, the criterion for distinguishing between nouns and adjectives in Nahuatl would be semantic; a distinction that Molina eschewed in his dictionary. His gloss of TLILTC is 'cosa negra de etiopia', and in general he uses 'cosa' glosses of words we might be inclined to gloss adjectivally. [Molina did not invent this type of gloss for Nahuatl, however. Antonio de Nebrija already used it, with considerably less justification, in his Spanish-Latin dictionary of 1516, which served as Molina's model.]

Throughout this dictionary there is a systematic split in glosses for two grammatically equivalent derivations. -TICAH and -TOC constructions are created from the preterit-as-present verbs CA and O, respectively, joined to other stems by the ligature -TI. [-TI-OC yields -TOC by a regular rule applying to adjacent vowels.] But this dictionary glosses -TICAH constructions as though they were verbs and -TOC ones as substantives except in a few cases, such as CHICAUHTICAH 'something strong, healthy, stable', where Molina himself has a 'cosa' gloss. The reason for this inconsistency is that these constructions are essentially complete clauses which can either stand as the main clause of a sentence and be appropriately translated verbally or serve as modifying clauses, which would be most naturally translated substantively or adjectivally, Z, which is the source of most of the -TOC constructions, almost exclusively treats them as modifiers, equivalent to Spanish adjectives, and this is reflected in the glosses. -TICAH constructions are not so limited in the sources and are given here with their more primary verbal glosses. The important thing to bear in mind is that both constructions can, in fact, be used both ways.

The glosses for some postpositions seem to have contradictory 'to' and 'from' senses. The reason for the oddity of the English gloss is that the Nahuatl simply means motion with respect to some point. The directionality is not expressed by the postposition itself, although it may be indicated by some other element in a clause containing the postposition.

As mentioned above, in the case of a verb used both reflexively and transitively, it is to avoid awkwardness in citing Spanish glosses from Molina that the reflexive gloss precedes the the transitive gloss here.

Quite a few names of plants and animals are attested in the sources for this dictionary. These are, however, merely documentary references to plants and animals, there are no actual specimens on which to base identifications and only a few cases of pictorial illustration. I have consulted several herbals and modern field guides and offer tentative identifications. Some are indubitable, but many are quite tenuous, for which I apologize and give warning. Nahuatl names for plants and animals introduced from other parts of the world should not be discredited, however, because many established themselves centuries ago and acquired names from native vocabulary stock via transference or neologism.

INTRODUCTION

There are also cases of neologism or semantic extension involving words having to do with the Christian faith. So long as they are true to the principles of Nahuatl word formation, they have been included, along with such words reflecting innovations in material culture as TLALQUIXTILONI 'wheelbarrow'.

SPANISH GLOSS

The Spanish gloss is drawn by preference from Molina. Where Siméon has a clearer gloss or has an item Molina lacks, the gloss is from Siméon. Next preference goes to Carochi, and, failing that, the gloss is taken from one of the other sources. Old Spanish spelling is modernized. For place names and personal names, the English gloss is generally not distinct from the Spanish gloss. In some cases several different glosses are provided to clarify the item or to show a range of meaning across sources. These are separated by commas. While the English gloss is intended to convey the sense of the item succinctly, the Spanish glosses, drawn from various kinds of sources, are often more elaborate. The different styles of the English and the Spanish glosses complement each other and should both be consulted.

The diversity of the sources is reflected not only in the style of the Spanish glosses, but in the format as well. This is especially evident in the glosses of verbs. Molina, Siméon, and Clavigero gloss verbs with Spanish infinitives, as do Ramírez and Dakin in the Xalitla dictionary. Since Carochi’s examples are often phrases, his translations of verbs are sometimes inflected forms, while the Tetelcingo and Zacapoxtla dictionarizes gloss verbs with the Spanish third person singular present, reflecting their use of that person, tense, and number as the citation form in Nahuatl.

ATTESTATION

If a word appears in any of the sources in its basic form, in an inflected or derived form, or as a constituent element of a compound, it serves as an attestation for this dictionary. In the case of an inflected form, a derived form, or a compound, the attestation is counted if the stem can be unambiguously recovered in its full form.

If an item is abundantly and consistently attested across sources, this section is omitted. In the case of rare or restricted attestation, the number of times it occurs and its locations in sources are given. The letter code for the sources is given in the User’s Guide. Addresses for attestations from Carochi are given for the 1645 original.

Table 2 indicates the correspondence between the 1645 original and the 1892 reprinting at 10-folio intervals, which may prove useful for reference.

Attestations from Clavigero’s grammar are drawn from the original manuscript, but the addresses are given from Anderson’s Mexican publication of the grammar, because the manuscript pages are unnumbered and irregular.

For all sources the attestations themselves are not reproduced, because the
TABLE 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1645 folio</th>
<th>1892 page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>132r [final folio]</td>
<td>536</td>
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</table>

divergent orthographic conventions of sources render them unhelpful for direct comparison.

There are entries in Molina and Siméon which do not appear here, because the items are not to be found in any sources which consistently indicate long vowels and glottal stops. On the other hand, an item which never occurs in free form in the sources for this dictionary may still have an entry here if it can be unambiguously deduced from attested compound or derived forms. If the item appears as an entry in Molina or Siméon too, it is treated as a fully attested entry here. Otherwise, it is marked with an asterisk. Despite the conservatism and care that went into writing entries for this dictionary, all canonical forms are ultimately hypothetical and of my creation; the ones marked with an asterisk are more so.

COMMENTARY

The commentary deals with inconsistencies across sources, problems of meaning, distribution in sources, and similar topics. It is both diverse and self-explanatory.

One of the most important functions of the commentary section is to point out pairs of words that are easily confused. Such confusion arises for words that are phonologically and semantically distinct but not distinguished in the traditional orthography. These pairs, and occasionally triples, such as Molina’s *auatl* and *atlatl* discussed above, have been the bane of Nahuatl scholarship, in spite of Carocho’s cautionary list.

Insofar as metaphorical use of words is dealt with in this dictionary, it is also presented in the commentary section. In a process known as *difrasismo*, some words are paired to mean something other than their sum. A classic example is the pairing of TLÁLLOH ‘something of earth’ and ZOQUIYOH ‘something of mud’ to refer to the human body. But *difrasismo* really exceeds the bounds of this diction-
ary and is by no means exhaustively treated here. Fortunately, lists of the most
common pairs and their metaphorical meanings have been published elsewhere.
Given a difrasismo and its meaning, one can get from this dictionary the literal
meaning and complete phonological shape of its component parts.

CROSS REFERENCE

Because Nahua makes extensive use of compounding and derivation, most en-
tries contain cross references to other entries which are component parts or deri-
vational sources. When the user is directed to 'see' another entry, that does not
necessarily mean that it is directly involved in the formation of the entry at hand,
merely that it is relevant. But in general the reference is the nearest constituent,
not one many steps back. As a result, a user intent on tracing a complex word to its
roots may have to go back more than one step.

The reference section may begin with something other than 'see.' The simplest
kind of entry in this dictionary is a canonical form and a reference identifying it as
the applicative, causative, or nonactive form of a verb. These forms are to a large
extent regular and predictable but not entirely. Insofar as they are attested in the
sources for this dictionary they appear here, but if they have no special gloss in the
source, they appear with only a reference to the main verb from which they are
derived.

For many Nahua speech communities the applicative form of the verb (which
some grammarians call 'benefactive'), together with a reflexive prefix, is used hon-
orically rather than literally. When one intends to say deferentially, 'You do it,' one
literally says, 'You do it for your own benefit.' It is for this reason that so many
applicative verb forms are attested and appear in this dictionary with no gloss.
Sometimes it is the causative form of the verb that is so used. Moreover, there is
some overlap of use between applicative and causative suffixes. For the purposes
of this dictionary, verb forms derived with the suffixes -LI and -HUI are called
applicative, and those derived with -LTI and -TIA are called causative. For non-
literal use of these forms one must consult a reference grammar of Nahua.

In some cases more than one applicative, causative, or nonactive form of a verb is
attested, and these are labeled 'alternative.' There is no cross reference between
alternative forms but only reference back to the main verb from which the alterna-
tives are derived.

The other possible heading under cross reference refers to reduplication of
the initial syllable of a stem. There are several types and functions of reduplication, for
which one must consult a grammar. The reference heading simply directs the user
back to the basic word from which the reduplicated form has been derived.

CONCLUSION

The user of a dictionary of this sort needs more information about the structure
of the language than can be conveyed by the dictionary entries or in a general intro-
duction to the work. The best possible authority in this case is Carocho's original
Arte. The two modern sources most compatible with this dictionary are Andrews' *Introduction to Classical Nahuatl* and Michel Launey's *Introduction à la langue et à la litterature azteques I.*

The compilation of this dictionary involved two steps, first a maximum expansion of the data and then reduction and synthesis. In the expansion phase all the data from each source were cross-listed in their original notation under all potentially relevant canonical forms. Then the lists for the individual sources were merged into a master list of attestations from which the dictionary was written.

In the course of the writing, it turned out that some of the hypothetical canonical forms were in error, and they were corrected. In some cases a decision was ultimately arbitrary, as with internal IA and IYA. When these sequences occur inside a word and are never exposed at the end, it is not possible to chose one over the other as the correct canonical form; in some sources both IA and IYA are written *ia* and in others *iia*. Where the canonical form is arbitrary, dubious, or controversial, I have provided attestations and commentary so that the concerned user can refer to the original sources and make an independent decision.

A great many attestations are not given here because they are solidly noncontroversial. But the original exhaustive lists of attestations by source and the master list remain as by-products of the lexicography project at the Linguistics Research Center at the University of Texas at Austin. I would greatly appreciate it if users' queries, disagreements, or offers of additional data would be directed to me there. They will all be gratefully received, replied to, and incorporated into the data files. It is also possible to search the output files from which this dictionary was printed for all sorts of information, and insofar as time and funds are available, these files are open to others' research.

The beauty of computation is that update and improvement are continuous processes. This volume is an artifact of an ongoing project that remains open to input indefinitely.

A preterit-as-present verb; pret: AC to be present See AC.

ÁAQUI(J) to be soaked / se empapa [Z] [3]Zp.49,139,181. The literal sense of this is 'to water-enter.' Z has the reflex of AH instead of A-TL, but the sense is of A-TL, and Z has AH for A-TL elsewhere. See AQU(J).

AC pl: ÁQUIKHUEH (one) who, who? / qué? o quién? [M] This is the preterit agentive form derived from the existential verb Á. It contrasts in vowel length with AC, the preterit form of AQU(J) 'to enter.' See A, ACAH, ÁQUIN.


ÁCACQUIHU(J)-TL reed basket / canasto hecho de cañas [M], jicara para tortillas [X] [15]Xp.23. The initial vowel is not marked long in the attestation. See ÁCA-TL, CHIQUIHU(J)-TL.

ÁCACHTO first / primero, o primeromente [M] See ACATTO, ACATTOHA, ACHTO.

ÁCACHTOPA first / primero, o primeromente [M] See ACATTO, ACHTO.

ÁCACHTOPAHUÍÁ to be the first to do something / soy el primero que hago algo (C for first pers. sig.) See ACHTOPA, -HUÍÁ.

AÇAH pl: -MEH someone / alguno [M] See AC.

ÁCAHUAL-LI large, dry leaves for lighting ovens / yerbas secas y grandes para encender hornos [M] [14]Tp.169,170,243. The second vowel is attested long only once, but it should be long if the literal sense is 'something dehydrated.' See A-TL, CAHUJAL.

ÁCAHUATÓTO-TL small yellow or blue bird with gray on the back / pájaro [chico, amarillo o azul con gris sobre la espalda]

ACÁ znaleźć / to find. [M] See ACATTO, TEQU(3).

ACATTO pl: CAHUJA, CATTOHA. See ACATTO, ACATTOHA.

ACATTOHA first / primero [C] See ACATTO, ACATTOHA.

ACAX(J)-TL pl: -TIN watering trough /
alberca [M], piletas para tomar agua los animales [X] ([3]Xp.25). X fails to mark the initial vowel long. See A-TL, CAX-I-TL.


ACH dubitative particle possibly, one doesn't know / part. que ordinariamente indica duda y a veces equivale a una negación [S] Cl.125v gives ACHAH as a variant. Zp.139 gives ACHA ~ ACHÁ as variants.

ACHAHNEL See ACH, AHNEL.


ACHCA often / a menudo, frecuentemente [C]

ACHCAMPA one knows not where / no sé dónde [S] See ACH, -CÁ, -PA.

ACHCÁNIN one knows not where / no sé dónde [S] See ACH, CÁNIN.

ACHCÁUH-TLI elder brother; leader of youths / primogénito, hermano mayor de alguien, el jefe de alguien [S] This seems to be related to ACHTO 'first,' but there is a vowel-length discrepancy. See ACH-TLI, TACHCÁUH, TIACHCÁUH.

ACHCHICA often / a menudo, o frecuentemente [M] This is commonly written with only a single CH. Of six attestations in C, one has a marked long vowel in the second syllable.

ACHCÓL-LI great-grandfather, ancestor / bisabuelo [M for achonti], which is in apposition with ACHCÓL-LI in B) ([4]Bl.6v,7v,8v,11v, [3]Xp.31). All the attestations are possessed plurals with reduplication of the CÓL element: COHÓL. Two attestations have the first element with a specifically marked short vowel, two with a specifically marked long vowel. In the paired form ACHTÓN-TLI, Bl.6v, the vowel of the first element is specifically marked short. This is inconsistent with the first element of ACHCÁUH-TLI 'elder brother,' which is without exception marked long, but it agrees with ACHTO 'first.' X appears to have reanalyzed the plural as a singular and dropped ACH. See CÓL-LI.

ACHI a bit / un poco, o poca cosa, o en alguna manera [M] This appears to be an element in constructions where it has the contrary sense of 'a lot, more, very much,' as in ACIIPA 'always.' ACHCUAL-LI 'better.' See the note with ACHIC. In some, but not all, constructions this has a final glottal stop, ACHIH. See ACHIHETZIN, ACHIHTÓN, ACHIHTZIN.

ACHIC just a short time / un poco de tiempo [C] C marks the vowel of the second syllable long in both this and the comparative particle ACHIC. R marks it long only in the comparative particle and says they are distinct. See ACHI.

ACHIC particle used in making comparisons / hay diferencia entre una persona, o cosa, y otra [C] This comparative ACHIC may be related in some way to the contradictory 'more' sense of ACHI. See ACHI, ÍC.

ACHICA See ACHCHICA.


ACHICÁL-IN/-IN TI ~ -MEH nettle / ortiga [X] ([1]Xp.25) See ATZITZICAZ-TLI.

ACHICUAL-LI better / mejor [C] See ACHI, CUAL-LI.

ACHIHETZIN a bit / un poco, un poquito [C] See ACHI.

ACHIHITÓN a bit / un poco [M] See ACHI.

ACHIHITÓNCA soon, a short time / un poco de tiempo [M] See ACHI.

ACHIHITZIN a bit / un poquito, o poca cosa [M] See ACHI.

ACHIHITZINCA soon, a short time / un poco de tiempo, el espacio de tiempo [M] See ACHI.


ACHIHULÓ in the attestation of this on Tp.164 the vowel of the second syllable is incorrectly marked short. nonetc.

ACHIHUÁL

ACHIO-TL pl: -TIN ~ -MEH a tree [Bixa orellana] from the seeds of which is made a paste used as a seasoning and for coloring.


ACHTLIEIN See ACH, TLEIN

ACH-TLI possessed form: -ACHYO seed / pepita o semilla [C] [[1]Cl.126y, [2]Rp.58]. This seems to be related to XINÁCH-TLI 'seed,' but there is a vowel-length discrepancy. It also seems to be related to the HUACH element of AYOHHUACH-TLI 'squash seed.' It contrasts in vowel length with ACH-TLI 'elder brother.'

ACH-TLI elder brother from the point of view of a younger sister / hermano mayor de la hermana menor [C] [[1]Cl.126y, [1]Rp.59]. This seems to be related to ACHTO 'first,' but there is a vowel-length discrepancy. It contrasts in vowel length with ACH-TLI 'seed.'

ACHTO first / primero, o primeramente [M] See ACHTO, ACHCOL-LI.

ACHTOPA first / primero, o primeramente [M] See ACHTO, ACHACHTOPA, ACATTOPA.

ACHTOPAHUIA vt to take the lead in some matter / guiar en alguna cosa o ser el primero en hacerla [R] [[1]Rp.48]. See ACHTOPA, HUIA.

ACHTZAN often / menudo, frecuentemente [C] Cl.105y gives the variant ACHTZAH.


AÇOCOA for a plant to suffer from overwatering / se enferma (planta) de tanta agua [T] [[1]Tp.164]. See A-TL, COCOA.

AÇOCOH-TLI acocote, name of several different squash plants / dos plantas medicinales semejante la una al nardo [R] [[1]Rp.59].

AÇOHUA nonact. AQUI]


AÇOLHUACHAN place name the realm of Texcoco [[2]Bf.45.4y]. See A-TL, COLHUACHAN.

AÇOLMAN place name Acolman [[1]Cl.56y].

AÇOLMÉCA-TL residence of Acolman / natural de Acolman [[1]Cl.56y.

AÇOLMIZ-TLI personal name Acolmiztil [[1]Bf.85,9y,10y]. See MIZ-TL.

AÇOLÔ-TL pl. -MEH crayfish / alacrán de agua [X] [[1]Zp.25]. The literal sense of this is 'water-scorpion,' as in the Spanish gloss. See A-TL, COLÔ-TL.

AÇOMIL-TL water pot / tina de agua [M] X has the variant AÇÔN-TLI. See A-TL, CÔMIL-TL.

AÇOMÔL-LI well, water hole / pozo [Z] [[1]Zp.139]. See ATLACOMÔL-LI.

AÇUNA who? / ¿quién? [Z] [[1]Zp.139]. This form appears to be peculiar to Z. See AÇ.

AÇOZAMALÔ-TL rainbow / arco iris [T] See A-TL, COZAMALÔ-TL.

ACTOC within / metido adentro [Z] [[1]Zp.139]. See AQUI, the verb O.

AÇUEYA-TL frog / rana [Z] See A-TL, CUEYA-TL.

AÇUI pret: -C to swim / nada [de nadar] [Z] [[1]Zp.140]. Z has the reflex of AH rather than A-TL, but the sense demands the latter. See A-TL, CUI.

AÇUXOYA-TL branches used in penitential offerings, fil / planta cuyas hojas eran utilizadas por los sacerdotes para recoger la sangre que se sacaban por penitencia [S] [[1]Bf.107, [1]Rp.58].

AÇZÁ someone / alguien [Z] [[2]Zp.139, 145]. See AC, ZÁ.

AÇHECA pret: -C to rain and be windy / llover con viento [T] See A-TL, EHÉCA.

AH- negative prefix not, un-, in- / negación, usado en comp. por am0, no [S]

AÇHACHI not a little, much / abundante, hay muchos [T] [[2]Tp.221]. T gives this bound with ZAN, ZANAHACHI. It is possible that this is a case of distributive reduplication rather than negation in view of the
AHACHICHI

'more, very much' sense of ACHI in some other constructions. See AH-, ACHI.

AHACHICHI bit by bit / poco a poco [Z] [11Zp.139]. See ACHI.

AHÁAHUILLITÁ double redup. AHUILITÁ

AHÁHCI redup. AHCI

AHÁHCU vrefl vt to rise up, to raise something up / se levanta [Z], lo levanta, lo alza, lo eleva [Z] [11Zp.143,168,185]. The sense of this suggests that it is a reduplicated form related to AHOCOCU[I].

AHÁHHUA redup. AHHUA

AHÁHHUAŁÓ nonact. AHÁHHUA

AHÁHHUILLÁ applic. AHÁHHUA

AHÁHHUANÁ redup. AHANANÁ

AHÁHUÍÁ vt to moisten something / lo moja [Z] [11Zp.185]. This implies *AHUÁ, of which this would be the reduplicated form. This contrasts with AHÁHUÍYÁ[A] 'to take pleasure.' See Á-TL, -HUÁ.

AHÁHUILLÁ licentiousness / liviandades [C] [12Cl.721]. See AHÁHUÍYÁ[A].

AHÁHUÍYÁ[A] pret: AHÁHUİX to take pleasure / recójarse mucho [C]. This contrasts with AHÁHUÍÁ 'to moisten something;' redup. AHUÍYÁ[A]

AHÁHUÍXHUA redup. AHUÍXHUA

AHÁLAC-TLI alache, a fibrous, slippery plant [Sida rhombifolia] / malva smarrona [yerba] [T] [11Tp.107]. See ALACTIC.

AHÁLTIÁ redup. ALTIÁ

AHÁLTIILLÁ redup. applic. ALTIÁ

AHÁLTIŁÓ redup. nonact. ALTIÁ

AHÁMÁHITULÁD pret: -MAT to get clamped / se hunde [Z] [11Tp.107]. See Á-TL.

AHÁMÁXÉHÚIILÁD to swell and ooz / se escaida [de comecón], se pone blan- quiza [la mano, etc.], se enflama [Z] [11Tp.107]. See AMAXCUTILÁ[A]-TL, -EHUIILÁ.


AHÁNI redup. ÁNI[A]

AHÁQUIÁ redup. AQUIÁ

AHÁQUIÁ vt to insert something repeatedly / meter una cosa varias veces [S] [13Bl.72,107]. This distributive form contrasts with AHÁQUÍÁ 'to moisten something.' redup. AQUIÁ

AHÁQUIÁ vt to moisten something / lo moja [Z] [11Zp.185]. This contrasts with AHÁQUIÁ 'to insert something repeatedly.' See Á-TL.

AHÁQUIÁILÁ redup. AQUIÁILÁ

AHÁTÉMINI pret: -TEN to fill up with water, to flood / [M for atemi], se inundá [T] [11Tp.107]. See Á-TL, TÉMINI.

AHÁTOCO for things to be carried away by water / corriente de agua arrastrá [muchas cosas] [T] [11Tp.107]. This is derived from the nonactive form of the verb. See Á-TL, TOCA.

AHÁTOLIIC something very ripe, soft / cosa muy blanda, como higo muy maduro, etc. [M], aguado, magullado [T] [11Tp.107]. T does not mark the vowel of the second syllable long. See ATOL-IL.

AHÁYÁI redup. ÁYÁI

AHÁYIHUA redup. ÁYIHUA

AHÁYITÁ redup. ÁYITÁ

AHÁCÁMPA See AHÇÁN, -PA.

AHÁCÁN nowhere / en ninguna parte o lugar [M] See AH-, -ÇÁN.

AHÁCÁNMAH See AHÇÁN, MAH.

AHÁCAYÁAC See AHÇAZOMO, ATÁC.

AHÁÇAZOMO perhaps not / quizá no [M] In one of two attestations R gives this with a glottal stop in the third syllable, but in four attestations in C there is no glottal stop indicated. See ATÍ-.

AHÁE See AHZÓ, -YEH.

AHCHICHUÁ[I] vrefl to be withdrawn, taken away / se quita [Z] [11Zp.168]. See AH-, CHHUÁ[A].

AHCHI(U)HÇAYO-TL something badly made / cosa mal hecha o desacierto [C] [12Cl.121]. The vowel of the second syllable is not marked long in either attestation. C gives AHCHI(U)HÇAYO-TL as a synonym of this. See AH-, CHHUÁ[A].

AHCI to reach, to arrive / llegar con la mano, o alcanzar con ella a donde algo está, o llegar al lugar donde voy [M] T has lost the internal glottal stop. AHCI compounds with other verbs by means of the CA- ligature to convey a sense of achievement.

AHCHI vt to catch something with the hand, to reach for and take something / alcanzar con la mano a donde está la cosa [M] T has lost the internal glottal stop. A lexicalized reflexive form of this conveys a sense
of wholeness or completeness, as in MAJINTIÁ ‘to cause something to become complete.’ M has synonymous maxitite and also magic ‘something whole,’ which can bind with verbs to mean ‘completely.’

AHICÁCAQU[í] vt to understand something completely / comprender o alcanzar a saber enteramente la cosa o el negocio [M] | [2]Rp.43,100. See AHIC, CAQU[í]

AHICÁCÁTIETTA vt to perceive something, to know something well / advertir, conocer bien [R], ver algo perfectamente [M] | [1]Rp.39. See AHIC, ITIÁ.

AHICÁCÁMÁTI[í] vt to master something, to understand something completely / saber o entender algo perfectamente [M] | [1]Rp.39. See AHIC, MATI[í]

AHICITLAH See AHICO, ITIÁ.

AHICO above / arriba, o en lo alto [M]

AHICOCTI[í] vrel, vt; pret: AHCOC to rise up; to raise something up / levantarse de sueco, o empinar el caballo, o revolar el ave, o batir las alas cuando quiere volar [M], alzar o levantar algo en alto [M] See AHCOC, CUL

AHICOCHUIC nonact. AHICOCTI[í]


AHICOCHUIC upward / hacia arriba [M] See AHCOC, -HUIC

AHICOL-LI shoulder / hombro [M] | [4]Tp.127,139, [3]Zp.16,18,56. This invites analysis as a derivation from *CÖL ‘something twisted, bent,’ but there is a difference in vowel length. See AHCOC

AHICOTHALTEQU[í] vrel to cut oneself in the shoulder / se corta el hombro [T] | [3]Tp.139. See AHICOL-LI, TEHTEQU[í]

AHICOMAN[á] vrel, vt to get worked up, to become disturbed, to disturb others / alborotarse, o turbarse [M], alborotar a los otros [M] | [2]Rp.59,108. See AHICO, MAN[á]

AHICOPA upward / de arriba, o hacia arriba [M] See AHCOPA, -PA

AHICOPAHUIC highlander / arribeño [Z] | [2]Zp.140. See AHICOPA


AHICOPAICITA See AHCOPA, ITIÁ.

AHICOPATLACHI[ý] See AHCOPA, TLACHI[ý]

AHICOQUETZ[í] vt to build up something; to raise the bidding at an auction / aumentar o doblar el trabajo a otros, o pujar en almenada [M], erigir, alivar [R] | [1]Rp.59. See AHICO, QUETZ[í], AHICOQUETZ[í]

AHICOTLACHI[ý] See AHICO, TLACHI[ý]

AHICOTZICUI[í] to leap up, jump / brincar de abajo arriba, saltar [T] See AHICO, TZICUI[í]

AHICUAL-LI something bad / cosa mala [M] The literal sense is ‘something not good.’ See AH-, CUAL-LI

AHICUAHu vt to scold someone, to quarrel with someone, to irritate someone / reflir a otro [M]

AHICUAHUALIÁ vt to irrigate, sprinkle something / lo riega, lo rocía [Z] See AHICUAHUALIÁ, -HUALIÁ

AHICUAHUALIHÁ vt to irrigate, sprinkle something / rocía a otro [M] See AHICUAHUALIÁ


AHICUAHUICHTYAHU[í]t to begin to rain hard / empieza a llover de veras [T] | [1]Tp.107. See AHICUAHUICHTYAHU[í], T-LI


AHICUAHUICHTYAHU[í]T-LI long, slender thorn / espinha [M], espina delgada [C] M puts the definition of this together with the definition of ÁHUAA-TL 'oak' and ÁHUUA-TL, a type of caterpillar

AHICUAHUICHTYAHU[í]T-LI to have an itch / tiene
comenzón [Z] [(a)Zp. 30,140]. In both attestations Z marks the final vowel long, which is unlikely in terms of Nahuatl verb morphology. See AHHUA.

AHHUAYOHUALIZ-TLI itch / comenzón, picazón [Z] [(a)Zp. 30,140]. Z marks the vowel of the fourth syllable long in both attestations. See AHHUAYOHUA.

AHHUELI impossible / no poder, no ser posible (R), impossible, absolutamente no (S) See AH-, HUELI.

AHHUELI impossible / no es posible (C) See AH-, HUELI.

AHHUELI to be impossible / no es posible (C) See AH-, HUELI.

AHHUIAC something fragrant / cosa suave y olorosa, o cosa gustosa (M) See AHHUIAYA.

AHHUIACAYO-TLI fragrance / suavidad o fragancia, o olor de cosa sabrosa y gustosa (M) See AHHUIAYA, -YÒ.

AHHUIALEZ-TLI fragrance / suavidad de olor, o de cosa gustosa y sabrosa (M) See AHHUIAYA.

AHHUIAYA to be fragrant / tener o dar de sí buen olor (M)

AHHUIC here and there, back and forth / a una parte y a otra (M) C contrasts this with ÁHHUIC 'toward the water.'

AHHUICPA from one side to another, from one place to another / de un lado y de otro, de un lugar a otro (S) See AHHUIC, -PA.

AHHUILLÒ vt to water, irrigate something / regar (R) One would expect a long vowel from A-TLI 'water' here, but AH is attested in C and in T the glottal stop is missing, but the vowel is not marked long. It appears to be related to AHHUACH-TLI 'dew.' This verb is homophonic with the applicative form of AHHUA.

AHHUILLÌ apply. AHHUA

AHHUILLÒ nonact. AHHUILLÀ

- AHHUITZ only attested in possessed form wing / ala (T) [(a)Tp.127]. See AHTLAPAL-LI.

AHHUICAYO-TLI something badly made / cosa mal hecha (C) [(a)Cf.121r]. C gives AHHUIUCAYO-TLI as a synonym of this. See AH-, HUILLÒ.

AHHUAN[A] vrefl to get worked up, to be discontent / distraerse interiormente, turbarse, alborotarse o desasosegarse (M) This contrasts with ÑAMÁN[A] 'for water to be contained.' See AHCOMÁN[A].

AHMÒ negative particle no, not / no. adverbio para negar (M) T and Z have lost the internal glottal stop, and this is true for most Nahuatl outside the Valley of Mexico, but although AHMÒ and also AHHUES[I] are generally attested in modern Nahuatl without it, other forms with the negative prefix AH- generally retain some reflex of the glottal stop.

AHMOACAH See AHMÒ, ACAH.

AHMOCUAL-LI pi/-TIN something bad, evil / mal, malo, mala, no es bueno (T) More common in older texts is the shorter form AHCUAL-LI, but AHMOCUAL-LI appears in P as well as in the modern sources. See AHMÒ, CUAL-LI.

AHMOHUIÀ vrefl to wash with soap / enjabonarse, lavarse la cabeza con jabón (S) This is apparently derived from AHMÓL-LI 'soap' with loss of L and vowel shortening. Although T, Z, and R all attest L-loss, M has amoohuià with the L, both reflexive and transitive, with the sense of 'to wash with soap.' See AHMÓL-LI.

AHMÓICAH See AHMÒ, ICAH.

AHMÓL-LI soap / raíz conocida que sirve de jabón (R) In the derived form AHMOHUIÀ the vowel of the second syllable is short, and the L is lost. See AHMOHUIÀ.

AHMÔNEL See AHNEL.

AHMÔQUÉN without inconvenience / carencia de turbación, pena, y cuidado (C) [(a)Cf.115r]. In M this does not appear as a separate entry but as part of three phrases. The literal sense is 'in no manner.' See AHMÒ, QUÉN.

AINEL negative interrogative particle neg. interrogativa (S) See AH-, NEL.

AHNO neither / tampoco (M) See AH-.

AHNOCER perhaps, otherwise, or / o quizá (M) See AHNOZO, YEH.

AHNOZO or, perhaps / o, quizás (S) See AHNO, -ZO.

AHPÁN[A] vrefl to girld oneself, to be dressed / arreglarse o cenirse con manta de algodón, o con otra cosa semejante (M) [(a)Cf.115r].

AHPAX-TLI See AHPAZ-TLI.

AHPAXHUÉHUEN large pan, kettle / paila
AHUACAXÓCHI-TL
ÁHUACAH flor de aguacate [T] See ÁHUACA-TL, XOCHI-TL
ÁHUACH someone who possesses, has control over water / dueño del agua [C]
This is generally found in the phrase ÁHUACH TEPÉHUÁH ‘resident of a town’ from ALTEPÉ-TL ‘town.’
ÁHUACHUETZ[i] for one's head to doop / se baja la mollera [y se enferma] [T]
[1]TP.170. This involves the less common ‘crown of the head’ sense of A-TL. See A-TL, HUÉCHHI(T).
ÁHUACHILÁN[A] vt to jock, shake, beat someone’s head / sacude su mollera [T]
[3]TP.117. This involves the less common ‘crown of the head’ sense of A-TL. See A-TL, TILÁN(A).
ÁHUÁ-TL oak / encina [C] Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long, but C specifically marks it short and contrasts it with ÁHUÁ-TL ‘catapiller.’ M combines the definitions of these two in a single entry along with the definition of ÁHUÁ-TL ‘thorn.’
M combines in a single entry the definition of this with those of ÁHUÁ-TL ‘oak’ and AHUÁ-TL ‘thorn.’
ÁHUÁTZELEÓ vt to jock, shake, beat someone’s head / sacude su mollera [T]
[3]TP.117. This involves the less common ‘crown of the head’ sense of A-TL. See A-TL, TZELEÓ.
ÁHUÁZCHE-TL cypress tree, ruler (by metaphor) / ciprés distico, vulg. ciprés calvo … jefe, señor (S) [1]Bf.3v,4v, [1]Cl.124f. This also appears in R but without diacritics. According to R three different types of cypress share this name.
ÁHUÉLIC something tasteless, insipid, sour / desabrido, insipido [T] [1]TP.169. One would expect the reflex of AHÉ rather than Á and a literal meaning of ‘not-tasty.’ The single attestation has Á, however. Possibly the sense is ‘water-flavored,’ hence ‘tasteless.’ See A-TL, HUELIC.
*ÁHUÍÁ See ÁHUÍIA.
ÁHUÍC toward the water / hacia el agua [C]
[1]Cl.126v. This contrasts with ÁHUÍC ‘here and there, back and forth.’ See A-TL, HÚIC.
ÁHUÍLACA someone playful, mischievous / juguetón, travieso [Z] [1]ZP.139. See ÁHUÍY[A].
See A-TL, HUÍLÁN[A].
ÁHUÍL-LI pleasure; toy / liviandad [C], juguete [T,Z] See ÁHUÍY[A].
ÁHUÍLMACA vt to entertain someone / le complace, [un niño] [Z] [1]ZP.184. See ÁHUÍY[A].
MACÁ.
ÁHUÍLNE[M] vt to ÁHUÍNEN to go about playing and wasting time / anda jugando, gastando el tiempo [Z] [1]ZP.139, [1]RBP.66. See ÁHUÍY[A], NEM[I].
ÁHUÍLNEQUI idler / octioso [T]
ÁHUÍLLOA vt to waste, squander something / le desperdicia … lo gasta [Z] [1]ZP.184. See ÁHUÍY[A].
ÁHUÍLPOHUIA aplic. ÁHUÍLPOLEÓ
ÁHUÍLPOLOA vt to waste, squander something / se trágico y destruir de la hacienda [M] for reduplicated nui[popoleo] See ÁHUÍY[A], PLEÓ.
ÁHUÍLPOLOLO nonact. ÁHUÍLPOLEÓ
ÁHUÍLUQUIXTIA vrel, vt to diminish oneself by misuse of office or property, to sell one’s belongings to raise cash / infames o apacarse [M], lo saca de la casa para venderlo aunque sea barato para tener dinero [T] See ÁHUÍY[A], QUIÉZ[A].
ÁHUÍLTHIA vrel, vt to waste time, to entertain someone / pasar tiempo [M], dar placer a otro con algún juego recogido, o retozar a alguna persona [M] altern. caus. ÁHUÍY[A]
ÁHUÍ-TL aunt / tía [M]
ÁHUÍY[A] vt to be happy, content / tener lo necesario y estar contento [M] C attests the preterit twice, once with the vowel long and once with it unmarked for length. Elsewhere the lengthening of this vowel in the preterit of verbs ending in Y[A] is well attested. Derivations from ÁHUÍY[A] have the somewhat divergent senses of ‘contentment, happiness’ and ‘self-indulgence, loose behavior, waste.’
ÁHUÍYALTIA altern. caus. ÁHUÍY[A]
ÁHIXIHA nonact. AHICI
ÁHXILIA vt to get to know something entirely; to stalk something, someone for
AHXILTIÁ vt to make something up, to complete something, to see someone to his place / suplir lo que falta [M], acompañar o seguir a otro hasta su posada [M], hacer que llegue algo a alguna parte [M] alterna. caus. AHCI

AHXITÍA The vowel of the second syllable should be long by general rule and is consistently long in C, but it is short in T and twice specifically in B, although B also has it specifically marked long, alterna.
caus. AHCI

AHYÉC-TLI something bad / cosa mala [M] See AH-, YÉC-TLI.

AHZAYÁC See AHZO, AYÁC.

AHZO perhaps / por ventura, o quizás [M]

AHZOMAH See AHZO, MAH.

AHZOYEH See AHZO, YEIH.

AIC never / nunca, o en ningún tiempo [M] The first element of this is from the negative particle AH- and is often written AY. See AH-, IC.

AICMAH never / jamás [C] [11]Cf.1191. See AIC, MAH.

AIXHUAHMÓLI a stew prepared with squash seeds, ground corn, chili, and achiotoc / mole de pipián [T] [11]T.p.107. See AIXHUAHM-TLI, MÓL-LI.

AIXHUACH-TLI squash seed / pepita de calabaza [X] [11]T.p.107, (3)Zp.19. The IH sequence of the first syllable is open to question, and X has HUEX for HUAHM. It is probably the same element as in AYOHIHUACH-TLI and related to ACH-TLI 'seed.'


AIXCO on the surface of the water / encima del agua [K] [11]Zp.177. This seems to be synonymous with ATLIXCO. See A-TL, IX-TL, -C[O].

ALACTÍC something slippery, crumby / cosa deleznable [M] [11]Zp.140. Although Z gives this with a long vowel in the second syllable, attestations of related items in T have a short vowel. Related derived forms with -HUA have the vowel long by a general lengthening rule. See AHALAC-TLI, ALAZTIC.

ALÁHU[A] vref/, vt to slip, to slide something / resbalar [M]

ALÁHUILÁ apply. ALÁHU[A]

ALÁHUAC something slippery, crumby / lo mismo es que alactíco [cosa deleznable] [M] see ALÁHU[A]

ALAXOA vt to polish something / lo afina, lo lima, lo pule, lo alisa [Z] [11]Zp.183. see ALAZTIC

ALAZTIC something slippery, crumby / lo mismo es que alactíco [cosa deleznable] [M] [11]T.p.107. Z.p.140 has ALÁXTIC, which is probably the same with the vowel length of the second syllable in error, since the corresponding vowel of Z's ALAXOA is short.

ÁLÍCHIÁ to spit / roció [con la boca] [Z] [11]Zp.203,204. See Á-TL, [8]LÍCHIÁ.

ÁLTEFHUAC resident of a town / vecino de ciudad [M] See ÁTEPE-TL.

ÁLTEPE-TL.pl: -MEH town / pueblo, o cayo [M] The literal sense of this is 'water-hill,' those two elements being fundamental necessities for a community. When possessed, the elements of the compound generally separate, with the possessive prefix attaching to each one, -AUH -TEPEHUH. See Á-TL, TEPE-TL.

ÁLTIÁ vref/, vt to bathe, to bathe someone / bañarse [M], bañar a otro, o hacer mercedes el mercader rico, o sacrificar y matar esclavos ante los idólos, o ofrecer ornamentos al templo o iglesia [M] See A-TL.

ÁLITZAPO-TL.pl: -MEH type of sapota, the fruit of which has a narcotic effect (Lucuma salicifolia) / zapote borracho [T] [11]T.p.170. See TIZAPA-TL.

ÁMÁC at the edge of the water / a la orilla del río [C] [11]Cf.1271. C contrasts this with ÁMAC (synonymous with ÁMAPAN) 'on paper.' See Á-TL, MÁC.

ÁMACHILTIÁ vt to over-water, over-irrigate something / lo riega demasiado, le dilata el riego [T] [11]T.p.117. See Á-TL, MACHILTIÁ.

ÁMACUAHUACL-TL fig tree (the inner bark
of which is used in papermaking] / amate (árboles [T]) (11T1p.170). See ÁMÁ-TL, CUAHUÍL-TL.

ÁMÁHUIÁ vi: to paper something / empapear algo [M] (111T1p.170). R fails to mark the initial vowel long. See ÁMÁ-TL, -HUÍÁ.

ÁMAIXMATI1 to know how to read / saber leer [Z] (111Z1p.140). See ÁMÁ-TL, [XMATI1].

ÁMAIZQUI-TL cherry tree / capulin [T] (111T1p.170). See ÁMÁ-TL, [ZQUI-TL.

ÁMAN today [X] This is peculiar to X, where it is abundantly attested. In phrases it can have the sense ‘immediately, right away.’

ÁMAN[A] for water to be contained, as in a tub or broad vessel / tener agua en lebrillo o cosa ancha [C] (111C11p.127, 1111R11p.62). This contrasts with AHMAN[A] ‘to get worked up, to be discontent’ See Ā-TL, MAN[A].

ÁMANAL-LI pool of water, lake / alberca o estanque de agua [M] (111T1p.170). This also appears in R but with the initial vowel unmarked for length. X has ÁMAN-TL. See ÁMÁN[A].

ÁMANCEA-TL artisan / oficial de arte mecánico [M] (111C11p.109, 111C11p.44, 111T1p.170, 1111R11p.60). This originally referred specifically to featherworkers. X has the special sense of ‘healer, curandero,’ while R glosses it as ‘interlocutor, speaker.’

ÁMANCEYÁO-TL artisanship / arte de oficial mecánico, o cosa que pertenece a la dicha arte [M] (111B11p.109). See ĀMÁNTECA-TL, -YÁ.

ÁMANLI place where water collects / arroyo, laguna [X] (111X1p.26). X fails to mark the initial vowel long. See ÁMÁN[A].


ÁMAPOHUALI1Z-TL reading [of books] / leer [C] (111C11p.421). This is in a construction meaning ‘to know how to read.’ See ÁMAPOHUÁ[A].

ÁMAQUEMEHCA place name Ameca-meca See ÁMÁ-TL, QUÉM[A]-TL, -CÁN.


ÁMA-TL possessed form: -ÁMAUH paper, letter, book / papel [M], papel, carta, etc. [S, papel o libro] [C]

ÁMÁXCUITLI-TL mud sludge, sediment / lama [T] (111T1p.170, 111X1p.26). T has the reflex of a short A in the second syllable. X fails to mark the initial vowel long and has Ó for A in the second syllable. M has amaxoc ‘delta.’ See Ā-TL, MAXAL-LI, CUITLI-TL.

ÁMEHEHUAN you (plural) / vosotros [C] This has a longer form AMEHUANTIN. T and Z have absorbed the article IN into the pronoun: NAMEHEHUAN. This is a freestanding pronoun as contrasted with the prefixes AM- and AMÉCH- ‘you (plural).’

ÁMÉYALCO spring / manantial [T] (111T1p.170). This is a locative meaning literally ‘at the spring.’ See ĀMÉYAL-LI, -CÓ.

ÁMÉYAL-LI spring, fountain / fuente de agua [M], pozo, fuente, manantial [Z] Z has a shortened variant: AMÉL, See Ā-TL, MÉY[A].


ÁMIC-TLI thirst / sed [T2Z] (111T1p.170, 111Z1p.140). See ÁMÍQUOIL]

ÁMIL-LI irrigated field / tierra de riego [M] (111X1p.26). X is only attested in a compound and lacks diacritics, but it is a transparent derivation. See Ā-TL, MIL-LI.

ÁMILITOMATLI green membrane tomato / tomatillo de cáscara verde [X] (111X1p.26). The attestation lacks diacritics, but the derivation is transparent. See AMIL-LI, TOMA-TL.

ÁMIN-TLI diarrhea / diarrea [Z] (111Z1p.140). M has amina ‘to suffer indigestion from drinking water after eating raw vegetables.’ See Ā-TL, MIN[A].

ÁMIQUOIL pret: ÁMIC to be thirsty / tener sed, o morir de sed [M] M also has an entry amiqui ‘something immortal’ from the negative prefix AH- and MICRO, the agentive noun derived from MIQUOIL [I] ‘to die.’ There is a contrast between ÁMIQUOIL [I] ‘to be thirsty’ and AHMICQUI ‘something
that does not die.' X has reduplicated ÁMI[M]. See A-TL, MIQUI[I].
ÁMIQILIZ-TLI thirst / sed ardiente [S] M combines in a single entry this sense and that of AHMIQILIZ-TLI 'immortality.' See ÁMIQILUI[I].
ÁMOXPOHUQUI reader / lector [C] ||[1]Cf.527. M has amoxpoami with the same sense. See ÁMOXPOHUUI[A].
ÁMOX-TLI book / libro de escritura [M]
AN[A] vt. to take hold of, seize something, someone / tomar, asir, o prender [M]
ANÁL. See A-TL, -NAL.
ANÁLÓ altern. nonact. AN[A]
ANALITã caus. AN[A]
ANCA therefore / de manera que [M], luego [C]
ANEHNELOÁ redup. ÅNELOÁ
ANILÍA applic. AN[A]
ÅNÓ altern. nonact. ÅN[A]
ÅNÂTICAH to be at a certain distance / estar algo lejos el lugar, o haber buen trecho hasta él [M for achica anontica] ||[3]Bf.17,47. This progressive form is built from the stem and the verb CA linked by the ligature -T- CA is a preterit-as-present verb with alternate preterit singular forms CAH – CATQUI. *AN or *AM, the main verb stem here, is otherwise unattested. It is always prefixed with the directional ON- to yield the alternate forms ONÁNTICAH – ONÁNCATQUI. See CA.
This is a reduction of AHMÔ TLEIN. The word-final N is dropped in T. See AHMÔ, TLEIN.
AOC no longer, not any more / ya no [C] This is a reduction of AH-OC and is often written AYOC. See AH-, OC.
AOCÂC there is no longer anyone; the person in question is no longer here / ya no está aquí, o ya no parece [M] See AOC, AC.
AOCÇAMPA no longer anywhere / ya de ninguna parte [M] See AOC, -CÂN, -PA.
AOCÇÁN no longer anywhere / en ninguna parte ya [C] See AOC, -CÂN.
AOCMÔ no longer, not anymore / ya no [M] See AOC.
AOCOXOCHI-TL a plant the foliage of which grows all to one side / cierta planta cuyos ramos se extienden solamente hacia una parte [R] ||[1]Rp.61. See A-TL, OCO-TL, XOCHI-TL.
AOCUTE[6] nothing / nada ... ya no hay nada, no más [S] The final H drops when followed by a word beginning with a vowel. See AOC, TLE[H].
ÅOCUI-INS type of water animal / animal que nada en el agua [Z] ||[1]Tp.141. The literal sense of this is 'water-worm.' See A-TL, OCUI-INS.
AOQUÍC never again, no more / nunca más [M] See AOC, IC, AIC.
ÅPACHIHUUIÁ applic. ÅPACHOA
ÅPACHOA vt. to inundate something, to soak something / echar algo en mojado, o regar la hortaliza [M] See A-TL, PACHOA.
ÅPACHOLÓ nonact. ÅPACHOA
ÅPACH-TLI rod, insect larvae, or plant that grows in water, marsh hay / ovas que se crían dentro del agua [M], planta que crece dentro del río, heno [T] ||[1]Tp.170, ||[1]Rp.61. It's gloss of this as 'bridge' probably represents a different derivation from A-TL and PANÖ. In one attestation T has a long vowel in the second syllable. See A-TL, -PAN.
ÅPÂNO prep. ÅPÂNO cross, ford a body of water / pasar la otra parte del río o del mar [M] See A-TL, PANÖ.
ÅPÂN-TLI pl. -MEH ditch, canal, river / acequia de agua [M], barranca, río [T], zanja [T] ||[1]Tp.170,175, ||[1]Rp.61. It's gloss of this as 'bridge' probably represents a different derivation from A-TL and PANÖ. In one attestation T has a long vowel in the second syllable. See A-TL, -PAN.
ÅPITZAC-TLI rivulet, small stream /

The vowel of the second syllable should be short but is marked long in two of the four attestations. See A-TL, PITZAC-TLI.

APÍTZAL-TLI diarrhea / cámaras [M] This is implied by APÍTZALPAH-TLI. See APÍTZ[A].

APÍTZALPAH-TLI turmeric / camotillo, planta conocida. Item otras tres plantas medicinales [R] [4]Zp.62]. R fails to mark the vowels of the first two syllables long, but T has them long in the verb APÍTZ[A] 'to have diarrhea.' See APÍTZAL-LI, PAH-TLI.

APÍZMIOQU[(l)] pret: APÍZMIG to be hungry / morir de hambre [M], tener hambre [C]. See APÍZ-TLI, MIQU[(l)].

APÍZ-TLI hunger, hungry person / gloton, hambre [S], hambriento [Z] in T. The vowel of the second syllable is short.

APOC-TLI water vapor; rain squall with wind / exhalación, vapor de agua [S], lluvia con viento [T] [4]Zp.171]. See A-TL, POC-TLI.

APOHPOSEO to wallow in water / se revuelca en el agua [T] [4]Zp.165]. See A-TL, POHPOSEO.

APOYEC salt water / agua salada [T] [4]Zp.171]. T has 1 for E. See A-TL, POYEC.

AQUETZA to beat water into a foam / colgar el agua, como lo hace quien hace cacao, para que haga espuma [C] [4]Zp.137]. C contrasts this with AQUETZA[' to rise up, to turn upside down.' See A-TL, QETZ[A].

AQUI[j] pret: AC to enter, to fit in / contener, entrar en un lugar [S]. In the phrase AQUI IN TONATIUH the sense is 'for the sun to set.' AQUI[j] has two alternative nonactive forms, ACOHUÁ and AQUIHUÁ, the second of which it apparently shares with AQUIÁ. AQUIHUÁ is given with AQUI[j] on Tp.108 and with AQUIÁ on Tp.140. The preterit form of this verb contrasts in vowel length with AC ['once who, whom?'

AQUIÁ vreʃʃ,[vet to adjust to something, to fit something, to cause something to be inserted, to plant something / se ajuste, se mete, se esconde, cabe [T], trasponer árboles, hincar estacas, o meter algo en aguero [M] This apparently shares one alternative nonactive form, AQUIHUÁ, with AQUIÁ. It contrasts with AQUIÁ 'to get dressed.' See AQUIÁ.

AQUIÁ vreʃʃ,[vet to get dressed, to do up a garment / vestirse camisa o vestidura cerrada [M] This contrasts with AQUIÁ 'to fit.'

AQUIHEQUIE those who; who-plural? / ¿quién? [M] See AC.

AQUIHTON a bit / un poco [C] [4]Zp.125]. See ACHIHTON.

AQUIHTZIN a bit / un poco [C] [4]Zp.125]. See ACHIHTZIN.

AQUIHUÁ nonact. AQUI[j], AQUIÁ

AQUIHÍAN aplic. AQUI[j]

AQUIHÍAN aplic. AQUIÁ

AQUI-LI red maize / maíz colorado [T] [4]Zp.108]. S has the verb aquisi with the sense of burning something or applying rouge.

AQUILO nonact. AQUIÁ

AQUILO nonact. AQUIÁ

AQUIÍTIA caus. AQUIÁ

AQUIIN [one] who, whom? / ¿quién, o a quién? [M], alguien, quien, alguno [T] See AC.

AQUIÍTIA caus. AQUII[j]

AQUIXTIA to rinse clothing / enjuagar la ropa después de lavada [M] [4]Zp.118]. See A-TL, QUIXTIA.

ATECAXI[j]-TL container in which mud is mixed / cajete de barro el lodo [T] [4]Zp.171]. See A-TL, TECAXI[j]-TL.


ATECONXOCHI-TL pl. -MEH flower of the guaje vine (Lagenaria siceraria, Lagenaria leucantha), the fruits of which are made into water containers / flor de huaje [X] [4]Zp.28]. X does not mark the first vowel long. See ATECOMA[-]TL, XOCXI-TL.

ATEMIÁ vreʃʃ,[vet to delouse oneself, to delouse someone / espulfarse [M], espulgar a otro [M] See ATEMIÁ[j]-TL.

ATEMILÁ aplic. ATEMIÁ

ATEMILÁ nonact. ATEMIÁ

ATEMIÁ[j]-TL possessed form: -ATEN louse /piojo [M] Z has a long initial vowel, while X has the variant form ATIN-TLI.
ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.

ÁTÉN-TLI edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar [M] See À-TL, TÉN-TLI.
ÁTATLZCUEPÓNIÁ

of this compound should be ÁTLAH and have to do with an abundance of water. See Tzialca-Tl.

ÁTATLZCUEPÓNIÁ vrefl to beat water with one’s hand / hacer sonar el agua con la mano (T) \[t1\]tp.165]. See Á-TL, TLATZIN[T], CUEPÓNIÁ.

ÁTATLZINC something watered, watery / aguado (Z) \[t1\]tp.142]. See Á-TL.

ÁTLAUK-TLI pl.:-TIN valley, canyon, gully / barranca grande (M) \[t1\]xp.38]. X does not mark the first vowel long. See Á-TL, ATLAC-TLI, ÁTLAHU[T]-TLI.

ÁTLI pret. ÁTILIC to drink water / beber agu o cacao (M) See Á-TLI, I.

ÁTLIHUA nonact. ÁTLI

ÁTLIHUALONI jug with two handles / jarro de dos asas redondas (C) \[t1\]cfl.92x,932v]. See Á-TLI

ÁTILITlá caus. ÁTLI

ÁTLIXC-ÁTL person from Atlíxco / natural de Atlíxco (C) \[t1\]bf.117, \[t1\]cfl.56v]. See ATLIXCO.

ÁTLIXCO place name Atlíxco (literally ‘surface of a body of water’ / encima del agua, o en la superficie (M) \[t1\]cfl.56v]. Z has the variant ÁXICO. See Á-TL, IX-TLI, -CÍO.

ÁTOCAMÉCA-TL person from Atocan / morador de Atocan (C) \[t1\]cfl.56v]. See ATOCÁN.

ÁTOCAN place name Atocan \[t1\]cfl.56v.

ÁTOCHOLOA to drown / se ahoga (Z) \[t1\]tp.142]. See Á-TL, TOLOA.

ÁTOLOATZIN-TLI a bit of atole / un poquito de atole (C) \[t1\]tp.129v]. See ÁTOL-LI, ÁTIZIN-TLI.

ÁTOL-LI atole, a drink made from corn-starch / papilla de maíz<starch> de la cual hacían gran consumo los indígenas preparándola de muy diversas maneras (S)

ÁTOLOCA-TL pl.:-MEH tepaole / atolecote, atepoca (T) \[t1\]tp.171]. See Á-TL.

ÁTOJAHU[T] pret. ÁTÓNAUH to have chills and fever / tener calentura con frío (M) \[t1\]cfl.106v]. See Á-TL, TÓNÁ.

ÁTOJAHU[T]-TLI a type of fever, malaria / la terciana (C) \[t1\]cfl.107v, \[t1\]rp.65]. R has this as the name of an insect. See ÁTÓNAHÚ[T].

ÁTÓYAHUIÁ vrefl.vt to throw oneself in the river, to throw someone or something in the river / echarse en el río (M), echar un otor en el río (M), echar cualquier cosa el río abajo (M) \[t1\]bf.117]. See ÁTOYÁ-TL, -HUIA.

ÁTÓYÁ-TL rıver / corriente de agua, río (S) \[t1\]bf.117]. See Á-TL.

ÁTZIN-TLI a bit of water, polite way of referring to a bovengage / pequeña cantidad de agua (S) \[t1\]cfl.119v]. See Á-TL.

ÁTÖTZINCÁZ-TLI water nettle / chichi-castle (yerba) (Z), cierta planta sembrante a la ortiga (R) \[t1\]zp.142, \[t1\]rp.63]. X has ÁCHICAL-ÍN ‘nettle’, which appears to be related. This appears in R without diacritics. See Á-TL, TÇITZICÁZ-TLI.

ÁTÖTZOCOLÍ tall pitcher / cántaro (Z) \[t1\]zp.142. M has atötzocollí referring to young men’s long side locks of hair. The Z attestation lacks an ablutive suffix. See Á-TL, TÖTZOCOL-LI.

ÁTÖZYONI[I] for water to boil away / se consume (el agua) por tanto hervir (T) \[t1\]tp.171]. See Á-TL, TÖZONYI[I].

AUH and, but / conjunción copulativa (M) This contrasts with AUH ‘well, then’.

AUH well, then / pues (C), pues, ¿qué hay? ¿qué se hace? (M) C contrasts AUH and AUH. AUH and its reverential form AUHTINZIN convey approval.

ÁXYAC(A)-TL a type of water insect, the eggs of which serve as foodstuff / masca palustre de cuyos huevos se hace el ahuahuitl (R) \[t1\]bf.117]. This is used as a personal name and as such generally takes the honorific suffix -TZIN. See Á-TL, ÁXYAC(A)-TL.

ÁXCACO possession, property / posesión, propiedad (Z) \[t1\]zp.156. This appears to be a locative with -CIO. See ÁXCA[I]-TL, -CÍO.

ÁXCAHUÁH a person with many possessions, someone wealthy / dueño de algo, o rico y próspero (M) \[t1\]cfl.58v]. See ÁXCA[I]-TL.

ÁXCAHUACÁTI to make oneself rich / hacese rico (C) \[t1\]cfl.58v]. See ÁXCAHUÁH.

ÁXCA[I]-TL possessions, property /
hacienda [C] This is often found in the phrase ÁXCA-TLATQUÍ (both elements possessed) referring to someone's property.

ÁXCAMPÁ then, thereupon / luego, desde luego, o con tiempo [M] [t] [C]. See ÁXCAN.

ÁXCAN now, today / ahora [M]

ÁXCÁTIÁ vrefl, vt to appropriate to oneself, to give possession of something to someone / aplicar, o apropiarse para sí alguna cosa [M], dar la posesión de alguna cosa a otro [M] [t] [B]. See ÁXCÁ-TL.

ÁXIC-TLI pl: -MEH ~bóy, whirlpool / remolino de agua que corre [M] [t] [P]. See Á-TL, XIC-TLI.

ÁXIHU[I]-TL a type of tree / hoja santa [árbo] [Z] [t] [Zp.142, [1] [R]. R glosses this as ‘an herb’ rather than a tree and fails to mark the initial vowel long. See Á-TL, XIHU[I]-TL.

AXIL-LI river crayfish / cangrejo del río [Z] [t] [Zp.142]. Because of the general reduction of geminates to single L in Z and the tendency to loss of final N (general to T but not to Z), it is possible that the ablautive form of this is AXIL-N. See Á-TL.

AX-IN pl: -TIN insect that secretes a substance used medicinally, and that substance itself / cierto ungüento de esta tierra [M], la grosura de ciertos gusanos que se emplea únicamente en la medicina [R] [t] [T]. [Zp.142, [1] [Zp.142, [1] [R]. R fails to mark the initial vowel long, while T has a stem-final A in the ablautive form which is absent in the plural form.

AXIX[X]-A vrefl to urinate or to have diarrhea / orinar o hacer cámara [M] See Á-TL, XIX[X],

AXIX[X]LÓ nonac. AXIX[X]A

AXIX[X]LÍJA appls. AXIX[X]A

AXIXIPAH-TLI medicinal plant for treating urinary disorders / nombre de tres plantas medicinales [R] [t] [R]. See AXIX-TLI, PAH-TLI.

AXIXIPHYAC to smell like urine / huele a orines [T] [t] [T]. See AXIX[X], PIPHYAC.

AXIX-TLI pl: -TIN urine / meados o orines [M] [t] [Z]. See AXIX[X].

AXIXCHI-TLI pl: -MEH a marsh plant

[Erblichia odorata, Astianthus viminalis] / asuchil [X] [t] [Xp.29]. X does not mark the first vowel long. R has axochial also referring to a water plant. See Á-TL, XÖCHI-TL.

AXIXOLO-TLI pl: -MEH axoloci, edible larval salamander (Ambystoma tigrinum) / batracio con branquias persistentes ... los mexicanos lo usan y lo utilizan todavía como alimento [S], ajolote, pes conocido de cuatro pies, que men su como las mujeres [R] [t] [Zp.142, [1] [Xp.29, [1] [R]. See Á-TL, XÔLO-TL.

AXOXOCTZIN a type of bird with green plumage / pájaro verde [X] [t] [Xp.29]. See Á-TL, XOXOCITC.

AXOXÔHU-LI deep water, beach, green (shallow) water / abismo de agua profunda [M], playa, agua verde [Z] [t] [Zp.142]. For M this refers to water so deep it appears blue green, while Z uses it for water that turns to light green as it grows shallower and the bottom begins to show through. See Á-TL, XOXÔHU-YA.

AYÁ not yet, no longer / aun no [C]. R consistently has a final glottal stop in this item. See AH-, YA.

AYAC no one / ninguno, o nadie [M] See AH-, ÂC.

AYACHUCUAHU-I-TLI mahogany tree / caoba [Z], planta de hojas como las del algodón [R] [t] [Zp.142, [1] [R]. R has X for CH and does not mark the initial vowel long. See ÁYACHACH-TLI, CAHU-I-TLI, CAUAHAYACHACH-TLI.

AYACHACHE-TLI a type of bean / frijol chino [T] [t] [T]. See ÁYACHACH-TLI, E-TL.

AYACHÚLHÚA apls. AYACHCHOA

AYACHCHOA to play the rattle / tañer las sonajas llamadas ayachchttl [C] See ÁYACHACH-TLI.

AYACHACH-TLI rattle / sonajas hechas a manera de dormideras [M] The Bf.10v attestation is at variance in its vowel length pattern from all the other attestations, which are consistent across C, T, Z. R and X have the variant AYACHACH-TLI.

AYACÁN as yet nowhere / aun en ninguna parte de lugar [M] See AYA-, CÁN.

AYACAX-TLI See ÁYACHACH-TLI.

AYAHUIA vt to toss something in a blanket / to sacude con ayate [p.ej. maiz] [T] See AYA- TL, -HUIA.

AYAHUÍJA aplic. AYAHUÍJA

AYAHUÍLO nonact. AYÁHUIJA

AYAHUÍL-TL cloud, fog / niebla, neblina, o nube del ojo [M] This has an interesting similarity to QUIYAHUÍL-TL 'rainstorm.' See A-TL, -HUIA.

AYAÍC never yet, never until now / nunca hasta ahora [C] See AYA, AÍC, YA.

AYAMÁNÍLÁ-TL tepid water / agua tibia [T] [1][T]. See A-TL, YAMÁNIÁ.

AYAMÓ not yet / aun no [M] R consistently has AYAHMÓ. See AYA.

AYÁ-TL cotton or henequen cloak, blanket / manta de algodón, o de maguey [M]

AYÁTALQUEN-TL part of a garment, cover / bocamanga, cobija [Z] [1][Z]. See A-TL, TALQUEN-TL, QUÉM[1]-TL.

AYAHUÍCOZAMATONAMÉYOHITAMANI to shimmer in rainbow colors / está resplandeciendo a manera del arco iris [C] [1][C]. See AYAHUÍL-TL, COZAMALO-TL, TONAMÉYOA.

AYAXCAN with difficulty, slowly / con dificultad, o apenas [M], algo despacio, y con fria [C]

AYAXCANYOH someone phlegmatic / el friemático [C] [1][C]. See AYAXCÁN, -YOH.

AYAXCANYO-TL slowness, dullness, apathy / lentitud, indolencia, flojedad [S] [1][Z]. See AYAXCÁN, -YOH.

ÁY[I] vt; prot. ÁX to do something / hacer alguna cosa exterior [M] This verb can also be used intransitively. TLA-ÁY[I] with the indefinite object prefix means 'to cultivate land.' See TLAAX-TL.

AYIC See AIC.

AYIHUA nonact. ÁY[I]

AYILIA aplic. ÁY[I]

AYILITIA T attests this with a long vowel in the second syllable, although by general rule it should be short. altern. caus. ÁY[I]

ÁYITIA altern. caus. ÁY[I]

AYOC See AOC.

AYOH something that contains water / cosa aguada, como vino o miel, etc. [M] [1][C]. See AYOH-TL, -YOH.

AYOHCONÉ-TL small squash / calabacita [T] [1][T]. See AYOH-TL, CONÉ-TL.

AYOHCOZTIC yellow squash / calabaza de castilla [Z] [1][Z]. See AYOH-TL, COZTIC.

AYOHUACHMOL-LI green mole, a sauce made from ground squash seeds / mole verde [T] [1][T]. See AYOHUACH-TL, MOL-LI.

AYOHUACH-TL squash seed / pepitas de calabaza [M] [1][T]. The HUACH element of this seems to correspond to the free form ACH-TL 'seed.' X has HUEX in place of HUACH. See AYOH-TL, ACH-TL.

AYOHUIJ[I]-TL squash greens / hierba de calabaza [X] [1][Z]. X lacks the glottal stop. See AYOH-TL, QUIJ[I]-TL.

AYOHTEQU[I] see AYOH-TL, TEQU[I].

AYOHTLAH squash patch / calabazal [R] [1][R][O]. See AYOH-TL, TLAH.

AYOH-TL pl: -MÉH squash, calabash / calabaza (M)

AYOHUJA to fill up with water / henchirse de agua, aguarce [C] [1][C]. See A-TL, AYO-TL.

AYOHUÍJA vt to warm something with the breath / calentar algo con el huélo, o echar el huélo [M], le sopla como cuando uno calienta sus manos... [T] This appears to be related to IHUYO-TL 'breath' in some idiosyncratic way. See -HUIA.

AYOHXIHU[I]-TL squash greens / hierba de calabaza [X] [1][Z]. X lacks the glottal stop. See AYOH-TL, XIHU[I]-TL.

AYOHXÓCHI-TL squash blossom / flor de calabaza [M] See AYOH-TL, XÓCHI-TL.

AYOHYOL-LI squash seed / pepita, semilla de calabaza [X] [1][Z]. X lacks the glottal stop. See AYOH-TL, YOL-LI.

AYOTIÁ vt to irrigate something, to sprinkle water on something / aguar algo [M] [1][T]. See A-TL.

AYO-TL pl: -MÉH turtle, tortoise / tortuga
[M] [[t]Tp.172, [z]Xp.20]. X does not mark the initial vowel long. See Å-TL.

ÁYÖ-TL something watery, broth / caldo de alguna cosa (C) See Å-TL, 'YO.

ÁYÖTÖCHCACAHUA-TL armadillo shell / concha de armadillo [Z] [[t]Zp.142]. See ÁYÖTÖCH-IN, CACAHUA-TL.

ÁYÖTÖCH-IN armadillo / armadillo [Z], cuadrúpedo, especie de lagarto cubierto de escamas [S] [[t]Zp.142, [t']Rp.64]. If this means literally 'turtle-rabbit,' as it seems to, the vowel of the second syllable should be long, but in the attestations it is not so marked. R has the absolutive suffix -TLII rather than -IN. See ÁYÖ-TL, TÖCH-IN, TÖCH-TLII.

ÁYÖTZINCUEP(A) vrefl to tumble / voltear o trepar al modo de español [M] See TZIN-TLII, CUEP(A).

ÁZACA to draw, transport water / acarrear agua, o ser azacaní y aguador [M] See Å-TL, ZACA.

ÁZCACUAHUJI[T]-TL a type of tree that serves as a host for a species of ant that makes its nest within it (Cordia alliodora, Cordia gerescantus, Cordana alliodora) / hormiguillo [árbo] [Z] [[t]Zp.141]. See ÁZCA-TL, CUAHUJI[T]-TL.

ÁZCACUALOA to have a tingling sensation / adormecido [la mano] [Z] [[t]Zp.178]. The first vowel is not marked long in the attestation, but the sense suggests that it is derived from ÁZCA-TL.

ÁZCAPÖTZALCO place name Azcapotzalco [[t]Bl.97, [t]Cl.120v]. See ÁZCAPÖTZAL-LI, -C(O).

ÁZCAPÖTZAL-LI ant hill / hormiguero [M] [[t]Bl.97, [t]Cl.120v, [t]Rp.65]. C has TZ where A and R have Z. See ÁZCA-TL, PÖTZAL-LI.

ÁZCA-TL ant / hormiga [M]

ÁZCAXOCHI-TL pl. -MEH a type of flowering plant associated with ants, one of several different plants known as 'li- rio.' / flor de hormiga, lirio [X] [[t]Zp.27, [t]Rp.65]. X does not mark the first vowel as long, and it has no diacritics at all, but this is a transparent compound. See ÁZCA-TL, XOCHI-TL.

ÁZOLONIÍ f borstal to form, for water to bubble up / hace ámpula [Z] [[t]Zp.141]. See Å-TL, ZOLONIÍ.

ÁZOLONÍÍ v to blister something / lo ampolla [Z] [[t]Zp.185]. In the single attestation, the vowel length values of the stem are reversed, with the vowel of ZO marked long and those of the adjacent syllables not marked for length. Since this is certainly a derivation from ÁZOLONÍI, the attestation is clearly in error.
CA clause introductory particle / porque.
conclusión para dar razón de algo [M]; pues
es [C]; y, cierto, dónde, porque, por qué,
puesto que [S]; Corresponding to the En
lish construction 'as for (something),' fol
owed by a clause, Nahuatl has {something},
CA' followed by the relevant clause.
C gives the example inón calli, ca ámoe te
mocar 'as for that house, it is not yours.'
The CA is not obligatory to the construc
tion; its presence conveys emphasis.
CA also combines as initial element with
other particles and particle clusters; CA
AHMÓ [emphatic negation], CA HUEL
OC 'tayavía,' CA NEL 'porque;' CA NEL
NOZO 'porque' [emphatic], CA YE 'ya,'
CA ZAN 'sino que,' etc. The emphatic
force of CA is often negligible.
-CA instrumental postposition through, by,
by means of / de, por, mediante [C] This
binds to nouns with the ligature -TI. The
-CA of NECHCA 'from here to there,'
ACHÍHTÓNCA 'a short time,' and similar
forms seems to be a different cliticizing
particle that does not imply instrumental-
ity and does not require -TI.
CAPE a linking element traditionally known
as a ligature This serves to bind one verb
in its periphrastic form to a second verb. This
medial -CAPE- and the final -QUI of the class
of derived nouns known as periphrasit
atives appear to be derived from the same
source. The sense of the construction is
that the second verb is performed in the
manner of one who is or does whatever
the first verb signifies; CUALÁN[II] 'to be
come angry,' [IIITA] 'to see something' >
CUALÁNCITU'TA 'to look upon some
thing angrily.' Preterit agentive nouns have
-CA- in derivations; TLAHTOHQUI 'ruler'
(< TLAHTÓA 'to speak, to give orders'),
TLAHTOHCAYÓ-TL 'kingdom.' -CAPE- also
links nouns derived with the possessor
suffixes -EH and -HUAH to other ele
ments, CALEH 'householder,' CAHUÁ[A]
'to give something up' > CALEH-
CAHUÁ[A] 'to turn over stewardship of a
household to someone.'
CA preterit-as-present verb, pret.: CAH ~
CAQUI, pret. pl.: CATÉH to be / estar,
o ser [M] Since the preterit of this verb
is used for the present tense, past tense
is expressed with the pluperfect form
CATCA. It is suppletive with the verb YE,
which is used for the future, the impera
tive, and the optative. The nonactive
YELOHUA is built on the YE verb. The
sense of CA in context is generally locative
or existential. In equational sentences CA
and YE are used only as vehicles for overt
tense marking other than simple present or
unspecified time, otherwise they are
omitted from the sentence.
CACA toad, frog / sapo [T], rana [X]
suffix is attested. T has this with -TÓN,
and X has it with -TZIN. See CALÁ-TL.
CACAHUACA to be indisposed, disordered,
feverish; to shine, to glare / tener gran
desplumaria y calor en el cuerpo [M],
brilla ... resplandece [Z] [[2]ZP.21,143]. See
CAHUÁN[I].
CACAHUANÁN-TL tree planted to give
shade to coffee bean shrubs / árbol que se
planta en las sembradas de cacao para
hacerle sombra [R] [[1]R.65]. R fails to
mark the vowel of the fourth syllable long.
See CACAHUA-TL, NÁN-TL.
CACAHUA-TL cacao, chocolate bean, shell,
hard outer covering / grano de caco [M] In
Nahuat the word for 'peanut' is specifi
cally TLÁLCACAHUA-TL < TLÁL-LI
'earth,' CACAHUA-TL.
CACALACA to rattle / sonar el cascabel,
o la vasija de barro que tiene dentro
pedrezuelas, o el cacao dañado cuando lo
CUENTAN, o echán en el suelo, o cosa semejante [M], suena [Z] See CACALATZ(A), CALÁN[I].
CACALACHILLÍA applic. CACALACA
CACALACHILLÓ nonact. CACALACA
CACALÁCH-IN pl. -TIN cockroach / cucaracha [T] [(3)Tp.117]. X has CALÁCH-IN, pl. -MEH, apparently an apocopated form, with the same sense. CACALÁCH-IN has a different vowel length pattern from the verb CACALACA 'to rattle' and the associated noun CACALACH-TLI, which might otherwise be taken to be related in sense.
CACALACTIC someone thin, gaunt / flaco, delgado [Z] [(3)Zp.60,143]. One of the two attestations has the vowel of the second syllable long. In two related forms, CACALACTIC 'thin, gaunt' and CACALCUI 'to become thin,' Z does not have a long vowel in the second syllable. See CACALACTIC, CACALCUI.
CACALACH-TLI pl. -MEH -- -TIN rattle / cascabel de barro [M], sonaja [T], su cascabel [de vibora] [T] See CACALACA.
CACALÁCHTÓTÓ-TL pl. -MEH Mexican flycatcher / avispero [pájaro] [T] [(3)Tp.117,243]. In Spanish this is known as a wasp (eating) bird, but in Nahuatl it is a cockroach bird. See CACALÁCH-IN, TÓTÓ-TL.
CÁCALÁN[I] redup. CÁLAN[I]
CACALATZ(A) vt to cause something to make a rattling noise / hacer ruido revolviendo jícaras, o nacuas, o cosas sememantas; o abriendo y cerrando cajas, cajones, o puertas y ventanas [M] See CACALACA, CÁLAN[I].
CACALATZALÓ nonact. CACALATZ(A)
CACALCUI to become thin, to lose weight / se enflaquece [Z] [(3)Zp.5,143]. See CACALACTIC, CUI.
CACALÓ-TL pl. -MEH crow / cuervo [M]
CACALÓXÓCHI-TL pl. -MEH frangipanni (Plumeria rubra) / flor de singular fragancia que se da en racimos, en ciertos árboles de tierra caliente [R], flor del cuervo, cacalosuchii [X] [(1)Rp.66, (3)Xp.10]. X does not mark the first vowel long, and R has no diacritics at all for this item, but the Spanish name leaves no doubt about the derivation. See CÁCALÓ-TL, XÓCHI-TL.
CACALTCIC someone thin, gaunt / flaco, delgado [Z] [(3)Zp.60,143]. See CACALACTIC.
CACAMA-TL pl. -MEH secondary ears of maize that form at the base of the primary ear / mazorcas pequeñas de maíz, que nacen cabe la mazorca mayor [M], pilote[T] [(1)Tp.113].
CACANATZIN something thin / (costo) delgado [T] [(1)Tp.117]. See CANACTIC, CANÁHUAC.
CACAPACA to make a slapping sound / sonar las chinelas o alcozcuras cuando andan con ellas [M] [(1)Cf.741]. See CAPAN[I].
CACAPATZ(A) vt to cause something to make a slapping noise / hacer ruido con los pantusos, o chinelas cuando andan [M] [(1)Cf.741]. Because of the hand slapping that goes into this, it can be used to refer to totilia-making. Z has what appears to be this verb compounded with HUETZ[I] meaning 'to fall very hard.' In one attestation the vowels of the first two syllables are marked long, and in the other they are not. See CAPAN[I].
CACÁCTLI packframe / escalonillas de tablas para llevar algo a cuestas el tamarindo [M] [(5)Bf.55,57,77].
CACAXTÓLICA every fifteen days / de quince en quince días [C] See CAXTOL-LI, -CA.
CACAZÓTIC something porous / poroso (como esponja o piedra poma) [T] [(1)Tp.112].
CACCHÍHU(A) to make shoes / hacer zapatos [S] [(2)Cf.51,52, (1)R.66]. None of the attestations has the second vowel marked long, but the compound is transparent. See CAC-TLI, CHÍHU(A).
CACCHÍHUACAN place where shoes are made / zapatería [M] [(1)Cf.51]. See CACCHÍHU(A), -CAN.
CACHOPIN pl. -TIN pejorative term for Spaniard, European / gachupín [T] [(1)Tp.112]. This is thought to be a Nahuatl word derived from CAC-TLI 'shoe' and CHOPÍNÍA 'to pick at something,' but this
attestation is in a modern source, where it could be a loanword or a back loan. The term appears as early as the first half of the 18th century in Nahua texts.

CACTI no preterit form given to moderate, to calm down / se va calmando [T]

This is the first element of the common verb CACTIMAN[I] ‘to be quiet, empty, deserted’ and M’s cactuetzi ‘to fall quiet.’ The -TI- of the compound forms seems to be the -TI- ‘ligature’ that binds together verb stems, which makes the free form CACTI appear anomalous. Aside from this single attestation, the initial element does not occur independently. See CACTIMAN[I].

CACTIÁ vrefl, vt to put on one’s shoes; to put shoes on someone / calzarse los zapatos, o cacaes [M], calzar zapatos a otro [M]

See CAC-TLI.

CACTIHUETZ[I] to fall quiet / hacer bonanza después de la tormenta, y aclarar el tiempo [M] This is not directly attested in the sources for this dictionary, but its component parts are attested. See CACTIMAN[I], HUETZ[I].

CACTILÍA aplic. CACTIÁ

CACTILÓ nonact. CACTIÁ

CACTIMAN[I] for there to be silence, stillness, absence of activity, for the weather to be fair / casa desamparada que se no habita, o hacer bonanza y buen tiempo, o haber silencio un poco de tiempo, o estar la ciudad asolada de repente y destruida [M] The initial element of this construction is restricted in occurrence. M has it in cactuetiz ‘to fall quiet,’ and T has CACTI ‘to moderate.’ See CACTI, MAN[I].

CAC-TLI pl. -MEH shoe / cacaes, o zapatos, sandalias, etc. [M]

CAH See the verb CĀ.

CAHCAHU[I] vrefl, vt to give up, to lose, to set something, someone loose, to free someone, something / dejarse o apartarse muchas veces los casados, o pasarse los unos a los otros los que caminan, o los que trabajan y cavan la tierra a destajo [M], callarse [X], lo abandon, le permite, le da libertad [T] redup. CAHU[I]

CAHCÁHUALÓ nonact. CAHCÁHU[I]

CAHCAHÁNIÁ vrefl, vt to beat, pound something / golpea [Z] [I]Zp.63,104. See CAHÁNI[I].

CAHCALALQU[I] redup. CALALQU[I]

CAHCAMÁNÁLOÁ redup. CAMÁNÁLOÁ

CAHCAPOLLÁ place where there are cherry orchards / cerezas [C] [I]ZC.172r.

This is given by C as the plural of CAPOLLÁH ‘cherry orchard.’ Strictly speaking, it is the reduplicated stem of CAPOL-IN ‘cherry tree’ bound to -TLAH ‘place where the relevant thing is found in abundance.’ See CAPOL-IN, TLAH

CAHCHATZA vto tie something securely / atar fuertemente alguna cosa, o embotar o recalar algo [M] [I]ZC.116v.

CAHCHATZILPIÁ vto tie something securely / atar reacomodo algo [M] [I]ZC.116v. See CAHCHATZA, ILPIÁ.

CAHCAHÁHU[I] vrefl, vt to mock or deceive someone / burlar o escarnecer de otro, o engañarle [M] M gives this as reflexive and in construction with TÉCA ‘with regard to someone,’ but T, Z, and X treat it as a simple transitive verb. redup. CAHÁHU[I]

CAHHTO-TL jicama, an edible root [Pachyrhizus angulatus] / jicama, raiz comestible [R] [I]Zp.73,143, [I]RP.68. Z marks the second vowel long in one attestation and not in the other. This appears in R without diacritics.

CAHU[I] vto leave, abandon, relinquish something, someone / dejar algo, o dejar alguna cosa a otra parte [M], dejar o desamparar a otro, o exceder y sobrepasar a los otros [M]

CAHUACÁCTIC something hot / caliente [Z] [I]ZC.34,143. Although Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long in both attestations, the expected form would be a short vowel. See CAHUÁN[I]

CAHUAL-LI one who is left behind, widow, widower / viudo, viuda [X] This is attested as a free form in X and Z and is abundantly attested in compounds across sources. See CAHU[I].

CAHUÁLO nonact. CAHU[I]

CAHUÁLTÁ vrefl, vt to restrain oneself, to restrain, prohibit someone / ir a la mano o abstenerse de algo [M], vedar a otro, o irle a la mano [M] caus. CAHU[I]
CAHUÁNI[-ni] to catch fire / prende (Z) [a]Zp.4,103,143]. Two of these attestations are in the construction CAHUÁNTOC< CAHUÁNI bound to the preterit-as-present verb O with the -TL-ligature. See CAHUÁCTIC.

CAHUÁNTÍA vt to set something afire / lo enciende, lo calienta, hace lumbre (Z) [3]Zp.23,50,185]. In one of the two attestations the vowel of the first syllable is marked long, but it is not in the other or in related forms. See CAHUÁNI[-ni], CAHUÁCTIC.

CAHUULLÁ applic. CAHUÁ[AX]
CAHUÚ[TL TL] tume / tiempo (M)
CAHUÚ-IN pl: -MEH osprey / quebranta-hueso, aura (T) [1]TÍp.118]. In Campeche CAHUÚ without the ablautive suffix is used as the name for the female grackle. See CUÍX-IN.

CALACÁHUÍA vt to attack someone, something / lo ataca, lo asalta (Z) [4]Zp.15,16,185,204].

CALÁCH-IN pl: -MEH cockroach / cucaracha (X) [3]Xp.31]. See CACALÁCH-IN.

CALACOHUA nonact. CALAQUI[-li]
CALACOHUAYAN door, entry / puerta o entrada para entrar o salir (M) [1]Cf.91v]. X has CALAQUIYAN, derived from the active form of the verb CALAQUI[-li] and apparently synonymous. See CALACOHUA, -YÁN.

CALÁMPA outside / afuera (Z) [2]Zp.6,143]. In one of the two attestations the vowels of both syllables are marked long; in the other only the second is. See CALÁN, -PA.

CALÁN outside / afuera (Z) [6]Zp.6,112,143,185]. In two of six attestations Z marks the vowel of the first syllable long. This is possibly derived from CAL-LI and -TLÁN with degemination of medial LL resulting from TL assimilation. See CALÁMPA.

CALÁN[-i] to jingle, to rattle / retorch el metal (M), hacar ruido cosas como nucucaj, jicaras, cosas de madera (C) [1]Cf.73v]. See CACALACA, CACALATZ[A].

CALÁNQUIXTIÁ vt to take something outside / lo saca afuera [2]Zp.112,185]. See CALÁN, QUIXTIÁ.

CALAQUI[-li] prí: CALAC to enter / entrar o meterse en alguna parte (M) CALAQUI[-li] has essentially the same sense as AQUÍ[-li] and appears to be derived from that verb and CAL-LI 'house.' This would mean literally 'to house-fit, to house-enter.' The construction has been lexicalized to the point that the CAL element contributes nothing literal to the construction as a whole. See CAL-LI, AQUÍ[-li].

CALAQUÍA vipl, vt to enter into something such as employment, to close something up inside something / entrar con otro asóciado (M), meter el encerrar trigo o cosas sembrantes en casa (M), meter dentro (C) See CALAQUI[-li].

CALAQUILLÁ applic. CALAQUÍA
CALÁ-LI frog / rana (Z) [4]Zp.105,143,143,143]. M has milcolatl 'a type of frog.' See CACA.

CALA-LI householder, resident / el que tiene casa (C) [5]Cf.56v]. C equates CALQUI, CALA-LI, and CHÁNEH in sense. See CAL-LI.

CALCHIÚ[A] to build a house / hauca una casa (T) [3]TÍp.113]. M has calchuihalizili 'repaus made to a house.' See CAL-LI, CHIÚ[A].

CALCUACO at the peak of the house / en cima de la casa, azotea, recho, tejado (Z) [2]Zp.50,143]. The expected form would be CALCUAC. M has cuacuacatl and apparently synonymous. See CALCUAC, -C[L].

CALCUÉCH-TLÍ soot / hollín (S) [2]Zp.143]. Z has I for E. See CAL-LI, CUÉCH-TLI.

CALCUÉCH-TLI See CALCUÉCH-TLÍ.

CALEH guardian of the household, householder / dueño de la casa (M) See CAL-LI.

CALEHATZIN-TLÍ guardian of the household [honorific] / cuidador de la casa (T) [1]TÍp.113]. T has I for E. See CALEH.

CALICÁMPA behind the house / atrás de la casa (Z) [2]Zp.16,143]. Z also has a shortened form CALICÁN. See CAL-LI, -CÁMPA.

CALIHTEC See CALIHTIC.

CALIHTIC inside the house / hacia dentro de casa (M for calitipa), dentro de casa (C) M See CAL-LI, -HTIC.

CALIXPAN in front of the house / delante
de la casa ([S], patio ([Z]) [[z]Zp.95,144]. See CAL-LI, -DPAN.
CALIX-TLI entryway, patio / zaguan ([M], vestíbulo, puerta ([S]) [[z]Zp.95,144]. See CAL-LI, -IX-TLI.
CALLALÍÁ vrefl to set up housekeeping / hace hogar ([Z]) [[z]Zp.68,169]. See CAL-LI, TLÁLÍÁ.
CALLAMPÁ corridor / corredor ([Z]) [[z]Zp.144]. See CAL-LI, -TLÁN, -PA.
CAL-LI pl: -TÍN house / casa ([M]) M combines the definitions of CAL-LI and CÁ-LI 'tongs' in a single entry. R has CAL-LI and CÁ-LI as separate entries but with the vowel length values reversed.
CÁ-LI tongs / tenazuelas de palo o de caña para comer maíz tostado en el rescoldo ([M]) [[3]CI.479v,127r]. This contrasts with CAL-LI 'house.' M combines the two in a single entry. R contrasts them but has the vowel length values reversed.
CALLÍÁTÁ vrefl to reside / se aloja ([T]) [[3]Tp.145]. See CAL-LI.
CALLÍTÓLÁ nonact. CALLÍTÓLÁ
CALMÉCAC name of one of the academies of precolombian México / una de las academias precolombinas, donde estudiaban los nobles ([K]) [[1]Bl.10v]. See CAL-LI, MECA-TLI, -CÍO.
CALNÉPANANJUIQHUI a house of more than two stories / casa de mas de uno (sobrado) ([C]) [[3]CI.731]. See CALNÉPANANJUIQHUI.
CALNÉPANANJUIQHUI two-story house / casa de un sobrado ([C]) [[3]CI.731]. M has calnepanollli for 'story of a house.' See CAL-LI, -NEPÁNL-LI.
CALPÁNOÁ vt to go visiting people / andar de casa en casa ([M]) [[4]Zp.130,185,219]. See CAL-LI, -PÁN.
CALPATLÁ vrefl to move / se muda de lugar ([Z]) [[z]Zp.86,169]. See CAL-LI, PATLÁ.
CALPIQOQUÍ major-domo, steward / mayor- domo ([M], el mayordomo, el que guarda las casas de casa ([C] See CAL-LI, PIY([A]).
CALPOHPÓCHECTIC house filled with smoke / casa ahumada ([T]) [[1]Tps.113]. See CAL-LI, PÓCHECTIC.
CALQUI householder, resident / el que tiene casa ([C]) [[3]CI.56v]. C equates CALQUI, CALCA-TLI, and CHÁNEH in sense. See CAL-LI.
CALTECH next to a house, to one side / en la pared ([C]) See CAL-LI, -TECH.
CALTECHILHUÍA aplic. CALTECHOÁ
CALTECHOÁ vrefl, vt to separate, to draw aside, to set something to one side / se echa a un lado, se aparta, se le da (T), lo echa a un lado, lo aparta, lo pone aparte (T) [[6]Ts.145,179]. See CALTECH.
CALTECHÓLO nonact. CALTECHOÁ CALTECH-TLI wall of a house; walkway along the side of a house / pared, la acera de ella ([M]) See CALTECH.
CALTEJIICO outdoors / campo ([T]) [[1]Tps.113]. See CALTÉN-TLI, -CÍO.
CALTÉN-TLI corridor, walkway along the side of a house / la acera de la pared de las casas ([M], cerca de la puerta ([T] See CAL-LI, TÉN-TLI.
CALTÉNYOH corridor, patio / corredor, patio ([Z]) [[3]Zp.34,95,144]. See CALTÉN-TLI.
CALTETZON-TLI foundation of a building / cimiento de casa, hasta medio estado de pared ([M]) [[1]CI.75v]. See CAL-LI, TETZON-TLI.
CALTÍA vrefl, vt to build a house for oneself or someone else / hacer o edificar casa para si (M), edificar casa a otro ([M] See CAL-LI.
CALTÍÁTÁL-TLI street between buildings / la calle entre las casas ([M]) [[1]CI.20]. See CAL-LI, TÁLÁN-TLI.
CALXOMÍL-IN pl: -MEH bedbug / chinche ([X]) [[5]Xp.31]. See CAL-LI, XÓMÍL-IN.
-CAMAC necessarily bound form place where there is an abundance of something. This is attested only for T, where it is compounded with CUAHÚ-L-TLI 'tree,' OHUA-TLI 'cane,' XÁL-LI 'sand' and other such nouns. It seems to be synonymous with -TLAH, which also occurs in T, so that there are doublets—TECAMAC, TETLAH 'pedregal [field of volcanic stones], CUAHUHÁHUACAMAC, CUAHUHÁHUATLAH 'place where many casaguare trees grow.' In one pair of variants T gives -CAMAC with an absolutive suffix, TLÁHZOLCAMAC, TLÁHZOLCAMAC-TLI 'dump, trash heap.' See CAM([A]-TL, -C([O]).
CAMACÁHUAYA vt to let something fall from the mouth / soltarse alguna palabra, la cual no quisiera haber dicho ([M], lo
CAMACHAL-LI jaw, jawbone / quijada [M] See CAM(A)-TL.
CAMACHALOÁ to open the mouth wide / abrir mucho la boca [M] [3]Zp.20,145, [3]Xp.33. Both Z and X give this with a long vowel in CHAL, but in the abundant attestations of CAMACHAL-LI elsewhere, the vowel is short. See CAMACHAL-LI.
CAMACHALTEHTEOÍI] See CAMACHAL-LI, TEHTEOÍI.
CAMACHALTZON-TLI beard / barba [T] See CAMACHAL-LI, TSON-TLI.
CAMACOTOCCTIC hare lip / labio leporino [T] [T] [3]Zp.113. See CAM(A)-TL, COTOCCTIC.
CAMACTIC something fresh, like a newly harvested crop / cosa tierna y reciente, como la mazorca de maíz antes que está del todo sazonada y seca [M], entre verde y seco, está húmedo, está recién cortado [frijol, mazorca, etc.:] [T] [3]Zp.113. See CAM(A)-TL.
CAMAC-TLI pl. -TIN mouth / boca [X], su boca [T for possessed form] C gives -CAMAC as an alternative possessed form for CAM(A)-TL. The locative -CAMAC has the sense 'place where there is an abundance of something.' See CAM(A)-TL.
CAMACUI vt. to take something in the mouth / lo coge con la boca [T] [T]Cf.96, [3]Zp.179. See CAM(A)-TL, CUI.
CAMÁHU(A) for maize to achieve ripeness / pararse el maíz saraza, o casi del todo sarazonado [M] [3]Zp.113, [3]Zp.144.
CAMÁHUAC something that has achieved ripeness, a ripe ear of corn / cosa saraza [M], mazorca fresca [pero demasiado dura para comer como elote] [T] See CAM(A)-TL, CAMACTIC.
CAMAHUÁCOHUA nonact.
CAMAHUÁQUI nonact.
CAMAHUÁQUII for the mouth to be dry / tiene la boca seca [T] [3]Zp.113. See CAM(A)-TL, HUAQUII.
CAMAHUÁQUITÍA caus. CAMAHUÁQUII.
-CAMANACAZTLAN necessarily possessed form one's cheek / su mejilla, su cachete [Z] [3]Zp.22,83,156. See CAM(A)-TL, NACAZTLAN.
CAMANÁLIHTOÁ vt. to tell a joke / dicir chiste [Z] [3]Zp.39,138. One of the two attestations has the second vowel marked long as well as the third one, but in related forms it is not long. See CAMANAL-LI, LIHTOÁ.
CAMANÁLLAHTO-LI jest, joke, ridicule / palabra burlesca [R] [3]Rp.67. See CAMANAL-LI, TLAHTO-LI.
CAMANÁ-LI boast, joke, someone who jests, joker / chulapa, o burda de palabras [M], charlador [Z] See CAM(A)-TL, NAL.
CAMANÁLOÁ to make jokes / decir chistes, o gracias [M] See CAMANAL-LI.
CAMANECEULIHUITÍA caus.
CAMANECEULIHUII.
CAMANECEULIHUÍI to make faces / hacer gestos [T] [3]Zp.113. See CAM(A)-TL, NUCOILIHUÍI.
CAMANECEULIHUÍHUA nonact.
CAMANECEULIHUIII.
CAMANÉLOA See TLANCAMANÉLOA.
-CAMAPACH necessarily possessed form one's beard / su barba [T] [3]Zp.113,128. See CAM(A)-TL, PACH-TLI.
CAMAPIHPI vrefl. vt. pretext: -PIHPÍC to shave one's own beard or someone else's / rasura la barba [T], le rasura la barba [T] See CAM(A)-TL, PIHPÍ.
CAMAPINAHUA to be bashful in speech or eating habits / se avergüenza en comer, en hablar, etc. [T] [3]Zp.113. T forms the present as CAMAPINÁHUA, but elsewhere PINÁHUA forms its present by adding -C. See CAM(A)-TL, PINAHUA.
CAMAPINAHUIII someone bashful in speech or eating habits / vergonzoso en hablar, en comer, etc. [T] [3]Zp.113. See CAMAPINÁHUA.
CAMAPINAHUII to hold something in one's mouth / lo tiene en la boca [T] [3]Zp.179. See CAM(A)-TL, PIYÁ.
CAMAPOLÁO vrefl. vt. blunder in speech / se equivoca al hablar [T] See CAM(A)-TL, POLOÁ.
CAMAQUSZ(A) vrefl. to finish eating /

CAMATELICZA vt to kick someone in the mouth / o patea en la boca (T) ([3]Tp.179). See CAM(A)-TL, TELICZA.

CAMATEPACHOA vrefl, vt to get one’s mouth bruised; to bruise someone on the mouth / se machuca la boca (T), le machuca la boca (T) See CAM(A)-TL, TEPACHOA.

CAM(A)-TL possessed form: -CAN mouth / boca [M] CE.82v gives -CAMAC as an alternative possessed form. See CAMAC-TLI.

CAMATLPOLOTLITIA vrefl to blunder in speech / se equivoca en decir (T) See CAMAPOLOÁ.

CAMATOTONCAAH-TLI medicinal plant with round leaves / planta medicinal y bella de hojas casi perfectamente redondas [R] ([1]Rp.67). The single attestation does not mark the vowels of the fourth and fifth syllables long. See CAM(A)-TL, TOTONQUI, PAH-TLI.

CAMATOXCOÁ vrefl to say something unintentionally / dice una cosa cuando no iba a decírla (T) ([3]Tp.145). See CAM(A)-TL.

CAMATOXCOLO nonact. CAMATOXCOÁ
CAMOHITHTIXIAIA vrefl to harvest sweet potatoes / rejunta camotes (T) See CAMOH-TLI, TIHTIXIA.

CAMOHITHTIXI-TLI harvested sweet potatoes / camotes reanjados (T) ([1]Tp.113). See CAMOHITHTIXIA.

CAMOHITLAH sweet potato patch / donde hay muchas papas [Z] ([1]Zp.144). See CAMOH-TLI, -TLAH.

CAMOH-TLI pl. -MEH - -TIN sweet potato / batata, raiz comestible [M], camote, raiz comestible bien conocida [R]

CAMPÁ to where? / ía dónde, o a qué parte, o por dónde? adverbio para preguntar (M) CAMPÁ can be used without a strictly interrogative sense; ZA ZAN CAMPÁ means ‘just anywhere,’ and T gives the meaning of CAMPÁ ZÁ as ‘very distant.’ See CAN, -PA.

CAMPAXIHLUÁ apply. CAMPAXOÁ
CAMPAXOÁ vt to nip at something or someone, to swallow something without chewing / morder a alguien sin llevarse el pedazo (S), comer apresu, tragando sin mascar (C) ([1]Cl.657).

CÁN where? / ía dónde? adverbio para preguntar (M)

CÁN at some place, time, point / posp. que indica el lugar, el tiempo, la parte (S) This is a common element of place names. It binds with the preterit stem of verbs, with possessor derivations in -EH and -HUÁH, and with numbers, as well as being an element of NÍCAN ‘here’ and OÑCÁN ‘there.’

CÁNACHÍ how much / cuánto, ¡cuánto? (Z) ([6]Zp.36, 144). See CAN, ACHÍ.

CANACTÍC something thin and flat / cosa delgada, como tabla, estera, lienzos, o cosas semejantes llanas [M], delgado [Z] ([3]Zp.40, 144). In one attestation Z marks the vowel of the first syllable long, but it should not be. See CANÁHUÁ(A).

CANAH somewhere / en alguna parte, o lugar (M) In spite of the obvious relationship of CANAH and CÁN, they differ in vowel length. This same pattern is true of AC ‘win,’ ACAH ‘someone’ and IC ‘when,’ ¡ICAH ‘sometimes.’

CANAHPA to or from some place / en alguna parte (M), hacia alguna parte, o de alguna parte (C) See CANAH, -PA.

CANAHUÁ(A) vt to make something thin and flat / adelgazar tablas, o piedras anchas o la lona cuando la hace, etc. (M) See CANACTÍC.

CANAHUÁC something flat and thin / cosa delgada ... lienzos, o manta delgada de algodón [M] See CANÁHUÁ(A).

CANACTÍC.

CANAHUÁAL nonact. CANÁHUÁ(A)

CANAHU(A) for clothes to wear out / se desgasta (ropa) (T) ([1]Tp.114). See CANÁHUÁ(A).

CANAHUÁLIÍ applying. CANÁHUÁ(A)


The attestations are written without diacritics; it is possible that one or both vowels are long.

CANEL since / pues así, o pues así es (M) This contrasts with CÑNEL ‘where?’ See CA, NEL.

CÁNIN where? to where? from where?;
somewhere, anywhere / dónde, de dónde, a
dónde, por dónde (C), cualquier lugar,
donde quiera (T). See CÁN.
CÂNMAÇH where / dónde (C) C also has emphatic CÂNINMACH with the same
sense. See CÁN, MACH.
CÁNNEL where? where in the world? /
¿dónde? (S) This contrasts with CANEL
'since.' See CÁN, NEL.
CÁNNELPA to where? / dónde (S) See
CÁNNEL-PA.
CAPÁN(1) to make a cracking or slapping
noise / crujir, o restallar las coyunturas of
dos dedos cuando los estiran (M), el ruido
que se hace con la palma de la mano, o el
ruido del crujir de los dedos, o el de los
zapatos, y chinelas (C)
CAPÁNIÁ vt to cause something to make a
cracking or slapping sound / hacer ruido
con los zapatos (M) [(1) Cf.7,4, (1)Zp.170].
See CAPÁN(1).
CAPOLCUHUÁH[I]-TL cherry tree / cerezo
árbol (M) [(1) Tp.114, (1)Zp.145, (1)Rj.67].
R has capolquahui, but for 'tree' R has
the standard CUAHUÁH[I]-TL. See
CAPOL-IN, CUAHUÁH[I]-TL.
CAPOL-IN pl. -TIN cherry tree, cherry /
cerezo, el árbol, o la fruta del (M)
CAPOLLAH cherry orchard / cerejal (M)
[(2) Cf.7,17,72]. See CAPOL-IN, -TLAH.
CAPOLMECA-TL a type of bindweed, vine /
capulín de bejuco (Z) [(1)Zp.145]. See
CAPOL-IN, MECA-TL.
CAPOLTIC something black, dark / prieto
(T) [(1)Tj.114]. See CAPOTZTIC.
CAPOTZÉHUÁ[I] to turn black / se pone
negro (T) [(1) Tp.114]. M has caputzauh with
the same sense. See CAPOTZTIC, -ÉHUÁ[I].
CAPOTZTIC something black / cosa negra
(M), negro, prieto, trigueño, moreno (T)
See CAPOLTIC.
CAPOTZTICTÓTO-TL pl. -MEH cowbird,
grackle / tordo real, uraca (T) [(1)Tj.114,
143]. See CAPOTZTIC, TÓTO-TL.
CAQUÍ(1) vt, preter. CAC to hear something /
oír, entender, o escuchar (M)
CAQUÍHUÁ nonact. CAQUÍ[I]
CAQUÍLIÁ vt to hear what others say / oír
lo que otros dicen (M) applic. CAQUÍ[I]
CAQUILITÁ altern. caus. CAQUÍ[I]
CAQUÍTIÁ vt to get other people to listen
to something, to announce, tell something
to someone / dar relación de algo a otros, o
notificarles algo (M) altern. caus. CAQUÍ[I]
CAQUÍXTÖC-TL pl. -MEH leather strap,
leash / correa (T) [(1)Tj.114].
CAQUÍTZTI to sound, to be heard clearly /
sonar, o ofre bien el que habla, o cuenta
(M) [(1)Tj.114]. See CAQUÍ[I].
CAQUÍXTÍLIÁ vt to declare, explain
something / exponer, declarar, asestar,
comentar, interpretar, anotar, explicar una
cosa (S) [(1)Bf.52]. See CAQUÍ[I].
CAQUIZ-TL sound, that which is heard /
sucedo, o persona de crédito (M) [Cl.1907].
See CAQUÍ[I].
CATCA See the verb CÁ.
CATEH See the verb CÁ.
CÁTLÉHUÁ-TL which? / ¿cuál de ellos?
preguntado (M), ¿qué? adjectivo de la
misma significación de télcn (R) This has a
short form CATLÉH. The -HUÁ-TL
element is that which is also found in the
long forms of the personal pronouns. See
TLE[H].
CATQUI See the verb CÁ.
CATZÁHUÁ to get dirty / pararse sucio (M)
M gives CATZÁHUÍ as an alternative
preterit for this intransitive verb as well as
for its transitive counterpart.
CATZÁHUÁ(1) vrefl. vt to get oneself dirty;
to get someone dirty / ensuciarse (M),
ensuciarse a otro (M)
CATZÁHUÁC something dirty / cosa sucia
(M) Catzactic is to be found in M with
the same sense but is not attested in the
sources for this dictionary. See
CATZÁHUÁ(A).
CATZÁHUÁCA-TL inalienably possessed
form: -CATZÁHUÁCAYO dirtiness, filth /
la suciedad (C) See CATZÁHUÁ(A).
CATZÁN(A) vrefl. vt to stretch out one's
arms and legs / se desperezca [el cansancio] (T)
[(1)Tp.146].
CATZÁNALÓ nonact. CATZÁN(A)
CÁUHTÉHUÁ(A) vrefl. vt to make one's will;
to stop and remain somewhere; to leave,
relinquish or abandon something / testar,
hacer testamento, o detenerse y quedarse
en algún lugar (M), dejar a otro, o a otra
cosa, e irse luego a alguna parte (M)
[(1)Zp.40,183]. See CAHUÁ(A), ÉHUÁ(A).


CAXALTIC something loose, weak, lacking in substance / flojo, suelto [Z] [\{3\}Zp.60,118,145]. One of the three attestations has the vowel of the second syllable marked long. See CAXÁN[I].

CAXÁN[I] to loosen, slacken, to lose courage / aflojarse lo atado [M], se ablanda, se suaviza, se afloja [T] See CAXALTIC.

CAXÁNÍA vrefl. vt to relapse into sickness, to loosen, unstring something / recuer c[ e] enfermo [M], aflojar lo atado, o desarmar la ballesta, y aflojar el arco [M] See CAXÁN[I].

CAXÁNÍLLA applic. CAXÁN[I].

CAXÁNÍLLO nonact. CAXÁN[I].

CAXÁNQUI something mild, weak, lacking in substance, loose / cosa floja o mal atada [M], blando, suave, flojo, suelta [tierra], tierno [T] [\{1\}Tl.115]. See CAXÁN[I].

CAXALTIC.

CAXEH one who possesses a bowl, vessel / dueño, y poseedor de la cosa ... escudilla, o cajete [C] [\{2\}Cf.55y. \{1\}Rp.45]. C and R give this and CAXHUH as synonymous. See CAX[I]-TL.

CAXHUH one who possesses a bowl, vessel / dueño, y poseedor de la cosa ... escudilla, o cajete [C] [\{2\}Cf.55y. \{1\}Rp.45]. C and R give this and CAXEH as synonymous. See CAX[I]-TL.

CAX[I]-TL cup, bowl, vessel / escudilla [M], escudilla, plato, taza, vajilla [S] There is a printing error in M. This item appears as caxiti but is alphabetized for caxitl. T has CAX-TL as well as CAX[I]-TL.

CAX-TL pl.: MEH cup, vessel / cajete [T] [\{3\}Tl.115,171,224]. In T this short variant of CAX[I]-TL has the specialized gloss 'cup for drinking alcohol.'

CAXTÍLOLI fifteen / quince [M]


CAXTÓLOMÓME seventeen / disisiete [M] See CAXTOL-LI, -OM-, ÓME.

CAXTÓLONCÉ sixteen / diecisésis [M] See CAXTOL-LI, -OM-, CÉ.

CAXTÓLONÑAHUI nineteen / diecinueve [M] See CAXTOL-LI, -OM-, NÁHU[I].

CAYAHCHU[I] pl. clothes to wear out / se desgasta (ropa) [T] [\{1\}Tl.115]. The single attestation in T does not have an internal glottal stop, but in view of the tendency in T to lose such glottal stops, this is a plausible derivation from [\{1\}HCHU[I]. Compare TEOHCHU[I] to 'be hungry.' The first element may be related to M's cacayactl 'something thin, with respect to a cloak or blanket.' This appears to be synonymous with CANÁHUI[I].

CAYÁHU[U]A vrefl. vt to blunder, to deceive someone, to mock someone / engañarse a sí mismo, equivocarse ... burlarse, reírse de alguien [S] S and C treat this as a reflexive verb with the object of the deception expressed in contraction with -CA. C cites in noca timocayahua 'with respect to me you practice deception.' T and Z treat it as a simple transitive verb. The reduplicated form CAYICAYHU[U]A is more common.

CAYÁHUÁLÓ nonact. CAYÁHU[A]

CAYÁHUILLÁ applic. CAYÁHU[A].

CAYE See CA, YÉ.

CAYEHUALLI pret. -TIN andiron / morillo [T] [\{2\}Tl.115,144].

CAZAN See CA, ZAN.

CE pl.: CEMEH one / uno o una [M] The related bound form -CEL has a long vowel, but CEM has a short one. The plural CEMEH has the sense 'one of several.' As an example C gives cemé têhuiätin 'one of us,' cemé azccihua 'one of you women' [Cf.85y]. See CEM, -CEL.

CECÁN in one place / en cierta parte, o en una parte [M] [\{3\}Cf.917,921]. See CEM, -CÁN.

CECEC something cold / cosa fría [M] This is abundantly attested in Z and consistently with the vowel of the second syllable long, but as a reduplicated form of CEC-TL it should have a short vowel. See CEC-TL.

CECECA-TL cold water / agua fresca [fría] [\{3\}Zp.7,202]. See CECEC, -Á-TL.

CECECNI here and there, in several different places / en diversas partes [M] [\{2\}Cf.921]. redup. CECENI

CECEPÀHLI cecepail, a plant used in
treat ing dysentery, gall bladder complaints, and sores / nombre de tres plantas medicinales [R] [§]{Rp.68}. See CECEC, PAH-TLI.

CECECU[I] pret: CECEC to shiver, to have chills / le dan frio, tiene escalofríos [T] [§]{Tp.222}. This apparently forms its preterit in the same manner as AHCOCU[I], namely the final vowel and also the delabialization of CU are lost. The delabialization is analogous to that of M in word-final position, yielding N. redup. CECU[I]

CECECUHIZ-TLI chills, shivers, malaria / resfrió, escalofrios, paludismo [T] [§]{Tp.222}. See CECU[I]

CECECUITÍA caus. CECU[I]

CECEL redup. -CEL.

CECÉLIÁ vt to cool, refresh something, someone / lo hace en frio, lo refresca [Z] [§]{Zp.107,194}. In both attestations Z has a long vowel in the second syllable, but in the related form TLACECELITIÁ, T has short vowels. See CECEC, CELIC.

CÉCEM one apiece, one for each / cada uno sendos, o a cada uno sendos, o a cada uno de ellos [M] CÉCEM with glottal stop reduplication also occurs, and both CÉCEM and CÉCEM are attested with expressions of time and period. The final nasal consonant delabializes word-finally, CÉCEM. redup. CEM.

CÉCEMILHUI-TLI every day / cada día [M] redup. CEMILHUI-TLI

CÉCEMPÓHUAL-LI by twenties, twenty apiece, in lots of twenty / de veinte en veinte, o cada uno veinte [M] redup. CÉCEMPÓHUAL-LI

CÉCEM See CÉCEM.

CÉCENTE-TLI one apiece, one for each / cada uno sendos, o a cada uno sendos, o a cada uno de los [M] redup. CÉCENTE-TLI

CÉCENALPAL each person or thing on one side / cada persona, o cosa del un lado [C] redup. CÉCENALPAL

CÉCENOHUAL every night / cada noche [M] redup. CÉCENOHUAL

CÉCÉPAHTIC something very cold, something that gives one the chills / cosa muy fría ... cosa muy espantable [M] [§]{Zp.166}. The long vowel of the second syllable is questionable. See CE-TLI, CEPOHUÁ.

CECÉPOCA to get numb, to have goose bumps / se entume [T], carne de gallina (aplicado a la piel humana) [Z] M has cecépotic 'something asleep or benumbed.' This seems to include CE-TLI 'ice' as an element in its derivation.

CECÉPÓCALO nonact. CECÉPOCA

CECÉPOQUIÁ caus. CECÉPOCA

CÉCÈXXIUHTICA every year, annually / cada año, o de año a año [M] [§]{Zp.1077, Rp.37}. Although all attestations are printed with a single x, the ones in C are in a section of examples formed with CÉCEM. The M assimilates to X by general rule to give the sequence XX. See CÉCEM, XIHI-TLI.

CÉCÉYÁ pret: CÉCEFYAC ~ CÉCÉZX to cool off / enfriarse o refrescarse [M] See CE-TLI.

CECÍ-TLI something frozen / helada [T] [§]{Tp.222}. See CE-TLI.

CECMÍQUI[I] pret: -MIC to suffer from cold / morirse de frio [M] See CEC-TLI, MIQUI[I].

CECNI in some particular place, apart / en otra parte o lugar, en cierta parte, o por sí aparte [M] See CECCAN.

CECO apart, separate / aparte, separadamente [Z] Of nine attestations in Z, four have the vowel of the first syllable marked long. In principle, this could be a reduction of CECCO analogous to CECCAN and CECNI, but it also seems to be an acceptable construction of CÉ 'one' plus the locative -C(O). See CECCAN, CECCN, CÉ, -C(O).

CÉCÔTLÁLÁIÁ vt to set something aside, apart / lo pone aparte [Z] [§]{Zp.12,194}. See CECO, TLÁLÁIÁ.

CECÔTIÁ voo! to catch a cold, to cool off / se refresca [Zp.109,172]. See CE-TLI.

CECTLI ice, snow / helado, nieve, hielo [Z] [§]{Zp.67,88,201]. This is found as a free form only in Z, where once out of four times it is given with a long vowel. Z also gives it in some compounds with a long vowel. CEC is abundantly attested in the other sources as an element of compounds, always with a short vowel. See CE-TLI.

CECU[I] pret: CEUC ~ CEC to be cold; to have chills / tener frio [M] According to M,
CECÚTÍA

the precrit of this form loses the final vowel, but the resulting final consonant does not delabialize, yielding CEUC, but T gives as the preterit of CECÚI a reduplicated form CEHCÉC with delabialization. See CE-TL, CUI.

CECUÍTÍA caus. CECÚI [I]

CECUÍZ-TL pl. -MEH something cold, high mountain place / frío [M], cerro, volcán [T]. See CECÚI [I].

CEH This is the reduction of the particle sequence ZO [YEH], typically as the last elements of a particle cluster such as ZÁCHEH 'once and for all,' AHINOCEH 'or perhaps,' etc. See ZO, [YEH].

CEHÉCÉC redup. CE

CEHÉCCÉÚI [I] redup. CECÚI [I]

CEHÉCCÉÚUIZ-TL chills, shivers / los frios [Z], calofría, tene escafofrio [Z] [[a]Zp.12.61, 189.203]. This is given without an absolute suffix in both attestations. See CECÚI [I].

CEHÉLÍA vrefl. vt. to cool off, to cool something off / enfriar cosas calientes [M], se refresca, lo refresca [T]. This contrasts with the reduplicated form CELÍA glossed by M as 'to enjoy oneself.' See CE-TL.

CEHÉLÍLIA applic. CEHÉLÍA

CEHÉLÍLO nonact. CEHÉLÍA

CEHÉLITÍA vrefl. vt. to amuse oneself, someone else / deleitarse [R], recrear a otro [M] [[1]Rp.68]. M gives the corresponding applicative ceclía, used reflexively as 'to amuse oneself.' redup. CELITÍA

CEHÉCM Both CEHÉCM and CECÉCM occur with expressions of time or period. The nasal consonant delabializes word-finally, CECÉCM. redup. CEM

CEHÉCMMÉTZTICA every month, monthly / cada mes, o de meses a meses [M] [[a]Cl.10.71]. These attestations lack long-vowel marking in MÉTZ. C writes nm as though a word boundary intervenes between CEHÉCM and MÉTZ. R has this without diacritics but writes nm. See CEHÉCM, MÉTZ-TL.

CEHÉCÉPANOA vt. to unite, to put something together / unir o recoger razones en favor de algún negocio [M], juntar [R] [[1]Rp.68]. R indicates the glottal stop but fails to mark the vowel of the second syllable long. See CÉPAN.

CÉHUÁ(A) to be cold / hacer frío [M] See CE-TL.


CÉHUALLO-TL shadow of something / sombra de alguna cosa [M] [[a]Cl.197]. See CÉHUAL-LI, -YÖ.

CÉHUAHÁHU(A) to get stiff with cold / aterrizar, o pararse yerto de frío [M] [[a]Cl.101]. See CE-TL, HUAHÁHU(A).

CÉHUEKT[I] to freeze / helar [M] [[a]Cl.88, 374]. See CE-TL, HUEKT[I].

CÉHUEKT[I]ZAPAN in winter, at the time of cold and ice / en tiempo de fríos y hielos [C] [Cl.88]. See CEHUEKT[I], -PAN.

CÉHUÍ to calm down, to take a rest, to cool off / aplacarse el aireado, o apagarse el fuego o amarse la veja, o enfrir la cosa caliente [M], parar, descansar [C]. See CÉHUÍ.

CÉHUÍA vrefl. vt. to rest oneself, to get someone else to rest, to relieve someone / descansar [M], descansar a otro, ayudándolo a llevar la carga, o aplacar el enojado [M] See CÉHUÍ.

CÉHUÍLIA applic. CÉHUÍA

CÉHUIZ-TL rest, relief, repose / descanso, reposo [[1]Tp.222]. See CÉHUÍ.

CÉHUÍLO nonact. CÉHUÍA

CÉHUÍLONI seat, chair / silla, asiento [Z] [[3]Zp.15, 116, 202]. In all three attestations, Z fails to mark the vowel of the second syllable long. This would be correct if the noun is derived from CÉHUÍ rather than CÉHUÍA. See CÉHUÍ.

-CÉL necessarily bound form, pl. -TÍN alone / solo ... solos [C]. When bound with a possessive prefix, this means 'oneself alone,' NOCÉL 'I alone,' TOCÉLTÍN 'we alone.' It can also be incorporated into verbs to convey exclusivity. Z has the variant form CELÍA. See CÉ, CEM.

*CÉL This is an element meaning 'fresh, green.' It can also refer to heat, since Nahua's use of 'green' as an intensifier for heat is analogous to the use of 'blue' and 'white' in English. It is only attested bound, but Z has the form CELÍZIN, which implies a free form. Z has the vowel
marked long, but in related forms it is consistently short.

CELIÁ vt to receive, accept, admit something / hospedar a otro [M], recibir alguna cosa [M] With the nonspecific object prefix TLA- this specifically means ‘to take communion.’

CELIC something fresh, green / cosa fresca y verde [M] In addition to CELIC, Z also has CELQUÍ with the sense of ‘fresh.’ See CELÍ[I][A].

-CELICA possessed form of CELICAYO-TL– the freshness of something / frescura y ver dor [C] [/] [Bf. 57, 26][Cf. 497, 82v]. M has CELICA as a free form with the sense ‘freshly.’ The final vowel is shortened word-finally but appears long in CELICAYO-TL.

CELICAYO-TL possessed form: -CELICAYO ~ -CELIKA freshness / frescura y ver dor [C] [/] [Cf. 33, 82v]. See CELIC.

CELICPAH-TL medicinal plant that resembles nettles / cierta planta medicinal cuyas hojas son como las de la ortiga [R] [/] [R. 69]. See CELIC, PAH-TL.

CELILÍA apical. CELIÁ

CELIY[A] pret: CELIYAC ~ CELIZ to catch fire, for plants to sprout, to blossom / prender, brotar, o retomar la planta [M] See CEL.

CELIÍA caus. CELIÁ

CELITÍA possessed form: -CELITICA the delicacy of something fresh and green / ternura de cosa reciente, fresca, y verde [M] [/] [Cf. 82v]. See CEL.

CEM one, entirely, wholly / enteramente, o del todo, o juntamente [M] Generally speaking CEM is the free form meaning ‘one’ and CEM is the corresponding bound form. In word-final position the M delabializes, yielding CEN. Within a compound the M assimilates to adjacent nonlabial consonants. Before vowels and labial consonants CEM retains its underlying form. In the related forms CEM and -CEL the M is missing and the vowel is long. Z consistently has CEM where the other sources have CEM.

CEMAHCÍ to be perfect, complete / ser algo cabal, y perfecto [C] [/] [Cf. 88r, 87v, 3][R. 69]. See CEM, AHCÍ.

CEMAHCRIC something perfect, complete / cosa cabal [C] [/] [Cf. 88r]. See CEMHCÍ.

CEMAHCRICAPOHPOHTÍA to pay back, to even the score / recompensar algo copiosa mente [M] for nonreduplicated verb stem, irregular [R] [/][R. 69]. CEMAHCRÍ, POHPOHTÍA

CEMAHCRICAH to be complete, perfect / ser entero, puro, sin tacha [S] [/][R. 69]. R glosses this as ‘spirit,’ i.e., that which is complete and perfect. See CEMAHCRÍ, the verb CA.

CEMÁN[A] vt to resell, exchange, barter something / lo revende, lo rescata [T] [/][T. 201]. This contrasts with CEMMAN[A] ‘to sprinkle, scatter, disseminate something.’ Neither has the sense of M’s memana ‘to carry something on to the end, to persevere in something.’

CEMÁNAHUAYA-TL the world / el mundo [M] [/] [Cf. 84v, 88r, 99v, 101v]. The vowel length pattern and absence of locative -C- [-C(O), cf. TLÁTICPAH-TL ‘the earth,’] are evidence against a derivation involving CEM ‘entirely’ and ÁNÁHUAC-Á-TL ‘water’ and NAHUAC ‘adjacent to.’ A reasonable derivation would be from the nonactive form of M’s memana ‘to continue something on to the end, to persevere in something’ in this case, the single M would probably result from a reduction of MM. See CEMMANYÁN.

CEMÉH See CÉ.

CEMELLEH dissonantly (in construction with negation) / falta de union, y de paz [C] This appears to have negative polarity. S gives a positive sense of con alegría, tranquilidad for this without negation, but there are no nonnegative constructions attested in the sources for this dictionary.

CEMI once and for all, ultimately, always / finalmente, una sola vez, de repente [S], siempre [T], muy [Z] In Z, which has the variant forms CEMÍ ~ CIMÍ, this has come to be a general intensifier meaning ‘very’ or ‘very much.’

CEMIHCAC eternally, perpetually, forever / para siempre, jamás [M] See CEM, IHCA.

CEMIHCACAYOLÍHUAYAN place of eternal life / lugar donde se vive eterna-
mente [C] [[t][Cl.1021]]. In the single attestation the medial vowel of the sequence YOLIHUA is not marked long, but it should be by general rule. See CEMHACAC, YOL[I]. -YAN.

CEMIHACACAYOLIZ-TLI eternal life / vida eterna [K] [[s][Cl.1021]]. See CEMHACAC, YOL[I].

CEMILHUITTIATA to pass a whole day somewhere, for something to take up a whole day / tardar, o estar todo el día en alguna parte [M], lo hace todo el día, pasa todo el día haciéndole [T] See CEMILHUIT-TL.

CEMILHUITTHUA altern. nonact. CEMILHUITTIA

CEMILHUITTIILIA applic. CEMILHUITTIATA

CEMILHUITTIILO altern. nonact. CEMILHUITTIATA

CEMILHUITTIATA a day, all day / un día [M] See CEM, ILHUIT-TL.

CEMITTA vt to stare at someone, to pay close attention to something / mirar a otro de hito en hito [M], estar muy atento, o absorbe en algún negocio [M], lo fija, lo admira, le hace caso, lo mira [Z] [[t][Zp.194]]. In the single attestation, the initial vowel is marked long, and the M appears as n, but the derivation is transparent, and the sense is compatible with the entry in M. See CEM, ILTTA.

CEMIZITI-TL the distance from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the forefinger, a small amount / un jumeo [C] [[t][Cl.1709]]. See CEM, ILZTE-TL.

CEMÁCTITA vt to hand something over / lo entrega [[t][Tb.207]]. The geminate MM is not attested. See CEM, -MAC.

CEMÁCTTILIA applic. CEMMÁCTITA

CEMÁCTITLO nonact. CEMMÁCTITA

CEMAMANIATA vt to sprinkle, scatter, disseminate something (other than liquid) / esparrancar, derramar, o echar algo por el suelo [M], lo riega [cosa seca], lo esparrace, lo tira [T] [[t][Tb.185,301,233]]. T reduces the MM sequence to M. This contrasts with CEMÁNATA to resell, exchange, barter something. See CEM, MANA.

CEMAMANALO nonact. CEMMAMANIATA

CEMAMANILIA to fail, to spill, to spread out, to scatter / descardiarse, o aventarse el ganado, o apartarse los que estaban juntos, yéndose cada uno por su parte, o cosas sencillas, o cosas que estan llanas e iguales [M], cae, derrama [T] [[s][Tp.222]]. The attestation is written with a single medial m, but M has it double. See CEM, MANIL.

CEMMANILIA applic. CEMMAMANIATA

CEMMANIYAN ultimately, perpetually, forever / de todo en todo, o ultimadamente [M], enteramente, formalmente, finalmente, perpetuamente [S] C consistently writes the MM sequence as nm. M's cemana 'to continue something on to the end, to persevere in something' must be related to this by degeneration of MM. See CEM, MAN[I], -YAN.

CEMMATATIA vt, pret. CEMMAHAN

CEMMATATIA to pay close attention to something, to agree about something / estar muy atento a algún negocio, sin derramar a otro [M], están de acuerdo [Z] [[t][Zp.5,194]]. Both attestation have n for M and have the vowel of the first syllable marked long, but the derivation is transparent. See CEM, MATATIALIA.

CEMPOHUAL-TL twenty / veinte [M] In the vigesimal counting system twenties is one full count. See CEM, -FOHUAL-TL.

CEMPOHUALPA twenty times / veinte veces [M] [[s][Cl.1065]]. See CEM- FOHUAL-TL, -PA.

CEMPDHOULXOCHITL marigold (Tagetes erecta) / flor que llaman de muertos, y otros, clavel grande de indias (R), calendulá, flor de muerto, zempasuchil [T] None of the many attestations marks the vowel of the second syllable long, but the compound is transparent. See CEMPOHUAL-TL, XOCHI-TL.

CEN See CEM.

CECNAH very, very much / muy o mucho, o cosa estable que no se muda [M] See CEM, the verb CA.

CECNAHUATIA vrel, vt to prepare, get ready; to ready something, to prepare something / aparejarse, apreciarse, disponer, ataviarse, o aderezarse [M], aparejar algo asi [M] See CEM, CÁHUATL.

CECNAHUALO nonact. CENCAHUATL

CECNAHUATL to end / terminas [T] [[s][Tp.222]]. See CENCAHUATL.
CENCACÁ [I] vt: pret: CENCAC to take heed; to take someone's advice, to admire someone / escarmentar [M], corregirse, escuchar, seguir fielmente los consejos [S], lo admira [Z] [S] Zp.5,194. In both attestations the initial vowel is marked long, although the derivation appears to be from CEM. In general Z has CEM where the other sources have CEM. See CEM, CAQUI.[I].

CENCCHICHILLÁ vt for one's heart to grow permanently embittered / se enoja para siempre [T] [S] [S] Zp.201. All attestations are in the construction QUIENCCHICHILLÁ YÖLLO. CEM, CHICHILLÁ

CENMANIYÁN See CEMMANIYÁN.

CENNEHNEHUILÍÁ vt to equalize things / igualar [R] [S] [S] Zp.70. See CEM, NEHNEHUILÍÁ.

CENNEHNEHUILÍAQUEH plural form of a -QUI nominalization equals / iguales [R] [S] Zp.70. See CENNEHNEHUILÍÁ.

CENNOHÓHUIYÁN everywhere / en todas partes [R] [S] [S] [S] Zp.115. See CEM, NÖHUIYÁN.

CENPEHPEH[A] See CEN-TLI, PEHPEH[A].


CENTETILLÁ yrefl. vt to join together, to become one / juntar diversas cosas en uno [M], se junta, se hace uno (T), lo junta (T) T has CENTI for CENTE, while Z lacks the TE altogether. See CENTE-TL.

CENTETILLÁ ap lic. CENTETILLÁ

CENTETILLÓ nonact. CENTETILLÁ

CENTE-TL one, a single one / uno o una [M] ónica, solo (T) T has a variant CENTI-TL. Numbers suffixed with TE-TL, which literally means 'stone,' are used for enumerating objects more or less arbitrarily assigned for the purpose of counting to the class of rock-like or lump-like things. Among other things, the class includes eggs, tamales, fruits, and beans. See CEM, TE-TL.

CENTILLÁ See CENTETILLÁ.

CENTLACHIY[A] prot: -CHIX ~ -CHIX to stare in surprise / mira (con sorpresa), queda mirando [Z] [S] Zp.85,202. The alternative preterits given here are based on CHIY[A]. See CEMI, TLACHIY[A].

CENTLHACOL a half, a portion of something / la mitad de algo [M], mitad, fracción, porción de una cosa [S], la mitad [C] [S] Zp.110, [S] Zp.70. C fails to indicate the glottal stop, but it is attested in R. See CEM, TLHACOL.

CENTLÁLÍÁ vt to gather people or things together in one place / juntar, congregar, o acaudillar gente [M], allegar, recoger, o amonantar algo [M] See CEM, TLALÍÁ.

CENTLÁLÍLÓ nonact. CENTLÁLÍÁ

CENTLAMAN-TLI pl: -TIN one / una cosa, un negocio, o una parte, o un par [M] [S] Zp.86,119,124.7. Numbers suffixed with -TLAMAN-TLI are used in enumerating objects more or less arbitrarily assigned to a class of flat objects including, among other things, shoes, sheets of paper, and dishes, as well as more abstract items such as speeches and pieces of advice. See CEM, TLAMAN-TLI.

CENTLANI in the depths, the abyss / abismo, cosa muy honda o pielago [M], en el abismo, en lo más profundo [C] [S] Zp.93. See CEM, TLANI

CENTLAPAC-TLI a fragment, crumb of something / un pedazo [C] [S] Zp.119, 128. See CEM, TLAPAC-TLI.

CENTLAPAL on, belonging to one side / de un lado, o del un lado [M] See CEM, TLAPAL-TLI.

CENTLEHCO to go up together / suben juntos [Z] [S] Zp.74, 202. See CEM, TLEHCO.

CENT-TLI dried ear of maize / mazorca de maiz cuada y seca [M] C, Z, and X have the variant form CIN-TLI. R and T have CENT-TLI, and M gives both forms.

CENTOCA to omit nothing, to continue something, to pursue something / no dejar nada, o comprat todo cuanto se vende [M], lo continúa, permanece [Z] [S] Zp.97, 194. The Z sense of this follows from the literal senses of CEM 'entirely' and TOCA 'to follow something.' This contrasts with CENTOCA 'to plant things together.' See CEM, TOCA.

CENTOCA vt to plant things together / lo siembra juntos [Z] [S] Zp.194. This con-
CENTZACU(A)

trakts with CENTOCA 'to continue, pursue something.' See CEM, TÔCA.
CENTZACU(A) vt to pay a penalty for all of one's offense / pagar todo junto (K) 
[[2]Cô.117v]. CEM, TZACU(A)
CENTZOMPÁ four hundred times / cuatrocientas veces (C) [[1]Cô.106r]. See CENTZON-TLI, -PA.
CENTZONTLAHTÔLEH brown-backed solitaire, mockingbird / pájaro que canta mucho [M], ave celebrada por su admirable canto [R] [[S]Cô.p.71]. R has both the full form and the shortened form CENTZONTLEH. See CENTZON-TLI, TLAHTOL-LI.
CENTZONTLEH See CENTZON-TL AHTÔLEH.
CENTZON-TLI four hundred; a bunch of grass / cuatrocientos, o una mata de hortaliza o de yerba [M] The representation of the unit four hundred in the vigesimal counting system by a bunch of grass is probably a metaphor for a large and more or less uncountable quantity. TZON-TLI literally refers to the hairs on the head, which would embody much the same notion. See CEM, TZON-TLI.
CENYÁ pres. CENYAHU to go along well / ir el canto bien concertado y ordenado [M] 
[[1]Cô.102v]. See CEM, the verb YA.
CENYOHUAL all night, one night / toda la noche, o en toda la noche, o una noche See CEM, YOHUAL-LI.
CÉPA once, one time / una vez [Z] 
[[S]Zô.p.129,202,231]. Sources other than Z have CEPPA. See CÉ, -PA.
CÉPAN together / juntamente, o en compañía [M], significa simultaneidad o concomitancia (R) This is abundantly attested in B and C with the first vowel marked long. B also has two attestations in which the vowel is specifically marked short. CEPAN can be incorporated into verbs to convey the sense of simultaneity. T has CEPAYEHU[I] 'to be the same age' which seems to be derived from CEPAN. The YEHU[I] element suggests a derivation from the verb YA, but it has regular rather than suppletive causative and nonactive forms. R has CEHCEPANOÀ 'to unite things.' See CÉ, -PAAN.
CEPAYAHU[I]-TL snow / nieve [M] M also has the associated verb cepayahui 'to snow.' The possessed form of the noun is not attested, but by analogy with QUIYAHU[I]-TL, -CEPAYAHU is to be expected. See CE-TL.
CEPAYEHU[I] See CÉPA.
CEPAYEHU[I]A nonact. CEPAYEHU[I]
CEPAYEHUITA caus. CEPAYEHU[I]
CEPOHUÁ pret. CEPOHUAC for a part of one's body to be numb from cold or lack of circulation / estar yerto y atenido de mucho frío; estar entumecido algún miembro del cuerpo, o adornmoelo [M] [[S]Zô.p.53,194]. M has two entries for cepoa. The first is this item, and the second, meaning to scrub something and forming its preterit by final vowel loss, is not attested in the sources for this dictionary. See CE-TL.
CEPOHUÁA vt to numb something / lo entumec [O] Tp.165,201L. T has contrasting CEPOHUÁ and CEPOHUÁ[I]. See CEPOHUÁ.
CEPOHUÁ[I] altern. nonact. CEPOHUÁ[I]
CEPOHUÁLIÁ aplic. CEPOHUÁ[I]
CEPOHUÁLO altern. nonact. CEPOHUÁ[I]
CEPOHUATÁ caus. CEPOHUÁ[I], CEPOHUÁ[I]A.
CEPOHUÁ[I](A) pret. CEPOHUÁIX to get numb / se entumece [T] 
[[S]Tp.223]. This intransitive form contrasts with transitive CEPOHUÁ. See CEPOHUÁ.
CEPOHUÁYALO nonact. CEPOHUÁY[A]
CEPPA once, one time / una vez [M] Z consistently has CÉPA where the other sources have CEPPA. See CEM, -PA.
CEPPAHUÁ pret. CEPPAHUÁ to review, revise something / lo repaso, lo revis [T] [[S]Tp.201L. See CEPPA, -HUÁ.
CEPPAHUÁLIÁ aplic. CEPPAHUÁ[I]
CEPPAHUÁLO nonact. CEPPAHUÁ[I]
CEQU pl CEQUIN ~ CEQUINTIN some, a separate part / algo, o alguna parte de lo que esta fuera [M], algunos, o los unos [M for cequentin] The long vowel of the second syllable in plural forms is abundantly attested in B and C. The long vowel of the final syllable of the longer plural form is given here by analogy with plurals of other quantifiers. It is not directly attested as long.
CEQU[I] vt to toast something / lo tuesta [T]
M has *tlacectli* ‘something toasted.’

**CEQUIHUA** nonact. CEQUI(I)

**CEQUILÁ** aplic. CEQUI(I)

**CEQUIN** See CEQUI.

**CEQUITIN** See CEQUI.

**CÉTICA instrumental construction** with one of something / un [C], con ninguno [C] for negated form [[4]Cf.19v,66r]. M and C both give examples with COHU(A) ‘to buy something’ where CÉTICA means ‘one real’s worth.’ See CÉ, -CA.

**CÉTILÍA vez|a|l, vt to unite people, things / hacerse muchos una cosa, unirse por la vía de amistad [M], casar los novios, o conchabarse y conformar a los desconformes [M], hacer de algunas cosas una, juntándolas [M] See CE.

**CÉTILÍLO** nonact. CÉTILÍA

**CÉTILÍLIÁ** vt to unite something / lo une, lo hace uno [T] [[3]Tp.201]. See CÉTILÍA.

**CÉTILILÍA** aplic. CÉTILÍLIÁ

**CÉTILILILÓ** nonact. CÉTILÍLIÁ

**CE-TLI** possessed form: CEUH icle, icicle / hielo, o carámbano [M] in compounds the element CEC is generally found instead of CE, but the free form CEC-TLI is attested only in Z, which lacks CE-TL. See CEC-TLI.


**CEXIUCHTIÁ** to be at a place for a year, to pass a year somewhere / estar o tardar un año en algún lugar [M] [[1]Tp.222]. C has cexuxítlicte in a section of derivations with CECÉM. The NX sequence assimilates to XX and is printed in C as a single x. The item here appears to be derived not from CEM but from CE, hence the long vowel and the genuinely short X. See CE, XHU(I) -TL.

**CEY(A) pret. CEZ to consent / querer o consentir [M] This has a variant form CIY(A).

**CIACATITLAN** su costado [T for possessed form] [[4]Tp.113]. T has the reflex of CÉYEC corresponding to CIAC. See CIAC(A) -TL, -TLAN.

**CIAC(A)-TL** armpit / sobaco [M] [[4]Cf.82v]. Because the sequence is internal, it is impossible to determine if it should be IA or IYA.

**CIACATLAN** armpit / su sobaco [T for possessed form] [[4]Tp.113]. This appears to be a truncation of CIACATITLAN ‘flank’ with a specialized meaning. T has CÉYEC corresponding to CIAC. See CIAC(A) -TL.

**CIAHUI(I)** to get tired / cansarse [M] Z has O for A. According to M the preterit of this intransitive verb is identical to the preterit form of the corresponding transitive verb. Because the sequence is internal, it is impossible to determine if it should be IA or IYA.

**CIAHUI(I)** vt to attain something by labor and fatigue / adquirir con trabajo lo necesario a la vida [M]


**CIAHUIHUA** nonact. CIAHUI(I)

**CIAHUITIÁ** caus. CIAHUI(I)

**CIAHUITLIÁ** aplic. CIAHUITIÁ

**CIAHUITZTICA** by fatigue / con mi fatiga [C for possessed form] [[1]Cf.49v]. This pairs with the instrumental form TLATEQUIPANOLIZTICA [both elements in possessed form] to form a construction with the sense of the English phrase ‘by the sweat of one’s brow.’ See CIAHUÍZ-TLI, -CA.

**CIAHUÍZ-TLI** fatigue, tiredness / cansancio [M] [[1]Cf.59v]. This is conventionally paired with TLATEQUIPANOLÍZ-TLI ‘labor.’ See CIAHUI(I).

**CIAMMICTIÁ** vi to make someone get tired / cansar, fatigar o acasar a otro [M] [[2]Cf.61v,66v]. One of the attestations has the variant spelling CIAMMICTIÁ. altern. caus. CIAMMIQU(I)

**CIAMMIQU(I)** pret. -MÍC to be very tired / estar muy cansado [M] C gives the variant spelling CIAMMIQU(I) See CIAHUI(I), MIQU(I).

**CIAMMIQUIITIÁ** altern. caus. CIAMMIQU(I)

**CIAMMIQUIITIÁ** altern. caus. CIAMMIQU(I)

**CIANMICTIÁ** See CIAMMICTIÁ.
CIAŅMIQU Ital. See CIAŅMIQU Ital.
CIAUḤQUECHILLÀ appl. CIAUḤ-
QUETZAŁ
CIAUḤQUETZAŁ vt to greet, salute some-
one / saludar a otro [M] [i]1BP.135,
[5]1BP.679. The sense of this does not
follow literally from its component ele-
ments. See CIAUḤQU [i], QUETZAŁ [A].
CIAUḤTICAH to be tired / cansado [T]
[1]1Bp.223. See CIAUḤQU [i], the verb CÀ.
CIAUḤTLAZÁA verrel to rest from labor and
fatigue / descansa [T] [1]1Bp.157. See
CIAUḤQU [i], TLĂZ [A].
CIAUĤTLAZÁLO nonact. CIAUĤTLA[Z]A
CICUIĻ-LI waist / cuerpuzelo o jubón [M]
[1]1Bp.131,142. T has E for I in the first
syllable.
CII-TLI pl. CIHTIN grandmother, or sister
of one’s grandfather / abuela, o tía hermana
de abuelo [M] M combines CII-TLI
‘grandmother’ with CII-TLI ‘hare’ in a
single entry. C also glosses CII-TLI as
‘abuela o liebre,’ while B gives
CIIHTIN as the plural of this, he goes on to
repeat twice that the plural of ‘hare’
involves reduplication, CIIĤTIN. In
this case, the two items contrast in the plural
although they are homophonous in the
singular. X has CÎZ-TLI for ‘grandmother,’
CII-TLI for ‘hare.’
CII-TLI pl. CIIĤTIN ~ CIIHTIN hare /
liebre [M] C twice gives the reduplicated
form CIIĤTIN for the plural of this,
making it distinct in the plural from
CII-TLI ‘grandmother,’ but he also once
glosses the singular form as both ‘hare’ and
‘grandmother’ and gives the plural as
CIIĤTIN. X has CIIĤTIN for the plural of
this item, which is not homophonous with
the X word for ‘grandmother.’
CIIHUĤCAŬIL-LI widow / viuda [Z] [1]
1BP.150,203. See CIAŬIL-LI, CĂHUAŬIL-LI.
CIIHUĤCÖA-TLI title of a high Aztec office /
magistrado supremo que jugaba en último
instanciay cuyo poder igualaba casi
siempre el del soberano, por cuya razón ha
sido equiparado a un virrey o lugarteniente
[5]1Bp.110. The single attestation is in
the honorific form CIIHUĤCÖAŬIL-LI.
The literal sense is ‘female snake.’ See
CIIŬIL-LI, COÁ-TLI.
CIIHUĤCONE-TLI pl. -COCONEH female
child / niña [de nene hasta los 9 años] [X]
CIIHUĤCNIŬIL-TLI female cousin / prima
[Z] [1]1Bp.102,155. See CIAŬIL-LI,
[1]CNIŬIL-TLI.
CIIHUĤTZCUĬIL-TLI bitch, female dog /
perra [Z] [1]1Bp.203. See CIAŬIL-LI,
ITZCUĬIL-TLI.
CIIHUĤMÔN-TLI daughter-in-law / nuera,
mujer de su hijo [M], novia [T] In T
the possessive form has the sense ‘daughter-in-
law,’ but the unpossesed form is glossed
as ‘girlfriend, fiancée.’ See CIAŬIL-LI,
MÔN-TLI.
-CIIHUĤNACAYŎ necessarily possessed
form one’s female genitals / vulva, vagina
[S] [1]1Bp.831. M has ciauńacayo ‘weak,
effeminate man,’ which probably repre-
sents CIAŬHUĤNACAYŎ. S gives this with
an absolute suffix, but C has it only
in possessed form. See CIAŬIL-LI,
NACÁL-TLI.
CIIHUĤPAH-TLI name applied to several
medicinal plants used to induce contrac-
tions during childbirth (Montana tomen-
tosa, Montana grandiflora, Ericoma-
floribunda) / nombre de cinco o seis
plantas medicinales [R] [1]1Bp.75. See
CIIŬIL-LI, PAH-TLI.
CIIHUĤPIĔL-LI pl. -PŬILTIN lady / señora o
dueña [M] See CIAŬIL-LI, PIĻ-LI.
CIIHUĤPITZO-TLI sow, female pig / puerca
[Z] [1]1Bp.203. See CIAŬIL-LI, PITZO-TLI.
-CIIHUĤPOH necessarily possessed form
female companion, kinswoman / usado en
comp. nochуюpa una mujer como yo, mi
compañera, mi pariente, teucauyop la acom-
pañante, la hermana, la pariente de alguien
[S] [1]1Bp.41. S gives this with an abso-
lutive suffix, but it is not so attested in
the sources for this dictionary. See CIAŬIL-LI,
-POH.
CIIHUĤTEŎIL-TLI weeping female ghost /
llorona [Z] [1]1Bp.203. See CIAŬIL-LI,
TĔO-TLI.
CIIHUĤTEQUI-TLI possessed form: -TĔ-
QUIŬH woman’s business / oficio de
mujeres [C] [1]C1.118f. See CIAŬIL-LI,
TEUĬ-TLI.
CIIHUĤTEŬIL-TLI possessed form: -TĔUC-
YO noblewoman, mistress, lady / ama o
señora de esclavos [M], su patrón [Z for
possessed form] [a]Zp.95,163]. See CÍHUÀ-TL, TEUC-TL.
CÍHUÀ-TL pl: CÍHUÀH, possessed form: -CÍHUÀH woman, wife / mujer [M] T has the variant ZOHUA-TL, which is also in M in addition to CÍHUÀ-TL. Besides the difference of vowel in the first syllable, there seems to be a vowel length discrepancy in the second syllable between CÍHUÀ-TL and ZOHUA-TL. In compounds Z drops the vowel of the first syllable. When honorific -TZIN is added to the possessed form of CÍHUÀ-TL, a glottal stop intervenes between the two elements, ICÍHUÀHUAHTZIN 'his wife' [H]. This is true of several other expressions of kinship relationship as well.
CÍHUÀTÓTÓ-TL pl: -MEH female bird / hembra de pájaro [([1]Xp.81]. M has CÍHUÀTÓTÓ- 'hen.' See CÍHUÀ-TL, TÓTÓ-TL.
CÍHUÀYÓ female genital secretions / secreción de los órganos sexuales de la mujer [S for cihuayotl] [([1]Cl.83]. S gives this with a double vowel: medially and an absolutive suffix and analyzes it as a compound of CÍHUÀ-TL and AYO-TL, but C has this in a section with -QUICHÍYÓ 'semen,' both apparently inalienably possessed forms of the corresponding nouns, although it is not impossible that -YOH is intended. M also has cihuayotl 'vulva.' See CÍHUÀ-TL, -YO.
CÍHUÀYOLQUI female animal / hembra de animal [X] [([3]Xp.82]. See CÍHUÀ-TL, YOLQUI.
CIMAPAH-TL medicinal plant of the bean family the root of which can be used to induce vomiting / cierta planta medicinal [R] [([1]R.75]. See CIMAD-TL, PAH-TL.
CIMÁ-TL a plant (Desmodium amplifolium) the well-cooked root of which is used to season stews / cierta raíz de yerba [M], planta cuya raíz se usa en guisados [S] [([1]R.75].
CINCAL-LI corncrib / granero, trofe [Z] [([3]Zp.64,125,203]. See CIN-TL, CAL-LI.
CINTLAH cornfield / milpa [([3]Zp.84,203]. See CIN-TL, -TLAH.
CINTLI dried ears of maize / mazorcas de maíz secas y curadas Z consistently has the stem vowel long, but it is consistently short elsewhere. See CEN-TL.
CITLALCUITL(A)-TL obsidian / la sucedía de estrella, gusanos en la tierra [Z] [([1]Zp.203]. Obsidian is known in Spanish in some areas by the apparent loan translation caca de estrella, but another explanation of Z's rather opaque gloss is the belief reported in the Florentine Codex that falling stars turn into worms that invade animals [Blk.7,p.13]. See CITLAD-IN, CUITL(A)-TL.
CITLAL-TL pl: CICTLAH'TIN star / estrella [M]
CITLALLOH something starry, filled with stars / estrellado, cosa que tiene estrellas [M] [([1]Cl.54]. See CITLAL-IN, -YOH.
CITLALOHTIHCA preterit-as-present verb; pret: -IHAC to stand among the stars / estar en pie lleno de estrellas [C] [([1]Cl.54]. See CITLALOH, IHCA.
CITLALTI to turn into a star / volverse estrella [C] [([1]Cl.58]. See CITLAL-IN.
CITY(A) See CEY(A).
CITACA-TL See CIACTL-
CITAHU(A) v to soak something, to water something / remojar algo, o regar la hortaliza [M] [([3]Tp.202]. By analogy with the nouns AYAHU(I)-TL, 'cloud,' CEPAHAYHU(I)-TL 'snow,' and QUYAHU(I)-TL 'rainstorm,' one would expect a short A in the second syllable, but T has the reflex of A.
CITYAHUALÓ nonact. CIYAHU(A)
CITYAHU(I) to get damp / se humedeece [T] [([1]Tp.222]. See CIYAHU(A).
CITYAHUIJA applied. CIYAHU(A)
CITYALTLI v to lure, captivate someone, to cause someone to give in, to consent to something / atraer a otro haciéndole querer algo [M] [([1]Cl.157]. caus. CIY(A), see CEY(A)
-CIYAYA necessarily possessed form one's consent / la voluntad con que uno consiente [C] [([1]Cl.59]. See CEY(A).
-CIYO locative suffix; with stems ending in vowels this has the form -C among, in / dentro, en, sobre, por [S] -CIYO is a suffix which attaches to nouns. It does not take
the possessive prefixes as postpositions do.
To indicate motion in the direction indicated by -C[O], -PA is suffixed to give the sequence -COPA.
-CO centripetal verbal compounding element; pl. -COH to come to do the action indicated by the verb to which it is attached. This does not take the tense suffixes; it is suppletive with -QUIHU[I] for the future tense. See -QUIHU[I].
COÁMICH-IN eel / anguila [M]
[2][Zp.10.145]. See COÁ-TL, MICH-IN.
COÁNÓTZ[AI] vt to invite someone / convidar a otro [[1]Ci.1.18v]. See COÁ-TL, NÓTZ[A].
COÁTECA-TL resident of Coaatlan / natural de Coatlan [K] [[1]Bl.11v]. See COÁ-TL.
COÁ-TL pl. COCOÁH ~ COAMEH snake, serpent, worm; twin / culebra, millizo, o lombriz de estómago [M] This has two distinct senses, the concrete 'snake' and an abstract one involving reciprocity. This latter use is involved in the use of COÁ-TL to mean 'twin,' in the expression of a host- and guest relationship in COÁNÓTZ[A], and in coatequitl 'communal work' [which is not attested in the sources for this dictionary but is transparently a compound of COÁ-TL and TEQUI-TL 'work']. There is no phonological contrast corresponding to the two different uses of COÁ-TL.
Possibly the reciprocal sense derives from some abstract roots. Otherwise there are two homophonous lexical items. Because the sequence is internal, it is impossible to determine if it should be ŌA or OHUA.
COÁTILICHÁN place name. Coatlìchan / casa de la culebra [C], pueblo del estado de Acuilhuacan [S] [[1]Ci.5.56v]. The literal sense of this is 'serpent's home.' See COÁ-TL, CHÁN-TL.
COCHAHÚ[AI] vrefl, vt to oversleep; to steal away from someone who is sleeping; to neglect to do something because one has been asleep / duerme demasiado [Z], dejar durmiendo a otro & irac [M], dejar de hacer algo por se haber dormido [M]
[2][Zp.17.163]. See COCH[I], CÁHU[A].
COCHCAMACHOLÁO to yawn / bosteze [M] [[2][Zp.20.145], [3][Xp.35]]. X has this in reduplicated form. See COCH[I], CAMACHOLÁO.
COCHCAMACOYÁHU[I] to yawn / bosteza [T] [[3][Xp.115]]. M has camacoyacuac 'person, with a large mouth.' See COCH[I], CAM[I]-TL, COYÁHUAC.
COCHCAMACOYÁHU[I] nonact. COCHCAMACOYÁHU[I]
COCHCAMACOYÁHU[IT] caus. COCHCAMACOYÁHU[I]
COCHCAYÓTL vrefl, vt to eat supper, to serve supper to others / cenar [M], dar de cenar a otro [M] [[3][Ci.185-184v]]. See COCHCAMACOYÁHU[I]
COCHCAYÓTL possessed form:
-COCHCAYÓ ~ -COCHCA supper / cena [S] This is conventionally paired with NEUHCAYÓ-TEL 'breakfast,' both in possessed form, to mean one's daily sustenance. See COCH[I].
COCHHUIA vt to have intercourse with a woman who is asleep, to rock someone in one's arms / hacerlo a la mujer que está durmiendo [M], lo mece en los brazos [T]
[[1][Xp.179]]. See COCH[I].
COCHHUIÁL appic. COCHHUIÁ
COCHHUIO nonact. COCHHUIÁ
COCH[I] to sleep / dormir [M]
COCHIHTLÉHUA for someone who has been sleeping to leap out of bed / saltar de la cama con presteza cl que estaba durmiendo [M] [[2][Xp.7v]]. B has this as a transitive verb 'to route someone out of bed' and has as the final element -EHU[A], forming preterit -ÉHU. See COCH[I], EHUA.
COCHIHTLÉHUAL-I dream / sueño, ensueño [S] [[3][Ci.9-9v], [14v]]. See COCHIHTLÉHUA.
COCHIHUA nonact. COCH[I]
COCHIHUÁNI something to aid in sleeping, poppies / instrumento para dormir, como las adormideras [C]
[[1][Ci.46v]]. See COCH[I].
COCHIHUYÁN bedroom, dormitory / dormitorio, mesón, celda, o cámara para dormir [M] [[1][Ci.31v]]. See COCHIHUA, -YÁN.
COCHIHIZOLOÁ vrefl, vt to lose sleep over something, to prevent someone from sleeping / desuela [Z], quitar el sueño a
COCHILIZ-TLI sleep / sueño [M] [1][Bf.7v, 3][Zp.45,169]. In one of the two attestations in Z the glottal stop is missing and the preceding vowel is marked long. In the other the glottal stop is also missing, but the vowel is short. See COCHII, HIZOLOA.

COCHILLIA appic. COCHII

COCHILIZ-TLI sleep / sueño del que duerme [M] [3][Tp.116,135, 3][Zp.145]. One of the Z attestations has the vowel of the third syllable long, and the other has the vowels of both the second and third syllables long, but neither syllable should contain long vowels. See COCHII.

COCHILLIA altern. caus. COCHII

COCHINI a sleeper, someone asleep / dormilón [M], el que duerme [C] [1][Cl.44]. See COCHII.

COCHITIA vt to put someone up for the night / to put someone to sleep / dar posada a otro albergándolo, o hacer dormir a alguno [M] altern. caus. COCHII

COCHITILIA appic. COCHITIA

COCHITILLO nonact. COCHITIA

COCHITITA vt to dream about something / ver alguna cosa entre sueños [M] See COCHII, HITTIA.

COCHITITALIZ-TLI dream / sueño [T] [1][Tp.116, 1][Zp.116]. See COCHITITA.

-CHIYAN necessarily possessed form one's customary sleeping place, bed / dormitorio, cama [S] S gives this with a -TLI absolute suffix, but it is only attested in possessed form. See COCHII, YAN.

COCHIZNEQUIIJ pret: -NEC to be sleepy, to want to go to sleep / tiene sueño [T] [3][Tp.116, 3][Zp.116,145]. Z has the vowel of the second syllable long in both attestations, but it should be short. See COCHII, NEQUII.

COCHIZNEQUIIHUA nonact. COCHIZNEQUII

COCHIZNEQUIITA caus. COCHIZNEQUII

COCHIZ-TLI sleep / sueño [M] [1][Bf.7v, 3][Xp.33, 3][Rf.76]. This is a shortened form of COCHILIZ-TLI with compensatory lengthening of I due to loss of following LI indicated only in the attestation in B. See COCHILIZ-TLI.

COCHMAHMAHTIA vrelf to have a nightmare, to be frightened in one's sleep / se espanta en el sueño [T] [3][Tp.146]. See COCHII, MAHMAHTIA.

COCHPAHIHUUR nonact. COCHPAHIHUUR

COCHPACHITIITA caus. COCHPACHITIUUR

COCHPACHIUUR nonact. COCHPACHIUUR

COCHTEMIQUIAI appic. COCHTEMIQUIAI

COCHTEMIQUIIHUAU nonact. COCHTEMIQUIIHUAU

COCHTEMIQUIIUR appic. COCHTEMIQUIIUR

COCHTEMIQUIIHUAU nonact. COCHTEMIQUIIHUAU

COCHTLACHIHYA pret: -CHIX ~ -CHIX to awaken and go back to sleep repeatedly / recuerda, se despertía y vuelve a dormir repetidas veces [T] [3][Tp.116]. M has the noun cochtlachializti 'conception, vision between dreams.' Although T only indicates that the preterit is formed with X, this undoubtedly undergoes the same potential vowel lengthening before the X as CHIY[A] does. The alternative preterits given here are based on CHIY[A], T only gives the final X. See COCHII, TLACHIHYIA.

COCHTLACHIYALO nonact. COCHTLACHIHYA

COCHTLACHIYAIUR appic. COCHTLACHIYAI

COCHTLACHIAITIA caus. COCHTLACHIAI

COCHTLAMELAHUAR nonact. COCHTLAMELAHUAR

COCHTLAMELAHUAIUR to go to right to sleep / dormir a sueño sueto [C] [1][Cl.98]. T has TLACOHCHALEHUAUR 'to be sleeping soundly.' See COCHII, MELAIHUAI.

COCHTLAPACHTEPEHIXIHUAU vrelf to fall out of bed in one's sleep / caer de la cama dormido [T] [3][Tp.146]. See COCHII, TLAPACH-TLI, TEPEHIXIHUAU.

COCHTLAPACHTEPEHIXIHUAU nonact. COCHTLAPACHTEPEHIXIHUAU

COCHTOC someone asleep, someone lying sleeping / estar tendido dormiendo [M],
COCOÁ

está durmiendo [C] ||[s] Cf. 72v.98v, [3]Zp.47,146]. C has a reduplicated plural form of this which may be distributive. See COCHI[í], the verb O.

COCOÁ vrefl, vt to be sick, to hurt, to hurt someone / estar enfermo [M], escocerme o dolerme alguna parte del cuerpo [M for first pers. sg. object], lastimar a otro [M]

The sense of ‘to be sick’ may arise from confusion with COCOY[A], or it may derive from the shared sense of pain.


But only the single attestation in C is in accord with this contrast. All the other attestations have a long vowel in the second syllable. Z has a derived noun COCOYALIZ ‘piquancy’ which is deviant as a derivation from either COCOÁ or COCOY[A]. See COCO-TL, COCOÁ.

COCÓC someone, something afflicted, pain, affliction / aflagido, stormetado, maltetado; dolor, pena, aflicción, trabajo, etc. [S], aflicción y trabajo [C] This is conventionally paired with TEOPÔUHQUI with the whole construction having the sense of ‘affliction.’ See COCOÁ.

COCOCA-TL brandy, rum / agua picosa, aguadiente [Z] ||[s] Zp.145. This contrasts with COCOCA-TL ‘property.’ See COCOC, A-TL.

COCOCA-TL property, sustenance / hacienda o sustenación de la vida [M] ||[í]Bf.127. In the single attestation this appears with ‘TZIN and an intervening glottal stop which makes the basic length of the vowel of the last syllable unrecoverable, it may be Á. This contrasts with COCOCA-TL ‘brandy, rum.’

COCÓCHTICAH to be dozing / dormitar, o cabecer de sueño [M] ||[í] Cf.72v. See COCHI[í], the verb CA.

COCOHPATZMİCTİA vt to kill someone by pressing the neck, to hang someone / le aprieta el pescuezo hasta matarlo, lo ahoga [T] ||[s]Tp.182. T consistently has the reflex of CÓCÖ for COCOH. See CÓCOH-TL, PATZCA, MICTIÁ.

COCOHPATZMİCTİA apic. CÓCOHPATZMİCTİA CÓCOHPATZMİCTİLO nonact. CÓCOHPATZMİCTİA CÓCOHPATZMİCTİLO for the throat, neck to swell / se hincha el cuello [T] ||[í]Tp.121. T consistently has the reflex of CÓCÖ for COCOH. See COCOH-TL, POZÁHU[í].

CÓCOHPÁHUHRA nonact. CÓCOHPÁHUHRA CÓCOHPÁHUHILIZ-TL tumor of the neck / bocio [T] ||[í]Tp.121. See CÓCOHPÁHUHRA.

CÓCOHPÁHUHTİA caus. CÓCOHPÁHUHRA CÓCOHTLAN neck, throat / su garganta, su cuello [T for possessed form] ||[í]Tp.128.

T consistently has the reflex of COCOH for COCOH. X has the variant form COCOHTITLAN, which may be a shortened form. See COCOH-TL.

CÓCOH-TL throat, windpipe / garguero [M], cuello [T] ||[í]Tp.121,147. M provides the absolutive suffix, the ‘TL’ form of which indicates a stem-final glottal stop, but T characteristically lacks the internal glottal stop and moreover has reflexes of long vowels in both syllables.

CÓCOH-TL dove, mourning dove / tórtola [M], tórtola mexicana [R] ||[í] Rp.77, [1]Tp.121, [3]Xp.33. R attests the stem-final glottal stop and absolutive suffix, while T’s and X’s CÔCÔTETZIN lacks the glottal stop, but attests the long vowel in the first syllable. This is apparently homophonous with COCOH-TL ‘throat.’ For a similar case, see COPÁCTECOLΩ-TL.

COCOLÁQU[I] pret: -AC to get sick / se enferma [Z] ||[í] Zp.51,169,186. See COCOY[A], AQU[I].

COCOLÁQUIA vt to make someone sick / lo enferma [Z] ||[í] Zp.51,186. See COCOLÁQUIA.

COCOLEH someone angry, irritable / colérica e impaciente persona [M] ||[í] Cf. 87v,109r. See COCOÁ.

COCOLHÚA vrefl, vt to hurt, to hurt someone / entorzar algo a otro, o lasti-
marle, o maltratarle algo [M] [(2)Ci.65v, [3]Tp.179,180,228]. The T attestations are specifically given as derivations from COCOÁ, and neither they nor the C attestations have a long vowel in the second syllable. See COCOL-LI, -HUIA.

COCOLÍA vt to hate someone, to wish someone ill / aborrecer o querer mal a otro [M] aplic. COCOÁ
COCOLFHIU[M] to have turns, curves, loops / tener vueltas o curvas [T] [(1)Tp.121].
redup. COLOFHIU[M]
COCOFCILIA aplic. COCOLIDIA
COCOLIDIA nonact. COCOLIDIA
COCOLIZ-TLI illness, disease / enfermedad o pestealicia See COCOC/[A].
COCOL-LI anger, hurt / niña o enojo [M] See COCOÁ.
COCOLIDIA nonact. COCÓA
COCOFOA vrel to coil / se teuence
COCOMOCA to crackle, to make a sound like a roaring fire / hace ruido la llama [M]
COCOMOTZ[A] vrelʃ vt. for a baby to make a smacking noise mursing at the breast; to make a clamour, clatter with one's feet / paladar el niño cuando mama [M], hacer estruendo con los pies [M] [(2)Ci.74v]. See COMON[M].
COCOCENCHICHIU[M]A nonact. COCOCENCHICHIU[M]
COCOCENHIA aplic. COCOCENHIA
COCOCENHIA nonact. COCOCENHIA
COCOCENH-TLI pl. -MEH, possessed form: -CONFH ohl / muñeca [(1)Tp.121, [2]Zp.87,145, [3]Xp.33]. Following Spanish, X has extended the sense of this to 'wrist,' but T and Z have not. See CNE-TL.
COCOCOHIOHOM something embroidered / el bordado [T] [(1)Tp.121]. The final glottal stop is not attested. It is hypothesized here for the sense of 'something embodying embroidery.' The 'embroidery' sense associated with COCON-TL is opaque. See COCONETIA.
COCOCOCHO-TLI childhoodness / muchacheras o niñerías [M] [(3)BE.2]. See CONE-TL.
COCOCHIQUE[T] pl. -MEH ~ -TIN quassoncle, an edible plant (Chenopodium bonus henricus, Chenopodium nuttallii) / huazontle [X] [(4)Xp.33]. Because of the minimal attestations, the first element of this is unidentifiable. See QUIL[T]-TL.
COCOTETZIN doce / térzola [(2)Tp.147, [3]Xp.33]. See COCOT-TLI.
COCOT-MLI sore, pimple / llaga, granos [Z] [(6)Zp.64,78,145,176]. See COCOÁ.
COCOT-M-LA for something to tear / quebrarse o despedazarse el hilo, la manta, o romperse la red, etc. [M] [(1)Ci.74v, [2]R.36]. See COTON[M].
COCOTICHILIA aplic. COCOTOTZ[A]
COCOTON[M] vt. to cut, tear something up, to pinch, squeeze, wound something / desmenzar o despedazar pan o cosa pequejante [M], pelizar a otro [M]
[(1)Ci.72]. redup. COTON[A]
COCOTOTZ[A] vt. to cause something to be cut up, torn into pieces / cortar algo muy menudo, o hacerlo pedazos [M] See COTON[M].
COCOTOTZ[M]A to be crippled / tullirse [M], se endeurece, se entiessa, se dobla [T]
[(3)Tp.115]. See COTOTZÓA.
COCOTOTZAHU[M] nonact. COCOTOTZAHU[M]
COCOTOTZAHU[M] IA caus. COCOTOTZAHU[M]
COCOTOTZAHU[M] nonact. COCOTOTZ[A]
COCOTZAHU[M] IA [(1)Tp.180]. This derived applicative form has either lost a syllable or replaced T with C. See COCOTOTZAHU[M], COTOTZAHU[M].
COCOTZIN child / sirvienta [S] This appears once in a string of epithets all of which are glossed as 'hija mia' and once unglossed in a command. S has COCO glossed as sirvienta and with the possessed form -COCOH. See XOCOY-TL, XOCOIH.
COCOCAMOUNTA to become sick / se enferma [Z] [(2)Zp.31,145]. See COCOY[A], CUI.
COOXÇÁNEHNEQUI[I] vrefl; pret: -NEC to feign illness / me fijo enfermo (R for first person) [(1)Pp.115]. See COCOY[O], NEHNEQUI[I].

COOXCOCA to make a sloshing sound / zonglolear o buzcar la vasija, o sonar el hueco menguido [M], brota [agua] [Z] [(1)CI.745, (2)Zp.21.143]. In one of the Z attestations the vowel of the third syllable is marked long, but this is contrary to the general patterning of verbs of this type. See COOXON[I].

COOXOTZ[A] vt to cause something to make a sloshing noise / agitar una vasija, unos huevos, etc. [(S) [(1)CI.744]. See COOXON[I].

COOXQUI someone ill, something withered / enfermo, o cosa marchita (M). See COCOY[O].


COOYEHUALOA vrefl to coil / se enrozza [(T) [(1)TP.147]. The derivation of this is opaque. Despite the absence of L, the sense seems to call for COOL 'something twisted' as an element. The second element is probably YAHUALOA 'to go around something' with T's characteristic substitution of E for A.

COOCYOL-LI redup. COOYOL-LI

COOCYONIÁ to get sore, chafed / se escaldá [Z] [(2)Zp.54.145]. See COYONIÁ.

COOHCOOA redup. COOCOA

COHCYL-LI someone with twisted, crippled legs / uno que tiene los pies torcidos y no puede andar [(T) [(4)TP.116]. The single attestation is in honorific form, COHCOLTZIN. See COOL.

COHCOMONIÁ vt to strike something / golpes [Z] [(1)Zp.63.204]. redup.

COOMICNIÁ


COHOTON[A] vt to pluck, shred, crumble something, to cut, pinch, wound someone / desmemzar o despedar pan o cosa semejante [M], pellizcar a otro [M]. redup. 

COHOTON[A]

COHU[A] vt to buy something / comprar algo [M]

COHUALO nonacc. COHU[A]

COHULÁ vrefl to buy something for oneself / comprar algo para sí [M]. See COHU[A].

COHULIÁ applic. COHU[A]

COHULLO nonacc. COHU[A]

*COL something twisted This is found only as an element of derivations, not in absolute form. It is not clear whether it is derivationally related to CÔL-LI 'grandfather' or just homophonous with it.

CÔLHUÁH pl: CÔLHUÁQUEH resident of Cuhuacan / natural de Cuhuacán [K] [(1)CI.745].

CÔLHUACÁN place name Cuhuacan [(2)CI.571,107yv]. See CÔL, CÔL-LI

CÔLHUAC-SLI pl: CÔLHUACIH resident of Cuhuacan / natural de Cuhuacán [K] [(1)CI.571].

CÔLHUAÍ vt to skirt something, someone, to avoid something, someone bypassing to one side / llevar a otro por rodeos a alguna parte, o rodear por no pasar por donde está alguien [M] [(4)Zp.207,229, (3)Zp.45,94,194]. See CÔL, CÔLAO.

CÔLHUIÁ applic. CÔLAO

CÔLHUII[I] for something to curve, turn / torcerse, o acostarse i pared [M] [(5)Zp.37,146]. This is only attested in the construction CÔLHUITOC. In one attestation Z marks no vowels long and in the other both the first and second. See CÔLAO.

CÔLHUITOC something curved / curvo [Z] [(5)Zp.37,146]. See CÔLHUII[I].

CÔL-LI pl: -TIN grandfather, ancestor / abuelo [S] This is rarely attested in nonpossessed form. The possessed plural is abundantly attested in B, always in reduplicated form, -COHCOLHUÁN. Since reduplication in plural formation involves long vowels rather than short vowel, and glottal stop, the forms in B may be distributive. In X and in one attestation in B the reduplicated form has a singular sense and appears without the plural suffix.

CÔLAO vrefl. vt to twist, to change direction, to bend, fold something, to detour around something / entorzar, o encorvarse, o rodear caminando [M], encorvar o entorzar algo, o rodear yendo camino [M]. See CÔL, CÔLHUII[I].

CÔLÔLO nonacc. CÔLAO
COLO-TL pl. -MEH scorpion / alacrán. See COLOA.

COLOTLAH a place teeming with scorpions / tiene mucho alacrán [T] [1]TP.122]. See COLO-TL, -TLAH.

COLOTZIN vinegaroon, whip scorpion / vinagrillo [Z] [1]Zp.109, 204]. See TEHUITZCOLO-TL, COLO-TL.

COLOTZITZICAZ-TLI a type of nettle / ortiga [T] [1]TP.122]. See COLO-TL, TITZICAZ-TLI.

COLTIA vt to offer intoxicating drink to someone / le ofreco cerveza, mezcal [T] [1]TP.131]. The literal sense of this is 'to twist someone.' See COL.

COLTIC something twisted / cosa tuerta, o torcida [M] See COL.

COLTIJA aplic. COLTIÁ

COLTILO nonact. COLTIÁ

COMAL-TL pl. -TIN griddle / comal adonde cuecen tortillas de maíz, etc., o el bazo [M] COMMA-TL pl. -MEH, possessed form:

-CON pot / olla o barril de barro [M] X has a variant CON-TL. There is a related form COMA-TL that differs in final vowel and also in vowel length in the initial syllable and which occurs in some but not all compounds with the same sense as COMA-TL. See COMA-TL.

CONMI-TL pl. COMIH, possessed form:

-CON pot / olla o barril de barro [M] X has a variant CON-TL. There is a related form COMA-TL that differs in final vowel and also in vowel length in the initial syllable and which occurs in some but not all compounds with the same sense as COMA-TL. See COMA-TL.


COMOL-LI guilty or depression. This is implied by ACOMOL-LI and TLACOMOL-LI and in turn implies COMOLIHUILI 'to become gullied' and COMOLOA 'to create gullies,' both in M.

COMONI to crackle, crash / encenderse y echar llama el fuego [M], hace ruido alguna cosa pesada que cae, como piedra [C], suena [Z]

COMONIA vein for a crowd to become inflamed, aroused / alterarse o alborotar la gente [M] [1]Zp.61, 204]. This is implied by the reduplicated form COMOCOMONIÁ. See COMONI.

CONCHIL pl. CONCHILMEH a type of locust, grasshopper / una clase de langosta [T] [1]TP.122]. The plural form is based on an absoluteless animate noun. Both CONCHIL-IN and CONCHIL-LI would fail to give a vowel before the plural suffix. In either case the expected plural form would be CONCHILITIN, possibly CONCHILMEH. However, there are attested plurals in L-MEH for other words that take the -IN absolute suffix, and this is the regular plural formation of such words in X. This implies a loss of final N from the absolute suffix and reanalysis of the remaining vowel as part of the stem.

CONCHIUCAN place where pots are made / ollería [C] [1]Cl.35. VL]. See COMII-TL, CHIHUAHUA, CAN.

CONIL-TL pl. COCONIH child, offspring of a female / niño o niña [M]

CONI-TLI See COMI-TL.

CEPA in the manner of / a manera de [K] See -CI(-O), -PA.

COPACTECOLO-TL pl. -MEH sparrowhawk / gavián [X] [1]Xp.34]. X also uses COPAC-TLI alone to mean 'sparrowhawk,' although the literal sense is 'palate' or 'throat.' See COPAC-TLI, TECOLO-TL.

COPAC-TLI palate, throat / el paladar [M], garganta [T] [1]TP.128.

COPALCUAHUILL-TL pl. -TIN copal tree / árbol de incienso, olmócul [X] [1]Xp.35]. See COPAL-LI, CUAHUILL-TL.

COPAL-LI copal, a type of incense / incienso [M], incienso de la tierra [C]

COPALPOTZAC-TLI pl. -MEH candlewood / Fouquieria formaosa) or casaguaste (Euphoroba arboreascens) / polo santo [X] [1]Xp.35]. See COPAL-LI.

COPALQUIILL-TL pl. -TIN a type of grass / copalquilet / X [1]Xp.35]. See COPAL-LI, QUIILL-TL.

COPALXOCO-TL pl. -MEH sumac / cierro árbol resonoso, fructífero, medicinal y de buena madera [R], ciruela borraca [X] [1]RP.78, [1]Xp.35]. X is missing the internal L. See COPAL-LI, XOCO-TL.
CÓPILIHU[I] to twine, curl, coil / se enroza (T) [[1]Tp.123].

CÓPIN(A) vrefl., vt for something to pull itself loose, to pull something out, to remove something from a mold, to copy something / se arranca (T), sacar una cosa de otra, o por otra, o sacar algo con moide así como adobes o vasos (M), lo arranca (T) See COPIN(N). 

CÓPINALÓ nonact. COPIN(A)

CÓPIN[N] for something to pull loose, get out, come unstuck / se arranca, se zafa (T) 

This is abundantly attested but only in T and Z. See COPIN(A).

CÓPINIA vrefl for something to pull itself loose / se arranca (T) [[1]Tp.146]. See COPIN(N).

COPINILIA applic. COPIN(A), COPIN(N)

COPITZTIC something narrow, tight / estrecho, angosto (Z) [[2]Zp.58,146]. In one of the two attestations the vowel of the second syllable is marked long. This may be related to COPIN(A) and COPIN(N), because they are associated with the sense of ‘mold,’ hence something very tight. M has copiechtic ‘something pierced out.’

COTOTCUTIC something that lacks a fragment / cosa que le falta algo o algún pedazo (M) Z has the variant COTOLIC. See COTON(A).

COTOC-TLI pl. -MEH morsel, crumb, fragment / mendrugo (M), pedazo (T) See COTON(A).

COTOLHUIA applic. COTOLOA

COTOLLO to snore, to roar / ronca (T) [[3]Tp.117].

COTOLLO nonact. COTOLOA

COTOLIC See COTOTCUTIC.

COTON(A) vt to cut something, to break something off, to wound someone / cortar o despedazar algo, o coger la fruta del árbol con la mano, o coger espinas, o abreviar algo (M), pellizcar (M) See COTON(N).

COTÓNALÓ nonact. COTON(A)

COTON[N] for a cord, thread, or rope to snap / quebrarse la cuerda o el hilo, soga, etc. (M) See COTON(A).

COTONILIA vt to cut, separate something / partir algo con otro (M) applic. COTON(A)

COTONILIA applic. COTONILIA

COTONILLO nonact. COTONILIA

COTOTZAHU[I] to be crippled / tallirse (M), sea encoge (T) [[1]Tp.117]. See COTOTZOA.

COTOTZOA vrefl. vt to squat down, for something to shorten, shrink, to lengthen or shorten something / ponerse de cuclillas, encogerse o encaramarse (M) [[3]Tp.146]. This is related by metathesis to synonymous TOCOTZALIÁ. See COTOTZOA, TLALIÁ.

COTOTZALIÁ nonact. COTOTZOA

COTZILIZ-TLI cramp / calambre (T) [[1]Tp.123]. See COTZ-TLI.

COTZ-TLI calf of the leg / pantorrilla (M) [[1]Bl.10r, [[2]Zp.93,156]. This also appears in three attestations in ‘T with the gloss ‘la piel’ instead of ‘el pie,’ and the gloss is repeated on the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of T. It is either a mistake or a confusion with CUETLAX-TLI ‘skin, leather.’

COXON[I] for a hollow vessel to make a sloshing sound / zonglotear o baucar la vasija (M) [[1]Cf.74r.


COXONILIA applic. COXONIA

COXONILLO nonact. COXONIA

COYAHU(A) vt to extend something, to enlarge a hole, to peel staffs / ensanchar algún agujero, o descortezar varas (M) See COYOC-TLI.

COYAHUAC something wide / cosa ancha, así como caño de agua o ventana, etc. (M) See COYAHU(A).

COYAME-TLI pl. COCOYAMEH pig, peccary / puerco (M), jabali (C)

COYOCUTIC hole, something perforated / agujero o cosa agujereada (M) [[1]Tp.130, [[4]Xp.36,83]. T and X have the variant COYACTIC. See COYOC-TLI.

COYOC-TLI pl. -MEH hole / hoya, agujero (T), cueva (X) See COYON[I].
COYOHUAHCAÑ place name Coyoscan
See COYO-TL, -CAN.

COYOL-LI pl.: -TIN jingle bell / cascabel [M], sonaja [T], cascabel, campanita [Z] M also gives ‘fishing rod’ as a sense for this, but it is unattested in the sources for this dictionary and may differ in vowel length.

COYOLXÓCHI-TL amaryllis / cierta planta medicinal de bellas flores [R] [[1]RSp.78]. Spanish names for this are granedita and flor de sonaja. See COYOL-LI, XOCHE-TL.


COYONIA vt to perforate something, to make holes in something / agujerear, o horadar algo [M] See COYONII.

COYONILIA appic. COYONIA

COYONIL nonact. COYONII


COYO-TL pl.: COYOME SHECOCOYOH coyote / adive [M], adive, zorro [C], coyote [T]


COYOTZIN paraeste / perico [pájaro] [Z] [[1]ZSp.97,147].


COZAHUAY(A) pret.: -HUIX ~ -HUIZ to turn yellow / pararse amarillar [M] See COZTIC.

COZAMÁLCO-TL rainbow / arco del cielo [M], arco iris [S]

COZÁN-TLI lynx / onza [animal] [Z] [[1]ZSp.91,146].

COZCACAPOL-IN pl.: -TIN a type of locust, grasshopper / una clase de langosta [T] [[1]TSp.223]. See COZCA-TL, CHAPOL-IN.

COZCA-TL pl.: -MEH, possessed form: COZQUI jewel, ornament, necklace / joya, piedra preciosa labrada de forma redonda, o cuenta para rezar [M], collar, gargantilla [Z] This contrasts in vowel length with COZTIC ‘yellow, golden.’ X has a variant COZ-TLI.


COZOL-LI cradle / cuna de niño [S] [[1]FSp.111, [3]ZSp.37,146]. B gives only the first vowel long. Of the two attestations in Z, one has both vowels marked long, the other neither. Z also has a part-Spanish construction meaning ‘net, sling’ which seems to include this element.

COZTIC something yellow, golden / cosa amarilla [M] The COZ of this appears as an element in some compounds.


COZTICAYO-TL yellowness / amarillez [C] [[1]CSp.531]. See COZTIC.

COZTICMECAPAH-TLI a medicinal plant / cierta planta medicinal [R] [[1]RSp.78]. See COZTIC, MECAPAH-TLI.

COZTICPAH-TLI name given to two medicinal plants / nombre de dos plantas medicinales de las cuales la una es semejante al adianto [8] [[1]RSp.78]. See COZTIC, PAH-TLI.


COZ-TLI pl.: -TIN necklace, collar / collar [X] [[3]XSp.35]. This contrasts in vowel length with COZ from COZTIC ‘yellow, golden.’ See COZCA-TL.
CHACHACUACA vt to sprinkle, for mud to splatter / salpicar el lodo, andando por lodazales [M], salpica [Z] [[a]Zp.113,110]. This is synonymous with CHACHAPACA, and they probably share a common source with substitution of one labial consonant for another. See CHACUANIL.

CHACHACUATZ(A) vt to splatter mud / chapotear en el lodo [M] This is implied by CHACHACUACA

CHACHALACA to chatter, especially for birds to do so / parlar mucho, o gorjear las aves [M] [[t]Ci.73v]. Z has CHACHALACAH as a noun for the birds known in Spanish as chachalacas [Ortalis vetula, Ortalis cinereiceps]. That this is a back loan from Mexican Spanish is shown by the lengthening of the stressed vowel and by the word-final glottal stop, both of which are characteristic of Spanish loans into Nahautl. M has chachalactli 'a type of bird,' complete with absolutive suffix. See CHALANIL.

CHACHALANAILTI caus. CHACHALANIL

CHACHALANIL to make a hubbub, create an uproar / boruca, habla en desorden [T] [[s]Tl.126]. M has only the transitive verb chachalanta with the sense of to mix things up, to disturb people. reupd.

CHALANIL

CHACHALANOBUHUA nonact. CHACHALANIL

CHACHALATZ(A) vt to cause a chattering noise / se dice del que causa este ruido [C for CHACHALACA] [[t]Ci.73v]. See CHALANIL.


CHACHANTIC something furry, shaggy, hairy, velvudo, lanudo [Z] [[s]Zp.75,128,150]. M has chamaetic 'something thick and swollen or something massive like thick wool.' See CHAMÁHUAAC.

CHACHAPACA for rain to patter down in big drops, to sprinkle / cuando las pellas son muchas [C], caer grandes gotas, llue- ver [S], salpica, rocia [Z] [[1]Ci.74, [3]Zp.113,113,150]. In one of the attestations in Z the vowel of the third syllable is marked long, but it should be short. See CHAPANIL.

CHACHAPACHILLI aplic. CHACHAPATZ(A)

CHACHAPÁNIL for rain to sprinkle, pattering in large drops / caer gotas grandes cuando llueva [M] [[s]Zp.113,150]. redup.

CHAPANIL

CHACHAPATZ(A) vt to make something splash, spatter, get spotted / chapotear por lodazales [M], patalear en el barro, salpicar, manchar algo [S] [[1]Ci.74, [3]Tl.184]. See CHAPANIL.

CHACHAPATZALO nonact. CHACHAPATZ(A)

CHACHA-TL pl. -MEH locust / langosta [K] [[1]Tl.169]. This is only attested in the compound ACACHACHA-TL, of which M has what appears to be a shortened form acachatl. See CHAPOL-IN.

CHACHICTE-TL a good luck stone known as a 'corn kernel' / piedra de buena suerte, 'el corazón de maíz' [T] [[a]Tl.136]. T has the variant CHACHITE-TL. The first element is nowhere else attested. See TE-TL.

CHACUANIL See CHACHICTE-TL

CHACUANIL for something to get spattered, soaked / mojarse mucho la ropa o cosa así [M] This is implied by CHACHACUACA.

-CHACHÁN C gives this possessed reduplicated form of CHÁN-TL 'home' as an example of the distributive, 'each to his own home.'
CHÁHU(A) someone in an irregular, nonlegitimate relationship, someone likely to arouse jealousy, mistress / mi combleza [M for possessed form] S gives cheuatli, but since this only appears in compounds and in possessed form, the absolute suffix is unattested. T has the pejorative diminutive CHÁHUATÓN. M has compounds of CHÁHU(A) with COCOY(A) 'for a woman to be miserable on account of her husband’s mistress, or to be gravely ill,' with NE-COCOY(A) 'to be possessed by evil,' with CONÉ-TL and PIL-LI 'stepchild,' and with NÁN-TLI 'stepmother.' See CHÁHUATI.


CHÁHUAPAPÁLO-TL night butterfly, moth / mariposa nocturna [Z] [2]Zp.82,150. See CHÁHU(A), PAPÁLO-TL.

CHÁHUATI to be envious, jealous, suspicious / tiene celos, encela [T] See CHÁHU(A).

CHÁHUATIÁ to incite jealousy / encela [Z] [2]Zp.150. See CHÁHU(A), CHÁHUATI.

CHÁHUATIHUA nonac. CHÁHUATI

CHÁHUATILÁ applic. CHÁHUATI


CHÁHUIZ-TLI chauhustle, a blight especially affecting wheat / plaga, enfermedad [de plantas] [Z] [2]Zp.51,99,150. See CHÍAHUZ-TLI.

CHALÁNI for something such as a pot or copper pot to crack or for such vessels to make a noise together, for a song or instrument to be out of tune / descasar la varita de barro, o de cobre, o desentonarse el canto, o el instrumento musical [M] Z gives escurre as a gloss for this, apparently in the sense of trickling or dripping from a crack.


CHÁLCHIHUI[T]-TL precious green stone; turquoise / esmeralda basta [M], esmeralda en bruto, perla, piedra preciosas verde [S]

CHÁLCHIHUICAL-LI house of precious green stone / casa de esmeralda [C] [2]Cl.173v. See CHÁLCHIHUI[T]-TL, CAL-LI.


CHÁLCO place name Chalco [2]Cl.56.

CHÁLLA vt to inaugurate something, to handle something for the first time / estrenar alguna cosa nueva [M] [2]Zp.58,187.

CHAMÁHU[A] vref, vt to brag, to be arrogant; to enhance someone’s reputation, to flatter someone / se enorgullece, jacta [T], lo alama [T], lisonjear [M] M also has this as an inscriptive verb with the gloss ‘for a child to grow or for maize or cacao to ripen.’ The common sense is of inflation, swelling up.

CHAMÁHUAC thick, dense / cosa gorda y crecida, o cosa vasta como lana gruesa [M], grueso […] maíz, frijol, etc. [T] [2]Tp.133,136. M gives this as synonymous with chamactí. Z has the variant CHACHÁNTIC. See CHAMÁHU[A], CHACHÁNTIC.

CHAMÁHUALO nonac. CHAMÁHU[A]

CHAMÁHUILLÁ applic. CHAMÁHU[A]

-CHÁN necessarily possessed form at the home of / en casa de [C] This must be possessed, unlike a postposition, it cannot bind with another noun to the exclusion of a possessive prefix. Z gives CHÁMÁPA with the stative gloss ‘his vicinity,’ but the suffix -PA should convey a directional sense. When the honorific -TZIN is bound to -CHÁN, then locative -C[O] is suffixed to the whole construction,ICHÁNTZINCO ‘at his home’ [H]. See CHÁN-TL.

CHÁNEH resident, householder / el que tiene casa [C], los naturales [C for plural], habitante [Z] See CHÁN-TL.


CHÁNTI to live, to take root in a place, to
CHÁNTIA

settling / mora, vive, se radica [T] [1] Tp. 126. See CHÁN-TLI, CHÁNTIA.

CHÁNTIA vreff to live, to reside in a place / vivir o morar en algún lugar [M] See CHÁN-TLI.

CHÁNTILÓ nonact. CHÁNTIA

CHÁNTILÁLÍA vreff to set up housekeeping / hacer hogar [T] [3] Tp. 149. See CHÁN-TLI, TLÁLIA.

CHÁN-TLI pl. -MEH home, residence / la casa [C], casa, habitación, residencia, país, patria, etc. [S] This contrasts with CAL-LI as English home contrasts with house. CAL-LI refers to the physical structure, while CHÁN-TLI implies a human, social connection with a location. See -CHÁN.

CHAPANÍI for there to be a slapping sound like falling dough or wet clay / mojarse mucho, o caer en tierra la masa, el lodo o cosas semejantes [M], el ruido del barro y masa, que cae en el suelo [C]

CHAPANÍA vt to cause something wet and flexible to slap to the ground / echar en el suelo o por ahí lodo, masa, o cosa semejante [M] M gives the preterit of this as chapan, but T gives CHAPÁNÍIH as it should be. See CHAPANÍI.

CHAPANÍÁ nonact. CHAPANÍA

CHAPANÍLO nonact. CHAPANÍA


CHAPOPOH-TLI a type of tar, asphalt / especie de betún oloroso que se usaban como incienso, las mujeres se lavaban los dientes con él [S], chapapote [Z] [1] Tp. 123, [1] Zp. 38, 151, 10] Tp. 71. Z gives the vowel of the first syllable as long, but the other sources do not.

CHAYAHU(A) vt to scatter, pour, sprinkle something down / esparrucir o derramar por el suelo trigo o cosa semejante [M], lo tira, lo derrama, lo esparruc, lo riega [T] See CHAYAHU(I).

CHAYAHU(I) nonact. CHAYAHU(A)

CHAYAHU(I) for something to spill, sprinkle down, for snow to fall / echarse así trigo, o caer nieve [M] See CHAYAHU(A).

CHAYAHUILLÁ apply. CHAYAHU(A)

CHAYALÍTIC open-work weaving / tejido abierto [Z] [1] Zp. 120, 151.

CHAYOHQUILL-TLI chayote greens / chayoteza, mata de chayote [Z] [4] Zp. 38, 151. See CHAYOHOH-TLI, QUILL-I-TLI.

CHAYOH-TLI pl. -MEH chayote, a spiny, edible squash / fruta como calabacilla espinosa por encima o como criollo [M]

CHICACTIC something robust, strong, powerful; someone who has attained old age / cosa recia y fuerte, o persona anciana [M] [1] Tp. 124. See CHICAHU(A).

CHICÁHU(A) to grow vigorous, to gather strength, to live to old age / arreciar o tomar fuerzas, o hacerse viejo el hombre o la bestia [M] There is also a transitive verb of the same form.

CHICÁHU(A) vt to strengthen, fortify, animate something, someone / fortalecer o guarnecer algo, y esforzar y animar [M], esforzar a otro [M] There is also an intransitive verb of the same form. Z gives the additional sense of 'to ferment something.'

CHICÁHUAC something strong, robust, powerful; someone who has attained old age / cosa recia o fuerte, o persona anciana [M] See CHICAHU(A).

CHICÁHUALIZ-TLI strength, power / fortaleza o firmeza esfuerzo y animosidad [M] See CHICAHU(A).

CHICÁHUALÓ nonact. CHICAHU(A)


CHICAHU(A)

CHICÁHUALÍTICIA apply. CHICAHUAILÓ

CHICÁHUALÍTLO nonact. CHICAHUAILÓ

CHICÁHUAYA. See CHICAHU(A).

CHICÁHUILLÁ vt to hasten work, to push work to the point of exhaustion / se apura a trabajar [T] apply. CHICAHU(A)
CHICÁHUILLIÁ apprc. CHICÁHUILLIÁ
CHICÁHUILLIÓ nonact. CHICÁHUILLIÁ
CHICÁUHTICA something strong, healthy, stable / cosa firme, estable, y permaneciente [M] [[1]Tp.134]. Z has the variant CHICÁUHTOC. See CHICÁHUILLIÁ, the verb CA.
CHICHI to suckle / mamar [M] C contrasts this with CHICHI ‘dog’ / CHICHI ‘saliva,’ and the verb CHICHI to mend, patch something. T and Z give both vowels as long, but T has the vowel of the second syllable short in three attestations of the derived form meaning ‘breast.’ X has CHICHI as a transitive verb ‘to suckle something’ and does not mark the vowel of the second syllable long. See CHICHIUILLIÁ-LI.
CHICHI pl. -MEH dog / perro o perro [M] This is commonly used with the diminutive compounding element -TÓN. Since CHICHI is an absolutiveless noun, the compound is also absolutiveless, CHICHTÓN. CHICHI contrasts with CHICHI ‘to suckle’ and CHICHI ‘saliva.’
CHICHIC something bitter / cosa amarga [M] Z and X have the vowel of the second syllable long, and so does one attestation from T, although another in T has it specifically marked short. This reflects the variation of vowel length in verbs ending in -Y[A], which are attested in the preterit as both -X and -X. See CHICHIYA(A).
CHICHICA-TL bile, bitterness / hiel [M] [[1]Tp.129, [2]Zp.67, 157]. In one attestation Z has an internal geminate CC which is probably a typographical error. In both of the attestations in Z the vowel of the second syllable is given as long. See CHICHI.
CHICICÁUHCÁNEHNEQUII (wrfi: pre: -NEHNEC to gather strength to do something / hace fuerza [aunque esté débil] para una cosa [T] [[1]Tp.148]. In these attestations the vowel of the second syllable is given as long. This is also true of the item as it appears in a gloss on the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of T. This must be an error, since this is a derivation from CHICÁHUILLIÁ. See CHICÁHUILLIÁ, NEHNEQUII.
CHICICCUAHUILLI-TL a tree from the bark of which quinine is extracted / palo amargo [Z] [[1]Zp.151, [3]Zp.41]. Another name for this plant is CHICICTLACÓ-TL. See CHICIC, CUHÁHUILLI-TL.
CHICICO from one side to the other repeatedly / de un lado a otro [C] [[2]Cl.947]. redup. CHICO
CHICICOHÓME by sevens, every seven / de siete en siete, o a cada uno siete [M] [[3]Cl.107]. In this item there are two reduplications. redup. CHICÓME
CHICICOHÓMETICA every week, every seven days / cada semana [C], cada siete días [C] [[3]Cl.107]. See CHICICOHÓME.
CHICICOHÓMILHUITICA every seven days / cada siete días [C] [[1]Cl.107]. See CHICICOHÓME, ILHU-TL.
CHICICTLACÓ-TL a tree from the bark of which quinine is extracted / palo amargo [Z] [[1]Zp.151]. This plant is also known as CHICICCUAHUILLI-TL. See CHICIC, TLACÓ-TL.
CHICICUACEM every six, by sixes / de seis en seis, o cada uno seis [M] [[1]Cl.107]. This is in a compound. There is a macron over the vowel of the last syllable, but this is an error, because C has the nonreduplicated form immediately above without a macron. The final M delabializes to N before nonlabial consonants and in word-final position. See CHICUAC.
CHICICUACEMILHUITICA every six days / cada seis días [C] [[1]Cl.107]. See CHICICUACEM, ILHU-TL.
CHICICUEHÉY[I] every eight, by eights / de ocho en ocho, o cada uno ocho [M] [[1]Cl.107]. In this item there are two reduplications. See CHICUEY[I].
CHICICUEHÉYILHUUITICA every eight days / cada ocho días [C] [[1]Cl.107]. See CHICICUEHÉY[I], ILHU-TL.
CHICHICUEP(A) vt to turn someone into a dog / os vuelve como perros [C for second pers. plural object] [Cf. 1:13 y]. See CHICHICUEP(A).

CHICHICÓLOA vrefl to move like a snake, to weave from side to side / culebrear [Z] [a] Zp. 37, 169]. Redup. CHICHICÓLA.

CHICHICÓLICTIC something sinuous, full of curves / sinuos [Z] [a] Zp. 116, 151]. Z gives both this and CHICHICHICÓLICTIC with the same gloss. Redup. CHICHICÓLICTIC.

CHICHIHUALAYO-TL breast milk / su leche de la mamá [T] [I] Zp. 129]. M has chichihualayoatl 'whey.' See CHICHIHUAL-LI, ÁYÓ-TL.

CHICHIHUAL-LI breast, breast / teta [M], su chiché, su pecho [de mujer] [T]. A single attestation in B has the vowel of the second syllable long as it should be if CHICHÍ is the correct form of the verb, but T has this vowel consistently short. In X the vowels of the first two syllables are unmarked for length and that of the third is marked long. See CHICHÍ.

CHICHIHUALTECOM[A]-TL udders; someone with large breasts / su ubre [vaca] [T], mujer de grandes tetas [M] [I] Zp. 129]. See CHICHIHUAL-LI, TECOM[A]-TL.

CHICHILAMA bitch, female dog / perra [I] Zp. 124]. See CHICHI, ILAMA-TL.

CHICHILÁZCA-TL a type of large red ant / hormiga arrieta [Z] [a] Zp. 68, 154]. See CHIL-LI, AZCA-TL.

CHICHILEHU[I] to turn red, to blush / se pone colorado, rojo [T], sonroja [Z]. Because the vowel of the third syllable is long, this seems to be constructed on the verb ÉHU[LI] rather than to be a simple case of substitution of E for I. See CHICHILÉHU[I].

CHICHILÉHU[I]-NACT nonact. CHICHILÉHU[I].

CHICHILÉHU[I] a caus. CHICHILÉHU[I].

CHICHILIÁ vt to make something or someone bitter / aceder o hacer amargo algo [M] in construction with 'one's heart' as direct object, this has the sense of 'to grow angry.' See CHICHIC.

CHICHILIÚH[U] to become red / pararse bermejo o colorado [M] [I] Cl. 1:164]. This implies the transitive verb CHICHÍLOÁ 'to make something red,' which is in M but is not directly attested in the sources for this dictionary. T and Z have CHICHILÉHU[I]. See CHIL-LI.

CHICHILÍLIÁ app. CHICHILÍÁ

CHICHILÍLÓ nonact. CHICHILÍÁ

CHICHÍLOÁ to make something red / hacer algo bermejo o colorado [M] See CHICHILÉHU[I].

CHICHILÍCTIC something red / cosa colorada o bermeja [M] See CHIL-LI.

CHICHILÍCTICUAPAH-TL a medicinal plant / cierta planta medicinal [R] [I] Zp. 73]. The literal sense of this is 'red female-medicine.' See CHICHILÍCTIC, CUAPAH-TL.

CHICHILITZAPOTL maray (a type of fruit) / zapote colorado, maray [Z] [I] Zp. 131, 151]. In all three attestations Z fails to mark the vowel of the first syllable long. See CHICHILÍCTIC, TZAPO-TL.

CHICHIMÉCAPAH-TL a potent medicinal plant / planta medicinal muy clébre, pero demasiadamente activa [R] [I] Zp. 73]. R does not mark the vowels of the first three syllables long. An alternative analysis is a compound of CHICHÍ 'dog,' MECÁ-TL 'vine,' PAH-TL 'medicine.' See CHICHIMÉCAPAH-TL, PAH-TL.

CHICHIMÉCA-TL pl: CHICHIMÉCAH Chichimec, a person from one of the indigenous groups of northern Mexico considered barbarians by Nahua-speakers. / Chichimeco de nación [C] Used as a modifier this has both a negative 'barbarous' sense and a positive 'noble savage' sense. By its vowel length pattern it is clearly not derived from the words for 'dog,' 'rags, patches,' or 'bitter.' It is possibly derivationally related to CHICHÍ 'to suckle.'

CHICHIMÉCAYÓ-TL something partaking of the nature of the Chichimecs /
lo concerniente a los chichimecos [S] [[1]Cf.537]. See CHICHIMECA-TL.


CHICHIN(A) vt to soak something up, to suck something in, to smoke something / chupar algo, o tomar sabumero de olores con cañas [M], zomusarme la vasaja embe- biéndose en ella algún licor ... lo mismo se dice de la esponja o de cosa semejante que embbebe en si algún licor [M]

CHICHINACA to hurt, to suffer pain / escocer la llaga [M], tener dolor, pena o aflicción [M] [[1]Cf.757]. See CHINOA.

CHICHINAQUIZ-TLI pain, exhaustion / dolor o fatiga [M] [[1]Bl.6v]. See CHICHINACA.

CHICHINATZ(A) vt to cause someone to suffer pain / afligar o aterrorizar a otro [M] [[3]Cf.327,753]. See CHINOA.

CHICHINILIA apilc. CHICHÎN(A)

CHICHINOA vrell. vt to scourch, burn oneself / to scourch, burn something / chamuscarse, o quemarse [M], chamuscâr o quemar a otro [M] Flo. Codex has chichina. [[[3]Zp.38,164,187]]. See CHINOA.

CHICHIPAHTIC something very bitter / cosa muy amarga [M] [[2]Zp.9,151]. In one of the two attestations the vowel of the second syllable is marked long. It has related CUAUICHICHICHPAH-TLI with the internal C which is missing in this. See CHICHIC, PAH-TL.

CHICHIPICA to drip, sprinkle / gotear algo [M] [[1]Cf.747, 2[ZP.64,151]. See CHIPI[N]].

CHICHIPITZ(A) vt to sprinkle something, to cause something to drip / derramar algo a gotas en abundancia [C] [[1]Cf.747]. See CHIPI[N].

CHICHQUI-LI crest; guiding feathers on a spear, lance / flecha arpon [M] [[2]Tp.129]. The two attestations are in compounds meaning 'spine' and 'cock's crest.'

CHICHITLIA VT to cause someone to suckle / le da de mamar [T] caus. CHICH

CHICHITLIA apilc. CHICHITLIA

CHICHITLÔ nonact. CHICHITLIA


CHICHIToca to sparkle, crackle, explode / saltar muchas chispas, etc. [C], centellear, crepitar, estallar [S] [[2]Cf.757, Tp.124]. See CHITÔNi.

CHICHITOTZ(A) vt to cause something to sparkle, crackle, explode / hacer saltar las astillas, chispas, etc. [C] [[1]Cf.757]. See CHITÔNi.


CHICHUCNÂHUHUTITICA every nine days / cada nueve [días] [C] [[1]Cf.1071]. See CHICHUCNÂHU[I], ILHU-TL.

CHICHUCZOTOLI [A] prel. CHICHIC – CHICHIX to become sour, bitter / acedarse algo, o tornarse amargo [M] The alternating vowel length in the preterit is not attested but is based on analogy with other verbs in IY[A]. See CHICHIC.

CHICHIZÂYÔL-IN pl. -TIN a type of fly / mosca que se para en el aire volando [T] [[1]Tp.124]. The literal sense of this is 'dog fly.' See CHICHIC, ZÂYÔL-IN.

CHICH-TLI pl. -MEH owl, a type of whistle, sorcerer / lechuza, o pito que tañen los muchachos [M], brujo, bruja [T]


CHICO to one side, indirectly, perversely / aviesamente [M], a un lado [C] T has the variant CHICUA.


CHICHO-TLI See XICOHTLI-TLI

CHICOHHTOÂ vt to speak ill of someone, to slander someone / murmurar o decir mal de otro [M] [[3]Cf.174,432,943]. See CHICO, IHTOÂ.

CHICOLHULIÂ vt to malign, curse someone / lo maldec [T] [[3]Tp.185]. T has CUA for CO. See CHICO, IHTOÂ, CHICOHHTAO.
CHICÔME seven / siete [M]
CHICÔMEPA seven times / siete veces [T] [[1]Tp.124]. In the single attestation there is the reflex of a glottal stop preceding the -PA. See CHICÔME, -PA.

CHICOPETON[I] for something to be out of line, protruding sideways / se desconcierta uno, y se sale a un lado [C] [[1]Cl.94r]. See CHICO, PETÔN[I].

CHICOQUÍZ[A] to move aside, to fall from virtue, to surpass, exceed / se sale a un lado [C], apartarse de la virtud [M], sobresale [T] [[1]Cl.94r, [1]Tp.124]. T has CUA for CO. See CHICO, QUIZ[A].

CHICOTIYA for something to tilt sideways, turn to one side / se ladea [Z] [[1]Zp.75, 151]. See CHICO.

CHICOTLAHTÓA to rave, to blaspheme, to speak cagily / desviar el enfemo, o blasfemar el blasfemo, o hablar cautelosamente [M] [[1]Cl.94r, [3]Tp.124]. The literal sense of this is to speak in a less than forthright manner. T has CUA for CO. See CHICO, TLAHTÓA.

CHICOTLAHTOLÓ nonact. CHICOTLAHTÓA.

CHICOTLAHTOLTIÁ caus. CHICOTLAHTÓA.

CHICOTLAMAT[I] pret. -TLAMAH to be suspicious / ser sospechoso [M] [[1]Cl.94r]. See CHICO, TLAMAT[I].

CHICOTLANÁHUAC off to one side / a un lado [K] [[1]B.17v]. See CHICO, -NAHUAC.

CHICOYOLLÓHUA to be suspicious / sospechar [M] [[1]Cl.94r]. See CHICO, YOLLÓHUA.

CHICUACÉ in compounds CHICUACEM-six / seis [M] X has CHICUACEN as the free form.

CHICUACECAN in six places / en seis partes [M] [[1]Cl.91r]. See CHICUACÉ, -CÁN.

CHICUACEPÁ six times / seis veces [M] [[1]Tp.124]. M forms this from CHICUACEM with assimilation of M to P, but T forms it from CHICUACÉ. See CHICUACÉ, -PA.


CHICUAHTÔÔÔ-TL a bird that resembles a barn owl / cierta ave semejante a la lechuza [R] [[1]Rp.74]. See CHICUAH-TLI, TÔÔÔ-TL.

CHICUÊXÁ in eight places or portions / en ocho partes u ocho raciones [M] [[1]Cl.91r]. See CHICUÊY[I], -CÁN.

CHICUÊXÁPA eight times / ocho veces [M] [[1]Tp.124]. M forms this with the regular compounding form of CHICUÊY[I]. T has two variants. In one the final stem vowel is retained and the reflex of a glottal stop intervenes between stem and -PA. The other variant is like M's but with the X weakened before -PA. See CHICUÊY[I], -PA.

CHICUÊY[I] in compounds: CHICUÊXÁ eight / ocho [M]

CHIHCHÁ to spit / escupir

CHIHCHALHUÁ applic. CHIHCHÁ


CHIHCHALÔ nonact. CHIHCHÁ

CHIHCHALTÍA caus. CHIHCHÁ

CHIHCHI vt to mend, patch something / remendar vestidura o zapato, etc. [M] C contrasts this with CHICH'I 'dog' and CHIHCHI 'to suckle.' It is homophonous with the stem of CHIHCHI-TL 'saliva.'

CHIHCHIHÁHUÁ redup. CHICÁHUÁ

CHIHCHIHICÔÔÇIC sinuous, full of curves / sinuoso [Z] [[1]Zp.116, 112]. Z gives both this and CHIHCHIHICÔÔÇIC with the same gloss. redup. CHIHCHIHICÔÔÇIC

CHIHCHIHICÔÔPÁ to blink, to wink / parpadea [T] [[3]Tp.124]. In T this has characteristically lost an internal glottal stop. It is to be found in the nonreuplicated form CHIHCHIHICÔÔPÁLÁ, also in T. See IHCOPII.

CHIHCHIHICÔÔHUA nonact. CHIH-
CHIHCOPII

CHIHCHIHICÔÔPÁ applic. CHIH-
CHIHCOPII

CHIHCHIHACÔÔUÁ yref, vt to adorn, dress oneself, to get ready, to adorn, dress some-
one, to adorn, embellish something / aderezarse, componerse, o ataviarse [M], aderezar de esta manera otro [M], aderezar
alguna cosa [M] This contrasts with M's chichiuva 'nursemaid,' which is derived from CHIH'I 'to suckle.'

CHIHCHIHUILIA aplic. CHIHCHIHUI(A)
CHIHCHIHUILIO nonact. CHIH-
CHIHUIÍÁ

CHIHCHIMÔLON[I] for something to burst open while boiling / se revienta [p.cj. papa, frijol, nixtamal, etc., hirviendo, etc.]
[(1)Tp.125]. See MOLÔN[I].

CHIHCHINOÁ See CHICHINOÁ.

CHIHCHI-TI saltua / saliva o botes [M] See CHIHCHA.

CHIHCHUITOC something made, constructed / hecho, construido [Z]
[(a)Zp.13,152]. See CHIHUI(A), the verb O.

CHIHCOLOÁ vrefl, vt to twist, to move in a serpentine manner, to twist something / entortar algo [M], culebra [Z], se encorva [Z] This is abundantly attested but only in Z. In the direct attestations of the verb and in the derivation CHIHÇOLÍCTIC there is inconsistency, but overall this pattern holds, contrasting with CHICO 'to the side' and incorporating COL 'turn, curve.'

CHIHÇOLÍCTÍA caus. CHIHCOLOÁ

CHIHÇOLÍCTIC something bent, twisted, bowed / cosa curvada como garabato [M], torcido, chueco, desparejo, de lado [Z] See CHIHCOLOÁ.

CHIHÇOLÍTÍA aplic. CHIHÇOLÍTÍÁ

CHIHÇOPÌLIÁ vt to wink at someone, to catch someone's eye / hace señas con los ojos, le parpadea [T] [(3)Tp.185]. See IHCOPÍLÍ.

CHIHÇOPÌLIÁ aplic. CHIHÇOPÌLIÁ

CHIHÇOPÌLÍI nonact. CHIHÇOPÌLIÁ

CHIHUI(A) vt to make, do something, to engender, beget someone / hacer algo [M], engendrar a otro [M] The reflexive use of this has the lexicalized sense 'to happen'.

CHIHUAILZ-TLI something feasible / cosa factible [M], trabajo [Z]

CHIHUAILIO nonact. CHIHUI(A)

CHIHUAILÍÁ caus. CHIHUI(A)

CHIHUAILIÁ aplic. CHIHUAILÍÁ

CHIHUAILÍLO nonact. CHIHUAILÍÁ

CHIHUIÁ This is attested twice in the compound PAHCHIHUIÁ used reflexively 'to avail oneself of medicine.' See CHIHUI(A).

CHIHUIHCÔYO partridge / peridz (pájaro) [Z] [(a)Zp.96,152]. Z also has COYÔTZIN 'parakeet.'

CHIHUIÍÁ aplic. CHIHUI(A)

CHIHUIUIÁ aplic. CHIHUIUIÁ

CHIHUIUILO nonact. CHIHUIUIÁ

CHLACAYOH-TLI a type of soft squash [Cucurbita ficifolia] / especie particular de calabaza [R] [(1)R.74, (3)Xp.42]. See TZILACAYOH-TLI.

CHILACHTLI chili pepper seed / pepita de chile [C] [(1)Ct.126v]. See CHIL-LI, ACH-TLI.

CHILALTÀHIIC a type of mild chili pepper / chile pasilla [T] [(1)Tp.135]. Because of the characteristic reduction in T, the intervocalic L may represent a geminate. Possibly the second element is related to TLÀHIÍÁ and has to do with redness. See CHIL-LI.

CHILÁTÔL-LI cornstarch beverage flavored with chilí / chile atole [Z] [(a)Zp.38,152]. See CHIL-LI, ATÔL-LI.

CHILÁZCA-TLI a type of red ant / hormiga picahuye [Z] [(a)Zp.68,152]. See CHIL-LI, AZCA-TLI.

CHILCHÀ-TLI green chili pepper / ají o chile verde [M] [(a)Zp.38,152]. It would make sense for the second element of this to be XÓ, referring to greenness, but M and Z agree on CH rather than X.

CHILHUAC dried, smoked chili pepper / chipolce [Z] [(1)Zp.152]. M has chiluacu-
lii 'sausage or stew seasoned with smoked chilies.' See CHIL-LI, HUAQUILLI.

CHILHUÁA vt to season something with chili peppers / lo pica [con picante], lo enchila [Z] [(4)Zp.5,98,187]. See CHIL-LI, HUÁA.

CHILÀA T gives this as the applicative form of CHIY(A). It is noteworthy that the vowel of the first syllable is long in the absence of YA.

CHILACUECHÔL-LI sauce, paste of ingredients very finely ground together / mole, salsa [Z] [(a)Zp.113,152]. Z does not give the absolutive suffix. See CHIL-LI, TLACUECHÔL-LI.

CHILL-LI chili peppers / aji, o pimienta de las indias [M] In compounds CHIL- often conveys the sense ‘red.’

CHILLOTÍA vt to season something with chili peppers / lechar aji en algo manjar o guisado [M] [11]Tp.185]. See CHIL-LI.

CHILLOTÍA·applic. CHILLOTÍA

CHILLOTÍLO·nonact. CHILLOTÍA

CHILPACH profusion or scattering of chili peppers / desperdicio de chile [Z] [2]Zp.44,152]. Z uses the element PACH without an absolute suffix in this and in TOMAPACH with the sense of ‘profusion,’ possibly ‘waste.’ It may be related to PACH-TLI ‘moss.’ See CHIL-LI.

CHILPAH-TLI plant with toxic milky sap / cierta planta medicinal y lactifera, cuya leche es venenosa [R] [1]Kp.74]. R fails to mark the vowel of the initial syllable long. See CHIL-LI, PAH-TLI.

CHILPÁN pl: -TIN a type of wasp / avispa [T]


CHILTECAX[I]-TL mortar for grinding chili peppers / cajete, molcajete [Z] [1]Zp.32,85,152]. See CHIL-LI, TECAX[I]-TL.

CHILTEPIN pl: -TECPINMEH a tiny, very hot chili pepper pod known in Spanish as chiltipin / chiltepin, chiltequin [Z] [11]Tp.125, [2]Zp.38,152]. In the plural the final N may assimilate to the M of the plural suffix. See CHIL-LI, TECPIN-TLI.

CHILTLÉMOLLÖH soup or stew seasoned with chili peppers / temolote [Z] [2]Zp.120,152]. The more usual Spanish form of this is clemole. See CHIL-LI, TLEMOL-LI.


CHIMAI-LI shield / rodela, adarga pavés, o cosa semejante [M], escudo [Z]


CHIMALITÍA vref[v] vt to shield oneself, to use something or someone as a shield / hacer rodela para sí, o guarecerse con ella del sol y de agua [M], te tomo por mi escudo, me sirves de escudo [C for first pers. sg. subject, second pers. sg. object] [1]CI.381]. See CHIMAL-LI.


CHINÁMI[I]-TL fence of cane or cornstalks, an area so enclosed, or the canes or stalks themselves / seto o cerca de cañas [M], caña de maíz, chinamál [T] Z has the variant CHINÁN-TLI with the sense ‘pyramid,’ while X has it with the sense ‘bovel.’ It also is a term of social organization referring to a unit closely equivalent to a calpulli. The sense all share to some degree is ‘enclosure.’


CHINÁNCAL-LI house or enclosure built of cane or cornstalks / casa de caña de maíz [T] [11]Tp.125]. See CHINÁM[I]-TL, CAL-LI.

CHINÁNTEQU[I] to cut cane or cornstalks / corta chinamill [T] [1]Tp.125,204]. See CHINÁMI[I]-TL, TEQU[I].

CHINÁN-TLI See CHINÁM[I]-TL.

-CHINÁNYO necessarily possessed form

the stalks (of a canebrake or cornfield) / su caña [de la milpa] [T] [11]Tp.125]. See CHINÁM[I]-TL.

CHINÁO vt to burn off land / quemar los campos [M] [4]Tp.149,231]. All attestations are of the prefixed stem [1]HCHINÁO. In fact, since as an intransitive verb this must always take an object prefix, and since in such cases the [1]H element is only detectable in sources that indicate glottal stop, it is possible that [1]HCHINÁO also underlies M's entry chinoa. See [1]HCHINÁO.
CHINOLÓ nonact. CHINOA
CHINOLITÁ causa. CHINOA
CHIPACTIC something clean, pure / blanco, limpio, blando, huerto, rubio [T] [s];See CHIPÁHUAC. Z has the variant CHIPACTIN. M has chipaccaltic with the same sense. Both are virtually synonymous with CHIPÁHUAC. See CHIPÁHUAC.
CHIPÁHUAC pret: CHIPÁHUAC for something to become clean, pure / pararse limpio, o pararse claro el agua turba, o purificarse algo [M]; This contrasts in the preterit form with the corresponding transitive verb. T has the intransitive form CHIPÁHUAC.
CHIPÁHUAC[A] vrefl.; to purify oneself, to purify something, someone / alimpiarse o purificarse [M], alimpiar o purificar a otro [M], alimpiarse, purificar, o afinar algo [M]; This contrasts in the preterit with intransitive CHIPÁHUAC.
CHIPÁHUAC something clean, pure / cosa limia, hermosa, o clara [M]; See CHIPÁHUAC.
CHIPÁHUACAYÁ-TL purity, cleanliness / la limpieza en abstracto [C] [s];See CHIPÁHUAC; YO.
CHIPÁHUACAYÍ-TL cleanliness, purity, clarity / limpieza, hermosura, y lim¬deza, o claridad de agua no turba [M] [s];See CHIPÁHUAC.
CHIPÁHUACÁN nonact. CHIPÁHUAC[A]
CHIPÁHUAYI for something to become clean / se limpiia [T] [s];This is a variant intransitive verb form with the same sense as intransitive CHIPÁHUAC and contrasting with transitive CHIPÁHUAC. See CHIPÁHUAC[A].
CHIPÁHUAYILLÁ applies. CHIPÁHUAC[A]
CHIPÁLACTIC scar tissue / cicatriz [T] [s];See CHIPÁHUAC.
CHIPÁNII to drip / gotear o caer gota [M]; T has a variant TLCHIPÁNII with the same gloss. M has a corresponding transitive verbchipiñi‘to scatter something in droplets.’
CHIPÁNII-TL pl: -MEH basket / cesto o canasta [M]
CHIPÁNÜHTZAITZI to cry out loudly / grita fuerte [T] [s];See CHIPÁHUAC[A].
CHIYÁHUA to get greasy / mancharse alguna cosa [M], se engrasa [T] [1] [T]p. 125. This contrasts in the preterit with transitive CHIYÁHUA[A]. See CHIYÁNU-TLI.

CHIYÁHUÁC something greasy, grimy, filthy / cosa grisienta [M] [1] [Z]p. 110. Z has the shortened form CHIHÁUAC. See CHIYÁHUÁC.

CHIYÁHUÁLTIA to make something dirty, greasy / lo hace grasiento [Z] [1] [Z]p. 64, 187. Z has the shortened form CHIHÁUÁLTIA. Both attestations give the vowel of the second syllable as long, but it should probably be short. See CHIYÁHUÁC.

CHIYÁHUIZ-TLI fatness, bloat, blight / humor (M), enfermedad de planta [T], gordura, grasa [X] Z has the shortened form CHIHÁUUIZ-TLI. See CHIYÁHUÁC[A].

CHIYALÍ aplic. CHIY[A]

CHIYALÓ nonact. CHIY[A]

CHIYALITA caus. CHIY[A]

CHIYAN See CHIYAN-TLI.

CHIYAN-TLI chía, a plant (Salvia chian) from the seed of which oil is pressed, the seed is also used in making a refreshing beverage / chia, semilla común en México de que hacen bebidas frescas y sacan un buen aceite [R] [1] [R]p. 72. M has chío and chian without an absolutive suffix. From the single attestation it is not possible to establish beyond doubt that there is an intervocalic y or that both vowels are short. See CHIYÁHUÁC.

CHIYELLÁ aplic. CHIY[E]

CHIYELTÍA caus. CHY[E]

CHÓCA to weep, cry, howl, to utter one’s characteristic sound / llorar, balar la oveja, bramar el león o el toro, cantar el buho o las otras aves [M]

CHÓCALIZ-TLI tears, weeping / llanto [T] [1] [T]p. 126, [3] [Z]p. 78, 152. See CHÓCA, CHÓQUILIZ-TLI.

CHÓCALITÍA caus. CHÓCA

CHÓCANI weeper / llorador [M], llorón [T] See CHÓCA.

CHÓCHÓCA to go on crying, to weep repeatedly / llorar repetidas veces [R] [1] [R]p. 76. redup. CHÓCA

CHÓCHOPITZ fake, phony / no sabe en realidad (tocoar), mienteso [T] [1] [T]p. 125.

CHÓCHOPICA to boil furiously / hervir muy fuerte [Z] [1] [Z]p. 67, 152. T has TZOTZOPICA with the closely related sense of ‘for something to bubble as it ferments’. M has chochopica with a different sense ‘to itch, to have a rash.’ See CHOPÓN[A].

CHÓCOHUA nonact. CHÓCA

CHOCOLÁATOL-LI cornstarch beverage flavored with chocolate / atole de cacao [T] [1] [T]p. 126, 135. See CHOCOLÁ-TL, ATOL-LI.

CHOCOLÁTIC something the color of chocolate, dark brown / color de café [Z] [1] [Z]p. 23, 152. See CHOCOLÁ-TL.

CHOCOLÁ-TL chocolate / alimento hecho con almendras de cacao y semillas del árbol llamado pochotl, en partes iguales [S], chocolate [R] This is not attested in M, B, or C, but it is attested in R as well as in the modern sources. Possibly the initial element is related to M’s xocolá ‘to make something bitter or sour’ and to XOCOC ‘something sour.’ The substitution of CH for X is not uncommon. See A-TL.

CHÓCTÍA altern. caus. CHÓCA

CHÓCTÍLI aplic. CHÓCTÍA

CHÓCTÍLO nonact. CHÓCTÍA

CHÓCUETLÁN june bug grub / gallina ciega (gusano) [1] [Z]p. 63, 152. In one attestation the vowel of the first syllable is marked long, and in the other it is unmarked.

CHOHCHOC a type of bird / pájaro arriero [Z] [1] [Z]p. 93, 152. The literal sense of the Spanish gloss is ‘muleteer bird.’ Since neither attestation marks the vowel of the second syllable long, there does not seem to be a connection with CHÓCA ‘to cry.’

CHOHCHÓCA redup. CHÓCA

CHOLHUÁ vt to jump over something / saltar arroyo o acequia [M] [1] [Z]p. 94, 145. aplic. CHOLOA

CHOLÓÁ to flee, to run swiftly, to leap along / huir, saltar, o ausentarse, o saltar o charrear el agua [M]
CHOLÓLLÁN  place name  Cholula  [(1)Cl.16v]. See CHOLÓLO, -TLÁN.

CHOLÓLO  nonact.  CHOLOA

CHOLÓLTÉCA-TL  person from Cholula / de Cholula (CJ) [(1)Bf.111, (1)Cl.56v]. See CHOLÓLLÁN.

CHOLÓLTÍA  vref,vt to throw oneself into flight, to make someone flee / echar a huir (M), hacer huir a otro (M) caus. CHOLOA

CHOPINÍA  vt to pick at something, to prick someone / picar la vibora, o comer el pájaro (M) This is only indirectly and weakly attested in CACHOPÍN, but synonymous TZOPINÍA is well attested.


CHÓQUILLÁ  applic. CHÓCA

CHÓQUIJIZ-TL  tears, weeping, cries, howls, the characteristic sound of an animal / lloro o llanto, balido de oveja, bramido de león o otro, aullido de perro o de lobo, o canco de buho y de las otras aves (M) This is attested across sources, including C. Z gives CHÓCALIZ-TLI and CHÓQUIJIZ-TLII together as synonyms. CHÓQUIZ-TLI is also synonymous. See CHÓCA.

CHÓQUIJILLO  only attested in possessed form sap, juice / su savia [(2)Zp.114,157).

CHÓQUIJTÍA  altern. caus. CHÓCA

CHÓQUIJTÍA  altern. caus. CHÓCA

CHÓQUIZ-TLI  tears, weeping, cries, howls, the characteristic sound of an animal / lloro o llanto, etc. (K) According to M and C, this is synonymous with CHÓQUIJIZ-TLI, of which, in fact, it is a shortened form. T glosses it as a as a substantive 'a miserable person, someone indigent, a miser.' See CHÓQUIJIZ-TLI.
CUÁ

CUÁ vt; pret: CUAH to eat something, someone / comer algo [M], morder o comer a otro [M] T has a short final vowel in derived forms where other sources have a long one. But across sources CUÁ appears in some derived forms with a short vowel where a long one is to be expected.

CUÁTEQUIÁ ve refl vt to sprinkle water on one's head, to wash one's head, to receive baptism, to wash someone's head, to baptize someone / echar agua sobre la cabeza, o lavarse, o bautizarse [M], lavar a otro la cabeza de esta manera [M], lo bautiza [T] M has almost identical glosses for CUÁTEQUIÁ, which results from the compression of the two adjacent long vowels into one. See CUÁ[TL], ATEQUIÁ.

CUACEMMAN[A] ve refl vt for something to spill, scatter, sprinkle, to spill, scatter, sprinkle something (other than liquid) / se derrama, se esparrace, se riega [cosa seca] [T], lo derrama, lo esparrace, lo riega [T] [4T:146;184]. Intransitive, CUACEMMANI[A] has the same sense as CUACEMMAN[A] used reflexively. See CEMMAN[A].

CUACEMMANI[I] for something (other than liquid) to scatter / se esparrace [T] [1T:120]. See CUACEMMAN[A].

CUACHCAL-LI canopy, awning / pabellón, cielo de cana, paramento, o tienda de mantas enceradas [M] [2T:921]. See CUACHCAL[TL], CAL-LI.

CUACHCALTOPI-LI canopy pole, support / las varas del palo [C] [1T:921]. See CUACHCAL-LI, TOPI-LI.

CUACHIQUIL-LI feather crest / cresta de pluma [M] [1T:125]. See CUÁ[TL], CHIQUIL-LI.

CUACHIQUIL[A] vt to brush someone's hair / lo cepilla [Z] [Z:27,186]. See CUÁ[TL], CHIPAHU[A].

CUÁCHPAM[T]-TL standard, banner / estandarte, bandera, o pendón [M] [5T:82v]. See CUÁCH-TLI, PAM[T]-TL.

CUÁCH-TLI large cotton blanket, sheet / manta grande de algodón [M] This is attested indirectly in CUÁCHPAM[T]-TL and CUÁCHCALTOPI-LI.

CUACUA vt; pret: CUACUAH to chew or gnaw at something / mascar pan, carne, etc., o roer el ratón papel, manta, etc. [C] [1T:127v]. This contrasts with CUAHCUA 'to snap, nip at something' M combines both senses in a single entry with the gloss 'to nip something or for a sheep to ruminate.' redup. CUÁ

CUACUAHUEH ox, cow, bull, or other horned animal / toro, o animal que tiene cuernos [M] Z has a MEH plural, implying that this has been lexicalized and is not recognized as a derivation with the possessor suffix -EH, which forms its plural as -EHUEH. See CUACUAHUEH[T]-TL.

CUACUAHUEHCÁHUAH keeper of cattle, horned animals / señor de los que tienen cuernos ... el señor de éste ganado mayor [C] [1T:56]. See CUACUAHUEH.

CUACUAHUEHHUAH keeper of cattle, horned animals / señor de los que tienen cuernos ... el dueño de éste ganado mayor [C] [1T:56]. C gives this as an alternative to the longer form CUACUAHUEHCÁHUAH. See CUACUAHUEH.

CUACUAH[L]TL horn, antler / cuerno de animal, o astas [M] [2T:915;56]. The literal sense of this is 'head-tree.' See CUÁ[TL], CUAH[L]-TL.

CUACUALACA to make a thundering sound or a sound like water boiling in a pot or boiling over / tronar o hacer ruido lo que hierven en la olla a borbotones [M] [1T:74v]. See CUALÁN[I].
CUACUALATZ[A] vt. to cause something to make a thundering sound or a sound like water boiling over / levantar semejante ruido [C referring back to CUACUALACA] [1] [Cf. 74v]. According to C this item was little used. See CUALAN[I].

CUACUALO By general rule this should be CUACUALO, but it is attested in T with the reflex of short A in the second syllable [p.150], nonact. CUACUA

CUACUALOC something pitted [such as wood] / picada [medieval] [T] [1] [T] [P. 119]. See CUACUA.

CUACUALTIÁ caus. CUACUA

CUACUALTIZIN someone, something pretty, attractive / bonito, agradable, hermoso, lindo [T] [1] [T] [P. 112, 116]. See CUAL-LI.

CUACUAUACHOCÁ to bellow like a bull / brama [et toro] [T] [1] [T] [P. 123].

CUACUAUH here is apparently a truncation of CUACUAUHEH 'animal with horns.' See CUACUAUH[I]-TL, CHÓCA.

CUACUAUHCONÉ-TL calf / becerro [Z] [1] [Z] [P. 19, 147]. CUACUAH here is apparently a truncation of CUACUAUHEH 'animal with horns.' See CUACUAH[I]-TL, CONÉ-TL.

CUACUAUHNAC[A]-TL beef / carne de res [T] [1] [T] [P. 122, 122], [3] [Z] [P. 109, 147].
CUACUAUH here is apparently a truncation of CUACUAUHEH 'animal with horns.' See CUACUAH[I]-TL, NAC[A]-TL.

CUACUAUHPIXUI cowherd / boyerizo o vaquero [M], pastor de ganado de bueyes [T] [1] [T] [P. 122]. In M the UHP sequence assimilates to PP. See CUACUAUH[P]YI[A].

CUACUAUHPIXI[A] pret. -PIX ~ -PI to herd cattle / cuida bueyes [T] [4] [P. 122, 231]. CUACUAUHEH here is apparently a truncation of CUACUAUHEH 'animal with horns.' The long-vowel variant pretetit form is not directly attested but is established for component PIY[A]. See CUACUAUH[I]-TL, PIY[A].

CUACUAUHZON-TLI ox bristles / cerda [de buey] [T] [1] [T] [P. 122]. CUACUAUHEH here is apparently a truncation of CUACUAUHEH 'animal with horns.' See CUACUAH[I]-TL, TZON-TLI.

CUÁEHUAYÓ-TL scalp, danduff / el cuero de la cabeza [M], su cuero cabelludo [T] for possessed form, su capa [Z for possessed form] [4] [P. 125, 26, 157]. See CUÁ[I]-TL, EHUAYÓ-TL.

CUAHCUA vt. pret. CUAHCUAH to snap, nip at something, for stock to graze / dar bocados o dentelladas a otro [M], pacer el ganado [M] [4] [Cf. 305, 127v, 128r]. M combines this item with CUACUA in a single entry with the gloss 'to nip something or for a sheep to ruminate.' Redup. CUÁ

CUAHCUA vt. pret. CUAHCUCÁ for something [such as rheumatism] to cause someone pain / le duele [T] [1] [T] [P. 182].

CUACUAUCAUHTIMAN[I] vreft for things to be scraping against each other / se están rasando los unos a los otros [C] [1] [Cf. 128r]. According to C this can refer to a dog biting at fleas, horses scratching each other, and the like. See CUACUAUCA, MAN[I].

CUACUAUHUI[I] to be a woodcutter, to cut, gather firewood / ser leñador [M], leña, junta leña [T] [1] [T] [P. 119, 2] [Z] [P. 76, 147]. See CUACUAUH[I]-TL.

CUACUAUHUIHA nonact. CUACUAUH[I]

CUACUAUHUHTIÁ caus. CUACUAHU[I]

CUACUALITIÁ caus. CUACUA

CUACUAUHTI to get stiff, tired / envararse o pararse yerto [M], se cansa [T] [1] [T] [P. 119]. For the gloss M refers to quaquahti to quaquaqtzani but the latter does not occur in M, and the gloss is to be found with unreduplicated quaquaqtzani. Redup. CUAUHTI

CUACUAUHTIC someone large, tall, full grown / personas ya adultas, altas o largas [M for plural], grande, fuerte, adulto [S] [1] [Cf. 71r]. Redup. CUAUHTIC
CUAHCUAUAHIUHA nonact. CUAH-
CUAUAHTI
CUAHCUAUAHTÍTÍA caus. CUAH-
CUAUAHTI
CUAHNÁMÍQUI[I] vt; pret. -NÁMIC to
oppose, contradict, attack, resist someone,
to meet someone head on / le oponen, le
contradice, le ataca, le asalta, lo reiace [T],
unirse, hablando de
dos extremos [S] [[6][182, 129]. See
CUA[I]-TL, NÁMQUÍI]
CUAHNÁMÍQUIHUA nonact. CUAH-
NÁMÍQUI[I]
CUAHNÁMÍQUILÁ applic. CUAH-
NÁMÍQUI[I]
CUAHUHIUCA vrefl to nod, to shake one's
head / cabeza ... lo menea [la cabeza]
[Z] [[5][232, 83, 169]. See CUA[I]-TL,
HUHIUCA.

CUAHUINENETZIN a type of insect, pos-
sibly the walking stick [Aplopus mayor] /
patillo [insecto] [T] [[1][188]. This ap-
ppears to have CUAHU[I]-TL 'wood' and
NE-N-TL 'image' as constituent elements.

CUAHUITEQUILÁ vrefl, vt to strike one's
head, to beat someone on the head / se
pege en la cabeza [T], le pega en la cabeza
[T] [[6][147, 183]. M combines this in a
single entry with CUAHUHUITEQUILÁ 'to
strike something with a stick, to work
land with a hoe, stick.' See CUA[I]-TL,
HUIITEQUILÁ.

CUAHU[I]-TL tecu, wood, stick, staff, beam /
árbol, madero, o palo [M]

CUAHUHINTIC someone giddy, faint, light-
headed / desvanecido de la cabeza [M],
marea [Z] [[2][82, 147]. Z lacks the
final -C although it is present in Z's
IXHUITIC. Z consistently has the
vowel of HUIN marked long although it is
consistently short elsewhere. See
CUA[I]-TL, IHUINTI.

CUAILPIÁ vrefl, vt to receive confirmation
(in the church); to bind one's head, to bind
someone's head / atarse la frente, ... recibir
la confirmación [S], se confirma [en
la iglesia]; se amarra la cabeza [T], le
amarra la cabeza [T] [[6][147, 183]. See
CUA[I]-TL, ILPIÁ.

CUAILPIÁ applic. CUAILPIÁ
CUAILPO nonact. CUAILPIÁ

CUAIR[I]-TL head, top, summit, peak / extre-
midad de algo, o la cabeza ... lo alto de ella
como es la superficie del casco, vértice [M]
In the derived form CUAINÁMÍQUI[I],
this has the alternate stem form CUA-
making it analogous to MA[I]-TL ~ MAH.

CUAIRITZTÍLÁ vrefl for one's head to
get chilled / se le enfriará la cabeza [T]
[[1][184]. See CUA[I]-TL, ITZTÍLÁ.

CUAIRXIHIUHTÍA vt to make someone dizzy
/ lo marca [Z] [[2][147]. Z consistently
marks the vowel of HUIN long, but
elsewhere it is short. See CUA[I]-TL,
XHIUHTÍA.

CUAIRZTÁC someone gray-haired / cana,
canosa [T] [[1][133]. See CUA[I]-TL,
IZTÁC.

CUAIRZTÁY[A] for one's hair to be turning
grey / encaecer o tornarse cana de la
cabeza [M] [[1][147]. See CUA[I]-TL,
ZTÁY[A].

CUALÁNALTÍA caus. CUALÁN[I]

CUALÁNCÁNAHUATÍA vt to give an or-
der to someone angrily / le ordena con ira
[Z] [[2][147]. See CUALÁNQUI,
NAHUATÍA.

CUALÁNCAQUIQUINACA to speak an-
grily / habla con ira [Z] [[2][147]. See
CUALÁNQUI, QUIQUINACA.

CUALÁN[I] to get angry / enojarme [M for
first pers. sg. subject]

CUALÁNILIZ-TL anger / enojo [M], enojio,
coraje [T] [[1][120]. See CUALÁN[I].

CUALÁNINI pl: -MEH someone irritable,
easily angered / enojón [T] [[1][120]. See
CUALÁN[I].

CUALÁNOHUUA nonact. CUALÁN[I]

CUALÁNQUI someone angry / el que está
enojado [M] This follows from CUALÁN[I]
but is attested in the sources for this
dictionary only as the first element
in CUALÁNCANAHUATÍA and
CUALÁNCAQUIQUINACA. In the form
CUALÁNCA it is the first element in
several more verbs in M. See CUALÁN[I].

CUALÁNITUÁ vrefl, vt for someone to get
angry, pevvish; to anger, irritate someone /
enojar a otro [M], se enoja a [T], le hace
enojar, le causa molestia, lo enoja, lo
ofende, le provoca [T] caus. CUALÁN[I]

CUALÁNTILÁIA applic. CUALÁNTÍA
CUALÁNTILÓ nonact. CUALÁNTIÁ
CUALÁN-TLI anger / enojado [M] See CUALÁN[I].
CUALÁNTOC someone angry, irritated, enojado / irritado, tozajo [Z] [{{Z}p. 34, 52, 73, 147}. See CUALÁN[I], the verb O.
CUALCÁN a good place or proper time / lugar agradado y decente, o buen tiempo, o a buen tiempo y suavón [M] CUAL-LI, -CÁN
CUALCO early / temprano [T] [{1Tp. 120}. See CUAL-LI, -CÓ].
CUALÍA apply. CUÁ
CUALITTA vt to be pleased with something / parecerme bien, o agradarme alguna persona [M for first pers. eg. subject], le gusta, le agrada, le parece, le tiene cariño [T] See CUAL-LI, ITTA.
CUAL-LI something good / cosa buena [M]
In the modern Nahua and Tlaxcala the Spanish phrase está bien has been translated as CUALLI CAH, and this has been lexicalized so that the stress may fall on -LI.
CUALLÓ-TL good, goodness / bondad, moderação, discreción [S] [{1Bf. 101}. See CUAL-LI, -YO.
CUALNE[I] to look good / parecer bien [C] [{4Cf. 49}. In M this is given only as a substantive qualneo 'something fine-looking, beautiful.' See CUAL-LI, NEC[I].
-CUALNEZCA necessitory possessed
form one's good appearance, beauty / tu buen parecer, tu hermosura [C for second person singular possessive] [{3Cf. 49}. See CUALNEZCÁYO-TL.
CUALNEZCÁYO-TL good appearance, beauty / belleza, gracia, elegancia [S], tu buen parecer, tu hermosura [C for possessed form] [{2Cf. 49}. See CUALNEC[I].
CUALÓ The expected form would be CUALÓ: nonact. CUÁ
CUALÓHUA for an eclipse to take place / eclipse [Z] [{3Zp. 48, 147}. This appears to be derived from the nonactive form of CUÁ 'to eat something' in two related derived forms T has CUALÓ with short
vowels in place of CUÁLÓ. See CUALÓ, CUÁ.
CUALOMÉTZ-TLI lunar eclipse / eclipse de luna [{1Tp. 120}. T also has MÉTZCUÁL with the same sense. If this is derived from the nonactive stem of CUÁ 'to eat something,' the vowel of the second syllable corresponds to a long vowel in the verb form, but this vowel shortens word-finally, and the compound may be based on the short form. See CUALÓ, MÉTZ-TL.
CUALTI to become good / hacerse bueno [C] [{3Cf. 57, 60}. See CUAL-LI.
CUALTIÁ caus. CUÁ
CUALTIWI vt to restore, repair something / restaurar o aderezar lo dañado [M] [{1Cf. 60}. appl. CUALITIYA[A], CUALTI
CUALITY[A] pres. CUALTIX ~
CUALITYAC to recover, to get better / restaurar y hacerse bueno lo que estaba dañado [M] [{3Cf. 57}. See CUAL-LI.
CUALTZIN someone or something pretty, attractive / bonito, hermoso, fino, lindo, puro, precioso [Z] [{7Zp. 20, 60, 67, 77, 101, 103, 147}. T has synonymous CUÁCUALTZIN. See CUAL-LI.
CUALMELAH[U]A vego, vt to straighten, raise the head; to brush someone's hair / se endereza la cabeza, le endereza la cabeza [T], lo cepilla [Z] [{6Tp. 147, 183, [2Zp. 27, 186}. See CUÁ[T]-TL, MELAH[U]A.
CUALMOMOTZALUHUIA apply. CUÁMOMOTZOÁ
CUAMOMOTZOÁ vt to depilate someone, to pluck the hairs from someone's head / mesar a otro [M], arrancar los cabellos a alguien [S] [{3Cf. 61}. See CUÁ[T]-TL, MOMETZOÁ.
CUAMÓTLA vt to throw something at someone's head / le tiran en la cabeza [T] [1]Tp.183. See CUÁHUIL-TL, MÓTLA.


CUANHUACOHUA nonact. CUAN-HUÁQUI.

CUANHUÁQUQUI something thin, frail / débil, delibitado, enclenque, delgado [S], delgado, flaco, [animal u hombre] [T] [1]Tp.119. T. has lost the internal N. See CUANHUÁQUI.


M. has CUANHUÁQUI, the associated noun CUANHUÁQUQU, and also CUANHUÁTZA[1] 'to make someone get thin, weak,' but only in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side, associated with the verb enflaquecer. They are synonymous with HUÁQUII, HUÁQUQU, and HUÁTZÁ respectively. See HUÁQUI.

CUANHUÁQUQUITA caus. CUANHUÁQUQUII.

CUANHUÁQUZTA [A] See CUANHUÁQUII.

CUAPAHÁCA(A) vrefl to scrub one's head / se lava la cabeza [Z] [2]Zp.76,169. See CUÁ[1]-TL, PAHÁCÁ(A).

CUAPÁLACHILHUÁI apply. CUAPÁTACHO

CUAPÁTACHOÁ vt to scrub one's head to get crushed, to crush someone's head / se aplasta la cabeza [T], le aplasta la cabeza [T] [6]Tp.148,184. See CUÁ[1]-TL, PATLACHOÁ.

CUAPÁTACHILOI nonact. CUÁ-PATLACHOÁ.


CUAPÉTOÁ vrefl, vt to cut the hair very short, to shave the scalp / se corta el pelo muy corto, se alisa el pelo [T], le corta el pelo muy corto, le alisa el cabello [T] [6]Tp.148,184. See CUÁ[1]-TL, PETZOÁ.

CUAPÉTOZHOLIAPP activating. CUAPÉTOZÁ

CUAPÉTOZÁ nonact. CUAPÉTOÁ


CUAPÉHÍHPI vrefl, vt to cut one's hair; to cut someone's hair / se corta el pelo [T], le corta el pelo [T] See CUÁ[1]-TL, PIHPI.

CUAPÉHÍHPI nonact. CUAPÉHÍPI

CUAPÉHÍPIIIA apply. CUAPÉHÍPI

CUAPÉHÍOÁ vt to taper something to a point by twisting and drawing it out / le adelgazo la punta, torciéndole [C for first pers. sg. subject] [2]Cl.127v. See CUÁ[1]-TL, FILOÁ.

CUAPÉINTIC something pointed or drawn out at the ends / puntiagudo, ovalado [T] [1]Tp.133. See CUÁ[1]-TL, PINTIC.

CUAPÉPINALHUÁ supply. CUAPÉPINÁOÁ

CUAPÉPINÁOÁ vt to draw something out into a point, to taper something / le saca punta [T] [3]Tp.184. See CUÁ[1]-TL, PÍPINOÁ.

CUAPÉPINÁOLO nonact. CUAPÉPINÁOÁ


CUAPÉPOCHICTIC someone gray-haired / canoso, cano [Z] [2]Zp.25,147. See CUÁ[1]-TL, POCHICTIC.

CUAPÉPITZAHUÍI see CUAPÉH-PITZÁHUÍI.

CUAPÉPITZOÁ See CUAPÉH-PITZOÁ.

CUÁQUÉEI someone crazy / loco [Z] [1]Zp.147. See CUÁ[1]-TL, QUEP[1].

CUÁQUÉPTOC someone crazy / azorado, loco [Z] [3]Zp.17,77,147. See CUÁ[1]-TL, QUEPTOC.

CUAPÉTÁCA vrefl to scratch one's head / se rasca la cabeza [T] [1]Tp.148. See CUÁ[1]-TL, TATACA.


CUÁTENEXTI someone gray-haired / canoso, cano [Z] [2]Zp.25,147. In one of
the attestations Z mistakenly marks the vowel of the second syllable long. See CUÁH[-], TÉNEX-TLI.
CUÁTENEX-TLI dandruff, crust, scabs on the scalp / caspa, tila (T) [i][T][p.123]. See CUÁH[-]-TL, TÉNEX-TLI.
CUÁTENEXHÁUHUA nonact. CUÁTENEXHÁUHÁ.
CUÁTENEXHÁUHÁ caus. CUÁTENEXHÁUHÁ.
CUÁTERPOLIC something abbreviated at the top, lacking its top / sin sombrero, árbol sin follaje, cosa que no tiene punta (T) [i][T][p.123]. See CUÁH[-]TL, TÉPOLTIC.
CUÁTEQUÍA See CUÁTEQUÍA.
CUÁTEMETE type of long-tailed lizard / chintete (i)[T][p.126].
CUÁTEXOCO caterpillar / oruga (i)[Z][p.92,147].
CUÁTEX-TLI possessed form: -CUÁTEXYÓ brains / sesos (T) [i][T][p.123, [Z][p.115,117].
CUÁTEX-TLI Z has TIX for TEX. See CUÁH[-]TL, TÉX-TLI.
CUÁTLACUÁHUAC hardheaded / duro de la cabeza (Z) [i][Z][p.147]. See CUÁH[-]TL, TLACUÁHUAC.
CUÁTLLAPÁN(A) vrefl. vi for one’s head to break, be crushed, to smash, crush someone’s head / quebrarse o quebrantar la cabeza (M), quebrantar a otro la cabeza (M). See CUÁH[-]TL, TLÁPALÁN(A).
CUÁTLAPECH-TLI pillow / almohada (Z) [i][Z][p.9,147]. In one of the two attestations Z mistakenly marks the vowel of PEC long. See CUÁH[-]TL, TLÁPECH-TLI.
CUÁTLAPOLÓLIZ-TLI madness, confusion / locura, confusión (Z) [i][Z][p.32,77,147]. The second element is a shortened form of TLAPOLÓLITLIZ-TLI. See CUÁH[-]TL, TLAPOLÓLIZ-TLI.
CUÁTLAPOLÓLITÁ to be stunned, confused / se ataranta (Z) [i][Z][p.16,147]. See CUÁH[-]TL, TLAPOLÓLITÁ.
-CUÁTLAYOLOH only attested in possessed form, the crown of one’s head, the top of a tree / su corona; la punta de su cabeza, la punta del árbol (T) [i][T][p.129]. See CUÁH[-]TL, TLAYOLOH-TLI.
CUÁTOHUITZTIC something pointed / puntuado (T) [i][Z][T][p.123]. M has the synonymous reflexive verbs tohuitzoo and tonhuitzoy ‘to rise, to lift oneself up.’ See CUÁH[-]TL.
CUÁTUOTONIÁ vrefl to get angry / se enoja (Z) [i][Z][p.52,769]. See CUÁH[-]TL, TOTONIÁ.
CUÁTUOTONIÁLIÁ vrefl to study / estudia (T) [i][T][p.148]. See CUÁH[-]TL, TOTONILIÁ.
CUÁTZETZELÓOÁ vrefl to shake one’s head / sacude la cabeza (T), lo meña (la cabeza) (Z). See CUÁH[-]TL, TZETZÉLOÁ.
CUÁTZETZELÓLO nonact. CUÁTZETZELÓ.
CUÁTZONÁHÚUIÁ vrefl to wash one’s hair / se lava la cabeza con agua (T) [i][T][p.148]. See CUÁTZONÁHÚUIÁ, T-ÁLH- UIÁ.
CUÁTZON-TLI head hair (as contrasted with body hair) / cabellos, o pelos de la cabeza (M) [i][Z][p.148]. This is attested as an element of the construction CUÁTZONÁHÚUIÁ. See CUÁH[-]TL, TZON-TLI.
CUAHUAYACCH-TLI mahogany tree / caoba (árbol) (Z) [i][Z][p.25,147]. Z also has AYACCHCUAHUUIÁ-TLI with the same meaning. In one attestation Z incorrectly marks the vowel of CUAHU long. See CUAHUUIÁ-TLI, AYACCH-TLI.
CUAHUAYOH-TLI pl: -MEH a type of squash used in making mole / calabaza para mole (T) [i][Z][p.109,119]. See CUAHUAYOH-TLI, AYOH-TLI.
CUAHUHACLITLI wooden cage, jail / jaula grande de palo, a donde esclavos los presos por sus delitos (M) [i][Z][p.977]. A common variant is HUAHUALCALI. See CUAHUUIÁ-TLI, CAL-LI.
CUAHUHACPLIXQUI custodian, jailer / los que le guardaban (C for plural) [i][Z][p.977]. See CUAHUACLITLI, PIYÁ.
CUAHUHCAMAC forest / lugar de árboles, arbolado, bosque, selva (T) [i][T][p.119]. M has quaucthamac with the sense of ‘fissure or knot hole in wood.’ See CUAHUUIÁ-TLI, CAMAC.
CUAHUCCAMOH-TLI cassava, a woody root used in making tapioca and cassava flour (manioc) / yuca (TZ) [i][Z][T][p.119, [Z][p.131,149]. See CUAHUUIÁ-TLI, CAMOH-TLI.
CUAUHCEC-TLI ice in trees, snow / hiedro en árbol, nieve [Z] [[s]Zp.67,68,149]. See CUAHU][I]-TL, CEC-TLI.

CUAUHCUÉCH-TLI wood debris, wood shavings, sawdust / basura de palos, que trae la creciente, viruta, aserrín [T] [T3]Pp.119. See CUAHU][I]-TL, CUCÉCH-TLI.

CUAUHHAUACAL-LI cage / jaula [Z] [[s]Zp.73,149,225]. Z has characteristic CUO for CUAUH. M has quaucacalli and quauhacalli, both meaning a measure for grain, and also queuacal referring to a person with a narrow head. These are probably CUAUHACAL-LI and CUAHUACAL respectively, and not synonymous with this item. A more common synonymous form is CUAUHICAL-LI. See CUAHU][I]-TL, CUAHUCA-LI.


CUAUHUHEXó-TL tree which produces pods of seeds in an edible pulp (Iuga ji- ricuil) / jinicule (árbol) [Z] [[s]Zp.73,147]. See CUAHU][I]-TL, HUEXO-TL.

CUAUHUHUA vt to hit someone, something with a stick / le pega con palo, le da una paliza [T] [T3]Pp.182. See CUAHU][I]-TL, -HUIA.

CUAUHUHUIEIÓ aplic. CUAUHUHIUÁ CUAUHUHUEÍOT nonact. CUAUHUHUIÁ

CUAUHUHÚTEQ[U]I vt to beat something, someone with a stick; to break large clumps of earth into small clumps by beating with a hoe, stick / dar de palos a otro, o herirle en la cabeza con palo, o desboronar terrones con azadón o coco palo [M] This is attested in its constituent parts in the sources for this dictionary. M combines the senses of this and of CUAHUHÚTEQUI in the first part of the gloss reproduced here. See CUAHU][I]-TL, HUHTEQUI.

CUAUHUHÚTZIC splinter, chip / astilla [Z] [[s]Zp.149]. The second element is probably HUITZ ‘thorn’ in spite of the Z for TZ and the discrepancy in vowel length. See CUAHU][I]-TL.

CUAUHMÁPAN up in a tree / arriba en el árbol [[s]Zp.149]. This is based on a compound of CUAHU[ ][I]-TL ‘tree’ and MÁ[ ][I]-TL ‘hand’ referring to the outer spread branches of the crown of the tree. MÁ[ ][I]-TL by itself is used to mean ‘branch’ as well as ‘hand.’ See CUAHU][I]-TL, MÁ[ ][I]-TL, -PAN.


CUAUHMÁYAHUILLAH place where trees have been felled / lugar desmontado [Z] [[s]Zp.149. See CUAHU][I]-TL, MAYAHU][I], -TLAH.


CUAUHMECA-TL Mexican creeper (Antigonon leptopus), hairbrush vine (Commelina farinosa), sarsaparilla, vine or ivy in general / bejuco, enredadera, trepador [Z], zarzaparrilla [R] [[s]Zp.19,52,125,127,149,[[s]Rp.125]. See CUAHU][I]-TL, MECÁ-TL.

CUAUHMÓCHIPEHEN[A] See CUAHUHÓCHI-TL, PEHEN[A].

CUAUHMÓCHITEQUI nonact. CUAUHMÓCHI-TL

CUAUHMOCHI-TL tamarind / guamuchil [T] [[s]T3]Pp.196,204. This is only attested in compounds, the absolute suffix is attested in the work on Mexican natural history by Francisco Hernández. T has CUE for CUAUH. See CUAHU][I]-TL.

CUAUHNÁHUAC place name Cuernavaca [literally: ‘near the trees’ / cerca de los árboles [C] [[s]Ci.20]. See CUAHU][I]-TL, -NAHUAC.

CUAUHNEILHUIÁ aplic. CUAUHNELOÁ

CUAUHNELOÁ v[ei]l, vt for something to be stirred; to stir something with a stick / se revuelve [T] [[s]T3]Pp.146,182. See CUAHU][I]-TL, NELOÁ.

CUAUHNELO[Ó] nonact. CUAUHNELOÁ
CUAUHNECUIUIL-LI pl. -TIN tree which produces pods of seeds in an edible pulp [Inga jiniciul] / jiniciul [árbol] [T] [11]Tp.119. M has the reflexive verb neneuloa 'to stagger around.' See CUAHU[I]-TL.


CUAUHNEPONTALAH in the middle of the forest / en el medio de los árboles de bosque [C] [11]Cf.207. See CUAHU[I]-TL, NEPANTLAH.


CUAUPAHZOL-LI brier patch / maraña [Z] [11]Zp.81,149. See CUAHU[I]-TL, PAHZOL-LI.


CUAUPAN-TLI stretcher, litter / lecho, camilla [Z] [11]Zp.24,76,149. See CUAHU[I]-TL, PAN.

CUAUPHEPEN[A] See CUAHU[I]-TL, PEHEN[A].

CUAUPHEPICALICAH to be hanging from a tree / está colgado del árbol [T] [11]Tp.119. See CUAHU[I]-TL, PILOCA, the verb CÁ.

CUAUPHITZA someone; something weak / flaco [T] [11]Tp.119. M has quauphitzaactli 'thin stick, wand.' See CUAHU[I]-TL, PITZAC-TLI.

CUAUPHITZAHU[I] to get hard, tough; to get thin / envararse o pararse yerto [M], endurece (torilla, carne), se adelgaza, se enflaquece [T] [11]Tp.119. In this compound T has a short vowel in the third syllable corresponding to the long vowel of the free form. M also has a variant of this in which the sequence UHP assembles to PP. See CUAHU[I]-TL, PITZAHU[I].

CUAUPHITZAHU[I][A] nonact. CUAUHPITZAHU[I]

CUAUPHITZAHU[I][A] caus. CUAUHPITZAHU[I]

CUAUPHITZOA vreff, vt for someone to become stiff, to become stiff, to be steadfast; to stiffen someone's resolve, to give someone courage / pararse yerto como palo [M], le da valor [para hacer o no hacer una cosa [T] [11]Tp.146,153,154]. The sequence UHP can assimilate to PP, as it does in M. See CUAHU[I]-TL, PITZOÁ.

CUAUPHITZOLÓ nonact. CUAUHPITZOA


CUAUPHITZOTIC someone or something thin, tough, stiff / delgado [animal u hombre], duro, macizo, tieso, paralítico [T] [11]Tp.119. See CUAUHPITZAHU[I].

CUAUPHQUEQUEX woodpecker / pajaro carpintero [Z] [11]Zp.93,149. Despite the discrepancy in vowel length, the second element appears to be related to QUEQUEQUIYA 'to have an itch,' possibly 'to scratch' or 'to be eaten away.' See CUAHU[I]-TL, QUEQUEQUIC.

CUAUTE M has this as both transitive and intransitive. to beat someone with a stick / le pega [Z], le da una paliza, le aporrea [con palo] [Z] [11]Zp.12,93,95,150,187. M has quauctemal 'to roof a house with wood, to board, plank, floor a house,' which is clearly derived from TEM[A] 'to fill up,' while none of the Z attestations have the vowel of TL long. The verb TEM[A] 'to take a sweat bath' has a short vowel and refers to an activity involving heating oneself with leafy branches. Since Z never drops the stem vowel in verbs of this type, it cannot be determined whether the preterit of this would be -REN, as in the case of TEM[A]. See CUAHU[I]-TL, TEM[A].

CUAUTE-TL edge of the woods, stump or trunk of a tree / halda o orilla de monte [M], tronco [Z] [11]Zp.123,148. See CUAHU[I]-TL, TÉN-TLI.


CUAUTEPEHXIHUIA vreff, vt to fall from
a tree, to throw something or someone down from a tree / se derrumba del árbol [T], lo derruma del árbol [T] [(6)T:p.148,182]. See CUAHU[I]-TL, TEPEIXIHUIÁ.

CUAUHTEPEXIHUIÁL aplic. CUAUHTEPEXIHUIÁ

CUAUHTEPEXIHUIÁL nonact. CUAUHTEPEXIHUIÁ

CUAUHTEQU[I] See CUAHU[I]-TL, TEQUI[I].

CUAUHTÉTECOHUA altern. nonact. CUAUHTÉTEQUI[I]

CUAUHTÉTEQU[I] to trim the branches off a tree / derrama [ramas del árbol] [T] [(3)T:p.119]. See CUAHU[I]-TL, TÉTEQUI[I].

CUAUHTÉTEQUÍLU altern. nonact. CUAUHTÉTEQUI[I]

CUAUHTÉTEQUÍLLA aplic. CUAUHTÉTEQUI[I]

CUAUHTI to get stiff, tired / se cansa [T for reduplicated form] See CUAHU[I]-TL.

CUAUHTIC someone tall, something long or someone tired and stiff / hombre alto de cuerpo, o de gran estatura [M], cosa larga como palo o árbol [C], cansado [Z] Height and stiffness are both attributes of trees, hence the distinct senses of this. See CUAHU[I]-TL, CUAUHTI.

CUAUHTIHUA nonact. CUAUHTI

CUAUHTILÍA aplic. CUAUHTI

CUAUHTILILÍA aplic. CUAUHTILÍA

CUAUHTILILÍLO nonact. CUAUHTILÍA

CUAUHTILTN place name Cauhtilán [literally: 'adjacent to woodland'] / nombre de otro pueblo, y significa junto al árbol o arboleda [C] [(1)[B:11,12] [6]Cf.227,569]. See CUAHU[I]-TL, -TLÁN.

CUAUHTLÁQUÍLO- TL fruit-bearing tree / árbol que produce fruta [Z] [(Z) p.150]. See CUAHU[I]-TL, TLÁQUILLÓ-TL.

CUAUHTLÁCA-TL man of wood / hombre de palo [C] [(T)Cf.37]. C contrasts this with CUAUHTLÁCA-TL 'highlander, mountain dweller, savage.' See CUAHU[I]-TL, TLÁCA-TL.

CUAUHTLÁCHIHUIHUÁL carpenter / carpintero [Z] [(Z)p.16,149]. See CUAHU[I]-TL, CHIHCHUIHUÁA.

CUAUHTLÁH mountain, wilderness, forest / montaña, arboleda o bosque [M] See CUAHU[I]-TL, -TLÁH.

CUAUHTLÁHCA-TL highlander, mountain dweller, savage / salvaje o montañés [C] [(1)[C]f.37]. C contrasts this with CUAUHTLÁCA-TL 'man of wood.' See CUAUHTLÁH.

CUAUHTLÁHOCUIL-IN wild animal (as contrasted with a domestic animal) / animal salvaje [Z] [(Z)p.11,170]. See CUAUHTLÁH, OCUIL-IN.

CUAUHTLÁHQUÍ-TL wooden loom / telar [Z] [(Z)p.120,150]. In one of the attestations the reflex of the glottal stop is printed as g. See CUAHU[I]-TL, TLÁHQUÍ-TL.

CUAUHTLÁN place name Cauatl, Morelos [(3)T:p.119,123]. Although T loses word-final -N, the remaining reflex of the long vowel in -TLÁN aids in distinguishing this from CUAUHTLÁH. T gives variants with a short vowel and a long vowel in the initial syllable but treats the long-vowel variant as basic, taking this to be derived from CUAUHTLI-TL 'eagle,' not CUAHU[I]-TL 'tree.' See CUAHU[I]-TL, -TLÁN.

CUAUHTLÁPÁN(A) to split kindling-wood / raja madero [M], raja leña [T] See CUAHU[I]-TL, TLÁPÁN(A).

CUAUHTLÁPÁNALO nonact. CUAUHTLÁPÁN(A)

CUAUHTLÁPÁNILA aplic. CUAUHTLÁPÁN(A)

CUAUHTLÁPÁN(T)-TL pl: -MEH bower, shelter of branches, platform / arbolado, casa en el campo hecha de ramitas del árbol, enramada, tapiaco [T] [(1)[T:p.119]. See CUAHU[I]-TL, TLÁPÁN(T)-TL.

CUAUHTLÁPEC-TL pl: -MEH scaffold, platform; litter, stretcher / tablado o andamio [M], camilla [T] See CUAHU[I]-TL, TLÁPEC-TL.

CUAUHTLÁPOÁ to clear woods / desmonta [T] [(3)[T:p.119]. See CUAHU[I]-TL, TLÁPOÁ.

CUAUHTLÁPOLHUÁ aplic. CUAUHTLÁPOÁ

CUAUHTLÁPOLO nonact. CUAUHTLÁPOÁ
CUAUHTLALTIL-LI /firewood / leña [Z] [IPA: 'tszEp.76,150]. See CUAHUJ-I-TL, TLATIÁ.
CUAUHTLEHCAHUÍÁ /applic.
- CUAUHTLEHCÓ
CUAUHTLEHCÓ /to climb up in a tree / gatear, trepar, subir por el árbol [M] [IPA: 'tszEp.139]. See CUAHUJ-I-TL, TLEHCÓ.
CUAUHTLEHCÓHUA /nonact.

CUAUHTLEHCÓ
CUAUH-TLI /eagle / águila [M]
CUAUHTLIL-LI /half burned charcoal / tizó [Z] [IPA: 'tszEp.123,150]. See CUAHUJ-I-TL, TLL-LI.

CUAUHTÓCQUECHÍÁ /vt /to stake something out / lo estaca [Z] [IPA: 'tszEp.56,187]. See CUAUHTÓC-TLI, QUECHÍÁ.

CUAUHTÓC-TLI /pl /-MEH /stake, forked stick set in the ground / árbol o estaca para plantar [M], horcón, horqueta [T] [IPA: 'tszEp.119,4 IPA: 'tszEp.56,150,187]. In one attestation Z fails to mark the vowel of the second syllable long. See CUAHUJ-I-TL, TÓCA.

CUAUHTÓPIL-LI /pl /-MEH /cross decorated with flowers / cruz floreada / que usan en el casamiento) [T] [IPA: 'tszEp.120]. See CUAHUJ-I-TL, TÓPIL-LI.

CUAUHTÓQUIÁ /vt /to stake something out / lo estaca [Z] [IPA: 'tszEp.56,187]. See CUAUHTÓC-TLI.

CUAUHTÓTOL-IN /crested guan, a bird somewhat pheasant-like in appearance / Penelope purpurascens) / cojolite, totola silvestre [Z] [IPA: 'tszEp.129,124-150]. See CUAHUJ-I-TL, TÓTOL-IN.

CUAUHTOZAN /a type of pocket gopher / tusa de monte [Z] [IPA: 'tszEp.126,150]. See CUAHUJ-I-TL, TOZAN.

CUAUHTZALAN-TLI /road or path among trees / camina o senda entre árboles [C] [IPA: 'tszEp.120]. M has quauhtzalan as a locative 'among trees.' See CUAHUJ-I-TL, TZALAN-TLI.

CUAUHTZAPO-TL /pl /-MEH /annona, a plant that produces a fruit with sweet pulp and black seeds (Annona glabra) / anona [T] [IPA: 'tszEp.120]. See CUAHUJ-I-TL, TZAP0-TL.

CUAUHTZAYÁN /A /to split kindling-wood / raja leña [IPA: 'tszEp.120]. See CUAHUJ-I-TL, TZAÁN-A.

CUAUHTZAYÁNÁLÓ /nonact.

CUAUHTZAYÁN /A

CUAUHTZAYÁNILÁ /applic.

CUAUHTZAYUÍÁ /applic.

CUAUHTZICOÁ

CUAUHTZICA-TL /pl /-MEH /type of ant that lives in trees / hormiga [las que habitan en el árbol] [T] [IPA: 'tszEp.120]. See CUAHUJ-I-TL, TZICA-TL.

CUAUHTZICOÁ /vt /to connect, hitch, hang something / lo engancha [T] [IPA: 'tszEp.182]. See CUAHUJ-I-TL, TZICOÁ.

CUAUHTZICOÁL /nonact.

CUAUHTZICOÁ

CUAUHTZIC-TLI /pl /-MEH /parrot flower (Psittacanthus calcilactus), a parasitic plant / injerto del árbol, goma del árbol [T] [IPA: 'tszEp.120]. See CUAUHTZICOÁ.

CUAUHTZICTOTÓ-TL /a type of oriole that eats sap / calandria [pájaro que come goma de los árboles], avispero [T] [IPA: 'tszEp.120,243]. See CUAUHTZIC-TLI, TOTÓ-TL.

CUAUHTZONTECOPÁNA /a to uproot / trunks of trees, to pull out stumps / arranca troncos [T] [IPA: 'tszEp.120]. See CUAUHTZONTE-TL, COPÁN-A.

CUAUHTZONTECOPÁNÁLÓ /nonact.

CUAUHTZONTECOPÍNA /A /applic.

CUAUHTZONTECOPÍNÁ /A
CUAUHIXILO-TL pl: -MEH tropical tree and its edible fruit (Parmentiera edulis) / cuajilote [T;Z,X] See CUAHUH[i]-TL, XÍLO-TL.


CUAUHXMALIZ-TLI carpentry / carpintería [K] [1;1]p.102v. See CUAUXIM[A].

CUAUHXINQUI carpenter, sawyer, someone who saws wood / carpintero [M], aserrador [Z] [2;2]z.15,148. See CUAUXIM[A].

CUAUHYOH mountain, forest, wilderness / monte, bosque, montaña [Z] [3;2]z.26,43,86,150,215. There is inconsistency across attestations; in two the vowel of -YOH is mistakenly marked long. See CUAUH[i]-TL, -YOH.

CUAUHYOLLOH-TLI heart of wood, pith / corazón de palo [T] [1;1]p.120. See CUAHU[i]-TL, YOLLOH-TLI.

CUAUHZAHUACAMAC place where there are many casaguata trees / lugar de muchas cazaguates [T] [1;1]p.120. See CUAUHZÁHUA-TL, -CAMAC.

CUAUHZAHUACAPOTZ-TLI a type of casaguata tree / cazaguata prieto (árbol) [T] [1;1]p.120. See CUAUHZÁHUA-TL, CAPOTZIC.

CUAUHZÁHUAUCUHU[I]-TL pl: -MEH casaguata tree / cazaguate (árbol) [T] [1;1]p.120. See CUAUHZÁHUA-TL, CUHU[I]-TL.

CUAUHZAHUA-TL pl: -MEH casaguata, a tree popularly believed to be poisonous to people and animals [Ipomoea muruicideae, Ipomoea arborescens] / cazaguate (árbol) [T] [6;1]p.146,180. This may ultimately be derived from CUAHU[i]-TL ‘tree’ and ZAHUA-TL ‘pox, rash, disease,’ despite the discrepancy in vowel length. T has lost the final labial consonant of the first syllable.

CUAUHZÁHUAUTLAH place where there are many casaguata trees / lugar de muchos cazaguates [T] [1;1]p.120. See CUAUHZÁHUA-TL, -TLAH.

CUAUHZAHUAXOL-TLI pl: -MEH a type of mushroom / hongo [T] [1;1]p.120. See CUAUHZÁHUA-TL, XOLÉ-TL.

CUÁXAHXAMANILIA vt to shatter someone’s head to pieces / se hizo pedazos [la cabeza] [C for past tense] [1;1]Cl.751]. redup. CUÁXAMANILIA

CUÁXAMANILIA vrefl,vt for one’s head to break; to break someone’s head / quebrar o quebrarse la cabeza [M], quebrantar la cabeza a otro [M] This is indirectly attested in CUÁXAMANILIA. See CUAU[I]-TL, XAMÁNIA.

CUÁXAMANILIA vt to break someone’s head / le quebró la cabeza [C for past tense] [1;1]Cl.751]. applic. CUÁXAMANÍA

CUÁXAXAMACHILIA applic. CUÁXAXAMATZ[A]

CUÁXAXAMATZ[A] vt to make someone’s head crumble / desmenuzó la cabeza [C for past tense] [1;1]Cl.751]. See CUAU[I]-TL, XAXAMATZ[A].

CUAXELOA vrefl,vt for animals and the like to scatter, separate, to scatter trash, manure, corn, etc. / se riegan, se desperdigán [animal, etc.] [T], lo riega [basura, abono, maíz, etc.], lo desperdiga, lo alborota, lo frota [T] [6;1]p.146.183. This contrasts with CUÁXEOA in the same source, but what the first element is, if not CUÁ[U]-TL, is not clear. It would appear to be the same as the first element in CUÁCEMAMAN[A]. See XELOA.

CUÁXEOA vrefl,vt to spill out [as from of an overflowing sack], to pour the excess of something out / se quita [p.1], de un costal que tiene demasiado, etc. [T], lo quita, lo riega, lo saca [lo que sobra del maíz, etc., del bote, costal, etc.] [T] This is abundantly attested and within T contrasts with CUÁXEOA ‘to scatter something.’ See CUAU[I]-TL, XELÓA.

CUAXEPHOHUÍA vt to lie to someone, to deceive someone / le miente [T] [7;1]p.184,229. This opaque construction may incorporate the Spanish word sebo ‘tallow’ and have some literal sense of dripping candle-wax on someone’s head.
CUAXEPOHUILIÁ apply. CUÁXEPOHUIÚA
CUAXEPOHUIÚLO nonact. CUÁ-XÉPOHUIÚA
CUAXILHUÁZ-TLI hairbrush / cepillo [para peinar] [Z] [3]Zip.27,157. See CUÁ[I]-TL, XILHUÁZ-TLI, XLOÁ.
CUAXIPEZTIC someone bald / calvo, pelón [T] [3]Zip.123. See CUÁ[I]-TL, XIPEZTIC.
CUAYACAPITZTIC something pointed / puntiagudo [Z] [3]Zip.103,148. See CUÁ[I]-TL, YACAPITZTIC.
CUAYECACHOA vrefl to nod one’s head / cabeza [T] [3]Zip.148. The second element here may be derived from YAC[A]-TL ‘nose, ridge, summit’ or may conceivably be a reduction of YAYACOHA ‘to play the rattle,’ namely, for one’s head to bob up and down like a rattle. See CUÁ[I]-TL.
CUAYETIC someone with his head hanging, drooping, a tree drooping with heavy fruit, or a wilted plant / se cuelda [la cabeza o la punta] [por tener mucha fruta, o por estar marchitado] [T] [1]Zip.123. See CUÁ[I]-TL, ETIC.
CUAYOLQUEPTOC confused, agitated / atontado, azorado [Z] [1]Zip.148. This appears just once in Z and seems to be a variant of CUAYOLQUEPTOC, with more standard CUEPA[A] for 2’s characteristic QUEPA[A]. See CUÁ[I]-TL, YOLCUEP[A].
CUAYOLLOH-TLI the crown of one’s head, the crown of a tree, treetop / la corona, la punta del árbol [T] [1]Zip.129. The attestation is a locative derivation that seems to be built on YOLLÓ-TLI rather than YOLLOH-TLI, as in M. See CUÁ[I]-TL, YOLLOH-TLI.
CUAYOLQUEPI someone crazy / loco [Z] [3]Zip.77,148. See CUAYOLQUEPTOC.
CUAYOLQUEPTOC someone confused, crazy / atontado, loco [Z] [3]Zip.77,148. See CUÁ[I]-TL, YOLQUEPTOC.
CUE Mild exclamation [1]Bl.8,9,9.
CUECHAHUÁ(A) to get moist, damp / pararse algo húmedo o liento [M] This is indirectly attested in CUECHAHUAC, CUECHÁUALIZ-TLI, and CUECHÁULLÓ-TLI.
CUECHAHUAC something moist, damp / cosa lienta y lúmeda [M] See CUECHÁHUÁ(A).
CUECHÁULLÓ-TLI humidity, dampness / humedad [T] [3]Zip.131. See CUECHÁHUA(A), YÓ.
CUECHÁHUAXTOC rusty, damp / oxidado, humediciendo [Z] [2]Zip.92,148. See CUECHÁHUAY(A), the verb O.
CUECHÁHUAY(A) pret. -HUAX ~ -HUAYAC to get moist, damp / se humedecie [Z] [3]Zip.69,148. See CUECHÁHUA(A).
CUECHÁHUÁL to get moist, damp, wet through / trasma, se humedece [T] [2]Zip.123,129. See CUECHÁHUA(A).
CUECHÁHUÍA vto to get something damp / lo humedeces [T] [3]Zip.182. See CUECHÁHUÍ.
CUECHÁHUÍÁ apply. CUECHÁHUÍÁ
CUECHÁHUÍLO nonact. CUECHÁHUÍÁ
CUECHÁQUIA vrefl, vto to twist, sprain a body part / se tuerce (mano, pie, etc.) [T], le lastima el pie [al otro] [T for [I]CIXCUÉCHÁQUIA] This is abundantly attested, but only in T.
CUECHÁQUIA apply. CUECHÁQUIA
CUECHÁQUILO nonact. CUECHÁQUIA
CUECHÍHUÍA nonact. CUÉCHOÁ
CUÉCHOÁ vrefl, vto to get ground up, ground to powder, to grind something fine / se muele [T], leñar la masa, o moler mucho alguna cosa [M]
CUECHÓLO nonact. CUÉCHOÁ
CUECHPAH-TLI medicine in powdered form / medicina en polvo [T] [1]Zip.131. See CUECHÓÁ, PAH-TLI.
CUÉCHTIC something ground fine,
CUÉCH-TLI powdered / cosa muy molida [M] (1) (1) See CUÉCHOÁ.

CUÉCH-TLI This is the second element of CALCUECH-TLI 'soot' and CUDAUCUÉCH-TLI 'sawdust' and apparently means 'residue.' It contrasts in meaning and possibly in phonological form with M's cuechtlü which refers to a type of snail or spiral shell.

CUÉCT-TLI fox / zorro [Z] (1) (1) See CUÉCHOÁ.

Although this is suggestive of CUETLÁCH-TLI 'wool,' there is a vowel-length discrepancy.

CUÉCUELHUÍ to bend, to be flexible / entorcerse o torcerse [M for unreduplicated form], se tuerce, se flexible [T] (1) (1) See CUÉCUELHUÍ. M has this in unreduplicated form only, with the same sense as T. This intransitive verb is synonymous with the reflexive verb CUÉCUELOÁ. See CUÉCUELHUÍ.

CUÉCUELOÁ vtre to bend, twist / se tuerce [T] (1) (1) See CUÉCUELHUÍ. M has cuecel as an element in compounds having to do with twisting.

CUÉCUELLOÁ nonact. CUÉCUELHUÍ

CUÉCUELTIC something flexible / flexible [T;Z] (1) (1) See CUÉCUELHUÍ. In the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side, T has the reflex of CUÉCUELTIC, while the Nahua-to-Spanish side has a variant form with I for E in the first two syllables. Z does not mark the vowel of the first syllable long. Redup. CUÉCUELTIC.

CUÉCHAHUÍ to go over something without stepping on it / pasa sobre él sin que pisa [T] (1) (1) See CUÉCHAHUÍ. This has the same gloss as CUÉCHOLHUÍ.

CUÉCHAHUÍLIÁ applic. CUÉCH-AHUCHIÁ

CUÉCHAHUÍLÓ nonact. CUÉCH-AHUCHIÁ

CUÉCHCOLHUÍ to go over something without stepping on it / pasa sobre una cosa sin pisar en ella [T] (1) (1) See CUÉCHOLHUÍ. M has cuexcolhuí, cuexcolhuí, and cuexcolhuí all with the sense of jumping over a ditch or something of the sort. See CHOHUA.

CUÉCHCOLHUÍLIÁ applic. CUÉCH-CHELHUÍLIÁ

CUÉCHCHIHUÍLIÁ nonact. CUÉCH-CHELHUÍLIÁ

CUÉCHCHIHUÍLIÁ to hurry / se apura [T] (1) (1) See CUÉCHCHIHUÍLIÁ. T has lost the internal glottal stop. See CÚCHCHHUIÁ.

CUÉCHCHHUIÁLIÁ nonact. CUÉCHCHHUIÁLIÁ

CUÉCHCHHUIÁLIÁ caus. CUÉCHCHHUIÁLIÁ

CUÉCHCHHUIQWI someone intelligent, nimble, lightweight, mischievous / inteligente, ligero, liviano [T] (1) (1)}
CUEHCUELPACTIC something wrinkled, crumpled, folded / arrugado (Z) [1Zp.14,148]. M has cuecuelpacho ‘to double over or fold something repeatedly’ redup. CUELPACTIC

CUEHMOLIHUIUC someone worried, disturbed / preocupado (Z) [[3Zp.101,232]. Both attestations mark the vowel of the third syllable long. This implies intransitive CUEHMOLIHUIUCU corresponding to transitive CUEHMOLOÁ, but the l should be short. See CUEHMOLOÁ.

CUEHMOLIUHTOC someone irritated, annoyed / impaciente (Z), excitado, molesto (Z) [[5Zp.70,148,233]. All attestations mark the vowel of the third syllable long. This implies intransitive CUEHMOLIHUIUCU corresponding to transitive CUEHMOLOÁ, but the l should be short. See CUEHMOLOÁ.

CUEHMOLOÁ vreq vt to become disturbed, worried, upset, to bother, upset, disturb someone / se preocupa, se turba, se trascorna (Z), lo molesta, lo alborota, lo transtorna, lo distrae (Z) This is abundantly attested, but only in Z.

CUEHMOLIZ-TLI trouble, annoyance, bother / molestia (Z) [[5Zp.6,85,148,232]. See CUEHMOLOÁ.

CUEHLOÁ vreq vt to be disturbed, bothered; to disturb, bother someone / se turba (Z), lo molesta (Z) [[6Zp.85,126,169,186,220].

CUEITÁ vreq to get dressed / se viste (Z) [[5Zp.139,169]. See CUÉTIA.

CUĘ[I]-TL pf -MEH skirt, petriccata / saya, falda, falda (M), naga (M), naga, cincuente, vestido (T) Since despite a vowel length discrepancy-CUEXÀNCO ‘lap’ is clearly related, it is possible that this should be CUĘ[I]-TL, with the Y appearing as X in the derivation.

CUÉL already / ya (C)

CUÉLIHU[I] to bend, twist / enmorrarse o torcerse (M) This is attested in the sources for this dictionary only in the reduplicated form CUÉCUÉLIHU[I]. See CUÉLOÁ.

CUELOÁ vt to fold or bend something / doblegar vara o cosa semejante (M) [[1Zp.161]. CUELOÁ and CUELPACHOÁ appear to be synonymous in spite of the vowel length discrepancy attested in T.

CUELPACHIU[I] to fold over, bend / se dobla [[1Zp.121]. This intransitive verb is synonymous with the verb CUELPACHOÁ used reflexively. See CUELPACHOÁ.

CUELPACHIHUIÁ apply. CUELPACHOÁ

CUELPACHIUHTOC something folded, bent / doblado (Z) [[2Zp.47,146]. See CUELPACHIU[I].

CUELPACHOÁ vreq vt to bend, fold over, to bend something, to fold something over / se dobla (T), doblar o plegar manitas o cosa semejante (M) See CUELOÁ, PACHOÁ.

CUELPACHÓLO nonact. CUELPACHOÁ

CUELPACTIC something bent, folded over / doblado (T) [[1Zp.121]. See CUELPACHOÁ.

CUEM[I]-TL pf: CUEMIHJ possessed form: -CUEN field, cultivated land; furrow, soil turned up with a hoe or plow / heredad, tierra labrada, o camellón (M), surco (T)

CUEMÓCHICAHU[I]-TL tamarind tree / guamuchil [árboles] (T) [[1Zp.121]. See CUEMÓCHI-TL.

CUEMÓCHIPAPEPENÁ See CUEMÓCHI-TL, PEPENÁ.

CUEMÓCHITEQUI[I] See CUEMÓCHI-TL, TEQUI[I].

CUEMÓCHI-TL tamarind / guamuchil (T) [[4]Zp.121]. This is a variant of CUAUHMÓCHI-TL.

CUEMÓN[I] for a fire to flame, blaze up, to have a fever / llamea mucho, arde mucho [la llama], tiene el cuerpo calenturiento (T) [[5]Zp.121].

CUEMÓNHIJA nonact. CUEMÓN[I]

CUEMÓNITÁ caus. CUEMÓN[I]

CUENTLÁLIA vreq vt to become furrowed, to plow, turn up furrows / se surca (T), lo surca (T) [[4]Zp.147,182]. See CUÉMI[I]-TL, TLÁLIA.

CUER[A] vreq vt to turn, to turn back, to turn into something, to become something, to turn something, to return something / volverme de donde iba, o volverme de lado, o de la otra parte (M for first pers. sg. subject), volver a otro del camino (M), volver algo, o dar razón de sí, o
CUEPALÓ

excusarse [M] in T the stem of this verb has the form CUEC before TZ and TL; MO-CUEC-TZINOÁ, TLACUEC-TLI. Z has a variant form QUEP(A).

CUEPÁL nonact. CUEP(A)

CUEPILÍA vrefl,vt to vomit; to return something to someone, to restore someone else’s property / vomita, lo devuelve [T], vengarse o restituir lo ajeno [M] applic. CUEP(A)

CUEPILÍÓ nonact. CUEPILÍA


CUEFÓNALTIÁ caus. CUEFÓN[I]

CUEFÓNCAYO-TL possessed form: -CUEFÓNCA the opening, blooming of flowers / abrimento de flor, o el acto de brotar la dicha flor [M], el abrirse de las flores [C] [[1]BI.4r, [1]CF.49r]. See CUEFÓN[I].

CUEFÓN[I] to shine, glow; for flowers to burst into bloom; for something to burst, explode / dar estallido el hueso o la castaña cuando la asan, o abrirse y abrochar la flor o la rosa, o resplandecer alguna cosa [M] Nahuaal also has XÓTLA, which associates blooming with bursting into flame.

CUEFÓNIA vt to cause something to make a thundering sound / lo trueno [T]. This is abundantly attested, but only in T. See CUEFÓN[I].

CUEFÓNILLÁ nonact. CUEFÓNIA

CUEFÓNILLÁ aplica. CUEFÓNIA

CUEFTI nonact. CUÉITI

CUEFTI vrefl; to get dressed, to put on a skirt / se viste, se pone el chichuete [T] [[6]TP.147,214]. S gives a different gloss for this ‘to be a person of rank,’ but derives it from CUÉ[I] nonact. Nonetheless, Z has the variant CUÉITI which is seen of CUÉ[I]-TL.

CUÉITI nonact. CUÉITI

CUÉITI-TLI pl. CUÉCUÉITI-TIN wolf / lobo [M] [[2]CF.57]. C fails to mark the vowel of the first syllable long in the reduplicated plural form. This also appears in P, but the long vowel is not marked there either.

CUÉITI-TLI to wither, crumple, weaken / mustiarse, ajarse, debilitarse, decaer [S, marchito ... se desmaya ... se debilita [Z] [1]ZP.43,148,234]. This implies CUÉITI-TLI(U)[A].


CUÉTLAHUIC(A) pres: CUÉTLAHUIC ~ CUÉTLAHUICAC to get withered, crumpled easily / mustiarse, ajarse fácilmente [S]. This is indirectly attested in CUÉTLAHUIC(A).

CUÉTLÁN[I] to abate; to flicker, to tremble / mitigarse, o afijarse la enfermedad, o amansarse el viento recio, o arder el fuego echando de sí gran llama [M]; se mueve, tiembla [T] [[1]TP.121].

CUÉTLÁN[I] vrefl; vt to something to collapse; to break something up, disjoint, dislocate something / se cae [de debilidad, etc.][T]; quebrar palos, o cosas largas [M], lo disloca [Z]. See CUÉTLÁN[I].

CUÉTLÁNILI nonact. CUÉTLÁN[I]

CUÉTLAXCÓL-LI earthworm / lombriz de la tierra [Z] [[1]ZP.77,148]. Z also has CUÉTLAXCÓL-LI ‘intestines,’ shared with T. The two items differ in the vowel length of the third syllable. The variation CUÉTLAX-LI ~ CUÉTLAX-TLI is common across Nahua dialects. See CUÉTLAX-TLI, COLOA.


CUÉTLAXHUIC vrefl; vt to cover or bind something with cured leather / encharcar algo con cuero adobado [M], lo pega con cuero [Z] [[2]ZP.35,149]. The Z attestations are in intrasitive form without an object prefix. See CUÉTLAX-TLI, -HUÍ.

CUÉTLAXHUIC(I) to be weak, feeble, faint / desmayar o empezar [M] [[1]TP.129]. This implies CUÉTLAXOÁ. See CUÉTLAHUIC(I).

CUÉTLAXHUICHUA nonact. CUÉTLAXHUIC

CUÉTLAXHUICHIÁ caus. CUÉTLAXHUIC[I]

CUÉTLAXOÁ vrefl; vt to be weak, faint, swooning; to cause someone to be weak, faint, swooning / desmayarse, o amorte-
cesce de tristeza (M), desmayarse a otro (M)
This is implied by CUETLAXIHU[t]. See CUETLAXHU[t].

CUETLAXTIC something withered, weak / suelta (que no tiene fuerza) (T) referring to a crippled hand) (T)[1]T[p.164]. See CUETLAXHU[t].

CUETLAX-TLI pl: -MEH; inalienably possessed form: -CUETLAXYÖ leather, cured hide, skin / cuero adobado (M), piel, cuero (T) T has f for e in the initial syllable, which is a common variation for this item. See CUETLAXHU[t].

CUETZPAL-IN pl: -TIN ~ -MEH ~ CUETZPAL-MEH

CUÉCUETZPALTIN lizard, iguana / lagarto (S), iguana (T) (3)T[p.110,112,111,113]. S also gives the alternate absolute form CUETZPAL-TL. X has CUETZPAL-IN. T also the alternates CUETZPAL-IN, HUETZPAL-IN, and HUEHUETZPAL-IN and gives reduplicated plural forms with both long and short vowels in the initial syllable.

-CUEXÁNCO necessarily possessed form one’s lap / su regazo (Z for third pers. sg. possessive) (T)[3]T[p.37,38]. S gives an alternate form CUEXÁNCO. T also gives the alternate CUEXÁNCO. In B’s attestations of -CUEXÁNCO, the vowel is specifically marked short.

CUEY-TL [pl. CUEYAMEH ~ CUE-YEH] frog / rana (M) M also has the variant form CEYUYT.

CUEYEH someone who possesses a skirt, woman / mujer que tiene o lleva faldas (S) (1)T[p.355]. See CUEYEH-TL.

CUEZA vt to baste a garment together / lo medio coser (T) (1)T[p.183]. S has cuececho ‘to put together, baste, make a provisional seam in something’ In spite of the similarity to coser, this does not have the characteristic structure of a Spanish loanword in Nahua.

CUEZALHUÍA applic. CUEZA

CUEZALO nonact. CUEZA

CUEZCOM-TL pl: -MEH granary / troja o alfóil e pan (M), cozome, troje, granero (T) (1)T[p.110,112]. See COM[T]-TL.

CUI vt, pret: CUIC to take something or someone / tomar algo, o tener parte el hombre con la mujer (M) For all sources, with the exception of T, this verb consistently has a long stem vowel before the applicative and causative suffixes, but the vowel is never marked long before preterit -C.

CUICA to sing / cantar el cantor, o chirimiar las aves (M)

CUICATIH vrefl vt to sing, to make music for others / canta (T), dar música a otros (M) See CUICA-TL.

CUICATILZ-TL song / canción, himno (T) (1)T[p.121]. See CUICA.

CUICATILÓ nonact. CUICATIH

CUICATL song / canto o canción (M) This is conventionally paired with XOCHE-TL ‘flower’ to refer to poetry.

CUICAYO-TL song / canción, himno (T) (1)T[p.121]. See CUICA-TL, YÖ.

CUICUCAYOTZIN pl: CUICUICAYOTZIN a type of cricket, grasshopper / grillo (T) (1)T[p.121]. See CUICA-TL.

CUICUICACALTIH caus. CUICUICACA

CUICUICACOHUAH nonact. CUICUICACA

CUICUI TLHUITITLAHUTIH vt to force, persuade someone / acosegar, convencer, obligar a alguien, seducir, violar (S) (1)T[p.121]. See CUICUICACALTIH.

CUICUIUÍTITCAHNI See CUICUÍTITCA-TL.

CUICUÍTITZCÁNI to swallow / golondrina (M) (1)T[p.184, 185, 186]. Z has the variant CUICUÍTITZCÁNI, once with the vowels of the second syllable marked long and once with no vowels marked long.

CUICUI TLHUITIC to get ready, to be prepared, to take something away, to work wood or stone by chipping off the surface, to clean up a surface / se dispone... se
CUHCUÍCATÍA

prepara [Z], lo trae [T], labro piedra o madera, como hace el escultor [C for first pers. sg. subject], entallar en madera, o alimpiar el suelo quitando lo que cahan de la mesa [M]. With reference to sculpting and cleaning, the indefinite object prefix TLA- may be absorbed into the stem. M also gives cuicui with a gloss about copulation, but there is no way to know if the form has short vowel, long vowel, or vowel plus-glottal stop reduplication. redup. CUIL

CUHCUÍCUALÍA redup. CUICATÍA

CUHCUÍCUALÍA vt to take things, to take something from others, to commit robbery / tomar algunas cosas a otro o una cosa a varios (C), robar (C). This reduplicated form has a distributive sense. redup. CUILÍA

CUHCUÍCULÍA vrefl vt to hold out against: entreaties or advances, to resist / hacerte de rogar, o negar el débito la mujer, o resistir [M] [[3]Cf. 521]. This appears to be the applicative form of CUHCUÍHUI, but the sense is not clearly derived in that way.

CUHCUÍCULÍCIC something painted / pintado [T] [[2]Zp.98,149]. Z marks the vowels of the first and second syllables long in one attestation and those of the second and third syllables long in the other, but none should be long. See [[3]HCUÍLÓA.

CUHICA For CUI, but not for compounded or reduplicated forms with CUI, T has the nonactive form CÚHUA, or because of potential ambiguity of the notation, possibly COHUA. altern. nonact. CUI

CUILÍA vrefl vt to take something for oneself, to take something for or from someone / tomar algo para sí, sin que nadie se lo de [M], tomar algo a otro [M]. The applicative form of CUI consistently has a long vowel preceding the applicative suffix in all sources but T, where the vowel is specifically marked short. appl. CUI

CUILÍA applic. CUIÍLÍA

CUILLO nonact. CUIÍLÍA

CUÍLO altern. nonact. CUI


CUITÍA altern. caus. CUI

CUITÍLÍA applic. CUITÍLÍA

CUITÍLÍO nonact. CUITÍLÍA

CUITLÓCHÁPÁN[I] for a pustule or boil to throb / punza, palpita (grano, etc.) [T] [[3]Tp.122]. See CUITLÁ-[TL, CHAPÁN].


CUITLACOCH-IN an ear of maize infected
with a fungus that turns the kernels dark gray and deforms them, edible and considered a delicacy / maiz degenerada y diferente de las otras [M] [[1]T[.p.122]. See CUITL(A)-TL.

CUITLACUAHUI[T] TL night jasmine, a tree with flowers that are fragrant by night [Cestrum nocturnum, Cestrum lanatum] / hule de noche [arbol] [Z] [0][5.Zp.69,149]. See CUITL(A)-TL, CUAHUI[T] TL.


CUITLACUAHUI[A] vrefl, vt to invite oneself to a feast or gathering, to be responsible for someone, something, to care for, raise someone, to fertilize the soil with manure / convidarse en convite [M], tener cuidado / cargar de algo [M], tener cuidado de otros [M], estoclar la tierra [M] Simple transitive CUITLACUAHUI[A] is derived from CUITL(A)-TL 'excrement' and -HUI\. When this has the sense of 'to care for something,' it is a double object verb requiring both a transitive and a reflexive prefix.

CUITLACUI[A] vt to oblige someone to do something, to make someone responsible for something / provocar o constreñir a otro para que haga algo [M] caus. CUITLACUI[A]

CUITLACUI[T] TL caus. CUITLACUI[T] TL


CUITLACUI[T]TLI[A] a type of beetle / escarabajo [Z] [[5.Zp.34,149]. In both attestations the vowels of all syllables beyond the first are marked long. See CUITL(A)-TL.

CUITLAPAN necessarily bound locative behind someone / a las espaldas (C), mi trasera, y tras de mí, a mis espaldas (C for first pers. sg. possessor) See CUITL(A)-TL, PAN.

CUITLAPANCCHICOLTIC someone hump-backed / jorobado [Z] [[5.Zp.73,149]. See CUITLAPAN-TL, CHICOLTIC.

CUITLAPANHUJA vrefl, vt to carry something on one's back; to bring up the rear / se cargaba (C for imperfect reflexive), ser trasero caminando con otros, o en la virtud [M] [[1]Cl.902]. See CUITLAPAN-TL, -HUJA.


CUITLAPANTEHEQUI[T] See CUITLAPAN-TL, TEHEQUI[T].

CUITLAPAN-TL back, shoulders / espaldas [M] See -CUITLAPAN.

CUITLAPANTZOZON[A] vrefl for people to clap each other on the back while embracing / se dan patadas (palmas) en la espalda al abrazarse [T] [[1]Cl.147]. See CUITLAPAN-TL, TZOZON[A].

CUITLAPANTZOZONALO nonact. CUITLAPANTZOZONALO


CUITLAPAYO-TL a type of beetle / escarabajo [insecto] [T] [[1]Zp.122]. M has payati 'a small woolly caterpillar,' and elsewhere T has PAYATI-TL 'moyote, flying beetle.' The O here seems idiiosyncratic. See CUITL(A)-TL, PAYATI-TL.


CUITLAPIL-LI tail / cola o cabo de animal o de ave [M] This is frequently attested in B with the vowel of the last syllable specifically marked short, but also twice with the vowel marked long, both times before the plural suffix -HUAN. It is marked short in T but long in Z. See the discussion under PIL-LI.

CUITLACUEP[A] See CUITLACUEP[A].

CUITLACUINHUIZA nonact. CUITLA-[QÜZ][A]

CUITLACUIXTI[A] caus. CUITLACQUIZ[A]


CUITL(A)-TL excrement, residue, excr-
scence / mierda (M), excremento, fímilo, inmundicia, residuo, llaga, tumor, absceso (S) By extension this has the sense of 'back, rump, behind' in compounds.

CUITLATZICA-TL pl: -MEH a type of ant associated with excrement / hormiga de mierda (T) ||1||Tp.122]. See CUITL(A)-TL, TZICA-TL.

CUITLAXCOL-LI intestines / tripas (M) ||1||Tp.129, ||1||Zp.157]. The second element seems related to COLOA 'to curve, twist' in spite of the vowel-length discrepancy. See CUITL(A)-TL.

CUITLAXIHU(I) to get loose, to go weak / se suelta (el pie, la mano, etc.), se debilita (T) ||3||Tp.122]. This is a variant of CUITLAXIHU(I), which is also in T.

CUITLAXIHUHUA nonact. CUITLAXIHU(I)

CUITLAXIHUIITA caus. CUITLAXIHU(I)

CUITLAXOXCHI-TL poinsetta / noche buena, flor de pasqua (K) This is not directly attested in the sources for this dictionary, but its component parts are. The name probably refers to the growth of the plant on dungheaps. See CUITL(A)-TL, XOXCHI-TL.

CUITLAX-TLI See CUITLAX-TLI.

CUITLAXACA-TL a type of ant associated with excrement / hormiga de mierda (Z) ||11||Zp.68,149]. In the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side this is identified as 'hormiga pechua' but it is glossed as 'hormiga de mierda' in the other side of the dictionary. See CUITL(A)-TL, AZCA-TL.

CUIX introductory particle for questions which can be appropriately answered with 'yes' or 'no.' Is it the case that ...? / ¡por ventura? (M) T and Z have the variant form COX.

CUIX-IN pl: -MEH large bird of prey, hawk / milano (M), gavilán grande (X) ||1||Xp.39]. X also has what appears to be the reflex of CUAUHUHIX-IN< CUAHU(I)-TL and HUIX-IN and meaning 'lizard.'
ECACAHUA-TL bean pod / cáscara de frijol [Z] [Zp.153]. See E-TL, CACAHUA-TL.

ECAHUILLAH a shadowed place, place in the shade / sombreado [Z] [Zp.157,153]. See ECAHUILL-L, TLAH.

ECAHUILL-L pl.-TIN shadow, shade / sombra [Z] This is abundantly attested in Z, where three of nine attestations mark the vowel of the second syllable long, although it probably should be short. On the other hand, Z fails to mark the vowel of the third syllable long, but it is long in T's synonymous TLAECAHUILLÒ-TL. There is an internal glottal stop in the synonymous EHCAUHYO-TL, and there should probably be one here as well. See EHCAUHYO-TL.

ECAPOTZTI-TL black bean / frijol negro [T] [Zp.248]. See E-TL, CAPOTZTIC.

ECHICHILE-TL red bean / frijol colorado [T] [Zp.153,248]. In one of the rare inconsistencies in T, the entry on the Nahuahto-Spanish side has the vowels of the second and third syllables marked short, while the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side correctly has them long. See E-TL, CHICHICHTIC, CHIL-LI.

ECOPIN[A] to pick beans / arranca frijol [T] [Zp.248]. See E-TL, COPIN[A].

ECUALHTLPAN mashed beans / frijol quebrado [T] [Zp.248]. See E-TL, CAULHT-L, TLAPAN[A].

ECUETLAX-TLI bean pod / vaina [de frijol] [Z] [Zp.153]. The Z attestation lacks an ablautive suffix. See E-TL, CUETLAX-TLI.

EH See YEH, YEHUÚA-TL.

-EH possessor suffix, pl.: -EHQUEH Added to nouns this means 'possessor of' the word in question. It is only added to noun stems ending in consonants, for stems ending in vowels -HUÁH is used instead. -HUÁH is also used with some consonant stems, yielding pairs such as ZAYÓLEH ~ ZAYÓLUHUÁH 'one who has flies.'

EHCAHUÍA caus. EHCO

EHCAMALACÓ-TL dust devil / remolino [T] [Zp.249]. The first element of this seems to have lost a syllable, and the final syllable has the reflex of Ó instead of expected A. See EHÉCA-TL, MALACA-TL.

EHCAUHTIC something trifling, light / liviano, no pesa [Z] [Zp.153]. See EHCAUHTILIA.

EHCAUHTILIA vt to lighten something / lo hace menos pesado [Z] [Zp.153,187]. It seems plausible to relate this in sense to EHCAUHYO-TL, referring to shadows and light, insubstantial things. It is opposite in sense from ETIY[A] 'to be heavy.'

EHCAUHTLI a type of plant / acahualte [yerra], una verdura [Z] [Zp.4,153]. See ACHUÁL-LI, EHCAUHTIC.

EHCAUHYO-TL shadow, shade / sombra [M] [Bf.19,19]. See EHCAUHTILIA.

EHCO to arrive / llegar, usarce en tierra caliente (C)

EHÉCA pret: EHÉCAC to blow lightly, for there to be a breeze, to be windy / hacer viento, o aire [M] An unduplicated verb stem related to this is to be expected, but none is attested. This verb and the related noun have identical stems. R has a short vowel and glottal stop in the second syllable in place of a long vowel, EHECHA. See EHÉCA-TL.

EHÉCACÓA-TL a type of venomous snake noted for its swiftness / cierto serpiente venenosa y muy ligera [R] [Rd.87]. There is disagreement about whether this is a constrictor or a pit viper. Sahagún and Clavigero both believe it is called a 'wind serpent' because of its swiftness, but it is also more directly associated with wind. M has the phrase secaacoyo mixtil
EHÉCAHUÍLÓ 'storm cloud with whirlwind,' and T has EHQUETZALCÓA-TL, 'whirlwind.' See EHÉCA-TL, CÓ-Z-TL.

EHÉCAHUÍLÓ a child possessed by evil spirits / niño que le cogen los malos espíritus [T] [[1] Tp. 249]. This is attested without an absolute suffix and appears to be a substantive use of the nonactive form of a verb derived from EHÉCA-TL 'evil spirit' and -HUIÁ. If this is the case, the vowel of the fourth syllable should be long. Possibly this should be EHÉCAHUÍLÓ-TL. See EHÉCA-TL.

EHÉCAMOTLA vt to bewitch someone; to make spirits visible / lo embusa [[2]Zp. 49, 187]. See EHÉCA-TL, MOTLA.

EHÉCAPAHI-TL medicine against sorcery / una medicina contra brujería [Z] [[1]Zp. 153, [2]Rp. 81, 158]. Possibly this is wild senna [Cassia laevigata], a plant used medicinally to relieve the symptoms of syphilis. R has EH instead of E in the second syllable. See EHÉCA-TL, PAH-TLI.

EHÉCA-TL pl: -MEH breeze, wind, bad spirit, ghost / viento, o aire [M], aire, viento; espíritu malo, malos aires [T] B, C, and T agree in the glottal stop and vowel length pattern, although it is slightly obscured in T by initial glide formation and the ambiguity in T of YE and E. Z does not mark the vowel of the second syllable long. R has a short vowel and a glottal stop in the second syllable in place of a long vowel. EHÉCA-TL. This is clearly related to EHÍYÓ-TL 'breath,' and some dialects of Nahuaí have A for E. Since intervocalic glottal stops only arise in Nahuaí through reduplication of vowel-initial stems, this must be derived from *ÉCA-TL, but the unreduplicated form is unattested in the sources for this dictionary.

EHÉCOÁ See YEHYECOÁ.

EHÉHUÍTA vt to consider something unimportant, to depreciate someone, something / no importa, lo achica, lo apoca, no le da importancia [Z] [[4]Zp. 12, 70, 187]. In two of four attestations the vowel of the second syllable is marked long, and in three the vowel of the third is so marked. Because Z lacks the lateral release of TL, it is ambiguous whether the lateral release of TL is TA or TLA.

EHÉLCÍM(A) redup. ÉLCÍM(A)

EHÉHUÁN See YEHUÁ-TL

EHÉHUÁ-TL See YEHUÁ-TL

EHPOTÍ(A) See JHPOTÍ(A)

EHQUETZALCÓA-TL whirlwind, dust devil / remolino [T] [[1] Tp. 249]. This seems to have lost two syllables. Compare EHÇAMALCÓA-TL. See EHÉCA-TL, QUETZALCÓA-TL, EHÉCACÓA-TL.

EHUA to depart, to rise to go / partirse [C] Intransitive EHUA and transitive EHUA are distinguished in the preterit as EHUAC and EHÚ respectively. See -EHU[Z].

EHUÁ(V) vt to get up, to get out of bed, to raise someone or something / levantarse de dormir, o de donde está echado [M], levantar al que está echado [M] Transitive EHUÁ and intransitive EHUÁ are distinguished in the preterit as EHUÁ and EHUAC respectively.

EHUÁLO C twice writes this sáhuá (CI. 361). nonact. EHUA

EHUÁLTÍA altern. cases. EHUA

EHUÁTÍCAH to be seated / estar sentado [M] [[1] Tp. 249]. EHUA here and in some derived forms means 'seated,' which is just the opposite of its reflexive sense of 'to get up.' X has EHUATOC with the same sense. See EHUA, the verb CÁ.

EHUÁ-TL possessed form: -EHUAYÓ skin, hide, husk, rind / cuero por curtir, o mondadura y cáscara de fruta [M] There is ambiguity in T between initial E and É. Of nine attestations in Z, four have the vowel of the first syllable marked long. EHUATOC See EHUÁTICAH.


EHU[Z] verbal compounding element to turn out in a particular manner, to become / pararse [K] This is attested in T and Z. It corresponds to the intransitive verb EHUÁ, which also appears in compounds. Both correspond to transitive EHUA.

EHUÍLLÍA applic. EHUA

EHUÍLTÍA altern. cases. EHUA

EHUÍLTÍCAH someone seated / estar sentado [C] [[1]CI. 789]. This takes the reflexive prefixes and serves as the honorific of EHUÁTICAH.

EHUÍLTÍA altern. cases. EHUA
ÉHUATIOQUETZ(A) vt to put something to rights; to raise and straighten something bent or out of place / lo enderezar, levantar una cosa que está doblando [niño dormido, vela, planta, etc.] (T) [6]Tp.142, 186. See EHUA, QUEZ(TA).

ÉLCHIQUIHU[I]-TL chest, breast, bosom / los pechos o el pecho [M] See ÉL-LI, CHIQUIHU[I]-TL.

ÉLCHICHU[I] pret. ÉLCHICHUH to sigh / suspirar [M] Z has YOLNECHIHU[I] with the same sense. See ÉL-LI, ILCHIHU[I].

ÉLCHICHUHU[I]A nonact. ÉLCHICHUHU[I]

ÉLCHICHUHTIA caus. ÉLCHICHUHU[I]

ÉLÁMA(A) vredl. pret. ÉLCIN to choke, suffocate / atravesásemel el bocado en los gázanates [M] [3]Tp.141. See ÉL-LI.

ÉLCIMALO nonact. ÉLCIMA(A)

ÉLCIMIA vredl. to choke, suffocate / se ahoga [Z] [11]Zp.7,169, [3]Xp.56. This is a variant of ÉLCIM[A], X has TZ for C.

ÉLÉHUÁA vt to desire someone or something / desechar o codiciar algo [M], codiciar a alguna persona [M] This is attested three times in C with a long vowel in the initial syllable. Elsewhere in C and without exception in B the vowel is not marked long. In T and Z there is short E. T has an intensifier meaning 'great, very' which may be derived from this. It would correspond to a canonical form LALEHUÁA, but since Nahauatl morpheme structure excludes initial L, the one in this item must result from vowel loss or be excrecent. See ÉL-LI, EHUA.

ÉLÍEULONI desirable person or thing / cosa deseable [M], persona o cosa deseable [C] [1]CF.449. See ÉLHUÁUA.

ÉLÉHUÉHTZCA to laugh with the mouth closed / se rie con la boca cerrada (T) [(4)]Tp.249. The T form is ambiguous between ÉL and ÉL, but the sense seems to call for ÉL with its broad reference to internal organs and strong emotion. See ÉL-LI, HUEHTZCA.


ÉLLELAHCI verb that takes possessive rather than subject prefixes to suffer greatly / recibir o tener muchas penas y aflicción [M] The first element of this is apparently an incorporated noun which is necessarily possessed with the possessive prefix expressing the person and number of the subject, 'he suffers' is expressed as ÉLLELAHCI. See ÉL-LI, AHCI.

ÉLLELQUIXTIÁ vredl. vt to relax, to enjoy oneself, to entertain someone, make someone relax / recrearse [M], recrear a otro [M] caus. ÉLLELQUIZ(A)

ÉLLELQUIZ(A) to relax and enjoy oneself, to suffer / recrearse, esparcirte o desangrarte, y recibir o tener gran aflicción [M] This verb has two completely contradictory senses, although both involve feelings manifesting themselves or being drawn forth. See ÉL-LI, QUIZ(A).

ÉL-LI liver / el hígado [M] In compounds this has a broader sense of 'internal organs' and is also associated with emotions, especially strong or unpleasant ones.


ÉLMIMIQUTIUMI stutterer, stammerer / tartamudo [N] [2]Xp.106. M has elmimiqutiu with the same sense. See ÉLMIMIQI[U].

ÉLMÓYÁHU[I]I] to be disgusted / tiene asco [T] [(3)]Tp.249. See ÉL-LI, MOYÁHU[I].

ÉLMÓYÁHUHU[I]A nonact. ÉLMÓYÁHU[I]

ÉLMÓYÁHUTIÁ caus. ÉLMÓYÁHU[I]


ÉLONAMACA See ÉLÓ-TL, NAMACA.

ÉLÓOCUL-IN pl. -TIN maize worm / gusano de elote [T] [(1)]Tp.249. See ÉLÓ-TL, OCUIL-IN.

ÉLÖTEQU[I] See ÉLÓ-TL, TEQUI(I).

ÉLÓTIC something the color of fresh young maize / color de elote [T] See ÉLÓ-TL.

ÉLÓ-TL car of fresh young maize with the kernels already formed, corn on the cob / mazorca de maíz verde, que tiene ya cujas dos los granos [M] The first vowel is long in Z and ambiguous in T. There are no attestations in B or C. ÉLÓ-TL contrasts with XILÓ-TL, which is still soft, semi-formed green ear.

ÉLÖTZON-TLI corn tassel / cabello de elote [Z] [2]Zp.23,153. This contrasts with ÉLÖTZON-TLI 'a turkey's chest tassel.' See ÉLÓ-TL, TZON-TLI.
ÉLPLAN-TLI breast, bosom / el pecho o los pechos [M] [1Zp.95,158]. See ÉL-LI,-PAN.
ÉLTAPECH-TLI protector for a chest-strap or tumpline / protector para la correa o mecapale [Z] See ÉL-LI, TLAPECH-TLI.
ÉLTATLACII to cough to attract attention / tose a propósito para que le vea el otro [T] [1Ip.249]. See ÉL-LI, TLATLACII.
ÉLTZON-TLI the beard of a turkey, the tassel of hair-like feathers that grow from a turkey's chest / su escoba de guajolote [T] [1Iz.138]. This contrasts with ÉLOTZON-TLI 'corn tassel' See ÉL-LI, TZON-TLI.
ÉMOL-LI bean porridge / guisado de frijoles, o de habas [M] [11Tp.249, 1Zp.153]. See E-TL, MOL-LI.
ÉMOLONIA to weed beans / escarda frijol [T] [13Tp.294]. See E-TL, MOLONIA.
ENAMACA See E-TL, NAMACA.
ÉPEA-TL pl. -MEH skunk / ciervo animal dejo que hiede mucho [M], zorrillo [Z, X]
ÉPEATZAC-TLI lentil / lentejas, o legumbres [C] [11Cf.125v]. This is apparently not derived from E-TL, as S thought it to be.
ÉPEAZO-TL épazote, a type of seasoning herb (Chenopodium ambrosiodes) / yerba buena de está Nueva España [M] [12Zp.125v, 1Zp.153, 1Zp.157]. T has ablautive -TL implying a variant with a stem-final glottal stop.
ÉPEAZOHIOH something redolent of épazote / con mucho épazote [C] [12Cf.125v, 12Zp.125v]. See ÉPEAZO-TL, -YOH.
ÉPEITHUAC string bean / frijol delgado [T] [13Tp.249]. See E-TL, PITHHUAC.
ÉQUIMu-TL coral tree, colorín (Erythrina americana), Erythrina cordifolia / gásparo [árbol] [Z] [1Zp.62, 153]. In one of two attestations Z marks the vowel of the first syllable long, but since the tree produces pods of bean-shaped seeds, the first element is probably E-TL.
ÉTEQUII See E-TL, TEQUII.
ÉTIC something heavy / cosa pesada [M] See ETIY(A).
ÉTYA(A) pret: ÉTIX to become heavy / hacerse pesado [M] [11BZ.74v]. Like other verbs in Ý(A), this probably has alternate pretetit forms with long and short vowels. See ÉTIC.
E-TL bean / frijol, o haba [M]. The common variant YE-TL is caused by regular glide formation affecting word-initial E in certain dialects, of which T and X are two.
ÉTULAR bean patch / heredad de frijoles, o habas [M], frijolár [Z] [11Zp.153]. See E-TL, -TLAHL.
ÉUCXOÁ to sneeze / estornudar [M] [13Ip.106]. X lacks the labiality of the final consonant of the initial syllable. See IUČXOÁ.
ÉUHTÉHUA to leave, go / partirse con aceleramiento y corriendo para alguna parte [M], sale ... se va [Z] [11Zp.153]. This consists of two instances of the verb ÉHUA joined by the -TL-ligature. Such constructions are not incongruous in Nahuačá. See ÉHUA.
ÉXCAMPA from or to three places / dc tres, o a tres partes [C] [11Cf.91v]. This also has a variant form YÉXCAMPA. See ÉXCAN, -PA.
ÉXCAN in three places / en tres partes [M] [14Cf.91v]. This also has a variant form YÉXCAN. See ÉYI, -CÁN.
ÉXCANIXTI necessarily possessed form in all three parts of something / en todas tres partes [C] [11Cf.91v]. See ÉXCAN, -IXTI.
ÉXIXITAMAL-LI a type of tamale / tamales pintos [Z] [13Zp.110, 154, 210]. In two of three attestations Z marks the vowel of the first syllable long. See E-TL, TAMAL-LI.
ÉXOTÉQUII See EXÉ-TL, TEQUII.
ÉXÜO-TL green bean / frijol o haba verde [M] See E-TL, XO-.
ÉXÜYAMÁN-TLI a type of bean / frijol gordo [Z] [11Zp.154]. The literal sense of this is 'soft green bean.' See EXO-TL, YAMANÚ.
ÉXPA three times / tres veces [M] [11Cf.117v]. This single attested form does not have the first vowel marked long, but ÉX 'three' is attested abundantly elsewhere. See ÉYI, -PA.
ÉXQUIQUILI-TL a type of plant / mafáa cimarrón [blanco] [Z] [13Zp.79, 154]. This may be a back formation from Spanish exquique< IzQUI-TL 'popcorn,' often used to describe plants with clusters of white flowers. This plant may be Colocasia maíafà, one of a group of plants from the
roots of which an edible starch can be extracted. See Quilij-TL.

El (I) three / tres (M) A variant form is Yé (I). The internal Y reveals itself in forms like Yéxcan, where it undergoes spirantization, Y > X. In other compounds this has the form E- with no final consonant. See [Yéy(I)].

EZCOCOLIZ-TLI dysentery / disentería (Z) [[a]Zp.153]. See EZ-TLI, COCOCOLIZ-TLI.

EZCUAHUJI-TLI medicinal plant, the bark of which produces a red dye [jatropha spathulata] / sangre de grado [árboles] (Z) [[a]Zp.113,153]. R has EZPAH-TLI. See EZ-TLI, CUAHUJI-TLI.

EZHUJIA vrefl. vt to bloody oneself; to bloody someone, something / ensangrarse (M), ensangrentar algo (M) [[a]Cl.6cv]. See EZ-TLI, HUJIA.


EZOTLA. See IHZOTLA.

EZPAH-TLI medicinal plant, the bark of which produces a red dye [jatropha spathulata] / cierto arbusto medicinal, que destila por incisión un licor como sangre (R) [[a]Rp.81]. Z has EZCUAHUJI-TLI. See EZ-TLI, PAH-TLI.

EZQUIXTIÁ caus. EZQUIZ(A)

EZQUIZ(A) to bleed, to menstruate / tener su costumbre la mujer (M), salir sangre, sangra, se desangra (T) See EZ-TLI, QUIZ(A).

EZTIC something red / colorado, rojo (T) [[T]Tp.249]. See EZ-TLI.

EZTLATLA for a blood blister to form / hace úmpula [de sangre] (Z) [[a]Zp.10,153]. See EZ-TLI, TLATLA.

EZ-TLI inalienably possessed form: -EZYÓ ~ -EZÜO blood / sangre (M) The ZY sequence of the possessed form commonly assimilates to ZZ.

-EZYÓ necessarily possessed form one’s own blood / sangre The ZY sequence commonly assimilates, -EZÜO.

EZYO See EZZOH.

EZZOH someone, something bloody, blood-thirsty / sangriento (M) [[a]Zp.113,153, [a]Rp.81]. In Z the ZY sequence fails to assimilate to ZZ. See EZ-TLI, YOH.

-EZHOHCÁPOHTZIN necessarily possessed form one’s blood fellow / [ha tomado] sangre ... humana como nosotros (C) [[a]Cl.841]. This is said of Christ in an affirmation that he is flesh of our flesh, blood of our blood. See EZYOH, POH.
HU

HUÁCCÁTLATLAXIZ-TLI consumption, tuberculosis / tisis [Z] [12]Zp.123,154. See HUÁCQUI, TLATLAXIZ-TLI.

HUÁCHILÁ aplic. HUÁTZ(A)

HUÁCHIL-TLI seed / semilla [X]. This appears to be a variant form of ACH-TLI 'seed.' It is attested as a free form in X, and elsewhere it appears in AYOHUACH-TLI and AIHUACH-TLI, both meaning 'squash seed.' X has E, marked long in one set of attestations and not in the other, for A.

HUÁCOHUA nonact. HUÁQU[I]


-HUÁH possessive suffix, pl: -HUÁH- QUEH See -EH.

HUÁHUALTZ(A) vi to bark at someone / ladra el perro a alguno [M] [12]Cl.735. One of the attestations has a glottal stop at the end of the first syllable, and the other does not. This would appear to be a mistake in diacritics, with the simple short vowel reduplication being the intended one. There is a related verb HUÁHUALNOA, however, which is attested in T with a glottal stop.

HUÁHHUANILHUÍA aplic. HUAIH- HUANOA

HUÁHHUANOA vi to bark at someone / le ladra [T] [1]Tp.186.

HUÁHHUÁQUI[I] redup. HUÁQU[I]

HUÁHUAN(A) vi to scratch, scrape something, to incise lines on something / es- carbar o hacer rayas en la tierra, reglar papel, trazar o dibujar algo [M], lo raspa [T]; Z has a long vowel in the second syllable and in one attestation has the reflex of a glottal stop at the end of the first syllable. X consistently has a long vowel in the second syllable, while T consistently has a short one.

HUÁHUANALÓ nonact. HUÁHUAN(A)

HUÁHUANILÁ aplic. HUÁHUAN(A)

HUÁHUÁ-TL pl: -MEH type of caterpillar also known as chinahuatete / azotador [gusano] [T] [1]Tp.127. See AHIÁ-TL.

HUÁL directional prefix hither, in this direction / hacia acá [M]

HUÁLAHCWI to arrive / llegar [C], sobrevivir, sorprender [S] See HUÁL-, ACHI.

HUÁLÁQUIIA vi to be capable of doing something / tener capaz hacer, les cabe a todos [Z] [1]Zp.188. See HUÁL-, AQUI[I].

HUÁLCAH much more / mucho más [M]

This is generally preceded by OC 'yet,' although it is once attested in C without. C gives the literal sense of the phrase 'to be in this direction, to be more this way, to be more.' See HUÁL-, the verb CA.

HUÁLCUI vi to bring something / llevar, traer una cosa [S] [1]Zp.124,147. With the third pers. singular object prefix, Z alternatively has QUIHUÁLCWI or shortens the sequence C-HUÁL to CUAL. See HUÁL-, CUI.


HUÁLEHUALÓ nonact. HUÁLÉHU(A)

HUÁLEHUALÁTIA caus. HUÁLÉHU(A)

HUÁLHÚICA vref, vt to come, to arrive, to reach a place, to bring something /
traer [C], aportar algo [S] T has the common variant form HUA*LICA. See HUA*L., HUICÁ.

HUÁLHUICÁLÓ nonact. HUA*LHICÁ

HUÁLHUICÁLÍA applic. HUA*LHICÁ

HUÁLHUICÁLÍA applic. HUA*LHUICÁ

HUÁLHUICÁLÍA nonact. HUA*LHUICÁ

HUÁLHTTA vt to come to visit someone / me ha visitado (C [for first pers. sg. object] [tr]Cf.109v). See HUA*L, [1]TTA.

HUÁL* to come hither, to approach / venir hacia acá [M] This is a compound of HUA*L- and the verb YÁ, but the HUA*L- has been absorbed into the stem so that no other prefixes can intervene, and there is assimilation of the Y to preceding L. The YÁ element behaves like free YÁ, being suppletive with HUÍ. The present singular form is HUA*LHUAH, and the present plural is HUA*LHUIH. See HUA*L, the verb YÁ.

HUÁLHUAZH-TLI arrival / advenimiento o venida [M] [3]Cf.857,972. See HUA*LHUAH.

HUÁLNEC[II] to come into view / se parece [C] [1]Cf.8Sr. See HUA*L, NEC[II].

HUÁLQUIZA[II] to emerge, to come hither out of some place / salir de lo profundo del agua acá [M], salir hacia acá [M] [3]Cf.101,1011,106Sr. See HUA*L, QUIZ[A].

HUÁLTEMO to come down, to descend / abajar o descender de alto [M] This is implied by HUA*LTEMOZ-TLI See HUA*L, TEMÓ.

HUÁLTEMOZ-TLI descent, something lowered / descendimiento acá [M], bajado [Z] [Z][2]Zp.18,154. This implies the verb HUA*LTEMÓ. See HUA*LTEMÓ.

HUÁLTOHTOCÁ vt to come following after someone, to drive someone away / viene siguiendo [Z], desterrar [R] See HUA*L, TOHTOCA.

-HUÁMPOH necessarily possessed form one's countryman, companion, equal, relative / ser uno de la misma naturaleza, estado, o condición que otro [C], nuestro pariente [S] See -HUÁN, -POH.

-HUÁN necessarily possessed form and, with / junto y en compañía de otro [C] T has lost the final N by general rule, and the vowel has shortened in word-final position. T and Z use HUÁN without a possessive prefix to mean 'and,' contrasting with HUÁN 'with him ~ her ~ it.'

HUA*N* vt to invite someone / le invita [Z] [4]Zp.33,147,188. With the third pers. singular object prefix Z alternatively has QHUÁN to or shorten the sequence C-HUÁN* to CUÁN* See HUA*N.

-HUÁNYOLQUI necessarily possessed form relative / patrindle cercano, unido por la sangre [S] [3]Cf.8Sr. S has an alternate form without the N. This almost always appears in plural possessed form, 'one's relatives.' Only the -HUÁN is actually bound with the possessive, so no plural possessive suffix appears after YOLQUI. See -HUÁN, YOLQUI.

HUÁPAHUA[A] vref vt to grow up, to gain in strength, to raise children / crecer en edad, o esforzarse y animarse [M], criar niños, o esforzarse y animar a otro [M] T has the variant form HUA*PAHUA[A]. M also has intransitive HUA*PAHUA, preterit HUA*PAHUAUC, 'to become hard, stiff, numb.' See HUA*PAL-LI.

HUÁPAHALO nonact. HUA*PAHUA[A]

HUÁPAHUILÁ applic. HUA*PAHUA[A]


HUÁQU[II] to dry out, evaporate, wither / secarse, enjuagarse al sol, mermar las cosas líquidas o parase flaco [M]

-HUÁQUITÁ caus. HUAQU[II]

-HUÁTZ[A] vref vt to get dried out, to dry something / enjuagarse [M], secar o enflaquecer a otro [M], enjugar o secar algo [M] In T the vowel of the first syllable is consistently short, while in Z it is long. In one of three attestations in C it is marked long. See HUAQU[II].
HUÁTZALÓ nonact. HUÁTZ[A]
HUÁUHCAL-LI This is a variant of CUAHUCAL-LI.
HUÁUHQUILTLI wild amaranth, greens which are boiled and eaten as a vegetable / una verdura [Z], huauquilita [X] [[1]Zp.154, [3]Xp.100]. In the Z attestation the vowel is not marked long. See HUAUH-TLI, QUILLI-TL.
HUAXCUAHUANI-TLI guaje tree / guaxi [árbol] [Z] [[2]Zp.65,154]. See HUAX-IN, CUAHUANI-TL.
HUAX-IN large tropical tree that produces edible pods [Leucaena diversifolia, Crescentia alata] / cierto árbol que da unas como algarrobas comestibles, de tierra caliente [C], guaje [T] in C, Z, and X the vowel of the stem is long. In T it is consistently short.
HUÁXPÉPEN[A] See HUÁX-IN, PEPEN[A].
HUÁXPITZ-TLI dried seed of the guaje tree / semilla seca de guaje [T] [[1]T4.127]. See HUÁX-IN, PITZ-TLI.
HUAXTEPEC place name Oaxtepec See HUAX-IN, TEPÉ-TL.
HUAXTEQUANLI See HUÁX-IN, TEQUANLI.
HUAXTYOLI TLI [[1]Cf.535, [1]R7.44]. This appears in C as an example of derivation with -YO. The base is HUÁX-IN 'guaje,' and no gloss is given for the derived form. The sense would be approximately 'es- sence of guaje.' See HUÁX-IN, -YO.
HUECHILLÍ This is an applicative form of HUETZIL only used bound to the verb CUI by the ligature -TI.
HUECHOHUAYL altern. nonact. HUETZI[L]
HUECPIR-TLI digging stick / coa [T] [[1]T4.109]. T also has synonymous HUEHCOL-LI. M has huicatl with the same sense.
HUEHCA far away, distant / lejos [M] See HUEI[L].
HUEHCAYOLI-TL something brought from afar; someone who has come from afar, wanderer / cosa que se trae de aca- rreo [M], peregrino [Z] [[1]Zp.154]. See HUEHCA.
HUEHCAHANÉ foreigner, stranger / extranjero o advenedizo [M] [[3]Zp.58,154]. See HUEHCA, CHÁNEH.
HUEHCAYIA vt to retain something for a long time, to detain someone for a long time, to postpone doing something / detener largo tiempo alguna cosa ajena, no la tomando con tiempo a su dueño, o diferir y dilatar algún negocio [M], detener por largo espacio a otro [M], diferir o dilatar algo, o tardarse en hacer algo [M] See HUEHCA, HUEHCAYIA, CÁHUANI-TL.
HUEHCHAHUA pret: HUEHCHAHUAC ~ HUEHCAHÚN to attain great age or to remain for a long time in one place / tener mucho edad o detenerse y tardar en algún lugar [M] See HUEHCAYIA.[A]
HUEHCHAHUATLÍA caus. HUEHCHAHUAYL(A)
HUEHCHAHUYL to last, endure, delay, procrastinate / dilata, dura, demora, tarda, retrasa [T] [[6]T4.108,109]. This is synonymous with intransitive HUEHCAYIA. See HUEHCA, CÁHUAYL-TL.
HUEHCAYIHUA nonact. HUEHCAYIL(A)
HUEHCAYILTLÍA A short vowel in the third syllable is to be expected, but it is attested long in T. caus. HUEHCAYIL(A)
HUEHCAYILTLÍA apply. HUEHCAYILTLÍA
HUEHCAYILTLÓ nonact. HUEHCAYILTLÍA
HUEHCAYILTLÍA caus. HUEHCAYIL(A)
HUEHCAYILTLÁA vt to see something from afar / ver de lejos [R] [[1]R7.83]. This also appears in P with the glottal stop marked. See HUEHCA, [II]TÁ.
HUEHCAPA to, from afar / de lejos [M], desde lejos [C] See HUEHCA, PA.
HUEHCAPAHUIÁA vt to keep one's distance from something, someone / seguir a otro de lejos [M], apartarse de algo [R] [[1]R7.83]. See HUEHCA, HUIÁ.
HUEHCHAPAN something high, elevated /
cosa alta [M], alto, arriba, elevado [T] The general loss of word-final N makes this homophonous with HUEHCAPA in T. See HUEHCA, -PAN.

HUEHCAPANCAYÓ-TL height, stature / altura [R] [1]R[8]. See HUEHCAPAN, -YÓ.

HUEHCAPANIHUI[1] to gain honor and high estate / subir o crecer en honor, dignidad y estado [M] This is implied by HUEHCAPANIHUIQUI.

HUEHCAPANILHUÁ aplic. HUEHCAPANOÁ

HUEHCAPANIHUIQUI someone of honor and high estate / ensalzado y sublime en honra y estado [M] [1]R[8]. This implies HUEHCAPANIHUI[1].

HUEHCAPANIHUIQUI also appears in P with the glottal stop marked. See HUEHCAPAN.

HUEHCAPANOÁ vrefl., vt to rise up, to become enlarged, to raise, enlarge something / ensalzar o agrandecer [M], sublimar y engrandecer a otro [M] See HUEHCAPAN.

HUEHCAPANILÓ nonact. HUEHCAPANOÁ

HUEHCAPANTIC height / altura [Z] [1]Z[9]. See HUEHCAPAN.

HUEHCATLAN something deep, abyss / cosa honda y profunda [M], hondo, abismo, profundo [Z] Although Z marks the vowel of the last syllable long, X does not. In T the vowel is short, and the final N is missing. Although the N is present in HUEHCATLANOÁ, as attested in T, the vowel before it is still short. See HUEHCA, -TLAN.

HUEHCATLANOÁ vt to submerge, sink something / lo hunde [T] [1]T[177]. See HUEHCATLAN.

HUEHCATLANTLÁLIÁ vt to deepen something / lo hunde [T] [1]T[177]. The N of the third syllable is missing in T. See HUEHCATLAN, TLÁLIÁ.

HUEHCATLÁZA[A] vrefl., vt to withdraw, to defer, postpone something / ponerse lejos (R), diferir, aplazar, dejar para más tarde [S] [1]R[8]. See HUEHCA, TLÁZA[A].

HUEHCÁUH a long time; something old / largo tiempo [C], viejo [S] This occurs frequently in the phrases YE HUEHCÁUH 'long ago,' OC HUEHCÁUH 'a long time from now,' and their negations AYAMÓ HUEHCÁUH 'recently' and AOCMÓ HUEHCÁUH 'in a little while, shortly.' See HUEHCÁHUÁ.

HUEHCÁUHCAYÓ-TL old age, antiquity; ancestor / antigüedad o vejez [M], antecesor, ancestro [Z] [1]Z[9].1.55. See HUEHCÁHUÁ[A], -YÓ.

HUEHCÁUHAPA later, after a while / más tarde, después de un rato, hace tiempo [T] [1]T[109]. See HUEHCÁUH, -PA.

HUEHCÁUHTATAH ancestor / antecesor, ancestro [Z] [1]Z[9].1.55. Z also has the variant HUEHCÁUHTÉTÁT. See HUEHCÁUH, TAH-TLÁ.

HUEHCÁUHTICA a long time / largo tiempo, muy gran rato See HUEHCÁUH, -CA.

HUEHCOL-LI digging stick / coa [T] [1]T[109]. T also has synonymous HUECPAL-LI.

HUEHHEUECA far away, with respect to several things / distancias de otras [R], distancia de cosas apartadas unas de otras [M] [1]R[8]. This is the distributive of HUEHCA. C and T have HUEHUEHCA with long-vowel reduplication but the same meaning. M's entry is ambiguous between the two. redup. HUEHCA HUEHHEUECÁN redup. HUEHCAPAN HUEHHEUCAHTICA sometimes, now and then / de tarde en tarde o raremente [M] [1]R[8]. redup. HUEHCAHTICA HUEHHEUEI pl: HUEHHEUEINTIN great, grand, large things / cosas grandes [M] M gives this a plural gloss in the absence of the plural suffix, which is consistent with the fact that Nahua in general does not overly mark the plurals of inanimate objects. redup. HUEHI HUEHHEUESIHUI to go to pieces, to collapse / se destruirá [C for future] [1]C[221], [3]X[1].101. The glottal stop in the first syllable is not attested in C or X but is attested in transitive HUEH- HUELOÁ.

HUEHHEUELOÁ vt to destroy, undo, lay waste something / deshacer, debaratar o derrocar algo [M] The internal glottal stop
is not attested in X but does appear in Z and R. redup. HUELOÁ
HUEHUETZCA to smile / sonreírse [C] [13]Cf. 707, 1277, [1]Kp. 83. C contrasts this with HUEHUETZCA 'to laugh a great deal.' In general, reduplication with glottal stop implies a reiterated act, so HUEHUETZCA would seem more proper to 'to laugh' than HUEHUETZCA, but C's contrast is explicitly the oppo-
site. R has hueseutzca as a modifier of TLAHTOA and TLAHTOLLI with the
sense of 'to blaspheme' and 'blasphemy' respectively, but it is multiply ambiguous
and may represent HUEHUETZCA, HUEHUETZCA, or HUEHUETZCA.
redup. HUETZCA
HUEHUETZI[I] redup. HUETZI[I]
HUEHUETZQUITIA caus. HUEH-
HUETZCA
HUEHPAM[I]-TL a large hewn beam / viga
grande desbastada y por labrar [M], las
vagas [C] [13]Cf. 93]. M has the form ve-
pantli. See HUEU, PAM[I]-TL.
HUEHPAN-TL See HUEHPAM[I]-TL.
HUEPÓLHUIA vrefl. to be in love with
one's brother-in-law / tiene a su cu-
ñado por querido [T] [1]Kp. 144. See
HUEPÓL-LI, -HUIA.
HUEPÓLHUILÓ nonact. HUEPÓLHUIA
HUEPÓL-LI in-law of opposite sex, same
generation; brother-in-law of woman,
sister-in-law of man / cuñado de varón o
cuñado de mujer [M]
HUEUHEH pl. HUEHUETQUEH singular
possessed form: -HUEHUETCAH old
man / vieje o anciano [M] This has T
before the plural suffix but a glottal stop
word-finally in the singular, except in Z,
which has T throughout. Before -TZIN and
-TON this has the form HUEUHÜEN. See
HUEHUÉNTON, HUEHUÉNTZIN.
HUEUHEHCA distance between more than
two things / distancia entre más de dos
cosas [C], distancia de cosas apartadas unas
de otras [M] See HUEHUHEHCA.
HUEUHEHCAUTICA occasionally, rarely / de tarde en tarde o rara-
HUEUHEHCAUTICA
HUEHUÉHUÁ master of old men /
dueño de viejos [C] [13]Cf. 531. This
appears as a grammatical example in a
discussion of the possessor suffixes and
may have no real referent. It contrasts with
HUEHUÉHUÁ 'master of drums.' See
HUEHUÉ
HUEHUÉHTI to grow old / hacerse viejo
HUEHUÉ.
HUEHUÉHTIHUA nonact. HUEHUÉHTI
HUEHUÉHTILÁ vrefl. to age, to age
something / se envejece [T], lo envejece [T]
appl. HUEHUÉHTI
HUEHUÉHTILÁ apply. HUE-
HUÉHTILÁ
HUEHUÉHTILÓ nonact. HUE-
HUÉHTILÁ
HUEHUÉHUÁH master of drums / dueño de
atables, o guitarras [C] [13]Cf. 531. C
contrasts this with HUEHUÉHUHAH
'master of old men.' Only C glosses
HUEHUÉ-TL as 'guitar.' It specifically
means the indigenous upright drum. See
HUEHUÉ-TL.
HUEHUÉHYO-TL age, something pertain-
ing to old people / vejez o costumbre y
propiedad de viejos [M] [13]Kp. 127, 111,
HUEHUÉHTZIN something middling large
/ grandecito [T] [13]Kp. 111. This is one of the
cases where glottal stop intervenes
between the stem and -TZIN. See HUEU.
HUEHUÉLATZIN cripple, one who drags
himself around / uno que no puede andar,
This is derived from HUILAN[A], T has E
for I and L for Ñ. This is a redupli-
cated form of T's HUEHUÉLATZIN, but
the reduplication has to do with the action of
the verb, 'to drag oneself around in various
places,' rather than with the whole derived
noun. See HUEHUÉLATZIN.
HUEHUÉNTON little old man, charac-
ter in a comical traditional 'old men's'
dance / vejezuelo [M], cómico, payaso [Z]
HUEHUÉ.
HUEHUÉNTZIN old man / anciano, viejo,
viejito [T] in T the vowel of the second
syllable is short. See HUEHUÉ.
HUEHUÉT See HUEHUÉ.
HUÉHUETCAYÓ-TL old age / edad de viejos o vejado (M), vejez (T) [2]T.p.110,111. See HUÉHUEH.
HUÉHUE-TL possessed form: -HUÉ-EHUH upright drum / atabal (M)
HUÉHUETZCA to laugh a lot / reírse mucho (C) [111]Cf.1277. C contrasts this with HUÉHUETZCA 'to smile.' The vowel of the first syllable is specifically marked short, and in the text it is also said to be short. redup. HUÉTUZCA
HUÉHUETZCA to laugh with a good will, to laugh hard / me rio con mucha gana (C for first pers. sg. subject), se ríe (T) This is abundantly attested in T and Z and also once in C, making a three-way contrast with HUÉHUETZCA and HUEH-
HUÉTUZCA. See HUÉTUZCA.
HUÉHUETZCALIZ-TL guifa / carcajada [Z] [s]T.p.25,140. This suggests that M's veuetzca, glossed in Spanish as dar carcajadas de risa, is HUÉHUETZCA. Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long, but it should not be. See HUÉTUZCA.
HUÉHUETZOCHUA nonact. HUE-
HUÉTUZCA
HUÉHUETZPAL-IN iguana / iguana (T) [2]T.p.111,112. See HUÉTUZPAL-IN, CUEZPAL-IN.
HUÉHUETZQUITIA caus. HUÉHUETZCA
HUÉXHOLÓCUEP(A) vrefl to turn into a turkey cock / se vuelve guajolote (T) [2]T.p.144. See HUÉXHOLÓ-TL, CUEP(A).
HUÉXHOLÓCUEPALÓ nonact. HUE-
HUÉXHOLÓCUEP(A)
HUÉXHOLÓHUEHUEH old turkey cock / guajolote macho viejo (T) [2]T.p.110. See HUÉXHOLÓ-TL, HUEHUEH.
HUÉXHOLÓOLIAMA turkey hen / gua-
HUÉXHOLÓ~TL pl: HUÉXHOLÓLOH ~
HUÉXHOLÓMESH turkey / gallo de la tierra (C), guajolote, pavo (Z) T and X lack the internal glottal stop. Z has the form HUEHUECHO.
HUÉ(TL) pl: HUEHÜEIN ~ HUEH-
HUÉINTIN something big, great, large / grande (M) in related forms such as HUEHCA 'far away,' HUEHCAHUA to detain someone, postpone something for a long time,' and HUEHUEH 'old man' the stem has the form HUEH. HUÉHUEH also has the variant stem forms HUÉHUET and HÜÉHUEN.
HUÉICA in a grand, noble manner, for a long time / alta y solemnamente (M), largo tiempo (Z) [2]Z.p.35,41,43,147,153,506. See HUE(I).
HUÉICHHU(A) vrefl vt to grow large, to aggrandize oneself, to be vain, to enlarge, augment, exaggerate something / se da por maravilla [esta fruta] (C), jacta, se enorgu-
llece, es egoísta, se hace grande (T), lo en-
grandece (T) See HUE(I), CHIIHU(A).
HUÉICHHUALÓ nonact. HUEICHHU(A)
HUÉICHHUHIÍLÁ applic. HUEICHHU(A)
HUÉICHCAAYÓ-TL greatness of station and dignity / grandeza de estado y dignidad (M) [1]Cf.53. In the same grammatical discussion C gives OHUCAAYÓ-TL 'difficulty and danger' derived from OHUIH 'something difficult,' in both cases with a glottal stop followed by -CA-, implying a deverbal derivation. See HUE(I), À-YO.
HUÉLILÁ vrefl vt to aggrandize oneself or someone else, to enlarge, augment some-
thing, to start bidding in a game of chance / estimarse, enderezarse o ensobrec-
cerse (M), engrandecer a otro (M), hacer mayor lo pequeño o alargar y añadir o enviar en juego (M) See HUE(I).
HUÉLILÁ applic. HUEILÁ
HUÉLILÁ nonact. HUEILÁ
HUÉIMAHPI-LI thumb / dedo pulgar de la mano (M) [2]Z.p.110,158. See HUE(I), MAHP-LI.
HUÉIMATI(L) vrefl vt to hold oneself in high regard, to have a high opinion of someone or something / tenerse y estimarse en mucho (M), tener y estimar en mucho a otro (M), estimar o tener en mucho al-
guna cosa (M) [2]Cf.795,797. See HUE(I), MAT(I).
HUÉINÁN only attested in possessed form grandmother / su abuelita [Z for possessed form] [1]Zp.158. Z also has several other permutations of NÁN-TLÍ and HUELI in possessed form with the same sense. This is peculiar to Z; the common NahuaL word for 'grandmother' is CIH-TLÍ. See HUELI, NÁN-TLÍ.


HUÉITÁTAH only attested in possessed form grandfather / su abuelito [Z for possessed form] [§5]Zp.4,158. Z also has the phrase TÁTAH HUELI with the same sense. This is peculiar to Z; the common NahuaL word for 'grandfather' is COL-LÍ. See HUELI, TAH-TLÍ.

HUÉITÓTOL-IN a type of wild bird, probably the wild turkey / totola silvestre [Z] [§2]Zp.124,135. See HUELI, TÓTOL-IN.

HUÉY(A) put: HUELI ~ HUEYAC to grow; to gain in honor and dignity / haccerse grande o crecer en honra y dignidad [M] See HUELI.

HUÉYAC something long / cosa larga o larguía [M] [§3]Zp.75,77,155, [§3]Xp.49,101. The is only hypothesized from HUEY[A]. X marks the vowel of the last syllable long in all attestations, and Z marks it long once. See HUEY(A).

HUEL well, able, possible; more, very / bien [M] This often serves as an intensifier without contributing any distinct lexical meaning of its own in phrases that do not always translate well into English with 'very'; HUEL AXCÁN 'right now,' CA HUEL MOCHÍNTIN 'all, every single one,' HUEL IHLI 'vigorously.' See HUELI.

HUILÁN[A] See HUILÁN[A].

HUELATZIN cripple, one who drags himself around / cojo, uno que no puede andar, no más se arrastra [T] [§4]Tp.110,111. This is derived from HUILÁN[A]. T has E for I and LA for LÁN. See HUILÁN-TLÍ.

HUELI to be able to / puede [Z] S gives this as an alternate of HUEL, but it does not appear in M. In the sources for this dictionary HUELI is abundantly attested across sources with negation, as in AHUELI 'impossible,' AOC HUELI 'no longer possible,' AYA HUELI 'not yet possible' and in Z as a shortened form of the verb HUELLETI 'to be able to do something' in view of the verb HUELLETI 'to be able to do something.' HUEL is probably a truncation of more basic HUELI. See HUEL.

HUÉLIC something delicious, pleasing / cosa sabrosa y gustosa [M] Z and X mark the vowel of the second syllable long, but T has it short.

HUÉLILÍYA for food to taste good / está sabroso [X] [§3]Xp.100. M has transitive uelilia 'to make food taste good,' which forms its preterit as a regular -IA verb, while this intransitive verb adds -C in the preterit. See HUELIC.

HUÉLILIZ-TLÍ power, ability / poder, capacidad, habilidad [Z] [§5]Zp.3,65,106,135. This is a shortened form of HUELIILIZ-TLÍ. Z consistently marks the vowel of the second syllable long, which may be in compensation for the elided syllable. M's velilizti is derived from HUELIILYA 'for food to taste good' which has a long vowel in the first syllable in contrast with this item. See HUELIILIZ-TLÍ.

HUÉLITI to be able to do something, to be sufficient for something / poder hacer algo, o tener suficiencia y ser bastante para algo [M] See HUEL.

HUÉLITIHUA nonact. HUELITI

HUÉLITILIA applic. HUELITI

HUÉLITILIZ-TLÍ possibility, power and authority to do something / posibilidad, facultad, poder y autoridad para hacer algo [M] [§1]Tp.130. See HUELITI.

HUÉLITITA vref,vt to enjoy oneself, to find something pleasing and good, to approve of something / se goza, se regocija (Z), agradarme y parcereme bien alguna cosa [M for first pers. sg. subject] [§5]Zp.8,64,107,169,188. See HUEL, ILTTA.

HUÉLITOH someone powerful, vigorous / poderoso, activo [R] [§4]Rp.84. See HUEL,[H], YOH.

HUÉLIZ perhaps, possibly / quizá, quizás, tal vez [T], posible, puede que sí [Z] This is
abundantly attested but only in T and Z. See HUEL[1].
HUELLA LACHAH late in the day / tarde [C]
[[1]Cl. 58]. See HUEL, TLACHAH.
HUELLAMACHTÍA vt to please someone / dar contentamiento a otro [M]
[[3]Br. 25, 57, 65]. See HUEL, TLAMACHTIÁ.
HUELMA TÍ [I] vt for something to taste good to someone / saberme bien el manjar [M]
for first pers. sg. subject, le gusta mucho, to saborear [T] See HUEL, MATI].
HUELÓA vt to be dislocated; to consume, undo, demolish something / deslocal [Z], desborrar, deshacer, o derribar algo [M] This also has a reduplicated form with the same sense, HUEHUELOA
HUÉLYEHUÁ-TL the very same one / el mismo en persona [M], él mero [T]
[[6]Tl. 110]. See HUEL, YEHUHA-TL.
HUENTLÁLIÁ vt to set an offering on the altar / pone ofrenda [en el altar] [T] [[3]Tl. 110]. See HUEEN-TLI, TLÁLIÁ.
HUENTLIÁLIÁ vt appl. HUENTLIÁLIÁ
HUENTLIÁLIÓ nonact. HUENTLIÁLIÁ
HUEÑ-TLI offering / ofrenda [M]
[[7]Tl. 110, 144].
HUEPÁHU[A] See HUAPÁHU[A].
HUEPÁHUALÓ See HUAPÁHUALÓ.
HUEPALI-TL See HUAPALI-TL.
HUEZCA vt to laugh / reír [M]
HUEZCATIIZ-TLI laughter / risa [Z]
[[3]Zl. 110, 115]. See HUEZTCA.
HUEZCATIIZ a laughing person, or something amusing / risueño, o cosa que se siente reír naturalmente [M] [[1]Tl. 135]. See HUEZTCA.
HUEZCOHUA altern. nonact. HUEZTCA
HUEZ[T] to fall / caer [M]
HUEZTUHA nonact. HUEZTU[T]
HUEZTÍLTÁ altern. caus. HUEZTÍ[T]
HUEZTÍTÁ altern. caus. HUEZTÍ[T]
HUEZTZIPAL-IN ph. HUEHUETZPALTIN
iguana / iguana [T] [[2]Tl. 110, 121]. See CUETZPALT-IN, HUEHUEZTZIPAL-IN.
HUEZQUILLÁ vt to laugh at something, with someone / reírse de alguno [M], reírse a la risa de otro [M] applic. HUEZTCA
HUEZQUILLÁ vt appl. HUEZQUILLÁ
HUEZQUILO nonact. HUEZQUILLÁ
HUEZQUILTÁ vt to make someone laugh / le hace reír [T] [[3]Tl. 178]. T has a long vowel in the second syllable where a short one is to be expected. altern. caus. HUEZTCA
HUEZQUILTILÁ vt appl. HUEZT-
QUILTILÁ
HUEZQUILTILÓ nonact. HUEZ-
QUILTILÁ
HUEZQUILTITÁ vt to make someone laugh / hacer reír a otro o hacer algo por donde se rían de mí [M] [[1]Cl. 57, 1]Tl. 166]. altern. caus. HUEZTCA
HUEZTONC to be lying down, stretched out / estar echado [M], acostado [Z]
[[3]Zl. 1, 135]. T has the variant forms HUEZTONCA and HUEZTONITCAH derived with the verb CA and with the same sense. See HUEZTIL, the verb O.
HUEXOT-TL willow tree / sauce [M]
HUEXOTLÁH willow grove / sauce (a common place name) / sacada o arbola de sauces [M] [[3]Cl. 571]. See HUEXOT-TL, TLÁH.
HUEXOTLÁHCA-TL someone from HUEXOTLÁHCA-TL from
HUEXOTLAHCA / natural de HUEXOTLAHCA [K]
[[1]Cl. 571, [1]Rl. 46]. See HUEXOTLÁH.
HUEXOTZINCA-TL someone from
HUEXOTZINCA / natural de HUEXOTZINCA [K]
[[3]Br. 11]. See HUEXOT-TL.
HUEXHUÁH-TLI possessed form: HUEZ-
HUI a woman's sister-in-law / cuñada de mujer [M] [[1]Cl. 1, 181, [1]Tl. 127]. C has stem-final Z, but this is probably a typographical error, since Z is absent in M and in the possessed form attested in T.
HUI exclamation for attracting someone's attention or expressing surprise or distress / valgame Dios [C], hao, hola, oyes ... para llamar a otro, o intercección para hacer exclamation o para que airesse [M]
[[1]Cl. 103].
HUII suppletive verb with YA to go / ir [K]
In view of HUIILÚHUA, and possibly of HUICA, HUIZ, and HUICAITZ, a case might be made for basic HUI, but the 1 is short in the imperfect and optative, and it
disappears in the construction YÂ-HÚI[Í] > YAUH. Only short vowels are susceptible to such deletion, but there is clearly irregularity in the whole suppletive relationship of YÂ and HÚI[Í]. See YA.

-HÚIÁ transitive verb-forming suffix. This suffix is added to nouns to create verbs with an essentially applicative sense — to wield, use, or apply the thing named by the noun in relation to someone or something, or to bring forth, produce the thing for someone. Such verbs are generally paired with intransitive verbs in -ÓA, so that the -HÚIÁ verbs may be considered the applicative forms of the corresponding -ÓA verbs.

-HÚIÇ postposition toward, in the direction of / hacia y contra [C] C contrasts AHUÍC ‘toward the water’ with AHÍHÚÍC ‘to and fro, in no one direction.’ This can also indicate direction from a point.

HUÍCA vref vt. for people to go together, hence to get married, to take, carry something; to accompany others / se llevan, se casan [T], llevar algo [M], ir con otros, o ir acompañando o en compañía de otros [M]

HUICALÓ altern. nonact. HÚICA

HUICALITÁ vref vt. to conform to what others do, to send something with someone, to cause someone to go accompanied by others, to charge someone with something / seguir el hilo de la gente, haciendo lo que los otros hacen [M], hacer que alguno lleve a otra persona o a algún animal consigo [M], hacer que vaya acompañada una cosa con otra [M], dar quien acompañe a otro [M], lo encarga [un favor] [T] caus. HÚICA

HUICALITÁLÍA aplic. HÚICALITÁ

HUICALITÁLÓ nonact. HÚICALITÁ

HUICATZ. See HÚITZ.

HUICE vref, to cook, to ripen / se cuece, se cocina, madura [T] This is the T variant of IUCCI. The CC represents the phonetic sequence [k̚]. X has lost the initial HU.

HUICEC ripened; cooked / maduro, cocido [T] [12] [Xp.-1.50, 7, 14, 45]. See HUCEC.

-HÚICCOPA postposition toward, in the direction of / hacia y contra [C] [12] [Cf.207].

C gives -HUÍC, -HUICPA, and -HUÍC COPA as synonyms. See -HUÍC, -COPA.

HUÍCO altern. nonact. HÚICA

HUÍCÓLLO something [specifically a pitcher] having handles / jarro de dos asas redondas como anillos (C for construction with TECOM[A]-TL) [12] [Cf.92, 93]. M has vicillo ‘handle of a pitcher.’ The attestations in C do not mark the vowel long. See HÚICOLIC, -YOH.

HUÍCÓLLIC something curved, twisted / cosa curva como asa de jarro o persona cencieb y enjuta [M] [12] [Zp.27, 155]. See CÓLLIC.

-HÚICCOPA postposition toward, in the direction of / hacia y contra [C] [12] [Cf.207, 116]. C gives -HUÍC, -HUICPA, and -HUICCCOPA as synonyms. See -HUÍC, -PA.

HUÍCTLA See HÚIPTLA.

HUÍCTLATICA See HÚIPTLATICA.

HUÍCXITÍA vt to cook something / lo cocc, lo cocina [T] [12] [Zp.17, 12, 18]. Although the vowel of the second syllable before causative -TÍA is long in X, as it should be, it is short in T and also in C’s corresponding IUXCITÍA. caus. HÚICCI

HUÍCXITÍA LÍA aplic. HÚICXITÍA

HUÍCXITÍLÓ nonact. HÚICXITÍA

HUÍHUÍCUALITÁ vt to curse, slander someone / lo maldice [Z] [12] [Zp. 80, 188]. This is the causative form of unattested *HUÍHUÍCUAL, which in turn would be a reduplicated form of HÚICA ‘to take, carry something.’ See TLAHUÍHUÍCUALITÁ.

HUÍHÚILOHUA redup. HÚILOHUA

HUÍHUÍTEQ(i) vt to beat someone, to beat clothes, mats, etc., with a stick / apalea o otro [M], sacudir ropa, esteras o cosa asi con varas [M] [12] [Cf.117, 12, 17, 188]. redup. HÚIHEQ(i)
HUIHUITÓNÍTIÀ caus. HUIHUITÓNÁ| HUIHUITZTLÁH briar patch / lugar lleno de espinas o puyas [M] [1]/T.p.111. M also has the unreduplicated form HUIHUITZTLÁH. See HUITZ-TLI-TLAH. HUIHUITZYOH something covered with thorns / espinosa cosa, o llena de puyas [M], trae muchas espinas en la ropa o en el pelo [del animal], espinudo [T] [1]/T.p.111. See HUITZ-TLI-YOIH. HUIHUITXITLIÀ vt to weaken someone / lo debilita [Z] [3]/Z.p.49,188. M has viuxcat洮la 'to weaken someone so that he staggers.' The Z form seems to be the same verb with one syllable elided. See HUIHUITÓNÁ| HUIHUITXICA, HUIHÜICA. HUIHÚICA vrefl.vt to stagger, to go along with other people repeatedly / bambolea [Z], seguir muchas a algunas veces yendo los acompanando [M] [1]/Z.p.18,169. redup. HUICA HUIHUİLATZIN See HUIHEUİLATZIN. HUIHUİLOHUÁ redup. HUILOHUÁ HUIHUİLOHUATZ redup. HUILOHUATZ HUIHUİTILIÀ vt to weed, dig up something / lo desyerba [1]/Z.p.45,188. altern. appl. HUIHÜITLA HUIHUİTILA vt to pull up weeds; to pull up feathers / pelar o desplumar aves, o coger yerbas con la mano sin arrancar, o arrancarlas de raiz [M], coger matas de frijoles [M] X marks the vowel of the second syllable long. HUIHUİTLALHUİÁ altern. appl. HUIHUITILA HUIHUİTLÁLO nonact. HUIHUİTLÁ HUIHUİTLÁLOO vt to rock something / lo mece [Z] [1]/Zp.83,188. See HUIHUİXOA. HUIHUİTZ redup. HUITZ HUIHUİXALHUİÁ appl. HUIHUİXOA HUIHUİXCA to tremble, shake / temblar [M] [1]/Z.p.110, [3]/Z.p.58,120,155. See HUIHUİXOA. HUIHUİXCALO nonact. HUIHUİXCA HUIHUİXCALÍTIÀ caus. HUIHUİXCA HUIHUİXOA vt to shake or rock someone or something / sacudir o menear el drilbo, o mecer la cuna al niño, o menear al que duerme porque despierte, o prender por pena [M] [1]/T.p.178. HUIHUİXÓLO nonact. HUIHUİXOA HUIHUİYOCOCA to tremble, shiver / temblar o tiritar de frío [M] [6]/T.p.110,140, [2]/Z.p.120,155. In one attestation Z marks the O long, but elsewhere it is short and conforms to the pattern of this type of verb. See HUIYÖENÁ. HUIHUİYOCOHUA nonact. HUIHUİYOCOCA HUIHUİYÖNIÀ vrefl.vt to shake, shiver; to shake something / se mece [T], lo mece [T] [6]/T.p.144,178. See HUIYÖENÁ. HUIHUİYÖNIÁ appl. HUIHUİYÖNIÁ HUIHUİYÖNILO nonact. HUIHUİYÖNIÁ HUIHUİYÖQUÍTILA caus. HUIHUİYOCOCA HUILAC(A) pl.-MEH a type of snail / caracol de monte [X] [1]/Z.p.101. See HUILÁNÁ(A). HUILÁN(A) vrefl.vt to drag oneself along, to drag something / andar arrastrando y a gatas por el suelo [M], arrastrar algo [M] T has HUILÁN(A) in the compound AHUILÁN(A) 'to swim' but elsewhere the variant: HUELÁN(A). T also has the derived nouns HUELATZIN, HUEHUELATZIN 'tripple, one who drags himself around.' See HUILÁN-TLI. HUILÁNÁLO nonact. HUILÁN(A) HUILÁNILIÀ vrefl.vt for people to want to take something away from one another, to haul something for someone / quieren quitarse uno a otro [T], se lo jala [T] [6]/T.p.144,177. T has E for I in the first syllable. appl. HUILÁN(A) HUILÁNILIÁ appl. HUILÁNILIÁ HUILÁNILÓ nonact. HUILÁNILIÁ HUILÁNTIHTZILÁI vt to snatch someone, something / arrebatar [K] [1]/C.p.100v. See HUILÁN(A), HUITZ-TLI. HUILÁNTIQUIXTÍA vt to drag, shove someone out / echar o sacar a otro de casa a empujones, o arrastrándolo [M] [1]/Z.p.781. See HUILÁN(A), QUIXTÍA. HUILÁN-TLI tripiple, one who drags himself around / talludos que anda a gatas [M] [4]/T.p.110,111. T has E for I and LA for LÁN. See HUILÁN(A). HUILÖHUÁ for leavetaking to take place / todos van [M] B marks the O long twice
and leaves it unmarked for length once. C and T share a notation which appears to represent OHUA but possibly represents OHUA. nonact. HUI

HUILOHUALIZ-TLI the act of general leavetaking, departure / el acto de partirse todos a alguna parte [M] [i]Cf.40c]. See HUILOHUA.

HUILOHUALIZ special honorific form to come / viene [T] [i]T.128]. This is only attested in T. The plural is formed by reduplication, HUIHUILOHUALIZ. This appears to be related to HUITZ 'to come.' See HUILOHUA.

HUILO-TLI pi. -MEH dove, pigeon / paloma [M]

HUKPANA vrefl, vt to form a line; to line people up, to put something in order / se forma en cola [T], poner por orden y concierto la gente, cuando hay procesión, etc. [M], poner orden y concierto en las cosas en la república [M], lo forma en línea o cola, lo pone en línea [T] See HUIPAN-TLI.

HUKMANALO nonact. HUIKAPNA]

HUKPANILLI aplic. HUIKAPNA]

HUKPATAYICAH to be lined up / están formando en cola [T for plural] [i]T.111]. See HUIKAPNA], the verb CA.

HUKPA-TLI nle, line, row / fila [T] [i]T.111]. See PAMA-TLI.

HUIPIL-LI pi. -TIN ~ -MEH indigenous woman's blouse / camisa de indígena [M] [i]T.174, [A]Xp.101]. T has P for HU. X marks only the second syllable long.

HUIPTLA day after tomorrow / después de mañana [M] This often appears in the phrase MÖZTLA HUIPTLA 'in the future,' literally 'tomorrow, day after tomorrow.'

HUIPTLATO return on the day after tomorrow / llegar a después de mañana [C] [i]Cf.59]. See HUIPTLA.

HUIPTLATA on the third day, every third day / a tercer día [M], cada tercer día [C] [i]Cf.397]. See HUIPTLA.

HUIPTLAYOC necessarily possessed form two days later / dos días después [M for iuiptlayoc], dos días después, a los dos días [S] [i]Cf.97]. This takes the third person singular prefix. See HUIPTLA.

HUIQUIILLI vt to take, carry something for someone; to owe something to someone / lo lleve a él, lo debe a él [T] The sense of 'to owe' this verb has in modern Nahua is appear already in C on f.10r and is common in colonial-period texts. aplic. HUICA

HUIQUIILLI appic. HUIQUIILLI

HUIQUIILLÓ nonact. HUIQUIILLI

HUITECOC bolt of lightning / rayo [T] [i]T.111]. See HUITECOC.

HUITECOCNI chisel, something deserving of whipping / escoplo, o cosa semejante [M], el digno de ser azotado [C] [i]Cf.45]. C contrasts HUITECOCNI with TEHUITECOCNI 'instrument for whipping, beating someone.'

HUITECOCI vrefl, vvt to get whipped, to whip, beat someone; to thresh grain / se azota, se arroje [T], herir o castigar a otro [M], desgranar semillas con varas o palas [M]

HUITECOCNII nonact. HUITECOCI

HUITECOCNIL aplic. HUITECOCI

HUITOIHUII to arch, to form an arc / entorquirse o torcerse la vara o cosa semejante [M], torcerse algo ... en forma de arco [C] [i]Cf.76]. This implies transitive HUITOIOAI to bend, arch something.'

HUITOIOAI vt to bend, arch something / enarcar sin tirar flecha, o doblar vara o cosa semejante [M] This is implied by HUITOILHUII] See TOLOA.

HUITZ defective verb, pi. HUIZEH to come / venir [M] This is a pretetit-as-present verb, the pretetit being HUITZ, and the pluperfect HUITZA. It appears to be related to HUII, which enters into a suppletive paradigm with YÁ 'to go.'

HUITZACATZIN hummingbird / colibrí, chuparroso [X] [i]Xp.101]. See HUITZACATZIN

HUITZACATZIN hummingbird / colibrí, chuparroso [X] [i]Xp.101]. See HUITZACATZIN

HUITZACATZIN hummingbird / colibrí, chuparroso [X] [i]Xp.101]. See HUITZACATZIN

HUITZACATZIN hummingbird / colibrí, chuparroso [X] [i]Xp.101]. See HUITZACATZIN

HUITZACATZIN hummingbird / colibrí, chuparroso [X] [i]Xp.101]. See HUITZACATZIN

HUITZACATZIN hummingbird / colibrí, chuparroso [X] [i]Xp.101]. See HUITZACATZIN

HUITZACATZIN hummingbird / colibrí, chuparroso [X] [i]Xp.101]. See HUITZACATZIN
variant HUITZTZITZIHUQUIH, and Z has the variant HUITZIQUITZIN. Despite the thorn-like shape of the hummingbird’s beak, B and T agree that the vowel of the first syllable is long, hence contrasting with HUITZ-TLI ‘thorn.’ Z does not mark the vowel long, and neither does X in synonymous HUITZACATZIN.

HUITZILÓPÓCH-TLI personal name
Huitzilopochtli [t]Bl.101. There is much disagreement on the meaning of this name. Contrary to some hypotheses, the first element, HUITZIL ‘hummingbird,’ modifies the second, ÓPÓCH-TLI ‘left-hand side.’ See HUITZIL-IN, ÓPÓCH-TLI.

HUITZIQUITZIN See HUITZIL-IN.

HUITZOC-TLI hoe / palanca de roble puntiaguda para arrancar céspedes y abrir la tierra [M] [3]Xp.101. See HUITZ-TLI.

HUITZPATLÁX-TLI broad thorn / espino ancho [X] [3]Xp.101. See HUITZ-TLI, PATLÁHUAC.

HUITZPEHPEN[A] See HUITZ-TLI, PEHPEN[A].

HUITZTLAH See HUIH-HUITZTLAH.

HUITZ-TLI thorn, spine / espina grande o puya [M]

HUITZTZITZIHUQUIH pl: -MEH hummingbird / chuparroso, chupamirto, colibrí, chupamie1 [T] [1]Tp.112]. The final consonant of this appears only before -MEH and could represent the weakening of some consonant other than H, possibly N. M has tzitzicii ‘something light, free, nimble,’ which, somewhat reduced, could be the second element of this. See HUITZIL-IN.

HUÍX-IN See CUÍX-IN.

HUÍXÓN[I] for something to move / mover, se mueve [X] [3]Xp.101. See HUI[I].

HUÍYONÌA vt to move something / mover [X] [4]Xp.78. See HUIYON[I].
Í vt; pret: IC to drink something / beber mazamorra, cacao, pinol, o cosa semejante [M] The evidence for a long vowel rests on a future tense form in B that has ÍZ [Ìzv] and on C's nominalization TLAIC-TL. Z also makes a contrast between ATIC 'something melted' and ATIC< A-TL 'water' and Í 'to drink,' which is possible only because TL and T do not contrast in Z.

*I pretexit-as-present verb; pret: IH to exist / ser [K] This is a hypothetical element included in ÑUIHQUEH 'who are they?' the plural of AC, and of IN IHQUEH IN (or ÓN) 'these (or those) present.' See INIHQUEH.

IC when? / ¿en qué tiempo? [M] This frequently appears in the construction ZAN IC 'frequently, repeatedly.' IC with, by means of, thereby / con [M], con, hacia, por, en [S] This often fuses with IN to form INIC with the same sense. It is abundantly attested across sources, especially in C where, in keeping with C's practice of not marking the noncontrastive and the obvious, the vowel is marked long only half the time. See ICA.

ICA by means of something / con ... o por [M] This is the third person singular possessive prefix I- and the postposition 'CA 'means, reason, cause.' Two common phrases with ICA are TLE ICA 'why?' and YEH ICA 'because of something, since.'

ICAH sometime, on some occasion / en algún tiempo o alguna vez [M]

-ICAMPA postposition behind, behind one's back / detrás de algo [M], detrás de mí [M for first pers. sg. possessor], detrás de algunos [M], detrás de las espaldas de algo [C] C fails to mark the vowel of the first syllable long in seven attestations on a single page. Some of the other attestations can be understood as possessive I- added to -ICAMPA, yielding a single long I. But a half dozen cases with a marked long vowel remain. Z consistently marks the vowel of the second syllable long as well and has a nominal reading 'one's shoulders' for the gloss of one attestation. For the locative sense 'behind something' Z has the alternate forms TLAICAMPA and TLAICAN. This conventionally pairs with TEPOTZCO 'at one's back,' the whole phrase meaning 'when one is dead.'

ICANCHIHCOLIC someone hunched-backed / hombro [Z] [Ìzv.73,136]. See -ICAMPA, CHICHICOLIC.

ICCAUHTLI younger brother / hermano menor [M] [Ìzv.131,132,1]ICF.106v]. S has the absolutive suffix, which is unattested in the sources for this dictionary. See TÊICKAUH.

ICCEMMANIYAN forever / siempre, para siempre, para siempre jamás [S] [Ìzv.1021,102v]. C gives this as synonymous with CEMMANIYAN. It is sometimes written with only a single M. See ICCEN, CEMMANIYAN.

ICCEN once and for all / últimamente [M]

The CEN element of this is undoubtedly CEM 'one,' but the IC element never occurs with a marked long vowel, so this is apparently not a simple compound of IC and CEM.

ICHCAUAHUHI-TL pl. -TIN silk-cotton tree, ceiba [Ceiba pentandra] / árbol de algodón [X] [Ìzv.45]. See ICHCA-TL, CUAHUHI-TL.

ICHCAHACAY(TL) lamb, mutton / carne de borrego o carnero [Z] [Ìzv.36,157]. See ICHCA-TL, NACAY(TL).

ICHCA-TL pl. ICHCAMEH ICHCAMEH cotton, wool, or (by extension) sheep / algodón o oveja [M], algodón, lana [T] C
provides the reduplicated plural as an alternative to the simple -MEH plural.

ICHCAYÔL-LI pl. -TIN cotton seed / semilla de algodón [X] [3]xp.46. See ICHCA-TL, YÔL-LI.

ICHCHUA vt to remove earth with a hoe, to dig something / sacar tierra con el azadón [C]

ICHCHUAYA(A) See ICHCHÚAYA(A).
ICHCHUYA(A) vt to sweep something / lo barre [T] M has an entry ahupa to be used with the prefix TLA- and also TLACHHAYA(A), where the object prefix has been absorbed into the stem and the verb is treated as intransitive. (ICHCHUYA(A) may be related by metathesis to CHICHHAYA(A) 'to purify something' Z has the variant ICHCHAYA(A) and also two attestations of OCH for ICH, which appears to relate this to M's ochpayli 'road,' in the sense that a road is kept swept clean.

ICHCHUYALO nonact. ICHCHUYA(A)
ICHCHUYALIÁ applic. ICHCHAYA(A)
ICHCHOCATZIN-TLI See ICHCHOCATZIN-TLI.
ICHCHOCATZIN-TLI very young girl, maiden / mozuela [M], joven [mujer] [Z for ICHCHOCATZIN-TLI] [1]IP.4V,[2]ZP.73,157]. Z has a long vowel in the second syllable, but B specifically marks it short. See ICHCHOCATZIN-TLI.


ICHCHOCCH-TLI pl.: ICHCHOCCH-TLI maiden, young woman / virgen o mujer por casar [M] ICHCHOCCH-TLI and also TELPÖCH-TLI 'young man' both form the plural by reduplicating the PÖCH element, which suggests that *PÖCH-TLI, although it does not appear as a free form, is a stem in its own right, and ICH is a modifier. A variant form of ICHCHOCCH-TLI is ICHCHOCCH-TLI, corresponding to the variants TELPÖCH-TLI and TELPOCA-TLI 'young man.'

ICHTECA secretly / secretamente o a escondidas [M] T has the variant form ICHTECA. With -TZIN there is an intervening glottal stop which does not appear in compounds. The alternation Â ~ AH is to be found elsewhere, suggesting that this should be ICHTECA, but even in compounds where it is not word-final, the final vowel is never attested long in the sources for this dictionary. See ICHTEQUII.

ICHTECONE-TLI illegitimate offspring / hijo bastardo o hija bastard [M] [1]Tp.129. See ICHTECA, CONÉ-TLI.

ICHTECANA MACA vt to sell something in secret / lo vende [a escondidas de la familia] [T] [3]TP.185. See ICHTECA, NAMACA.

ICHTECANONÑOTZA(A) vrefl to whisper / cuchichea [Z] [2]ZP.36,170]. T has ICHTECANONÑOTZA(A). See ICHTECA, NOÑOTZA(A).

ICHTECANONÑOTZA(A) vrefl, vt to whisper, to converse in secret, to speak to someone in secret / cuchichea, platica en secreto [T], le habla en secreto [T] [6]TP.149,185. See ICHTECA, NOÑOTZA(A).

ICHTECÓNÓHNUHUIZ-TLI malaria / paludismo [Z] [2]ZP.93,158]. See ICHTECA, TONÁHUHUIZ-TLI.

ICHTEQUII thief / ladron [M] See ICHTEQUII.

ICHTEQUII vt, pret: -TEC to steal something / hurtar [C], lo roba [T]

ICHTEQUIIUHA nonact. ICHTEQUII.

ICHTEQUIÜLIÁ vt to steal something from someone / se lo roba [T] aplic.

ICHTEQUIUI.

ICHTEQUIÜLIÁ applic. ICHTEQUIUI.

ICHTEQUIUIZ-TLI robbery / el acto de hurtar [M] [1]IP.3V,1135]. See ICHTEQUIU.

ICH-TLI pl. -TIN thread made from maguey fiber / carro o copo de maguey [M], ixcle (de pita, maguey), hilo [T]

ICI here / aquí [S] This has a short form IZ. T's ICI 'morning' is related to ICIUCHÍAPAN and not to this item.

ICI morning / mañana [del día] [T] discIP.133. This appears to be a reduction of ICIUCHÍAPAN with a loss of the glottal stop characteristic of T. See ICIUCHÍAPAN.

ICNÉLÍA vrefl, vt to look after one's own
welfare; to do a favor for someone, to be charitable to someone / hacer bien a sí mismo [M], haber bien a otro [M] See [[I]CNÓ-TL, [I]CNØH-TL].

[[I]CNÉLÍLIÁ] appl. [[I]CNÉLÍÁ]

[[I]CNÉLÍLIMAT[I] vref, vt to be grateful, to thank someone / ser agradecido [M], agradecer algo a otro [M] [1:1]F.62r. By regular derivational process, the vowel of the third syllable should be long, but it is unmarked for length in C. See [[I]CNÉLÍLIÁ, MAT[I].

[[I]CNÉLÍLÓ C specifically says that the l of the third syllable is short by contrast with the ë of the preceding syllable, but this is probably the result of some secondary shortening. By general rule this should be [[I]CNÉLÍLÓ, nonact. [[I]CNÉLÍÁ.

[[I]CNÍHUHTLA vref, vt to become friends, to cause people to befriend each other / hacerse amigos o tomar amistad unos con otros [M], dar a conocer a otros para que se amen o hacer amigos a los enemistados [M] [1:1]F.61r. See [[I]CNÍHU-TL.


[[I]CNÓTTA vt to have pity on someone, to regard someone with compassion / apiararse de otro [M] in one attestation in T the initial vowel is not deleted in the presence of a reflexive prefix. See [[I]CNÓ-TL, [I]TTA.


[[I]CNÓQUICH-TL bachelor, widower / viudo [M], solterón, viudo [T] [1:1]T.128. M writes the two elements as separate words, while T writes them solid and reduces the sequence ÕO to Õ. See [[I]CNÓ-TL, OQUICH-TL.


[[I]CNÓPILL-LI fatherless child, person deserving of compassion, one’s fate, future, lot in life / huérano de padre [M], su suerte [T] See [[I]CNÓ-TL, PIL-LI.

[[I]CNÓPIULIT irregular verb to prosper in life, to be favored, to attain one’s desires / obtener lo que se desea, ser feliz, recibir favores, enriquecerse [S] This has only a singular form and takes possessive prefixes rather than subject prefixes, AMOCNÓPIULIT ‘you are favored, you prosper.’ The pretetit is [[I]CNÓPIULITIC, the future [[I]CNÓPIULITIZ. No other forms are used. See [[I]CNÓPIL-LI.

[[I]CNÓ-TL orphan, someone or something poor, humble, worthy of compassion and aid / huérano [M], pobrecito [C] See [[I]CNÉLÍÁ.


ICÓ-LI See ICÓLTIÁ.

ICÓLTIÁ vref, vt to long for, desire something, someone / antojar en algo o cosa / codiciar algo [M for first pers. sg. subject], codiciar algo [M] T consistently has the Ù short, although it is long elsewhere. S has an associated noun IÇÓ-LI ‘something desirable.’

ICÓLTLIÁ appl. ICÓLTIÁ

ICÓLTLIÁ nonact. ICÓLTIÁ

-[[I]CPAC postposition on or at the head of,
above / encima de lo alto, o en lo alto de alguna cosa [M], sobre, encima, en la cima, sobre la cabeza, delante [S]

[C]CPAL-LI seat, specifically a certain type of seat for persons of authority, hence by extension such a person himself or the authority of such a person / asentadero [M], sillón con respaldo, signo de poder de los antiguos jefes, los únicos que tenían el derecho de usarlos ... protector, jele, gobernador, padre, madre, etc. [S]


[C]POHUÍLIAP applic. [C]POÁ

[C]POLO nonact. [C]POÁ

[C]CHE possessor of a foot or feet / que tiene pies [K] (1|1)CF.51v. (1|1)Rp.45). C and R give this without a gloss as an example of the possessor derivation. See [C]TX-TL.

[C]XICOTOC lame, crippled / rengo, cojo

See [C]XICOTON(A).

[C]XICOTON(A) vr./vi. to cut one's foot, to cut someone in the foot / se macha el pie [T], le macha el pie [T] (1|4)Tp.148,184). See [C]TX-TL. COTON(A).

[C]XICOTONALO nonact. [C]XICOTON(A)

[C]XICOTONILLAP applic. [C]XICOTON(A)

[C]XICUAUHTLI for one's legs to get tired / se cansa los pies, se cansa el pie [T] (1|3)Tp.129). See [C]TX-TL, CUAUHTLI.

[C]XICUAUHTHIA nonact. [C]XICU-AUHTLI

[C]XICUAUHTILLAP applic. [C]XICU-AUHTLI

[C]XICUECHQUIÁ vr./vi. to sprain one's ankle, break one's leg, to injure someone in the leg / se tuerce el pie, se zafa [T], le lastima el pie [al otro] [T] (1|6)Tp.148,184). See [C]TX-TL, CUECHQUÍÁ.

[C]XICUECHQUIILAP applic. [C]XICUECHQUIÁ

[C]XICUECHQUIILO nonact. [C]XICUECHQUIÁ

[C]XICUEUTLAXIHIU nonact. [C]XICUE-TLAXIHIU

[C]XICUEUTLAXIHIUITI caus. [C]XICUE-TLAXIHIU

[C]XICMÓTLA vr. to throw something at the legs of someone, something / le tiras a los pies [T] (1|3)Tp.184). See [C]TX-TL, MÓTLA.

[C]XICPOZTEQUI nonact. [C]XICPOZTEQUI

[C]XIQUECHCOCHITLANTAN instep / su empeine (de pie) [T] (for possessed form) (1|1)Tp.129). T drops the -T- and word-final N. See [C]TX-TL, QUECHCOCHITLAN.

[C]XICPETÁCOH vr./vi. to bruise one's leg, to bruise someone in the leg / se machua el pie [T], le machuca el pie [T] (1|4)Tp.148,184). See [C]TX-TL, TE-PACHO.

[C]XIXI-TL foot / pie [M]

[C]XIXTITLALHUAYO only attested in possessed form / tendón de un pie / su tendón del pie [T] (1|1)Tp.129). See [C]TX-TL, TLALHUAY-TL.

[C]XIITLAN compound postposition at the foot of / a sus pies [T], en sus pies [T], al pie de [Z] (1|3)Tp.129, (2)Zp.157). Z marks the vowel of the last syllable long. See [C]TX-TL, -TLAN.

[C]XIXITLANTZ-TL shinbone, shank / su canilla (del pie) [T] (for possessed form) (1|1)Tp.129). See [C]TX-TL, TLANITZ-TL.


ICXÓ altern. nonact. ICZA

ICXÓA See [C]ICXOÁ.


[C]IXOPALTEQTEQU See [C]IXOPAL-LI, TEQTEQU.
[IXCXOPIL-LI]

toe / su dedo del pie [T] for possessed form/This is abundantly attested but only in T. It is not attested in absolutive form, and the -LI here is by analogy with MAHIPIL-LI. This contrasts with [IXCOPAL-LI 'sole of the foot.' See [ICXI-TL, XOPIL-LI.

[IXCOPIL-TEHTEQUII] See [IXCOPIL-LI, TEHTEQUII].

[IXCOPILETEACHOÁ vrefl, vt to bruise one's toe; to bruise someone's toe / se machuca el dedo del pie [T], le machuca el dedo del pie [T] ([6]Tp.148,184]. See [IXCOPIL-LI, TEPACHOÁ.

ICZA vt to step on or trample something / hollar o pisar algo [M] There is potential minimal contrast with ICZÁN 'once upon a time, long ago in case the latter loses its final N, but the transitive verb will always have object prefixes.

ICZALÓ altern. nonact. ICZA

ICZAN once upon a time, long ago / desde hace tiempo, alguna vez [en tiempo pasado] ([T] ([3]Tp.128,227, [4]Zp.8,129,196). In cases where this loses its final N, it contrasts with the verb ICZA 'to step on something,' but the verb will always have object prefixes. See IC, ZAN.

ICZÓ-TL a type of yuca [Yuca aloifolia] / palmera de las montañas ... la fibra de ese árbol se utilizaba en el tejido de paños [S] This is attested in the compound ICZÓXOCHI-TL.


IHCÁ protar-as-present verb, pret: IHCAC to be on foot, to be standing / estar en pie [M].

IHCÁC See IHCAC.

[II]IHCÁHUACA for people or birds to make a lot of noise / gorjear, cantar, hablando de pájaros [S], el ruido y el murmullo que hace la gente en la plaza [C] ([2]Cl.213, [1]Tp.130).

[II]IHCÁHUATZ(A) vt to cause a noise, hubub / alzar alboroto [K] This is indirectly attested in C's substantive TLÁCHAHUAOTZA 'those that make such a noise' [referring to the verb IHCÁHUACA].

[II]IHCÁL[I] vrefl, vt to engage in skirmishing, to contest with someone / escaramuzar o batallar [M], pelear contra otros [M], pelear unos con otros o escaramuzar [M]

IHCÁLIÁ applic. ([II]IHCÁLI)

IHCÁLITIÁ altern. nonact. ([II]IHCÁLI)

IHCÁLITIÁ altern. nonact. ([II]IHCÁLI)

IHCÁTICAH to be standing, to be on foot / está de pie, está parado [T] ([7]Tp.130]. See IHCÁ, the verb CA.

IHCÁTILLIÁ altern. caus. IHCÁ

IHCÁTOC someone standing, on foot / parado, está de pie [Z] ([7]Zp.94,149,157,158). See IHCÁCA, the verb O.

[II]IHCÍHUÁ See TLÁCHIHUÁJ.

[II]IHCÍNILLHUÁ applic. ([II]CHINOÁ

[II]IHCÍNOÁ vrefl, vt to burn; to scorched, set fire to, burn something / se chamusca, se quemá ([T], lo chamusca, lo enciendo, lo quemá ([T] ([7]Tp.149,157,231]. See CHINOÁ.

[II]IHCÍNOLO nonact. ([II]CHINOÁ


IHCÍCA to pant, to be winded, to palpitate / cardear, acasar, o jadear [M] ([1]Bf.111, [1]Tp.133, [3]Zp.73,109,158). Z consistently has a long vowel in the second syllable, but the single attestation in B leaves it unmarked for length. T has it long but has lost the internal glottal stop. See ([II]IHCÍHU).
[I]HCUIUHCÁCHIHU(A) vt to do something swiftly, violently / le hace violentemente [Z] [a]Zp.129,188. See [I]HCUIUHCÁ, CHIHU(A).

HCUIUHCÁPAN early / por la mañana [K] [i1]Tp.133. This is attested in the phrase HCUIUHCÁPAN TÔNALLI 'morning, in the morning.' See ICT, [I]HCUIUHCÁ, -PAN.

[I]HCUIUHCÁQUIYAHU[I]-TL downpour / lluvia violenta y pertinaz [a]Zp.79,159. See [I]HCUIUHCÁ, QUIYAHU[I]-TL.

[I]HCUIUHCÁYO-TL hastiness, speed / apresuramiento o prisa y diligencia [M], rápido, pronto, inmediatamente [Z] [i1]Zp.112,105. See [I]HCUIUHCÁ, -YO.

[I]HCUIUHTOG something or someone hurried / apurado [Z] [a]Zp.13,159. See [I]HCUIUHTO(I), the verb O.

HCUCOCH-IN a type of earthworm / un gusano de tierra [Z] [i3]Zp.65,158,208.

HCUCOHA nonact. HCUC

HCUCOP[I] to wink, blink, close the eyes / cerrar los ojos [M], pestañear ... cierra los ojos [Z] [i5]Zp.27,98,158.

HCUCOYCA to roar, whir, crackle / hacer ruido la llama del fuego o la vena de roca del río, o el viento que huracán, o zumbar [M] [a]Zp.109,158.

HCUCUAC when (noninterrogative), then / cuando, afirmando alguna cosa, entonces [M] T has lost the initial syllable.

[I]HCUCUANÍA vrefl,vt to withdraw, to move someone or something from one place to another / dar lugar apartándose [M], apartarse a otro, o desempeñarlo, o privarlo de su oficio [M], mudar o apartar algo de una parte a otra [M] T has the variant form [I]HCUCUANÍA

[I]HCUCUANÍLA applic. [I]HCUCUANÍA

[I]HCUCUANÍLO nonact. [I]HCUCUANÍ

HCUCUÁQUINÓN at that moment, then / en ese tiempo, en ese momento; en esa ocasión [T] [i1]Tp.133. See HCUCUAC, INÓN.

[I]HCUCUÁNIAS See [I]HCUCUÁNIAS.

[I]HCUCUHUIA vt to write something to or for someone / se lo escribe [T] [i1]Cr.65y, [4]Tp.187. applic. [I]HCUCUHLO

[I]HCUCUHUIIÁ applic. [I]HCUCUHUIÁ

[I]HCUCUHUIIÓ nonact. [I]HCUCUHUIA

[I]HCUCUHUIIÁ for something to get written / están escritas [C] for construction with the verb O) [i1]Cr.92. See (I)HCUCUHLO.

[I]HCUCUHLO vrefl,vt for something to get written; to write or paint something, to sign or inscribe someone's name / se escribe (T), inscribir a alguien, escribir su nombre ... escribir, pintar una cosa (T) In Z the initial I does not drop before the reflexive prefix. M has this as cuiola 'to write or paint something; the initial syllable being lost to the orthography, because the weak intal vowel drops after the object prefix TLA- and the glottal stop is not written.

[I]HCUCUHLO nonact. [I]HCUCUHÁ

HCUCUINACA to buzz, whir / rezumba (T) [i1]Tp.130.

HCUCUXALHUIA applic. HCUCUXÁ

HCUCUXÁO to sneeze / estornudar (T) [i1]Tp.130. See JUCUXÁ.

HCUCUXOLÓ nonact. HCUCUXÁO

[I]HCUCYI(A) vrefl, pret: [I]HCUCIX to wrap / envelop oneself, to coil one's hair up / coger o revolverse los cabellos la mujer a la cabeza, o ceñir la cabeza por el árbol o por el cuerpo de hombre [M] This is implied by TECUCY(A) 'to wrap or entangle something.'

IHUK-TL possessed form: -IHUKUIH, indubitably possessed form: -IHUKUI-

YO feather, down / plumas menuda [M]

IHICHÊTEQU[I] to go from house to house committing robbery / voy a hurtar a casas ajenas, de casa en casa [M for first pers. sg. subject] [i1]Cr.72. This reduplicated form has a frequentative sense. The intervocalic glottal stop arises from reduplication of initial L. redup. [I]ICHÊTEQU[I]

IHICOLÔA vrefl,vt to be arbitrary, tyrannical, to entice and then disappoint someone / tiranizar [M], se lo muestra, se lo enseña para que lo quiera y después no se lo da (T) [i1]Tp.187. redup. ÍCÔLTÁ

IHICOLTÁI applic. IHICOLTÁ

IHICÔHIÓ vt to criticize, slander someone / lo critica, habla de otro [mal] [Z] [i5]Zp.27,35,66,188. redup. IHÎHTOÁ

[I]HIHÍNAMÍQUI(I) vt to daydream, to indulge in fantasies / me divierta en mil disparatadas imaginaciones (C)
[IH] HILPIÁ

[[1] Cf. 135]: This reduplicated form has a frequentative sense. redup. [I] NÁMIQUI.[I]

[I]HILPIÁ redup. [I] LPIÁ

IHITTA vt to watch, observe others, to pick out or choose something / estar mirando a los otros [M], lo escoge, lo selecciona, lo elige [Z][4] Zp. 49, 55, 114, 188. redup. (I) TTÁ

IHITZTOC to be wakeful / estoy desvelado [C for first pers. sg. present], estaba despierto [C for imperfect] [[2] Cf. 103, 1041]: redup. ITZTOC

IHIXHUIC someone full, satisfied after a meal / barro [C] [[1] Cf. 118]: redup. IXHUIC

IHIX[A] vref, vt prot. IHIX = IHYAC to be in a bad mood, to be peevish, to hate someone, something / aborrecerse estando mochino [M], aborrecer a otro [M] [[2] Cf. 342].

IHÝYACAHUALTIÁ vref, vt to suffer exhaustion, prostration, to drive someone to exhaustion, collapse, to cause someone to faint / perdas el aliento [M for second pers. plural subject], hacer desfallecer a otro el huével de mucho trabajar o de enfermedad [M] [[1] Cf. 1301]. See IHÝYÓ-TL, CAHUALTIÁ.

IHÝYÓCUÍ to have something to eat, to take some refreshment / comer ... un bocado [C] [[1] Cf. 1041]. See IHÝYÓ-TL, CUI.

IHÝYOCUITIÁ vref, vt to take a rest, to have some refreshment, to give someone something to eat and a chance to rest / comida usted [C for imperative], recostar o dar de comer a otro [M] [[1] Cf. 987, 1] Rp. 89. caus. IHÝYÓCUÍ

IHÝYÓHUÍA vt to endure hardship, to labor hard in order to subsist, to acquire something by one's own hard effort / padecer necesidad el pobre, o adquirir con trabajo lo necesario a la vida [M], padecer trabajos [M] See IHÝYÓ-TL, -HUÍA.

IHÝYÓHUÍLIÁ aplic. IHÝYÓHUÍA

IHÝYÓHUÍLITZ-TLI torment, misery / tormento [C] [[1] Cf. 102]. See IHÝYÓHUÍA.

IHÝYÓHUÍLO nonact. IHÝYÓHUÍA

IHÝYÓHUÍLTIÁ caus. IHÝYÓHUÍA

IHÝYÓMICHOUA nonact. IHÝYÓMICHIQUI

IHÝYÓMICTIÁ vt to choke, strangle, suf- focate someone / atar el huével a otro [M] [[2] Zp. 57, 188. caus. IHÝYÓMICHIQUI

IHÝYÓMICHIQUI prot: -MIC for someone to suffocate, to be strangled / se sofoca, se estrangula [[3] Tp. 131]. See IHÝYÓ-TL, MIQUI.[I]

IHÝYÓMICHIQUITIÁ altern. caus. IHÝYÓ-MICHIQUI


IHÝYÓQUI(A) to evaporate, to breathe, and by extension, to give an order / vaporiza, sale de aire [T], hachear ... mandar algo / soplo [M] [[1] Tp. 131]. See IHÝYÓ-TL, QUIZ(A).

IHÝYÓTEM(A) vref, vt prot: -TEN to inflate, to fill up with air, to inflate something / infia, se llena de aire [T], hinchar algo con viento [M] [[4] Tp. 142, 188]. See IHÝYÓ-TL, TEM(A).

IHÝYÓTIÁ vref to inhale or exhale loudly, to break wind, to do something breathing-taking / refollar se o peirse o tomar aliento, o respirar y lucir con ricas vestiduras [M] This is abundantly attested across sources. T fails to mark the vowel of the first syllable short. See IHÝYÓ-TL.

IHÝYÓTILÓ nonact. IHÝYÓTIÁ

IHÝYÓ-TL breath, respiration, hence one's life, sustenance / aliento huével, o soplo [M] In T and Z the second vowel has been absorbed into the following Y, reducing the stem by a syllable to [I]HYÓ. This is a reduplicated form that implies an unattested *YÓ-TL or an unattested verb *IHYÓ to 'breath' ultimately from *I to take a breath,' but it exists as a verb in Nahual with the sense 'to drink.' IHÝYÓ-TL appears to be related to EHECA-TL 'wind,' which in some dialects of Nahual even has A in the first two syllables. The long vowel of the second syllable of IHÝYÓ-TL is abundantly attested in C.

IHÝYÓTZACUA(A) vref, vt to choke, suffocate, to choke, strangle someone / enmuzecerse o atravesarse el bocado [M], atar el huével a otro [M] [[3] Tp. 142, 1] Rp. 89. T gives the preterit of this as -TZACUÁ, but M drops the final vowel.
M also has ihiomotzquila ‘to suffer from asthma.’ Z has an intransitive form based on IHYOTZACU[A] meaning ‘to close.’ See IHYÔ- TL, TZACU[A].

IHÔYÔTZACUALÔ nonact IHÔYÔ- TZACU[A].

IHÔZTAC redup. IZTAC

IHÔMATãCHÃHU(A) vt to make, do something carefully / hago con cordura [C for first pers. sg. subject] [I[2]CI.77v, (1)RP.91]. One of the two attestations in C is unclear, apparently TC has been reversed. See IHÔMAT[I], CHIHU[A].

IHÔMATãCHÃNE[N][M] vrefl., pret. -NEN to live circumspectly / vivir recatadamente y sobre aviso [M], vive con cordura [C] [I[2]CI.90v]. See IHÔMAT[I], NEM[E].

IHÔMATI[I] vrefl., vt; pret. IHÔMAH, pret. pl. IHÔMATQUEI to be careful in what one does; to know how to do something well, to be deft, expert in something / ser prudente y avisado, o ir convaleciendo el enfermo [M], proveer o disponer lo que se ha de hacer [M], travesear ... hacer algo de habilidad [C] The form TLÂHÔMATI[I] ‘to know how to do something well, etc.’ has absorbed the nonspecific object prefix TLÂ- and essentially become an intransitive verb ‘to be expert.’ Although the initial I is lost in TLÂHÔMATI[I], it is retained in the presence of reflexive prefixes. See MATI[I].

[I]HNECU[I][I] vt to smell something / oler algo [M]

[I]HNECUHIU(A) nonact. [I]HNECU[I]

[I]HNECUÎTIÁ caus. [I]HNECU[I]

[I]HNECUÎTIÁ altern. caus. [I]HNECU[I]

[I]HNECUÎZTI to smell, stink / huele [T] [I[2]TP.130]. See [I]HNECU[I].


IHÔPOCA to vaporizé, to turn to steam / vaporiza [Z] [I[2]ZP.127,158]. See IHÔPOC-TLI.

IHÔPOCALIS-TLI vapor, steam / vapor [Z] [I[2]ZP.127,158]. Z marks the vowel of the fourth syllable long, but it should not be. See IHÔPOCA.

IHÔPOC-TLI vapor, steam, exhalation, breath / vaho [M], humo, vapor, exhalación [S] [I[2]ZP.127,158].

IHÔPOQUÎLCA-TLI vapor, steam / vapor [Z] [I[2]ZP.127,158]. Z marks the vowel of the last syllable long, but it should not be. See IHÔPOCA.


IHÔPTZALÔ nonact. IHÔPTZ[A]

IHÔQUÎLTA altern. caus. IHÔCA [I]HQUÎT to weave cloth / teje tela [M] [I[2]ZP.120,150,188,208]. See TLÂHQUÎT-LI.

IHTAC(A)-TL provisions / provision, muchia, o despensa de camiño o matolotaje [M], comestibles, comida, lonche, taco, itacate [T]

IHTALHUIU(A) vt to say something about someone / decir algo de alguno [C] in TLÂHTALHUIU ‘to speak for someone, etc.,’ the prefix TLÂ- has been absorbed into the stem with the loss of initial I, but in B and C it is not lost when preceded by reflexive prefixes. It is lost, however, in T, where initial I deletion is more widespread. aplic. IHTOA

-IHTEC postposition within, inside / dentro de algo [M for -IHTEC] A common variant is -IHTIC. The I may drop or be retained after possessive prefixes, NONHIC ~ NHÂTIC ‘inside me.’ See IHTEC-TL, -CIO.

-IHTECOPA compound postposition to within / en sí mismo, dentro de uno [T] [I[2]TP.130]. N intervenes between this and -TZINCO in an attenuation in T, but the final element here should definitely be -PA, not -PAN. See -IHTEC, -CIO, -PA.

IHTECÔCA for one’s stomach to growl / gruñe el estómago [T] [I[2]TP.130]. See IHTEC-TL, CHOCA.

IHTECHÔCAHUA nonact. IHTECÔCHÔCA

IHTECHÔQUÎTIÁ caus. IHTECÔCA

IHTECÔYÔCTIC something hollow / hueco, no tiene nada [T] [I[2]TP.130]. T has YA for YO. T also has a variant IHTECÔYOYÔCTIH. See IHTEC-TL, COYOC-TLI.

-IHTECPA compound postposition out of or into one’s belly / de su vientre [C for -IHTECPA] [I[2]CI.211v]. See -IHTEC, -PA.

IHTHEH possessor of a belly / obeso,
ventrudo, ventruda, que tiene vientre [S].
[Cf. 55, 45. See IHTÉ-TL.
IHTEMÉTZOCUÍN tapeworm / lombriz [T] [(1)Tp. 130]. See IHTÉ-TL, MÉTZOCUÍN-IN.

-IHTÉPACHYO only attested in possessed form / pith, soft interior of something / migaja, la parte interior de bolillo, de la casa de la milpa, etc. [T] [(4)Tp. 130]. See IHTÉ-TL.

IHTETEITÉQU(I) See IHTÉ-TL, TEITEQU(I).

IHTÉ-TL belly / barriga o vientre [M]. A common variant of this is IHTI-TL.

IHTETLAPANÁ[A] See IHTÉ-TL, TLAPANÁ[A].

IHTETZACQUI something hard at the center / sólido o duro por dentro [T for possessed form] [(1)Tp. 130]. See IHTÉ-TL, TZACUÁ[A].

IHTETZACTIC something hard at the center / sólido o duro por dentro [T] [(4)Tp. 130]. See IHTÉ-TL, TZACUÁ[A].

IHTEXAHUAC for one’s stomach to rumble / corre el gruñimiento de un lado al otro, grue la barriga [T] [(4)Tp. 131]. See IHTÉ-TL, XAXAHUACA.

IHTEXAHUAÇOHUA nonact. IHTÉ-XAHUAÇ.

IHTEXAHUAÇQUITÁ caus. IHTÉ-XAHUAÇ.

IHTEXOCO See IHTEXOCOTIC.

IHTEXOCOTIC someone with a big belly / barrigón, panzón [T for possessed form] [(1)Tp. 131]. The second element of this is a reduction of XOCOTECIC ‘something round in form.’ T has the further reduction IHTEXOCO with the same sense. See IHTÉ-TL, XOCOTECIC.

IHTEXOY necessarily possessed form entrails / entrañas (Z for -IHTIYÓ) [(4)Zp. 13, 159]. Z regularly has IHTI for IHTÉ. This is the inalienably possessed form of IHTÉ-TL. See IHTÉ- TL, -YÓ.

IHTEZÖNÉHU[I] for one’s belly to swell up / se avienta la barriga [T] [(4)Tp. 130]. See IHTÉ- TL, ZÖNÉHU[I].

IHTEZÖNÉHU[I]HUA nonact. IHTÉ- ZÖNÉHU[I]


IHTEZÖNÉHU[I]HUA caus. IHTEZÖNÉHU[I]

-IHTIC. This is a common variant of -IHTEC ‘inside.’ See IHTÉ- TL.

-IHTICPA See -IHTICPA.

IHTI- TL See IHTÉ- TL.

-IHTUYÓ See -IHTUYÓ.

-IHTLACAHU[I] to go wrong, to be ruined or corrupted, to injure oneself, to spoil / corromperse, darse, o estragar algo ... o empollarse el huevito [M]. This has the same sense as IHTLACOA used reflexively.

-IHTLACALHUÁ to ruin something for someone / dañar algo a otro [M]. applic.

-IHTLACOA

-IHTLACALHUÁLI nonact. IHTLACALHUÁLI

-IHTLACALHUÁLI nonact. IHTLACALHUÁLI

-IHTLACO vref, vt to be corrupted, spoiled, damaged; to spoil, damage something / se empece [la cosa], se envejece [T]. enfermar por a dar mucho a mujeres [M], estragar o dañar algo [M]. In Z the T does not drop after the reflexive prefix.

-IHTLACOLÓ nonact. IHTLACOA

-IHTLAN[I] vt to ask, request, beg something / pedir algo [M]. Attestations are very mixed about loss of the initial vowel before prefrontal vowels.

-IHTLANÁ vref, vt to beg, to ask for alms, to question, examine someone / mendigar, pedir limosna [S], le pregunta, le pide [T]. See IHTLAN[I].

-IHTLANÁHUA nonact. IHTLAN[I]

-IHTLANÍLÁ vt to make a request on someone’s behalf / le pide para otra persona [T] [(4)Tp. 167]. applic. IHTLANÍLÁ

-IHTLANÍLÁLI nonact. IHTLANÍLÁLI

-IHTLANÍLÁ nonact. IHTLANÍLÁ

-IHTLANÍLÓ nonact. IHTLANÍLÓ

-IHTLAPOA See TLÁHTLAPOA.

-IHTOA vref, vt to speak up, to volunteer; to say something, to speak well or ill of someone / comedirse o ofrecerse a hacer alguna cosa [M], decir alguna cosa [M], decir bien o mal de otro [M].

-IHTÓLÓ nonact. IHTOA
IHÜÁLIÀ. aplic. IHÜÀ

IHÜÀN in the company of something or someone else, and / y, y también [M]. The third person singular possessed form of the postposition -HUÀN has virtually the function of a conjunction. In T and Z it has lost the possessive prefix - and has been lexicalized as HÜÁN 'and.' In T the final N is also lost by general rule. See -HUÀN.

IHU[I] singular present and preterit only, plus derivations to be or become a certain way, thus, such, so / de esta manera o así [M]. Although this is transparently verbal with its present and regular preterit forms and the derived agentive IHÜQUI 'someone, something of a particular nature,' it has been lexicalized in an essentially adverbial role of 'thus, such, so.' The optative phrase MÀ ZO IHUI 'let it be so' has been lexicalized as MÀCIIHUI 'though, however.' Other particle compositions with IHU[I] are HUELI IHUI 'greatly, grandly, vigorously,' ZAN YE NÖ IHUI 'in like manner,' IHUI IN 'in this way,' IHUI ÖN 'in that way.' The preterit form IHU is often misleadingly spelled yuh.

IHUIHUIH with great difficulty / con mucha dificultad, a mucha costa [C]. This is related to OHUHIH 'with difficulty, danger' in some not entirely direct way. The first element is probably IHU[I] 'thus, such, so.'

IHUHIHÚCAYÓ-TL. at great cost, with great difficulty / mucho me ha costado [C], con sentimiento, con pena, dificultad [S]. See IHUHIHÚCAYO-TL.

IHUHIHÚCAYO-TL. difficulty, cost / pena, dificultad, sentimiento, impotencia [S]. See IHUHIHÚHIHÚ.

IHUNTI to get drunk / se emborracha, se aturana, se embriaga [T], estar ebrio, embriagarce [S] [3]Tp.127. Intransitive IHUNTI has the same sense as IHÜNTIÀ used reflexively.

IHUNTIÀ vref,vt. to get drunk, to get someone drunk / emborracharse [M], emborrachar a otro [M] T and Z have lost the initial vowel. There is a related form IXHUNTIÀ 'to make someone dizzy,' which even in C has lost the initial I of the
stem, being compounded with IX-TLI 'face.' See IHIUNT.

IHIUNTIIUA nonact. IHIUNTII

IHIUNTIIUA apply. IHIUNTII

IHIUNTIIUA nonact. IHIUNTII

IHIUNTIIUA T has a long vowel before -TLII where a short one is to be expected. caus. IHIUNTII

IHIUNTIIUCAH to be drunk / está borracho [T] ([1] Tp. 111). See IHIUNTII, the verb CA.

IHIUNTIIUOC someone drunken / borracho [Z] ([2] Zp. 20,156). See IHIUNTII, the verb O.

IHIUITOYOC See -IHIUITOYOC.

IHIYAN calmly, peacefully, moderately, a little at a time / mansamente / con tiento [M], pacíficamente [C], poco a poco [C].

IHXAMIIUO vrefl./vt to wash one's face, to wash someone's face / lavarse la cara [M], lavar a otro la cara [M] ([1] Cf. 103v). See XAMIIUO.


IHXIIIIA caus. IHZA. C has a short vowel in the second syllable.

[IHXIITA vto to distill, separate something / destilar, esparcir una cosa [S] ([1] Cf.75v). C does not mark the vowel of the second syllable long. See [I]HXIITA.

[I]HXIIOUO nonact. IHZA

IHYAC something foul, stinking / cosa hedionsa [M] See [I]HYA.

-IHYACA necessarily possessed form the stench of something / hediondez [C] ([2] Cf.49v). This contrasts with the element IYACA- to be found in some compounds and having to do with noses or points, as in M's iyacamecayo 'horse's' bridle. The latter is formed from YAC-A-TL 'nose' with the possessive prefix i-. See [I]HYA.


[I]HYALIIIIA vto to let something turn foul, rotten / lo hace que apeste [la carne, etc., por no atenderla luego] [T] ([3] Tp. 188). See [I]HYA.

[I]HYALIIIIA apply. [I]HYALIIIIA

[I]HYALIIIIA nonact. [I]HYALIIIIA

[I]HYAN vrefl./vt to hide, conceal oneself; to hide, conceal, deny something / se esconde, se oculta [T], lo esconde, lo niega, lo oculta [T], esconder algo [M] ([7] Tp. 130,188).

[I]HYANALO nonact. [I]HYAN

[I]HYANIIIIA apply. [I]HYANIIIIA

[I]HYAYA to stink / oeder o tener mal olor [M] ([3] Tp. 131,248,244

[I]HYEHUIIUUO vto to peel something / lo descascara, levanta la cáscara [de árbol, yerba, etc.] [T] ([3] Tp. 188). Since T characteristically has YE for YA, this may be related to M's iyahuila 'to raise something up in sacrifice.'

[I]HYEHUIIUUO apply. [I]HYEHUIIUUO

[I]HYEHUIIUUO nonact. [I]HYEHUIIUUO

[I]HYOIIIIA See [I]HYIIIIA.

[I]HYOIIIIA See [I]HYOIIIIA.

[I]HYOIIIIA See [I]HYOIIIIA.

[I]HYOIIIIA See [I]HYOIIIIA.

[I]HYOIIIIA See [I]HYOIIIIA.

[I]HYOIIIIA See [I]HYOIIIIA.

[I]HYOIIIIA See [I]HYOIIIIA.

[I]HYOTZACUO See [I]HYOIIIIA.

IHZ to wake up / despertar [M]


IHZACTOC someone awake / desperto [Z] ([2] Zp.144,158). See IHZC, the verb O.


IHZANACA to make a rustling noise like dry leaves / hacer ruido las hojas secas, etc. [C] ([1] Cf.75v, [1] Tp. 133). M has this as a substantive, something that makes such a noise. T has less of the glottal stop.

IHZANATZACUO vto to cause something to make a rustling noise / hace ... ruido con hojas secas, pliegos de papel, etc. [C] ([1] Cf.75v).

IHZOLIIUO for things to get old, wear out / envejecerse la ropa, los libros, las esteras, o cosas semejantes [M] This is implied by IHZOLIIUO.

IHZOLOA vrefl./vt to abuse oneself; to mistreat, wear out things like clothes, books, mats, etc. / deshonizar [M], maltra-
tar o envejecer las cosas dichas (la ropa, los libros, las esteras, o cosas semejantes) [M] [1][B5.7v.13v]. This implies intrusive
IHZOLIHU[1] for 'things to get old, wear out.' There is a derived form TLAHZOL-LI in which the initial I drops after the prefix
TLA-, but M has strong, undeleting I for the verb. See -ZOL-LI.

IHZOTLA vrefl to vomit / vomitarse [M] [(1)Tq.141, (2)Zp.130,170, (3)Xp.57]. T has E for H.

ILICHEQU[I] redup. [ILICHTEQU[I]

ILICHEECAH to be within something / estar adentro [T] [(1)Tq.130]. This is a fusion of the preterit-as-present verb CÁ with the postposition -IHTEC prefixed with the third person singular possessive prefix. T treats the sequence CC as though no morpheme boundary intervenes and probably shifts stress accordingly as in CUALICCAH 'for something to be good.' T also has ILIHTICCAH 'for something to be done correctly; to be empty, to be without work,' apparently with the same derivational history. See -IHTEC, the verb CÁ.

ILICHEECAH See ILICHEECAH.

ILICATZIHU[I] to twist, entwine / torcerse alguna cosa asi como la punta de alasa o cosa semejante [M], torcerse [C] [(2)[1][C5.76v.76v, (1)Tq.131].

ILICATZIHU[I] appl. ILICATZOÁ

ILICATZOÁ vrefl, vt to turn one's back on someone, to wrap oneself around something, to roll up blankets, mats, paper, thread, etc. / volver el cuerpo por no ver ni mirar al que aborrece, o enredar la culebra al árbol [M], arrollar manta, estera, papel o cosa asi, o coger y revolverse hilo o cordel al dedo, etc. [M] See ILICATZIHU[I].

ILICATZOÁ nonact ILICATZOÁ

ILICATZOÁTIC something twisted, wound / cosa torcida o cuerta [M] [(1)Tq.131, (2)Zp.20,39,163]. See ILICATZOÁ.

ILAMATCOAH, possessed form -ILAMATCAUH old woman / vieja [M] M gives this with an ablative suffix and in its more common form without the suffix. A T appears in the plural and possessed forms, but there is no attestation of a corresponding stem-final glottal stop in the singular as in HUEHUEH 'old man.'

The shape of the ablative suffix in M's entry requires that the stem end in a vowel. From the plural and possessed forms, ILAMA seems to be a truncation of *ILAMATQUI T and Z have lost the initial vowel.


ILCAHU(A) vrefl to forget something / olvidarse de alguna cosa [M] A common variant has E for I. See [ILCAHU].

ILCAHUÁLÓ nonact. [ILCAHUÁ]

ILCAHUÁ to be forgotten / se olvida [T] [(1)Tq.131]. See [ILCAHUÁ].

ILCAHUÁLÓ appl. [ILCAHUÁ]

ILCHIN(A) vrefl to suck something up, to consume something / lo chupa, lo consuma [T] [(3)[P.188]. M has chichina 'to suck something.'

ILCHINÁLÓ nonact. [ILCHINÁ]

ILCHINILÁ appl. [ILCHINÁ]

ILHUIÁ vrefl to grow in strength, violence [as with a storm or epidemic] / acrecer [C] [(3)[C5.79].

ILHUIÁ vrefl, vt to take counsel with oneself, to make a complaint, to say something to someone, to reveal something to someone / quejarse a la justicia [M], consultar algo consigo mismo [M], decir algo a otro o descubrir el secreto [M] Because this is an inherently applicative verb, it takes both a direct and an indirect object prefix. NITETLHUIÁ 'I say something to someone,' NINOTLHUIÁ 'I consult myself about something.'

ILHUIAC in heaven / en el cielo [S] See ILHUICA-TL, -CÓ.

ILHUIACAYÓ-TL something pertaining to heaven, celestial / cosa celestial [M] [(3)[C5.37,53]). M gives the alternatives ILHUIACAYOTL and ILHUIACAYOTL with identical sense. See ILHUICA-TL, -YÓ.

ILHUIACOPAHUIC heavenwards / hacia el cielo [C] [(3)[C.10]. This is synonymous with ILHUIACOPAHUIC. It is apparently built on ILHUIAC rather than ILHUICA.

ILHUIACÁNEH someone who resides in heaven / morador del cielo [M] [(1)[R]. See ILHUICA-TL, CHÁNEH.
ILHUICACOPAHUIC heavenwards / hacia el cielo [[1]CI.93v]. See ILHUICA-TL, -Copa, -Huic.

ILHUICACOPAHUIC heavenwards / hacia el cielo [C] [[1]CI.22v]. See ILHUICAC, -PA, -Huic.


ILHUICA-TL heaven, sky / cielo [M]

ILHUICAYO-TL something of or pertaining to heaven / cosa celestial [M for ilhuicaca-yotl], cosas de cielo [R] [[1]RP.44]. See ILHUICA-TL, -YO.

ILHUICHE much more, especially / mucho más [M], especialmente o mucho más [C] [[4]CI.113v, 114v, 131v, [2]RP.90, 95]. See ILHUIZ.

[ILHUILL] aplicar. [ILHUÍA

[ILHUILLÓ] C specifically states that the vowel of the second syllable is short through the influence of the preceding two consonants, but this is probably due to some superficial neutralization of length distinctions. In T there is the reflex of a long vowel in this position. nonact. [ILHUÍA

[ILHUILLI] irregular verb to be deserving of something, to be worthy / merecedor de algo [M] This verb is always in the singular and takes the possessive prefixes instead of the subject prefixes, NOLHUILLI 'I am worthy,' but its tense inflection is regular. See [ILHUILL-LI.


ILHUITE-TL day, festival day, holiday / fiesta de guardar, o cualquier día de la semana [M]. In some derived forms this loses the initial vowel.

-ILHUITYOC preceded by possessive prefix and quantifier (a certain number of) days after / días después [C] An example with a number is ICHICOMILHUITYOC 'seven days after that,' one with a nonnumeral quantifier is IQEZQUIILHUITYOC 'several days after that.' With a month or year, the expression means on the designated day of that unit of time. See ILHUIC-TL, -YOC, -COI.

ILHUIZ much more, especially / especialmente o mucho más [C]

ILHUIZ inconsiderately / sin consideración y desvariadamente [M], fuerte, fuertemente [Z] C marks the initial vowel long in only two of fourteen attestations; in the others it is unmarked for length. Z has E for ! in the initial syllable and does not mark it long but consistently marks the vowel of the final syllable long. This is synonymous with TLALHUIZ and often forms the phrase ZAN ILHUIZ with the same sense. This may be related to an intensifier in T, the canonical form for which would probably be LALEHUIZ.

ILHUIZCHIUA-TL good-for-nothing woman / mujer de nada [C] [[1]CI.77r]. See ILHUIZ, Cihuá-TL.

ILHUIZCHIUAI va to do something inconsiderately / hago algo inconsideradamente [C for first person subject] [[1]CI.60v, [1]RP.48]. See ILHUIZ, -HUIA.

ILHUIZTLAHTÓ to speak carelessly, unguardedly / hablar cosas sin tiento ni consideración [M] [[1]CI.77r, [1]RP.90]. See ILHUIZ, -HTO.

ILHUIZTLAHTOL-LI careless speech / palabras inconsideradas [R] [[1]RP.90]. See ILHUIZTLAHTÓ.

ILHUIZTZAHTZI to cause a scandal / le escandaliza [Z] [[1]Zp.159]. See ILHUIZ, TZAHTZI.


IINAMICTIAI aplicar. [IINAMIQUII
IINAMICTILO nonact. [IINAMIQUII
IINAMICTINEMEI va, pret. -NEN to go along recalling, thinking on something / ve ... pensando [C for imperative] [[1]CI.68r. See [IINAMIQUII], NEMEI.

IINAMIQUII va, pret. [IINAMIQUII for memory to return, sharpen; to remember, reflect on something / se refrescará la memoria de esto [C for future tense], acordarse de una cosa, imaginat, pensar, reflexionar, considerar [S] A common variant has EL for [I].

IINAMIQUIUA nonact. [IINAMIQUII
IINAMIQUIULI aplicar. [IINAMIQUII
[ILNÁMIQUITÍA] altern. caus. [ILNÁMIQUITÍA]

ILÔCHTÍA vt to turn something, someone back, to set back a clock, to revoke a sentence, to sell something at a loss / tornar a otro, desde donde le había ido a acompañar [M], achicar o acortar algo [M], tornar atrás el reloj, o tornar a enviar algo al que me le envío, o mudar o revocar la sentencia que se había dado, o vender algo por menos de lo que vale [M]. [[1]Bl. 6v, [3]Cl. 51v, [1]Rp. 33]. See ÍLÔTIJÍ.

ÍLÔTIJÍ to return whence one came, for an illness to abate / volverse o tornarse de donde iba [M], aflojarse la enfermedad [M]. [[1]Bl. 7r, [1]Cl. 61v, [2]Cl. 93v, [1]Rp. 33].

[ILPÍÀ] vefl. vt to gird oneself, to tie something or someone up, to take someone into custody / ceñirse [M], atar algunas cosa [M], atar a alguien o prenderlo y encajarlo [M].

ILPÍCHIÀ VT to infuse something with water / lo resopla con agua [T]. [[3]Tp. 117]. See [ILPÍTZÁ].

ILPÍCHÍLÌÀ aplic. [ILPÍCHIÀ, aplic. [ILPÍTZÁ].

[ILPÍCHÍLÒ] nonact. [ILPÍCHIÀ]

ILPIHTICA] to be bound / estâ amarrado [T]. [[1]Tp. 121]. T is missing the internal glottal stop. See [ILPÍÀ], the verb CÁ.

ILPIHTIHUÌJÍA] to go in bonds / va amarrado [T]. [[1]Tp. 121]. T shortens this to ILPÍHTI and is missing the glottal stop. See [ILPÍÀ, HUÌJ].

[ILPÍLÌÀ] aplic. [ILPÍÀ]

ILPILIZ-TÌJÌ the act of tying something, someone up / acción de amarrar [Z]. [[3]Zp. 159, 207]. See [ILPÍÀ].

ILPÍLO nonact. [ILPÍÀ]

ILPIPOC someone, someone bound / amarrado, nudo [Z]. [[4]Zp. 10, 16, 89, 139]. See [ILPÍÀ], the verb O.

ILPÍTZA] v to blow something up, to inflate something / soplar [M], soplar a otro [M], lo sopla [T]. See PÍTZÁ.[A]

[ILPÍTZALÒ] nonact. [ILPÍTZÁ]


[ILTEQUÌJ] v to sip, suck, drink something / sorber algo [M], lo bebe [caldo, huevo, etc.] [T]. [[1]Bl. 11v, [3]Tp. 188].

[ILTEQUÌHUA] nonact. [ILTEQUÌJ]

[ILTEQUÌTÍA] caus. [ILTEQUÌJ]

ILTIÁ caus. Í

ILTIÁLÌÀ aplic. ILTIÁ

ILTIILÒ nonact. ILTIÁ

[ILTZOMÌÀ] vefl. to blow one’s nose / se suena / las nasiz [T]. [[3]Tp. 150]. See ILTZOMÌÁ.

[ILTZOMÒLÌÀ] nonact. [ILTZOMÌÀ]

IMACÀ] v, pret. IMACÀ] to hold someone in awe, to fear someone, to be respectful toward someone / tener a alguien [M], tener respecto o temor reverencial [M].

IMACÀ] aplic. IMACÀ]

IMACÁTOTÍA caus. IMACÀ]

IMACÀ] nonact. IMACÀ]

IMACÀ] to be worthy of being held in awe, someone of authority and dignity / digno de ser temido, o persona grave y de autoridad [M]. See IMACÀ].

IMMAN] to be high time for something / es hora y tiempo. This is also written INMAN, reflecting its origin of IN MAN. It also has immann, which may represent IMMANNÉ rather than IMMANÉ. This generally occurs with YE ‘already.’ See IMMANNÉ.

IMMÀNÉL however, given that, inasmuch, since / aunque, desde que, o puesto que [M] This is a fusion of MÅNÉL with the particle IN and is synonymous with MÀNEL. This also combines with the cliticizing element -YEH with no change of sense.

IMMÀNÉL] See IMMÀNÉL.

IMMÀNÉLYEH See IMMÀNÉL.

IMMAN] See IMMÀN.

IMMANÉIN at this time / a esta hora [C]. See IMMÀN, IN.

IMMANÉ] for the right moment to be at hand / ser ya hora y tiempo oportuno para hacer algo, o venir y cumplirse el tiempo y hora que se esperaba [M]. [[3]Cl. 59, 47]. See IMMÀN.

IMMANYEH at this time / a estas horas [T]. [[1]Tp. 131]. T has multiple ambiguity involving É, YE, and IYE. Possibly this should be from IMMÁNÍNYEH with T’s characteristic loss of syllable-final N. See IMMÀN.

IMONEQUIYÀN at the right time / en
tiempo y azúcar, o en buen tiempo y coyuntura [M] [[1]](2). This is prefixed with the third person singular possessive prefix -í-. See MONEGYAN.

**IMÖZTLAYOC** the following day, the next day / el día siguiente [C], un día antes que [C]. This is prefixed with the third person singular possessive prefix -í-. When preceded by OC, it means the day before. See MÖZTLA, YO, -C(O).

**IN proximal particle** this, these / éste [C]. This is often postponed after the element it refers to and becomes bound to it as a suffix, YEHUAเทคโนโลย 'this one, this person'; ININ 'this', IMMANIN 'at this very time'. It contrasts with the distal particle ON 'that, those'. The phrase IN IHIQUEH IN is used for the plural.

**IN** This particle is pervasive in Nahua and appears yet more so in texts in which IN and I are not distinguished. Moreover, it tends to lose I, which leads to confusion with possessive -í-. Alternatively, in high-frequency items it may lose I, with the N then being reanalyzed as part of the following item, as in INIC< IN ICI and NANN 'we< IN AN-. IN is generally translated as 'the' or left untranslated, especially when in construction with a whole phrase. While it has no lexical sense of its own (unlike the proximal particle IN 'this'), its grammatical sense can be conveyed with the English phrases 'as for' or 'with reference to'. IN tends to fuse with time adverbials and other particles, sometimes yielding lexicalized forms of slightly different sense; ICI 'here', INICI 'recently'.


**INAY(A) vrefl, vt: INAX to hide or take refuge somewhere, to hide something / esconderse o guarecerse en algún lugar [M], encubrir o esconder algo [M]

**INAYILLIA** vt to hide something from someone / esconder y encubrir algo a otro [C] [[1]|C|4.64|4.], app lic INAY(A)

**INAYILLIA** applic. INAYILLIA

**INIC with, by means of, so that / con qué o para qué [M] See IN, IC.

**INICI recently / tiempo recién pasado [C] [[3]|C|5.95|9.6|9.6]. See ICI. The initial vowel can drop, yielding NICI, which IC accepts as an alternate form. See IN, ICI.

**INIHCUAC then / entonces [M] See IN, ICHCUAC.

**INIHQUEH these, those / estos o éstas [[6]|C|3.5|16.1,16.16,1|R.p.95]. When followed by IN, this means 'these' and when followed by ON, 'those'; such phrases are equivalent to the plurals of ININ 'this one' and INÓN 'that one'. See IN, Í.

**ININ this one / éste, ésta, ésto [M] See IN, IN.

**INIUH like, in such a fashion / así como [M], de la manera que [C]. According to C's examples, this is used with verbal constructions, while INIUHQUI is used with substantives. See IN, IUHQUI.

**INIUHQUI like, in such a fashion / así como [M], de la manera que [C]. According to C's examples, this is used with substantives, while INIUH is used with verbal constructions. See IN, IUHQUI.

**INMAN See IMMAN.

**INMÁNEL See IMMÁNEL.

**INOC while / mientras que, o en tanto que [M] [[2]|C|5.6|13.7,1.|R.p.83]. See IN, OC.

**INON that one / ésta, éste, ésto [S] See IN, ÓN.

**INTLÁ if / si, conjunction condicional [M]

There are two homophonous particles, TLÁ 'let it be so that [synonymous with MA]' and TLÁ 'if'. This form with fused IN is more common across sources than simple TLÁ 'if'. See TLÁ.

**INTLÁCA if never / si en ningún tiempo, y sí nunca [M] [[2]|C|27.7,103]. One of the two attestations has an additional syllable intlácausí. See INTLÁCA, AIC.

**INTLÁCAMO if not, otherwise / y si no [M], para negar, si no [C] [[3]|C|27.7,27v,59v,119]. See INTLÁCA, MO.

**INTLÁCAST[E] if nothing / si no haya nada [S] [[1]|C|27.7]. See INTLÁCA, TEL[E].

**INTLÁCAIC if no one / si nadie [C] [[3]|C|27.7,27v]. See INTLÁCA, AYAC.

**INTLÁNE[EL] though, however / y aunque, o
dado que [M] [(5)Cl.1191]. See INTLÁ, NEL.

**IOCCAMPALIXTI** possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive -i- to or from both places / de ambas partes [C] [(1)Cl.91v]. See IOCCÁNIXTI, -PA.

**IOCCÁNIXTI** possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive -i- in both places / en ambas partes [C], de ambas partes [C] [(2)Cl.919.91v]. See OCCAN, -IXTI.

**IÓNTLAPALIXTI** possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive -i- on both sides / de ambos lados [C] [(3)Cl.92v]. See ONTLAPAL, -IXTI.

**IPAL** possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive -i- for, by means of something or someone / por él, o mediante él [M] see -PAL

**IPALNEMOHUALONÍ** See **IPALNEMOHUANI**.

**IPALNEMOHUANI** possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive -i- that one through whom living goes on, giver of life / por quien se vive, el que da vida [C], Dios, por quien se vive [C].

There are three attestations [BE.11.117.71] of a longer form **IPALNEMOHUALONÍ**. NEMOHUA is the nonactive form of NEMHUA 'to live,' and an alternate, through infrequent, nonactive form is with -HUALO. B also has attestations in which the HU is not written and the A, the preceding O, or both are marked long, but this is an -OHUA, not an -OÁ derivation, in spite of the fact that it is almost always spelled *ipalnemoani*. The possessive prefix is bound with -PAL, not with the whole construction. See -PAL, NEMHUA.

**IPAMPA** possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive -i- because of something, for some reason / por eso, dando razón o causa porque se hizo la cosa [M]. See -PAMPA.

**IPAN** possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive -i- on, on top of, at or for something / encima de algo [M], por [C]. See -PAN.

**IPANTI** to hit the mark with an arrow or shot / dar la saeta o arcabuz en el blanco [M]. This is implied by **IPANTILIA**.

**IPANTIÁ** vt to hit the mark, to be right in what one says / acertar o atinar en lo que dice [M] [(1)Cl.1191]. T has what appears to be an attestation of this with incorporated YÓL-, but the vowel corresponding to i is short. Elsewhere this takes TLA- as object prefix. See **IPAN**.

**IPANTILIA** vt to hit upon what one is searching for, to fall upon one's enemies / hallar lo que se busca o dar sobre los enemigos [M] [(1)Cl.1191]. See **IPANTILIA**.

**IPUNTU** when? / ¿cuándo? o en qué tiempo? preguntando [M] see IC.

**ITCO** nomact. ITQUI.

**ITCICA** necessarily possessed form that which someone carries, that for which someone is responsible / vasallos, gente menuda o subditos [M for iptconí] [(6)BE.11.45.71, 112, 113.13v]. B does not indicate the presence of the possessive prefix -i- by vowel length marking, but this is conventionally paired with possessed forms of other deverbal constructions about carrying something or someone, hence governing and being responsible for someone. See [(1)ITTQI].

**ITECH** possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive -i- next to, on, attached to something, someone / en, en él, o de él [M], junto a él, pegado a él [T]. See -TECH.

**ITHUA** vt to see something / ver (usarse en tierra caliente) [C] This is cognate with [(1)ITTQI], which developed an unusual germinative TT corresponding to this item's more historically conservative sequence THU.

**ITHUAL-LI** patio, interior yard / patio generalmente [M] see **ITHUA**.

**ITIA** vt to have someone drink something / dar a beber algún brebaje [M] caus. i

**ITALH** pl -MEH something / algo o alguna cosa [M]. Although it is abundantly attested short in other sources, B marks the initial vowel long in sixteen attestations.

**ITALOC** possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive -i- by, with, next to something, someone / par de él, o junto a él [M] [(4)TP.134v]. T has A for O in -TLOC. See -TLOC.

**ITONAL-LI** sweat / sudor [M] In the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side of T there is I-**TONAL-LI** 'one's shadow, spirit, soul,' but the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side has
ÍTÓNAL 'sweet (third pers. sg. possess.)', which represents a consolidation of ÍTÓNAL. M has absolute ytonallii 'sweet.' See ÍTÓNIA.


ÍTÓNILÓ nonact. ÍTÓNIA

(Í)TQUI vt to carry something, to govern people (by extension of meaning) / llevar algo [M], regir o gobernar a otros [M]. This verb is abundantly attested in B and C.

(Í)TQUIHUA nonact. (Í)TQUI

(Í)TQUILÍA aplic. (Í)TQUI

(Í)TQUITÍA vt to send something with someone / enviar algo con otro a algún cabo [M] [[2]CF.62x]. By general rule the vowel of the second syllable should be long, but C specifically marks it short. caus. (Í)TQUI

(Í)TTA vrefl vt to look at oneself, to see something or someone / mirarme [M for first pers. sg. subject], ir a visitar a otro, o mirar a otro [M], hollar lo que se ha perdido o lo que se procura y buscas, o mirar a otro [M] This verb has an unusual internal geminate consonant. See ITHUA, (Í)TZ,-

(Í)TTALÓ altern. nonact. (Í)TTA

(Í)TTALÍA altern. caus. (Í)TTA

(Í)TTILÍA vt to take aim at, point out, look after something / lo apunta (una cosa), lo cuida, lo atina [T] aplic. (Í)TTA

(Í)TTILÍA aplic. (Í)TTILÍA

(Í)TTILÓ nonact. (Í)TTILÍA

(Í)TTILÍA vrefl vt to appear to someone, to reveal oneself to someone, to show something or someone to others, to get others to see something / aparecer a otro o mostrárselo [M], dar a conocer a otro o mostrárselo [M], mostrar algo a otros [M], hollar o procurar algo para sí [M] By general rule the vowel of the second syllable should be long, but T consistently has a short vowel and C leaves it unmarked. In one of four entries in M there is an extra TI syllable, but its place in alphabetical order and its sense make it clear that this is a printing error. altern. caus. (Í)TTA

(Í)TTITILÍA aplic. (Í)TTITILÍA

(Í)TTITILÓ nonact. (Í)TTITILÍA

(Í)TTÓ altern. nonact. (Í)TTA

(Í)TTÔNI something that can be seen / cosa visible [M] [[4]Zp.123,176]. See (Í)TTA.

(Í)TZ- This appears as a variant stem form of (Í)TTA in a number of constructions, especially before the ligature -TL-. Although (Í)TTA is transitive, (Í)TZ- appears in some constructions with no object prefix.

ITZCUÍN-TL native Mexican dog / perro, perro [S] [[1]CF.85v, [3]ZP.97,162,205, [3]KP.86]. Z consistently has the vowel of the second syllable long, while C and X leave it unmarked for length. This is commonly occurs without the abs. pref. (Í)TZMINI vrefl vt to receive an injection, to inject someone / se inyecta [T], lo inyecta (T) This is abundantly attested but only in T. In T the initial vowels drop after reflexive prefixes but not after the prefix TLA-. See MÍN[A].

ITZMINILÍA aplic. ITZMINI

ITZMINILÓ nonact. ITZMINI

(Í)TZMOLÍNi] to sprout again, to grow, to appear / retoñcer [C], retóñ [T], nacer, crecer, reverejear, habiendo de vegetar ... ser juicio, discreto, razonable, rico, no carcear de nada [S] [[1]BE.57, [2]CF.36v, [1]IP.135]. T has the reflex of Ó although B and C do not mark the vowel long.

ITZTAPALÁN place name Iztapalapa [[2]CF.36v]. The literal sense of this has to do with paving stones in the vicinity of water. See ITZTAPAL-LI, A-TL, -PAN.

ITZTAPALÁNÉCA-TL someone from Iztapalapa / natural de Iztapalapa [K] [[1]CF.36v]. See ITZTAPALÁN.

ITZTAPAL-LI paving stone, flagstone / adoquín, piedra labrada para pavimentar [S] [[2]CF.36v]. TAPAL- occurs as an element in compounds having to do with flat stones. ITZ-TLI 'obsidian' would make sense as the first element here, but C does not mark the initial vowel long in either attestation of ITZTAPAL-LI, while the single attestation of ITZ-TLI in T does have a long vowel.


ÍTZTI See ITZTIYA.

ÍTZTI-C something cold / frío, fria [S] [[1]IP.135]. See ITZTIYA, ITZ-TLI.
(l)TZTICAH vt to be looking at someone / estar mirando [T] [(l)Tp.215]. See (l)TZ-, the verb CÃ.

(l)TZTIIUH(I) to go seeking, contemplating / ir a ver, buscar, mirar, considerar [S] [(l)Cl.68r,95r,105v,124v]. See (l)TZ-, HU(I).

(l)TZTIIÃ This is used in place of applicative [(l)TZTIIÃ in constructions with the ligature -TT-. There is a discussion of this in C on l.68r. (l)TZTIIÃ contrasts with ÍTZTIIÃ 'to chill something.' See (l)TZ-

(l)TZTIIÃ vrefl vt, to get cold, to chill something / se le enfría la cabeza [T for CUÁTZTIIÃ], refrearse [S], enfriar, refrescar a alguien [S], enfriar una cosa [S], lo enfria [T] This is abundantly attested, but only in T. It contrasts with (l)TZTIIÃ < (l)TTA. See ÍTZTIC, ÍTZTIIÃ.

(l)TZTIIHTICAH vrefl to be looking at something / estoy mirando [C] [(l)Cl.68r, (l)Tp.215]. See (l)TZTIIÃ, the verb CÃ.

(l)TZTIIHTIUH(I) This applicative form is attested in use only as a honorific form. appl. [(l)TZTIIHTIUH(I)

(l)TZTIIÃ applic. ÍTZTIIÃ

(l)TZTIIÁ nonact. ÍTZTIIÃ

(l)TZTIIÃ This is used in place of causative [(l)TZTIIÃ or (l)TTIIÃ in constructions with the ligature -TT-.

(l)TZTINEMI(I) vt, pret. -NEN to go along looking at something, someone; to consider something / considerar, estar atento [S] [(l)Cl.68r]. See (l)TZ-, NEM(I).

(l)TZTIIYA to get cold / refrescarse [S], se enfria [T] [(l)Tp.153]. X has itzi and itziia, and S gives them with the pectoritis itziie and itziia respectively, implying ÍTZTII and ÍTZTIIÃ as well as ÍTZTIIYA. See ÍTZTIC, ÍTZTIIÃ.

(l)TZTIIYE See (l)TZTICAH.

ÍTZ-TLII obsidiano / obsidiana or fragmentos de obsidiano utilizados como cuchillos, navajas de afeitar, lancetas, flechas, espejos, etc. [S] [(l)Tp.224]. See ÍTZTIC.

ÍTZTIIOC something visible / visible [Z], lo observa [Z] [(l)Zp.90, 130, 174, 199, (l)Rp.83]. In Z this appears with reflexive and object prefixes, while in R it appears as an intransitive verb glossed as 'to be sleepless.' See (l)TZ-, the verb O.

IUCCI to ripen, to cook / madurarse la fruta o cocerse algo [M] [(l)Cl.32v, (l)Rp.32]. T has a variant form HUICCI, X has ICCCI, and Z has YOCCCI. The UCC sequence here represents [K's], not [ukk]. This is often misleadingly spelled icucci.

IUCCIC something ripened or cooked / cocido, maduro [X] [(l)Xp.45]. See IUCCI.

IUC-TLI a younger sibling / mi hermano menor [M for first pers. sg. possessor, mi hermana menor [M for first pers. sg. possessor] [(l)Cl.12v, (l)Cl.195v]. S provides the absolutive suffix. This is only attested in possessed form. M's gloss is ambiguous; it may mean that this term is used for 'younger sibling of the opposite sex' and also for 'little sister' by older sisters. Or it may mean that it is used by both sexes for 'little sister' and also for 'brother' by sisters in general. The possessed form of this is often misleadingly spelled icucci.

IUCCITÃ By general rule the vowel of the second syllable should be long, but C specifically marks it short. CUS.

IUCCOA to sneeze / estornuda [M] Z has delabialized the final consonant of the first syllable and has the form IXCBOA. T has the form IHCXICBOA. X has ECOBOA, which M also has in addition to IXCBOA.


IUH preterit form of IUHI(I) thus, so, such / asi [M] This is often misleadingly spelled yuh. See IUHI(I).

IUHCAH thus, so, such / asi [C] [(l)Cl.120v]. See IUHI(I), the verb CÃ.

IUHCAN in or with reference to such a place / de la misma manera que esta [C] [(l)Cl.89v,90v]. See IUH, -CAN.

IUHQUI thus, in such a way like / semejante a asi o de esa manera [M] This is often misleadingly spelled yuhqui. See IUHI(I).

IUHUIN like, in the manner of / como [C] See IUHUIN, IN.

IUHUINMAH like, as though it were / como, a manera [C] The NM sequence may assimilate to MM. See IUHUIN, MAH.

IUHTOC something established, appearing to be a certain way / parece, establecido [Z] [(l)Zp.36, 94, 165]. See IUHI(I), the verb O.
IX- This is a modifier common in T but also attested in B which conveys the sense of ‘somewhat, middling.’ Although it is homophonous with the stem of IX-TLI ‘face,’ the sense suggests that it might be a reduction from IXQUICH ‘all.’

IXACA face down / boca abajo, invertido [Z] This is abundantly attested in Z and also appears in X. In one attestation the vowel of the second syllable is marked long, and in three the vowel of the third syllable is marked long, but otherwise Z is consistent. See IX-TLI.


IXACAMAN[A] to stretch out face down / acostarse ... boca abajo [X] [[6]Xp.58]. X marks the vowel of the fourth syllable long, but it should not be. See IXACA, MANIA.


IXACATLAMÓTLA vt to throw someone face downward, headlong / lo tira boca abajo [Z] [[2]Zp.125,199]. See IXACA, MÓTLA.

IXACATLAPACHÓA vt to upset someone, to mix someone up / lo trubaca [Z], lo pone boca abajo [Z] [[3]Zp.124,189,199]. See IXACA, PACHOA.


IXACOZTIC possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive I - someone yellowish, jaundiced / amarrillento de la cara [Z] [[2]Zp.9,165]. This is a reduction of IXAYACCOZTIC and is analogous to IXÁITZÁC ‘someone pallid.’ See XAYAC-TLI, COZTIC.

IXACI vt to approach something, someone closely, to comprehend something completely / acercar mucho, agarrar, alcanzar por completo algo [S] [[2]Zp.106,190]. This also appears in T with the glottal stop marked. See IX-, IX-TLI, AHCI.

IXAHMÓL someone undependable / inconstant, variable [Z] [[3]Zp.71,128,163]. Z also has a variant IXNAMÓL. The literal meaning of this seems to be ‘someone with a soapey face.’ See IX-TLI, AHMÓL-LI.


IXAHUIIIA applic. IXAHUIIA

IXAHUIIÓ nonact. IXAHUIIA

IXAHUIIIA vt to make signals with one’s eyes / hace señas con los ojos [Z] [[1]Zp.170]. See IX-TLI, AHUIIIA.

IXÁITZÁC possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive I - someone pale, pallid / pálido [Z] [[2]Zp.93,163]. This appears to be a reduction of IXAYACIZTÁC. Z only marks the vowel of the second syllable long in one of two attestations. See XAYAC[A]-TLI, IZTÁC.

IXÁNQUI someone with a long face / cara larga [T] [[1]Tl.136]. See IX-TLI, ANQUI.


IXÁYOCÓCHUÁ nonact. IX- AYOCÓCHÁCA

IXAYOCÓCHQUITIA caus. IXAYOCÓCHÁCA

IXAYÓPOHPOHÚA vt to wipe someone’s tears away / enjugar o otro las lágrimas [R] [[1]R.94]. See IXAYÓ-TL, POHPOHUÁ.


IXAYÓTEPÉHUÁ nonact. IXAYÓ-TEPÉHUÍI.

IXAYÓTEPÉHUÍITIA caus. IXAYÓ-TEPÉHUÍI.

IXAYÓ-TL tears / lágrimas [M] There is also nearly synonymous IXAYÓ-YOL derived from IX-TLI ‘eye’ and XAYÓ-TL ‘discharge, excrement.’ It is possible that the frequently attested IXAYÓ-TL is a reduction or reanalysis of IXAYÓ-TL, which is attested just once. The simplification of XX to X is common in the modern sources and may extend to B and C too in this case. On the other hand, AYO-TL ‘watery substance’ is as plausible for a second element here as XAYÓ-TL ‘discharge.’ See IX-TLI, AYO-TL.
IXCA vt to bake something; to fire pottery / cocer loza o asar huevos, batatas, o cosa semejante [M] [11:Cl.477]. This is also abundantly attested in the derived form TLAXCALTI 'bread.'

IXCAHCAAYÁHUA vt to deceive, mislead someone, to falsify something / lo engaña [T], falsifica [T] [6:TP.213, 230]. See IX-TLI, CAHCAYÁHUA.[A].

IXCAHUÍA vrefl vt to be single-minded, preoccupied with one's own affairs, to have or do just one thing to the exclusion of others / hacer algo a solas o entender solamente lo que me toca [M], no tener más de una cosa [M], comértelo yo todo [M], aprovecharse él solo de alguna cosa, sin partirlo con otros [M], entender en sola una sola cosa [M] [11:Cl.111v]. It is possible that C fails to mark a long initial vowel and that this is derived from IX-TLI and CÁHUÍA.[A].

IXCACAQUÍA. See TLÁIXCACAQUÍA.

IXCÁCTOTZIC something gray, dark, swarthy, someone with a black face / (negro claro), gris, medio negro, trigueño, moreno [T], cara negra [Z] This is also attested in Z in the shortened form IXCAPOTZ. See IX-TLI, CÁCOTZIC.

IXCAUHTLTI tick / garrapata [Z] [2:Zp.52, 163].

IXCAUHTÓTLTI anti, a bird that eats ticks off domestic animals / tordo garrapatero [pajaros] [Z] [2:Zp.124, 163]. Z idiosyncratically has a P corresponding to the UH of the second syllable. This may reflect a confusion between IXCAUHTTLTI 'tick' and IXCÁCOTZIC 'black,' since the bird is glossy black. See IXCAUHTTLTI, TÓTLTLTI.

IXCACAMÁHUAC something rather thick / medio grueso [T] [1:TP.136]. See IX-, CHAMÁHUAC.

IXCAHCAHUÁA vrefl vt to take courage / se hace valiente [Z] [2:Zp.127, 170]. See IX-TLI, CHICAHUÁ.[A].

IXCAHCAHUÁC someone compelling, hypnotic / hipnótico [Z] [2:Zp.68, 163]. Z's gloss is not the literal sense implied by the verb, which would be 'someone brave, dauntless.' See IXCAHCAHUÁ.[A].

IXCHCHILÉNUI to blush, flush, turn red in the face / sonroja [Z] [2:Zp.117, 163]. M has reflexive ixchichilo with the same sense. See IX-TLI, CHIÓNÉLÉHUÍ.[I].

IXCHCHILÍTIC something rather red / medio rojo [T] [1:TP.136]. See IX-, CHICHILÍTIC.

IXCHCHICUTIC someone cross-eyed / bizco, bisaño [Z] [2:Zp.20, 163]. Z also gives the shortened form IXCHCHICO. See IX-TLI, CHICO.

IXCHHYANTIC something dappled, splatched / medio habado [color] [1:TP.136]. See IX-TLI, CHYAN-TLI.

IXCHOCA to cry / llora [Z] [2:Zp.78, 163]. See IX-TLI, CHÓCA.

IXCO COMPOUND postposition on one's face, on the surface of / en la cara o en la sobrerez [M], en su superficie [T] See IX-TLI, C-ỌO.

IXCOCHI (I) to nap / duerme un poco [Z] [2:Zp.47, 163]. See IX-, COCHI.[I].

IXCOCHILIZ-TLI sleep, dream, nap / sueño [T] [1:TP.135]. See IXCOCHI.[I].

IXCOCHTÉMIQUILIZ-TLI dream, sleep, nap / sueño [T] [1:TP.235]. See IXCOCHI,[I], TEMIQUI.[I].

IXCOCOA vrefl vt to have something the matter with one's eyes / tiene mal de ojo [1:TP.143]. M has ixcocoya with the same sense, and in compounds T has the element IXCOCOX derived from IXCOCOY[AI], although T does not have the verb independently. See IX-TLI, COCOA.

IXCOCHI (I) to nap / cabecear [Z] [2:Zp.22, 163]. Redup. IXCOCHI.[I].

IXCOCÍTZ-TLI infection, disease of the eyes / enfermedad de ojos [M] [1:TP.135]. M gives ixcocoayatl as a synonym. See IXCOCA.

IXCOCO [I] nonact. IXCOCOA.

IXCOCOXCATIA vrefl vt to go blind / se vuelve ciego [T] [3:TP.135, 143]. This appears in T as a reflexive verb and also as an intransitive verb. See IXCOCOXQUI.

IXCOCOXCATÍLÍA vrefl to blind someone / le ciega [T] [3:TP.215]. Applies IXCOCOXCATIA.

IXCOCOXCATÍLÍA apply. IXCOCOXCATÍA

IXCOCOXCATÍLÍO nonact. IXCOCOXCATÍA
ÍXCOCOXCÁTLÓ nonact. ÍXCOCOXCATLÍ
ÍXCOOCOY(A) pret: COCOX ~ COCOYAC to have something the matter with one's eyes / tener enfermedad de ojos [M] See ÍX-TLI, COCOY(A).
ÍXCOOCOYOC-TLI someone with sunken eyes / tie ne los ojos sumidos [T] [(3)Tp.135]. See ÍXCOOCOYOC-TLI.
ÍXCOOCOYOC-TLI someone with sunken eyes / tie ne los ojos sumidos [T] [(3)Tp.135]. T has COYAC-TLI for: COYOC-TLI 'hole.' See ÍX-TLI, COYO-TLI.
-ÍXCOHTIYÁN C gives this as a less common variant of ÍXCOHYÁN.
-ÍXCOHYÁN necessarily possessed form something of one's own, something personally owned, proper to oneself or its purpose / propio, personal, particular [S], solo [Z]. This is abundantly attested in C where it is given as synonymous with NOHMAH. Bf.11v has íxcocë, which from context appears to mean 'one's business, one's own responsibility.' It would seem to be derived in some indirect way from -ÍXCO. See ÍX-TLI, -CIO, -YÁN.
ÍXCOMACÁ vrefl,vt to confess to having done something; to tell another person his faults to his face, to give evidence / confesar y conocer haber hecho algo [M], decir a alguno sus tachas o faltas en la cara [M], comparer [Z] [(3)Tp.143, (2)Zp.31, 199]. In M this appears as a double transitive verb, taking a direct and an indirect object prefix, while it is attested as simply reflexive in T and transitive in Z and has to do with clarification, verification, and proof. See -ÍXCO, MACA.
ÍXCOMACALÓ nonact. ÍXCOMACÁ
ÍXCOPITZOTIC something with a dirty, messy face / cara sucia [Z] [(3)Zp.35, 183]. See -ÍXCO, PITZOTIC.
ÍXCOZTIC something clear yellow, something yellow, tending to yellow / amarillo claro, amarillento, medio amarillo [T] [(3)Tp.135]. See ÍX-TLI, COZTIC.
ÍXCUÁCUALTZIN someone with an attractive face / con cara bonita [T] [(3)Tp.136]. See ÍXCUÁ[(i)]-TL, CUAL-LI.
ÍXCUAHMÓL-LI eyebrow / las cejas [M] [(2)Bf.8v, (3)Tp.135, 143]. See ÍXCUA[(i)]-TL.
ÍXCUAHMÓLQUEHQUETZA[(i)] vrefl to frown / para las cejas de coraje, fronce el ceño [T] [(3)Tp.143]. See ÍXCUAHMÓL-LI, QUEHQUETZA(i).
ÍXCUAHMÓLQUEHQUETZALÓ nonact. ÍXCUAHMÓLQUEHQUETZA(i).
ÍXCUAHMÓLTEHTEQUÍI[(i)] See ÍXCUAHMÓL-LI, TEHTEQUÍI.
ÍXCUAMÓLZON-TLI eyebrow / su ceja (T for possessed form) [(3)Tp.135]. See ÍXCUAMÓL-LI, TZON-TLI.
ÍXCUÁHUÁ vt to cut the heads of grain with a sickle; to carry something with a tumpline across the forehead / arrasar trigo o cosa semejante [M], lo carga en la frente [T] [(3)Tp.215]. See ÍXCUÁ[(i)]-TL, -HUÁ.
ÍXCUÁHUAIÁ apllic. ÍXCUÁHUÍÁ
ÍXCUÁHUAIÁ nonact. ÍXCUÁHUÁIÁ
ÍXCUÁ[(i)]-TL forehead / la frente de la cara [M] Z has the locative construction ÍXCUÁCO with the same sense. M also has the variant íxqualt. In compounds this often appears as ÍXCUAH rather than ÍXCUÁ. See ÍX-TLI, CUA[(i)]-TL.
ÍXCUÁTEHTECO altern. nonact. ÍXCUÁTEHTEQUÍI
ÍXCUÁTEHTEQUÍI See ÍXCUÁ[(i)]-TL, TEHTEQUÍI.
ÍXCUÁTEHTEQUÍHUA altern. nonact. ÍXCUÁTEHTEQUÍI
ÍXCUÁTEHTEQUÍI[(i)] See ÍXCUÁ[(i)]-TL, TEHTEQUÍI.
ÍXCUÁTEHTEHUÁ vrefl,vt to hit one's forehead; to hit someone in the forehead / se pega en la frente [T], le pega en la frente [T] [(6)Tp.135, 316]. See ÍXCUÁTE-TLI, -HUÁ.
ÍXCUÁTEHTEHUÁ apllic. ÍXCUÁTEHTEHUÁ
ÍXCUÁTEHTEHUÁ nonact. ÍXCUÁTEHTEHUÁ
ÍXCUÁTLACUAXEL only attested in possessed form the part in one's hair / su raya (del pelo) [T] [(3)Tp.136]. This should be derived ultimately from XELOA 'to divide something,' but the attestation has the reflex of a long vowel in the last
syllable, suggesting XÉLOA 'to spread
something out' instead. See IXCUÁ[T]-TL, 
CUAXELOA.
IXCUÁTZON-TLI fortlock / su copete (de
caballo, persona, etc.) [T] [11|Tp.136]. See
IXCUÁ[T]-TL, TSON-TLI.
IXCUECÁHUAC something damp / está
mojado, húmedo [T] [11|Tp.135]. See IX,
CUECÁHUAC.
IXCUECCHOCHOLHUIA vt to beckon to
someone with one's head / le hace seña
[con la cabeza que venga] [T] [3|Tp.215]. M
has ixcuechohu 'to nod one's head in
agreement' and icuechihuihuia 'to wink at
someone.' See IX-TLI, CUECHOLHUIA.
IXCUECCHOCHOLHUIA aplic. IX-
CUECCHOLHUIA
IXCUECCHOCHOLHUÍLO nonact. IX-
CUECCHOCHOLHUIA
IXCUEP[A] vrefl vt to lose one's way and get
confused; to deceive someone, to turn
something inside out or upside down / errar
el camino o andar descarrilado [M],
embarcar o engañar a otro [M], volver lo de
dentro a fuera [M], lo trabasa, lo pone boca
arriba, lo tiene dos cara [T] See IX-TLI,
CUEP[A].
IXCUICUIUI someone with a dirty face /
tiene la cara sucia [T] [11|Tp.136]. M has
cucuchiachapalic 'something painted in
many colors.' See IX-TLI.
IXCUITÍA vrefl vt to follow someone's
example, to set a good example to others,
to reproach someone / tomar ejemplo
de otros [M], dar buen ejemplo [M], le
reprocha [T] [3|Tp.215]. M gives the
reflective use of this in composition with
TÉTECH 'next to someone.' See IX-TLI,
CUITÍA.
IXCUITÍLA aplic. IXCUITÍA
IXCUITÍLO nonact. IXCUITÍA
IXCUITILA someone blear-eyed / lagañoso
[M] [5|Cl.7v]. See IXCUITILA[T]-TL.
IXCUITILA[T]-TL discharge from the
eyes / lagañas [M] [4|Cl.7v]. See IX-TLI,
CUITILA[T]-TL.
IXEH someone intelligent and wise / que
tiene cara, ojos, buena vista, cabeza, in-
teligencia [S]. The literal sense of this is
'someone who has a face' or 'someone who
has eyes.' It is conventionally paired with
NACACEH 'someone who has ears,' the
whole phrase meaning 'someone who is
prudent.' See IX-TLI.
IXÉHUATL inalienably possessed form:
IXÉHUAYO eyelid / su párpado [T for
possessed form] [11|Tp.138]. See IX-TLI,
EHUA-TL.
IXEHUIA vrefl to take a risk, to expose
oneself to hazard / se arriesga... se arriesga
[Z] [11|Zp.14,16,170]. See IX-TLI, EUIA[A].
IXÉLEHUIA vt to desire someone / codiciar
a alguna persona [M], lo desea, lo codicia
[T] See IX-TLI, ELÉHUIA.
IXÉLEHUILÁ aplic. IXÉLEHUIA
IXÉLEHUILO nonact. IXÉLEHUIA
IXÉLÓTIC something dappled / color gra-
nizo, color habado [T] [11|Tp.138]. See
IX-TLI, ÉLO-TL.
IXHÚA for a seed to sprout, germinate,
for a plant to come up / nacer la planta
o brotar la semilla [M] [3|Cl.31v,
4|Zp.21,87,163,164]. The attestations in Z
are inconsistent, with ixuo, ixoa, ixua
and ixua, but C's attestations are con-
sistent with each other and with M. See
IZHÚA-TL.
IXHÜEHUETZCA to smile / se sonríe
[T] [11|Tp.135]. T also has unre-
plicated IXHUETZCA. See IX-TLI,
HÜEHUETZCA.
IXHÜRÍI someone with enlarged eyes /
un ojo grande, los dos ojos grandes [T]
[11|Tp.135]. See IX-TLI, HÜRÍI.
IXHUETZCA to smile, to gesture laughingly/
sonearse o hacer gestos con risa [M]
[11|Tp.135, 2|Zp.117,164]. T also has
reduplicated IXHUETZCA. See IX-
TLI, HÜETZCA.
IXHUETZCALZ[T]-TL smile / sonrisa [Z]
[11|Zp.117,164]. M has ixhuetzquiliitzíi,
which is perhaps related with the same sense. See IXHUETZCA.
IXHUETZCANI someone who smiles,
someone agreeable and good-natured / el
que asi se sonrie [M], risueño [T]
[11|Tp.135]. See IXHUETZCA.
IXHUETZQUI someone who smiles,
someone agreeable and good-natured /
risueño [Z] [4|Zp.110,164]. Both attesta-
tions of this have a final s which seems out
of place. See IXHUETZCA.
IXHUI to satisfy one's appetite for food, to
IXHUIÁ

become full / hartarse de vianda [M] In a reversal of the prevailing pattern, C has this with I deleted in the presence of the reflexive prefix, and T retains I.

IXHUIÁ vt to level something, to make something even, to cross something, to put something crossways / nivellar con el ojo con astrolabio [M], lo cruza, lo atraviesa [T] (3)T(215). See IX-TL, HUÍA.

IXHUCIC someone satisfied, full after a meal / hartro de vianda [M] (2)Z(76,164), (1)Rp99. See (1)IXHUI.

IXHUIJCI someone with a splotchy face, something showing signs of ripeness / paño [mancha de la piel en la cara], empeza a madurar [T] (1)T(135). The CC sequence here represents [ks], not [kk]. See the verb IXHUIJCI.

IXHUIJCI to blush, flush / se sonroja [Z] (2)Z(171,165). This is in a phrase with de huiztoca, hence 'to flush from laughing.' In Z HUIJCI has the variant form YOCCI, and here the initial Y assimilates to the X of IX. Z's reduction of geminate consonants shortens the resulting XX, and the resulting local form is IXOCCI. T has IXHUIJCI as a substantive. See IX-TL, HUIJCI.

IXHUIJHI nonact. (1)IXHUI

IXHUIJHIICA vt to shake one's head back and forth / menear [la cabeza] (2)Z(3,170). See IX-TL, HUIJHIICA.

IXHUIJHA aplic. IXHUIA

IXHUIJHIC nonact. IXHUIA

IXHUIJHITÁ vt to feed someone to satisfaction, to nurse someone / lo nutre, le sacia [T] (3)T(215). By general rule the vowel of the second syllable should be short, but it is consistently long in T. T also retains the initial I in the presence of reflexive prefixes, although M has weak I in the basic verb from which this is derived. M and T also have an alternate causative form IXHUIJITÁ used reflexively with the sense of 'to be overwhelmed by food.' altern. caus. (1)IXHUI

IXHUIJLITÁ aplic. IXHUIJITÁ

IXHUIJLITIC nonact. IXHUIJITÁ

IXHUIJINTÁ vt to get someone dizzy, to make someone seasick / lo marea [Z for CUAIXHUIJITÁ] (2)C(967,2)Z(82,147). M has ixhuinti 'to be confused, stupefied' and ixhuintia 'to confuse, bewildered someone.' See IX-TL, IXUINTI.

IXHUIJNTIC someone dizzy, seasick / mareado [Z] (2)Z(82,164). See IXHUIJNTÍA.

IXHUIJNTIICA vt to stuff oneself, to be overwhelmed by food, to feed someone to surfeit / ser desemplado en comer o ahíarse [M], ahitar a otro [M] In T the initial vowel does not drop before reflexive prefixes, and the second vowel, which should be long before -TÁ is short. In a single attestation in C the vowel is unmarked for length. Z is inconsistent. T has an alternative causative IXHUIJNTIÁ where by general rule the corresponding vowel should be short but is given as long. altern. caus. (1)IXHUI

IXHUIJNTIICA aplic. (1)IXHUIJNTÍA

IXHUIJNTIC nonact. (1)IXHUIJNTÍA

IXHUIJHIICHIAPIL-TI grandchild / nieto [Z] (2)Z(88,164). See (1)IXHUIJHI-TL, CHIUAPIL-LI.

IXHUIJHI-TL grandchild / nieto o nieta [S] This is abundantly attested in B and is also in T and Z. In B the vowel of the second syllable is consistently marked long when the plural possessed affix -HUÁN immediately follows, and the same vowel is specifically marked short elsewhere. In T and Z the vowel is long in all attestations.

IXICA to run, drip, ooze, bleed / rezumar o salarse la vasija [M], se escurre [T], sangrar [X] (4)T(136,248,3)Z(49). See (1)IXICA.

IXICALTÁ caus. IXICA

IXICOHUÁ caus. IXICA

IXICHTÁC something somewhat white / medio blanco [T] (1)T(136). See IX-, IHTÁC.

IXILACIATZINTIC someone cross-eyed / bizco, bisaño [Z] (2)Z(20,163). M has reflexive ixilactzaa 'to shake one's head in irritation.' See IX-TL, IXLACIATZITC.

IXILCÁHUATÁ vt to forget someone's face, to forget what someone looks like / se le olvida la cara de otro [T] (3)T(216). See IX-TL, IXILCÁHUATÁ.

IXILCÁHUALO nonact. IXILCÁHUATÁ

IXILCÁHUILLÁ aplic. IXILCÁHUATÁ

IXILCÁHILLÁ aplic. IXILCÁHUATÁ
IXLIPITZ(A) vt to blow in someone's eye / le sopla en el ojo [T] [3]Tp.116. T fails to mark the vowel of the second syllable short, but it is so marked in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of T. See IX-TLI, [II]LPITZ(A).

IXLIPITZALÓ nonact. [IXLIPITZ(A)
IXIMACHILLÍA applic. [IXIMATI]
IXIMACHÓ altern. nonact. [IXIMATI]
IXIMATI(V) vrefl, vt prei: IXIMAH to know oneself, to recognize someone, to know something in general / conocer a sí mismo (M), conocer a otro (M), conocer algo generalmente (M) Z has the variant IXIMATI). See IX-TLI, MATI.

IXIMATIWIHUA altern. nonact. [IXIMATI]
IXIPTLAYO image, likeness, representation / imagen, retrato (R) [1]Cf.94v, [1]Rp.95. M has ixiptlayotia 'to stand in for someone' and 'to make something in one's image,' while S has ixiptlal 'representative.' See IX-TLI, XIP., -YO.

IXITIÁ vrefl, vt to wake up, to come to, to recall something, to wake someone up, to remind someone of something / despertarse (M), despertar a otro (M), le despierta, le hace acordar (T) [3]Tp.216. In T the initial I is deleted in the presence of reflexive prefixes, but in M it is retained.

IXITITÁ applic. IXITIÁ
IXITITÓ nonact. IXITIÁ
IXIUHUQUI something like, resembling / parecido (Z) [3]Zp.94,163. See IX-TLI, IUHUQUI.

IXIZTAC something whitish; the whites of one's eyes / medio blanco, el ojo se le puso blanco (T) [3]Tp.116,137. There are two derivations here. The sense of 'something whitish' involves the modifier IX- 'somewhat,' while 'whites of one's eyes' is a compound with IX-TLI. See IX-, IX-TLI, IZTAC.

IXMAHUIZTIC someone pleasant, agreeable / agradable, respetable (Z) [3]Zp.6,109,163. Z has MO for MA See IX-TLI, MAHUIZTIC.

IXMALACACHIHIU[I] to get dizzy, bewildered / se mareo, se atoranta (T) [3]Tp.136. See IXMALACACHÓ.

IXMALACACHIHIUHIÚA nonact. [IXMALACACHIHIU[I]

IXMALACACHIHUÍTIA caus. [IXMALACACHIHIU[I]


IXMALACACHIHUÍTIA is synonymous with IXMALACACHÓA used reflexively. See IX-TLI, MALACACHÓ.

IXMALACACHÓLO nonact. IX-MALACACHÓ

IXMALACACHÍTIC something oval, egg-shaped / ovalado (T) [1]Zp.136. See IX-TLI, MALACACHÍ.

IXMALACAHUILIUÍA applic. IX-MALACACHÓ

IXMAN(A) vt to level, even something / igual suelo o cosa semejante (M), lo aplana, lo empareja (T) [1]Cf.96v, [6]Tp.143,217. This implies IXMANI 'something equal or level,' which appears in M. See IX-TLI, MANA.

IXMANQUI something level, even / cosa llana o igual (M), pareja, plano (T) [1]Zp.136. See IXMANA.

IXMANTITI openly, clearly / abiertamente, claramente (T) [1]Zp.136. See IXMANA.

IXMATI(V) See IXIMATI.

IXMATIHIÚA applic. IXMATILOÁ

IXMATILOÁ vt to scrub someone's face; to blindfold someone / refragar la cara a otro (M), no se deja ver el ojo (T) [3]Tp.217. See IX-TLI, MATILOÁ.

IXMÁTLATIC brave, gallant / valeroso (Z) [1]Zp.137,163. The second element of this is obscure. See IX-TLI.

IXMAUHTÍA vrefl, vt to feel giddy or intimidated; to intimidate someone / tener algún negocio arduo entre manos, o desvancerse la cabeza pasando por algún lugar hondo o punente estrecha y alta (M), le da miedo (de lo ser capaz para hacerlo) (T) [3]Tp.217. This seems to be homophonous with and in fact the same derivation as IXMAUHTÍA 'to poke someone in the eye.' See IX-TLI, MAUHTÍA.

IXMAUHTÍA vt to poke someone in the eye / le pica en el ojo, le tienta el ojo (T) [3]Tp.217. This seems to be homophonous with and in fact the same derivation as IXMAUHTÍA 'to frighten someone.' See IX-TLI, MAUHTÍA.

IXMAUHTÍA applic. IXMAUHTÍA
IXMAUHTILÓ nonact. IXMAUHTLIÁ
IXMELACTIC someone, something upright / recto (cosa parada, como un hombre, árbol, etc.) [T] \[1\]Tp.136. See IX-TLI, MELACTIC.

IXMELÁHUÁ(A) vt to straighten something / lo endereza [Z] \[1\]Zp.11,199. See IX-TLI, MELÁHUÁ(A).

IXMICOHUÁ nonact. IXMIQUÍ(I)

IXMICHTIÁ vt to dazzle someone / lo encandila [T] \[3\]Tp.217. M has reduplicated ixmicitzi with the same sense. altern. caus. IXMIQUÍ(I).

IXMIMHIQUÍ(I) pret: -MIC to be dazzled, blinded by strong light, to squat / encandilarse o cebarse con la gran lumbre o claridad [M] \[1\]Cf.99, \[3\]Zp.43,57,163. redup. IXMIQUÍ(I).

IXMIQUÍ(I) pret: -MIC to be blinded by the sun or a bright light / lastima los ojos el sol o una luz fuerte [T] \[3\]Tp.136. See IX-TLI, MIQUÍ(I).

IXMIQUÍTIÁ altern. caus. IXMIQUÍ(I)

IXMIXTLACHIY(A) to have cataracts, for one’s vision to be clouded / catarata [Z] \[3\]Zp.26,163. In one of the attestations the final vowel is missing, and in the other the vowel of the second syllable is marked long. See IX-TLI, MIX-TLI, TLACHIY(A).

IXMÓN-TLI pl: -TIN eyelash / cejas, pestañas [X] \[3\]Xp.103. See IX-TLI.

IXNAHUATLIÁ vrefl,vt make an assertion; to condemn or dismiss someone, something / proponer firmemente alguna cosa [M], condenar o despedir a otro ... o desahuciar al enfermo [M], reprochar o despedir a alguno [M] \[1\]Cf.126f. See IX-TLI, NAHUATLIÁ.

IXNÁMIQUÍ(I) vrefl,vt: pret: -MIC for people to have differences among themselves, to have a confrontation; to have differences with someone, to contradict or resist someone / contender o tener diferencias unos con otros [M], juntar los rostros mirándose el uno al otro [M], contender o rivalizar con otro o resistirle [M] P has this in reduplicated form IXNAHNMÁIQUÍ(I). See IX-TLI, NÁMIQUÍ(I).

IXNÁMÓL See IXAHMÓL.

IXNECULITIC cross-eyed / bizco [T] \[1\]Tp.136. T also has the truncated form IXNECULITC glossed as ‘squint.’ See IX-TLI, NECULITIC.

IXNÉHNMILITIÁ vrefl for one’s eyes to swim, for one’s vision to be blurred / menear la vista [Z] \[3\]Zp.83,170. Both attestations lack the glottal stop. See IX-TLI, NEHMILITIÁ.

IXNÉHNMEXITIC someone gray-eyed / tience ojos zarcos, gris [T] \[4\]Tp.136. redup. IXNÉXITIC

IXNÉHUALOIH lo -MEH idol, image / ídolo, imagen [T] \[1\]Tp.136. The vowel of the second syllable is attested long, but unless there has been loss of a syllable with compensatory lengthening, the vowel should not be long, assuming that this is related to IXNEHUELIÁ. See IXNEHUELIÁ.

IXNÉMPOLIHUÁ(I) to go astray, to get lost / se extravió, se perdió [T] \[3\]Tp.136. See IX-TLI, NEMPOLIHUÁ(I).

IXNÉMPOLIHUÍHA nonact. IXNÉMPOLIHUÁ(I)

IXNÉMPOLIHUÍTIÁ caus. IXNÉMPOLIHUÁ(I)

IXNÉNHELIÁ vrefl to resemble someone, to estimate something, to examine something / parecerse a otro en el rostro [M], lo calcula, lo examina [T] \[3\]Tp.217. See IX-TLI, NEHENHELIÁ.

IXNÉNHELIUÍLIÁ apply. IXNÉNHELIUÍLIÁ

IXNÉNHELIUÍLIÓ nonact. IXNÉNHELIUÍLIÓ

IXNÉQUÍ(I) See TLAXNEQUI(I).

IXNÉXITIC someone gray-eyed, something grayish / tienec ojos zarcos; gris [T] \[1\]Tp.136. See IX-TLI, NÉXITIC.

IXNÉXTLACHIY(A) to have cataracts, for one’s vision to be clouded / catarata, ve como nublado [Z] \[3\]Zp.26,163. In both the attestations the vowel of the second syllable is marked long. See IX-TLI, NEK-TLI, TLACHIY(A).

IXOCUÍN-IN acne / espinilla [de la cara] [T] \[1\]Tp.136. See IX-TLI, OCUIIN-IN.

IXOMITIC thin-faced, boney of face / flaco de la cara [Z] \[1\]Zp.60,163. See IX-TLI, OMITIC.

IXOTÍÁ vrefl,vt to keep watch; to take care of something, to look after something, to make a record of something / se cuida, se vigila [T], lo cuida, lo recuerda, lo vigila
IXPATCA  compound postposition for, in place of / de parte, por parte, en lugar de [Z]

IXPATLÁHU(A)  verb, to widen, to spread out, to widen something / se ensancha [T], lo ensancha [T] [6][T.p.143,217]. See IX-TLI, PATLÁHU(A).

IXPATLÁHU(A)  nonact. IXPATLÁHU(A)

IXPATLÁHU(A)  applic. IXPATLÁHU(A)

IXPATZAC  someone with one eye / cuento de un ojo [M] [3][Zp.77,94,158]. See IX-TLI, PATZAC-TLI.

IXPEHEN(A)  verb to choose or select something / to pick something out on the basis of its appearance / escoger a algunos por los rostros o caras [M], lo elige, lo escoje, lo selecciona [T] [3][T.p.217]. See IX-TLI, PEHEN(A).

IXPEPETÓN(A)  caus. IXPEPETÓN(A)

IXPEPETÓN(A)  for one’s eyes to bulge from anger / se le saltan los ojos [por enojarse] [T] [3][T.p.136]. See IX-TLI, PETON(A).

IXPEPETÓN(A)  nonact. IXPEPETÓN(A)

IXPETLÁN(A)  to revive, sober up, return to one’s senses / vuelve, se le pasa la borrachera [Z] [3][Zp.130,163]. M has transitive ixpetlantia ‘to sprinkle something out of a cup or to scandalize people.’ See IX-TLI, PETLAN(A).

IXPETLÁNTOC  to be in possession of one’s senses / en su juicio [Z] [3][Zp.74,163]. See IXPETLÁN(A), the verb O.

IXPETZALHU(A)  verb to plane, smooth, polish something for someone / se lo alisa [T] [6][T.p.217]. appl. IXPETZOÁ

IXPETZALHU(A)  applic. IXPETZALHU(A)

IXPETZALHU(A)  nonact. IXPETZALHU(A)

IXPETZOÁ  verb, to be involved in scrutinizing something, to plane, smooth, polish something / mirar con diligencia escudriñando alguna cosa [M], acepillar o brüñir o alisar algo [M] [3][T.p.217]. See IX-TLI, PETZOA.

IXPETZTÍC  something smooth, polished / liso [T] [1][T.p.136]. See IXPETZOÁ.

IXPIHPIZTÍC  someone with small eyes / con ojos chicos [T] [1][T.p.137]. M has ixpitzetitic ‘someone squint-eyed.’ See IX-TLI, PITZTÍC.

IXPLICATOC  someone, something bent over, leaning / agechado, inclinado [Z]
ÍXPILOÁ vuelto / to scratch, rub one’s eyelids / rasca los párpados (T) [3][TP.143].

The first element of this is also the first element of M’s ixquempalli ‘inner side of the eyelid.’ See [ÍX-TLI, QUEM[Í]-TL, TATACA].

ÍXQUÉNTATACAL nonact. ÍXQUÉNTATACA. This is the Z variant of ÍXQUÉP[Í].

ÍXQUÉP[Í]-TL someone deceitful / dos caras, hombre falso (Z) [3][ZP.47, 164]. See ÍXQUÉP[Í].

ÍXQUÉP[Í] only attested in possessed form the front edge of the eyelid / parte de adentro y de la orilla de su párpado (T) [3][TP.137, 138]. See [ÍX-TLI].

ÍXQUIC all, a certain amount / todo [M] This is abundantly attested with a long vowel in B, C, and Z. When ÍXQUICH appears in paired or serial phrases, the sense is ‘an equal amount of cach.’

ÍXQUICHCA up to or from a point, until or from a certain time / hasta tanto o hasta tal tiempo (M), desde aquí, desde allí, y desde allá (C) See ÍXQUICH.

ÍXQUICHCAHUÍTA to be detained / estar detenido (K) [3][CF.1907]. See ÍXQUICHCAHUÍTA-ÍL-

ÍXQUICHCAHUÍTA-ÍL-TL up until a certain point in time, meanwhile, during a certain period / todo el tiempo pasado, hasta el tiempo presente, hasta este tiempo (S) [3][CF.1037, 1097, 1237]. This is often written separated, ÍXQUICH CAHUÍTL. See ÍXQUICH, CÁHUÍ[Í]A.

ÍXQUICHCAFA up or from a certain point / desde donde (C) [3][CF.43]. See ÍXQUICHCAFA, -PA.
IXQUICHCAHUH Sec ÍXQUICH-CÁHUH[I]-TL
IXQUÍZ[A] to go about aimlessly and without test; for dye to wash out of something, for something to get defaced / andar sin reposo de una parte a otra [M], destiñe ... se despiinta [Z] [1] Zp. 44, 164. See IX-TLI, QUÍZ[A].
IXTALECTIC someone jaundiced, yellowish of face / amarilizado de la cara [T] [1] Tp. 137]. See IX-TLI, IZTALECTIC.
IXTALÉHUJI to turn yellowish in the face / se pone amarillo de la cara, amarillento [T] [1] Tp. 137]. See IX-TLI, IZTALÉHUJI.
IXTECOHCOYOC pl: -TIN someone who has very sunken eyesockets / el que tiene muy hundidas las cuencas de los ojos [M] [1] C[13]v., y el M has the same gloss for ixtecoyoc. See ÍXTECOHCOYOC-TLI.
IXTEHTÉZCATIC something silvery, blue-gray like the surface of a mirror / gris-azul [T] [1] Tp. 137]. See IX-TLI, TÉZCA-TL.
IXTENHUUHUITZAL-LI someone cross-eyed / hombre bizco [T] [1] Tp. 137]. The second element is obscure. Possibly it is related to HUHUHÚXTILIA and has something to do with weakness. See IXTE-TL.
IXTEM[A] v1: pret. IXTÉN to fill something up, to level something, to top something off / lo rellena, lo empapeja [T], allamar hinchendo de tierra los hoyos [M] [6] Tp. 218, 230. See IX-TLI, TEM[A].
IXTEMÁLON nonact. IXTEM[A]
IXTEMENHMÉZTIC someone who goes about looking angry / uno que anda con la cara como enojada [T] [1] Tp. 137]. The second element is opaque. Possibly it has to do with MÉTZ-TLI 'moon.' See IXTE-TL.
IXTEMILLÁ applic. ÍXTÉM[A]
IXTEMÓA vrefl. vt to long for children of one's own, to scrutinize something very carefully, to search for something everywhere / desear tener hijos [M], escudriñar bien o buscar por todas partes alguna cosa [M] [3] Tp. 218. See IX-TLI, TEMÓA.
IXTENENECUILLI someone cross-eyed / hombre bizco [T] See IX-TLI, NELCUILLI.
IXTENEXEHUJI for one's eye to be clouded / tiene nube en el ojo [T] [1] Tp. 137]. See ÍXTENEXTIC, -ÉHUJI.
IXTENEXEHUHUA nonact. ÍXTENEXEHUJI.
IXTENEXEHUHTIC caus. ÍXTENEXEHUJI.
IXTENEXTIC someone pale from illness, pregnancy, or chill; someone showing only the whites of the eyes / descolorido por enfermedad, pêteche, o frío [M], el ojo se le puso blanco [T] [1] Tp. 137]. See IX-TLI, TENEX-TLI.
IXTÉN-TLI inalienably possessed form:
IXTÉNYO the edge of the eyelid / los bezos de los párpados de los ojos [M] [6] Zp. 40, 61, 97, 101, 103, 164, 170, 202]. In Z the possessed form of this functions as a postposition 'in front of, in the presence of,' M has ixteñatl with the same function and sense. See IX-TLI, TÉN-TLI.
IXTEPATLACHIC someone with a round face / con cara redonda [T] [1] Tp. 137]. See IXTE-TLI, PATLACHIC.
IXTETEPLA pl: -MEH someone blind by reason of having flesh cover the eyes; someone stupid and unenlightened / ciego del todo con carnaza en los ojos [M], ciego con carnaza en los ojos, tonto [C] See IX-TLI, TEPETL[A]-TL.
IXTETIPITIC something hard / está dura [T] [1] Tp. 137]. See IX, TEPITZOÁ.
IXTE-TLI pl: -MEH possession form -TEHU eye, eyeball / ojo [X] [5] Xp. 49]. Although this appears as a free form only in X, it is an element of a number of compounds across sources. See IX-TLI, TE-TL.
IXTETZILITIC someone cross-eyed / bizco, bizojo [Z] [2] Zp. 20, 164]. See IX-TLI, TETZILITIC.
IXTETZOHTZOYÓNTIC someone with small eyes / con ojos chicos [T] [1] Tp. 137].
T is missing the syllable-final N in the next to last syllable. See IXTE-TL, TZOYÓN[I].

IXTI postposition in all of a certain number of parts or from all of a certain number of directions / en ambas partes C in construction with 'two', en todas diez partes C in construction with 'ten' [[8]Cf.511r.01v,92v]. This enters into more complex constructions than an ordinary postposition. It requires a possessive prefix, a number, and either -CÁN or -TLAPÁL; ÉXCAVÁXTI 'in all three places,' ION'TLAPÁLIXTI 'on both sides.'

IXTI is possibly a lexicalized instance of plural -TIN that has lost the final N.

IXTIA vrefl.vt to keep watch, to observe; to face someone / atalizar o asear [M], advertir y mirar diligentemente [M], hacer rostro a los enemigos [M], se asoma [T] [[3]Tp.143]. See IX-TLI.

IXTICÉHU[I] to be pale from shock or illness, for only the whites of one's eyes to show / tener mancillada la cara o estar descolorido por enfermedad [M] fer ixticéaua, el ojo se puso blanco [T] [[3]Tp.137]. See IXTE-TL, CÉHU[I].

IXTICÉHUÍHUA nonact. IXTICÉHUI[I]

IXTICÉHUÍTI caus. IXTICÉHU[I]

IXTILI vrefl.vt to hold oneself in high regard, to be vain, to have respect for someone / estimarse en mucho con presunción [M], respetar a otro [M] [[3]Cf.119r,123v] applic. IXTIÁ

IXTLI-LI person of authority / persona de autoridad [C] [[1]Cf.119r]. By regular derivation from IXTIA, the vowel of the second syllable should be long, but C fails to so mark it. See IXTIA.

IXTÍLON nonact. IXTIÁ

IXTACCHICHI coyote / coyote [T] [[3]Tp.137]. The first element, which also appears in IXTLACMIZ-TLI 'wildcat,' apparently means 'wild.' See CHICHI.

IXTACCHICHI-TLI wildcat / gato del campo, gato montés [T for IXTLACMIZTÓN] [[3]Tp.137]. The first element, which also appears in IXTLACCHICHI 'coyote,' apparently means 'wild.' See MIZ-TLI.

IXTLAH postposition before, in the presence of, contemporary with / en mi presencia o en mi tiempo [M for first pers. sg.], delante [C] [[3]Cf.317r,21v, [4]Cf.94,207]. M has a printing error and reads ixila. -IXTLAH is synonymous with -IXTLAN, which is attested in C but does not appear in M. Because of the general loss of final N and H in T, attestations from that source are ambiguous between the two. See IX-TLI, -TLAH.

IXTLAH-PACH upside down / boca abajo [T], estar echado boca abajo o de bruces, o estar alguna cosa atravesada [M in construction with the verb O] See IX-TLI, -TLAH-PACH.


IXTLAH-PACH-HUETZIHUA nonact. IXTLAH-PACH-HUETZ[I]

IXTLAH-PACH-HUETZITI caus. IXTLAH-PACH-HUETZ[I]

IXTLAH-PACH-HUETZITCAH to be upside down / está boca abajo [T] [[3]Tp.137]. See IXTLAHPACH-HUETZ[I], the verb CA.


IXTLAH-PACHTECALO nonact. IXTLAH-PACHTECA

IXTLAH-PACHTEQUILLI aplic. IXTLAH-PACHTECA

IXTLAH-PACHTLAHCAI nonact. IXTLAH-PACHTLAHCAI

IXTLAH-PACHTLAHCAII aplic. IXTLAH-PACHTLAHCAI

IXTLAH-PACHTLAHCAI nonact. IXTLAH-PACHTLAHCAI

IXTLAHOL necessarily possessed form someone with a dirty face / tienca la cara sucia [T] [[3]Tp.137]. See -IXTLAH, TLÁLÓH.

IXTLAH-YOIHUA for it to get dark / no ver bien por ser ya muy noche [M], anoche, obscurece [T] [[3]Tp.137]. See IX-TLI, TLAYOHUA.

IXTLÁHU[I] vrefl.vt for payment to take place, to repay a debt, to pay for something / se paga [T], pagar lo que se debe [M] C and Z have transitive TLAXTLÁHUÍA with the same sense. See IXTLÁHU[I].
IXTLÁHUA-TL • plain, field, savanna / vega o tierra llana, sabana [M] [a]Br.4v,7t, [6]Zp.78,95,101,164. Z has a long initial vowel, but B specifically marks it short.

IXTLÁHUA-YOH something flat, level, unobstructed / llano, llanura [Z] [(4)Tp.78,164]. See IXTLÁHUA-TL, YOH.

IXTLÁHUÉLMIQIUI[t] pret. -MICO to look angry / tiene cara enojada [T] [(1)Tp.137]. See IX-TLI, TLAHUÉLMIQIUI.

IXTLÁHU(I) to be restored or satisfied, to prosper / restituirse o satisfacese algo [M] [(7)Br.1v,21v,62,99,12v]. This has the same sense as [IXTLÁHU(A)] used reflexively.

IXTLÁHUÍA See TLAXTLÁHUÍA.

IXTLÁLIÁ credential, vt to fall in love, to fix something in one's mind / se enamora [T], se fija en cuánto había de una cosa para saber después si se perdió; se fija en una cosa para no olvidarse de ella [T] [(6)Tp.143,218]. See IX-TLAALÍA.

IXTLÁLILIA appl. IXTLÁLÍA

IXTLÁLILÓ nonact. IXTLÁLÍA

IXTLÁLÍTIC something earth-colored / color de tierra [T] [(1)Tp.137]. See IX-TLÁLÍA.

IXTLÁLITZIN someone with earth on his face / una persona que tiene tierra en la cara [T] [(1)Tp.137]. See IX-TLI, TLÁLITZIN.

IXTLAMACHITIÁ caus. [IXTLAMATIÁ]

IXTLAMATIÁ[t] pret. IXTLAMAT to exercise reason and prudence, to make gestures with one's hands and face, to be familiar with a place / ser experimentado usar de razón y prudencia, o hacer gestos y visajes [M], conoce [un lugar] [T] There are two distinct senses of IXTLAMATIÁ. One literally has to do with the surface appearance of something conveying information, while the other involves the lexicalized sense of 'prudence.' See IX-TLI, MATIÁ.

IXTLAMATHUÁ nonact. IXTLAMATIÁ

IXTLAMATILICHE someone prudent / prudente [K] [(1)Rp.45]. See IXTLAMATILIZ-TLI.

IXTLAMATILIZ-TLI prudence / prudencia, razón natural, o gestos y visajes [M] [(1)Rp.96]. See IXTLAMATIÁ.

IXTLAN compound postposition before, in the presence of / delante, delante de los ojos de alguno, en su presencia [C] [(4)Cla.21v,21v, (4)Tp.137,167]. This is synonymous with -IXTLAH, also attested in C. T is ambiguous between the two, since it loses both N and H word-finally. Where additional suffixes are added to form the honorific, T has the form with N, -IXTLANTZINCO. See IX-TLI, TLAN.

IXTLANTZINCO honorific compound postposition with one's indulgence, permission, pardon / con su permiso [T for third pers. sg. possessor] [(2)Tp.143,167]. See -IXTLAN.

IXTLAPAL sideways, across / de través o de lado [M] [(1)Br.7v]. See IX-TLI, TLAAPAL-LI.

IXTLAPOLÓLTIÁ veerf, vt to be confused, to mislead, confuse someone / confunde [T], le hace equivocarse, lo distrae, lo confunde [T] [(6)Tp.143,218]. See IX-TLI, POLÓLTIÁ.

IXTLAPOLÓLTILIA appl. IXTLA- POLÓLTIÁ

IXTLAPOLÓLTILÓ nonact. IXTLA- POLÓLTIÁ

IXTLAPÓYÁHUÁ nonact. IXTLA- PÓYÁHUÁ

IXTLAPÓYÁHUÁ(I) to get dark / se obscurece [T] [(1)Tp.137]. See IX-TLI, TLAPÓYÁHUÁ.

IXTLAQÉZ someone or something bent / inclinado [2] [(2)Zp.71,164]. This is not a regular derivation. It appears to be a truncation of some deverbal form. See IX-TLI, TLAXQÉZTÍA.

IXTLAYI See TLAXTLAYI.

IXTLAYUHA to get dark, for night to fall; to be bewildered, dazzled, stunned / anochecer, obscurece [T], encienderse o cejar con la mucha claridad [M] [(1)Tp.137, (2)Zp.16,164]. See IX-TLI, TLAXAYUHA.

IXTLAZOLHUÁ vt to injure someone with one's gaze / por mirar le hace daño al otro [a propósito], le hace mal de ojo [T] [(3)Tp.218]. See IX-TLI, ZOLOÁ.

IXTLAZOLHUÁLIÁ appl. IXTLA- ZOLHUÁ

IXTLAZOLHUÍÁ nonact. IXTLA- ZOLHUÁ

IXTLAXÉHOC to TLAXLEXHCÓ.

IX-TLI face, surface, eye / la haz o la cara, o el nudo de la caña [M], faz, rostro, por ext. ojo [S]

IXTLIXOCI-TLI a type of vine / una
IXTOHMI-TL is inalienably possessed form:

- IXTOHMIYO eyebrow /su ceja [Z for possessed form] [sal/Zp.27,164]. See IX-TLI, TOHMI-TL.

IXTOMÁHUA to get: rather fat, to be silly / atoschado o tanto, o cordel algo gordo o gruoso [M for substantive] [sal/Bf.7v]. See IX-, IX-TLI, TOMÁHUA.

IXTONEHU[I] for one's eyes to burn, hurt / azde de ojo [T] [sal/TP.137]. M has reflexive ixtoneua 'to get red in the face from being teased.' See IX-TLI, TONEHU[I].

IXTÓNENHUIJA nonact. IXTÓNENHUIJA

IXTÓNEHUITIA caus. IXTÓNENHUIJA

IXTÓZO to keep vigilant, to stay awake through the night / pasa toda la noche en vela [C] [sal/Bf.7v, sal/CL.97]. See IX-TLI, TÓZO.

IXTZACU[A] vrefl to cover the face, to have one's eyes stuck shut with tissue or discharge / tapa la cara, tiene los ojos pegados con lagañas [T] [sal/TP.144]. See IX-TLI, TZACU[A].

IXTZACUALO nonact. IXTZACU[A]

IXTZACUILIA vrefl to cover the face, to have one's eyes stuck shut with tissue or discharge / tapa la cara, tiene los ojos pegados con lagañas [T] [sal/TP.144]. T's gloss for this applicative form is identical with that for IXTZACU[A]. applic. IXTZACU[A]

IXTZACUILLO nonact. IXTZACUILIA

IXTOHCUIL someone with a dirty face / cara sucia [Z] [sal/Bf.25,764]. See IX-TLI, TZOHCUILTIC.

IXTZÓPINIA vrefl to get poked in the eye / se pica en el ojo [T] [sal/TP.144]. See IX-TLI, TZOPINIA.

IXTZÓPINILLO nonact. IXTZÓPINIA

IXTZOZTOLOA vrefl to make faces / hace gestos [Z] [sal/Bf.63,170]. Z does not mark the vowel of the third syllable long in either attestation. See IX-TLI, TZOTZÓLOA.

IXXACUALO vrefl, vt to rub one's eyes; to scrub, rub, scour something / refregar los ojos [T], lo restriega, lo friega, lo frota [Z] [sal/TP.143, sal/CL.61,109,199]. T gives this with an internal glottal stop IXXAHCUALOA, but elsewhere in T XAXCUALOA appears without a glottal stop. The XX sequence is reduced to X in T and Z. See IX-TLI, XAXCUALOA.

IXXACUALOLO nonact. IXXAXCUALOA

IXXAHUACA to make a noise as of rushing, spouting water / ruido del chorro de agua [T] [sal/TP.135]. If this is a compound with IX-TLI, then the XX sequence shortens to X. Another possibility is that T has I for IH, and this should be IXKAHUACA. See IX-TLI, XAXHUACA.

IXXÁYO-TL tear / lágrima [X] [sal/Bf.111].

The literal sense of this word would be 'eye-excrement' or 'eye-discharge.' Either this makes a minimal pair with synonymous IXÁYO-TL, or the latter is a reduction or reanalysis of this word. See IX-TLI, XÁYO-TL.

IXXÓHUAC to bloom, burst forth / brota [Z] [sal/Bf.21,163]. There is a single X in the attestations in Z, presumably a reduction of XX. See IX-TLI, XO-

IXXÓTIJA vrefl, vt to keep watch, to be vigilant; to watch over or guard something / se cuida, se vigila [T], cuida [T] [sal/TP.144,230]. The transitive form is attested only with the prefix TLA-, which may be fused to form an intransitive verb. See IXXÓ-TL.

IXXÓ-TL prudence, moderation / la cordura, la prudencia [C] [sal/CL.54]. There is only a single X in the attestations, but C also gives synonymous IXXÓ-TL with unassimilated Y.

IXXOXOCTIC something blue / azul [T] [sal/TP.137]. See IX-, XOXOCTIC.

IXYAUHALTICT someone with a round face / cara redonda [T] [sal/TP.138]. T has YE for YA. See IX-TLI, YAHUALTICT.

IXYEHYECOA vrefl to examine, test, certify or judge something / lo examina, lo califica, lo tienta [T], lo considera, lo examina, lo calcula [Z] This is abundantly attested in T and Z. With the prefix TLA- M glosses this as 'to be judicious in one's activities.' See IX-TLI, YEHYECOA.
ÍXEHYECOLHÚA aplic. ÍXEHYECOÁ
ÍXEHYECOLÓ nonact. ÍXEHYECOÁ
ÍXYÓ-TL prudence, moderation / la cordura, la prudencia [C] [t:1CF.54]. In this variant the Y falls to assimilate to X. See IXYO-TL.
ÍXZÁLÓA vrezl to have one’s eyes stuck together with discharge or tissue / teien loa ojos pegados con lagunas [T] [[3]Tp.143]. See IX-TL, ZÁLÓA.
ÍXZÁLÓLÓ nonact. ÍXZÁLÓA
TYOÁ preterit-as-present verb; pret: IYOH to be alone, to act alone / solo [K]. This takes subject prefixes and has a regular preterit form; the singular is IYOH and the plural IYOHQUEH. Third person singular IYOH is lexicalized to theoint that it functions adverbially. It commonly occurs in the phrase ZAN IYOH ‘only.’ It has two instances of what appears to be the reflex of YÁUH incorporated with reflexive verbs and conveying the sense of ‘to oneself alone.’
IYOH dolorous interjection guay interjec-
IYOH only / solo, solamente [S] This is the lexicalized third person singular preterit form of the verb IYOA.
IYOHPA only (in reference to time) / solo (C)
According to C, this is limited to the constructions ZA IYOHPA ‘just once and no more,’ ZAN IYOHPA ‘only once,’ and QUIN IYOHPA ‘the first time.’ See IYOA, -PA.
IYOHYAHUE dolorous interjection guay ...
ÍYOLIC gradually, pacifically / poco a poco, mansamente, y con tiento [M]
IZ here / aquí [M] See ICI.
IZAHUIA vrezl vt to be overawed, to frighten, outrage someone / adorirase o espantar se (M), espantar o escandalizar a otros [M] [[1]B.10, [2]CF.104].
IZCAH here it is / helo aquí, he aquí, o toma esto [M] [[2]CF.89,124v. A common variant form of this is IZCATHQUI. See IZ, the verb CA.
IZCALÍÁ vrezl, vt to hatch, to revive, to be restored, to revive someone or to teach and nurture someone / avivar, tornar en sí, o resucitar (M), avivar así a otro, doctrinarlo o corregirlo de palabra o con castigo [M]
IZCALÍLÍÁ aplic. [[IZCALÍÁ
IZCALÍLÍ nonact. [[IZCALÍÁ
IZCALÍA vt to raise children / criar niño [M], crio a personas, como a niños [C for first pers. sg. subject caus. [[IZCALÍÁ
IZCATQUI See IZCAH.
IZHUA-TL inalienably possessed form:
IZLOCA for water to make a rushing sound / el agua hace ruido corriendo [T] [[1]Tp.133.
IZQUI pl: IZQUINTÍN as much, as many, so much, so many (referring to flat things) / tantas en número, dícese de tablas o esteras o de cosas llanas [M] In the single attestation of the plural form C marks the vowel of the third syllable long but not the second. But by analogy with other quantifiers, there should be alternate plural forms IZQUIN and IZQUINTÍN.
IZQUIČÁN so many places as there are, an equal number of places / de todas partes o de todos lugares [M for izquičampa] [[3]B.9v. See IZQUI, -CÁN.
IZQUINTÍN See IZQUI.
IZQUIPA as many times, so many times / tantas veces See IZQUI, -PA.
IZQUI-TL popcorn (used to describe many plants and trees that produce clusters of white flowers) / maiz tostado, flor muy olorosa [S] [[1]Tp.170, [2]Xp.40. M has izquieta ‘drink made of ground popcorn.’
IZQUIXOCÍ-TL pl: -MEH a tree that produces fragrant white flowers (Bourelia huanita), or any of a number of plants and trees that produce clusters of white flowers / cufémno [X] [[1]Xp.47. The literal sense of this is ‘popcorn-flower.’ X fails to mark the initial vowel long although X has it long in IZQUI-TL. See IZQUI-TL, XÓCHI-TL.
IZTAA-TL salt water / agua salada [Z]
IZTÀC something white / cosa blanca [M] See IZTA-TL.
IZTACATOL-LI  white atole [a beverage made of cornstarch] / atole blanco [T] [a]Tl.108,134. See IZTAC, ATOL-LI.

IZTACAYOT-LI the white of an egg / clara [de huevo] [T] [1]Tl.134, [1]Zl.161. Z fails to mark A long, and T has a short vowel and postvocalic glottal stop in the third syllable. M has iztacayotl 'whiteness,' which is probably derived simply from IZTACAY-LI [the compounding form of IZTAC] and -YO. See IZTAC, AYOT-LI.

IZTACTILLII vt to bleach something / lo blanquea [Z] [a]Zl.20,194. See IZTAC.

IZTACCTAPO-LI white zapote, the fruit of which is narcotic [Casimiroa edulis] / zapote blanco [T] [1]Tl.134, [2]Zl.131,161. See IZTAC, TZAPO-LI.

IZTACCUACUA for animals to eat salt / comen sal los animales [T] [1]Tl.133. T has CA for CUA in the third syllable. See IZTA-TL, CUACUA.

IZTATAHUIALI vt to salt something / salar algo, o echar sal al manjar o guisoado [M] [a]Cf.60v, [a]Zl.202, [c]Rp.48. See IZTAC-TL, HUIA.

IZTATAHUIALI applic. IZTATAHUIA (IZTATAHUIALI) nonact. IZTATAHUIA

IZTALECTIC someone pale from chill, fear, or illness / descolorido o blanqueino de frio, o de temor, o de enfermedad [M] [1]Tl.133. Z has IZTAL-LIC, which seems to be a shortened form of this, possibly with compensatory lengthening of the vowel caused by loss of a syllable. See IZTAL-LII(A).

IZTALHIUAILI to turn pale from chill, fear, or illness / pararse descolorido de esta manera [de frio, o de temor, o de enfermedad] [M] [Cf.76v. This appears to be synonymous with T's IZTAL-HIUI](I). See IZTA-TL, HUIA.

IZTALHIUAILI to turn pale / se pone palido, anémico, está descolorido [T] [3]Tl.133. This appears to be synonymous with C's and M's IZTAL-HIUI(A). See IZTA-TL, HUAI.

IZTALHIUIHUA nonact. IZTALHIUAI

IZTALHIUATIA caus. IZTALHIUAI

IZTAL-LIC someone anemic-looking, palid / anémico, pálido [Z] [a]Zl.10,161. Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long, but it should not be, unless it is lengthened in compensation for the loss of a syllable. See IZTA-LIC.

IZTAPINOLIUIA vt to salt something / salo [C for first pers. sg. subject] [1]Cf.60v. See IZTAPINOL, -HUIA.

IZTAPINOL-LI ground salt / sal molida [M] [Zl.60v. See IZTA-TL, PINOL-LI.

IZTAPQUEHUIALI vt for something to bleach out, to bleach something / se blanquea [T], lo blanquea [T] [4]Tl.149,152. See IZTAC, EUAI.

IZTAPQUEHUHUALI nonact. IZTAPQUEHUHUIA

IZTAPQUEHUHUIA applic. IZTAPQUEHUHUIA

IZTAPQUEHUWI-LI white bean / frijol blanco [T] [1]Tl.134. T has I for E. See IZTAC, E-TL.

IZTA-TL salt / sal [M] In verbal derivations the initial I is weak and deleted when preceded by a prefixal vowel.

IZTAYA(A) pret. IZTAYAZ ~ IZTAYAC for something to turn white, to appear white because of being at a distance / pararse blanca alguna cosa, o blanquear algo de lejos [M], pararse blanco [M] [4]Cf.32v,33v. See IZTA-TL.

IZTAYOH something salted / salado [Z] [5]Zl.7,113,161,177. M has iztayotl 'brine' derived with -YO rather than -YOH. See IZTA-TL, -YOH.

IZTAYOH-LA-TL salt water / agua salada [Z] [a]Zl.7,161. See IZTAYOH, A-TL.

IZTECUI vt to scratch, pinch something / lo rasguña, lo pellizca [Z] [a]Zl.96,105,154. See IZTE-TL, CUI.

IZTEHUETZIILI vt to burst forth from a place / sale rápidamente, violento [Z] [a]Zl.113,194. See IZTE-TL, HUETZIIL.

IZTEHTILIA see OZTEHTIA.

IZTEHTIATIA see OZTEHTIA.

IZTEHTLI see OZTEHTL.

IZTE-TL fingernail, toenail, a very small unit of length measurement / uná [M], jeme [C] This has a variant form IZTI-TL. Both are often used in metaphors referring to offspring as parts of one's own body, especially when conventionally paired with TZON-TL 'hair.'

IZTI-TL see IZTE-TL.

IZTLACA- something false / falso [M], vano y no verdadero [M] This does not appear as a free form but only in compounds and derivations.
IZTLACALHUÍA aplic. [IZTLÁCOA]
IZTLACATI to lie / mentir [M] See IZTLACA-.
IZTLACATIHUA nonact. [IZTLACATI]
IZTLACATILIAJ aplic. [IZTLACATILIA]
IZTLACATILILÔ nonact. [IZTLACATILIA]
IZTLACATLALTOL-LI lie / mentira [T] [[1]Tp.133]. M has ıztlacatlatoltli 'the art of lying.' See IZTLACA-, TLAHTOL-LI.
IZTLACMIN(A) vt for a snake to bite someone / morder la víbora [M] [[1]Cf.96v. See IZTLAC-TLI, MIN(A).
IZTLÁCOA vrefl. vt to consult one's own judgement, to examine and judge something, especially without appearing to do so / examinar o tomar consejo consigo mismo [M], mirar con cautela, y notar lo que otro dice u hace, acuchándole [M] [[1]Bf.7v, [1]Cf.132v, [6]Tp.202,230]. T has a vowel length discrepancy, half its attestations have a long vowel in the initial syllable.
IZTLÁCÓLO nonact. [IZTLÁCOA]
IZTLAC-TLI saliva / babia [M], su saliva [T for possessed form] [[3]Tp.133,142]. By extension of meaning, this has the sense 'poison.'
MÁ introductory particle for clauses expressing wishes, commands, admonitions; negative form: MÁCA ~ MÁCAMÓ let it be that ..., may ..., es particular de optativo ..., de imperativo, y del adivativo, vetativo, y entonces quiere decir no [M]. Preceding a verb in the optative or vetative form, this particle implies that a wish is being expressed rather than a direct command. The negative sense mentioned in M's gloss is not inherent in MÁ but in the vetative form of the verb, which warns against doing something (or M may be combining the senses of MÁ and MAH in a single entry; MÁNEN is more emphatic with the vetative. With negative wish clauses, MÁCA ~ MÁCAMÓ occurs in place of the sequence *MÁ AHMÓ. TLÁ may occur in place of MÁ with the optative and TLACA ~ TLACAMÓ in corresponding negative wish sentences.

MÁ vt; pret: MAH to hunt, catch something, to take captives / eazar o cautivar [M] [(s)CF.317,32v]. It is possible that this shares a common root with MÁ[tl] TL 'hand, arm.'


MÁAHCI vt; to reach something with one's hand / lo alcanzar [T]; alcanza con la mano [Z] [(s)T.195, (s)Z.8,163]. Z gives this as an intransitive verb. See MÁ[tl] TL, AHC1.

MÁAHXIHUA nonact. MÁAHCI

MÁAHXILIA applic. MÁAHCI

MÁAZCACUALÓ for one's hand or arm to tingle because of reduced circulation / adormecida [la mano] [Z] [(s)Zp.5,178]. The literal sense of this is 'for one's hand or arm to be eaten by ants.' One of the attestations gives it with final -C, 'something that tingles as though an arm were being eaten by ants.' The other attestation has a final A, which is surely an error. See MÁ[tl] TL, AZCA-TL, CUALÓ.

-MÁC necessarily possessed form in the hands of / en, por mi mano o mis manos [S for first pers. sg. possessor], en la mano, en las manos de alguien [S for TEMÁC]. Although this commonly takes only possessive prefixes, in C's ÁMAC at the brink of the river, it appears to be bound to a noun in the manner of a full postposition. An alternative analysis is ÁMÁ[tl] TL (M has amaalt 'inlet, bay') plus -C(O), but in either case, the component elements are the same. See MÁ[tl] TL, C(C(O).

MÁCA vrefl, vt to dose oneself, to take something like medicine, to give something to someone / tomar medicina [M]; dar algo a otro o restituir [M]. Because of the inherent applicative nature of this verb, it takes two object prefixes, one direct and the other oblique reflexive or indirect. X has this as a simple intransitive verb.

MÁCA negated form of MÁ See MÁCAMÓ.

MÁCACA PATZ(A) vrefl; to clap, applaud / dar palmadas [M] [(s)CF.741]. See MÁ[tl] TL, CACA PATZ(A).

MÁCAHUAYU(A) vt to let something fall / deja caer [Z] [(s)Zp.49,189]. redup. MÁCAHU(A)

MÁCAHCA PAÍN(I) to make tortillas / tortilla [Z] [(s)Zp.124,165]. This refers to the slapping motion of shaping a tortilla. See MACAPÁNIA.

MÁCAHUAYU(A) vt to drop something, let go of something, to concede something, to give consent; to agree to something / dar licencia a otro [M]; otorgar algo o conceder o soltar algo de la mano [M]. Z has derived forms with MAH in place of MÁ. See MÁ[tl] TL, CAHU(A).

MÁCAHUÁLÓ nonact. MÁCAHU(A)

MÁCAHUÁLTIA caus. MÁCAHU(A)

MÁCAHUIIIA vt to concede something to
someone / otorgar o conceder algo a otro (M) | (1)Tp.191). aplic. MÁCAHU(A)
MÁCALC may it never be that ... / ojalá que nunca [C] | (4)Cl.267,277,1031). See MÁCA, AIC.
MACALI nonact. MACA
MÁCAMO negated form of MÁ let not ... / may it not be that ... / no ... se haga, etc. (M) | This contrasts with MAHAMÓ 'as though it weren't' the negated form of MAH 'such that.' Each has a synonymous short form, MÁCA 'let not ...' contrasting with MAHCA 'as though it weren't.' R twice attests this with a glottal stop in the second syllable, but C repeatedly attests the second syllable with a specifically short vowel and with no glottal stop. See the particle MÁ.
MACANAH if only somewhere, let it be that somewhere ... / sea o no sea en alguna parte o lugar [M] | (2)Cl.191v). See MÁ, CANAH.
MACAQUIC let ... no longer / no ... ya más [C] | (1)Cl.191). See MÁCA, AOYUC.
MACAPÁLI vrefl. to make a noise with one's hands, to applaud / si el ruido [de las palmas] es poco, y con sola una mano [C], aplaude [Z] | (1)Cl.741, (2)Cl.12,170). See MÁI]-TL. CAPÁLI.
MACAUHTOC something loose, separate / suelto [Z] | (3)Cl.118,165,227). Z has MÁ in the verb MÁCAHCAHU(A), and there is agreement across sources on MÁCAHU(A), but in two of the three attestations of this in Z, there is MÁH instead of MÁ. See MÁCAHU(A), the verb O.
MACCUHAHU(A)-TL hand sword of wood edged with obsidian / macana, especie de espada de madera guarnecida por ambos lados de cuchillos de obsidiana [S] | (1)Bl.107). The single attestation has locative MÁC 'in the hand' as the initial element, although S assumes it is MÁ 'hand.' See MÁI]-TL. -C(O), CUAHU]-TL.
MACÉCEPAHTIC someone with cold, damp hands / sudoroso de las manos, frío de las manos [Z] | (1)Cl.166). See MÁI]-TL. CECÉPAHTIC.
MACÉCEPOC-TLI pl: -MEH elbow / codo (X) | (1)X.32). M has macécepos 'for one's arm to go to sleep, to tingle from lack of circulation.' This seems to specifically refer to one's funny bone. See MÁI]-TL. CECEPOCA.
MACÉHEH particle cluster used in place of simple MÁ to introduce clauses expressing wishes, commands, admonitions | (1)Cl.191). See MÁ, ZO, (Y)EH.
MACÉCHUAL-LI pl: -TIN subject, commentator, indigenous person, speaker of Nahuatl / vasallo [M], hombre plebeyo [C], mejicano, azteca, uno que habla nahuatl, trigueño [Z]. This contrasts with MAHCHUAL-LI 'merit, recompense, fortune.' T glosses this as specifically referring to the language as well as to a speaker of the language. M gives as a gloss for the plural form 'vassals or plebeians.'
MACÉCHUALTÍA vrefl,vrt to make others vassals to oneself, to provide someone with vassals / hacer a otros vasallos mios [M for first pers. sg. reflexive], dar vasallos a otro, os echar algo a la rebañita [M] This is not directly attested in the sources for this dictionary, but it can be derived from MACÉCHUAL-LI. It contrasts with MACÉCHUALTÍA 'to give someone his due,' and M gives them in separate contiguous entries. Because it is inherently applicative, this takes both a direct and an indirect or oblique reflexive object prefix. See MACÉCHUAL-LI.
MACÉCHUALTLÁCA-TL indigenus Mexican / hombre mexicano, indigena azteca [T] | (1)Cl.165). See MACÉCHUAL-LI, TLÁCA-TL.
MACÉPOHUÍA for the hand or arm to tingle because of reduced circulation / se adormece la mano [T] | (3)Cl.165). See MÁI]-TL. CEPOHUÍA.
MACÉPOHUÍA nonact. MÁCEPOHUÍA
MACÉPOHUITÍA caus. MÁCEPOHUÍA
MACHE it is said that, it appears that ... / dizque o dicen que [M], parece que [C]. Bound to an interrogative particle, this serves as an intensifier. C gives its equivalent in Spanish as diablos, hence TLEENMACH 'what the devil!' In a question this implies perplexity, in confirming something, it leaves room for doubt.
MACHE very much, indeed, positively / mucho, en gran manera [C], mucho, en
extremo, ciertamente, positivamente {S}
This is generally accompanied by antecedent O- or by NEL or is used in the extended form MACHEH, all of which serve to distinguish it from dubitative MACH.

MACHEH very much, especially / mucho, en gran manera {C}, especialmente {C}, See MACH, {VIEH}.

MACHIA to be known, to be apparent / ser conocido, descubierto {S}, se sabe, se siente {T} [517p.108,139]. T has E for I and gives no preterit form. S gives a preterit form implying that this is a verb ending in IA. M has tlamachia to do something well, to arbitrate for people, which appears to be this verb used transitively and fused with the prefix TLA-. See MATII].

MACHILLIA vt to be aware of defects in someone or something, to discriminate among things by their quality / saber defectos ajenos {M}, disponer a reparar algo a otros conforme a la calidad de cada uno {M} applic. MATII]

MACHILILIA applic. MACHILLIA
MACHILILIO nonact. MACHILLIO

MACHILITIA This causative form of MATII] should by general rule have a short vowel before -LITIA, but the vowel is specifically marked long in B, is consistently the reflex of a long vowel in T, and is marked long once in C. It is so conventionally used as an honorific form that the reflexive object can be taken as fused with the verb. Z has the variant form MAFITIA.

MACHILITILIA applic. MACHILLITALIA
MACHITILIO nonact. MACHILLIO

MACHITIA vreff, vt to reveal oneself, to make oneself known; to inform or notify someone / mostrarse, darse a conocer {S}, hacer saber o notificar algo a otros {M} altern. caus. MATII]

MACHIYOTIA vreff, vt to make a sign upon oneself, as in making the sign of the cross, to make a sign on someone or something or to set an example to someone / se persigna {T}, dar buen ejemplo, incitar a la virtud a alguien {S}, confirmar o cris-mar {M}, reglar papel o dibujar algo {M} [517p.150, 32p.97,170]. T has E for I in the second syllable. One of Z’s two attestations has the vowel of the second syllable marked long. See MACHIYOTII.

MACHIYOTII nonact. MACHIYOTIIA
MACHIYOTIIA sign, example / señal, comparación, ejemplo o dechado {M} This is implied by the verb MACHIYOTIA. See MATII], -YO.

MACHITITIA vreff, vt to say that one knows or believes something, to meddle, to announce something, to make something known to others / decir que sabe o entiende alguna cosa o a entremeterselo sin ser llamado {M}, publicar, notificar, o hacer saber algo a otros {M} Because this is inherently applicative or causative, it takes both a direct object prefix and an oblique reflexive or indirect object prefix. M also has machiti and machitita for something to be known or believed. Both form the preterit by adding -C, which shows that the latter represents MACHITITIA rather than MACHITIATIA. See MATII],

MACHITITILIA applic. MACHITITIALIA
MACHITITILIO nonact. MACHITITIIA
MACHOTI nonact. MACHOTIATIA

MACHOTIA vreff, vt to learn, to study, to teach someone / aprender o estudiar {M}, enseñar o predicar {M} X has X for CH and glosses the reflexive usage of this as ‘to pray.’ altern. caus. MATII]

MACHITILIA applic. MACHITIALIA
MACHITILIZ-TII pl: -TIN prayer / rezoo {X} [317p.53]. X has X for CH. See MACHITIA.

MACHITILIO nonact. MACHITIA

MACH-TII nephew, nieve [from the point of view of an uncle] / sobrino, de varón {M} [517p.49,51,139,139]. S glosses this as specifically ‘nephew,’ but according to the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of M, it applies equally to nephews and nieces.

MACHIHUA albeit, granted that / aunque o dado que o puesto caso {M} This is attested once in B with MAH in place of MA, but it is clearly a shortened form of MAZO IHUI. See MAZO, IHUI.

MACHIUXHI no matter, nonetheless, however that may be / aunque sea tal, o tal cual es {M}, no importa, aunque {T} [517p.165, 32p.17,166]. This shortened
form of MÁZO IUIQUI has undergone further syncopation in T, Z and other modern Nahua speech communities, and in the form MÁQUI or MÁZQUE has become a conventional leave-taking phrase in some localities. See MÁCHUI, MÁZO, IUIQUI.

MÁCO físt, grasp / puño [Z]

MÁCOHCOLTIZIN someone with crippled hands / paralítico de las manos [T]

MÁCOHCOZTIC paw or foot of an animal colored yellow / pata [de animal] amarillo [T] [1]T.164. See MÁ[i]TL, COZTIC.

MÁCOTOCtic See MÁCOTOTIC.

MÁCOTOTIC person who has had a hand or arm cut off / manco de la mano por se la haber cortado [M for mecoicotic][Z]Zp.81,165. Z has COTOTIC for COTOTIC elsewhere. See MÁ[i]TL, COTOTIC.

MÁCOTON[A] vt to cut off someone’s hand, to section something off by hand. See MÁ[i]TL, COTON[A].

MÁCOTONALÓ nonact. MÁCOTON[A]
MÁCOTONILIA apply. MÁCOTON[A]
-MÁCPA compound postposition from or by one’s hands / de mis manos o por mis manos [M for first person possessor][1]C1.104v. See -MÁC, -PA.


MÁCPALXÓCHI-TL a type of plant (Chiranthodendron pentadactylon) / manita, mano de león [K] This is not directly attested in this sources for this dictionary, but its component elements are. It has a diversity of medicinal uses as an anti-inflammatory agent, an anti-epileptic, and for heart ailments. See MÁCPAL-LI, XÓCHI-TL.

MÁCTIÁ vrefl, vt to surrender, submit; to hand something over / se entrega, se rinde [T], lo pone en la mano, lo entrega [T] [1]T.152,191, [3]Zp.13,197. See -MÁC.

MÁCTILIA apply. MÁCTIÁ

MÁCTILÓ nonact. MÁCTIÁ

MÁCUAHUITZOA vrefl to extend the arm or hand and hold it rigid, to exert force with the arm / extiende la mano y la tiene rígida, endurece las manos, se hace fuerza con las manos [T] [3]T.153. See MÁ[i]TL, CUAUHUITZOA.

MÁCUAHTLI for the hands, arms to tire, grow stiff / se cansa las manos [T] [3]T.164. See MÁ[i]TL, CUAUHTLI.

MÁCUAHTIÚA nonact. MÁCUAHTI

MÁCUAHTILIA vt to tire out someone’s arms / le cansa las manos [T]

MÁCUAHTILILIA apply. MÁC-
CUAHTILÍA

MÁCUAHTILILÓ nonact. MÁ-
CUAHTILÍA

MÁCUÉLEH compound introductory particle for clauses expressing strong wishes and exhortations let it be that ..., on with ... / ca ea, alto a ello, suso [M], ojalá [C]

MÁCUÉLOÁ vrefl, vt to twist, dislocate one’s hand or arm; to twist someone’s hand or arm, to pull down the branch of a tree / torcérsele o desconcertársele la mano [M for first pers. sg. subject], torcer a otro la mano o el brazo [M], abajar la rama del árbol, tirando de la [M] This is implied by MÁ[i]TL, CUÉLOÁ, and MÁCUÉLPACHÁYÁN.


MÁCUEP[A] vrefl, vt to recoup one’s losses, to get square, to return, restore something / se desquita, se venga [Z], lo recompensa [Z], lo devuelve [Z] [3]Zp.44,45,128,189. Z has this as both MÁCUEP[A] and MÁ- QUEP[A], apparently synonymous. See MÁ[i]TL, CUEP[A].

MÁCUETLAXTIC someone lacking strength in an arm, someone with a withered arm / mano suelta (que no tiene
MÁCUI vt to grasp something, to take something in one's hand / lo coge en la mano, lo agarra con la mano [T] [3][Tp.164]. M has macueyatlī for a type of bracelet, possibly one of cured leather. See MÁCUI-LI, CUETLAXTIC.

MA ClaLL in five places or parts / en cinco lugares o partes [M] [3][Cl.91r]. See MÁCUI-LI, CÁN.

MÁCULILIA app. MÁCUI MÁCULILÓ nonact. MÁCUI MÁCULIPÁ five times / cinco veces [M] [3][Cl.106r], [1][Tp.164]. See MÁCUI-LI, PA.

MAH negated form: MAHCA as though, as though it were / como que [K]. According to C, with negated locatives such as AHCAAN 'nowhere' MAH emphasizes the negation [Cl.90v]. With IJUQUI, MAH may precede or follow, and the sense is 'as, like.'

MAHCA negated form of MAH such that not, as though it weren't / y que no [C], no [M] This has a counterfactual implication 'not as things in fact are.' Double negations with MAHCA affirm; the sense of AHMO MAHCA is 'without doubt' [Cl.123v]. This contrasts with MÁCA, the negative counterpart of the clause-introductory particle MÁ. See MAH.

MAHCAMŌ such that not, as though it weren't / y que no [C] [3][Cl.123v], [1][Cl.11v]. C specifically contrasts this with MACAMO, the extended negated form of MÁ which is exclusively used with the optative and vetative forms of the verb [Cl.123v]. See MAHCA, MAH.

MAHCÉHU(A) vt to obtain or to des...ve what one desires, to do penance / conseguir o merecer lo deseado [M], hacer penitencia [M] The penitential sense of MAHCÉHU(A) probably has the object prefix TLA- fused and can be regarded as an intransitive verb. M has intransitive macueyatlī 'to dance,' but it is not attested in the sources for this dictionary, so it cannot be determined whether there is an internal glottal stop and what the vowel length pattern is.

MAHCÉHUAL-LI merit, recompense, fortune / mérito, recompensa [S] This contrasts with MÁHCÉHUAL-LI 'subject, commoner, indigenous person.' See MAHCÉHU(A).

MAHCÉHUALTI irregular verb to be fortunate, to attain what one deserves, to be worthy / ser dichoso o alcanzar lo que desea [M], ser merecedor [C] This takes possessive rather than subject prefixes and is paradigmatically limited to third person singular form. The preterit is MAHCÉHUALTIC. See MAHCÉHUAL-LI.

MAHCÉHUALTIÁ vt to give someone his due, or to assign penance to someone / dar a merecer o dar penitencia a otro [M] caus. MAHCÉHUA(A)

MAHCÉHU(A) app. MAHCÉHUA(A) MAHCIC something whole, solid, certain / cosa entera o maciza [M] This is implied by MAHCITICA and MAHCITOC. See AHCIC.

MAHCITICA something whole, something unadulterated / cosa entera, fina, o pura [M] [3][R.100]. See AHCIC, the verb CA.

MAHCITOC something whole / entero [Z] [3][Zp.53,165]. See AHCIC, the verb O.

MAHCÉX-TLI See MAHCÉX-TLI.

MAHCÉHU(A) vt to baptize someone / lo bautiza [Z] [3][Zp.19,189,209]. See MÁCUI.

MAHCUHQUI as, in the manner of / como, a manera [C] [3][Cl.12r]. Both attestations of this occur in the phrase IN MAHCUHQUI. See MAH, IJUQUI.

MAHMACA vt to divide something up among several people; to handle something / repartir algo a otros [M], repartir algo entre sí o hacer algo a veces [M], lo toca [T] [3][Cl.44r], [1][Tp.189]. Redup. MACA

MAHMACA-L nonact. MAHMACA
MAHMACHILLIÁ vt to test something / lo prueba [Z] [2]Zp.102,189. redup. MACHILLIÁ

MAHMÁIHCUILI to gather things together quickly and leave / coge cosas rápidamente y va [T] [3]Tp.140. See MA[I]-TL, [I]HCUILI.

MAHMÁIHCUIHUIA nonact. MAHMÁIHCUIHUII

MAHMÁIHCUIHUITIÁ caus. MAHMÁIHCUIHUII

MAHMÁIHCUIHUII for things to be individually spread out / para significar la multitud de cosas que están tendidas [R] [1]Tp.101. This is a distributive use of MAN[I] to spread out / redup. MAN[I]

MAHMAQUILIA appl. MAHMACA

MAHMA [I] This is the distributive reduplicated form of MAT[I].

MAHMAUHTIÁ vrefl, vt to get frightened; to frighten or threaten someone / se espanta [T], espantar a amenazar a otro [M] redup. MAUHTIÁ

MAHMAUHTIIÁ appl. MAHMAUHTIÁ

MAHMAUHTILO nonact. MAHMAUHTIÁ

MAHPÉHU[A] to shove something aside, cast something down with disgust, to hold something in contempt / dar empujón a otro o echar a alguien por ahí con desdén [M], lo desprecia [Z] [2]Zp.44,189. See MÁ[I]-TL, PÉHU[A].

MAHPILCOTONÁ] See MAHPIL-1, COTONÁ.

MAHPILCUECHAQUIÁ vrefl to twist, sprain one's finger / se tuerce el dedo [T] [3]Tp.150. See MAHPIL-1, CUECHAQUIÁ.

MAHPILCUECHAQUILO nonact. MAHPILCUECHAQUIÁ

MAHPILHUIÁ vt to signal to someone with one's finger / to point something out to someone with one's finger / mostrar o señalar a otro con el dedo o escoger o elegir a alguno [M], señalar algo con el dedo mostrándolo a otros [M] [5]Tp.189, [2]Zp.115,189. See MAHPIL-1, HUIÁ.

MAHPILHUIIIÁ appl. MAHPILHUIA

MAHPILHUILO nonact. MAHPILHUIÁ

MAHPILHUII vt finger / dedo de la mano [M] See MA[I]-TL, PIL-1I.

MAHPILPITZOÁ vt to suck some-
with the exception of X [which has MÁ] and R [which fails to indicate either vowel length or glottal stop], all agree on MAH for the first syllable. But in reduplicated form it is attested twice, both times as mätätlaquihuitlāhuitca [Cf.135v, 137v]. This reduplication is unusual in that it is the second syllable that reduplicates, as well as in the occurrence of MÁ for expected MAH.

MAHTZOLCUÍ vt to seize something with the hands, talos / lo agarra con las manos, con las uñas [T] [S] [T] [S] [T] [S] [T] [S]. M has matzolou to take a handful of something. See MÁ(T)-TL, CUI.

MAHTZOLCÚUHUA nonact. MAHTZOLCUÍ

MAHTZOLCUÍLIÍY apply. MAHTZOLCUÍ

MAHU[U]A [V]EJ [V]T for illness to spread, to infect someone, to spread contagion to others / se contagia, infecta [T], inficcionar o pegar enfermedad contagiosa a otro [M]

MAHUÁLÓ nonact. MAHU[U]A

MAHU[I] to be frightened / teter [M] Z has O for A in the first syllable, and this substitution in this particular item is common in modern Nahua, although not in T. X gives i, which is not the local reflex of either O or O. In both cases the labial vowel represents an assimilation of A to following HU.

MAHUILLÁ This contrasts with MAHUILLÁ 'to fear someone, something,' applic. MAHU[U]A

MAHUILLÁ vt to fear something, someone / lo teme, le teme [T] [T] [S] [T] [S] [T]. This contrasts with MAHUILLÁ, the applicative form of MAHU[U]A, applic. MAHU[I]

MAHUILLILÓ nonact. MAHUILLÁ

MAHUILLIZ-TLI fear / miedo, temor [Z] [T] [T] [S] [P] [S] [T] [S] [P]. Z has O for A. This appears to be synonymous with MAHUILLIZ-TLI. See MAHUILLÁ.

MAHUILLITIÁNI pl - MEH someone playful / juguetón [T] [T] [T] [T]. Sec AIHUILLÁ.

MAHUILLITQUI someone playful / juguetón [Z] [S] [P] [T] [S]. S has the variant maniseti with the same sense. See AIHUILLÁ

MAHUILLITLIZ-TLI play, game / juego [Z] [S] [P] [T] [S]. By general deri-
MAHUIZÔTLI nonact. MAHUIZÔTIÄ

MAHUIZÔ-TL honor / honrar o dignidad de grandes [M] [t]Bf.2v, [3]Cl.7r,31v,66v, [t]Tp.131. This is apparently a reduction of MAHUIZÔ-TL by degemination. See MAHUIZ-TLI, -YÖ.

MAHUIZPOOLA vrefl, vi to hold someone in respect / lo respecta [Z] [t]Zp.109,190. See MAHUIZ-TLI, PIY[A].

MAHUIZPOOLA vrefl / to disgrace oneself / to defame, insult someone / disfamar o deshonrarse [M], disfamar o deshonrar a otro [M] [t]Zp.71,72,90,190. See MAHUIZ-TLI, POLOÄ.

MAHUIZTI to be held in esteem, respect / ser estimado [M] [t]Cf.57v. See MAHUIZ-TLI.

MAHUIZTIC something marvelous, awesome, worthy of esteem / cosa maravillosa y de estima [M]. See MAHUIZTI.

MAHUIZTÍLIÄ vi to honor, respect someone, to hold someone in awe, to adore someone / honrar y respetar a otro [M], lo adora [Z] aplic. MAHUIZTI.

MAHUIZTÍLILÁI applicable. MAHUIZTÍLÁI

MAHUIZTÍLILÁNI vrefl / to desire to be honored, respected, held in awe / desear ser honrado y respetado [M], [t]Cl.1,192. By general derivational rules the vowel of the fourth syllable should be long, but it is not marked long in the single attestation. See MAHUIZTÍLÁI, TLANI.

MAHUIZTÍLIL-TLI adoration / adoración [Z] [t]Zp.170. See MAHUIZTÍLIÄ.

MAHUIZ-TLI awe, or person worthy of awe and respect / miedo o persona digna de honra [M] [t]Cl.57v. See MAHUÍI[L].

MAHUÍYOH See MAHUÍJOH.

MAHUÍYOUHISee MAHUÍZOTIÄLIÄ.

MAHUÍYO-TL See MAHUÍZOTIÄ-TL.

MAHUÍZOCH someone who is the embodiment of honor / persona de honra [C] [t]Cf.54v,119r. In one of the attestations, the ZY sequence of this derived form remains unassimilated. This also appears as MAHUÍZOCH, apparently by degemination. See MAHUÍZOCH, YOH.

MAHUÍZOHUA to become renowned, to receive honor / afamarse o recibir honra [M], recibir honra y dignidad [C] [t]Bf.2v, [3]Cl.31v,54v. The preterit of this intransitive verb is MAHUÍZOHUAC, which contrasts with preterit MAHUÍZOCH from transitive MAHUÍZOCH. Neither attestation of MAHUÍZOHUACA marks the vowel before -HUA long, although by derivation from MAHUÍZOTIÄ-TL it should be. Cl.54v has this as a stem and in its preterit form, both spelled with a single rather than a geminate consonant, although on Cl.54v it has two consonants. See MAHUÍZOTIÄ-TL.

MAHUÍZOTIÄ vti to render honor and glory to someone / dar honra y gloria a otro [C] [t]Bf.2v, [3]Cl.54v,119r. The B attestation and one of the C attestations are in applicative form derived from this. Although M spells this with a single consonant between the second and third syllables, B and C have a geminate, and C also spells it with the unassimilated ZY sequence. See MAHUÍZOTIÄ-TL.

MAHUÍZOTIÄLIÄ applicable. MAHUÍZOTIÄLIÄ

MAHUÍZOTIÄ-TLI honor / honrar [C] [t]Bf.3v,5v,6v, [t]Cl.34v, [t]Zp.33,109,170. The ZY sequence of MAHUÍZÔ-TLI assimilates to ZZ, and then apparently optionally degeminate to yield alternative MAHUÍZOTIÄ-TL, which is the form represented in M. See MAHUÍZ-TLI, -YÖ.

MAHUÍZOTIÄ vti to complete something, to make something whole / lo completa [t] [t]Zp.6v, [t]Zp.13,189. M has maxitii with 'to supply something that was missing,' which is clearly an alternate causative form of a verb that underlies this verb too. It appears to be a reflexive form of the verb AHCI 'to arrive, reach' with the reflexive prefix fused to the stem. M also has maxac 'something whole.' See AHCI.

MAIČNIUH only attested in possessed form one's comrade, fellow laborer / su compañero de trabajo [T] [t]Tp.131, [t]Zp.33,159. See MÁI-TLI, [t]C- NIUH-TLI.

MÁI[T]-TL compounding form: MÁ hand or arm, branch, dependency / mano [M], mano. por ext. brazo; rama [S]. In addition to the alternating stem forms MÁ and MAH, the reduplicated form MÁMÁ is used in some compounds. In referring to a tree's branches the inalienably possessed form is -MÁYO or -MÁMÁYÖ. MAYÉH 'someone with hands' has -EH as the possessor suffix, which is the form used
with stems ending in consonants. Perhaps the Y is from I, or possibly this should be MÁY[I]-TL. X gives mālitl, which also implies a stem-final consonant. MÁH-TL, however, is impossible in terms of NahuaT phonology, because vowels before glottal stops are always short.

MÁITZMÍN[I] vrefl.vt to receive an injection in the arm; to inject someone in the arm / se vacuna en el brazo, se inyecta en el brazo [T], lo inyecta en el brazo, lo vacuna en el brazo [T] [5]Tp.153, 191. See MÁ[I]-TL, ITZMÍN[I].

-MÁIXCO compound postposition in the palm of one’s hand / palma de la mano (Z) [[a]Zp.93, 159. See MÁ[I]-TL, -IXCO.

MÁIXNÓTZ[A] v. to beckon to someone with one’s hand / lo llama con la mano (Z) [[a]Zp.78, 189. See MÁ[I]-TL, IX-TL, NÓTZ[A].

MALACACHIUHI[U]i to spin, revolve / girar (K) [[a]Tp.136. This intransitive verb is only attested in the compound IXMALACACHIUHI[U]i ‘to be dizzy, bewildered’ and in derived forms in M. See MALACACHOÅ.

MALACACHIUHUIÚÀ nonact. MALACACHIUHI[U]

MALACACHIUHIÚTIÁ caus. MALACACHIUHI[U]

MALACACHILHUÍÀ applic. MALA-

MALACACHILHUÍÀ nonact. MALA-

MALACACHOÅ vrefl.vt to turn, revolve; to turn, spin something / volverse al derredor estando en pie, o dar vueltas al derredor [M], volver algo al derredor [M] P has this in a reduplicated form, MAHMALACACHOÅ, used reflexively. See MALACA-TL.

MALACACHÓLÓ nonact. MALACACHOÅ

MALACACHIC something round, circular / redondo, circular (S) [[a]Zp.156, 140, [a]Zp.165. See MALACACHOÅ.

MALACAEEHCA-TL whirlwind / viento (Z) [[a]Zp.220, 197. This occurs in a phrase meaning ‘rain squall with wind.’ See MALACA-TL, EHECA-TL.

MALACA-TL spindle, bobbin, spiral / huso [M]

MALCOCHILHUÍÀ applic. MALACOCHOÅ

MALCOCHOÅ vt to embrace something, to carry something in one’s arms / abarcar algo [M], lo lleva en los brazos, lo coge en las manos [T] [[a]Tp.189.

MALCOCHOLO nonact. MALCOCHOÅ

MALHUÍÀ vrefl.vt to be careful with one’s appearance or reputation, to handle something delicately, to take care of something / regalarse, tratarse bien, o tener cuenta con su honra [M], tratar bien y delicadamente alguna cosa [M], lo guarda, lo ahorra, lo asegura [T] [[a]Zp.153, 158, 189.

MALHUÍÀ applic. MALHUÍÀ


MALHUÍLO nonact. MALHUÍÀ

MALÍN[A] vrefl.vt to wind, twist; to wind, twist, spin something / se tuerce, lo tuerce [T], torcer condena encima del muslo [M] Fused with the prefix TLA-, this means ‘to make rope.’

MALÍNALÒ nonact. MALÍN[A]

MALÍNLIÀ applic. MALÍN[A]

MAL-LI pl. -TIN captive, prisoner / cautivo en guerra o cautivo [M] [[a]Zp.58v. M. also has a reduplicated plural mamaltin and the same form missing the final consonant mamalti. See the verb MÁ.

MÁLTI to be a captive / cautivado ser [M] [[a]Zp.58v. See MAL-LI.

MÁMA vt: pret. MÁMÅH to bear something, to carry something on one’s shoulders, to govern someone / llevar carga a cuestas [M], llevar a cuestas a otro, o regirse y gobernar a otros [M] Although there is agreement across sources that the vowel of the second syllable is long (as it must be to form the preterite as it does), the corresponding vowel in TLAMÁMAL-LI ‘burden’ is short, and B also marks the corresponding vowel short in TLAMÁMALONI ‘someone who bears a burden.’ T gives doublets for derived forms with long and short vowel variants. This vowel length variation in verb and derived nouns parallels that in the verb CUÁ ‘to eat’ and TLACUAL-LI ‘food.’ MÁMA may be derivationally related to the verb MÁ ‘to take someone captive,’ since captives were bound and borne on the shoulders. The preterit is homophonous with that of MAMAT[I] ‘to be embarrassed.’
MAMACUILHUITICA. every five days / cada cinco dias (C) [3]Cl.107r. See MÁCUIL-LI, ILHUÍ-TL.

MAMACUIL-LI by fives, five apiece / de cinco en cinco, o cada uno cinco (M) This is implied by MAMACUILHUITICA. redup. MÁCUIL-LI

MÁMALACACHOA redup. MALA-CACHOA

MÁMALHUÁZ-TLI gear for carrying something on the shoulders / mo-chila (K) [1]B3,3v. This is paired with CUEXÁN-TLI 'packing bags,' the whole phrase meaning 'under the protection of someone.' M has mamalhuáztli 'the constellation of Castor and Pollux' (literally the Drill'), which would contrast with this item in vowel length of the first syllable. See TLAMÁMAL-LI, MÁMÁ.

MÁMALHUÍA vrefl to acknowledge one's sins, to load something on oneself / se acusa, se carga (T) [3]Cl.153. Although this would appear to be an alternative applicative form of the verb MÁMÁ, it makes better sense as a truncation of TLAMÁMAL-LI plus -HUÍA.

MAMALIŁI vå. to drill a hole through something / taladrar o barrer algo (M) [1]B1,45v, 65v, 1]Cl.47v, 1]RP.41. This verb is easily confused with forms derived from the verb MÁMÁ 'to bear, carry something.'

MAMÁLIJA applic. MÁMÁ

MAMALŌ nonact. MÁMÁ

MAMALTIA vrefl, vt. to assume a burden, to take something on one's conscience, to take a load onto one's shoulders, to burden someone with responsibility for something / tomar algo sobre su conciencia, encargar de algo, o tomar algo a cuestas (M), tomar la carga a cuestas (M), cargar a otro el encargo algo (M), abonar a otro el la hacienda (M), le carga, lo acusa (T) [2]B1,1v, 21v, 7]Cl.153,191. The vowel of the second syllable is short here, although it is long in the verb MÁMÁ 'to bear something' and in the applicative derivation from MÁMÁ. Derived forms of MÁMÁ with L are easily confused with MAMALILI vå. to drill a hole through something.' caus. MÁMÁ

MAMALTIJA applic. MAMALTIJA

MAMALTIA nonact. MAMALTIJA

MAMAPÉHU(A) vrefl, vt. to keep pushing oneself away / se empuja mucho (T) [3]Cl.153. redup. MÁPÉHU(A)

MAMAPÉHUALO nonact. MAMAPÉHU(A)

MAMATIÅ vrafl, vt. pret. MÁMÁH to be timid, embarrassed, to be embarrassed by others / se empacha o vergonzoso (M), tener empacho de otros (M) [2]Cl.441. The present is homophonous with that of MÁMÁ 'to bear something' R attests this with MAH in place of MAH for the first syllable. See MÁMATIÅ.

MAMATILOÅ vt. to confound someone, to ensnare someone / enendar [X] [3]Clp.70. See MÁMATIÅ.

-MAMAYO necessarily possessed form the branches of a tree / su rama (T) [4]Cl.131. M has this in mamatlapaltia 'for a tree to come into leaves.' redup. MAMAYO

MAMELÁHU(A) vrefl, vt. to extend one's hand / extiende la mano (Z) [2]Zp.58,170. See MÁMAL-Å, MÉLÁHU(A).

-MAMOMOLOC only attested in possessed form one's elbow / su codo (T) [4]Cl.131. In the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side this has the reflex of a long vowel in the last syllable. See MÁMOLOC-TL, MOLIC-TL.

-MÁN locative suffix [2]Cl.56v. This appears to be derived from MANIÅ 'to extend over a surface,' but both attestations in C, ACOLMÁN and OZTOMÁN, have a specifically marked long vowel. Unlike a postposition, this combines only with full stems, not with possessive prefixes.

MÁN(A) vt. to spread something out flat and smooth, to pat out tortillas / poner en el suelo plato o cosas llanas, o hacer tortillas de maíz antes que las cuece en el comal (M) M also glosses this as 'to make an offering,' presumably by laying something out on a surface. See MÁN(A).

MÁNÁHUÍAL-LI coverlet for a cradle, protection / manta de cuna de niño (M) [1]B3,7r. This appears in M and B in possessed form. S provides the absolutive suffix.

MÁNÁHUÁTIÅ vt. to cast something or someone away / se despiende de él (con la mano) (Z) [1]Zp.189. See MÁNÁHUÁTIÅ.
MÁNAHUIÁ

MÁNAHUIÁ vt to extricate oneself, to extricate someone from a dispute or to take leave of people who are quarreling / defenderse [M], defender a otro o departir a los que riñen [M] [[3]Tp.136]. M also glosses reflexive manoia as 'to suffer from diarrhea.'

MÁNAHUIÓ nonact. MÁNAHUIÁ
MÁNALÓ nonact. MÁNA[]

MANCA See MAN[I].

MANEHNENQNI something that goes on all fours / cuadrúpedo [R] [[1]Rp.101]. R fails to mark the vowel of the first syllable long. See MÁ[I]-TL, NEHNEM[I].

MÁNÉL although / aunque [M], si quiera [C]
See MÁ, NEI-LL.

MÁNÉLÍHU[I] to be stirred, mixed, beaten together / mezcla ... se revuelve [Z] [[4]Zp.84,110,165]. Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long, but by general rule it should be short. See MÁNÉLOÁ.

MÁNÉLÍHUOC something beaten together, mixed by hand / revuelto [Z] [[4]Zp.110,165]. See MÁNÉLÍHU[I], the verb O.

MÁNÉLÓÁ vt to mix something together by hand, to swim / nadar o revolver algo con la mano [M], lo mueve, lo revuelve, lo mezcla, lo bate [con la mano] [Z] See MÁ[I]-TL, NÉLOÁ.

MÁNÉN compound introductory particle for clauses expressing admonition let it not be that ... , let it be in vain that ... / mirad que no ... se haga tal cosa, advertiendo, ... mirad bien y advertid [M] This serves as a more emphatic introductory particle than simple MÁ with the admonitive. If the following clause includes explicit negation, in addition to the admonitive construction itself, MÁNÉN creates a double negative which serves to affirm rather than to negate. See MÁ, NÉN.

MÁN[I] irregular verb; pret: MANCA for something flat to cover a surface, as water in a shallow pan, etc. / estar cosas llanas [C] M has the phrase nican mani with the gloss 'here is the book, plate, or pan of water.' There is a locative suffix -MÁN which, though close in sense, has a long vowel in its attestations in C. Z consistently has the corresponding vowel in MAN[I] long, but there is agreement across the other sources that the verb has a short vowel. See MAN[A].

MÁNILLÁ vt to spread something before someone / ofrecer o poner algo ante otro [M] C has one attestation of this with a long vowel in the initial syllable. applic. MÁN(A), MAN[I]

MÁNILLÁ applic. MÁNILLÁ
MÁNILLÓ nonact. MÁNILLÁ

MÁNOCEH nor, or else / ni [C], o [C], sirve algunas veces ... de lo mismo que má [C] [[7]Cl.102v.111v,115v,124v, [1]Rp.101].

Although C glosses this as 'or,' he elsewhere specifically says that it has the sense of Spanish ni rather than o in the presence of negation and is synonymous with NOCEH. It is also used as a compound introductory particle for clauses expressing wishes, commands, and admonitions in place of simple MÁ. C marks the vowel of the first syllable long in only one attestation. This is also attested in P, where the glottal stop is indicated but not the long vowel. See MÁ, NOCEH.


MÁNOZO compound introductory particle for clauses expressing wishes, commands, or admonitions or else / sirve ... de lo mismo que má [C] [[1]Cl.111v].

Only B marks the vowel of the first syllable long. B specifically marks the vowel of the second syllable short. See MÁ, NOZO.

MÁNQUI something smooth, flat / de nivel, plano [T] [[5]Tp.136,140]. M has manqui 'advanced in years, aged,' which may have a different derivation, possibly from AN[A], since M has ana, used reflexively, 'to grow in bodily size.' See MAN[I].

MÁNTIMA[N] to lie in a place, to be located somewhere / hay [C] [[1]Cl.121].

MÁNTIMA[N] to lie in a place, to be located somewhere / hay [C] [[1]Cl.121].

MÁNTZOCO child unwilling to be separated from its mother / niño que no quiere dejar a su mama [T] [[1]Tp.165]. S has tzo-
coton ‘something very small.’ The first element may be from AN[A], used reflexively, ‘to grow in bodily size.’ See TZOCO.

MAOLINIA vrefl to move one’s hand / mueve la mano [Z] [[3]Zp.86,171]. There is a vowel length discrepancy between -OLINIA in compounds and ÓLINIA as a free form. See MÁ[I]-TL, ÓLINIA.

MÁPACH-IN pl.-TIN ~ -MEH raccoon, thief (by extension) / el que hurta, ladron [T], mapache [animal] [Z] This apparently can extend to coatis and ringtales. See MÁPACHOÀ.

MÁPACHOÀ vt to seize something, lay hold of something or press something with the hand / tomar, asir, apretar algo con las manos [S] [[3]Tp.191]. See MÁ[I]-TL, PACHOÀ.


MÁPAHPCÁCO nonacc. MÁPAHPCÁ(A)


MÁPÁTILIA In this applicative form of MÁPÁTLA, there is T rather than expected TL before the applicative suffix -ILÁ.

MÁPÁTLA vrefl, vt to defend oneself, to put up resistance, to beat something with one’s hand, to mix something by hand / defendarse o resistir [M], lo bate con la mano, lo revuelve con la mano [T] [[3]Tp.191]. See MÁ[I]-TL, PÁTLA.

MÁPÁTLALO nonacc. MÁPÁTLA


MÁPCIÇA-TL glove / guante [Z] [[3]Zp.65,159]. This is only attested in third person singular possess form, but S has piccial. See MÁ[I]-TL, PICCA-TL, MÁPICUÍ].


MÁPICTON a small handful / puñadillo [C] [[1]Cl.125v]. See MÁPICH-TL, -TON.

MÁPIQUÍ(A) vrefl, vt to close the hand, make a fist, to grip something in one’s fist / cerrar la mano [M], empuñar o apretar algo en el puño [M] [[1]Cl.125v]. See MÁ[I]-TL, PIQUÍ].


MÁPOCHCOPÁ necessarily possessed form to one’s left-hand side / a la izquierda [X] [[3]Zp.46]. See MÁPOCH, -COPÁ.


MÁQUEPÁ(A) See MÁCUEPÁ(A).

MÁQUILLÁ applic. MACÁ

MÁQUITZQUÍA vt to detain someone or to seize something with one’s hand / lo detiene con la mano, lo agarra con la mano, lo coge con la mano [T] [[3]Tp.191]. See MÁ[I]-TL, QUITZQUÍA.

MÁQUITZQUÍÁ applic. MÁQUITZQUÍA

MÁQUITZQUÍLO nonacc. MÁQUITZQUÍA

MÁQUIXTIÁ vrefl, vt to escape, free oneself from danger or harm; to deliver someone from danger; to free someone, to redeem someone / escaparse o librarse de algún peligro o daño [M], librar o salvar a otro [M] causa. MÁQUIZ(A)

MÁQUIZ(A) to escape, free oneself from danger or harm / escaparse o librarse de algún peligro o daño [M] See MÁ[I]-TL, QUIZ(A).


MÁQUIZTLI bracelet / ajorca o cosa semejante [M] [[3]Bl.47,5,5v,6,9r]. There is a typographical error in M, this is spelled mequitzli but alphabetized as maquiztili. See MÁ[I]-TL.

MÁTAHTAPAYOLTÍC someone broken out with bumps on the arms / tiene bolas en el brazo [T] [[1]Tp.165]. See MÁ[I]-TL, TAPAYOLTÍC.

MATCA gradually, peacefully / apacible-
MÁTECA


MÁTECHANÁ vt to seize something with the hand, to direct something with one's hand / lo agarra con la mano, lo coje con la mano, lo guía con la mano, lo lleva con la mano [T] [3]Tp.191. See MA[II]-TL, -TECHÁ, ANÁ.

MÁTECHANÁLÓ nonact. MÁTECHANÁ(A)
MÁTECHANÁLLIÁ applic. MÁTECHANÁ(A)
MÁTECOCHTON a small handful / puñadillo (C) [[1]Cf.1259V]. See MA[II]-TL, TECOH-LLL, -TÓN.

MÁTEHTÉQU[I] See MA[II]-TL, TEHTÉQU[I].

MÁTEL compound introductory particle for clauses with implied doubts, difficulty let it be ... after all, anyway / cuando uno tuvo duda, ... en resolviéndose, dice maitel (C) [[3]Cf.254V, 119V]. See MÁ, TÉL.

MÁTELÍN[A] vrefl to twist / se tuerce (T) [1]Tp.152. See MÁTELOÁ.

MÁTELOÁ vrefl to bruise one's foot by stepping on a stone / se magulla el pie por pisar en piedra, etc. (T) [6]Tp.152, 158.

Both M and S have transitive mataloa referring to striking things with the hand, and S believes it to be derived from MA[II]-TL, but if so the initial syllable would be MÁ or MAH. Conceivably T has characteristically lost a glottal stop. See MATIOLA.

MÁTELOLÓ nonact. MÁTELOÁ
MÁTEFACHÓA vrefl vt to bruise one's hand, to bruise someone's hand / se machuca la mano (T), le machuca la mano (T) [6]Tp.153, 192. See MA[II]-TL, TEPÁCHÓA.

MÁTEPOZ-TLL ring (for the finger) / anillo (Z,X) [2]Pp.11, 159, 4[1]Pp.52. M glosses this as ‘adze, a hand-held cutting tool.' The literal sense is 'hand metal.' See MA[II]-TL, TEPOZ-TLL.

MÁTEQU[I] vrefl vt to cut one's hand, to cut someone's hand, to prune trees / cortar o herirse la mano con cuchillo (M), corta la mano a otro así (M), podar vides o árboles [M] [[1]Cf.1279]. C contrasts the present reflexive form of this with the preteterit of reflexive MAHITEQUÍA to wash one's hands.' See MÁ[I]-TL, TEQU[I].

MÁTEHTÉLAHTŁATZCUEPONÍA vt to beat someone or something with one's hand / lo pega con la mano (T) [3]Tp.192. See MA[II]-TL, TLAHTŁATZCUEPONÍA.

MÁTEHTÉLAHTŁATZCUEPONÍLÁ applic. MÁTEHTÉLAHTŁATZCUEPONÍA

MÁTEHTÉLAHTŁATZCUEPONÍA nonact. MÁTEHTÉLAHTŁATZCUEPONÍA

MÁTI[I] vrefl pret. MAH ~ MAT to know something / saber algo (M) There are many lexicalized constructions built on MAT[I], and in many cases it is difficult to distinguish derivations from MAT[I] and derivations from IHMAT[I] to 'know how to do things deftly, cleverly.' In their extensive glossing of this item both M and S intersperse derivations from both of these.

MAT[I] used reflexively can mean 'it seems, it is thought that ...' and when this is in other than in third person, as in 'It seems to me,' the subject prefix is omitted, hence NOMAT[I] rather than NIHOMAT[I], ONMAT[I] with the directional particle ON- means 'to know the way to a place.'

MÁTIÁA vt to equip something with hands or arms / poner manos a la estatua o figura (C) [[1]Cf.1279V]. C contrasts this with MÁTIYA, the imperfect form of MAT[I]. See MÁ[I]-TL.

MATIHUÁ altern. nonact. MAT[I]
MATILHUÁ applic. MATILOÁ

MATILÁ This applicative form of MAT[I] is attested only in the construction TLAZOHCAHATILÁ on Tp.110, but T also has the applicative form TLAZOHCAHACHILÁ on p.309. See MAT[I].

MATILOÁ vt to injure something or someone by rubbing or abrasing / lo lastima (T) [6]Tp.190, 217. This is a variant of MATILOÁ. M has them both with glosses about the rubbing on of ointment. In T, the reflexive form has E in the second syllable and the transitive form has I.

MATILÔLÓ nonact. MATILOÁ
MÁTILTÍA vt to inform someone, to make something known / lo entera, lo anuncia [Z] | [3]Zp.130,166. This corresponds to MACHILITÍA in the other sources. altern. caus. MÁTIL]

-MÁTYAN necessarily possessed form one's time, span of personal experience / en mi tiempo [M for first pers. sg. possessor] [3]Cl.59v,153]. See MÁTIL], -YÁN.

MÁTLAHALTÍA someone very strong / bracero que tira mucho [M], es en gran manera fuerte [C] | [3]Cl.110v. See MÁI]-TL, TLAHALTÍA.

MÁTLAHTLÁNÍA vt to interrogate someone / lo interroga [Z] | [3]Zp.72,190. See MÁI]-TL, TLÁHTLÁNÍA.

MÁTLANHUEL-LI pl: -TIN -MEH large knife / machete [X] | [4]Xp.52. See MÁI]-TL, TLAHUÉL-LI.


MÁTLÁL-IN the color dark green / color verde oscuro [M] | [3]Zp.130,166. This is attested in Z in MÁTLÁLZAHUA-TL [literally 'green pox'] and possibly in MÁTLÁLPAN, although the sense of the latter would be obscure from its gloss, which appears to have something to do with lowness of stature. Conceivably it is derived instead from TLÁLPAN 'on the ground.'

MÁTLÁLZAHUA-TL pox / viruela [Z] | [3]Zp.130,166. This is literally 'green pox.' See MÁTLÁL-IN, ZAHUA-TL.

-MÁTLAN necessarily possessed form in the hand of, under the power of / en su mano [en su poder] | [T] | [1]Tp.132. See MÁI]-TL, TLÁNITZ-TL.

MÁTLANITZ-TLI the long bone of the arm / su camilla [de brazo] | [T] | [1]Tp.132. See MÁI]-TL, TLÁNITZ-TLI.

MÁTLAPÁL-LI pl: -TIN wing / ala [X] | [4]Xp.52. This is synonymous with AHTLAPÁL-LI. See MÁI]-TL, TLÁPAL-TLI.

MÁTLAPECH-TLI glove / guante | [Z] | [3]Zp.65,166. See MÁI]-TL, TLÁPECH-TLI.


MÁTLAPOA vrefl, vt to be injected intravenously, to give someone an intravenous injection / se inyecta intravenosamente | [T], lo inyecta intravenosamente | [6]Tp.153,193. The literal sense of this is 'to open the arm.' See MÁI]-TL, TLAPOÁ.

MÁTLAPOLÓLTÍA vrefl to make a slip of the hand / se equivoca con la mano | [5]Tp.153. See MÁI]-TL, TLAPOÁ.

MÁTLAPOLÓLTILO nonact. MÁTLAPOLÓLTÍA

MÁTLAQUECHÍA vrefl to lean on something, support oneself with something / se apoya [T for ÍTECH MOMÁTLAQUECHÍA] | [4]Tp.132. This is used in construction with a possessed form of the postposition -TECH. See MÁI]-TL, TLAQUECHÍA.

MÁTLÁ-TECH net, sling / red generalmente [M] M has this in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl section of the dictionary, but it is missing from the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side.

MÁTLATLÁC-TLÍ This reduplicated form is implied by MÁTLÁTLAQUILHUITICA. See MÁTLAC-TLÍ.

MÁTLÁTLAQUILHUITICA every ten days / de diez en diez días [M], cada diez [días] | [C] | [3]Cl.19v,170r. See MÁTLAC-TLÍ, ILHUI-TL.

MÁTLAXCALHUIÁ vt to aplaud something or someone / lo aplaude [S] | [3]Tp.192. appl. MÁTLAXCALOA

MÁTLAXCALOA vrefl to applaud / aplaude | [T] | [3]Tp.153, [4]Zp.12,171]. The literal sense of this is to slap one's hands together as in making tortillas. M has the reduplicated form MÁTLAXCALOÁ with the same sense. See MÁI]-TL, TLÁCAL-IL.

MÁTLÁXILLÁ vt to signal to someone, to beckon to someone with the hand / le hace señas con la mano, lo llama con la mano | [3]Tp.192. See MÁI]-TL, TLÁXILLÁ.

MÁTLÁXILLÁ applic. MÁTLÁXILLÁ

MÁTLÁXILLÍA nonact. MÁTLÁXILLÁ

MÁTLEQUIQUIZTLÁQUI musketeer / los arcabuceros [C for plural] | [1]Cl.120r. M has mätlequiztlá 'barquebus.' See MÁI]-TL, TLÁQUIQUIZ-TLÍ, TLÁZ[A].

MÁTOCA vrefl, vt to fondle oneself, to
MÁTOCALÓ
nonact. MÁTOCA
MÁTOHMI-TL inalienably possessed form: -MÁTOHMIYÓ the hair of one’s hands and arms / su pelo de la mano o del brazo (T) [i]Tl, MÁTOHMI-TL. See MÁJU-TL, TOHMI-TL.
MÁTOQUILLÁ applic. MÁTOCA
MÁZAH-TLL pineapple / piña, fruta de la tierra [M] [i]Rp, 105. R marks the glottal stop. The vowel of the first syllable is unmarked for length.
-MÁTZÁLAN compound postposition between the hooves, paws of an animal / entre las patas del animal (T) [i]Tl, 131. See MÁJU-TL, TZÁLAN.
MÁTZOCUILLANÉLIC something dirty / sucio (T) [i]Tl, 165. M has tlacuillatl ‘thick sweat of the body.’ See MÁJU-TL, TZO-TL, CULTI-A-TL, NELITIC.
MAUHCAHÚ(A) vt to keep one’s silence out of fear / tu callas por miedo [R for second pers. sg. subject] [i]Tl, 31. R fails to mark the vowel of the third syllable long. See MAHU[I], CAHU[A].
MAUHCÁHUHIYOCA to tremble, shake with fear / estremece, tiembla (T) [i]Tl, 140. See MAHU[I], HUHIYOCA.
MAUHCÁHUHIYOCUÍA nonact. MAUHCÁHUHIYOCA.
MAUHCÁHUHIYOCA.
MAUHCÁHUHIYOCUITÁ caus. MAUHCÁHUHIYOCA.
MAUHCÁHUHIYOCUITÁ caus. MAUHCÁHUHIYOCA.
MAUHCÁHUHIYOCUITÁ caus. MAUHCÁHUHIYOCA.
MAUHCÁHUHIYOCUITÁ caus. MAUHCÁHUHIYOCA.
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MAUHCÁHUHIYOCUITÁ caus. MAUHCÁHUHIYOCA.
MAUHCÁHUHIYOCUITÁ caus. MAUHCÁHUHIYOCA.
MAUHCÁHUHIYOCUITÁ caus. MAUHCÁHUHIYOCA.
MAUHCÁHUHIYOCUITÁ caus. MAUHCÁHUHIYOCA.
MAUHCÁHUHIYOCUITÁ caus. MAUHCÁHUHIYOCA.
MAUHTILÓ nonact. MAUHTIÁ
MAXAC-TLI thighs, crotch / entre mis piernas o en la horcajada (M for first pers. sg. possessor), parte interior de las piernas [X] [[2]Xp.54]. See MAXAL-LI.
MAXAL-LI pl: -TIN carvij [Psallis americana], something forked / tijerilla [animalito] [T], horqueta, horcón [Z,X for CUAUHMAXAL-LI] [[1]Tp.140, [4]Zp.69,123,148,149]. Despite the vowel length discrepancy, this appears to be related to MÁXTLA-TL ‘brecclocout’. M has maxal/ ‘something divided like a road or the crotch of a tree.’ The absolute form is attested in the compound CUAUHMAXAL-LI. It is possible that the insect name should take absolute -IN rather than -TTL. T is ambiguous between the two.
MAXAUITHEINEM[I] to go about with one’s crotch exposed / anduvicicas con las carnes desvista [C for second pers. sg. subject, future tense] [[1]Cf.157]. M has reflexive manaxaxia ‘to undress, to expose oneself’ in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side only. See MAXAL-LI, NEM[I].
MÁXITOMÓNHIUA nonact. MÁXITOMÓN[I]
MÁXITOMONTIÁ caus. MÁXITOMÓN[I]
MÁXITOMÓNNIÁ vreff for blisters or bumps to appear on the hand / le levantan ampoolas en la mano, ampoola la mano [T] [[3]Tp.133]. Because of the distributive sense of this, a glottal stop is to be expected in the reduplication of XITTOMÓNNIÁ, but none is attested, perhaps due to T’s characteristic tendency to lose internal glottal stops. See MÁXITOMÓN[I].
MÁXITOMÓNNILÓ nonact. MÁXITOMÓNIA
MÁXOXOCOTEC someone with blistered hands or arms / tiene bolas en el brazo [T] [[1]Tp.165]. See MÁI[I]-TL, XOCOTEC.
MÁXTLA-TL possessed form: -MÁXTLI brecclocout / bragas o cosa semejante [M] [[1]Bf.117, [3]Cf.82v]. Without the absolute suffix, this may serve as a personal name. The sequence mÁx appears in many entries in M and S having to do with bifurcation, but the length of the vowel is in question, since it is attested short in MAXAL-LI and MAXAC-TLI ‘crotch, something forked’ and long in MÁXTLA-TL.
MÁYAHU[I] vreff, vt to fall, to hurl something down, to dash someone down to his death / se tumba [T], lo tumba, lo mata [T], echar o arrojar por abí [M], derrizar a otro en el suelo [M], arrojar o echar algo por abí [M]
MÁYAHUHIUA nonact. MÁYAHU[I]
MÁYAHUILLÁ applic. MÁYAHU[I]
MAYÁN[A] to be hungry / tener hambre [M]
MAYÁNALÓ nonact. MAYÁN[A]
MAYÁNALTÍA caus. MAYÁN[A]
MAYÁNACUII to get hungry / le da hambre [Z] [[2]Zp.66,166]. See MAYÁN[A], CUI.
MAYÁMBIQU[I] pret: -MIC to be very hungry, to be perishing of hunger / se muere de hambre [Z] [[2]Zp.66,166]. This is attested without assimilation of the NM sequence to MM. See MAYÁN[A], MIQU[I].
MAYÉCCÁNCOPÁ necessarily possessed form at one’s right hand / a tu mano derecha [C for second pers. sg. possessor] [[1]Cf.94v]. See MAYÉCCÁN-TLI, -CÓO, -PA.
MAYÉCCÁN-TLI the right hand / mano derecha [M] [[2]Cf.94v]. See MÁI[I]-TL, YÉC-TLI, -CÁN.
MAYÉCUELEH compound introductory particle for clauses expressing strong wishes and exhortations let it be that ... , on with ... / ojalá [C] [[1]Cf.26v]. M glosses this as synonymous with MÁCUELEH.
MAYEH someone with hands / el que tiene manos [C] [[1]Cf.55, [2]Zp.24,166,
The Y of this form may be the stem-final I of Mâ[i]-TL, or it may be an intrusive intervocalic glide between the stem and the possessor suffix. See Mâ[i]-TL.

Mâyêchiquihui[i]-TL handbasket / canasta [de mano] [T] [12]Zp.24,166. See Mâyêh, Chiquihi[i]-TL.

Mâyô leave-taking phrase used in T se responde así cuando otro dice que ya se va [T] [14]Tb.140,161. This may be a further reduction of Mâchiqui, which is used as a leave-taking phrase in some Nahua-speaking communities.

-Mâyô inalienably possessed form of Mâ[i]-TL a tree’s crown, its branches and foliage / su rama [Z] [11]Tb.131, [4]Zp.52,105,159,193. T has this in reduplicated form Mâmâyô. M has imamainguaquitl ‘branches of a tree,’ which represents the phrase IMAMÂ IN CUHUITL, literally ‘its-branches the tree,’ where the suffix -YO indicating inalienable possession is not used. See Mâ[i]-TL.

Mâzâ compound introductory particle for clauses expressing wishes, commands, admonitions let it be that ... / ojalá que [K] [1]Ci.25y. C mentions this as one example of numerous such clause-introductory particles without specifically glossing it. See Mâ, Zâ.

Mâzâcôa-[TL] pl. -MEH a type of horned caterpillar or a type of large, nonvenomous snake, a boa / gusano gordo con cuernos o cola de grulla que no hace mal [M], cochele mazacuto [Z] [3]Zp.37,166, [3]Xp.52. Several Spanish sources remark that the snake of this name is large enough to feed on four-legged animals. The literal sense of the name ‘deer snake’ probably refers to its alleged diet rather than to any aspect of its appearance. The caterpillar, on the other hand, takes its name from its antler-like projections. See Mâzâ-[TL], COA-[TL].

Mâzâannel even if / aunque [C] [1]Bf.4v, [2]Ci.119y. See Mâ, Zân, NEL.

Mâzâ-[TL] pl. Mâmazah ~ Mâzâ-MEH deer / venado [M], ciervo [C]

Mâzo if only even, howsoever / aunque [C] [1]Bf.4v, [6]Ci.119r,119y. See Mâ, -Zô.

Mâzo(hui) although it were so that ... / aunque, dado que, o puesto caso [M] [1]Ci.119y. This is commonly shortened to Mâchui. See Mâzo, IHUI[I].

Mâzolhuià vt to make gestures while talking to someone / habla agitando las manos frente de otra persona [Z] [1]Zp.189. This appears to have the literal sense ‘to wear someone out with gesturing’ and Z has what seems to be a secondary derived form Mâzol ‘someone who goes about touching things.’ See Mâ[i]-TL, Zolôa.

Mâzonelhui although it were so that ... / aunque, dado que, o puesto caso que sea así [M] [1]Ci.119v. See Mâzo(hui), NEL-LI.

Mâzôtèl given that, no matter if / demos caso que [C] [6]Ci.118y,131y. See Mâzo, Têl.

Mêkahutequ[i]-TL vreb, vt to flagellate oneself; to beat someone with a whip / azotarse a sí mismo [M], azotar a otro [M] [1]Ci.119v. See Mêca-[TL], Hutequ[i]-TL.

Mêcânìa vreb, vt to hang oneself; to hang someone / aborcarse [M], aborcar a otro [M] [3]Bf.117, [4]Zp.126,190. Z has the sense of ‘to stumble, to trip’ for this verb. The sense common to M and Z is ‘to be brought up short by a rope.’ See Mêca-[TL].

Mêcânîlo this is attested twice [Bf.111], both times with the vowel of the third syllable marked short, although by regular derivational processes it should be long. nonact. Mêcânîa

Mêcahutel-TL sarsaparilla / la zarzaparrilla [R] [1]Bf.104. See Mêca-[TL], PAH-TL.


Mêca-TL pl. -MEH cord or rope, whip made of knotted cords, vine / cordel o soste o azote de cordel [M]

Mêcayó-TL lineage / abolorio o parentesco de consanguinidad [M] This is indirectly attested in Mêca-[TL]. See Mêca-[TL], -Yô.

MECEYÓ-TL wild maguey / maguey del campo [T] [[1|Tp.141]]. M has mescalote / 'maguey heart, crown before it has sprouted.' See ME-TL.

MECHÓN'TIC someone bandylegged / pernabrierto [T] [[1|Tp.141]].

MEHACACHEUHZ-TLI fleabites, rash / sarppullido, erupción [T] [[1|Tp.141]].

MELACTIC something long and straight / cosa derecha y larga [M] [[2|Tp.136,141]]. T also has MELAC as an internal component of OHUAMELAC-TLI 'long, whole stalk of cane.' There is a variant in T; MELAZTICT, which appears to be synonymous. See MELÁHU(A).

MELÁHU(A) vrefl,vt to stretch oneself out on a surface, to straighten something out, to get directly to a point or destination / tenderme en el suelo [M for first pers. sg. subject], enderezar alguna cosa tuerta, o exponer y declarar la escritura o lo que es dificultoso de entender [M], caminar derecho, pasando de largo sin detenerse en algún lugar o enderezar alguna cosa tuerta [N]. See MELACTIC.

MELÁHUAC something straight, true, genuine / vertical, recto [Z], verdadero, cierto, derecho, positivo [S]. C gives the phrase ca huel malahuac 'it is very true.' The negation AHMÓ MELÁHUAC means 'false.' As variants of this, Z has MELÁUH, which has the form of the preterit of the verb MELÁHU(A), and MELÁN with N replacing the final -UH. See MELÁHU(A).

MELÁHUALÓ nonact. MELÁHU(A)

MELÁHUHUAÍI apicum. MELÁHU(A)

MELÁHUCAPOTHU(A) vt to relate, declare, explicate something / narrar, exponer algo, rectificar, exactamente [S], lo sí mismo, lo declara, lo explica, testifica [T] [[3|Tp.190]]. See MELÁHU(A), PÓHU(A).

MELAZOÁ vrefl to stretch out, extend / se estira [T] [[3|Tp.152]]. See MELAZTIC, MELÁHU(A).

MELAZÓLÓ nonact. MELAZÓ(A)

MELAZTIC something straight, vertical / derecho [se dice de palo, etc.], vertical, recto [T] [[2|Tp.141,175]]. See MELACTIC.

MEME-TL cultivated maguey / maguey cultivado [T] [[2|Tp.141]]. Redup. ME-TL.


METZCOPIN(A) vrefl to dislocate one's hip / se disloca [Z] [[2|Zp.46,171]]. See METZ-TLI, COPIN(A).

METZCOPIN[I] for one's hip to become dislocated / se zafa [el pie] [Z] [[2|Zp.131,167]]. See METZ-TLI, COPIN[I].
METZCOTONI

[(a)Zp.108,167]. This would seem to mean ‘someone lame by virtue of having lost a leg.’ See METZ-TLI, COTOTLIC.

METZCOTONI someone crippled by loss of a leg or foot / cojo [alta un pie] [Z] [(a)Zp.29,168]. See METZ-TLI, COTONI].

METZCUALO eclipse of the moon / eclipse de luna [T] [(a)Tlp.145]. T also has CUALOMETZ-TLI with the same sense. If the second element is the nonactive form of the verb CUA ‘to catch something,’ the final vowel should be basically long, but it is not long in the synonymous construction CUALOMETZ-TLI. See METZ-TLI, CUA, CUALO.

METZCUAUHYOH pl: -MEH thigh, inner side of the leg / el muslo o el lomo de toda lo pierna [M] [(a)Xp.53]. See METZ-TLI, CUAYHI]-TL, YOH.

METZJUEHHUELAO vrefl to dislocate one’s hip / se disloca [Z] [(a)Zp.46,171]. See METZ-TLI, HUEHHUELAO.


METZJICATOC someone on foot / está de pie [Z] [(a)Zp.98,168]. See METZ-TLI, IHCA, the verb O.

METZJIUHQUI someone barefoot / descalzo [Z] [(a)Zp.42,168]. See METZ-TLI, IUHQUI.

-METZJIXCO necessarily possessed form sole of one’s foot / planta del pie [Z] [(a)Zp.99,159]. This is a locative expression ‘at the sole of one’s foot’ and implies a noun METZIXI-TLI. See METZ-TLI, IX-TLI, -OJ.

METZIXI-TLI See -METZIXCO.

METZJOCUIL-LI pl: -TIN earthworm, tapeworm / lombriz [T] [(T)lp.142]. See METZ-TLI, OCUI-LIN.

METZHOHUICAN a road, path very hard on the legs, rocky and difficult / el camino muy fiero [Z] [(T)Zp.168]. See METZ-TLI, OH-TLI, OHUHCAN.


METZTELOAO vrefl to stumble / tropeza [Z] [(a)Zp.126,171]. See METZ-TLI, TELOA.

METZTETZILOAO vrefl to twist, sprain one’s foot / se tuerce [el pie] [Z] [(a)Zp.123,171]. See METZ-TLI, TETZILOA.

-METZTLAMPA necessarily possessed form sole of one’s foot / planta de pie [Z] [(a)Zp.99,160]. This is a locative construction rather than a noun and has the literal sense ‘to, from under one’s foot.’ See METZ-TLI, -TLAN, -PA.

-METZTLAPACH-TLI pl: -TIN ~ -MEH groin / ingle [X] [(a)Xp.53]. See METZ-TLI, TLAPACH-TLI.


METZTONA for the moon to be up and shining / hace luna [T] [(a)Tlp.142, (a)Zp.78,310]. See METZ-TLI, TONA.

-METZTALAN compound postpositional between the legs / entre sus piernas [Z] [(a)Tlp.131]. See METZ-TLI, -TALAN.


MEXCAL-TLI sap, juice of the maguey used as an unfermented drink / agua o jugo de maguey [Z] [(a)Zp.7,168]. In both attestations this is bound with -TZIN. See MEXCAL-LI, Á-TL.

MEXCALCOHOYOC drunkard / borracho [T] [(a)Tlp.141]. M has coco-yo-i-nemati ‘to crawl on all fours,’ which may contain another instance of what is the second element here. See MEXCAL-LI.

MEXCALHUIA vrefl, vt to rub alcohol, mezcal on oneself; to rub mezcal on someone / se unta con alcohol [T]. Io unta con alcohol [T] [(a)Tlp.152,190]. See MEXCAL-LI, -HUIA.

MEXCALHUIA aplic. MEXCALHUIA MEXCALHUIO nonact. MEXCALHUIO

MEXCAL-LI mezcal, distilled alcoholic drink made by cooking the heart of the maguey plant / cierta planta comestible de la clase de los magueyes o aloes de la cual se saca un licor fortísimo [R], mezcal [T] T has MEZ for MEX and a long vowel in the
second syllable in this and all derivations, probably by receiving it from Spanish as a back loan and interpreting the Spanish stressed syllable as containing a long vowel. A possible derivation is from ME-TL ‘maguety’ and IXCA ‘to bake something.’ Distilling was a late introduction, and the earliest attestation of this item among the sources for this dictionary is R.

MÉXICHA-TL pl.: MÉXICHAH resident of Mexico-Tenochtitlan / Mexican, natural of Mexico (C) See MÉXICO.

MÉXICAYÖ-TL: the essence of Mexico community and culture / el imperio mexicano (C), el señorío de Mexico (C), la nobleza o república de los Mexicanos (C), cosa de México (C) [7] CI. 537, 827, 1027, 115, 1217. See MÉXICHA-TL, -YÖ.

MÉXICO Mexico / México (C) [4] BB. 25, 97, 117, [4] CI. 67, 797, 1027, 1045, [1] TP. 142. The etymology of this is opaque. Because of the difference in vowel length, it cannot be derived from ME-TL ‘maguety.’ The sequence XIII also differs in vowel length from XIC-TLI ‘navel,’ which has been proposed as a component element. The final element is locative -C/O.

MEX-TLI See MIX-TLI.

MÉY(A) pret. MÉX to gush, bubble up / manar la fuente o cosa semejante [M]

MÉYAL-LI spring, fountain, place where something comes gushing forth / manantial (T) [3] TP. 170. This is only attested as AMÉYAL-LI ‘water spring, water fountain.’ See MÉY(A).

MÉYYÖ-TL rays of light, lightning / luz [los rayos], rayo [Z] [3] ZP. 78, 106, 168. See MÉY(A), -YÖ.

MIA pl.: MIAQUITIN – MIAQUINTIN – MIACTIN – MIMIAC very much, many; the constellation Pleiades [by extension] / mucho en cantidad, las siete cabrillas, constelación [M for mica] This varies greatly in form. B, C, and R have MIEC, while Z and X have MIAC. T has MIEYAC. M has both miac and mics. The A is probably basic to the form, with MIEC the result of the prevalent vowel-raising that affects A in NahuaTL. Because they are stem-internal, it cannot be determined if there is a segmental Y between the I and the A. T has the reflex of a long vowel in the plural suffix -TIN with this item, as B, C, and T do with MICH[I] and C does with TQU. See MIAQUIN.


MIACTILA vt. to augment, multiply something / lo aumenta, lo multiplica [Z] [3] ZP. 17, 87, 190. See MIAQUIN.

MIAHUATL See MIAHUATL.

MIAHUATL See MIAHUATL.

MIAQUIYA

MIAQUIILA apply. MIAQUIILA

MIAQUIYIA to abound / abundarse [X] [3] TP. 53. See MIAQUIN.

MICA This has two sources. It is the compounding form of the derived noun MICOQ ‘corps, dead person,’ and it also arises directly from the verb MICOQ[I] ‘to die’ followed by the -CA- ligature.


MICCÁCAHUAIL [O] orphan, stepdaughter / huérfano [Z], corazón [Z] [1] ZP. 160. The literal sense of this is ‘someone left behind by someone who has died.’ Z also has a variant in which the word of the secondary syllable is idiosyncratically raised to E. See MICCÁ-, CAHUAIL.

MICCÁCHIU[A] vt. to faint / se desmaya [Z] Z idiosyncratically raises A to E. See MICCÁ-, CHIU[A].

MICCÁCOYOC-TLI pl.: -MEH grave / sepulcro, tumba [T] [3] TP. 142, [3] ZP. 115, 126, 167. Z also has a variant in which the second vowel is idiosyncratically raised to E. See MICCÁ-, COYOC-TLI.
MICCÁTECA

MICCÁTECA vrefl, vt to be stunned, dazed, unconscious; to daze, stun someone / se priva, está inconsciente [T], lo priva [T] [TP.152, 190]. See MICCÁ-, TÉCA.

MICCÁTLATLAXIZ-TLI whooping cough / tosferina [T] [1TP.142, ZP.124, 167]. Z has a variant with the A idiosyncratically raised to Ê. See MICCCA-, TLATLAXIZ-TLI.

MICCÁTLATZILIN[I] for the bell for the dead to toll / repica la campana para el muerto [T] [TP.142]. See MICCCA-, TILN[I].

MICCÁTLATZILINILÍA applic. MICCÁTLATZILIN[I]

MICCÁTLATZILINILÌO nonact. MICCÁTLATZILIN[I]

MICCÁTÓNHUIZ-TLI malaria / paludismo [Z] [ZP.93, 167]. Z idiosyncratically raises Æ to Ê. See MICCCA-, TÓNHUIZ-TLI.

MICCÁTZONTÉCOM[A]-TL skull / calavera [T] [TP.142, ZP.23, 167]. Z idiosyncratically raises Æ to Ê. See MICCCA-, TZONTECOM[A]-TL.

MICCÁXÓCHI-TLI marigold / Tagetes erecta / flor de muerto [Z] [ZP.60, 167]. This is a translation from Spanish. The indigenous name for the large native marigold associated with precolumbian rituals and today specifically with All Souls Day is CEMPÓHUAXÓCHI-TLI. Z idiosyncratically raises Æ to Ê. See MICCCA-, XÓCHI-TL.

MICCÁYEHYECÓA vrefl to be in terminal agony / está en agonía [T] [TP.152]. The literal sense of this is 'to sample death.' T also has MIQULIZJÉHYEOCA 'to have a brush with death.' See MICCCA-, YEHYECÓA.

-MICCEUL only attested in possessed form one's rib / su costilla [T] [ZP.151]. One of these attestations reduplicates the initial syllable. See OMICCEUL-LI.

MICHOZ-TLI codfish / bacalao [T] [TP.141]. See MIC-MICH-IN, COZTIC.

MICHHUAH possessor of fish, person from Michoacán / dueño de pescado [C], natural de Michoacán [C] [EP.189, 535, 577, 4R.45, 46]. See MIC-IN.

MICHHUAHCÁN place name Michoacan [EP.577]. See MICHHUAH, -CÁN.

MICHHUAHCA-TLI resident of Michoacán / natural de Michoacán [K] [EP.577, 4R.46]. See MICHHUAH.

MICHHUAHCAYÓ-TLI quality, thing pertaining to Michoacan / cosa de Michoacán [C] [EP.535]. See MICHHUAHCÁ-TLI-

MICHHIN pl. MIMICHITIN fish / pescado [M] This is commonly reanalyzed so that the stem is taken to be MICH or MICHIN. X has the plural form MICHIMEH, but in this is the general way in which stems that take the -IN ablative suffix form their plurals.

MICHPAH-TLI walnut tree / nogal [Z] [ZP.89, 167]. The literal sense of this, 'fish potion,' refers to its use in fishing, the leaves having a narcotic effect rendering the fish easier prey. See MICCHIN, PAH-TLI.

MICHTLAHZOL-LI small fresh water fish abundant in Michoacan / charal [T] [TP.141]. Despite the literal sense of its name 'trash fish,' this fish is caught and dried and is important to the local economy. T has lost the glottal stop. See MICCHIN, TLAHZOL-LI.

MICHOHUA C has the O before -HUA marked long twice. nonact. MIQUI[I]

MICHOHUAH dead weapon, instrument / cosa mortífera o punzón [M], instrumento para morir [C] [ZP.45]. See MICHOHUA.

MICHOHUAYAN place of death / donde se muere [C] [EP.51]. C marks the O long in the single attestation. See MICHOHUA, -YAN.

MICQUI dead person or animal, corpse / muerto o difunto [M] Since in texts the medial geminate is often written as though there were only a single consonant, nominal MICQUI is often confused with the verb MIQUI[I]. See MIQUI.

MICQUI vrefl, vt to commit suicide, to mistreat oneself, to kill or injure someone / matar o maltratar a sí mismo [M], matar o maltratar a otro [M] M provides additional glosses of 'to be unable to procreate' and 'to engage in blood sacrifice' for this with the object prefix TL-. M also has an opaque gloss of the reflexive as 'to choose the best.' altern. caus. MIQUI[I]

MICITIÁ applic. MICTIÁ
MICTILÓ nonact. MICTIÁ
MICTLÁN-CAL-LI the house of the dead / infiernof, purgatorio [T] {1|Tlp. 141}. See MICTLÁN-TLI, CAL-LI.
MICTLÁNCAYÓ-TL something pertaining to the realm of the dead / cosa infernal o del infierno [M] \{(1|Cl.53v, 1|Rp.44\}. C also gives this synonymous short form MICTLÁNYÓ-TL. See MICTLÁN-TLI, -YO.
MICTLÁN-TLI the realm of the dead / infierno o en el infierno o al infierno [M], infierno, purgatorio [T]. This is consistently attested across sources with a long vowel in the second syllable. M gives it both with and without the absolution suffix. It is more common without and does not take the suffix when used as a locative expression. See MIQUÍLI]. -TLÁN.
MICTLÁNYÓ-TL something pertaining to the realm of the dead / cosa infernal o del infierno [K] \{(1|Cl.53v, 1|Rp.44\}. C gives this as synonymous with MICTLÁNCAYÓ-TL. See MICTLÁN-TLI, -YO.
MIRC See MIAC.
MIÉCCAN See MIACCÁN.
MIÉCPA See MIACPA.
MIHMATCÁLACA-TL a prudent person / prudente y avisado [M], cuervo [C] \{(1|Cl.113v\}. See MIHMATLI], TLÁCA-TL.
MIHMILHUIA applic. MIHMILÓÁ
MIHMILÓÁ vt to spill something / trasn렘ar o derrocar cántaro o cosa semejante [M], lo vierte, lo derrama [T] \{(3|Tlp.190, 3|Zp.41,107\}. This contrasts with MIHMILÓÁ 'to trample about' and MIHMILÓÁ 'to revolve, turn something' Z has a form COCHIMIHIL 'sleepyhead,' which may be derived from this. In both attestations of the verb in Z the internal glottal stop is omitted.
MIHMILÓLO nonact. MIHMILÓÁ
MIHMILQUII redup. MIQUII]
MIHOTLI-TLI dance / baile [R] \{(1|Rp.105\]. See IHTOTÍÁ.
MIHTOOTANI dancer / danzante [M] \{(1|Zp.139\}. Z glosses this as 'dancer' rather than 'dancer,' but from a derivational viewpoint, M's gloss is the correct one. See IHTOTÍÁ.
MIHTOTIHUI dancer / danzante [M], bailador [Z] \{(1|Tlp.130, 3|Zp.18,168\}. T has the variant MOHTOTIHQUI. See IHTOTÍÁ.
MIHUAH possessor of arrows / el que tiene flechas, el dueno de las flechas [K] \{(1|Cl.55v\}. See MI-TL.
MIHUCHAPU(A) to clear land for cultivation / limpiar un sembrado [milpa] [Z] \{(2|Zp.76,166\}. See MI-LI, CHICAPU(A).
MILEH possessor of cultivated land / el dueno de la semente [C] \{(4|Cl.59,181v,84v,1|Rp.43\}. See MI-LI.
MILINHI] to shine, sparkle, flare / brilla [Z] \{(4|Zp.21,60,166,167\].
MILINTA vt to set something afire / lo prende [Z] \{(3|Zp.104,190\}. caus. MILINHI]
MILLAH place where there is an abundance of cultivated land / lugar de sementeras [C], milpa [Z] \{(2|Cl.57v, 1|Zp.84,168\}. See MI-LI, -TLAH.
MILLAHCA-TL field laborot / labrador o aldeano [M] \{(1|Cl.57v, 1|Rp.46\}. R fails to indicate the glottal stop, but it is attested in C. See MILLAH.
MI-LI cultivated land, field / heredad [M], semente [C]
MI-LTEPÁN-TLI boundary, landmark, wall separating sections of cultivated land / linde entre heredades de muchos [M], la señal que indica las secciones de la milpa [T] \{(4|Tlp.142\}. See MI-LI, TEPÁN-TLI,
MI-LTIÁ veal to prepare a cultivated field for oneself / hago semente para mi [C for first pers. eg. subject] \{(1|Cl.57v\}. See MI-LI.
MI-LZACA-TL forage, fodder / forraje [Z] \{(2|Zp.60,166\}. See MI-LI, ZACA-TL.
MIMAC T attests this reduplicated form with a plural sense \{p.141\}. redup. MIAC
-MIMECUÍL See -MICECUÍL.
-MIMECUIYÓ See -MICECUÍL.
MIMICOHUÍCH nonact. MIMIHUII]
MIMILAHUII] to swell, spill, overflow / desparra [Z], rebosa [Z] \{(3|Zp.44,106,167\}. Z consistently marks the vowel of the third syllable long, but it should not be. This appears to be a characteristic case of Z representing a stressed syllable with a long vowel. See MIMILIHUII]
MIMILHUIA applic. MIHILÓÁ
MIMICALA to shine, sparkle, flare / brilla [Z] \{(2|Zp.21,167\}. See MILINHI].
MIMILHU(I) to round out or swell, to unroll or unfold / abotonarse la flor o crecer el vientre de la que está prendida [M], rodar [X] [i3.Xp.14]. Z has the variant MIMILAHU(I).

MIMILIN(I) to flame up / flamea ... la lumbre flamea [Z] [i3.Zp.60,167]. This form should have long-vowel reduplication or vowel and glottal stop reduplication, but the attestations indicate neither. Redup. MIMILIN(I).

MIMILOA vrefl. vt. to roll over and over; to roll or revolve something / rodar por el suelo [M], lo rueda [T] C contrasts this with MIMILOA 'to trample about.' They both contrast with MIHMILOA 'to spill something.' M combines the reflexive glosses of MIMILOA and MIMILOA in a single entry.

MIMILOA vrefl. to trample about / se revuelca como una bestia [C] [i1.Cf.127v]. C contrasts this with MIMILOA 'to roll over and over; to roll something.' They both contrast with MIHMILOA 'to spill something.'

MIMILOLO nonact. MIMILOA

MIMILTIC something round, columnar / rollizo [T] [i1.Tp.144, i1.Zp.167]. See MIMILOA.

MIMIQU'I pret. -MIC to have an attack / le da ataque [T] [i5.Tp.142]. Redup. MIMIQU'I.

MIMIQUITIA caus. MIMIQU'I

MIMITE-TL pl.: -MEH bone / hueso [T] [i1.Tp.145]. T has this and also -MICECUIL ~ -MICECUEIL ~ -MICCEUYYOL 'rib.' These latter all correspond to OMICICUI-LL, which is derived from OMI-TL 'bone.' Here too T has lost the initial vowel of OMI-TL and performs reduplication on the resulting form. See OMI-TL, TE-TL.

MIMIYAHUATZIN a type of brightly colored bird / dominico (pájaro) [Z] [i3.Zp.47,166]. M has mimiauad for a type of honeycomb and the bee that makes it. In both attestations Z has the vowel of the fourth syllable marked long instead of the third. The derivation is questionable. See MIYAHUA-TL.

MIMIZQUICUAHU(I)-TL pl.: -MEH mesquite tree / mesquite [T] [i1.Tp.143]. See MIZQUI-TL, CUAHU(I)-TL.

MIMIZQUI-TL redup. MIZQUI-TL

MIN(A) vt. to shoot arrows, to pierce someone with arrows / tizar saeta o garrocha [M], aserrar a alguno [M] [i1.Cf.96r]. The variant MIN(I) is abundantly attested in T.

MIN(I) vt. to prick, pierce something / le quema (el sol), le pica (abeja, etc.) [T] This is abundantly attested in T. The preterit is MIN, not MÍN, but T's nonactive form consistently has the reflex of a long vowel in the second syllable. This is a variant of MIN(A). See MÍ-TL.

MINILÍA vt. to inject someone with something / se lo inyecta [T] applic. MIN(I)

MINILLÁ applic. MINILÍA

MINIILO nonact. MINILÍA

MINILLO by general rule the vowel of the second syllable should be short, but T consistently has the reflex of a long vowel. Nonact. MIN(I).

MIQU'I pret. MIC to die / morir [S] There are a number of verbs built on MIQU'I which do not have the literal sense of 'to die,' but rather 'to suffer,' such as AFIZMIQU'I 'to be hungry.' CECMIQU'I 'to suffer from cold.' Other verbs with MIQU'I as second element are even further removed from the literal sense of 'to die,' TÉMIQU'I 'to dream.'

MIQU'ILÍA applic. MIQU'I.

MIQUILLIZ-TLI death, mortality / muerte o mortandad [M] The short form MIQUILLIZ-TLI is more common, but this is abundantly attested across sources. See MIQU'I.

MIQUILLIZYEHYOCA vrefl. to have a brush with death / está para morir (pero revive) [T] [i3.Tp.152]. T also has MICKÁYEHYECOA 'to be in terminal agony.' See MIQUILLIZ-TLI, YEHYECOA.

MIQUILLIZYEHYECOLÍ nonact. MIQUILLIZYEHYECAO

MIQUILLIZYEHYECAO

MIQUIITIA altern. caus. MIQU'I

MIQUIITIA altern. caus. MIQU'I

MIQUIZCUHU(I)-TL pl.: -TIN cassague / Ipomoea murucoides, Ipomoea arborescens / palo de muerto [X] [i3.Xp.54]. This tree is believed to be poisonous to people and animals. See MIQUIZ-TLI, CUHU(I)-TL.

MIQUIZ-TLI death / muerte [M] X glosses
this as 'corpse,' which is more appropriate to MICQUI. See MICQUI[1].
MI-TL arrow, dart / saeta o flecha [M]
[[1]Bf.107, [2]Cl.152y]. This is also abundantly attested in the verbs MIN[A] and
MIN[I] ‘to prick, pierce something.’
MIXÉHÉCA-TL wind and drizzle / lluvia con viento [Z] [[1]Zp.79,167]. See
MIXÉ-TL, ÉHECA-TL.
MIXA-TL mist, drizzle / lluvizna [Z]
MIXCUERPAN pl: -MEH hypocrite / hipócrita [T] [[1]Tp.143]. This specifically
refers to someone other than oneself.
Presumably it could also take first person prefixes, but it is not attested with them.
See IX-TL, CUE[A].
MIXHUAQUII[1] for fog or clouds to lift / se
levanta la niebla [Z for preterit form]
MIXIHU[1] to give birth / parir la mujer [M],
le da a luz, pare su hijo [T] [[1]Cl.99y,
[3]Tp.190, [3]Xp.70]. In T and X this is a
transitive verb, but in M and C it is intransitive.
See IX-TL.
MIXIWIJA vrefl to use an intoxicating herb,
to get drunk / se emborraché [C for preterit
form] [[1]Cl.60v. This is conventionally
paired with TLÁPAHUA, the whole
phrase meaning 'to become intoxicated.'
This verb contrasts with intransitive
MIXIWIJA[1] 'to give birth' both in the fi-
nal syllable and in being reflexive. See
MIXI-TL.
MIXIWIJúa nonact. MIXIHU[1]
MIXIWIJÍA aplic. MIXIHU[1]
MIXI-TL intoxicating herb, possibly jimson-
weed / hierba que altera el cerebro [S]
[[4]Cl.60v, 115v, 121r]. C gives the vowel of
the second syllable long. According to S,
the possessed form is -MIX, but this is
unlikely, since long stem-final vowels do
not drop. This is conventionally used in
the phrase IN MIXI-TL, IN TLÁPA-TL
'intoxication.'
MIXIYOLÓN[1] for clouds to build up / se
levantan las nubes atrás de los cerros,
está nublado [T] [[1]Tp.4x]. See MIX-TL,
MOLÓN[1].
MIXIYUYAJU[1] to drizzle / lluvizna [Z]
MIXIYEM[1] to be cloudy / está nu-
blado [4]Zp.88,89,240. Z treats this as
a transitive verb and prefixes it with
TLA-. See MIX-TL, TEM[1].
MIXTÉTEICA to drizzle / lluvizna [Z]
[[2]Zp.79,167]. The literal sense of this is
for a cloud to get ground up, chewed up.
See MIX-TL, TETÉICA.
MIXTLAH an abundance of clouds / está
nublado [T] [[1]Zp.89,167]. See MIX-TL,
TLAH.
MIXTLAYOJUHA to be dark because of
heavy clouds / medio se obscurece por
MIX-TL, TLAYOJUHA.
MIX-TL cloud / nube [M] T has the variant
form MIX-TL.
MIYAC See MIAC.
MIYAHUAPA-TL a parasitic plant used to
stimulate the appetite / cierta planta
parásita y medicinal [R] [[1]Tp.104]. R fails
to mark the vowel of the second syllable
long. See MIYAHUOLA-TL, PAH-TL.
MIYÁHUATI for a cornstalk to produce
tassels and flowers / echar espiga y flor la
caña del maíz [M] [[S]Cl.108r, 114v]. In one
of the attestations C has a glottal stop
before verbal -TL, but since the noun stem
ends in a vowel, this is probably an error.
See MIYÁHUA-TL.
MIYÁHUA-TL inalienably possessed form:
-MIYÁHUAYO the tassel and flower of
maize / la espiga y la flor de la caña de
maíz [M] B attests this once with the
vowel of the second syllable specifically
marked short. Because the sequence is
stem-internal and alternating, it is
impossible to determine whether this is
MIYÁ or MIÁ.
MIYEX[1] to break wind / despide pedos,
ventosea [T] [[3]Tp.144]. M has miexi
'flatulent.'
MIYEXIHUA nonact. MIYEX[1]
MIYEXIÍA caus. MIYEX[1]
MIYEXILAMA female cat / gata [hembra] [T]
[[1]Tp.142]. See MIX-TL, ILAMA-TL.
MIYQUI-TL mesquite / árbol de goma para
[3]Xp.45, 86]. X marks the vowel of this
long, while T reduplicates it to yield
MIMIQUI-TL.
MIZ-TL pl: MIMIŽTIN feline, mountain
lion / león [M] The diminutive of this,
MIZtón, is used for the domestic cat.
Mó particle which combines with negative particles to form AHMó 'no, not,' AOCMó 'no longer;' AYAMó 'not yet,' etc. Mó can serve as a negative particle on its own in questions expressing doubt; in such a context Mó is synonymous with AHMó, and MÓNEL is synonymous with AHMó NEL [Cl. 121v].

MO- non-first person reflexive prefix In addition to its literal sense of 'self,' this is used in combination with the applicative and the causative forms of verbs and also paired with -TZINOÁ for honorific address. Nahua! speech communities vary greatly in degree of elaboration of the honorific system and means of expressing it. The combination of MO- with the applicative of verbs is pervasive in Classical Nahua! and in varieties of Nahua! most closely akin to it. Some dialects have simplified the reflexive paradigm and make no distinction between first person reflexive prefixes and non-first person, but the honorific use of the reflexive prefix should not refer back to the speaker. Reflexive MO- and possessive MO- are homophonous, but the former bears with verbs, while the latter bears with nominals.

MO- second person singular possessive prefix your / tu [K] Possessive MO- and reflexive MO- are homophonous, but the former bears with nominals, and the latter bears with verbs.

MOÁN[A] to flame up / flame (T) [2] 1p. 154. T gives the variant MÁN[A]. This appears to be AN[A] used reflexively, which in M is glossed as 'to grow in bodily size.' See AN[A].

MOCA full of / lleno de [C] [7] Cl. 118v, 122v, 125v, 131v.

MOCAHÚ[A] to cease, to remain behind / cesar de llover, o de llorar, o de hacer algo (M) This reflexive use of CAHU[A] has become lexicalized and is commonly used only in the third person singular. See CAHU[A].

MOCÉLOQUICH-TLI soldier, warrior / soldado [C] [3] Cl. 86v, 109v, 118v. This is attested only in the vocative, and even in the plural vocative the possessive prefix remains MO-. This suggests a lexicalization of MOCELI- as 'peerless.' See -CÉL, OQUICHTLI.

MOCH See MOCHI.[l]

MOCHAHAMAHUANI someone arrogant and self-important / el que se jacta y alaba [M], arrogant, orgulloso (T) [1] 1p. 148. This is specifically non-first person. Presumably it could also take first person prefixes. See CHAMÁHUANI[Q].

MOCHEH all of something not named but understood / todo [K] [1] Cl. 119i. See MOCHI.[l], [Y][E].

MOCHI.[l] pi: MOCHIN - MOCHINTIN - MOCHITIN all / todo [M] M lists this under muchi, but the initial vowel is not long. The plural suffix with this item, as with MIAC and ÍZQUI is attested as -TIN rather than -TIN, in this case in B, C, and T. T, Z, and X have NOCHI[ll] for MOCHI[ill], as do many communities peripheral to the central dialect area. X uses the plural suffix -MEH with NOCHI[ill].

MOCHIHU[A] to occur, to come about / sucede, acontece, ocurre [Z] [2] Cl. 50v, 117v, [5] 1p. 80, 118, 169, 324.] This is the non-first person reflexive form of the verb CHIHU[A] 'to make or do something.' See CHIHU[A].

MOCHIHUAYAN necessarily possessed form proper time or place for something to come about, as for fruit trees to bear fruit / tiempo o lugar ... donde o cuándo se da [C] [1] Cl. 50v, [1l] 1p. 43. C also has the shorter form -MOCHIHUAYAN with the same sense. See MOCHIHU[A], [Y][A].

MOCHEILLA applicable. MÓTLA

MOCHIN See MOCHI.[l].

MOCHI[ll] always, continually / siempre, de continuo [C] [7] Cl. 109v, 166v, 116v, 131v. T and Z have NOCHI[ll] with the same sense. See MOCHI[ll], [P][A].

MOCHIHUAYAN necessarily possessed form the proper time for something to come about / es tiempo de [C] [4] Cl. 51r, [1l] 1p. 42. See -MOCHIHUAYAN.

MOCHINTIN See MOCHI[ll].

MOCUÁNI pi: -MEH something edible / se come, es comestible (T) [1] 1p. 147. See CUÁ.
MOCUICUILIANI someone who makes another entreat him, someone who resists
/ el que se hace de rogar o el que resiste [M] [1]Cl.f.52r. This is synonymous with
MOCUICUILIHUQI. See CUIHUICUILI.
MOCUICUILIHUQI someone who makes another entreat him, someone who resists
/ el que se hace de rogar o el que resiste [M] [1]Cl.f.52r. This is synonymous with
MOCUICUILIANI. See CUIHUICUILI.
MOCHIHUÁI vrefl. vt to suffer, agonize, be troubled; to bother, upset someone /
congolarse, trasagar o agonizar [M], se moleta, se fastidia [T], ser importuno
o desasosegar a otro [M] [1]Bl.f.15, [6]Tp.152,191]. T has lost the internal
glottal stop. See [1]CUCIHUÁI.
MOCHIHUÁLI aplic. MOCHIHUÁI
MOCHIHUÁLÓ nnonct. MOCHIHUÁI
MOHMÓTLA vt to stone someone, to throw
rocks at someone / apedrear a otro [M]
[3]Zp.12,122,190]. redup. MÓTLA
MOHMOTZALTIČ something rough, scratchy / rasposa [T] [1]Tp.149]. Related
forms in T and C lack the internal glottal
stop. See MOMOTZOA;
MOHMOTZALTIČ something torn open,
tattered / rasgado, rasgón, roto [Z]
MOMOTZALTYA and MOMOTZAO lack the
internal glottal stop. See MOMOTXIA;
MOHMOYÁHU(A) vt to deflate something /
MOYÁHU(A), see MOHMOYÁHU(A)
MOHMOYÁHU(I) to emit air or fluid, to
deflate / se deshinchca [T] [1]Tp.149]. See
MOYÁHU(A).
MOHTÓTIHQUI See MIHTÓTIHQUI.
MÓLA vrefl. vt to get ground up, to grind
something / se muele (chile, tomate, etc.)
[T]. lo muele [chile, tomate, etc.] [T]
MÓLALÓ nnonct. MÓLA
MÓLCA-TLI secondary ear of maize that
remains small and does not develop fully /
mazorca chiquita o segunda, inferior [Z]
[4]Zp.80,83,170]. In one attestation the
vowel of the second syllable is marked
long.
MÓLICA-TLÁOL-LI inferior maize / maíz
segundo [Z] [1]Zp.80,170]. Z has TLAGOL
for TLAOL. See MÓLCA-TLÁ, TLAOL-LI.
MÓLCAX[I]-TL pl. -MEH - -TIN stone
mortar, soup bowl / escudilla [M], molca-
MÓLÉHU(A) vt to root about in the ground,
to break up soil / amollentar la tierra [M],
hociça [Z] [1]Zp.68,217]. Neither attestation
has the first vowel marked long. This is
attested only with the object prefix
TLA-, which may be fused to the stem. See
MÓL-LI, ÉHU(A).
MOLICPI-TL elbow / codo [M] [1]Cl.82v].
See MOLIC-TLI.
MOLIC-TLI elbow / codo [M], su codo (parte
del cuerpo) [Z], codo (medida) [Z] [1]Bl.f.100,
in the first syllable, but B specifically
marks it short, and it is also short in
MOLICPI-TL. Z has extended this to mean
a unit of length measurement on the
model of Spanish codo.
MOLÍLI aplic. MÓLA
MOLIÑA See OLINIÁ.
MÓL-LI sauce, broth, gravy, mole / salsa,
guiso, potaje [S], mole [T] See MÓLA.
MOLONÁI to wait, to rise and drift on air
currents, to effervesce / manar la fuente o
cosa así o levantarse muchas nubes, o
levantarse con el aire las plumas, o exten-
dere o oler mucho los perfumes o olores
sueves [M] [1]Cl.74v, [1]Tp.141,150,
MOLONÁI vt to lighten something or to fill
something with air by boiling, carding,
tilling, etc. / mulir lana o pluma (M), labra
tierra), hociça, escarba [T for repudicated
form], lo hierva [T] This is abundantly
attested, but only in T. See MOLONÁI.
MOLONÁILA aplic. MOLONÁI
MOLONÁLÓ nnonct. MOLONÁI
MOLONTOC something boiling / hirviendo
[Z] [1]Zp.68,170]. See MOLONÁI, the verb
O.
MOMACA to come to blows / se pega, se
pelea [T] [3]Tp.150. This is a lexicalized
use of the reflexive of MACA 'to give.' See
MACA.
MOMCHTIHQUI student, follower /
aprendiz o estudiante [M], discípulo,
alumno, estudiante [Z] [1]Zp.9,46,178,170].
See MACHTIH.
MOMÁMATINI someone timid, embarrassed / el que tiene empaque [C] [[t]Cl.444]. See MÁMAT[I].
MOMAT[I] pret: MOMAT it appears, it is thought, it happens that / se halla, se engrosa, se impone [T] [[4]Tp.152, [5]Zp.5,6,171]. This is a lexicalized use of the third person reflexive form of MAT[I] ‘to know something’ The first person reflexive is also lexicalized and means ‘it seems to me’ ... See MAT[I].
MOMOLOCA to bubble up, to waft up on air currents / burbujecar el agua, o levantar gran polvo de cosas secas y livianas asi como harina, cal, o de cosas semejantes [M] See MOLÓN[I].
MOMOLOTZ(A) vt to mix something with air / hacer espuma en el agua, meneándola [M], levantar ... polvo [C] [[1]Cl.749]. See MOLÓN[I].
MOMOTZALHUÍA vt to pluck, clean feathers or something of the sort / rozar o repelar plumas o cosa semejante [M], mesar a otro [C] [[1]Cl.657, [1]Tp.206]. altern. appl. MOMOTZOÁ
MOMOTZOÁ vrel. vt to scrape, scratch oneself, to scrape, scratch or pluck something or someone / rasguñarse o rascarse [M], rasgar o rascar a otro [M], rozar o coger yerbas sin arrancarlas [C]
MOMOTZOLHUÍA altern. appl. MOMOTZOÁ
MOMOTZOLÓ nonact. MOMOTZOÁ
MOMOXITYA to come apart, to get tattered / se desmorona [Z] [[2]Zp.13,171]. Z also has MOHMÓXTIC ‘something torn, tattered’ with an internal glottal stop. See MOMOTZOÁ.
MOMOYOCÁ This is only attested in YACAMOMOYOCÁ ‘for one’s nose to itch’ in T. See MOYOM[I].
MOMOYOCUÁ nonact. MOMOYOCÁ
MOMOYOCUÁTCA caus. MOMOYOCÁ
MÓMOZTLAHEH every day / cada dia [M] T omits the final -EH, Z has it unrepeated as MÓZTLAHE. See MÓZTLA.
-MONEQUIÁN necessarily possessed form the proper time or place for something / su lugar [C] [[1]Cl.965]. This is a short form of -MONEQUIYÁN. See NEQUI[I]. -YÁN.
MONELE interrogative particle conveying doubt is it really so that ... ? / ¿no lo verás? [C for monel tiqúitza][[6]Cl.1207,1217,1221,1311]. MÓNELE is synonymous with AHMÓ NEL. See MÓ, NEL-LI.
MONEPILITÁ See NENEPILITÁ.
MONEQUI[I] to be necessary or wanting, to be useful / es necesario, se necesita [Z], serme útil, ventajoso, usarse en provecho mio, hablando de una cosa [S for construction with NOTECHI] The person or thing experiencing lack or need is expressed with -TECHI in construction with this lexicalized use of the reflexive of the verb NEQUI[I] ‘to want something’ In Z the negation AHMÓ MONEQUI[I] is glossed as ‘it does not matter.’ M glosses monequi- ate notech as ‘to live in poverty,’ but atle monectos ‘for there to be an abundance of whatever is necessary.’ See NEQUI[I].
-MONEQUIYÁN necessarily possessed form the proper time or place for something / la saxon y tiempo [C] [[1]Cl.424]. C also has the short form -MONECÚÁN. See NEQUI[I]. -YÁN.
MÓNTAH-TLI pl. -TÍN father-in-law / suegro, padre de la mujer casada [M] See MÓN-TLI, TAH-TLI.
MONTLÁ vrel. to take a father-in-law by marrying his daughter, for a prospective son-in-law to do work in the household of the father of the bride / tomar yerno casando su hija [M], está sirviendo de novio [trabaja dos meses en la casa del suegro] [T] [[4]Tp.154]. All attestations are in complex progressive form. See MÓN-TLI.
MONTIÍUA nonact. MONTIÁ
MONTILÍA T has a long vowel in the second syllable, although by general rule it should be short. caus. MONTÍA
MONTIQUI son-in-law, daughter-in-law / yerno, nuero [Z] [t3]Zp.89,131,171]. See MÓN-TLI.
MONT-TLI son-in-law / yerno, marido de hija [M] in general MÓN carries the sense of 'related by marriage.' CIHUAMONT-TLI is 'daughter-in-law;' MÓNİNÁN-TLI 'mother- in-law,' and MONTAH-TLI 'father-in-law.'
T has the reflex of a short vowel in this item, but in C and Z it is long. M provides an additional gloss 'mousetrap,' which probably belongs to a different lexical item which is not attested in the sources for this dictionary.
MOPÍCHAQUIÁNI someone compliant, meek, humble / sumiso, humilde [T] [t1]Tp.155]. See PÍCHAQUIÁ.
MOPILQAYÁN necessarily possessed form place where something hangs, gathers, or looms / lugar donde se arman los aguaceros [C referring in context to rain] [t1]Cl.50v]. See PILQÁ, -YAN.
MOPITZNEQUI a silky child / un niño berrinchudo, se enoja pronto [T] [t1]Tp.155]. See PÍTZ[A], NEQUIÁ.
MOPÓHUANI someone proud, arrogant / soberbio [M] [t1]Cl.44r]. See PÓHU[A].
MOPOLOH something destroyed / perdido [Z] [z]Zp.96,175]. See POLOÁ.
MOQUEQETZ[A] See QUEQETZ[A].
MOQECAYÁN necessarily possessed form place where something spreads itself out on a surface / lugar donde el aguacero descarga y cae [C referring in context to rain] [t1]Cl.50v]. R glosses this as 'place where rain clouds form,' which is the gloss C provides for -MOPILQAYÁN. See TECÁ, YAN.
MOTECUITLAHUÁNI guardian of someone / el que cuida de ellas [C] [t1]Cl.44r]. C contrasts this with MOTECUITLAHUÁNI 'guardian of something.' See CUITLAHUÁ.
MOTECNÓOTTÁLIÁNI someone compassionate / misericordioso [C] [t1]Cl.44v]. See ICNTÁTTÁ.
MOTÉNÉHUÁNI someone arrogant, boastful / arrogante [T] [t1]Tp.158]. See TÉNÉHUÁ.
MOTETLAPOHOLHUÁNI pardon, one who forgives / perdonador [C] [t1]Cl.44r]. See POHOLHUÁ.
MOTETLATZONTEQUIÁNI judge / juez [C] [t1]Cl.101v]. See TZONTEQUIÁ.
MOTECÜCÜMA personal name Montezuma / Montezuma [C] [z]Cl.109r].
Because word-final vowels are subjected to shortening, and because this is not attested in suffixed or compound form, the basic length of the final vowel cannot be determined. See TÉUC-TLI, ZOMÁ.
MÓTTÁ vt. to stone someone, to throw a rock at someone or something, to hunt something / dar pedrada a otro [M], tirar con piedra [M], caza [Z]
MOTLCUIITLAHUÁNI guardian of something / el que cuida de algo [C], hombre cuidadoso [M] [t1]Cl.44r]. C contrasts this with MOTECUITLAHUÁNI 'guardian of someone.' See CUITLAHUÁ.
MOTLAIHTISÁNI beggar, one who seeks alms / mendicante que pide limosna [M] [t1]Tp.159]. See TLAIHTISÁNI.
MOTLAHYTEÁNI someone experiencing nausea / asqueroso [T] [t1]Tp.159]. See TLAHYTEÁ.
MÓTLLÁ nonact. MÓTLA
MOTŁAHTOCT something hidden, covert / escondido, oculto [Z] [z]Zp.55,90,173]. See TLÁTIÁ, the verb O.
MOTŁÁTICTOCT pl. -MEH squirrel / ardilla [C] [t1]Cl.25, [t1]Rp.106, [z]Xp.55].
MOTTA to be visible / se ve, visible [Z] [z]Zp.72,90,128,139]. Two of the attestations in Z have a long vowel in the first syllable, but it should be short, since this is the reflexive form of TTTÁ. AHMO MOTTA has the sense 'to be invisible, hidden.' See TTTÁ.
MOTTITÁ vt. to see something in a dream / lo revela lo ve en un sueño [T] [t1]Tp.190]. The reflexive prefix MO- has been absorbed into the stem, so this receives a second MO- when used honorifically. See MOTTÁ.
MOTTITÍA apply. MOTTITÍA
MOTTITIL nonact. MOTTITÍA
MOTZOLIHUÁNI to huddle / acurrucarse [X]
MOXICOÁNI

[[4]Xp.84]. M has motzolot to hold on to someone, to grapple with someone.

MOXICOÁNI devil; jealous, invidious person / diablo, satánás, el envidioso (T) [[1]Ttp.162]. M has mokoico 'someone envious.' See XICOÁ.


MOXIX[A] to rust / se oxida ... se enmohece [meta] [Z] [[5]Zp.52,93,175]. See XIX[A].


MOYÁHU[A] ve to discamare or disperse something, to deflate something / echar fuma de algo, o enturbiar el agua [M], desbaratar o hacer alzar el cerco a los enemigos o ahuyentar gente o ganado [M], enturbiar el agua o otra cosa liquida [M], lo deshincha [T]

MOYÁHU LAO nonact. MOYÁHU[A]

MOYÁHU LIA applic. MOYÁHU[A]


MOYOLÉHUANI someone with an interest, preoccupation / tiene interés [T] [[1]Ttp.164]. M has moyoleuhqui 'someone in love, someone driven by internal motivation.' See YOLÉHU[A].

MOYOLICAHTZIN See -YOLICAHTZIN.

MOYON[I] to swarm / burlir las hormigas, gusanos o cosa semejante [M] [[2]Zp.8,175].

This appears to be related to MOYO-TL 'mosquito, flying insect,' but there is a vowel length discrepancy in the first syllable.

MOYÖ-TL pi: MÖYÖMEH - MO- MÖYÖH mosquito, flying insect / mosquito [M]

MOYÖTZIN gnat / ején, chaquistle [Z] [[5]Zp.73,175]. See MOYO-TL.

MOZO-TL plant that produces indigo dye and from which an antisyenity medicine is made / mozoite [Z] [[5]Zp.86,175].

MÖZTICA See MÖZTLATICA.

MÖZTLA tomorrow / mañana [M] This is conventionally paired with HUITLA 'day after tomorrow,' the sense of the phrase being 'in the future, from this day forward.'

MÖZTLA See MÖMÖZTLA.

MÖZTLATI to see another day, to survive until tomorrow / llegar a mañana [C] [[3]Cf.59]. See MOZTLA.

MÖZTLATICA the following day, in the future / el dia siguiente, el dia próximo, en el futuro [T] [[1]Ttp.166]. Z has a shortened form MÖZTLICA, which is only attested in possessed form. See MÖZTLA, -CA.

MÖZTLAYOC necessarily possessed form the day following something / el dia siguiente [S] [[6]Cf.915,977,979]. All attestations are in possessed form. In construction with preceding OC, this means 'the day before something.' See MÖZTLA, -YO, -C[O].
NACACEH something possessing ears / que tiene orejas, ángulos [S], sarrro de dos asas, pero no redondas [C for NECOC NACACEH] || [3]Cr. 921]. This combines with Ñ-ÑL 'eye' to form the phrase: NACACEH ÑL 'someone prudent,' literally 'someone with ears and eyes.' It is also attested in P, where the glottal stop is marked but not the long vowel. See NACAZ-TLL.

NACACIC on the side / de lado [M] This is attested in Z's NACACICAHUICA and T's NACACICATECA. In M it appears as an initial element of seven different entries. Since it does not appear independently. Therefore it is not derived from Ñ verb, it is probably a locative construction based on a stem form *NACACI rather than NACAZ. See NACAZ-TLL, -CIO.

NACACICAHUICA vt to make something get out of line, to carry something on its side / lo desploma ... lo lleva de lado [Z] || [3]Zp. 44, 199]. See NACACIC, HUICA.

NACACICATECA vrefl vt to sleep on one's side; to lay something down on its side / duerme del lado [T], lo acuesta de lado [T] || [3]Zp. 153, 192]. See NACACIC, TACA.

NACACICATECA nonact. NACA-

NACACICATEQUALI aplic. NACA-

NACACITTA vt to gaze upon someone with affection, to cast someone a sidelong glance / mirar a otro con afición [M], lo ve del lado [T] || [3]Zp. 192]. See NACAZ-TLL, -LTTA.

NACACITTLA nonact. NACACITTA

NACACITTLI applic. NACACITTA

NACACUI to eat flesh / cometer carne [K] || [3]Cr. 581]. M has nacacuizapan 'period during which one may eat meat,' i.e. a nonfast day. See NACAZ-TLL, CUA.

NACAMOLLI meat stew / guisado o potaje de carne [M] || [3]Zp. 166]. See NACAZ-TLL, MOL-LI.

NACANAMACAC meat vendor / carnicero que pesa y vende carne [M] || [3]Cr. 519]. See NACAZ-TLL, NAMAC.

NACAOCHIL-ÝN in -ÝN maggot or cata-

NACAPALAX-TLL rotten meat / carne podrida || [3]Cr. 491]. See NACAZ-TLL, PALAN.


NACATAM-al-TLL inalienably possessed form:

NACAYO flesh, meat / carne [M] The inalienably possessed form means 'one's own flesh, one's body.'

NACAYOH something, someone fleshy, of flesh and blood, incarnate / cosa carnuda y gorda [M], cosa o persona que tiene carne en sí [C] See NACAZ-TLL, -YOH.

NACAYOHCAPOH necessarily possessed form sharing flesh and blood with another, a human being like oneself / el que tiene cuerpo como yo [C for first person possessor] || [3]Cr. 841]. See NACAYOH, -POH.

NACAYOTI vrefl vt to assume flesh, to grow fat, to give someone a fleshy form, to fatten animals / encarnar o pararse gordo [M], cazar o engordar aves o puerco, etc. [M] || [3]Zp. 419; [3]Cr. 219, 221, 109v, 129r]. M also gives this as a double object verb with a direct object and an oblique reflexive prefix and meaning 'to get used to something.' See NACAYO-TLL.

NACAYO-TLL something pertaining to flesh / cosa que pertenece a la carne [M] In the sources for this dictionary all instances of -NACAYO are instances of the inalienable
possessed form of NAC(A)TL, but this is indirectly attested in the derived verb NACAYOTIÁ. See NAC(A)TL, YÔ.

NACAZCÓLO-TL pl. -MEH divi-divi, a tree that produces curved pods resembling a scorpion’s tail which are high in tannic acid and used for making black dye (Caesalpinia coriacea) / oreja de alacrán, cascalté [X] [3]xp. 335. See NACAZ-TL, CÔLO-TL.

NACAZCOTOC TIC something someone with a cropped ear / oreja mocha [T] [[1]tp. 166]. See NACAZ-TL, COTOC TIC.

-NACAZCOYOC necessarily possessed form one’s hearing / su oído, su auditivo [Z] [[2]zp. 91, 160]. M has the necessarily possessed locative form nacazco ‘in one’s ears.’ See NACAZ-TL, COYOC-TL.

NACAZCOYONIA vrefl, vT for one’s ear to get pierced; to pierce someone’s ear / se agujere la oreja [T], le agujere la oreja [T] [[6]tp. 153, 192]. See NACAZ-TL, COYONIA.

NACAZCUEHZOA vT to impede someone’s hearing / molesta el oído [Z] [[2]zp. 85, 220]. See NACAZ-TL, CUEHZOA.

NACAZCUEHUCLIT(A)TL earwax / cera de los oídos [M] [[1]tp. 175]. The single attestation in Z has CHI for the third syllable instead of CUIH. See NACAZCUEHUCLIT(A)TL.


NACAZPACHÓNTIC someone, something shaggy, with a great deal of hair on the head / mechudo, le crece mucho el pelo [T] [[1]tp. 156]. See NACAZ-TL, PACHON TIC.

NACAZQUEHQUETZ(A) vrefl to prick up one’s ears / aguza las orejas [Z] [[2]zp. 7, 171]. redup. NACAZQUETZ(A)

NACAZQUETZ(A) vrefl to listen, to pay attention [[3]tp. 153]. See NACAZ-TL, QETZ(A).

NACAZQUETZALÔ nonact. NACAZ- QUETZ(A)


NACAZTATAPA pl. -MEH a type of locust, grasshopper / una clase de langosta [T] [[1]tp. 156]. See NACAZTAPAL.

NACAZTUCUICHCUIT(A)TL earwax / su cerilla (T for possessed form) [[2]tp. 132, 166]. See NACAZTE-TL, CUIT(A)TL.

NACAZTEHEQUIJ(TI) See NACAZ-TL, TEHEQUIJ(TI).

NACAZTEPOLIC something, someone with a cropped ear / oreja mocha [T] [[1]tp. 166]. See NACAZ-TL, TEPOLIC.

NACAZTE-TL Although this does not occur as a free form, it is an element in a number of entries in M having to do with the ear. See NACAZ-TL, TE-TL.

NACAZTILAN(A) vT to pull someone’s ear / le jala la oreja [T] [[3]tp. 192, [2]zp. 73, 190]. See NACAZ-TL, TILÁNA.

NACAZTITICA earache / dolor de oído [Z] [[2]zp. 47, 176]. One of the attestations is missing the Z. M has reflexive nacastitizta ‘to have a buzzing in the ears.’ See NACAZ-TL.


NACAZ-TLI ear / oreja [M]


NACAZTZATZA someone deaf / sordo [Z] [[3]zp. 117, 175]. In one attestation Z gives this with a preterit suffix, although the gloss does not suggest that it is a verb, and M’s verb infozatzati ‘to go deaf’ is derived from the noun TATZATA. See NACAZ-TL, TATZATA.

NAHNAHACAZQETZ(A) redup. NACAZ- QETZ(A)

NAHNAHUATI(A) vrefl to take leave / se despide [Z] [[2]zp. 44, 171]. redup. NAHUATIA

NAHNALITIC someone with a hoarse voice / habla de ronco, con voz ronca [T] [[2]tp. 166, 241]. See NAHALICA.

NAHNAMACA redup. NAMACA

*NĀHUA- This element enters into many
derivations with divergent meanings. The basic sense appears to be 'audible, intelligible, clear,' from which different derivations extend to 'within earshot, near,' 'incantation' (hence many things to do with spells and sorcery), and 'language.'

-NÁHUAC postposition near to, adjacent to, within earshot / par de mí o conmigo [M for first pers. sg. possessor] See NÁHUA-

NÁHUAAHTEQUII vi°i°i vt to hug oneself, to embrace someone / abrazar a sí mismo [M], abrazar a otro [M] [i]TP.p.194]. The attested final consonant of the second syllable is ambiguous in T between glottal stop and the reduction of some other consonant before T. Conceivably this should be NÁHUAA-

NÁHUAECTEOUII. See NÁHUA-, TEQUII.

NÁHUAAHTEQUIIHUA nonact. NÁHUAAH-

TEQUII]

NÁHUAAHTEQUILLI applic. NÁHUAAH-

TEQUII[ ]

NÁHUAAHALCII vt to take someone by surprise, stealth / le agarra con sorpresa [T] [6]TP.p.194,233]. See NÁHUAL-LI, AHCI.

NÁHUAAHCOCOTL sore caused by sorcery / llaga de brujería [Z] [2]TP.p.21,176]. See NÁHUAL-LI, COCO-TL.

NÁHUAAHUII vt to put a spell on someone / lo embrea [Z] [4]TP.p.49,190]. See NÁHUAL-LI, -HUIA.

NÁHUAAHZITL sorcery / brujería [X] [1]TP.p.56]. X marks the vowel of the second syllable long instead of the first. See NÁHUAL-LI.

NÁHUAL-LI pl. NÁHUALTIN -

NÁHUALTIN sorcerer, one who uses spells and incantations / bruja [M], nagual, brujo [T] See NÁHUA-

NÁHUAAHLLITL sorcery / nigromancia o cosa sosmesante [M], brujería, mágico [Z] [2]TP.p.21,79,176]. See NÁHUAL-LI, -YO.

NÁHUAAHPOLOI vt to go into danger unwittingly; to lure someone into danger / vas a la muerte sin saber lo que hace [C for second pers. singular subject], llevar con cautela a otro a algún lugar peligroso, para hacerle mal [M] [i]Cl.118v]. See NÁHUAL-LI, POLOA.

NÁHUAAHLACACACUİTIL to offend someone / lo ofende [T] [i]TP.p.194]. See NÁHUAL-LI, CAQUIITIL.

NÁHUAAHLACACACUİTIL aply. NÁHUAAHLACACACUİTIL

NÁHUAAHLACACACUİTIL nonact. NÁHUAAHLACACACUİTIL

NÁHUAAQUEH the one that is close to all things, god / con quien está el ser de todas las cosas, dios [M], nombre que se da a Dios, y significa aquel en quien están todas las cosas; se usa ordinariamente con el Tlocuqué, que expresa casi lo mismo [R] This is conventionally paired with TLOQUEH-<

TLOC, which also has the sense of vicinity, the whole phrase being an epithet for divine presence. See -NÁHUAC.

NÁHUATI to speak clearly, to make a clear sound, to answer or respond / hablar alto o tener buen sonido la campama o cosa así [M], responde, contesta [T] See NÁHUA-TL.

NÁHUATII to give orders to someone / mandar algo a otros, o pedir licencia o darla para hacer algo, o para ir a alguna parte, o citar a otro, o despedir y echar los criados de casa, o despedirse de algunos el que quiere partirse para algún lugar [M] Although this would appear to be related to NÁHUATI[ ]'to speak clearly,' it is attested with a long vowel in the first syllable only in X. Elsewhere, across sources, it is nowhere marked long. In T, NÁHUATI[ ] has the reflex of a long vowel in the first syllable, and NÁHUATII a short one. This is attested twice in C, once in B with the first vowel marked short, three times in X, and abundantly in T and Z. See NÁHUA-, NÁHUATI[ ]

NÁHUATILLI applic. NÁHUATI[ ]

NÁHUATILLI applic. NÁHUATI-

NÁHUATILLI law, obligation, constitution / ley o constitución [M] [i]Cl.647,87v]. See NÁHUATI-

NÁHUATILL nonact. NÁHUATI-

NÁHUATI-TL something that makes an agreeable sound, someone who speaks well or speaks one's own language / cosa que suena bien; así como campama, etc., o hombre ladino [M] This is not attested as a free form in the sources for this dictionary. As a language name the compound NÁHUALTAHTOL-LI is attested rather than simple NÁHUA-TL. See NÁHUA-

NÁHUATLACAH plural form Náhuatl-
speaking people / nombre que se dio a las naciones cultas que hablaban la lengua mexicana [R] [1]R.107]. See NÁHUATLAHTALHUIÁ

NÁHUATLAHTALHUIÁ vt to serve as interpreter for someone / ser nahuatlato o intérprete de otro [M] [1]CI.658]. aplic.

NÁHUATLAHTOA NÁHUATLAHTOA to serve as interpreter / tener oficio de faraute [M], hago oficio de intérprete [C for first pers. sg. subject] [2]CI.658]. See NÁHUATLAHTALHUIÁ, [1]HTOA.

NÁHUATLAHTOL-LI one's native language, Nahuatl / lengua mexicana [R] [1]R.107]. See NÁHUATLAHTOA, TLAHTOL-LI.

NÁHUUI four / cuatro [M] M glosses nau as 'four or my aunt,' the second part of the gloss being the first pers. sg. possessed form of AHUI-TL 'aunt.'

- NAL post position across, through, to the other side / allende [C] This is nearly exclusively restricted to compositions with À-TL 'water,' ANÁL ~ ANÁLCO 'across the water, on the other side of the river.' In Z, ANÁL simply means 'on the other side,' and to convey the sense of 'across water' ANÁL is further compounded with À-TL to yield ANÀLÁ-TL.

NÁL- This is the initial element of a number of verbs having to do with crossing, travelling through, and being at a distance. See -NAL.

NÁLCAQU(I) vt to hear something from a distance / lo está oyendo de afuera o de lejos [Z for construction with the verb O] [1]Z.190]. See NÁL-, CAQU(I).

NÁLCAHCHI vt to recognize someone from a distance / lo reconoce [Z] [2]Z.106,196]. See NÁL-, CAHCHI.

NÁLFLANOHUA to cross to the other side / lo cruza ... lo atraviesa [Z] [3]Z.16,136,176]. See NÁL-, PANÔ.

NÁLQUIZ(A) for something to be traversed, penetrated, torn in half / traspassarse o penetrarse alguna cosa [C], se rompe de lado a lado [Z] [1]CI.181, 1]TP.168]. In M this is compounded to other verbs with the ligature CA- to convey the sense of 'entirely, thoroughly.' See NÁL-, QUIZ(A).

NÁLTALCHIY(A) to gaze from afar / mira [para afuera, a otro lado] [Z] [3]Z.85,176]. M has the longer form nálquitzcatlachia 'to see completely, to observe, to take notice.' In both attestations in Z, CHIY(A) has been reduced to CHA, once with the vowel marked long. See NAL-, CHIY(A).

NÁLTOCTIC something transparent / transparente [Z] [2]Z.125,176]. M has naltocac with the same sense. See NÁLTÓNA.

NÁLTÓNA to be entirely clear, transparent / hacer claro por todas partes [M], estar traspasado de luz y transparente [C] [1]CI.181]. See NÁL-, TÓNÁ.

NÁLTÓNI something transparent / transparente [Z] [2]Z.125,176]. See NÁLTÓNA, NÁLTOCTIC.

NAMACA vt to sell something / vender algo [M] This verb commonly incorporates objects, yielding such constructions as OCNAMACA 'to sell pulp,' ÉLÑAMACA 'to sell corn,' etc.

NAMACALÓ altern. nonact. NAMACA

NAMACÓ altern. nonact. NAMACA

NAMACOYÁN place where something is sold / la taberna [C for OCNAMACOYÁN] [1]CI.191]. See NAMACÓ, -YÁN.

NAMACURLÁ apply. NAMACA

NAMACLITÍA T consistently has a long vowel in the third syllable, although by general rule it should not be long. C and R do not mark it long. caus. NAMACA

NAMACLITÍA apply. NAMACLITÍA

NAMACLITILÓ nonact. NAMACLITÍA

NAMICOHUÁ altern. nonact. NAMICOHUÁ

NAMICTÍA vrel, vt to get married, to come together with someone for some purpose, to marry someone off, to join two things together or to even things off / casarse [M], casar a otro [M], contener o tener bragas con otro [M], juntar o igualar una cosa con otra o declarar sueños [M] altern. caus. NAMICOHUÁ

NAMICTÍA apply. NAMICTÍA

NAMICTÍL-LI marriage / casamiento [X] [1]XP.56]. X fails to mark the vowel of the third syllable long. See NAMICTÍA.

NAMICTILÓ nonac. NAMICTÍA

NAMIC-TLI pl NAMIC-TLIN spouse / casado o casada [M] See NAMIC-TLÍ

NÁMIQUEEH one who has a spouse / casado o casada [M] [1]CI.615, 5]Z.16,116,176,
[1]Rp.108. M has a separate entry for *naimiqueque* ‘spouses,’ the regular plural of this. See NÁMIC-TLI.

NÁMIQU[I] vt. pret. NÁMIC to go to meet someone or find something, to have a confrontation or to incur a penalty under the law/ salir a recibir al que viene, encontrar con alguno, o contender con otros [M], incurrir en pena puesta por la ley [M].

NAMÍQUIHUA altern. nonact. NÁMIQU[I]
NAMÍQUILIÁ aplic. NÁMIQU[I]
NAMÍQUIRÍTIÁ vt. to make something even, equal with something else/aparecer o iguarlar una cosa con otra [C] [[1]Cl.62r. altern. caus. NÁMIQU[I]]

NAMÍQUITÍÁ altern. caus. NÁMIQU[I]
NAMÓYA vt. pret. NAMOYÁC to rob someone / robar algo a alguno [M] [[1]Cl.64r. C gives an applicative form of this with the vowel of the third syllable marked long.

NAMÓYALLÁ vt. to rob something from someone / robar algo a alguno [C] [[1]Cl.64r. aplic. NÁMOYA

NANAC(A)-TL pl. -MEH mushroom / hongo [M] This is attested in all sources except B. Z has the vowel of the first syllable long, but C specifically marks it short. R has this as NAHNA(A)-TL. See NAC(A)-TL, NANATZOA.

NÁNAHUACOCO-TL sore caused through sorcery / llaga (de brujería) [Z] [[2]Zp.78,176]. Although this looks like a reduplicated form of NÁHUACOCO-TL, which has the same gloss, there is no L in either attestation. If this is instead derivationally related to NÁNAHUA-TL ‘bubo, swollen gland,’ then Z has confused two similar but distinct items. See NÁHUAL-TI, COCO-TL.

NÁNAHUAPAH-TLI medicinal plant used to alleviate syphilis / cierta planta medicinal, especialmente contra la gálicico [R] [[1]Rp.108. See NÁNAHUA-TL, PAH-TLI.


NÁNAHUU[I] by fours, four apiece / cuatro en cuatro [C] [[4]Cl.197v,197v,1120r. M has nanauin with the same sense. redup.

NÁHUU[I]

NANALCA for various animals to make their characteristic low noises, or to make a sound like a cracked bell or vessel / graznar el ansar, ladrar o regañar y gruñir el perro o el puerco, o sonar aquebrada la campana o la olla [M] [3]Zp.20,21,176. T has related NAHNA-LITC with an internal glottal stop. In two of three attestations in Z the vowel of the second syllable is marked long. See NAHNA-LITC, NANATZOA.

NÁNANQUILIÁ vt. to respond to someone’s criticism with impatience, to oppose someone / responder con impaciencia el que es reprehendido o corregido [M], lo opone, le hace oposición [T] redup.

NÁNANQUILÍA aplic. NÁNANQUILIÁ
NÁNANQUILIÓ nonact. NÁNANQUILIÁ
NANATZALHUA aplic. NANATZOA NANATZOA to creak/ rechinar o cuajar algo [M], rechina [Z] [[2]Zp.107,176. In both attestations Z has an intrusive O. NANATZOA.

NANATZOÁ vrefl. vt. to get fat, to bother someone / pararse gordo o engordarse [M], lo molesta [T] [[3]Tp.194. This may be related to NAC(A)-TL ‘flesh.’

NANATZOÁC See NANATZOA.

NANATZOLÓ nonact. NANATZOA

NÁNAUHTÉ-TL by fours, four apiece / de cuatro en cuatro, o a cada uno cuatro [M] [[1]Tp.168. This attestation is affixed with the diminutive -TZIN, and T glosses it as poquito, redup. NÁUHTÉ-TL.

NÁNQUILIÁ vt. to respond to someone, to answer someone, to recite the responses in a ceremony such as the Mass / responder o ayudar a misa o a otra cosa [M], le contesta, le responde [T]

NÁNQUILIÁ aplic. NÁNQUILIÁ
NÁNQUILIÓ nonact. NÁNQUILIÁ
NÁNTEHUH(A) vrefl. vt. to curse, swear; to curse someone by insulting his mother / mienta la autora de sus días, mienta la madre [T], le mienta la madre [T] [[6]Tp.154,194. See NÁN-TLI, TÉNÉHU(A).}
NÁNTENÉHUALÓ nonact. NÁN-TÉNÉHUA[A]
NÁNTENÉHUIALÍ applic. NÁN-TÉNÉHUA[A]
Nántia vrell to take someone as one's mother or godmother, or to take up residence / tomar a alguna por madre o por madrma o aveindarse [M] [[1]Cl.35r]. See NÁN-TLI.
NÁN-TLI mother / madre [M] This can be used in the extended sense of 'protector.' A tree planted to shade crops is called NÁN-TLI, and the coral snake is called an 'ant-mother,' because it is believed to live in ant hills and protect the insects.
NÁNYO-TLI motherhood, the responsibilities of motherhood / matriz generalmente [M], materzinata, oficio de madre [C] [[2]Cl.35r]. See NÁN-TLI, -YO.
NÁPALHUIALÍ vt to carry something in one's arms / llevar algo en las manos o en los brazos para otro [M] [[1]Bf.6v, [1]Tp.194]. P has this with NAH in place of NÁ, applic. NÁPALOA
NÁPALOA vt to carry something in one's arms / tomar o llevar algo en los brazos [M] This is abundantly attested across sources. P has this with NAH in place of NÁ.
NÁPALÓLO nonact. NÁPALOA
NÁPPA See NÁUHPA.
NÁPPÓHUALALÍ See NÁUHPÓHUALALÍ.
NATZCUALITIÁ vt to bruise, pound something / lo apresa, lo machaca, lo machaca [Z] [[5]Zp.79,190].
NÁUHCAN in four places or parts / en cuatro partes o lugares [M] [[5]Cl.91r]. See NÁHU[IL], -CAN.
NÁUHPÓHUALALITÓLI court of justice held every eighth day / tribunal que celebraba audiencia cada ochenta dias [S] [[1]Bf.10v]. See NÁUHPÓHUALALÍ, TLAHTOL-LÍ.
NÁUHPÓHUALALÍ eighty / ochenta [M for nappoalli] [[1]Bf.10v]. The UHP sequence often assimilates to PP. See NÁHU[IL], -PÓHUAL-LÍ.
NÁUHTÉ-TLI four / cuatro [M] [[2]Tp.168]. T glosses this as 'a bit.' See NÁHU[IL], TE-TLI.
NÉ there; that one / ahi [T], aquel, aquella [Z] This is abundantly attested in T, Z, and X but not in the older sources. See NECHCA.
NE-non specific reflexive object prefix The nonactive form of reflexive verbs and nominals derived from reflexive verbs take this prefix. For example, NÁMICTIÁ used reflexively has the sense 'to get married,' and NENÁMICHILITLÍ-TLI 'marriage' is a derived nominal, while the nonactive form is NENÁMICHITLÍ 'people get married.' NEHCHILITLÍ-TLI 'battle, engagement' is derived from [[1]HCHILÍ] 'to engage in skirmishing.' CÉHUIALÍ used reflexively has the sense 'to rest,' and -NECHUIALÍÁN means 'someone's resting place.'
NECAH to be there / distant [[5]Tp.167]. This is a compound of the deictic particle NE and the verb CA. It appears to have been lexicalized to function as a demonstrative particle, but its plural retains the verbal plural form of -CA, -CAEH. See NE, the verb CA.
NECÁUHCA necessarily possessed form relic, remainder of someone, something / reliquia [C] [[1]Bf.8r, [2]Cl.49r]. M has unpossessed necauhayotl with the same sense. See CAHUI[A].
NECEHUIÁYAN necessarily possessed form one's resting place / lugar para descansar o do descanso [M for necehuiyan] [[1]Bf.14v]. M's form is derived from the nonactive form of CÉHUIÁ to rest,' while B's derivation is from the active form. See CÉHUIÁ, -YÁN.
NECHCA there / allí [M] According to C, this points to a place in sight, albeit distant [f.89v].
NECHCAPA to, from there / allí [M] [[2]Cl.89v]. See NECHCA, -PA.
NECHCALHUIALÍ applic. NECHCAH
NECHCÓÁ vrell vt to be collected; to collect something / se cobra [T], lo cobra [T], ayuntar o recoger algo [M]
NECHICÓLO nonact. NECHICO
NEC|pret. NÉZ to appear, to reveal oneself, to become visible / parecer ante otros o descubrirme a los que no me hallaban [M] Referring to money or assets, this means 'to be produced, gotten together.'
NECÓ alternate. nonact. NEQUI
NECO on both sides, from or to one side and the other / de ambas partes, o a una parte y a otra, o a un lado y a otro [M]
NECOCCAMBA from or toward both sides / de ambas, o desde ambas, o hacia ambas partes [M] [3][Cf.321]. See NECOC, -CÁN, -PA.
NECONI something that is necessary, beneficical, advantageous / cosa que es menester y es provechosa [M], lo que es digno de quererse y descansar [C][1][Cf.44v, 3][Zp.66,177]. Z postposes YA 'already' and clarifies it to this. See NEQUI.
NECPACHILHUÍA apply. NECPACHOÁ
NECPACHOÁ vrefl. vt to rise above something, to exalt oneself; to place something on top, to raise something high / se encima, se sobreponen [T]. lo encima [T]. This shares some common meaning with MONEQUI and MONEQUINI 'someone proud, arrogant,' suggesting that the first element is derived from the verb NEQUI 'to want something.' See NEQUI, PACHÓA.
NECPACHÓLO nonact. NECPACHOÁ
NECTIA vt to desire something for oneself; to get someone to desire something to court someone / codiciar algo para si [M], hacer querer algo a otro [M], requebrarse con alguna persona procurando ser de ella codiciado [M] This takes both a direct object prefix and an indirect object or oblique reflexive prefix. altern. caus. NEQUI
NECTIÁ apply. NECTIÁ
NECTILÓ nonact. NECTIÁ
NECUÁTEQUIZ-TLI baptism / bautismo que se recibe [M] [1][Cf.351]. The sequence AA is conventionally written with a single letter. See CUÁÁTEQUIÁ.
NECUÁLTIC mesh of a net / malla [Z] [3][Zp.80,177].
NECUILHUÍA apply. NECUÍLOÁ
NECUILHUÍ[1] to twist, bend / encorvarse, torcerse [K] [1][Tp.113]. This is only attested in CAMANEUCUILHUÍ[1] 'to make gestures with the mouth.' See NECUÍLOÁ.
NECUILHUÍA nonact. NECUÍLHUÍ[1]
NECUÍLOÁ vrefl, vt to bow or bend; to bend or twist something, to engage in commerce / se echuea [T], contratar, regatear, o cortar alguna cosa [M] With the nonspecific object prefix TLA- and in construction with 'TECH, this means to make a loan with interest to someone Z gloses the reflexive as 'to get dislocated.' See NECUILHUÍ[1].
NECUÍLÓLO nonact. NECUÍLOÁ
NECULTIC someone bow-legged / chueco [T] [1][Tp.167]. NECUÍLOÁ
NECULTONOL-LI wealth / riqueza [M], riqueza, prosperidad, y gozo [C] [1][Cf.46v,114v]. See CUITÓNO.
-NECUTLAHUÍLOCA necessarily possessed form the care with which one is looked after / el cuidado con que se cuida de mi [C for first person possessor] [1][Cf.48v]. This is derived from the nonactive form of CUITLAHUÍA 'to care for, nurture someone.'
NECUTLAHUÍLONI someone or something deserving to be cared for / mercedor que se tenga del cuidado [M] [1][Cf.451]. See CUITLAHUÍA.
-NEELLEQUIXTIÁYA necessarily possessed form that with which one entertains oneself / instrumento con que yo me recreo [C for first person possessor] [1][Cf.50v]. M has neelleguixtisti 'pastime, recreation.' See ELLEQUIXTIA.
NEH first person singular pronoun 1, me / yo, pronombre [M] This is the freestanding pronoun, as contrasted with the personal prefixes NI- 'I' and NÉCH- 'me.' See NEHHUÁ-TL.
NEHCAILIL-TLI battle, engagement, fight / batalla o pelea [M] [1][Cf.217,1009,107v]. M also has the shorter form necahil with the same sense. See [1][HCAL].
NEHHUÁ-TL first person singular pronoun,
**NEHUYÁN**

*long form* I, me / yo, pronombre [M] When this appears without the absolute suffix, the A is subject to the general rule of word-final shortening. The sequence NEH, NEHUYÁ, NEHUYÁ-TL represents increasingly emphatic 'I, me.' See NEH.

**NEHUYÁN necessarily possessed form** oneself, one's own, personally / mi propia [cosa], de mi propio [S for first person singular possessor] M also has the noun nebyantli 'something personal, created of one's own will, voluntary.'

**NEHUYÁNHUÍA vrefl** to be the occasion or cause of something happening to oneself / sucederme algo dando yo la ocasión, o siendo yo la causa [M for first pers. sg. subject], doy yo la causa a lo que me sucede de mal [C for first pers. sg. subject] [1]CF. 6.0v. See -NEHUYÁNHUÍA, -HUÍA.

**NEHMACHYÓ-TL** prudence, proper department / la prudencia, y el estar sobre aviso [C] [1]CF. 541v. See IHMATIL, -YÓ.

**NEHNECOC** redup. NECOC

**NEHNECTÍA vrefl** to volunteer oneself, to meddle, to aspire to do something one is not equipped for / se acóndice, se entremedre, pretende hacer una cosa [sin poder hacerlo bien] [T] [3]TP. 154. redup. NECOCTÍA

**NEHNECTÍLÓ** nonact. NEHNECTÍA

**NEHNECUÍ-LI** something displaced, dislocated, twisted / desplazado, torcido [K] [1]TP. 1371. This is only attested in XCTENHECUIL-LI 'someone crossed-eyed.' It implies NEHNECUÍLOA. See NECUÍLOA.

**NEHNECUÍLOA vrefl** to totter along / bamboearse a una parte y a otra [M] This is implied by XCTENHECUEIL-LI. redup. NECUÍLOA

**NEHNEHEM[I] pret. -NEN to walk, stroll, wander about / pasearse por las calles, por las plazas, etc. [S] [1]CF. 71v. redup. NEHNEHMEN[I]

**NEHENHENTEM[I]** redup. NEHENHENTEM[I]

**NEHNEHUÍLÁ vt** to equal something else, to make things equal or paired with one another, to compare things / ser igual a otros [M], emparejar o igualar algunas cosas o hacer comparación o concordancias de unas cosas a otras [M] [1]R.P. 110. P also attests this with a glottal stop in the first syllable, while C has NEHEHUÍLÁ and T has NEHEHUÍLÁ. NEHUÍLÁ 'to weigh, consider, imagine something,' which is probably just this item with T's characteristic loss of glottal stop. See NEHEHUÍLÁ, NEHEHUÍLÁ.

**NEHNELOA vt** to stir something, to disorder things, to make a mess / mezclar o revolver unas cosas con otras o desordenar lo bien ordenado [M] [1]RP. 111. See NELOA

**NEHNEM[I]** pret. -NEN to wander about / andar o caminar [M] This is a reduplicated form of NEN[I], which in the free form generally means 'to live' but here and in compounds 'to go about.'

**NEHNEMILIÁ vt** to mull something over, to imitate or copy someone, something / juzgar [Z for TLXEMEMILIÁ], lo imita, lo remeda [Z] [1]ZP. 70.74, 108.191, 211. redup. NEMILIÁ

**NEHNEMILIZ-TL** the act of walking about, travel / el acto de andar o caminar [M], viaje [R] [1]RP. 111. See NEHNEM[I].

**NEHNEMMTÍA** by general derivational rules the vowel of the third syllable should be short. It is unmarked for length in C and long in T. altern. causa. NEHNEM[I]

**NEHNEMTÍA** altern. causa. NEHNEM[I]

**NEHNEMOHUA nonact. NEHNEM[I]

**NEHNENQUI** walker, foot traveler, pilgrim, one who comes to a fiesta from a distance / caminante [M], andariego, los invitados en la fiesta [T] [1]TP. 167, 111. See NEHNEM[I].

**NEHNENTINEM[I]** pret. -NEN to wander / andar vagaceando [R] [1]RP. 111. See NEHNEM[I].

**NEHENQUE[I] vrefl. vt** to pretend to be something one is not, to try to pass for someone else, to get a craving for something, to be capricious / hacerse de rogar, o contrahacer y arrendar a los de otra nación [M], antojarse algo, o ser tirano [M for first pers. sg. subject] The reflexive form incorporates the name of what one is posing as, NINOCOCOCANQUEI 'I pretend to be someone sick.' See NEQU[I].
NEHNEUHCÁ equally / igualmente [M] [[1]Cl.114]. This is also attested in P with the glotal stop marked. See NEHNEHUIJIÁ.

NEHNEUHQUI something equal, on par with, like another / cosa igual o parecía, o cosa que es semejante a otra [M] [[1]Rp.70]. The attestations are in the plural, for which M has a separate entry with the gloss ‘equals, with respect to people or animals.’ This also appears in P. See NEHNEHUIJIÁ.

NEHTOL-LI vow, promise, voto / voto [M] [[1]Rp.112]. By general derivational rules the vowel of the second syllable should be long, but it is unmarked for length in R. In derived NEHTOLTIA T has the reflex of a long vowel. See [1]HTOA.

NEHTOLTIA vrefl to make a vow, promise / hacer voto [M], prometer [R], se encomienda a las imágenes [T] [[1]Cl.122]. [3]Tp.154, [1]Rp.112. T has the reflex of a long vowel in the second syllable, the other sources do not mark the vowel for length. See NEHTOL-LI.

NEHTOLTILÓ nonact. NEHTOLTIA.

NEHUÁN both together / ambos a dos o juntos, ambos a dos [M] M gives as a separate entry the plural form neuantin. T has a short vowel in the second syllable, but B and C mark it long. This is generally, but not necessarily, possessed, ÍNNEHUÁN ‘the two of them.’ The phrase NEHUÁN EHUÁH appears in C and M meaning ‘they are siblings.’ See NE-, HUÁN.

NEHUÁNTLÍLÁ vto join something / lo junta [T] [[3]Tp.153]. T has a short vowel in the second syllable, but NEHUÁN has a long syllable elsewhere. See NEHUÁN.

NEHUÁNTLÍLIA applic. NEHUÁNTLÍLIA.

NEHUÁNTLÍLÓ nonact. NEHUÁNTLÍLIA.

NEHUÍLÍA vto to compare something / lo compara [Z] [[3]Zp.31,190]. An unattested verb *NEHUÍLÍA underlies the reduplicated forms NEHNEHUÍLÍA and NEHNEHUIJIÁ, and this appears to be the causative form of it.

NEHUÍLÍLIZ-TLI comparison / comparación [Z] [[3]Zp.31,177]. In both attestations Z marks the first vowel long. There should be an object prefix, but Z has a tendency to drop them. M has tlanemuitilihtli. See NEHUILTÍA.

NEHÚÍN there / ahí, por ahí [Z] [[4]Zp.3,7,177,212]. Z gives this as synonymous with NEPÁ.

NEHUÍNTLÁNI there below / para allá abajo [Z] [[2]Zp.3,212]. See NEHÚÍN, TLÁNI.

NEIXCUTIL-LI example, model, pattern / hecho o ejemplo [M], señal, demostración, prueba, maravilla, milagro [Z] [[6]Zp.41,82,84,103,115,178]. In Z the sequence NEIX has been consolidated to NEX. See IXCUTÍA.

NEL This is a particle that combines with the other particles and contributes the sense of ‘in truth, indeed,’ although in some lexicalized constructions it appears to contribute no sense of its own at all. According to C, in conjunction with an interrogative particle -NEL implies that there is no other choice [[9]21], but this does not seem to hold in all cases, CÁMPANEL ‘where in the world?’ Among common constructions are AHNEL ‘isn’t it so?’, CANEL [NOZOL] ‘because’, CÁNNEL ‘where?’, MÁNEL ‘however’, MÓNEL ‘isn’t it so?’, NELNOZOL ‘how could it be otherwise?’ and QUÉNENEL ‘how else?’ See NEL-LI.

NELCHIHU[A] This is implied by the applicative form NELCHIHUIJIÁ. M gives it as a reflexive verb with the sense of ‘to take something from someone as a joke and then keep it.’ See NEL-LI, CHIHU[A].


NELHUAYOTIÁ vrfl.vt to take root, settle down, to base a discourse on a particular authority / arraiga o echar raíces [M], fundar platica o sermón sobre alguna autoridad de escritura [M] See NELHUAYO-TL.

NELHUAYÓ-TL pl.-MEH base, foundation, starting point, root or vein / principio, fundamento, o comienzo [M], raíz [T], vena [X] [(3)Tp.132,154,167, (3)Xp.3.16]. This is an abstract derivation from NELHUAYA-TL 'root,' but apparently it can be used concretely and hence synonymously with NELHUAYA-TL itself. It is not clear whether the possessed form attested in T is the simple possessed form of this or the inalienably possessed form of NELHUAYA-TL. M also has nelhuayo, which represents NELHUAYOH 'something that has a root,' which also appears in P.

NELHUAYA vt to stir up something, to disorder something, to make a mess of something for someone / remarrar o meterle y revolvérle alguna cosa [M], agitar, sacudi r a alguien, desordenarle, revolvérle alguna cosa [S] applic. NELHOÁ NELHUAIÍA aplic. NELHUAIÁ

NELHUAIÍLO nonact. NELHUÁ

NELIHU[I] This is only attested in the construction FITZONELIHU[I] 'to get dirty.' NELIHU[I] is the intransitive verb corresponding to transitive NELOÁ 'to stir up something, to make a mess of something.' See NELOÁ.

NELIZTAYOH something very salty / salado [tiene mucho sal] [Z] [(3)Tp.112,177]. See NEL-LI, IZTA-TL, -YOH.

NEL-LI something true, certain / cierto, ciertamente o de verdad [M] in five attestations. B twice marks the E long, although other derivations from NEL-LI in B have the vowel specifically marked short. It is abundantly attested in C with no length marking at all. T has the reflex of a short vowel, while Z consistently has it long. This often occurs in the phrase HUEI NEL-LI 'something very true and certain, something genuine.'

NELNOZO This is attested four times in C and NOZONEL, with the elements in reverse order, three times. All are on Cf.91r with no gloss. It should probably be treated as a phrase composed of NEL and NOZO in optional order with a sense of 'how could it be otherwise?' See NEL-LI, NOZO.

NELOA vrfl.vt to get mixed together, to stir up something, to beat something, to make a mess of something / se revuelve, se mezcla [T], remar, mecer, o batir algo [M] NELOLÓ nonact. NELOA

NELOLÓTA vrfl.vt to get mixed together, to mix something / se mezcla [T], lo revuelve, lo revuelve, lo mezcla [T] [(3)Tp.134,179, (3)Xp.71]. On p.193 T gives the nonactive form of this verb as NELLOLÓ, but this is clearly a typographical error involving the omission of two letters. The nonactive form should be NELLOLÓTA. caus. NELOA

NELOLITLA applic. NELOLITÁ

NELOLITLÁ See NELOLITÁ.

NELITI to prove true, to be verified, to be realized / verificar algo [M], hacerse verdadero ..., verificar, cumplirse [C] [(3)Bi.55, (3)Cl.58v,110v]. C gives NELITI with the same sense. See NEL-LI.

NELITÁ to prove true, to be verified, to be realized / hacerse verdadero ..., verificar, cumplirse [C] [(3)Cl.58v,110v]. C gives this as synonymous with NELITÍ. S provides the preterit form onelití. If this is correct, assuming the vowel of the second syllable to be unmarked for length rather than specifically short, the future form nelití on Cl.110v is ambiguous between the two. On the other hand, a verb with the form NELITÁ should be transitive. B's NELITÁ[A] would be the intransitive, and S's present form, on which this entry is based, may simply be an error. See NELTI, NELITI[A].

NELTIC This is only attested in the constructions FITZONELTIC and MÁTZOCUITLANELTIC, both meaning 'something dirty.' It is related to NELIHU[I] 'to get messy' and NELÓA 'to make a mess of something.'

NELTIIZ-TLÍ truth / verdad [M] [(3)Cl.111,112v,123t,124v]. See NELTI, NELTÍA.

NELTI[A] pret. NELTIX to prove true, to be verified, to be realized / hacerse verdadero...
NELTIÁ

NELTIÁ deception [Z] [[2]Zp.58,177]. See NEL-LI, YOLQUIZAC.

NELTIÁ vt to deceive, to mislead, to use something to one's advantage. See NEL-LI, YOLQUIZAC.

NELTIÁ vi to deceive oneself, to become accustomed to a situation, to use something to one's advantage. See NEL-LI, YOLQUIZAC.

NELTIÁ vt to deceive oneself, to become accustomed to a situation, to use something to one's advantage. See NEL-LI, YOLQUIZAC.

NELTIÁ vt to deceive oneself, to become accustomed to a situation, to use something to one's advantage. See NEL-LI, YOLQUIZAC.

NELTIÁ vi to deceive oneself, to become accustomed to a situation, to use something to one's advantage. See NEL-LI, YOLQUIZAC.

NELTIÁ vi to deceive oneself, to become accustomed to a situation, to use something to one's advantage. See NEL-LI, YOLQUIZAC.

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NELTIÁ vi to deceive oneself, to become accustomed to a situation, to use something to one's advantage. See NEL-LI, YOLQUIZAC.

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NELTIÁ vi to deceive oneself, to become accustomed to a situation, to use something to one's advantage. See NEL-LI, YOLQUIZAC.

NELTIÁ vi to deceive oneself, to become accustomed to a situation, to use something to one's advantage. See NEL-LI, YOLQUIZAC.

NELTIÁ vi to deceive oneself, to become accustomed to a situation, to use something to one's advantage. See NEL-LI, YOLQUIZAC.

NELTIÁ vi to deceive oneself, to become accustomed to a situation, to use something to one's advantage. See NEL-LI, YOLQUIZAC.

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NELTIÁ vi to deceive oneself, to become accustomed to a situation, to use something to one's advantage. See NEL-LI, YOLQUIZAC.

NELTIÁ vi to deceive oneself, to become accustomed to a situation, to use something to one's advantage. See NEL-LI, YOLQUIZAC.

NELTIÁ vi to deceive oneself, to become accustomed to a situation, to use something to one's advantage. See NEL-LI, YOLQUIZAC.

NELTIÁ vi to deceive oneself, to become accustomed to a situation, to use something to one's advantage. See NEL-LI, YOLQUIZAC.

NELTIÁ vi to deceive oneself, to become accustomed to a situation, to use something to one's advantage. See NEL-LI, YOLQUIZAC.

NELTIÁ vi to deceive oneself, to become accustomed to a situation, to use something to one's advantage. See NEL-LI, YOLQUIZAC.

NELTIÁ vi to deceive oneself, to become accustomed to a situation, to use something to one's advantage. See NEL-LI, YOLQUIZAC.

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NELTIÁ vi to deceive oneself, to become accustomed to a situation, to use something to one's advantage. See NEL-LI, YOLQUIZAC.
NENEPIL-LI

vitado [T] [[a]T.p.167,233]. In one of two attestations T gives a plural gloss to a singular form and a different form as the plural. See NEM[[l].


NENEFILTIÁ vref/vt for ears of corn to bud, to serve as a spokesman or translator / brotar la marzorca de maíz en la caña [M], se sirve como lengua... hablar por ellos [C] [[1]Cl.587]. The literal sense of this has to do with becoming like or serving as a tongue. See NENEPIL-LI.

NENÉTECH close together [of more than two objects] / muy juntos unos de otros [C], cercanía de cosas... más de dos [C] [[3]Cl.531]. redup. NETECH

NENÉ-TL female genitals; image, doll / la natura de la mujer, ídolo, o muñeca de niños [M] In the sources for this dictionary this is only attested as the first element of NENEPIL-LI ‘tongue’ and the second element of CUAHUILENETZIN (the name of an insect). Since the two senses of this item are at some distance from each other and both distant from the senses of the attestations, it is possible that more than one lexical item is represented here, and they may differ phonologically.

NENÉTZ twin / cuate, gemelo [Z] [[4]Jz.36,63,177]. Z gives NENÉTZIC as an alternative form. Relationship to NENETECH ‘close together’ is plausible, but the vowel length values are reversed.

NÉNMANIYÁN ordinary day, day between festivals / entre semana [C] [[3]Cl.1066,1147]. M has nemamayá with the same sense. There is no assimilation of the NM sequence in the attestations. The sequence IY is provided here on the model of analogous CEMMANIYÁN. It is written only as Y in the attestations. See NÉN, MAN[[l], YÁN.

NENOHMAHUHUILIZ-TL free will / libre albedrío [M] [[1]R.p.111]. This is also attested in P with the glottal stops marked. See NOAMHAAUIA.

NENQUÉN right away, immediately / inmediatamente, prisa, apurado, aprisa [Z] This is abundantly attested, but only in Z. See NÉN, QUÉN.

NENQUÉNTI to improve / mejora [Z] [[5]Z.p.83,177]. The sense of this may be related to that of the phrase AHMÓ QUÉN CAH ‘for nothing to be the matter with something.’ See NÉNQUÉN.

NENQUI resident of some place, someone who lives / morador de alguna parte [M], el que vive [R] Z marks the vowel of the first syllable long in two attestations of the compound OHNENQUI ‘traveler,’ but NENQUI is clearly derived from NEM[[l] ‘to live,’ which has a short vowel. The possessed form -NENCAUH is glossed by M and C as ‘one’s servant.’ See NEM[[l].

NENQUIZCAYÓ-TL vanity, something nonsensical, inane / vanidad [C] [[1]Cl.1147]. S has nenquizqui ‘something useless, futile, profitless,’ and M has nenquica ‘to labor in vain.’ See NÉN, QUÍZ[A], YÓ.

NENQUIQUITI to labor in vain, to no end / trabajar en balde, en vano [T] [[5]T.p.167]. T forms the preterit of this by dropping the final vowel, but M forms the preterit of TEQUITI by adding -C. See NÉN, TEQUITI.

NENQUIQUITIHCA nonact. NENQUIQUITI

NENQUIQUITIÍLÁ applic. NENQUIQUITI

NÉNTI for something to turn out to be in vain, to be frustrated / salir vana una cosa, frustrarse [C] [[2]Cl.1581, [1]R.p.47]. See NÉN.

NÉNTLÁCA-TL worthless person, good for nothing / hombre sin provecho [C] [[2]Cl.597,777]. See NÉN, TLÁCA-TL.

NÉNTLAMACHILIZ-TL anxiety, distress / congoja, angustia, o aflicción [M], determinación [Z] [[2]Z.p.45,177]. Z’s gloss does not seem to follow directly from the component parts of this item. See NÉN, TLAMACHILIZ-TL.

NÉNYÁN in vain, to no end / en vano, intimamente, sin provecho [S] [[6]Cl.1131,1131]. Both C and S provide a variant of this without the final N. See NÉN, YÁN.

NÉPA there, at some distance in space or time / allí o alá o de allí o de allá [M], antigamente [C for IN YÉ NÉPA], en aquel tiempo, en aquellos días [T for CA YÉ NÉPA] According to C this is close in sense to NECCHA but does not require the point in question to be visible, as
NECHCA does [89v]. C also says that this is close in sense to NIPA ‘over there, on the other side’ [which has a short vowel in the initial syllable] but NIPA does not specifically point at a location [69v].

NEPACAH to be at a distance / helo allí o helo allá o allí estás [M]; de aquel lado [Z] [1]Cl.16v, [5]Zp.75,82,143,177. See NEPA, the verb CÁ.

NÉPACATICA in the future / en futuro [Z] [2]Zp.62,177. Since Z does not mark the vowel of the third syllable long or have a glottal stop, the first element may not be NEPACAH but rather NEPA and -CA, and that in turn suffixed by the sequence -TL-CA. See NÉPACAH.

NEPAN for things to intersect, unite, join together, to join, unite something, to examine something / reunir, juntarse [S], juntar, unir, amontonar, averiguar, examinar algo [S] [1]Cl.50v, [5]Zp.101. See NEPAN.

NEPANOÁ vt for things to intersect, unite, join together, to join, unite something, to examine something / reunir, juntarse [S], juntar, unir, amontonar, averiguar, examinar algo [S] [1]Cl.50v, [5]Zp.101. See NEPAN.

NEPANOÁHUILLÁ to pile something up / lo amontona [Z] [1]Zp.191. In the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of Z, NEPANOÁ is given instead of NEPANOÁHUILLÁ. This may not be derived from the verb NEPANOÁ but from NEPANÓ-TL and -HUIÁ. In either case the vowel of the third syllable should be long but is not so marked in the single attestation. See NEPANOÁ.

NEPANÓ-LÍ something joined, crossed, formed by placing one thing on top of another / cruzado [R] [3]Cl.20,671. This is not attested as a free form but only as the second element of CUAJNUHNEPANÓ-LÍ ‘cross.’ M has caílpepanollí ‘two-story house, attic of a house’ and tlapepanollí ‘something collated or investigated.’ See NEPANOÁ.

NEPANÓ-TL mutuality, reciprocity / unos a otros, o unos con otros, o los unos a los otros [M] [5]Cl.35v,125v. The NY sequence NEPANYÓ-TL apparently undergoes assimilation of Y to N and then degeneration of the resulting NN. This is mainly used in adverbial constructions with the sense ‘mutually, reciprocally.’ See NEPAN-, YÓ.

NEPANTLAH in the middle of something / en el medio, o en medio, o por el medio [M] See NEPAN-, TLAH.

NEPANTLAHTIC late in the morning, near to noon / se hace tarde [en la mañana] [Z] [2]Zp.119,177. In one attestation this appears with YA ‘already’ postposed and criticized to the end, with a spelling change that makes the construction opaque. The other attestation, which is not written solid, clarifies the situation and confirms this analysis. See NEPANTLAH.

NEPANTLAHTILÁ vt for it to get late in the morning, to draw near to noon / se hace tarde [en la mañana] [Z] [2]Zp.119,172. See NEPANTLAH.

NEPANTLAHTTIC late in the morning, near to noon /atardece la mañana [Z] [2]Zp.16,177. This appears with YA ‘already’ postposed and criticized to the end, with a spelling change that makes the construction opaque. The analysis is supported by Z’s paired phrase TEOTLACTOC YA ‘late in the afternoon,’ which is not written solid [p.16]. See NEPANTLAH, the verb O.

NEPANTLAHTÓNATIUH at midday / a medio día [C] [3]Cl.95,95v. See NEPANTLAH, TÓNATIUH.

NEPANTLAHYO-TL lunch, midday meal / comida, de medio día [Z] [2]Zp.30,177. See NEPANTLAH, YÓ.

NEPÁPAH various different, discrete things / cosas diversas y diferentes [M] [3]Cl.10,10v. redup. NEPAN-

NEPETCHÉQUILIZ-TLÍ prostration, genuflexion, bow / inclinación [C] [1]Cl.67v. M has nepetchécíztlí. See PETCHÉCA.

NEPÓHUALIZ-TLÍ haughtiness, arrogance / la soberbia [C] [1]Cl.48t. See PÓHUAL.

NEQUETZALIZ-TLÍ raising up, resurrection, raising of doubt / levantamiento del que estaba asentado, o duda del que la tiene, o resurrección el que resuscita [M], estatura, apariencia, presentación [Z] [1]Zp.12,57,177. See QUETZI(A).

NEQUILZTLI vt: pret: NECU to want or use something, to engage, accept, or want someone in some enterprise [M] / querer algo o gastar y emplear alguna cosa [M],
admitir a otro para algún negocio (M). In
construction with a verb in the future
tense form, NEQUIL means 'to want to ...'
Used reflexively with an incorporated
noun, NEQUIL means 'to pretend to be ...'
NEQUÍUA altern. nonact. NEQUIL
NEQUÍULÁ aplic. NEQUIL
NEQUÍULIZ-TLI pride / orgullo [Z for
HUÉNEQUILIZ] (3)Zp. 92, 155]: Z appears
to have lost a necessary prefix, probably
NE-. See MONEQUÍ, MONEQUINI.

NEQUITILA vt to want something for
someone else or to make someone want
something / desear algo a otro o hacerle
querer alguna cosa (M) With the oblique
reflexive this means 'to want something
for oneself.' altern. caus. NEQUIL

NEQUITIÁ altern. caus. NEQUIL

NETECH close together, adjacent [with
respect to two objects] / entre si (M),
cercanía de cosas ... solas dos [C]
objects, the reduplicated form NÉNETECH
is used. See NE-, -TECH.

NETECHUILÁ aplic. NETECOA

NETECOA sell, sell / for things to join or
stick together, to get two things together,
to join things / se junta, se acerca, se pega
uno junto al otro (T), hacer llegar o juntar
una cosa con otra (M) ([6]Pp. 154, 193). See
NETECH.

NETECÓLO nonact. NETECOA

NETECUITLAHUIZ-TLI care of
someone / cuidado de personas [K]
([1]Cl. 487). C contrasts this with
NETECUITLAHUIZ-TLI 'care of
something.' See CUITLAHUÁ.

NETECUITLAHUÍLONI means of caring
for someone / instrumento para cui-
dar de alguno [C],([1]Cl. 459). See
NETECUITLAHUIZ-TLI

NETEQUPACHOLI-TLI affliction,
suffering / aflicción y angustia del que la
padece (M) ([5]Zp. 6, 48, 132, 178). See
TEQUIPACHOÁ.

NETÉYHEYECALI-TLI temptation,
experiment / tentación, prueba [R]
([1]Rp. 112). See YHEYECOA.

NETLÁCATILIZPAN nativity, Chris-
tmas / navidad (T) ([1]Pp. 167). See
TLÁCITIL-TLI, -PAN.

NETLACUITLAHUIZ-TLI care of
something / cuidado de algo [C]
([1]Cl. 487). C contrasts this with
NETECUITLAHUIZ-TLI 'care of
someone.' See CUITLAHUÁ.

NETLAMACHCUILTONOLÓYAN place
of well-being / lugar de ... bienaventur-
anza [C] ([1]Cl. 1022). See TLAMACHTIÁ,
CUILTONOA.

NETLAMACHTLI-LI riches, good fortune /
riqueza, prosperidad, y gozo (C) ([1]Cl. 461).
See TLAMACHTIÁ.

-NETLAQUECHIÁYA necessarily possessed
form staff, crutch, support / bordon
QUETZIÁ.

NETLATLÁTLAHTIL-TLI prayer,
TLATLATLÁHTIL-TLI.

NETLAZOTIALIZ-TLI love of people for
one another or of someone for himself
/ amor con que algunos se aman, o amor
M contrasts this with netlazotilizli 'ex-
aggeration of worth.' See TLAZOHTLA.

NETLOC close to / juntamente (M), muy
juntos, cerca, junto a / T) ([7]Pp. 132). T
 treats this as a postposition -NETLOC and
has A for O in the second syllable. See
NE-, -TLOC.

NETOLINILIZ-TLI poverty, misery / po-
breza o miseria [M] ([1]Cl. 488). See
TOLINÍA.

NEUCCHGUAN placido / beehive /
colmena de abeja [X] ([1]Xp. 57). X has L for
URF. M has neucua / 'for bees to make
honey.' See NEUC-TLI, CHIHUA, -PAN.

NEUC-TLI honey / miel [M] T and Z have
lost the labialization of the stem-final
c consonant, NEC-TLI.

NEUCHUYO-TLI possessed form: -NEUH-
CA sustenance, a meal taken upon
rising, breakfast / el sustento necesario [C],
lo que se come después de levantarse (C),
vidores, alimentos, nutrición, subsistencia
[S] This is conventionally paired with
COCHCAYO-TL 'evening meal,' both
possessed, the whole phrase meaning
'one's daily bread.' See EHUÁ.

NEXA-TLI lime water (used in preparing
maize for grinding) / lejía (M), el agua de
nixtamal, nijayote, agua encalada (T)
([1]Pp. 167). See NEX-TLI, Á-TL.
NEXCÔMEH type of small wasp / una clase de avisa más chiquita [Z] [(1)Tp.17,178]. The literal meaning of this is ‘possessor of a nixtamal pot.’ Presumably this is a wasp that builds a pot-shaped nest. See NEXCOM[1]-TL.

NEXCOM[1]-TL vessel for soaking maize in lime water / olla para poner nixtamal [T] [(1)Tp.167, (1)Zp.178]. Z has a gloss that seems to refer to the process of preparing nixtamal rather than to the container which is its literal referent. See NEX-TLI, CÔM[1]-TL.

NEXHUA pl-MEH a type of gray snake that inhabits rocky places / cierza víbora [M], culebra nezua [color gris] [T] [(1)Tp.167, (1)Xp.57]. See NEX-TLI.

NEXHUITIL indigestion, intestinal cramps / enfermedad del estómago, descompostura del estómago, indigestion [Z] [(1)Zp.42,51,71,178]. M has nexutiliztli with the same sense. See [1]XHUÍTA.

NEXICOILHUIÁ vt to envy someone / lo envidia [Z] [(1)Zp.54,191]. See NEXICOIL-LHUIA.

NEXICOILHUIIZ-TLI envy, jealousy / envidia [Z] [(1)Zp.54,191]. See NEXICOILHUIÁ.

NEXICOILITTA vt to be jealous of someone / le tiene envia [X] [(1)Xp.71]. See NEXICOIL-L, [[1]XITTA.

NEXICOILITZ-TLI envy, jealousy / envidia [M] [(1)Tp.167]. See XICOA.

NEXICOIL-L vaniety, envy / egoísmo [T], envidia [X] [(1)Tp.132, (2)Zp.54,191, (1)Xp.57]. See XICOA.

NEXILIÁ vt to make something appear, to show something / le hago parecer, le muestro [C for first pers. sg. subject] [(1)Cl.634], altern. caus. NÉC[1]

NEXIITA vt to make something appear, to show something / le hago parecer, le muestro [C for first person subject] [(1)Cl.634], altern. caus. NÉC[1]

NEXHOUA nonact. NÉC[1]

NEXPIÚ[I] vrefl-vt to be put under coals, ashes; to put something under coals, ashes / se pone debajo del rescoldo [T], lo mete debajo del rescaldo [T] [(1)Tp.154,193]. See NEX-TLI, PIÚ[I].


NEXTAMAL-LI maize soaked in lime water and then ground for making tortillas, tamales, and other cornmeal-based dishes / nixtamal [T,Z] [(1)Tp.167, (2)Zp.88,178, (2)Xp.57]. See NEX-TLI, TAMAL-LI.

NEXTECUI-LIN pl-TIN type of large, whitish caterpillar that eats the roots of plants; a deranged person / gusano de raíz, o persona desatendida y loca [M], nezecuél, galtlla ciég [gusano] [T] See NEX-TLI, OCÚIL-LIN.

NÉXTIÁ vrefl-vt to reveal oneself, to reveal someone, something; to cleck out a living / descubrirse o manifiestarse [M], descubrir y manifestar a otro [M], descubrir o manifestar algo, o buscar lo necesario a la vida [M] altern. caus. NÉC[1]

NÉXTIC something gray, ashen / gris, de color ceniciento [S], gris, pardo, color de plomo [T] See NEX-TLI.

NÉXTILÁ vrefl-vt to reveal oneself to others, to reveal, teach something to someone, to tell something to someone in confidence / aparecer o manifestarse a otro [M], revelar o descubrir algo a otro [M], descubrir secreto al amigo [M] aplica. NÉXTIÁ

NÉXTILLÁ aplic. NÉXTIÁ

NÉXTILLÓ nonact. NÉXTIÁ

NÉXTIÓ nonact. NÉXTIÁ

NEX-TLI ashes, cinders / ceniza [M]

NEYOLCOILZ-TLI affliction, trouble, grief / duelo [Z] [(1)Zp.48,178]. The pairing of NE- with COCOLIZ-TLI is irregular. Possibly this is derived instead from the reflexive use of YOLCOCOA ‘to suffer.’ For this alternative analysis it may be significant that in both attestations the vowel of the fourth syllable is marked long. Z also has NEYOLCOILZ-TLI ‘sadness.’ See YOL- COCOLIZ-TLI.

NEYOLCUITILZ-TLI confession / confesión [M] [(1)Cl.771]. In the single attestation, the vowel of the third syllable is not marked long, but the vowel in the corresponding verb is long. See YOLCUÍTIA.

NEZAHUALCOYO-TLI personal name Nezahualcoyotl [S] [B8,87,10V, (1)Cl.971]. The honorific form of this is NEZAHUALCOYOTzin. See NEZAHUALZ-TLI, COYO-TLI.
NEZAHUALIZ-TLI fast, hunger / ayuno de la iglesia o voluntario [M] [[t]Zp.201, [s]Xp.57]. See ZAHUAIJA.

NEZAHUALPILI-TLI personal name
Nezahualpilli [[s]Bf.87,9v,11v, [t]Cl.85].
The honorific form of this is NEZAHUALPILTZIN-TLI. The sense here, in spite of truncation, is 'son of Nezahualcoyotl.' See NEZAHUALIZ-TLI, PIL-TLI.

NEZCALILIZ-TLI resurrection; prudence or profit / resurrección, cordura, o aprovechamiento del que va aprovechando en algo [M] [[t]Cl.97]. See [t]ZCALIA.

NÉZCAYOTLI vt to mean, denote, indicate something / denotar, figurar, o significar algo [M] [[t]Cl.101v]. See NÉZCAYO-TL.

NÉZCAYO-TL sign, token, gift / marca, señal [S], regalo, propina [Z] [[s]Zp.102,107,177]. See NECII], YO.

This implies an otherwise untested reflexive use of ZOHUAHTI, which in its transitive (and literal) sense means 'for a man to take a wife.' See ZOHUAHTI.

NICAN here / aquí, acá, de aquí, o por aquí [M] See -CAN.

NICTCA exclamation used for halting someone, getting someone's attention
hola, hao, oyes, para llamar a alguno [M] [[t]Cl.124v].

NICI here, nearby / aquí [S] [[t]Bf.9v, [s]Cl.91v,92v,96v]. This form arises from a reanalysis of INICI as IN NICI. See ICI.

NIMAN then, right away / luego, o incontinti [M]

NIPA over there, the other way / acáulí, o a éxtra parte [M], por allí, o a otra parte [C] [[s]Cl.97,901,1311]. C remarks that this is close in sense to NÉPA 'at some distance,' which however has two senses not shared by NIPA, namely to point out a particular spot or to refer to a remote time. NIPA is indefinite and does not point to a particular spot. Rather, the sense is 'away from here, anywhere but here,' which somewhat resolves the apparent conflict between M's 'this way' and C's 'the other way.'

NO See NO.

NO also / también, conjunción y [M] This particle bonds with others in various clusters incorporating the sense of 'also,' but there appears to be another clitic NO with a short vowel, which is a component of NOCEH 'or else,' NOZO 'either,' AHNOZO 'or, perhaps' and NOZAN 'still, up until now.' In these the vowel of NO is specifically marked short or left unmarked for length; it is never marked long. This is abundantly attested in B and C and also appears in R and X but not at all in T and Z.

NOCEH or, nor / o ... ni [C] This is abundantly attested in B and C. The vowel of the initial syllable is unmarked for length in C and is specifically marked short in B [t, v, n, t, on]. C says that NOCEH is a syncopated form of NOZO [Y]EH [t, 11v], which implies that neither NOCEH or NOZANO has NO 'also' as a component part, although it would be compatible with their senses. See NOZO, [Y]EH.

NOCHEHUAHA-TL all of a set of things, something homogeneous and consisting entirely of one thing / todo eso así lo uno como lo otro, o cosa se cuenta con lo demás, o que es de la misma cosa [M], solo, puro, nada más [T] [[t]Tzp.168]. M combines the gloss of this with that for 'the fruit of a prickly pear cactus' < NÖCH-TL. M also has mückeul derived from corresponding MOCHI[1], See MOCHI, [Y]EHHUHA-TL.

NOCHI] pf. NOCHTIN - NOCHIMEH
ali /etoo [T] T, Z, and X have NOCHI] for MOCHI] as do many other Nahua speech communities. See MOCHI].

NOCHIJA app. NÖTZA]


NOCHTIN See NOCHI].

NOCH-TLI fruit of the prickly pear cactus / tuna, fruta conocida [M] [[t]Tzp.168]. See NOHPAL-LI.

NOCUEL again / otra vez [C] This often has a lexically empty final [Y]EH added to it. It may also be preceded by YE 'already.' Notice that although they may be spelled alike in a text, these are different particles. The extended form YE NOCUELYEH occurs on Cl.108r. See NOE, CUEL.
NÖCUÉLYEH See NÓCUÉL.

NOHMÁH spontaneously, still / aún todavía [M], todavía mismo, siempre, espontáneamente [S]; M contrasts this with NOMÁ ‘my hand’ by giving them in separate contiguous entries, although he spells them identically. See NOHMÁH.

-NOHMÁH necessarily possessed form, pl: -NOHMÁH – NOHMÁTCañ personally, in person, oneself / mismo (C); C gives a full paradigm of this for all persons singular and plural. The free form and the necessarily possessed form share the sense of spontaneity, internal control. Some sort of reanalysis relates this to IYÓÁ ‘to be alone’ and IYÓH ‘only.’ See IYÓÁ.


NOHMÁHHUIÍLLA a. NOHMÁHHUIÍA -NOHMÁTCañ See NOHMÁH.

NOHNÖHUIYÁN redup. NÖHUIYÁN

NOHNÖNCUAH apart, with respect to a number of discrete objects / aparte o de por sí, hablando de muchas cosas [R] [1]Rp.114]. This also appears in P with the glottal stop marked but not the long vowel. C has the reduplicated form NOHNÖNCUAH for the distributive plural. redup. NOHNÖNCUAH

NOHNÖNCUAHTITA vti to discriminate, divide something / discernir, dividir [R] [1]Rp.114]. See NOHNÖNCUAH, -ITTA.

NOHNÖNCUAHQUÍXTIA vti to divide, separate things, to set things apart / dividir, separar [R] [1]Rp.114]. This also appears in P with the glottal stop marked but not the long vowels. redup. NOHNÖNCUAHQUÍXTIA

NOHNÖNCUAHTLÁLIÁ vti to divide, separate things, to set things apart / dividir, separar [R] [1]Rp.114]. redup. NOHNÖNCUAHTLÁLIÁ

NOHNÖQUIHU(A) to spread out, to be scattered, to leak / derramar [R] [1]Rp.114]. This also appears in P with the glottal stop marked but not the long vowel. M has nohñöquihuhí with the same sense. See NÖQUIÁ, NÖNOQUIHU[1].

NOHNÖTZ(A) vti to speak with someone, to have a conversation / parlo con él (C for first pers. sg. subject), habla con otro ... consultar ... advertir [R] This is abundantly attested across sources. It is difficult to distinguish in sense from NOHNÖTZ(A), although the latter seems to have the sense of ‘to advise, instruct’ not shared by NOHNÖTZ(A). Since M does not distinguish between the two, the glosses are probably mixed. M’s gloss for nonozt’aa with the directional prefix ON- ‘to go to chat with others’ is undoubtedly this one, M’s other glosses appear here under NOHNÖTZ(A). redup. NÖTZ(A)

NOHPAL-LI prickly pear cactus / nopal, cactus del que se cuenta con dos especies principales: opuntia vulgaris, que da la mejor nochtli, y opuntia cochinillifera, en el cual vive la cochinilla [S] [3]Tp.168, 170, 172; 23, 89]. M gives NOHPAL-LI as part of a phrase meaning to cultivate the plant. T has the variant form NOHPAL-TL.

NOHUIYÁMPA to, from everywhere / de todas partes [M] [1]Cl.117]. See NOHUIYÁN, -PA.

NOHUIYÁN everywhere / en todas partes (M) In C the vowel of the initial syllable is marked long, but in B it is specifically marked short. T has the reflex of a short vowel, and in Z the vowel is unmarked for length. See YÁN.

NOHUIYÁNTOH something common / universal / común, universal [R] [1]Rp.115]. See NOHUIYÁN, -YÁH.

NOHUIH in the same way / de la misma manera (M) [3]Cl.126v. This often appears in the phrase ZAN NÖUIEL. See NO, IUH.

NOMATI it seems that ... I think that ... / parece que [M], pareceme [C] [4]Cl.126v, 126v]. This is a lexicalized syncopated form of NINOMATI[1]. See MATI[1].

NOENCUAH apart, separate / aparte, o por sí aparte [M] This is abundantly attested in C and R. T has the variant NENCUAH.

NOENCUAHCAH to be separate, apart / está apartado [T] [1]Tp.167]. See NOENCUAH, the verb CA.

NOENCUAHQUÍXTIA vti to set something
apart, to make an exception of something / poner aparte por sí lo que se escoge, o sacar de regla general algo [M] This is implied by the reduplicated form noncuahtlalía and is abundant in T, where the glottal stop is marked but not the long vowels. See noncuahtlalía.

Noncuahtlalía vref, vt for something to be set apart; to set something apart, to make an exception of something / se pone aparte [T], poner aparte por sí lo que se escoge, o sacar de regla general algo [M] [3]Cf.94v, [3]Tp.154. C also gives noncuahtlalía as separate words with verbal prefixes attached to tlalía alone. M gives this as synonymous with noncuahtlalía. See noncuahtlalía, tlalía.

Noncuahtxeloá vref, vt to be separated, set apart, to separate something, to set something apart / se aparta, se separa [T], lo aparta, lo separa [T] [3]Tp.154,193. In the attestations in T the final glottal stop of the first element is missing. See noncuahtlalía, xeloá.

Nonochiliá apply. nonótz[a]
nonóhuiyán redup. nonóhuiyán
nonóncuahtlalía apart, with respect to several discrete objects / de más de dos personas o cosas que cada una esté aparte [C] [3]Cf.94v. R has nonóncuahtlalía for the distributive plural of noncuahtlalía. redup. nonóncuahtlalía.

Nonóquía vt to sprinkle, scatter, spill something / lo desparra, lo derrama, lo riega (agua, leche, etc.), lo vacía (líquido), lo vuelca [T] [3]Tp.194. See nóquiá.

Nonóquihuítl to spill, scatter, overflow, leak / de una cosa llena, derrama, se desborda, se riega, se desparra [T] [1]Tp.168. M has nonoquiuitl ‘to go about spreading or scattering.’ See nóquiá.

Nonóquiá apply. nonóquiá
nonóquiló nonact. nonóquisá
nonótz[a] vref, vt to take counsel with oneself, to converse, consult, come to agreement, to caution, correct or inform others, to relate things / consultar o tratar algo consigo mismo, o enmendarse [M], amonestar o hablar con otros, o corregir, castigar y aconsejar [M], informar o contar y relatar historia, o tratar del precio que vale lo que se ha de comprar [M] It is hard to separate the senses of nonótz[a] from nonóntz[a]. Both are attested across sources. Nonóntz[a] seems to carry more of the sense of ‘to advise, instruct,’ while nonótz[a] is more neutrally ‘to converse.’ C contrasts serious discussion of business [nonóztz[a]] with casual chat [nonóntztz[a]] [1:735]. redup. nonóztz[a]


Nóquilia apply. nóquilia
Nóquilo nonact. nóquila
Nóttz[a] vt to call or summon someone, to talk to someone / citar o llamar a alguno, o hablar con otro [M]

Nótzaló nonact. nóttz[a]

Nozan still, up until now / todavía, hasta ahora [C] [5]Cf.126r. This seems to have as a component the element NO with a short vowel rather than NO ‘also.’ See nó, zan.

Nozo or, either ... or [C] With CA, CA NEL, and INÉC this has the sense of ‘because.’ According to C, CA NELNOZO indicates stronger causality, to the point of necessity.

Nozonel. See nelnozo.
O preterit-as-present verb, pret: OC to be lying, to stretch out / estar echado o tendido alguna persona, o madero, o cosa semejante que sea laga [M for ONOC] This verb as a free form always appears with the directional ON-, which in this case does not convey any distal sense but gives more substance to an otherwise rather minimal verb and distinguishes the verb from OC 'again.' The directional ON- is not included in the common construction in which another verb is bound to this one by the -TI- ligature. The resulting sequence -TI-OC is reduced to -TOC. Constructions with -TOC are of high frequency in Nahua and convey a progressive sense.

O exclamation that conveys admiration or surprise that is contrary to expectation, or initiates a vocative, or is used as an expression of pain / exclamación de él que se admira de oír o saber lo que no sabía [C], interjección del que está afligido y hace exclamación [M] In B this is generally marked long except when it is capitalized, while in C it is never marked long. In a discussion of O on f.124r,134v, C remarks that this particle can compound a honorific -TZIN for greater formality.

O- antecedent particle indicating completion of some action prior to some point / señal ... de los pretéritos [M] This particle generally cliticizes to preterit and pluperfect verb forms, sometimes to the imperfect, and serves as a redundant past tense marker. However, especially in early sources, other constituents can intervene between O [which is then freestanding] and the verb complex. It can also be found with verbs in the future tense conveying the sense that the action in question will be complete at some point in the future.

OC: still, yet, another / aun todavía [M]

Despite the discrepancy in vowel length, this is probably related to OME 'two.'

OCACHI a bit more / otro poco más [M] [2]Cl.87v. See OC, ACHI.

OCÇAMPA to or from two places or directions / de dos o a dos partes [C] [2]Cl.91r. See OCCAN, -PA.

OCÇAN in two places / en dos partes o en dos lugares, o dos razones de comida [M] See OC, -CÁN.

OCCE another, one more / otro o otra, o otro más [M] See OC, CE.

OCCECNI in another place / en otro lugar [C] [2]Cl.92r. See OC, CECNI.

OCCECAHE principally, especially / mayormente o principalmente [M] [2]Cl.87v, 87v. See OC, CENCAHE.

OCCECAHEYEH principally, especially / mayormente o especialmente [M] [1]Cl.87v. See OCCENCAHEH, -YEH.


OCCENTLAMAN-TLI another thing altogether, in another way / otra cosa, en otra manera o de otra manera [M], diferente concepto [C] [1]Cl.124r. See OC, CENTLAMAN-TLI.

OCCENTLAPAL other, on or from the other side / el otro [lad] [C], del otro [lado] [C] [2]Cl.92v. See OC, CENTLAPAL.

OCCEPPA again / otra vez [M] T has a variant OCZAPPA. See OC, CEPPA.

OCCEQUI pl: OCCEQUIN ~ OC- CEQUINTIN something more, something additional, a bit more / más, o un poco, o otras cosas [M] See OC, CEQUI.

OCCEQUIINTIN others / otros [M] [2]Cl.5v. This also appears in the short form OCCEQUIN in C and Z. The long vowel of TIH here is provided by analogy with other quantifiers. See OCCEQUI.
OCÉLMOTLAHUÉLITIC Oh how wretched you are. Woe to you. / o desventurado de ti, guay de ti [M], desdichadísimo [C] [i]1[Cf. 59v]. This is specifically second person singular, but the MO- could be replaced with any of the other possessive prefixes with a corresponding change in reference. See O, -CÉL, TLAHUÉLITIC.

OCÉLÓ-TL ph: -MEH jaguar [Felis onca], ocelot [Felis pardalis] / tigre [M] [i]3[Bf. 2x, 35], [a]Cl.43]. B marks the first vowel long, but C fails to.

OCÉLOXÓCHI-TL Aztec lily, tiger flower (Tigridia pavonia), the bulbs of which are used as food and to treat fevers and infertility / cacomite, flore de tigre [K]. This is not directly attested in the sources for this dictionary, but the component parts are. See OCÉLÓ-TL, XOCHI-TL.

OCHPAHUÁZ-TLI broom / escoba para barrer [M] [i]Zp.55, 179]. This appears only in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of M. See OCHPAN[A].

OCHPAN[A] vt to sweep something / lo barre [Z] [i]Zp.19, 145]. M has an entry chapa ‘to sweep’ requiring the prefix TLÁ- and yielding TLACHPAN[A]. See [i]ICHAPAN[A].

OCMÁ This shortened form of OCMÁYA is only attested in the phrase TLÁ OCMÁ ‘wait a minute.’ See OCMÁYA.

OCMÁYA a bit further on, a bit ahead, soon / de aquí un poco, o aguarda un poco [M]. The phrase TLÁ OCMÁYA and its short form TLÁ OCMÁ mean ‘wait a minute,’ and OCMÁYA alone can also be used with this sense. See OC, MÁ.

OCNAMACAC pulque vendor / tabernero o tabern [M], el pulquero, que vende pulque [C] [i]Cl.51v]. See OC-TLI, NAMACA.

OCNAMACOYÁN place where pulque is sold / taberna [M], taberna donde se vende pulque [C] [i]Cl.51v, 103v]. See OC-TLI, NAMACA, -YÁN.

OCNO in addition, more, too / y más, y también [M] [i]Cl.92]. See OC, NÓ.

OCNOCECNI in another place / en otro lugar [C] [i]Cf.92]. See OCNÓ, CECENI.

OCOCIN-TLI pine seed / semilla de ocote [Z] [i]Zp.179]. See OCO-TLI, CÍN-TLI.

OCOPETI[A]-TL fern / helecho [Z] [i]1[Bf. 109]. The literal meaning of this is ‘pine-mat,’ probably referring to ferns as ground cover in pine forests. See OCO-TL, PETI[A]-TL.

OCO-TLI pine tree, torch made of pine / tea, raza o astilla de pino [M], ocotl [árbol] [Z]. Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long, and it is so marked in half the attestations in X, but other sources have it consistently short.

OCOTZOCAHUÁI-TLI gum tree (Liquidambar styraciflua) / ocoxol, liquidambar [Z] [i]Zp.77, 90, 179]. The gum from this tree is cooked and formed into tablets that are used for medicinal purposes. Burned, they produce a smoke used for fumigation. See OCOTZO-TL, CAHUÁI-TLI.

OCOTZO-TLI pine pitch, turpentine / resina de pino or tomentina [M] [i]Cl.168, [a]Zp.125, 179]. See OCO-TLI, TZÓ-TLI.

OCOXÁL-IN carpet of decayed pine needles that collects on the floor of pine forests / ocoxal [Z] [i]Zp.90, 179]. Z gives this twice with the -IN absolute and twice with no absolute suffix. See OCO-TLI, XAL-LI.

OCPA two times / dos veces [X] [i]Xp.61]. See OC, -PA, ÒPPA.

OC-TLI pulque / vino [M], pulque [C] Z has a long vowel in this item, but in abundant attestation elsewhere it is short.

OCUEL very quickly, soon / tan presto [C] [i]Cl.107v]. See Ó, CUEL.

OCUI-L-IN pl: -TIN worm, caterpillar / gusano generalmente, o cebo para pescar [M] Z also uses OCUI-L-IN with the sense ‘wild animal.’

OCUILOLÓ-TL something pertaining to worms / cosa de gusanos [M] [i]Cl.33]. See OCUI-L-IN, -YO.

OCUILOA to become wormy, worm-eaten / se agusana [T] [i]TP.166]. See OCUI-L-IN.

OHCHIUHQUI one who builds, maintains roads / uno que hace caminos, repasa caminos [Z] [i]Zp.180]. See OH-TLI, CHIHU[A].

OHHUITYA vt to guide someone, to show someone the way / lo encamina, lo guía [T] [i]TP.116]. See OH-TLI.

OHHUITYILÁ apply. OHHUITYA
OHUUIIÁ

OHUUIYÓ-TL  matters having to do with roads / cosa de caminos [K] [t]Cf. 339, [t]Rt.44. This is an abstract noun derived from OH-TLI. Neither attestation is specifically glossed, but the gloss given here parallels the others in the same section in C. This contrasts with OHUICAYO-TL 'danger, difficulty.' See OH-TLI, YÓ.

OHMACA  to guide / guía [Z] [t]Zt.308,192,213. See OH-TLI, MACA.

OHMACALIZ-TLI  advice / consejo [Z] [t]Zt.180. See OHMACA.

OHMACTIA  vt to guide someone, to show someone the way / lo encamina [Z] [t]Zt.191. The single attestation of this has a long vowel in the second syllable, but this is undoubtedly the causative form of OHMACA. See OHMACA.

-OHMI-TL  pelt, downy fur / pelo de conejo [M for tochomunt] [t]Bt.180r. This contrasts with OMI-TL 'bone, awl.' -OHMI-TL is only attested compounded with TOCH-TLI 'rabbit.' TOHMI-TL 'down' occurs as a free form.

OHNENQUI  traveler / pasajero, viajero [Z] [t]Zt.180. See OH-TLI, NEMIL.

OHME  each two, two by two, two apiece / cada dos, o de dos en dos, o cada uno dos [M] redup. ŌME

OHOMEUILHTICA  every other day, every second day / cada dos días [R] [t]Bt.337. This appears in R without diacritics. See OHOME, ILHUI-TL.

OHONOC  redup. ONOC

OHÓYALO  redup. ŌYALO

OHPIZAC-TLI  pi. -MEH path, narrow way / vereda, senda [T] [t]Bt.180r, [t]Zt.180c. Z has a long vowel in the second syllable, but it is inconsistent with the derivation. See OH-TLI, PITZAC-TLI.

OHTEOTIÁ-TL  roadside / orilla [c] camino [Z] [t]Zt.180. See OH-TLI, TEN-TLI.

OHTLATOCOA  to travel a road, to go along in life, for a stain to spread / caminar, o ir cuniendo mucho la mancha [M] Z has a short form OHTOCA attested twice, once with a long vowel in TOCA. See OH-TLI, TOCA.

OHTLAOCXITA  caus. OHTLATOCOA

OH-TLI  possessed form: -OHUUI road / camino generalmente [M]

OHUUIÁ  along or in the road / se pone en camino [Z] [t]Cf. 199, [t]Bt.45. See OH-TLI, ICA.

OHUITLANQUETZ(A)  vref to set out on the road / se pone en camino [Z] [t]Zt.171. In the single attestation the second vowel is not marked long, but the structure of the first part of this is parallel to OHOLLICA. See OH-TLI, -PAN, QUETZ(A).

OHUUA-TL  juice pressed from sugar cane / jugo de caña [Z] [t]Zt.179. See OHUAA-TL, A-TL.

OHUACAMAC  canebreak / cañaveral [T] [t]Bt.169. See OHUAA-TL, -CAMAC.

OHUAMELAC-TLI  long canes / cañas largas enteras [T] [t]Bt.169. See OHUAA-TL, MELACTIC.

OHUAMIL-LI  cane field / cañaveral [Z] [t]Zt.179. See OHUAA-TL, MIL-LI.

OHUANEUC-TLI  cane syrup, corn syrup / miel de cañas de maíz, que parece arrope [M] [t]Zt.179. OHUAA-TL, NEUC-TLI

OHUAPACH-TLI  remains of sugar cane after pressing / bagazo [Z] [t]Zt.179. See OHUAA-TL, PACH-TLI.

OHUATEQUI()  See OHUAA-TL, TEQUI().

OHUAA-TL  green maize stalks, sugar cane / caña de maíz verde [M], caña de azúcar [Z]

OHUATLAL  canebreak / cañaveral [Z] [t]Zt.179. See OHUAA-TL, TLAH.

OHUH  something difficult or dangerous / cosa dificultosa o peligrosa [M] R marks the glottal stop on the wrong syllable, but the other sources are in agreement.

OHUICHÁN  dangerous place, situation / lugar dificultoso y peligroso, o escondrido de fieras, o lugar oscuro y espantoso [M] [t]Bt.135, [t]Zt.180. See OHUH, -CÁN.

OHUICAYO-TL  danger, difficulty / dificultad o peligro [M] [t]Cf. 533, [t]Bt.44. See OHUH, YÓ.

OHUICHTICOC  something laborious, difficult / trabajoso [Z] [t]Zt.126,180. In one attestation Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long. See OHUH.

OHXIILLÁ  vt to put salve on something, to anoint something, someone / lo unta [Z] [t]Zt.126,191. M has oxti 'salve made of turpentine' and oxtiutla 'to anoint some-
thing with this salve.' This also appears in P with the glottal stop marked. See OHZA.


OHZA vt to put salve on something, to anoint something, untar o embijar a otro [M]

OILŁA vt to shell something for someone / desgranar algo [K] [(i)Cl.64, (i)Tp.233]. T has a medial glide w between the first two vowels, which conclusively demonstrates that the Y of the stem is dropped in this form. appl. OY(A).

*OLIN[I] See OLINIA.

OLINIA vrefl., vt to move, to move something / menearse, o moverse [M], lo mueve, lo menea [T]. The basic intransitive verb *OLIN[I] is not attested in the sources for this dictionary. As a free form in T and Z, OLINIA has a long vowel in the initial syllable, but derived forms have a short initial vowel. A single attestation of the verb in B is a freestanding reflexive in which the vowel is unmarked for length. X, however, has a long vowel even in derived forms.

OLINILIA appl. OLINIA

OLINILÔ nonact. OLINIA

OLOCHTLATZOTZONANIH This is a plural, which is formed by adding -H. group of musicians / grupo de músicos [Z] [(i)Zp.64,180]. In one of the attestations, the vowel of the next to last syllable is marked long. See OLOCH-TL, TLATZOTZONANIH.

OLOCH-TLI a group / grupo, uniçon [Z] [(i)Zp.64,180]. See OLOCH-OL.

OLOHUIA appl. OLOLOA

OLOLOA vt to roll something into a ball, to collect something / hacer alguna cosa redonda como bola, o cosa semiesférica, o arrebañar y ayudar algo [M] The vowel of the second syllable is consistently short in T but long in 4 of 6 attestations in Z.

OLOLOLO nonact. OLOLOA


OLOLTIC something ball-shaped, spherical / bola [Z] [(i)Zp.20,221]. The single attestation has both the second and third vowels long. See the note about attested vowel length in OLOLOA. A long vowel in -TIC is idiosyncratic to Z. See OLOLOA.

OLOTETZONTE-TL pl.-MEH instrument for removing kernels from corncobs / oltora [para desgranar] [T] [(i)Tp.245]. See OLO-TL, TE-TL, TZON-TLI.

OLÔ-TL corn cob with kernels removed / el corazón o espiga desgranada de la mazorca de maíz [M] [(i)Tp.245, (i)Zp.180].

OLOXOCHE-TEI maize flour / flor de olate [X] [(i)Zp.61]. See OLO-TE, XOCHI-TE.

OM- prefix used in adding digits to larger numbers in the Nahua tl vigesimal number system and, plus / y, más [K]. Despite the vowel length discrepancy, this appears to be related to both ÔME 'two' and OC 'another, again.' Regular nasal assimilation gives this the form ON- with numbers beginning with a nonlabial consonant. See ÔME, OC.

OMACH- a great deal / mucho [C] [(i)Cl.169]. This is MACH inserted between antecessive O- and the rest of the verb complex. See O-, MACH.

ÔME pl. ÔMENTIN ~ ÔMEMEH two / dos [M] Z has a single attestation of ÔMEM as a plural form, and C forms the plural of ÔMÔME 'twelve' by adding -N too. In compounds the final vowel is lost, and before nonlabial consonants there is nasal assimilation yielding the alternation OM- ON-, B has an attestation of an honorific form in which a glottal stop intervenes between ÔME and -TZIN. See OM-.

ÔMEQUI[i]-TL a fragrant white lily-like flower / Polyamastis tuberosa, Polyamastis mexicana / omequilite [yerba] [Z] [(i)Zp.91,180]. This is another name for OMOXOCHE-TEI. Possibly the ÔME element is a substitution for OMI. See ÔME, QUI[i]-TL.

OMICICUILLI rib / costilla [M] [(i)Tp.133,142]. T has lost the initial O and has a reduplicated form based on the truncated form. T also has CE for CI. The possessive of the reduplicated form ends in -YO. M has this in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl
side, while in the Nahua-tl-to-Spanish side it occurs only in a compound. See OMI-TL, CICUI-LI.

OMI-TL bone, alv / hueso, alesna, o punzón [M] The vowels are both consistently short except in Z where the first vowel is long in three attestations of six and the second vowel is given long twice. This contrasts with -OHMI-TL 'pelt, down.'

OMIXOCHI-TL a fragrant white lily-like flower (Polyanthus tuberosa, Polyanthus mexicana) / azucena [M], flor de hechura de hueso [C] [[1[Cl.76r]. R has the variant OMYOYOXOCHI-TL See OMI-TL,
XOCHI-TL.

OMIYOY necessarily possessed form one's own bones / sus huesos [K] See OMI-TL.

OMYOYHACOFHTZIN necessarily possessed form someone who shares one's own type of bones / ha tomado ... huesos ... como nosotros [C for first pers. plural possessed form with MOCHIHU[A]] This is said of Christ's incarnation. It is paired with -EYOHACOFHTZIN 'sharing one's own type of blood.' See -OMIYOY, -POH.

OMÖME pl. OMÖMEN twelve / doce [[1[Cl.110r]. C marks the vowel of the last syllable long in the plural form. See ÖME.

ÖMPA there [distal] / allá, o de allá [C] T consistently has a short vowel in the first syllable. See ÖN, -PA.

ÖN prefix for verbs primarily indicating direction of action away from the speaker: sometimes used for formality without literal directional sense. Partícula que se junta a verbos para significar distancia de lugar, o por via o manera de ornato y buen sonido, etc. [M] Although this shares the distal sense with the particle ÖN found in ÖMPA, INÖN, etc., they differ in vowel length.

ÖN distal particle / adj. que indica la distancia, la lejanía [S] This particle contrasts with the proximal particle IN to form such pairs as INÖN 'that, those' and ININ 'this, these.' The vowel length is generally left unmarked in C because of this item's high frequency. C does mark the long vowel part of the time, and T is consistent in having the reflex of Ö. The directional

verbal prefix ÖN- differs from the particle ÖN in vowel length despite the similarity of meaning.

ÖNÇAN there, middle distance / ahí, allí [C] This sometimes has the sense 'within sight,' closer than ÖMPA. One would expect the ÖN to have a long vowel as ÖMPA does, and in fact B marks the vowel long in two out of six attestations, and X has u for Ö. Elsewhere it is consistently short. See ÖN-, -CAN.

ÖN see the verb I

ONOC see the verb Ö.

ONOLTAA caus. of the verb Ö


ÖNTLAPAL on, from both sides / de dos lados [M], de ambos lados [C] [[4[Cl.92v). C does not mark the vowel of the first syllable long in any of the attestations. See ÖME, TALAPAL-LI.

ÖNTLAPALIXTI on, from both sides / de dos lados [M] [[2[Cl.92v). See ÖNTLAPAL, -IXTL.

ÖPOCHCOPA only attested in possessed form at one's left hand / a tu mano izquierda [C for second pers. sg. possess- sor] [[1[Cl.94v]. C does not mark the first and second vowels long in the single attestation. See ÖPOCH-TL, -COPA.

ÖPOCHEHECA-TL pneumonia / pulmonía [Z] [[1Zp.103,180]. Z fails to mark the long vowels in this item. See ÖPOCH-TL, EHHECA-TL.

ÖPOCHMAI-TL the left hand / mano izquierda [M] [[2[Cl.82r], [2Zp.81,180]. ÖPOCH-TL, MAI-TL.

ÖPOCH-TL left, left-hand side / izquierda [Z] There is inconsistency across sources in vowel length marking. In a single entry in B both vowels of the stem are long; in three out of four attestations in C only the first vowel is marked long, with both vowels unmarked in the fourth attestation. Z consistently leaves the first vowel unmarked and twice out of six times marks the second long. M's alternative spelling opach suggests a long second vowel, but M is not consistent in using this convention only for long Ö.
OPPA

two times / dos veces [M] In two attestations C does not mark the initial vowel long, but T consistently has the reflex of Ó, and Z marks it long once out of two times. In T OPPA has been reanalyzed as a unitary lexical item and a second -PA attached to yield ÓPPAPA. In Z OPPA also seems to have been lexicalized and from it has been derived ÓPPATICA 'for a second time.' X has a different derivation, OCPA < OC 'another' and -PA, but with the same sense. See OME, -PA.

OQUÍC while, as long as / mientras que, o / entretanto [M] The sense of this appears to be the combined sense of OC and IC, but the second vowel is attested marked long only a single time in B. C does not mark it long in any of abundant attestations. OC, IC

OQUICHCONÉ-TL male child / niño | de nene hasta los 9 años | [X] | [12]Xp.69. See OQUICH-TLI, CONÉ-TL.

OQUICHNACAYO necessarily possessed form / one's male genital / de sus partes / habiendo honestamente... de las del varón | [1]Cf.83. See OQUICH-TLI, NACAYO-TL.

OQUICHPILOLI boy, youth / niño o muchacho [M for honorific oquichpilotzintli] | [5]Zp.86,88,128,180. Z idiosyncratically has PIL where other sources have PIL. See OQUICH-TLI, PIL-LI.

OQUICHPILOC youth / juventud | [2]Zp.74,180. Z idiosyncratically has PIL where other sources have PIL. The long vowel of the reduplication is standard. The derivation is opaque; perhaps it should be from PIPIL- YO, and -C[O]. See OQUICHPILO-LI.

OQUICHTHUAHTZIN necessarily possessed form / honorific form of -OQUICHTIH

OQUICHTIH necessarily possessed form / older brother (from the point of view of a sister) / la hermana dice de su hermano mayor | [2]Cf.81v. See OQUICH-TLI.

OQUICHTLACOLTÁI vrefl to have lovers / tiene queridos [T] | [5]Tl.156. T has COL for COL here, but there should be the reflex of a long vowel. See OQUICH-TLI, ICOLTÁI.

OQUICH-TLI pi: -TIN ~ MEX, possessed form / OQUICHTHUI man, male, husband / varón, o macho en cada especie | [M] The possessed honorific form is -OQUICHTHUAHTZIN with a glottal stop intervening between the possessed noun form and -TIN.

OQUICHTHINÁCHYÓ necessarily possessed form / one's semen / el semen genital | [1]Cf.83. See OQUICH-TLI, XINACH-TLI.

OQUICHTHYO necessarily possessed form / one's semen / semen genital | [1]Cf.83. See OQUICH-TLI.

OTLA- TL bamboo / caña maciza y recia | [1]Tl.169. [2]Zp.92,180. In one attestation Z has both vowels long, the first followed by the reflex of a glottal stop (a phonologically impermissible sequence), whereas T has both vowels short.


OTZTIÁ vrefl / vt to become pregnant, to impregnate someone / embarazarse, concebir [la mujer] X, engendrar [el hombre] X | M and X have an intransitive verb 'to become pregnant' in addition to a transitive verb 'to cause someone to become pregnant,' while T has this as a reflexive verb 'to conceive.' M and X give the preterit as onotic, but T has it as a regular -IA verb. X has Z for TZ. See OTZ-TLI.

OTZTILO nonact. OTZTIÁ

OTZTITOC pregnant / embarazada [Z] | [2]Zp.49,180. This is not directly derived from OTZTIÁ but rather from M's related intransitive verb, which forms its preterit with -C. See OTZTÍA.


OY[A] vt: preT / OX to shell something (corn, peas, etc.) / desgranar | C T has a reduplicated form that loses the Y and forms the preterit as a regular -OA verb, OHOÁ.
also has lost the Y where ÖY[A] is bound with the prefix TLA-, while C gives an applicative form that also loses the Y, ÖILÅ.

ÖYALÖ nonact. ÖY[A]

*ÖZTETIA vrefl to germinate, sprout / germina, brotz [T] [1]Tp.157. If this is the correct analysis, this would seem to be related in an idiosyncratic way involving vowel length and consonant discrepancies to ÖTZTIA 'to conceive, to become pregnant.' A possible alternate derivation is from a reflexive verb *(II)ZTETIA having to do with becoming powerful, taking command. See also TÈLI'TI 'someone's fingernail' as a metaphor for 'child, offspring.' See ÖTZTIA, II)ZTE-TL.

ÖZTÔMÂN place name Óxtomân

||[1]Cf.56v. See ÖZTO-TL.

ÖZTÔMÉCA-TL pl: -H a type of merchant, person from Öztoman / tratante o mercader [C] [3]Cf.45,56v. See ÖZTO-TL.

ÖZTÔ-TL pl: -MEH cave / cueva o caverna [M]
PA vt; pret: PÁH to dye something / teñir algo con tinta o colores de tintoreras [M] [[6]Cl.112.139, 647, 128, [3]Zp.121, 192]. M only gives the nonspecific object prefix as compatible with this verb, and it is exclusively so attested in C, but Z gives it as a full transitive verb. T has a synonymous full transitive verb TLAPOLEÓTI derived from TLAPOLE-LI 'to dye.'

PÁ(A) vref, vt to bathe, to wash, launder something / se lava, se asea [T], lavar algo o batinar patos o ayasales [M] in a section on the pretensis of verbs represented by MACA and TOCA which retain their stem-final vowels, C points out that PÁ(A) follows the rules of vowel-dropping but leaves it open that it may have an alternate preterit PÁCACA [Cl.112]. M gives alternative preterits -PÁC and -PÁCA for TLAPOLEÁ(A) 'to wash something repeatedly.' This verb preserves the Proto-Uto-Aztecan initial *P which has been lost in A-TL 'water, liquid.'

PÁCALO altern. nonact. PÁ(A)

PÁCÁLTI caus. PÁ(A)

PÁCÁCA happily, contentedly, pacifically, without struggle / alegraemente [M], con quietud y sosiego (C), poco a poco, etc. [C] [4]Cl.112.139, 647, [6]Tol.176. See PÁQUII.

PÁCÁCOCÓCHI(v) to sleep to one's content / dormir a gusto [T] [[3]Tol.176]. See PÁCÇA, COCHI(v).

PÁCÁCOCOSHIUA nonact. PÁC-

PÁCÁCOCOHITÍA caus. PÁCÁCOCOHITÍA

PÁCÁPOLIHU(v) to be weak, faint, sickly / tiene flojera, se desmayá, tiene poca salud [T] [[3]Tol.176]. See PÁCÁ, POLIHU(v).

PÁCÁYÓHUIA vt to suffer something / lo sufre (dolor, enfermedad, etc.) [T] [[3]Tol.199]. See PÁCÁ.

PÁCÁYÓHUIIA applic. PÁCÁYÓHUIIA

PÁCÁYÓHUIIA nonact. PÁCÁYÓHUIIA


PACHIHUI(v) to collapse, for a building to settle / hundirse algo así como la sepultura, el atabaque, la casa, o la troja [M], hacer asiento el edificio [M] See PACHOA.

PACHIHUI(v) to eat one's fill, to be satisfied / hartarse de vianda o estar satisfecho [M] [[3]Cl.112.1147, 1124, [3]Tol.176]. With YOLLÓ this means to satisfy someone about some matter in doubt. This may be an extension of PACHIHUI(v) 'to collapse, settle' in the sense that one is satisfied when one's meal has settled. See PACHOA.

PACHIHUIA vt to waylay or spy on someone / aserrar o espiar a otro [M] [[1]Cl.112]. This takes a direct object plus an oblique reflexive prefix. C contrasts this with PACHIHUIA 'to benefit from medicine.'

PACHIHUIUA nonact. PACHIHUIA(v)

PACHIHUITÍ caus. PACHIHUITÍ(v)

PACHIHUIA(v) to press something down on someone / apretar o espigar algo a otro [M] [[3]Cl.62, [1]Cl.62]. apply. PACHOA

PACHOA vref, vt to bow down, to press down on someone, to govern or control someone, or to lean to sit on her eggs / abajar, inclinando el cuerpo, o apretar la barriga, etc. [M], regir o gobernar a otros, o apretar a alguna persona [M], gobernar o apretar algo, o estar la gallina sobre los huevos [M] There are two homophonous verbs PACHOA with homophonous derived forms. This one has to do with pressing down on something, while the
other has to do with gathering something.

**PAHOÁ** *vreš|vt* to be gathered; to reap something to oneself / se arrima, se acerca [T], lo arriama, lo acerca [T], aplicar o allegar algo junto a sí [M for construction with -TECH] [6|Tp.154,195, 4|Zp.33,164,232]. As a transitive verb this occurs in construction with -TECH to express 'oneself' as the recipient. This may be an extension of PAHOÁ 'to press something' in that in gathering, one presses something to oneself.

**PAHÓHUÁZHUÍA** *vreš|vt* to comb, groom oneself; to comb, groom someone / se peina, se acepilla [T], lo peine, lo acepilla [T] [6|Tp.154,195]. See PACHÓHUÁZ-TLI.

**PAHÓHUÁZHUÍLIÁ** applic. PACHÓHUÁZHUÍA

**PAHÓHUÁZHUÍLÓ** nonact. PACHÓHUÁZHUÍA

**PAHÓHUÁZ-TLI** pl. -MEH comb / peine [T] [7|Tp.154,172,195]. T's notation is ambiguous between OHUA and ÔHUA, but by general rule the sequence here should be ÔHUA. See PACHOA.

**PAHÔLO** nonact. PAHOÁ

**PAHÔNTIC** something hairy, woolly / lanudo, velludo [T] [3|Tp.166,172, 3|Zp.75,128,181]. See PACH-TLI.

**PACH-TLI** mistletoe, hay, refuse of plants / malojo o cierta yerba que se cria y cuelga en los árboles [M], kono [T] [3|Tp.128,172, 1|Zp.44,85,74,148,149,152,178,224]. CUAUH/PACH-TLI is Spanish moss. The sense common to the many uses of PACH-TLI is of worthlessness, parasitism, or refuse with respect to plants.

**PÁCO** altern. nonact. PÁCA(A)

**PÁCOHUA** This nonactive form of PÁQUI[I] 'be happy' contrasts with PÁCALÓ ~ PÁCO, the alternative nonactive forms of PÁCA(A) 'to bathe, wash.'

**PÁCTÍA** vt to enjoy, take pleasure in something; to give someone pleasure / fuér de algo o tener mucho placer y contentamiento con alguna cosa [M], dar placer a otro [M] altern. caus. PÁQUI[I]

**PÁCTICAH** to be happy and content / estar alegre y contento [M] [3|Tp.176]. See PÁQUI[I], the verb CA.

**PÁCTILÁ** applic. PÁCTÍA

**PÁCTILÓ** nonact. PÁCTÍA

**PÁCTOC** someone, something healthy / sano, saludable, buena salud [Z] [4|Zp.113,181, 2|Zp.62]. See PÁQUI[I], the verb O.

**PACYÓ-TL** weft of cloth, fabric, web / trama [M] [5|Zp.124,181]. This appears only in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of M. Z appears to have an intrusive vowel between the first and second syllables, PAQUIYÔ-TL.

**PAHCHIHUIÁ** vt to avail oneself of something as medicine / me aprovecho de algo, como de medicina [C for first pers. sg. subject] [3|Cf.127V, 1|Rp.119]. This takes a direct object plus an oblique reflexive object C contrasts it with PACHIHUIÁ 'to spy on someone, to waylay someone.' See PAH-TLI, CHIHUIÁ.

**PAHCUALTÍA** *vreš|vt* to take poison, to poison someone / se envenena [T], lo envenena [T] [6|Tp.155,195]. See PAH-TLI, CUALTÍA

**PAHCUALTÍLÁ** applic. PAHCUALTÍA

**PAHCUALTÍLO** nonact. PAHCUALTÍA

**PAHUIÁ** *vreš|vt* to take poison, to poison someone or something / se envenena [Z], lo envenena [Z], lo envenena [T] [3|Tp.195, 4|Zp.171,192]. M has pauiá 'for a mother to chew food for her child.' See PAH-TLI, CHUÍA.

**PAHUIIÁ** applic. PAHUIÁ

**PAHUILO** nonact. PAHUIÁ

**PAHÍ** prest. PAHÍC to drink medicine / tomar o beber purga o jarabe [M] [3|Cf.62V]. See PAH-TLI, I.

**PAHIHÍA** *vreš|vt* to take medicine or poison / tomar o beber purga o purga o jarabe o cosa asi [M], dar purga o pozoña a otro [M] [3|Cf.62V]. caus. PAHÍ

**PAHIHÍTÍA** *vreš|vt* to die of poisoning / morir con veneno [R] [4|Rp.119]. caus. PAHIHÍLIÁ

**PAHIHÍLIÁ** prest. -MÍC to die of poisoning / morir con veneno [R] [4|Rp.119]. See PAH-TLI, MIQUI[I]

**PAHINMACAC** apothecary / boticario o vendedor de medicinas [M] [3|Cf.51V]. See PAH-TLI, NAMACA.
PAHPÁÇ(A) 184

PAHPÁÇ(A) vrefl. vt to bathe; to bathe someone, scrub something / lavarse (M), enjabonar ... a otra (M), fregar o lavar vasos, o quitar y limpiar peces (M) This contrasts with PAPAC(A) 'to insult someone' M combines them in a single entry. redup. PÁÇ(A)

PAHPACHOÁA vt to knead, pummel something / soba (Z) [1]Zp. 116, 192. redup. PACHOA

PAHPÁÇO nonact. PAHPÁÇ(A)
PAHPÁÇOHUA nonact. PAHPÁQU(Il)

PAHPAHZOL pl -TIN something, someone bothersome, uncomfortable, rough / trajaso, molesto (T) [1]Zp. 165,172. M has the transitive verb papaçoloso 'to snare, perplex, entangle something or to make impertinent remarks.' T has lost the glottal stop in the second syllable. See PAHZOLOA.

PAHPAHZOLIC something or someone rough, bothersome / tentón, trajaso (T) [1]Zp. 172. T has lost the glottal stop in the second syllable. Z has PAPAHZOLIC 'something disordered, messed up.' See PAHPAHZOL.

PAHPAL-LI something black, dark / negruo (K) [1]Zp. 136. This is only attested in compounds with IX-TLI 'eye,' the construction having the sense 'blind.' Although TLAPAL-LI 'eye' has a short vowel in the second syllable, this item and the verb from which they are both derived have the corresponding vowel long. See PA, TLAPAL-LI.

PAHPALÓA vrefl, vt to lick one's lips; to lick something, to touch something lightly / lamerse o relamerse (M), lamer algo (M), lamer a otro (M) redup. PALÓA

PAHPALÍC something dark, black / negro, oscuro (K) [1]Zp. 136. See PAHPAL-LI.

PAHPANI redup. PANI

PAHPÁQU(Il) to enjoy oneself, to take great pleasure / tomar placer y alegrarse (M) M also has transitive papaquis to repeatedly enjoy something R consistently has PAHPÁQU(Il) for PAHPÁQU(Il) and its derivatives. redup. PAQU(Il)

PAHPÁQUILIZ-TLI joy, rejoicing / alegría o gozo (M), recogimiento grande (R) [1]Zp. 120. See PAHPÁQU(Il).

PAHPÁQUILITIA vt to cause someone to be happy / alegar a otros (C for first pers. sg. subject) [1]Cf. 117, [1]Rp. 120. caus. PAHPÁQU(Il)

PAHPÁT(Il) to melt, dissolve, be consumed / deshacernos (C for first pers. plural subject) [1]Cf. 186. redup. PAHT(Il)

PAHPÁTLA large leaf, frond / hoja grande (como el plátano), papata (Z) [1]Zp. 68, 93, 181. This seems to describe foliage rather than to refer to a specific plant. T has PAPATLA. See PATLÁHUA.

PAHPÁTLÁHUAC something broad / ancho (T) [1]Zp. 217. redup. PALTÁHUAC

PAHPÁTZIL to get creased, dented, bruised / se abolla (T) [1]Zp. 173. See PATZIHU(Il).

PAHPÁTZLIC something creased / abollado (T) [1]Zp. 173. See PAHPÁTZIL.

PAHTÉQUELIÁA vt to give medicine to someone / le pone medicina (T) [1]Zp. 193. See PAH-TLI, TEQUILLIA.

PAHTÉQUELIÁIL ap. PAHTÉQUELIÁ
PAHTÉQUELIÁL nonact. PAHTÉQUELIÁ

PAHTIl to recover one's health / convalecer y sanar el enfermo (M) The preterit of this, PAHTIC, contrasts with the preterit of PÁTIl 'to melt, dissolve, be consumed,' which is PÁT. See PAH-TLI.

PAHTII vt to cure someone, to restore someone to health, to restore or fix something / curar o sanar a otro (M), restaurar, adobar, o enmendar algo (M) See PAH-TLI.

PAHTHUA nonact. PAHTI

PAHTIL ap. PAHTIA

PAHTILIZ-TLI cure, restoration of health / cura o sanidad (M), restablecimiento de la salud (R) [1]Rp. 120. See PAHTIA.

PAHTILO nonact. PAHTIA

PAHTILIA vt to recover with the aid of medicine, to cure someone, to administer medicine to someone / se medicina, se cura (T), lo cura, lo medi-
ciná, lo sana (T) [(6)Tp.155, 195, 234]. See PAH-TLI, TLÁLÍA.
PAHTLÁLILÍLIÁ applic. PAHTLÁLILÍA
PAHTLÁLILÍLÓ nonact. PAHTLÁLILÍA
PAH-TLI medicine, potion / medicina
generallymente, emplasto, ungüento, etc. (M)
This often has the sense of ‘poison’ as well
as beneficial medicine
PÁHUAC[I] vt, pret: PÁHUAZ to cook
something in a pot, to stew something /
cocer algo en olla o en cosa semejante (M)
[(7)Cl.66v, 65v, 64v]. The initial syllable
of this is probably cognate with Á-TL
‘water, liquid’ and preserves the Proto-Uto-
Aztecan initial *p.
PÁHUAXÍLÍA applic. PÁHUAC[I]
PÁHUAXÍLÍA By general rule the vowel of
the third syllable should be short but is
attested long in C. It is unmarked for
length in R. caus. PÁHUAC[I]
PÁHUETZ[A] See PANHUETZ[I].
-PÁHUIC compound postposition to or from
a direction / hacia, a (K) The order of
elements appears to be optional. -HUICPA
also occurs with the same sense.
PAHZOLHUIÁA vt to be bothered by
something, someone / se lo molesta (T)
[(5)Tp.195, 196, 220]. applic. PAHZOLOA
PAHZOLHUIÁA applic. PAHZOLHUIÁ
PAHZOLHUILO nonact. PAHZOLHUIA
PAHZOL-LI briarpatch / maraña (Z for
CUAUHPAHZOL) [(4)Tp.119, 125,
(3)Zp.81, 145]. M has paqoltic ‘something
tangled, matted, thick.’ In TEPAHZOL-LI
T and X have lost the internal glottal stop.
See PAHZOLOA.
PAHZOLOA vrelf, vt to bristle, to be
bothered, troubled, to snarl, entangle,
bother, or trouble someone / erizarle el
pelo al gato o al perro (M), se molesta, se
estorba (T), rehunajar, enhebrar, o marañar
algo (M), lo molesta, lo estorba (T). This is
abundantly attested in T, where the glottal
stop has been lost. Z has it in reduplicated
form and with the glottal stop present.
PAHZOLÓLO nonact. PAHZOLOA
-PAL postposition for, by means of, for
the sake of / por, y mediante, como (C), por,
por medio de, cerca, con, etc. (S)
PALÁCTIC something rotten / podrido,
podrido (Z) [(2)Zp.100, 161]. By general rule
the vowel of the second syllable should
be short, but is attested as long in Z. See
PALÁN[I].
PALÁNALTÍA vt to rot something / lo pudre
(T) [(4)Tp.172, 195, (2)Zp.100, 192]. M has
palánitia with the same sense. caus.
PALÁN[I]
PALÁNALTÍLIÁ applic. PALÁNALTÍA
PALÁNALTÍLÓ nonact. PALÁNALTÍA
-PALÁNCÁ necessarily possessed form
one’s unworthiness, one’s sins, one’s
rottenness / nuestra podredumbre (C for
first pers. plural possessor) [(4)Cl.49v]. See
PALÁNQUÍ.
PALÁNCÁNA(C)[A]-TL rotten flesh / carne
podrida (C) [(6)Cl.76v]. C fails to mark
the vowels of the second and third syllables
long. See PALÁNQUÍ, NAC[A]-TL.
PALÁNCAPAH-TLI name of several medicin-
als plants / nombre de dos o tres plantas
medicinales (R) [(4)Rp.119]. R indicates
the glottal stop but not the long vowels.
See PALÁNQUÍ, PAH-TLI.
PALÁN[I] to rot / podrecerse (M)
PALÁNOHUA nonact. PALÁN[I]
PALÁNQUÍI something rotten / cosa po-
drida (M) [(4)Cl.76v, (2)Tp.172]. Z has
PALÁNQUÍ (once with the vowels of both
the first two syllables long) with the sense
‘distillery of aguadiente.’ This may be a
variant of PALÁNQUÍ and refer to the
fermentation process. See PALÁN[I].
PALAX-TLI something festering or rotten,
a wound, sore, or tumor / carne podrida (C
for nacolalaxtili), llaga, herida, tumor (S)
[(6)Cl.49v]. This implies an unattested verb
*PALAY[A] ‘to fester, become infected.’ See
PALÁN[I].
*PALAY[A] See PALAX-TLI.
PALÁCHICHIN[A] vt to suck something in,
to inhale / lo chupa (T) [(5)Tp.193]. See
CHICHIN[A].
PÁLCHICHÍNALÓ nonact. PÁL-
CHICHÍN[A]
PÁLCHICHÍNIIÁ applic. PÁLCHICHÍN[A]
PÁLCHIHUA vrelf, vt to look after one’s own
interests; to help someone, for something
to favor someone / favorecer y ayudar a mi
mismo (M), ayudar a otro (M), serme
favorable y provechosa alguna cosa (M
with first pers. sg. object)
PALEHUÍHUA altern. nonact. PALÉHUÍÁ
PALEHUÍLIÁ appic. PALÉHUÍÁ
PALEHUÍLÓ nonact. nonact. PALÉHUÍÁ
PAHUÍÁ appic. PAHUÁ
PAHUÁ appic. PAHUÁ
PAHUÁL black clay used in dying cloth / barro negro para teñir ropa [M] This is indirectly attested in TLAHAPAL-LI ‘dye.’ The verb PAHUÁ ‘to dye something’ has a long vowel, while the corresponding vowel of TLAHAPAL-LI is short. By analogy, the vowel of PAL-LI is probably also short, but T has IXHAHAPAL-LI ‘blind,’ also derived from PAHUÁ and with the reflex of a long vowel. See PAHUÁ.
PAHUÁL vt to sip, taste something, to sop bread in soup or gravy / gustar algún manjar o mojar el pan en algún potaje o salsa [M], probar alguna bebida o manjar [C], lo sopea [T] The reduplicated form of this, PAHUÁL, has among its senses ‘to lick something.’
PAHUÁL nonact. PAHUÁ
PAHUÁLI See PAHUÁLI[A].
PAHUÁLÍA vt to wet, soak something / lo moja [T] [4]T0.193. This contrasts with intransitive PAHUÁLI[A] ‘to get wet, soaked.’
PAHUÁLÍA vt to get wet, soaked, to wet, soak something / se moja [T], mojar a otro [M], mojar algo [M], se lo moja [T] applic. PAHUÁL
PAHUÁLÍLIÁ appic. PAHUÁLÍLIÁ
PAHUÁLÍLÓ nonact. nonact. PAHUÁL
PAHUÁLÍLO nonact. nonact. PAHUÁL
PAHUÁLÍLI[A] pret: PALSILEX ~ PAHUÁLICO to get wet, soaked / mojar(se) [M for first pers. sg. subject] T consistently has a short vowel in the initial syllable and Z a long one. The initial P is a survival of Proto-Utro-Aztecan *P, and this item is related to PÁC[A] ‘to wash something,’ PÁT[A] ‘to dissolve,’ and Æ-TL ‘water, liquid.’ M also has the variant PAHUÁL.
PAHUÁL-[T]LI possessed form: -PAN flag, banner / bandera, estandarte [S] [4]C1.82, 93, [4]T2.244. A variant of this is PAHUÁL-TLI, which is homophonous with the word for ‘row, wall.’ The possessed form -PAN contrasts in vowel length with locative -PAN ‘at (surface or time).’ M has this in the compounded forms quachpanitl, quachpantli and quachpantl.
PAHUÁLIC compound postposition for, for the sake of, through, because of / por, por amor, a causa de [S] See -PAN, -PA.
PAHUÁLIC vt to suspend, hang something / lo cuéula, lo suspende [Z] [4]T0.176, 172. See -PAN, PIHUÁ.
PAHUÁLIC postposition on the surface of, for or at a particular time / dentro, sobre, en, durante, por [S] Z consistently has a long vowel, while there is agreement across other sources that the vowel is short.
PAHUÁLÓ[LI] to sink / hunde [Z] [4]T0.181. -PAN, AQUÍ]
PAHUÁLIC vt to surpass, cross something, to transport someone over water / vencer o sobrepasar a otros, o ser mayor que ellos, o pasar a los que van adelante caminando, o pasar de la otra parte del río a alguno, en barca, o acuestas [M], traspassar mandamiento o ley [M], lo cruza, los pasa [T] See PANÓ.
PAHUÁLIC appic. PAHUÁLIC
PAHUÁLIC nonact. nonact. PAHUÁLIC
PAHUÁLIC to sink / se hunde, se sume [Z] [4]T0.181. See -PAN, CAQUÍ].
PAHUÁLIC to climb upward, to scale the heights, to attain honor / alcanzar honra o encumbra sierra o cuesta [M], encumber, va cuesta arriba, va subiendo [T] [6]T0.175, 195, [1]R0.119. This has the opposite sense from HUÉTZ[L] ‘to fall.’ T has the variant form PAHUÁLICZ. M has entries for both forms. See -PAN, HUÉTZ[L].
PAHUÁLIC nonact. nonact. PAHUÁLIC
PAHUÁLICZ vt to climb, scale something / lo sube, lo saca para arriba [T] [4]T0.175, 195. caus. PAHUÁLICZ
PAHUÁLICZ appic. PAHUÁL
PAHUÁLICZ nonact. PAHUÁL
PAHUÁLICZ to climb upward, to scale the heights, to attain honor / alcanzar honra o encumbra sierra o cuesta [M], encumber, va cuesta arriba, va subiendo [T] [6]T0.175, 195, [1]R0.119. This has the opposite sense from HUÉTZ[L] ‘to fall.’ T has the variant form PAHUÁLICZ. M has entries for both forms. See -PAN, HUÉTZ[L].
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PAPATLA

PANILHUIÁ | aplic. PANOÁ
PANIXÁN | place on top, at the summit / encima de él [Z] [(1)Bl.135, (2)Zp.50,181]. See PANI, -YÁN.
PANO PRET: PANOC | to ford, cross a river / pasar el río a pie, o nadando, o en barca [M] Z has intransitive PANOÁ ‘to go by, cross over’ and transitive PANOHUIÁ ‘to cross something’ X has PANOHUIA but drops the HUA and adds C to form the preterit.
PANOÁ | vt to transport something / lo llevo [T] [(3)Tp.214, (1)Rp.68]. Z has this as an intransitive verb ‘to go by, cross over’ and has PANOHUIA as the corresponding transitive verb ‘to cross something.’ See PANO.
PANOHUIA | nonact. PANÓ
PANOLIZ-TLI | crossing, habit of life style / travesía [S], costumbre (modo de vivir) [Z] [(2)Zp.35,160]. See PANO.
PANOLÓ | nonact. PANOÁ
PANOLTIÁ | vt to pass, convey something, someone from one place to another / lo pasa [T] This is abundantly attested in T and is also in Z. caus. PANÓ
PANOLTIH | salutation directed to a stranger, someone not local saludo entre el mexicano [el de pueblo] y la persona de afuera [T] [(3)Tp.173]. This is most commonly used in honorific form.
PANOLTIH ZhINOH. See PANOLTIÁ.
PANOLTIILÁ | aplic. PANOLTIÁ
PANOLTIILÓ | nonact. PANOLTIÁ
PANQUIXTÍA | vt to make something clear, manifest / lo aclara, lo manifiesta [T] [(3)Tp.193]. T consistently has a short vowel in the first syllable of QUILTIÁ. By general rule the vowel should be long, and it is so marked in other constructions of this type from other sources. caus.
PANQUIZÁ(A)
PANQUIZ(A) | to rise, revive, bloom forth, issue / sube, mana, brota, resucita, encumbra [Z] [(3)Zp.181,109,118,181]. See -PAN, QUIZÁ(A).
PANTIÁ | vt to blame someone for something / se lo achaca [Z] [(3)Zp.5,192]. See -PAN.
PANTLÁLÁÍA | vt to mount something / lo monta [Z referring to a horse] [(3)Zp.86,192]. See -PAN, TláLÁIÁ.
PANTLAMOTÍA | vt to hurl something from above / lo arroja [de arriba abajo], lo tira [de arriba abajo] [Z] [(3)Zp.14,192]. See -PAN, MÓTLA.
PÁN-TLI | row, wall / muro, línea, hilera [S], grupo [Z] [(4)Zp.64,87,94,181]. This is also abundantly attested in T in TEPA-TLI ‘stone wall.’ PÁM[T]-TLI ‘flag, banner’ has a variant form that is homophonous with this.
PANTZICUÍ|le to leap down from above, for water to fall, cascade / brinca de arriba abajo [Z], salto de agua, cascada [Z] [(4)Zp.2,173,181]. See -PAN, TZICUÍ|le.
PÁPACA(A) | vt to ridicule, insult someone / baldonar a una mujer o otra [M], lo escarnee [T] [(1)Cf.127, (3)Tp.199]. C contrasts this with PAPFACÁ(A) ‘to scrub something.’
PÁPACALÓ | nonact. PÁPACÁ(A)
PAPACHCA | to curl, to separate / cortarse el almenárdalo o otra cosa semejante [M], trasmina [T] [(4)Tp.173]. In the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side T has PAPACHCA.
PAPACHOA | vt to caress, massage someone / lo papacha [T] [(5)Tp.199]. See PACHOA.
PAPACUTIC | something greasy, sticky / pegajoso, se siente el cabello pegajoso, grasiento [T] [(1)Tp.173].
PÁPAHZOLOÁ | vt to mess something up, to disorder something / mezclar o enhetrar algo o mezclar plásticas impertinentes [M], desordenar [Z] [(4)Zp.41,43,181]. T has two related forms with PAH instead of PÁ for the initial syllable. reduc. PAHZOLOÁ
PÁPAHZOLTIC | something disordered, messed up / desarreglado [Z] [(2)Zp.41,181]. T has PAPAHZOLTIC ‘something rough, boresome.’ See PÁPAHZOLOÁ.
PÁPALOCUHUÁHUÁ(T)-TL | tropical elm tree / Ulmus mexicana / papaloite (árbol) [Z] [(1)Zp.181]. See PÁPALÓ-TL, CUHUÁHUÁ(T)-TL.
PÁPALOQUÍ|le-TL | edible plant used for food and medicinally for rheumatism / papaloquelite [T] [(1)Tp.176, (5)Zp.93,181]. In T the third syllable has been elided. See PÁPALÓ-TL, QUÍ|le-TL.
PÁPALO-TL PL: -MEH | butterfly / mariposa [M]
PAPÁQUIILÁ | aplic. PAPÁCÁ(A)
PÁPATLA | large leaf, frond / papatla (hoja grande), ququeques [T] [(1)Tp.176]. This seems to describe foliage rather than refer
to a specific plant. Z has PAHPATLA. See PATLARU(A).

PAPATLACA to flutter, palpitate, tremble / revolar el ave, o temblar y tiritar de frío [M], revolotear el ave, temblar el corazón, etc. [C] [lienzo, 75]. See PATLÁN(I).

PAPATLATZ(A) vrefl for something to beat its wings / se peg a con sus alas [Z] [11Zp.173]. Z gives this as though it were a preterit-as-present verb, although verbs of this type are otherwise regular. See PAPATLACA, PATLÁN(I).

PAPÁYIN[I] to pace nervously / anda por aquí y por allá, inquieto [Z] [3]Zp.107,181]. In one of the attestations of the vowels of the first two syllables are unmarked for length.

PAQUIJ to be happy; to experience pleasure / alegarse y tener placer [M] M also gives this as a transitive verb 'to enjoy something, to lead a happy life.' It contrasts with PAQUI 'now and then.'

PAQUI sometimes, now and then / a veces, de vez en cuando [T] [11Zp.171]. This contrasts with the verb PAQUI[I] 'to be happy.' R consistently has PAH for PA.

PAQUILLI a. appl. PAQUIJ(I)


PAQUIILZ-TLI pleasure, happiness / gozo y alegría [M] See PAQUI[I].

PAQUIILLI vtr to make someone happy, to give someone pleasure / alegar otro [M], le alegro (C for first pers. sg. subject) [1]Bf.11, [1]Cf.61,v, [1]Rp.33]. M gives this as synonymous with papaquiltili, which is only to be found in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of the dictionary, altern. caus. PAQUI[I].

PAQUIILLI vtr to make someone happy, to give someone pleasure / lo alegra [T] [4]Zp.172,199]. altern. caus. PAQUI[I].

PAQUIILLI a. appl. PAQUIILLI

PAQUIILLI nonact. PAQUIILLI

PAQUIITTA vrefl to rejoice, to take delight / se regocija [Z] [11Zp.107,172]. See PAQUI[I], [IPATCA, [TT].

PATCA substitute, mistress or concubine / de parte de, por parte de, en lugar de [Z] [11Zp.172,199]. su querida (del hombre casado) [T] [3]Zp.132, [2]Zp.77,94,158]. M has putucayotl 'to substitute for someone, to succeed someone in office.'

PATJ[I] to dissolve, melt / deshacerse la sal, nieve, o hielo y carámbano o hacerse agua y deshacerse [M] [5]Cf.3y,187,v,127v, [2]Zp.41,183]. This verb preserves the Proto-Uto-Aztecan initial *p which has been lost in Â-TL 'water, liquid.' C contrasts this with PAHTI 'to recover one's health.' See PATLA.

*PATI This is implied by PATUH-TLI, and PATIYOH. It has to do with worth or price and may also be related to PATLA 'to exchange something.'

PATILLI vtr to dissolve, melt something for someone / se lo derrite (para otra persona), se lo revuelve [T] [2]Cf.3y,64v, [3]Zp.199]. The applicative forms of intransitive PATI[I] 'to dissolve' and transitive PATLA 'to dissolve something' appear to have fallen together in T. applic. PATI[I].

PATILLI vrefl vtr, to change, to misdirect someone, to change, exchange, or betray something with someone / se cambia [T], errar un otro en el camino [M], vender, trocar ... una cosa [S] [2]Bf.5v, [3]Cf.3y,64v,114v, [6]Zp.155,162]. C contrasts this with PATILLI, the applicative form of PATI[I] 'to dissolve. S confuse this with PAHTILLI 'to cure someone' and PATILLI 'to dissolve something for someone.' applic. PATL.

PATILLI a. appl. PATILLI

PATILLI nonact. PATILLI

PATUH-TLI price, worth of something / paga, precio de lo que se vende, o soldada [M] This is almost always used in possessive form, and the UH of the second syllable is probably the possessive suffix absorbed into the stem. See PATI.

PATIYOH something costly / cosa que tiene precio o que vale tanto [M], precio alto, caro, costoso [Z] This is abundantly attested in T and Z. T has a variant with E for I. It contrasts with PAHTIYOH 'something with medicinal properties.' See PATI, YOH.

PATIYOH-TLI a. appl. PATIYOH-TIYI

PATIYOH-TIYI to rise in price / se encarece [Z] [5]Zp.50,183]. See PATUH-TLI, PATIYOH.
PATIYOHUA vt to rise in price, to be expensive / costar o valer tanto, o cosa que tiene precio (M), se encarece, sube el precio (T) [t1]Tp.173. See PATIUH-TLI, PATIYOHTIYA.

PATIYOTIÁ vt to raise the price of something / lo encarece (T) [j]Tp.196. See PATIUH-TLI, PATIYOHTIYA.

PATIYOTIIÁ applic. PATIYOTIÁ

PATIYOTÍLO nonact. PATIYOTIÁ

PATLA vt to change, exchange something / cambiar o trocar algo (M) M combines the glosses of this and PÁTLA 'to dissolve, melt something' in a single entry. C contrasts the two.

PÁTLA vt to dissolve, melt something / deslir o deshacer algo, como azúcar, sal, nieve, carambolo, etc. (M) M combines the glosses of this and PÁTLA 'to change, exchange something' in a single entry. C contrasts the two. See PÁTLA.

PÁTLA vrefl to lose hope, to weary of waiting / enfadarse o cansarse de esperar o desconfiar (M) [1]Ci.127v, Rp.130. If this is just a reflexive use of PÁTLA 'to dissolve, decompose, melt something,' it is considerably removed in sense. C contrasts both this and transitive PÁTLA with PÁTLA 'to change, exchange something.'

PÁTLACHIHUÁI vt to become flat, to collapse / se aplasta (T) [z]Tp.173. This is synonymous with the reflexive use of PÁTLACHOÁ. See PÁTLACHOÁ.

PÁTLACHIHUAÍ applic. PÁTLACHOÁ

PÁTLACHIHUA vt to become flat, to collapse; to flatten, press, crush something / se aplasta (T), lo aplasta, lo prensa (T) This is abundantly attested but only in T, Z, and X.

PÁTLACHOÁ nonact. PÁTLACHOÁ

PÁTLACHITIC something broad / cosa ancha, así como mesa, viga, etc. (M) [t]Tp.137,173. See PÁTLACHOÁ.

PÁTLÁHUÁ to widen / ensancharse lo angosto y estrecho (M) M has intransitive and transitive pátaluá and gives no preterit form for the transitive verb. It is likely that the preterit of this item is PÁTLÁHUÁC, contrasting with the transitive preterit PÁTLÁUH, but this is not adequately attested.

PÁTLÁHUÁ(A) vt to widen something / ensanchar camino, mesa, lecho, o cosa semejante (M) See PÁTLÁHUÁ.

PÁTLÁHUAC something broad, wide / cosa ancha (M) See PÁTLÁHUÁ.

PÁTLÁHUÁLÓ nonact. PÁTLÁHUÁ(A)

PÁTLÁHUILLÁ applic. PÁTLÁHUÁ(A)

PÁTLÁLO nonact. PÁTLA

PÁTLÁLO nonact. PÁTLA

PÁTLÁNALTÍ LO vt to make something fly / lo hace volar (T) [j]Tp.173,196. caus.

PÁTLÁN[I]

PÁTLÁNALTÍIÁ applic. PÁTLÁNALTÍA

PÁTLÁNALTÍLO nonact. PÁTLÁNALTÍA

PÁTLÁN[I] to fly / volar (M)

PÁTLÁNOHUÁ nonact. PÁTLÁN[I]

PÁTOÁ to throw dice, gamble, play patole / jugar a los dados, o a juego de fortuna (M) [j]Ci.134v,65v]. M glosses patolli as 'dice' although it is actually a game played with colored seeds.

PÁTOHUÁ to gamble with someone / jugar con otro a los dados o a juego de fortuna (M) [j]Ci.65v]. apply. PÁTOÁ

PÁTOLO nonact. PÁTOÁ

PÁTZ- This element is a constituent of many constructions having to do with liquid; PÁTZCA 'to squeeze liquid out of something,' PÁTZHIÁI [I] for a swelling to subside,' PÁTZCALAQUII [I] to sink,' PÁTZTOCA 'to submerge something,' etc. This preserves the Proto-Uto-Aztecan *P that has been lost in A-TL 'water, liquid.'

PÁTZAC-TLI something mildewed, blighted, smutted / trigo, maíz, o cacao anulizado o helado o cosas semejantes (M for pätzacitico) [j]Ci.7v,135v]. M has pätzac in a phrase referring to mildewed maize.

PÁTZCA vrefl vt to express, give forth liquid, to squeeze liquid out of something, to wring out wet clothes / se exprime, se apresa, se oprime (T), exprimir o sacar zumo de alguna cosa o torcer ropa mojada (M), exprimir cosa que da agua o zumo (C) PÁTZCA is an element of COCOHPÁTZMICTIÁ and QUECHPÁTZCA 'to choke, strangle someone.' See PÁTZ-

PÁTZCALAQUII nonact. PÁTZ-

PÁTZCALAQUII [I] to sink, submerge / se hunde, se sumerje, se sumerge (T) [j]Tp.176. See PÁTZ-, CALAQUII.
PÁTZCALQUIÁ vt to sink, submerge something / lo hunde [T] [(3)Tp.199]. See PÁTZCALQUIÁ.
PÁTZCALQUIÁLIÁ aplic. PÁTZ-
CALQUIÓ nonact. PÁTZ-
CALQUIÓ
PÁTZCALÓ nonact. PÁTZCA
PÁTZCAUTÍ caus. PÁTZCA
PÁTZIHUE[l] for something to get crushed, bruised, dented in, or for a swelling to subside / abollarse alguna cosa o deshin-
charse el encordado [M] [(1)Tp.176]. See PÁTZOA.
PÁTZILHUÍA aplic. PÁTZOA
PÁTZOA vt to bruise something, to mash fruit, to crush someone, to make light of what someone says or does / abollar algo, o ablandar fruta o cosa semejante entre los dedos [M], apretar a otro, o deshacer y aporar lo que otro dice o hace [M] See PÁTZ.
PÁTZOLÓ nonact. PÁTZOA
PÁTZQUIÍLIÁ vt to squeeze, wring out excess liquid from something for someone / sacar, estrujar o exprimir zumo de alguna cosa para otro [M] aplic. PÁTZCA
PÁTZQUIILIÁ aplic. PÁTZQUIILIÁ
PÁTZQUIILÍO nonact. PÁTZQUIILIÁ
PÁTZTÓCA vref,vt to submerge, sink; to submerge something, to sink something / se sume, se sumerge, se hunde [Z], lo hunde, lo sume, lo sumerge [Z] [(4)Zp.70, 118, 172, 192]. See PÁTZ-, TÓCA.
PAYÁN(A) vref,vt for something to get pulverized; to break up, crumble, grind something / se muele [T], quebrantar terrones o desmenuzar algo [M]
PAYÁNALÓ nonact. PAYÁN(A)
PAYÁNILÁ vref,vt to grind something for someone / se lo muele [T], se lo muele [el niñito de otra persona] [T] [(7)Tp.155, 196]. aplic. PAYÁN(A)
PAYÁNILÍA aplic. PAYÁNILÍA
PAYÁNILÍO nonact. PAYÁNILÍA
PAYÁ-TL pi: -MEH woolly caterpillar or insect / cierto gusano vellosa [M], may-
ote [T]
PAZOLOÁ See PAZHOLOÁ.
PÉCHILHUÍA aplic. PÉCHOÁ
PÉCHOÁ vref,vt to squat, crouch, bend over, to lower something, to bend something down / se encorva, se agacha [T], lo agacha, lo encorva [T] [(6)Tp.155, 197]. Only T has PÉCHOÁ as an independent verb, and in T the first syllable contains the reflex of a long vowel. The other sources have items involving prostrating oneself with PECH as an element, and the vowel is consistently short.
PÉCHOLÓ nonact. PÉCHOÁ
PECHECA vref to bow low, to humble oneself / humillarse, inclinando mucho el cuerpo [M] [(1)CJ.661]. This is abundantly attested in applicative form. See PÉCHOÁ, TÉCA.
PÉCHETQUILIÁ to bow down in reverence before someone / hacer una gran inclinación y reverencia [M] aplic. PECHECA
PÉCH-TLI sleeping mat, petate / petate de zacate [Z for ACAPECH-TLI] [(1)Zp.139]. This is not attested as a free element. It appears as prefixed TLAPECH-TLI, reduplicated PEPECH-TLI, and in compounds. See PÉCHOÁ.
PÉHPEH(A) vt to pick, choose someone, to gather, collect, or glean something / elegir o escoger a alguno [M], escoger algo o arrebañar y recoger lo esparcido por el suelo [M] This is abundantly attested with incorporated objects across all sources but especially in T where it appears with more than a dozen different harvestable or collectable items such, such as CUAHPEH(A) 'to gather firewood,' TLAOLPEH(A) 'to harvest maize,' XITOMAPEH(A) 'to pick tomatoes,' etc.
PÉHPEHALÓ altern. nonact. PEHPEH(A)
PEHENILIÁ aplic. PEHENI[A]
PEHENOM altern. nonact. PEHENI[A]
PEHEPETA vref, vt to groom oneself, to groom someone or to stroke, pat, or pet something / peinar [M], peinar a otro, o halagarle trayéndole la mano sobre la cabeza y asentándole el cabello con ella [M], lo acaricia [animal], lo alisa [Z] [1[Zp.4,192]. See PETLÁN[N].
PEHPETZILHUIÁ aplic. PEHPETZOÁ
PEHPETZOÁ vt to rid oneself entirely of something / lo quita todo [T] [3[Tp.196]. As a reduplicated form of PETZOÁ 'to polish something, to make something shine,' this seems to arrive at its meaning in T by way of the sense of losing one's hair or shaving one's head and hence having a shiny bald pate. See PETZOÁ, PEHPETZIC.
PEHPETZÓLÁ nonact. PEHPETZOÁ
PEHPETZTIC something smooth, shiny / cosa muy alisa que reduce [M] [3[Tp.33,173, 1[Xp.63]. M has petezoco 'for silk or fine plumage to shimmer.' redup. PETTZIC
PEHU[N][A] to begin / tener comienzo o principio, o comenzar, o hacer algo [M] [T] There is a typographical error in M so that this appears as a transitive verb with the non-specific human object prefix TE-, but M's preterit form in the entry is correct. With the directional prefix ON- this verb has the sense 'to go forth, depart, take one's leave.'
PEHU[N][A] vt to drive something ahead of oneself, to vanquish one's enemies / lo arrea [T], conquistar o vencer a los enemigos [M] [6[Tp.377,134, 3[Zp.14,192].
PEHUALO nonact. PEHU[N][A]
PEHUALTIÁ vt to begin, initiate something / comenzar o principiar algo [M] caus. PEHU[N][A]
PEHUALTILÁ aplic. PÉHUALTIÁ
PEHUALTILÓ nonact. PEHUALTIÁ
PEHUILLÁ aplic. PEHU[N][A]
*PEPECHHU[i][U][I][] See PEPECHIUHTOC.
PEPECHIUHUÁ aplic. PEPECHOÁ
PEPECHIUHTOC something affixed, permanent / pegado, fijo [Z] [1[Zp.60,95,182]. This implies intransitive *PEPECHIUHUI] 'to stick, to become attached,' although only the transitive PEPECHOÁ 'to affix something' is attested. See PEPECHOÁ, the verb O.
PEPECHOÁ vt to cover or patch something, to affix something, to attach something permanently / atar o cerrar algún agujero de pared a piedra lodo [M], lo pega, lo suelda [T], lo pega (con goma), lo conecta [Z]
PEPECHÓHUIILLÁ vt to hook something up, to harness something / lo engancha [Z] [3[Zp.11,192]. See PEPECHOÁ.
PEPECHOLO nonact. PEPECHOÁ
PEPEHUALTIIÁ vt to offend, injure someone / provocar a saña a otro [M], lo ofende [T], lo injuria [T] [4[Tp.197]. The sense of this reduplicated form is at some distance from the sense of unreduplicated PEHUALTIÁ 'to initiate something.' redup. PEHUALTIÁ
PEPEHUIÁNI a type of ant / hormiga pepehuái [Z] [2[Zp.68,183]. See PEPEHUALTIÁ.
PEPETLÁCA to shimmer, to reflect light, to be resplendent / resplandecer o relumbrar [M] R has this with a glottal stop in the first syllable, but there should not be one, and C, T, and Z agree on this. See PETLÁ[N][I].
PEPETLÁCLHILLÁ aplic. PEPETLATZ(A)
PEPETLATZUILIZ-TLI shimmer, gleam / resplandor [M] [1[Rp.121]. See PEPETLÁCA.
PEPETLATZ(A) vt to sprinkle, to scatter water / niega agua [T] [5[Tp.196]. This should share with PETEPLÁCA and PETLÁ[N][I] the sense of 'to shimmer, to reflect light.'
PEPETLATZALÁ nonact. PEPETLATZ(A)
PEPETLÁN[I] redup. PETLÁN[I]
PEPETZOÁ vt to pat or stroke something / lo acaricia (el perro, etc.) [T] [3[Tp.197]. redup. PETZOÁ
PEPETZÓLÁ aplic. PEPETZOÁ
PEPETZOÁ nonact. PEPETZOÁ
PEPETZÓLOÁ vt to lap or slurp something / beber a lengüecadas [K] [1[Bl.119]. redup. PETZÓLOÁ
PEPEYACA to spill, spread, scatter / desparramar [Z] [1[Zp.44,183]. M has papeyoca 'for water or fields to shine in the light of the sun or moon.' This is probably the
same verb with the sense referring to the scattering of light.

**PEPEYOCHIÌA** aplic. **PEPEYOTZÁ**

**PEPEYOTZÁ** vt. to give someone the shivers, to make someone’s skin crawl / le hace cosquillas, siente andar algo en la piel (M) (TP 196). This should relate in some regular way to M’s pepeyoca ‘for something to shimmer with reflected light.’

**PETLÁCAL-LI** woven wicker hamper / petaca a manera de arca que hacen de cañas tejidas (M) (12RL 797). Cf. 1113v.

The vowel of the second syllable is marked long in all attestations. Possibly this is a compound of PETLÁ-LI ‘woven mat’ and ACAL-LI ‘boat’ (< A-TL ‘water’ and CAL-LI ‘structure’ and partially analogous to CUAUHCIACAL-LI ‘cage.’

**PETLÁHU(A) vb.** vt. to disrobe, to undress someone, to uncover something, to polish or burnish something / despojarme o desnudarme (M), despojar o desnudar a otro (M), brulir, lucir, o acicalar algo (M)

This makes the same connection between ‘bare’ and ‘shiny’ that PEH PETZÓA and PEH PETZÓTIC do. See PETLÁNÍA.

**PETLÁHU(A)H master of the possessors of mats, petates / señor de los dueños de las esteras y petates (C) (12RL 567v).

In one of three attestations C marks the vowel of the second syllable long. See PETLÁ-LI.

**PETLÁHUACAHUAH** possessor of mats, petates / señor de los dueños de las esteras y petates (C) (12RL 567v).

See PETLÁHUÁH.

**PETLÁHUÁLÓ nonact. PETLÁHU(A)

**PETLÁHUÁLÓ** vt. to undress someone, to uncover something for someone / se lo descubre (M) (TP 196). aplic.

**PETLÁHUÁLÓ** aplic. PETLÁHUÁLÓ

**PETLÁHUÁLÓ** nonact. PETLÁHUÁLÓ

**PETLÁNIÓA** for something to scatter, glisten, reflect / derramarse alguna cosa líquida (M), derramar algo y relumbrar (C), brillar, relumbra (M)

**PETLÁNIÓA** to scatter or sprinkle something / derramar cosa líquida o acicalar y lucir algo (M), lo tira, lo riega (T) (TP 196).

**PETLÁNIÓA** aplic. PETLÁNIÓA

**PETLÁNIÓA** nonact. PETLÁNIÓA

**PETLÁNIÓA**-TL pl. -MEH woven mat, petate / estera generalmente (M), petate (T)

**PETLÁZÓL-LI** pl. -TIN centipede / ciempiés (T) (TP 173). M has petlaplopetla! with the same sense. It is possible that the absolutive suffix here should be -IN, since T’s nominative is ambiguous for -LI and -IN with stems ending in L.

**PETLÁZOYÁ-TL** petate woven of palm fronds / petates de palma (T) (TP 173).

See PETLÁ-LI, ZÓYÁ-TL.

**PETONALITIÍA** caus. PETONIÍI

**PETONIÍI** to dislocate, to move out of place / desencasarse algún hueso del cuerpo o cosa semejante, o salir fuera a la pared los canes de madera o el tablamento, etc. (M) (12RL 945, 4TP 136, 173). T gives as a nonactive form of this PETONÁLÍO with the reflex of a long vowel in the third syllable, which is clearly wrong.

**PETZALHUÁH** altern. aplic. PETZÓA

**PETZALHUÁLÓ** aplic. PETZALHUÁIÍ

**PETZALHUÁLÓ** nonact. PETZALHUÁIÍ

**PETZALHUÁLÓ** to slip, slide / se resbala (M) (TP 173).

T gives the preterit of this as PETZAHUIC even though it pairs with transitive PETZÓA as -HUÍI verbs in general pair with -OÁ verbs. See PETZÓA.

**PETZCALHUÁH** aplic. PETZÓA

**PETZCALHUÁH** vt. to slip, slide; to slide something along / resbalar, deslizarse, o descabullirse de entre otros (M), se resbala (T), lo resbala (T) This seems to be related to PETZÓA ‘to make something smooth, to polish something.’

**PETZCALHUÁH-IN** pl. -MEH A type of venomous lizard / aspia, tipo de lagartija muy brillosa y venenosa (X) (1TP 64).

See PETZÓA, CUÍX-IN.

**PETZCOLORON** nonact. PETZÓA

**PETZHÓIÍI** to be smooth, slippery, shiny / pararse muy lucido lo bruiñido o acicalado (M), se resbala, se alisa (T) (TP 173, 148).

See PETZÓA.

**PETZÓA** vt. to polish, burnish something, to make something smooth and shiny / acicalar, brulir, o lucir algo (M) (TP 148).

See PETZ-TLI.
PETZOLHUÍA altern. applic. PETZÓA
PETZÓLO nonact. PETZÓA
PETZ-TLI pl: -MEJ pyrite, material used in making mirrors / piedra de espejos [M] [[1]TP.235]. See PETZÓA.
PETZTOLHUÍA applic. PETZTOLÓA
PETZTOLÓLÓ nonact. PETZTOLÓA
PEXON[I] to fill up with liquid / henchirse o rebosar la medida de cosa líquida [M], llena [Z] [[2]Zp.78,184].
PEXONTIJC vt to fill something up with liquid / henchir mucho algo medido de cosas líquidas [M], lo llena [Z] [[4]Zp.71,78,189,192]. caus. PEXON[I]
PEXONTOC something full / lleno [Z] [[2]Zp.78,184]. See PEXON[I], the verb O.
PEYAH[U]I to slip / resbalarse [X] [[3]Xp.64].
PEYOTL TL mescal cactus (Lophophora williamsii), the button-shaped segments of which are consumed as an intoxicant / cierta planta medicinal de que se usan per reflejer superestación [R] [[1]RP.121]. This appears in R without dialetics. M has peyaut 'coconut.'
PIL vt: pret: PIC to gather plants without disturbing the roots, to pluck something / pelar o sacar de raíz los pelos o coger yerbas sin arrancar la raíz de las [M]. The evidence for the vowel of this verb being long is circumstantial. The verb is abundantly attested in C but not in the modern sources, which have only CUI and PEPEN[A]. C does not mark the vowel long in several attestations of the preterit but does consistently mark it long in causative PILTIJC. This is weak evidence, because there is some variation over verbs in general between short and lengthened vowels before -LTIJC. For CUI there is more evidence of a short stem vowel, but its attested causative is nonetheless CUÍLTIJC. In the attested applicative form of reduplicated PIHPITC T has the reflex of a short vowel before -LIA. See PIY[A], PIQUIJJI.
PICA-TLL wrapping / envoltura [K] [[4]Zp.63,65,157,159]. This is attested in the possessed forms -MÁPICCA 'glove' and -CUÁPICCA 'bonnet.' M has picca, also in possessed form, referring to the vulva, and S gives piccata as the absolute form. S is the only authority for the absolute form. The attestations from the sources for this dictionary are compatible with this being the possessed form of PICQUI 'something wrapped up.' See PIQUIJJI.
PÍCHACUÍA vred, vt to humble oneself, to humble someone, to bring someone low / es humilde, se humilla [T], lo humilla [T] [[6]TP.155,197]. See PÉCHOA, AQUIA.
PÍCHAQUIHUA This is the nonactive form attested for the transitive use of PÍCHAQUÍA.
PÍCHAQUILÍA applic. PÍCHAQUÍA
PÍCHAQUILO This is the nonactive form attested for the reflexive use of PÍCHAQUÍA.
PÍCHÉHUATL skin, complexion / cutis [Z] [[2]Zp.17,181. Z also has PÍTZEHUATL. See ÉHUATL.
PÍCHILLIJC vt to blow or snort at someone / se lo sopla [T] This is abundantly attested in T. applic. PÍTZA[A]
PÍCHILLIJC aplic. PÍCHILÍA
PÍCHILLÓ nonact. PÍCHILÍA
PÍCITLIC someone fat, stout / gordo [T] [[1]TP.174].
PÍCILHUÍI[I] for something to get worn down, diminished, ground fine / hacerse menudo lo que era grueso y redondo [M]. This is implied by PÍCILTIC.
PÍCILÓA vt to wear down something, to make large, round things smaller, to grind something fine / desbarar o achicar cosas grandes y redondas [M] This is implied by PÍCILTIC. X has TLAPICILÓA 'to rain' and a derived noun meaning 'raindrop.'
PÍCILTIC something small or fine, something ground down to small size / cosas menudas así como chinas o alijar [M],
tejido areptado (de tela, sayate, zaranda, etc.) [T], picado, pequeño [Z] [[2]Tp.174, [3]Zp.96,98,181]. Z also has the shortened form PICIL referring to gravel. This implies PICILOA and PICILHUIJI.

PICQUI something wrapped up, firm, solid / cosa maciza [M] This is indirectly attested in MÁPICTÓN 'handful,' MÁPICCA-TL 'glove,' and -CUAPICCCA 'bonnet.' In the sources for this dictionary and in M there is only possessed -PICCA, which would seem to be the possessed form of this, but S has piccay as well as picqui, assuming two lexical items distinct in their absolutive forms. See [QICUI].

PIHPII vt to pluck, gather something in quantity / coger muchas y varias [C] This reduplicated form is the distributive of PIJ to pluck, gather something' In T it is attested with incorporated objects referring to hair and beard, hence 'to cut one's hair' and 'to shave.' Although there is some evidence that PIJ has a long stem vowel, the attested applicative form in T has a short vowel before -LIÁ and -TZINOA. redup. PIJ

PIHPILLÁI apply. PIHPÍI

PIHPÍTLÁI caus. PIHPÍI

PIHPITZCUA vt for something to make one's skin itch / le cosequillea la piel [p. ej. cuando ha andado en la yerba o en la milpa, etc.] [T] [[3]Tp.197]. redup. PITZCUA

PIHPITZCUALÓ caus. PIHPITZCUA

PIHPITZCUALITÁI caus. PIHPITZCUA

PIHPÍY(AI) vt, pret. PIHPÍX to spy on someone, to lurk in wait for someone / espiar o acechar a otro [M] [[2]Zp.36,193]. Z has PIHPÍX as the name of a thorn (torno real). If this is derived from the verb, then the preterit form of the verb is also PIHPÍX. See PIHY(A) for more about the alternation of long and short I in preterits ending in X. redup. PIHY(A)

PIH-TLI older sister (from the point of view of a woman), lady's maid / hermana mayor o dama o criada que acompaña a su señora [M] [[7]Bl.117, [2]Cf.831]. C comments that the honorific form -PIHTITZIN is more affectate than simple -PIHTZIN.

PIHUÁI nonact. PI

PIHUIUC something extra given over and above what is paid for / lo que se da más de lo pesado cuando uno está comprando [T] [[1]Tp.173]. TLAPÍHUIÍA

-PIL necessarily possessed form one's offspring, son or daughter / hijo, hija [S] To mean the offspring of someone, this is used in possessed form, and the plural is necessarily suffixed with plural possessive -HUÁN. Unlike PIL-LI 'noble person,' this plural does not reduplicate, NOPILHUÁN 'my children' contrasts with NOPILHUÁN ~ NOPILLOHUÁN 'my lords,' the latter forms rather unlikely without the honorific -TZIN. Honorific -TZIN is generally but not universally used with 'offspring' too, nopiltzin 'my child' (Cf.51). Although PIL with the sense of child rarely occurs in absolutive form, the diminutives PILTON-TLI and PILTZIN-TLI do, and in these the plural stem does reduplicate in just the same form as PIL-LI 'noble person,' PILTZITZINTIN. See PIL-LI.

-PIL diminutive compounding element: pil: -PILPIL C gives the difficult example of PILPIL 'little boy,' the plural of which (to be found in M as well) is PILPILPIL with reduplication of both the stem and the diminutive element. Since PIL 'child' has a short vowel in the stem and a long vowel in its reduplication, while diminutive -PIL has a long vowel with short-vowel reduplication, this leads to mirrored relative vowel length [long-short, short-long] which has been confused in the 1892 reprinting of Carochi. It is correct in the original printing.

PILÁHUITLÁI to look after children, to play with a child / hacer por cuidar a las criaturas, juesa con el niño [T] [[3]Tp.174]. See -PIL, ÁHUITLÁI.

PILÁHUITLIUII applies. PILÁHUITLIUII

PILÁHUITLIUILO nonact. PILÁHUITLIUILO

PIALAC-TLI pl. -MEH boy / muchacho, chamaco [T] [[2]TP.174]. T has the variants PILAN- and PIIPLAN- in compounds. See -PIL.

PILCA preterit-as-present verb, pret: PILCAC to be hanging / estar colgado o ahorcado [M] See PILCA.

PILCATICAH to be hung up / estar colgado [T] [[1]TP.174]. M has pilcaticac with the same sense. See PILCA, the verb CÁ.

PILCATOC sometimes hung up / colgado [Z] [[5]Zp.6,30,71,163,181]. In three of the attestations Z marks the vowel of the initial syllable long, but it should not be. See PILCA, the verb O.

PILCHIHUA(A) vt to commit a sin / pecar o hacer algún defecto [M] [[1]RF.99]. See CHIHUA(A).

PILHUAAH one who has children / persona que tiene hijos [M] See -PIL.

PILHUAHTIA verfl, vt to conceive children, to provide someone with children / hacer hijos o engendrarlos [M], le engendra hijos [T] [[3]TP.197]. See PILHUAH.

PILHUAHTILIA applic. PILHUAHTIA

PILHUAHTILLO nonact. PILHUAHTIA

PILHUHEUEHCA someone who has chil- dren separated by long intervals / tiene hijos de vez en cuando, no continuamente [T] [[1]TP.174]. See -PIL, HUEHUHECA.

PILHUIA vt to hang something up for someone / colgar algo o otro de algún palo, etc. [M] applic. PILOA

PILIN[I] to wither, to deflate / se marchita, se deshinch [T] [[1]TP.74].

PILINQUI something wrinkled, withered / arrugado, marchitado [T] [[1]TP.174]. M has pilinqui 'someone bushy-haired.' See PIL[N][I].

PILIZOL pl. -TIN blanket, sarape / cobija, sarape [T] [[1]TP.174].

PIL-LI pl. PIPILTIIN; possessed form:

-PILLO noble person / caballero o noble persona [M], los cortesanos del Rey [C for possessed form] There is a variation in vowel length across sources. C and T consistently have a short vowel in the stem; Z consistently has a long one. B in general has the vowel unmarked for length or specifically marks it short but commonly marks it long when the vowel of an adjacent syllable is long. This is not consistent; B has both cihuapipiltin and cihuapipiltin. B marks the corresponding vowel long in TECPILO-LI 'nobility' and TECPILOCAL-LI 'court.' [The same assimilation appears when B marks the vowel of the last syllable of CUUTAPI-LI 'tail' short when followed by -L but long when followed by plural possessive -HUÁN.] The honorific vocative form has two full honorific -TZIN's, NOPILTZINTZIN 'my noble person,' etc. This best makes sense if thought of as the iterative addition of -TZIN to PILTZIN, it is not reduplication, which would give -TZITZIN. PIL-LI is neutral with respect to sex or masculine by default. 'Lady' has the modified form CHUAPIL-LI. M has nopol 'my nephew [from the point of view of a woman],' which is probably a different and contrasting item, since both times that it occurs in M it is spelled with a single l. See -PIL.

-PIL-LI This component element of CUI- TAPIL-LI 'tail,' NENEPIL-LI 'tongue,' MAHIPIL-LI 'fingertip,' and [sic] XOPIL-LI 'toe' appears to have the general sense 'appendage,' hence it is not unreasonable to associate it in sense with -PIL 'offspring.' On the other hand, it can also be reasonably connected with PILOA 'to hang.' The stem of the verb is short across sources except in Z where PIL is always long, whether as 'lord,' 'child,' 'appendage,' or the diminutive compounding element. Z also has this compounded with TEN-TLI 'beak' to mean 'stinger' and with TSON- TLI 'head' to mean 'cold, respiratory infection.' Despite the affinity of meaning, it is apparently not a component of TOPIL- LI 'staff, rod' or METAPIL-LI 'rolling pin,' since it differs in vowel length.

PILLO-LI nobility / nobleza tal [M] [[4]CF.81v]. M also gives 'childishness,' which is derived from -PIL 'child.' See PIL-LI, -YÖ.

PILOA verfl, vt to hang oneself, to hang something up, to hang someone / ahorcarse o colgar o colgar un otro [M], ahorrar o colgar a otro [M], colgar alguna cosa de alto, así como ropa, etc. [M] This contrasts with PILOA 'to make something thinner.'
PILÓA vt to make something thinner, to taper something / adelgazar algo [C] [4[C].127v]. This contrasts with PILÓA 'to hang something up.'

PILÓHUILLÁ vt to connect something, to hook something up / lo conecta, lo en-gancha [Z] [3[Zp.32,51,193]. Only one of the three attestations marks the O long. See PILÓA.

PILÓ-LI pitcher / cántaro [C] [1[Cl.105v, 1[TP.249]. See PILÓA.

PILÓŁÓ nonact. PILÓA

PILÉHUAYÁN necessarily possessed form childhood / niñez [C] [1]Cl.109v. This contrasts with PILIC'TIC 'something thin or tapered to a point.' See PIL-LI.

PILIC'TIC something thin or tapered to a point / hilo adelgazado [C] [1[Cl.129v, 1[TP.129]. This contrasts with PILIC'TIC 'something or someone noble.' See PILÓA.

PILITIYÁN necessarily possessed form one's childhood / mi niñez o el tiempo de mi niñez [R for first pers. sg. possessor] [1[TP.43]. This implies 'PILITA' 'to be a child.' R fails to mark the vowel of the final syllable long. See -PIL, -YÁN.

PILTON-TII child / niño o niña, muchacho o muchacha [M] See -PIL.

PILTZIN-TLI child / niño o niña [M] See -PIL.

PINACA-TL large nonflying, reddish beetle / escarabajo grande y bermejo que no vuelva [M] [1[Cl.129v.

PINAHUA to be ashamed / tener vergüenza [M] T has preterit PINAHUAI rather than PINAHUAC. M also has transitive pinahua / 'to be embarrassed to appear or to do something before others' with the same preterit form as T's intransitive.

PINAHUAC, embarrassed, bashful / vergonzoso [Z] [3[Zp.122,128,182]. See PINAHUA.

PINAHUAIMI-TII shame, embarrassment / vergüenza [M] [1[TP.174, 2[Zp.129,182]. See PINAHUAI.

PINAHUALIO nonact. PINAHUA

PINAHUALITIA caus. PINAHUA

PINAHUAIÁ vt to ridicule, embarrass someone / le hace burla, se burla de uno [T] [1[TP.197]. See PINAHUAI.

PINAHUAIL nonact. PINAHUAI

PINAHUIC'-TLI shame, embarrassment / vergüenza [M] [1[Bl.59v]. See PINAHUA.

PINAHUQUI pl: PIPIPINAHUQUI someone embarrassed, timid / vergonzoso [M] [1[TP.174]. See PINAHUAI.

PINANUSHIÁ vt to be ashamed to; to shame or insult someone / tiene vergüenza, se avergüenza [T], avergonzar a afrontar a otro [M] caus. PINAHUA.

PINANUSHITIA apply. PINANUSHIÁ

PINANUSHITIL nonact. PINANUSHIÁ

PINOLÓYO sheep tick / gambapata chiquita, coloradilla [Z] [3[Zp.30,62,182]. Because of word-final shortening, the length of the final vowel is ambiguous. This seems to be related to PINOL-LI 'flour.'

PINOL-LI flour, something ground / la harina de maíz y chía antes que la desilan [M], sal moida [C for IZTAPOINOL-LI] [3[Cl.60v, 1[TP.64.

PINTETIC something small, pointed / chico [T] [1[TP.137]. See PINTIC.

PINTIC something small, pointed / puntiagudo [T] [1[TP.132,174]. S has pintón 'something very small.' See PIPINOA, XIPINTIC.

PIPICTIC something tough, hard, sinewy / corredoso, duro [un palo que se raja con trabajo] [T] [1[TP.174, 4[Zp.48,183,232]. Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long, but T marks it short. See PÍOCUI.

PIPIHYÁC something with a strong scent / perfumado [T], huele a orines [T for AXIPPIHYÁC] [1[TP.174]. M has pipiyaliti 'underarm odor.' T has YOC for YAC. See IHYÁC.

PIPILANCONÉ-TL pl: PIPILANCOCONEH small child, little boy / niñoito, chamaco [T] [3[TP.133,174]. See PIPILACCONÉ-TL.

PIPIŁLO-TL childhoodness / niñería [M] [1[Bl.31v. See PIPILLO-TL, -PIL.

PIPITÁ vt to suck on something / comer y chupar cañas [M] [1[TP.59.

PIPIHALUAÍA appl. PIPINOA

PIPINOÁ vt to draw something out into a point, to sharpen something / le saca punta [T] [1[TP.197].

PIPIÑINOL nonact. PIPINOA
PIPET[]{A} vt to blow on something with bellows, to blow on something repeatedly / rolar o soplarte muchas veces [M] \([a]\)Zp.117,193. redup. PIPIZ[]{A}

PIPETZATZIN something drawn into a point, something or someone thin, narrow / delgado [hombre], estrecho, angosto [T] \([a]\)Tp.123,174. See PIPETAZ.

PIPETZCA to whiney, shriek, squeak / brama el ciervo, relinchar el caballo, o chirrar el ratón [M], rezuchar [T] \([a]\)Tp.174.

PIPETZOÁ vt to suck or gnaw something / chupar o roer algo [M] T specifically marks the vowel of the reduplicated syllable short. redup. PIPEZOA

PIPIXAHU[II] to drizzle or to snow / lluvizar, cernir, o caer nieve [M] \([a]\)Bf.6v. M also has a reduplicated pixauxi with the same sense.

PIQUI[II] vt to invent or fabricate something, to wrap something up or enclose something / forzar o fijar e inventar alguma cosa o meter a sabiendas, o envolver tamales en hojas cuando los hacen, o cosa semejante [M], lo envuelvo [Z] See PI.

PIQUIHUA nonact. PIQUI[I]

PIQUILÁ apply. PIQUI[I]

PIQUILONI wrapper, container / envoltura [K] This is attested in CUAPIQUILONI 'bonnet' and TLAXCALPQUIULONI 'napkin for wrapping tortillas.' See PIQUI[I].

PIIZ[A] vref,vt to huff and puff with anger, to blow on something, to play a wind instrument / pararse bermejo o encenderse de enojarse [M], teñir o tocar trompetas, chirimía, flauta o otro instrumento semejante a soplar el fuego [M] This contrasts with PIPETA 'something thin, tough.'

PIZTA something thin, tough / flaco [T for CUAUHPITZAI] \([a]\)Tp.119,174. This contrasts with the transitive verb PIPETZ[A] 'to blow on something.' See PIPETZAI[II].

PIZAC-TLI something thin and long / cosa delgada y larga así como vara, soga, o cosas semejantes [M] Z marks the vowel of the first syllable long, but it is short elsewhere. See PIPETZAIAC.

PIZTAHTZI to talk in a high, thin voice, to squeak / habla en voz delgadita, chillar \([a]\)zurcida, puerta, etc.) \([a]\)Tp.174. Despite the discrepancy in vowel length, this appears to be related to PIPETZCA 'to whiny, shriek, squeak.' See PIPETZ[A], TZAHTZI.

PIZTAHTZIHUA nonact. PIPETZAIAC

PIZTAHTZITIA caus. PIPETZAIAC

PIZTAHU[II] to get thin / pararse delgado y flaco [M] This is implied by PIPETZAIAC and is synonymous with PIPETZAI[II].

PIZTAHU[II] vt to make something thin, to cut boards or lengths of rope / adelgazar pelos o sogas [M] This is implied by PIPETZAIAC and PIPETZAI[II]. M combines this gloss in one entry with another referring to a high-pitched voice, which is derived from PIPETZ[A].

PIZTAHUAC something thin, slender / cosa delgada, así como varas, pilares, columnas, sogares, o cosas largas y rollizas, o el camino, el vientre delgado y sutil, los fríojoles pequeños, lentejas, o cosas semejantes [M] This implies intransitive PIPETZAIAC 'to get thin' and transitive PIPETZAI[II] 'to make something thin.' See PIPETZAI[II].

PIZTAHUAC-E-TLI. long bean / frijol delgado [Z] \([a]\)Zp.183. See PIPETZAIAC, E-TLI.

PIZTAHU[II] to get thin / sc adelgaza [T] \([a]\)Tp.119,175. In a compound with CUAIUH T has a short vowel in the second syllable but in the free form T has a long one. M has synonymous pitzaua, which forms its preterit by adding -C. It is apparently the same verb with an idiosyncratic vowel-length variation.

PIZTAHUAI nonact. PIPETZAIAC

PIZTAHUAI apply. PIPETZAIAC

PIZTAHLO nonact. PIPETZ[A]

PIZTAHUAC-CIECU[II] to have chills, to shiver / tiene calofrios, tiene escalofrios [T] \([a]\)Tp.175. See PIPETZAIHUAI, CIECU[II].

PIZTAHUAC-CIECUHU[II] This is attested in T, which has COUHA for CUIHUA. nonact. PIPETZAIHUAC-CIECU[II]

PIZTAHUAC-CIECUITIA caus. PIPETZAIHUAC-CIECU[II]

PIZTAHUAC-CIECUITIA caus. PIPETZAIHUAC-CIECU[II]

PIZTAHUAIAN pl. -MEH waist, belt / cintura [X] \([a]\)Xp.65. See PIPETZAI[II], -CÁN.

PIZTAHUAI something thin, weak, lean / delgado, flaco, y magro [M] \([a]\)Tp.175. See PIPETZAI[II].

PIZCOTON[AA] vt to pinch something / lo

PITZCOTÓNALÓ nonact. PITZCOTÓN(A)
PITZCOTÓNILIÁ applic. PITZCOTÓN(A)

PITZCOYONQUI something pierced, something with a narrow opening / estrecha cosa así como agujero o cosa semijante [M], agujerado [T] [[1]Tp.174].

Despite the vowel length discrepancy, this appears to be related to PITZAHU(A) 'to make something thin.' See PITZCOYONI[1].

PITZCUA vt; pret: PITZCUAC to pinch something / lo pellicza [T] [[3]Tp.198]. T has a short vowel in the first syllable of PITZCOTÓN(A) 'to pinch something' and a long vowel here. See PITZAHU(A).

PITZCUALÓ nonact. PITZCUA
PITZÉHUÁ-TL inalienably possessed form: -PITZÉHUAYO skin / su cutis [Z for possessed form] [[2]Zp.37,160]. Z also has PÍCHÉHUÁ-TL with the same sense. See ÉHUA-TL

PITZIN[1] for something to burst / quebrarse el hueso, machucarse la fruta, o quebrarse el ojo, o reventar el encodo o cosa semejante [M], se exprime [T] [[1]Tp.174].

PITZINIIÓ nonact. PITZINILIÁ

PITZO vt to kiss someone or something / lo besa [T] [[3]Tp.198, [[3]Zp.72]. This seems to have to do with extending or puckering the lips. See PITZAHU(A).


PITZOLAMA sow / puerca, marrana [T] [[1]Tp.174]. In T the initial l of ILAMA drops after the final vowel of PITZO-TL, but elsewhere ILAMA retains its initial l adjacent to preceding vowels. PITZO-TL, ILAMA-TL.

PITZOLIZ-TLI kiss / beso [T] [[1]Tp.175]. See PITZOÁ.

PITZOLI-TLI kiss / beso [T] [[1]Tp.175,235]. See PITZOÁ.


PITZONELHUÁ applic. PITZONELOÁ

PITZONELOÁ vrel. vt to get dirty, to get something dirty / se ensucia [T], lo ensucia, lo mancha [T] [[6]Tp.135,198]. See PITZO-TL, NELÓÁ.

PITZONELÓÁ nonact. PITZONELOÁ
PITZONELTIC something dirty / mugriento, sucio [T] [[1]Tp.174]. See PITZONELOÁ.


PITZOTIC something ugly, dirty, repulsive / feo, ecosbroso, cosa inmundas, sucio, terrible [T] This is attested twice in T and abundantly in Z. It contrasts with PITZOTIC 'narrow.' See PITZO-TL.


PITZOTILIÁ vrel. vt to soil oneself, to make something ugly, to defile something / se ensucia [Z], lo hace feo, lo ataca, lo mancha [T] See PITZO-TL.

PITZOTILIÁ applic. PITZOTILIÁ
PITZOTILOÁ nonact. PITZOTILIA
PITZO-TL pl: -MEH pig / puerco [M] There is agreement across sources that both vowels are short except for Z in which about half the attestations mark that of the second syllable long. Association of PITZO-TL with filth and defilement is limited to T and Z. See PITZOÁ.


PITZOTLATOÁNI someone who speaks in a gross or obscene way / uno que habla sucio, gusado [T] [[1]Tp.175]. See PITZOTLAHTOÁ.


PITZOTYÓ-TL uncleanness, defilement,
something unclean / cosa inmunda, suciedad [T] {1}Tp.175. See PITZO-TL, -YÖ.
PITZQUILLA applic. PITZCUA
PITZTIC something clean, tough / delgado [animal o hombre], duro, masticable, tierno, paralítico (T for CUAUHPITZTIC) {[2]Tp.119,137, [4]Xp.38,64}. This is not attested as a free form but only as the second element of two compounds in T. X reduces TZT to ZT. See PITZAC-TL.
PIXCA to harvest maize or wheat / coger el maíz o segar el trigo [M] See PIY[A].
-PIXQUI necessarily bound form keeper, custodian of something. That which is kept or guarded is bound to this as an incorporated object of the verb PIY[A]. B and Z attest this with a long vowel in the first syllable. See PIY[A].
PIXQUI-TL harvest / cosechador, lo que se coge, o siega de la heredad o sembrera [M] {[3]Ca.127}.
PIX[A] vrefl, pret: PIX – PIX to protect oneself from something, to take care of someone or something, to have stewardship of something, to hold something / guardar de algo [M], guardar a otro [M], guardar a una cosa [M] T consistently has a short I throughout the verbal paradigm, and Z has a long vowel. B and C have a short vowel throughout except in the preterit, where the I is followed by X. In these cases the vowel is sporadically marked long. The incidence of TLAIPIY[A] implies a virtually synonymous derived verb {[1]HPIY[A]. A common variant of PIY[A] is PIY[E].
PİYACLHUA applic. PIYAZOA
PIYALÌA vtr to keep something for someone, to care for something for someone / guardar algo a otro [M] A common variant of this is PIYELÌA. T reduces it further to PIÌA in compounds and PIÌA as a free form. applic. PIY[A]
PIYALÌA applic. PIYALÌA
PIYALÌO nonact. PIYALÌA
PIYALO nonact. PIY[A]
PIYALÌA vrefl, vtr to entrust oneself to someone, to deposit something with someone for safekeeping / encomendarme a otro o flar mi persona del que pienso que me aprovechará [M for first pers. sg. subject], depositar o dar guardar algo a otro [M] {[3]Tp.197}. caus. PIY[A]
PIYALTÌLÌA applic. PIYALTÌA
PIYALTÌLO nonact. PIYALTÌA
PIYAZOA vtr to make something long and straight / hacer una cosa larga, derecha, y redonda como una vara [C] {[3]Cf.53} Y has YÖ for YÄ, and C does not write the intervocalic Y. C gives this as a metaphor for 'to urinate' and T glosses it as 'to defecate,' while M has reflexive piaza 'to steal off, to slip away' and also piazi'll 'long, thin, gourd used as a pipe to conduct liquid.' The basic meaning probably has to do with liquid running in a narrow course. With the senses 'to urinate' and 'to defecate,' this takes the prefix TLA-
PIYAZTÈTECA vrefl, vtr to lie stretched out; to stay something straight / se acuesta estirado [T], lo acuesta bien derecho [T] {[5]Tp.135,138}. T has YÖZ for YÄZ. See PIYAZTIC, TÈTECA.
PIYAZTIC something straight, narrow, vertical / cosa larga y delgada así como hombre, columnas, o cosa semejante, o cosa estrecha así como mesa, lecho, o cosa así [M], derecha [vertical—se dice de palo [T] {[1]Tp.175}, [4]Xp.64}. T has YÖZ for YÄZ. See PIYAZOA.
PIY[A] See PIY[A].
PİYELÌ See PIYALÌA.
PİYELÌA See PIYALÌA.
PİYELÌLO See PIYALÌLO.
-PÖCH This element of [I]CHPÖCH-TLí 'young woman' and TÉLPÖCH-TLí 'young man' forms its plural by reduplication, -PÖCHTIN, implying that [I]CH and TÉL are modifiers, but these elements do not appear independently in other constructions.
PÖCH See PÖC-TL.
PÖCCHETIC something sooty, smoke-blackened / tiznado, ahumado [T] {[5]Tp.113,179}. M has pochektlia 'to smoke something.' See PÖC-TL.
PÖCHEHU[A] vrefl, vtr to get smoky, to smoke something, to fill something with
POCHEHUALO

smoke / se ahuma (T), ahumar algo (M) [[6] TP.156, 199]. M also has intransitive pochen, preterit formed with -C, 'for a house to fill up with smoke, for bread to scorch.' See POCH-TELI, EHU[A].

POCHEHUALO nonact. POCHEHU[A]

POCHEHU[I] to get smoky / se tizna (T) [[7] TP.176]. This has the same sense as POCHEHU[A] used reflexively.

POCHEHUILLI applic. POCHEHU[A]

POCHICTIC something raveled, frayed, spongy, something pale in color, blonde / cosa carmenada, fofo, o esponjada (C), huero, blonde, blanco (Z) [[7] TP.175, [9] ZP. 20, 215, 69, 712, 127, 162, 165, 183]. The sense in Z points to POCH-TLI 'smoke' rather than POCHIN[A] 'to unravel something,' but in only one of the nine attestations is the vowel of the initial syllable marked long. Z also has POHPOCITIC 'smoke colored' derived from POCH-TLI. There are two typographical errors in Z's attestations. In one the final C of the second syllable is omitted, and in the other there is S in place of word-final C.

POCHIN[A] vt to unravel something, to card wool, cotton / cardar o carmenar lana, algodón, o cosa semejante (M) This is implied by POHPOCHIN[I]. Z has what appears to be the causative form POCHINALTIA with the sense of 'to whiten something,' possibly because fibers become lighter in color as they are carded.

POCHINALTIA vt to make something white / lo blanquea (Z) [[9] ZP.20, 193]. In both attestations the vowel of the first syllable is marked long, and this seems to contain the element POCH 'smoke,' but Z also has POCHICTIC 'something pale in color, blonde,' in which the vowel is not marked long in eight of nine attestations. This also appears to be the causative form of the verb POCHIN[A] 'to unravel something, to card fiber.' See POCHICTIC, POCHIN[A].

POCHMACOCOPA at the left-hand side / mano izquierda (Z) [[2] ZP.8, 160]. See POCHMACO[IL] -CO, -COPA.

POCHMACO[IL] -TL left hand / mano izquierda (Z) [[3] ZP.73, 81, 160]. See POCH-TLI, MA[IL] -TL.

POCHO-TL silk-cotton tree / árbol hermoso y grande, de cuyas raíces se sacaba un jugo que se utilizaba como febrífugo (S), árbol grande (C) [[1] BF.47, [1] CF. 1217].

POCHQUIYAHUA-TL chimney, smoke hole, window / ventana que da claridad (M) [[1] BF. 74]. See POCH-TLI, QUIYAHUA-TL.

POCHTECA-TL pl. POCHTECAH long distance trader, merchant / mercader (C) [[1] BF.117, [3] CF.47]. This is a regular derivation from a place name, which in this case would be POCHTLAN, probably related to POCH-TLI 'smoke, vapor.'

POCH-TLI left, left-hand side / izquierda, mano izquierda (S) S has this as a free form, and it appears as an element of Z's POCHMA[IL] -TL, but Z also has OPCH. Since C and M have exclusively OPCH, POCH can be thought of as a variant which has lost the initial vowel. No ablativative form of it is attested in the sources for this dictionary, although S gives it in ablative form.

POCHUIA vt to smoke, fumigate something / lo ahuma (Z) [[5] ZP. 8, 193, 213]. This derivation with the form POCH 'smoke' is apparently synonymous with T's POPCHUIUA with POCH. See POCH-TLI, -HU[A].

POCTEMI[IL] See TLAPOCTEM[IL].

POCTEMTIVTIA vt to fill something up with smoke / lo llena de humo (T) [[5] TP.199]. See TLAPOCTEM[IL].

POCTEMTIVTILA applic. POCTEMTIVTIA

POCTEMTIVTIL nonact. POCTEMTIVTIA

POCTEM-TL smoke, vapor, fumes / humo (M) In compounded and derived forms there is generally the form POCH in place of POC, but Z retains POCH, and T has both.

POCYOH something smoked / cosa que tiene humo (M), ahumado (Z) [[2] ZP.7, 183]. Z has an intrusive / between the two syllables, POQUYOY. See POCH-TLI, -YOH.

POCYOHUA to become smoked / se ahuma (Z) [[2] ZP. 8, 183]. The vowel of the second syllable of POCYOHUA is not marked long in Z, but it probably should be. See POCYOH.

-POH necessarily possessed form one's equal, another like oneself / su igual, o su compañero (M), igualdad o semejanza (C)
This is abundantly attested in C, R, and P. Modifying elements may intervene between the possessive prefix and the verb, NOPOH ‘my equal, someone like me,’ NOTLACAPOH ‘a human being like myself,’ NOCNOPOH ‘someone poor like me.’ This can be thought of as a preterit-as-present verb of the irregular type which takes possessive rather than subject prefixes and occurs only in singular form, in which case, it implies *POA ‘to be, become like someone’ S has absolutive potli, but it is nowhere attested in the sources for this dictionary.

POHPÔCHECTIC something smoky / ahumado [T] [[1]T.p. 113]. See POC-TLI.

POHPÔCHÎN[I] to ravel, fray / se deshilacha [Iazo, etc.], se enmaraña [T] [[1]T.p. 173]. This implies transitive POCHÎN[A] ‘to unravel something, to card fiber.’

POHPÔCÔCTIC something the color of smoke / color ahumado [Z] [[1]Z.p. 18]. See POC-TLI.

POHPÔHTIÁ vt to pair off, unite, join one thing with another / parear, hermanar, o conchabar una cosa con otra [M] [[1]Cl. 84, [2]R.p. 60, 123]. In one attestation R this takes a direct object plus an oblique reflexive object prefix. redup. POHTIÁ


POHPÔHUALÓ nonact. POHÔHU[A]

POHÔHUILLÁ applic. POHÔHU[A]

POHPÔHUÁ vt to pardon someone for something; to destroy something for someone / perdonar a otro la ofensa o destruirle alguna cosa [M] POHPOHUÁ as the applicitive of POHPÔLOÁ has a literal sense of destruction, but it also has the lexicalized sense of specifically obliterating someone’s sins or guilt. applic. POHPÔLOÁ

POHPÔHUILLÁ applic. POHPÔHUÁ

POHPÔHUILLÓ nonact. POHPÔHUÁ

POHPÔHUILLÁ [I] redup. POLIUHILLÁ

POHPÔLOÁ vt to consume, destroy, obliterate something / gastar la hacienda [M], destruir combatiendo o conquistando [M], desperdiciar o destruir algo, o hacer costas, borrar alguna cosa, o oscurecer la claridad grande a la pequeña [M] redup. POLOÁ

POHPOLON[I] to stammer, stutter, speak unintelligibly / ser tartamudo o impedido de la lengua [M] [[1]Cl. 74, [1]Cl. 74]. redup. POLON[I]

POHPÔXOÁOArial vrefl, vt to get turned over, to undergo upheaval, to turn something over, to prepare ground for sowing / se revuelca [T], barbechar o mollir la tierra [M] [[4]T.p. 161, 165]. It has this modified by TLÁL with the sense ‘to roll in the dirt’ and by A ‘to wallow about in water’

POHPÔXÔN smallpox / viruela [Z] [[4]Z.p. 130, 18]. In one of the attestations Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long. This appears to be related to POHPÔXOÁ ‘to turn something over’ and implies *POHPÔXÔN[I]. M’s puxastic ‘something spongy’ may also be relevant.

POHPÔXÔTEQUI vrefl, vt / pret. -TEC to chop, break up, smash something / quebrar muchas veces palos o cosas semejantes [M] [[1]Cl. 18]. This appears as a transitive verb in M, but C gives it as intransitive ‘to get broken.’

POHTIÁ vt to pair off, join one thing with another / parear, hermanar, o conchabar una cosa con otra [M] [[3]Cl. 83, [4]Cl. 83]. This appears in P as a reflexive verb. See -POH.

POHÔU[A] vt to count something, to read something, to recount, relate, or give account of something, to assign something / contar a algunos o encartrarlos [M], contar cosa de cuenta o número, o relatar proceso e historia, o lecer, o dar cuenta el mayordomo de su mayordomía o cosa semejante [M] There is an apparently lexicalized use of PÔHU[A] with the sense ‘to be haughty,’ which appears here as a separate entry. M also has a transitive use meaning ‘to sow seed again’ which is not attested in the sources for this dictionary.

POHÔU[A] vrefl, vt to be lofty, haughty, arrogant, to hold someone in respect / ser soberbio [M], tener respeto a otro [M] [[8]Cl. 354, 447, 448]. M combines the gloss of the transitive use of this with that of the verb ‘to count,’ and the sense of putting oneself or someone else first is a reasonable extension of ‘to count.’

-POHÔUÁLI necessarily bound form, pl:
-TIN a unit of twenty in the vigesimal counting system / veinte [M for CEMPÖHUAl-LI] This is prefixed by number which multiples the twenty, CEMPÖHUAl-LI 'twenty'; ÖMPÖHUAl-LI 'forty' (two times twenty), etc. TLPÖHUAl-LI means 'something countable,' and the negated phrase AFIMÖ ZAN TLPÖHUAl-LI 'an infinite number.' See POHU[A].

POHU[O] nonact. POHU[A]

POHUANI pl: -MEH someone lofty, haughty, arrogant / soberbio [C] [12][C.444]. This belongs to a group of deverbal nouns derived from the customary present form of the verb. The verb in this sense is reflexive and retains a reflexive prefix corresponding to the person and number of the referent, although the plural also takes an absolute (i.e., nonpossess) plural suffix, MOPÖHUANI 'he is haughty,' TITÖPOHUANIMEH 'we are haughty' [C.444]. See POHU[A].

POHU[l] intransitive verb form, object expressed as possessive bound with -TECH. to pertain to something, to belong to someone, to go with someone / pertenecer a alguna persona [M], pertenecer [Z] [12][Zp.97,103,118,163,183]. On the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side Z once has yohui corresponding to POHU[l] on the other side. See POHU[A].

POHUI|IA vrelf. vt to count, to talk, to discourse, to count something, to discuss something, to report something to someone / plática, cuenta [T], lo cuenta, lo platica, lo entera [T] This is abundantly attested but only in T. apol. POHU[A]

POHUI|IA app. POHUI|A
POHUI|IA nonact. POHUI|A

POL derogative compounding element implying large size, great degree; pl: -POPL acquiescentia la significacion en malam partem de ordinario [C] [12][C.7,8,59].

POACTI|A vt to submerge something in water / anegar o sumir algo en el agua [M] [12][TP.198]. M also has POLAQUI|A 'something submerged,' which implies *POLAQUI|A 'to sink, to submerge.'

POACTI|A app. POACTI|A
POACTI|A nonact. POACTI|A

POLHUI|A vt to lose or destroy something for someone / perder cosa ajena o borrarle algo de otro [M] apol. POLOA

POHUL|IA app. POHUL|A

POHUL|IA nonact. POHUL|A

POHUL|A to perish, to disappear, to be missing or consumed / percer o desaparecer o perderse y destruirse [M] This is the intransitive verb corresponding to transitive POLOA 'to lose, ruin, destroy something.'

POLHUL|IA nonact. POLHUL|A

POLHUL|IA caus. POHUL|A

POLHUL|IA-O-TL condemnation / mi perdimiento, mi perdición [C for first pers. sg. possessor] [12][C.490]. This is only attested in possessed form. See POLHUL|IA.

POLHUL|IA something lost, condemned / cosa que se perdió [M] [12][C.490].

POHUL|IA derogative verbal compounding element added directly to the protet stem signifies menosprecio y vituperio [C] [12][C.7,8]. See -POL.

POLOA vt to perish, to be destroyed, to destroy, squander or spend something, to lay waste something or someone / perderse y destruirse [M], perder o destrozar algo o destruir [M], gasnar hacienda [M], perder algo [M], perder el juicio y desatinarse, borrar algo, o quitarse señales que estaban puestas en alguna parte [M] This contrasts with POLOA 'to mix flour, earth, etc., with water.' M combines the glosses of both in a single entry. With the prefix TLA, POLOA means to lose one's senses or to make errors.

POLOA vt to mix flour, bran, earth, etc., with water / hacer lodo o barro [M], revolverse harina o sazón o tierra con agua [C] [12][C.64,127,12][R.123]. This contrasts with POLOA 'to lose, destroy something.'

POLOHUL|IA someone with curly, nappy hair / chino [T], cabello chino, pelo chino [T for TZON-TLI POLOCHTIC] [12][TP.175,244].

POLOA nonact. POLOA

POLOHUL|IA caus. POLOA

POLOHUL|IA to stutter, to talk unintelligibly /
ser tartamudo y hablar bárbaramente [C] ||(2)Cl.7:4v.
POPOCA to smoke, to give off vapor / hacer
humo [M], humear, echar humo de sí [M] R
has POPOCA, as does Flor. Codex. See
POC-TLI.
POPOCACITLAL-IN comét / cometa [T]
||(1)Tp.175]. See POPOCA, CITLAL-IN.
POPOCHCAX[i]-TL censer, vessel for
incense / vasija para quemar incienso [Z]
||(1)Zp.185]. See POPOCH-TLI, CAX[i]-TL.
POPOCHHUIA vreff, vt to be smoked, to
smoke, fumigate something / se sahuma
[T], lo sahuma (T) This is abandantly
attested in T and also appears in B and R. R.
has a glottal stop in the first syllable. This
may be derived from POPOCH-TLI 'in-
cense,' but it seems to be synonymous
with Z's POCHUÍA and may also be a re-
duplicated derivation from POCH 'smoke.'
See POC-TLI, -HUIA.
POPOCHHUIILÁ aplic. POPOCHHUIÍÁ
POPOCHHUILO nonact. POPOCHHUIÍÁ
POPOCH-TLI incense / perfumes [M],
sahumerio, incensario [T] ||(1)Tp.175.
See POPOZT[A].
POPOHUÁ to pay something, to make
restitution for something / restituir lo
ajeno [M], pagar una cosa [S] M combines
this with POPOHUÁ[A] 'to clean some-
thing' in a single entry. This is not directly
attested in the sources for this dictionary
but is implied by intransitive PÓPÔHUÁ[i].
redup. PÔHUÁ[i]
POPOHUÁ[i] to be restored, discharged /
se ha cumplido con la obligación [C for
phrase with paired [IXTLAHUIA]]
||(1)Bl.1v, 25v, 61, 5, 9v, 12v, ||(1)Cl.5:31.
redup. PÔHUÁ[i]
POPOCOCA to speak a language badly, to
speak a foreign language, to speak un-
telligibly / hablar lenguaje bárbaro [M] See
POLÔNI[i].
POPOCOHUIA nonact. POPOCOCA
POPOCOQUITÁ caus. POPOCOCA
POPOLOTZ[A] vt to speak in such a way
that others fail to understand, to make
one's speech unintelligible, to say some-
thing in a foreign language / no hacerse
comprender, hablar una lengua bárbara [S]
||(1)Cl.7:4v]. See POLÔNI[i], POPOCOCA.
POPO-TL p/-MÉH plant used to make
brooms, broom, straw / escoba [T]
||(1)Tp.125, 176.
POPOZT[A] vt to smoke something / hace
humo [para alguna cosa, p.e]. hacer salir al
conejo [T] ||(1)Cl.7:51, ||(1)Tp.235]. See
POC-TLI.
POPOZOTZÁ vreff to puff out, thicken, swell
/ hinchar los carillos, apretarse la gente, o
espese las yerbas [M] ||(1)Zp.105, 106]. In
one of the other attestations Z marks the
vowel of the second syllable long and in
the other leaves it unmarked for length. Z
glosses this as a noun 'lung.'
POPOYACTIC something gray, dark, cloudy
/ gris, pardo [T] ||(1)Tp.137, 175]. T omits
the C of the third syllable in one attesta-
tion, but it is present in the other and in
the entries of the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side.
See POYÁHUÁ[i].
POPOYOTÍA to rot / se pudre [T]
||(1)Tp.175]. See POPOYO-TL.
POPOYOTÍC something rotten / medio
podrido [T] ||(1)Tp.175]. M has pupu-
yuctic referring to blighted grain. See
POPOYO-TL.
POPOYO-TL rottenness, decay / podre, po-
drendumbre [T] ||(1) Cl.5:37v, 123v, ||(2)Tp.175.
POPOZOCA to boil hard, to foam / hervir la
olla o cosa así [M], hervir con mucho ruido
[C] ||(1)Cl.7:3v, ||(1)Tp.175, ||(2)Zp.57, 183]. See
POZON[I].
POPOZOC-TLI foam / espuma [T]
||(1)Tp.175]. See POPOZOCA.
POPOZONALIZ-TLI foam / espuma [T]
||(1)Tp.175]. M has poposonitzti 'the
bubbling, boiling of a pot; great anger.' See
POZON[I].
POPOZOTZ[A] vt to boil something hard,
to make something foam / hacer her-
vir mucho una cosa [S] ||(1)Cl.7:3v]. See
POZON[I].
PÔQUÍ to give off smoke / fumar [X]
||(1)Xn.65]. See POC-TLI.
PÔTÓNI[i] to stink / heder o olor mal [M]
||(1)Cl.49v. T has this compounded with
TLÁL-LI with the sense of 'for it to be
dusty [weather].' This would appear to be a
homophonous but separate item, yet M
provides a gloss about dust for related
PÔTÔNQUI.
PÔTÔNQUI something stinking, rotten /
cosa olorosa o hedionda [M] [[^s]Cl. 497, 494].
M has the additional gloss 'very fine dust
or scifed flour.' This would seem to be a
separate item, but T provides a gloss for
POTON[I] referring to dust. See POTON[I].
PÓTZ(A) [to throw up earth, to burrow /
eca tierra, tusa [Z for TLÁLPÓTZ(A)]
[^s]Zp. 126, 113]. One of the attestations is
TLÁLPÓTZ(A), while the other appears to be TLÁLPÓTZ(A).
See IHFÓTZ(A), ILPÓTZ(A).
PÓTZAL-LI mound / terrero [K] This is
attested as an element of AZCAPÓTZAL-LI
'ant hill' and the place name AZCA-
PÓTZALCO. See PÓTZ(A).
-PÓX attested only in possessed form and in
compounds, not in absolute form. Pot
belly / barrigón, panzón [Z] This is abun-
dantly attested but only in Z. It may be re-
lated to POZÁHUI[I] 'to swell.'
POXÁHUAUC something spongy / fofo [T]
[^s]TlP. 176, [^s]Zp. 185. M has poxastic with
the same sense. See POCHICTIC.
POXÁHUI[I] to fall, to get out of plumb / se
cac, se desploma [T] [[^s]TlP. 176].
POXCHÁU[I] to get moldy, dank / cannohe-
cerse o henchirse alguna cosa de orín [M]
[^s]Zp. 52, 185]. See POXCAHÚYA.
POXCAHÚYA to get covered with
slime / se enlma [T] [[^s]TlP. 176]. See
POXCAHUI[I].
-PÓXHICATOC someone with a pot belly /
panzón [Z] [[^s]Zp. 93, 184]. In one attesta-
tion PÓX is written out as a separate word.
See -PÓX, IHCA, the verb O.
-PÓXNACATLAN attested only in pos-
sessed form one's side, flank / su
lado, su costado [Z for possessed form]
[^s]Zp. 235, 180]. See PÓX, -NACATLAN.
PÓXPAHMILCAC someone with a pot belly /
panzón [Z] [[^s]Zp. 93, 184]. One of the
attestations omits the final C. See -PÓX,
-PAN, PILCA.
PÓXTOMÁHUAUC someone with a pot belly /
panzón [Z] [[^s]Zp. 93, 184]. See -PÓX,
TOMÁHUAUC.
POYÁHU[A] vt to darken something / mati-
zar en pintura [M] [[^s]Cl. 57]. M also has
poyahuac 'something shaded, some-
thing dark,' which implies intransitive
*POYÁHUA.
POYÁHU[I] to darken / obscurece [K]
[^s]TlP. 137, [^s]Zp. 83, 164. This is attested
in Z in the form XPOYÁHU[I] 'to be
dizzy' and in T in IXTLAPOPÓYÁHU[I] 'to
get dark.' See POYÁHU(A).
POYEC something salted / cosa que tiene
sal, así como el manjar o el agua [M]
[^s]TlP. 171, 176, [^s]Zp. 112, 184]. T has I for
E.
POYÈLIÁ vref. vt to get salty, to add salt to
something / se pone salado [T], le echa sal
[T] [[^s]TlP. 156, 198]. See POYEC.
POYÈLILÁ app. POYÈLIÁ
POYÈLILO nonact. POYÈLIÁ
POYÔMICOQUÍ victim of treachery or evil
design / víctima de traición [K] [[^s]Bl. 124].
See POYÔMICOQUIL.[I]
POYÔMICOQUIL.[I] pret. -MIC to die by
treachery or evil design of others / morir
por traición [K] [[^s]Bl. 124]. This is implied
by POYÔMICOQUÍ. See POYÔ-TO,
MIQUIL.[I]
POYÔ-TO something evil / cosa mala, algo
malo [K] [[^s]Bl. 124]. This is more com-
mon in reduplicated form POPOYO-TO
'together, decay.'
POZÁHU[A] vt to inflate something / hinchar...
un mucho [M], se lo hincha [T]
[^s]TlP. 198]. M has intransitive poçau,
preterit popahuac, 'for one's body to swell
up,' while T's corresponding intransitive is
POZÁHU[I].
POZÁHUAUC something inflated, swol-
len / hincharado [Z] [[^s]Zp. 68, 183]. See
POZÁHU(A).
POZÁHUALO nonact. POZÁHU(A)
POZÁHUALTÍA caus. POZÁHU(A)
POZÁHUALTIÁ app. POZÁHUALTIÁ
POZÁHUALTIÁ nonact. POZÁHUALTIÁ
POZÁHUAUXA to swell, to become inflamed
/ se hincha... inflama [Z] [[^s]Zp. 68, 77, 183].
See POZÁHU(A).
POZÁHUAUXA to swell / se hincha, está
hincharado [T] [[^s]TlP. 176, [[^s]Xp. 65]. See
POZÁHU(A).
POZÁHUHUA nonact. POZÁHU[I]
POZÁHUHIÁ app. POZÁHU(A)
POZÁHULILÁ app. POZÁHU(A)
POZÁHULILÁZ-TO swelling, inflammation /
hincharse, inflamación [T] [[^s]TlP. 176]. See
POZÁHU[I].
POZÁHULILÁ-TO swelling, inflammation /

hinchazón (Z) [156,2,83]. This implies *POZÁHUIJÁ. See POZÁHUIJÁ, -YÖ.
POZÁHUIJÁ caus. POZÁHUIJÁ
POZOC-TLI pl. -TIN foam / espuma (Z) [156,2,83, 63,2,65]. Z gives this with and without the absorutive suffix. See POZÓN(I).
POZOL-LI pork and hominy stew / pozole (X) [2,83,2,65]. See POZÓN(I).
POZÓN(I) for something to boil, for the sea to be turbulent and covered with foam; to get very angry / herir la olla o la mar (M), enojarse mucho (M) [156,2,73].
POZÓNÍA vt to boil something / lo hierve (T) [6,2,98, 63,2,73]. See POZÓN(I).
POZÓNÍLIÁ applic. POZÓNÍA
POZÓNÍLÓ nonact. POZÓNÍA
POZÓNQUI something boiled / chilejate, agua de orchata, una cosa hervida (T) [156,2,83]. See POZÓN(I).
POZTECAH-TLI plant used in treating fractures / nombre de dos plantas medicinales (R), bejuco, hueseco (X) [156,2,123]. See POZTEQUIJÁ, PAH-TLI.
POZTEQUIJÁ vrfl, vt, pret. -TEC to split, to break lengthwise; to break something lengthwise / se quiebra, quiebra la dirección en que va (T), quebrar la cosa así (M), lo quiebra (T) T also gives this as an intransitive with the same meaning as the reflexive.
POZTEQUIJUA nonact. POZTEQUIJÁ
POZTEQUIJÁA applic. POZTEQUIJÁ
QUECHCOCHITLAN pl. -MEH nape of the neck / nuca [X] [2]Zp.89,160, [3]Xp.66. T has possessed -QUECHTLAN, which may be a truncation of QUECHCOCHITLAN. M has the shorter form with an absolute suffix, quechtlantli. See QUECHTLAN-TLI.


QUECHCOTON(A) vt to cut off the head of someone or something / degollar, o cortar la cabeza a otro [M], coger espigas o cosa semejante con la mano [M] See QUECH-TLI, COTON(M).

QUECHCOTONQUI someone without a head, decapitated / degollado, o decabezado [M], un muerto sin cabeza [Z] [1] Zp.184. See QUECHCOTON(A).

QUECHCÖZCA-TL collar, necklace / la asillas de la olla de la garganta, o cuentas y piedras preciosas, joyas que se ponen en la garganta o en el cuello [M], collar, gargantilla [T] [Tp.177]. See QUECH-TLI, COZCA-TL.

QUEUCHCUIAHHTI for one’s head to get tired / cansa el cerebro [T] [3]Tp.177]. See QUECH-TLI, CUAUHTI.

QUEUCHCUIAHHTYO pl. -MEH the throat, neck, nape of the neck, neck of an animal / su cuello, su pesiquezo, su nuca [T], su pesiquezo de animal [Z] [1]Tp.133, [2]Zp.97,160, [3]Xp.66. No attestation indicates a final glottal stop, indicating -YOH rather than -YO, but this does not take an absolute suffix, and since vowels shorten word-finally, the length of the final vowel is ambiguous. See QUECH-TLI, CUAUHTI-TL, -YO.


QUECHILACATZOA vt to twist the neck, to wring someone’s neck, to strangle someone / descervigado [M for quechilacatzticl], estaba torciendo el pesiguezo [C] [1.1]Cl.104v. See QUECH-TLI, ILACATZOÁ.

QUECHILIÁ applic. QUETZ(A)

QUECHILÓ nonact. QUETZ(A)

QUECHMALIN(A) vt to wring the neck / le tuerce el cuello [de gallina, etc.] [T] [3]Tp.206. See QUECH-TLI, MALIN(A).


QUECHOL-LI bird with red plumage; flamingo or roseate spoonbill; the plumage of such a bird / pájaro de pluma rica [M], pájaro de brillante plumaje muy solicitado, algunos autores lo han llamado flamenco, pluma de dicho pájaro [S] [1]Cl.75v. This attestation is of TLÁHUQUECHOL-LI ‘red flamingo,’ which is redundant in English translation but not in Nahuatl, since QUECHOL refers not to the color of the bird but apparently to the characteristic sweeping motion of its neck. Elsewhere in Nahuatl literature QUECHOL-LI often appears without the modifying TLÁHU without alteration of sense, as illustrated in the gloss in S. It commonly occurs without the absolute suffix. See QUECH-TLI.

QUECHEPANOÁ vt to carry someone or something on the shoulders / llevar a otro encima de los hombros [M], llevar otra cualquier cosa encima de los hombros [M] This is indirectly attested in the causa-
tive form QUECHPANÓLTIÁ. See QUECH-TLI, PANOÁ.

QUECHPANÓLTIÁ vrefl for something to be carried on the shoulders / se pone en el hombro [Z] [11Zp.172]. This implies QUECHPANOÁ, which is not directly attested in the sources for this dictionary. caus. QUECHPANOÁ


QUECHPÁTZOA vt to strangle someone / lo estrangula [T] [11]Tp.200]. Z has QUECHPÁTZCA with the same sense. See QUECH-TLI, PÁTZOA.

QUECHPILOÁ vt to hang someone / colgar a alguien por el cuello [S] [11]Rpd.48,49]. See QUECH-TLI, PILOÁ.

QUECHQUEM[i]-TL an indigenous Mesoamerican garment consisting of a cloth with a neck hole cut in the center, it is pulled on over the head and usually falls to a point in front and back. This literally means 'neck-garment.' / papahigo [M], rebozo [T], huipil, bufanda [Z] [11]Tp.177, 11Zp.21,69,184]. None of the glosses cited conveys a true sense of QUECH-QUEM[i]-TL. See QUECH-TLI, QUEM[i]-TL.

QUECHTAMALAYOH-TLI tumor of the neck / bocio [Z] [11]Zp.20, 184]. In one of the attestations Z has the first and fourth syllables of TAMALAYOH long, and in the other the second and third, but on the basis of M's tamalayoh meaning a type of squash, it appears that the constituents of this compound are indeed TAMLAL-LI and AYOY-TLI and that there are no long vowels at all. See QUECH-TLI, TAMALAYOH-TLI.

QUECHTECOYÁHU(A) vt to make a hole in something (a huipil or quechquemitl) in order to pull it on over the head / lo agujera para ponérselo por la cabeza [T] [11]Tp.200]. See QUECH-TLI, COYÁHU(A).

QUECHTETEQUI(I) See QUECH-TLI, TEITEQUI(I).

-QUECHTEMEMECAPAL only attested in possessed form tendons of the neck and head / sus tendones del cerebro [T] [11]Tp.133]. T has a reflex of a long vowel in the second syllable, but it should not be. As attested, this is a possessed form with reduplicated stem but no plural suffix. The absolutive singular should probably be QUECHTEMECAPAL-LI. See QUECHTE-TLI, MECAPAL-LI.


QUECHTE-TLI neck / cuello [K] This is only attested as the first element of several compounds. See QUECH-TLI, TE-TLI.

QUECHTETZOM[i]-TL shawl, protection for neck / cabello o pelo [M for tzontil], lana, seda, crin [S for tzontil] [11]Bl.71]. This entry is questionable in both form and gloss. Because the single attestation is in possessed form, the final element may be either TZON-TLI or TSON[i]-TL. This occurs in a metaphor with MANÁHUAL-LI 'coverlet, blanket,' and the sense of the whole construction is 'protection.' See QUECHTE-TLI, TSON[i]-TL.

QUECHTLAN-TLI throat, neck / cuello o pescezco [M] [11]Tp.131,133]. X has QUECHCOCHTITLAN 'nape of the neck.' See QUECH-TLI, TLAN.

QUECHTLAPAN(A) vrefl to have a tumor of the neck / bocio [Z] [11]Zp.20,172]. See QUECH-TLI, TLAPAN(A).


QUECH-TLI throat, neck / cuello o pescezco [M] Z is inconsistent, with a long vowel in some attestations. The rest agree with the other sources in having a short vowel.

QUECHTOMÁHUAC someone with a swollen neck, a tumor of the neck / bocio [Z] [11]Zp.20,184]. See QUECH-TLI, TOMÁHUAC.

QUECHTZON-TLI mane / crin (de caballo) [Z] [11]Zp.35,160]. Z is inconsistent. In one attestation both stem vowels are long, in the other only the second. The latter form is consistent with other sources since Z regularly has a long vowel corresponding to
QUECIZQUIPA

the short one in TZON-TLI elsewhere. See QUECH, TZON-TLI.

QUECIZQUIPA how many times each? / cuántas veces cada uno [Cr] [Cr.171]. C contrasts this with QUEZQUIPA which means simply 'how many times?'. See QUEZQUI, PA.

QUEHQUETZTINEM[I] vrefl. pret: -NEN to wander about stopping in one place and another / andarse parando en una parte y otra [Cr] [Cr.711, 1R.37]. See QUEHQUETZA, NEM[I].

QUEHQUELEH someone ticklish, irritable / cosquilloso [Z] [Z.35, 184]. Z lacks the glottal stop of the first syllable in both attestations. See QUEHQUEL-LI.

QUEHQUELHIUÁ vt to tease, ridicule someone / burlar, o escarnecer de alguno [M] [1T.200]. See QUEHQUELOA.

QUEHQUELHIUÍTA T has an alternating between QUEHQUELHIUÍTA and QUEHQUELHIUÍTA. caus. QUEHQUELHIU[I]

QUEHQUELHIUÍHII vt to be ticklish, irritable / tiene cosquillas, hace cosquillas [Z] [Z.177, 1Z.184]. See QUEHQUELO.

QUEHQUELHIUÍHUA nonact. QUEHQUELHIU[I]

QUEHQUELHIUÍHITÁ caus. QUEHQUELHIU[I]

QUEHQUEL-LI tickling, teasing, irritation, someone ticklish, irritable / cosquillas [M], cosquilloso [T] [1T.177]. Z has this without the absolutive suffix with the sense of 'jester, joker.' See QUEHQUELO.

QUEHQUELÁO vt to tease, mock, ridicule someone / hacer cosquillas a otro, o escarnecer y burlar a alguno [M] T lacks a glottal stop in the first syllable, and it is only present in some of Z's attestations of QUEHQUELÁO and its derivations. See QUEHQUEL-LI.

QUEHQUELÓLIZ-TLI joke, hoax, mockery / burla [Z] [Z.211, 184]. See QUEHQUELO.

QUEHQUELÓLÓ nonact. QUEHQUELOÁ

QUEHQUETZA(A) vrefl. vt to pace about aimlessly, wasting time; to kick out at something in anger / espaciarse, o perder tiempo [M], dar patadas de coraje [C] [Z.711, 171, 1R.25]. Z has this in a phrase about ears standing up, a literal distributive sense of QUETZ[A]. C contrasts QUEHQUETZA with QUETZ[A] 'to trample on something,' redup. QUETZA.

QUEHITZOM[A] to bite something, someone / adentellar, morder a otro, o dar bocados [M] [1T.200, 233, 1Z.256, 173]. T has lost the internal glottal stop. This may be related to [LI]HITZOM[A] 'to sew, stitch something.'

QUEMAH yes / si, afirmando algo [M]

QUEMAHCA yes / si, afirmando algo [M] [Cr.985, 1107]. According to C, this is more polite than QUEMAH alone.

QUEMAHCAITZIN yes / si, afirmando algo [M] [Cr.1107, 1157, 1Z.115, 184]. According to C this is yet more reverential than QUEMAHCA.

QUEM[I] vt to put on or wear clothes / ponerse manta o capa, o traerla puesta [M], vestirse de una vestidura [C] This most often occurs with the nonspecific object prefix TLA- with the sense 'to be dressed.' With a particular item of clothing, the specific object marker is used.

QUEMEHII nonact. QUEM[I]

QUEMÉLOÁ vt to wrap something up, to cover something / lo envuelve, lo cubre [Z] [Z.36, 254, 193]. T has QUIMELOÁ See QUEM[I], QUEM[I]-TL.

QUEMÉLÍTÁ altern. caus. QUEM[I]

QUEM[I]-TL garment / vestidura, vestito, manto, etc. [S] The variant QUEM-TLI co-occurs with QUEM[I]-TL IN C, T, and Z. When not modified by QUECH, this form is prefixed with TLA- in all attestations. See TLAQUEM[I]-TL, QUEM[I].

QUEMMACH how is it possible? / ¿como es posible? ... ¡es posible! [M] See QUÉN, MACH.

QUEMMAN at times; at what time? / algunas veces, a tiempos, o a ratos, vel. ¡a que hora? [M] See QUÉN.

QUEMMANYÁN sometimes, at times, someday / algunas veces, a tiempos [M], algún día, alguna vez [T], cuando [Z] Z has
a variant with ME for MA; T has variants in -EYA, -EYO, and -O for IYAN. See QUÉMMAN.


QUÉNAMIHCÁTZINTLI a respectful greeting / ¿de qué manera es su merced o señoría? [M] [2] Cl. 115v, 116v. See QUÉNAMIH.

QUÉNIN how? in what manner? / ¿de qué manera? ¿cómo es eso? [M] Z has this with QUÉN and QUIN variants and also QUEMEH with the same sense. See QUÉN.

QUÉNMACH See QUÉMMACH.

QUÉNMAN See QUÉMMA.

QUÉNMANYÁN See QUÉMMANYÁN.

QUÉNNEL what is to be done of something irreversible? / ¿hecho es, qué hemos de hacer? o qué remedio hay? [M] [1] Cl. 51r. See QUÉN, NEL.

QUÉNOCEYEH all the more, how much more? / cuánto más? [M] [1] Cl. 88r. C gives this together with QUÉNOQUEH to show the variation -YEH ~ -EH. The literal sense is approximately 'how-still-that?' See QUÉN, OC, -YEH.

QUÉNOQUEH all the more, how much more? / cuánto más? [M] [1] Cl. 88r. See QUÉNOCEYEH.

QUÉNTEL somewhat, in some way / algún tanto, o en alguna manera [M] [6] Cl. 125v, 131v, [2] Bf. 12v, 13r. See QUÉN, TEL.

QUÉNTIÁ c.-n. caus. QUÉM[I]

QUEP[A] Z has this form instead of CUEP[A] elsewhere. It appears to represent loss of labialization of the initial consonant. Since Z does not drop stem-final vowels in the proctic, the last vowel of the stem is parenthesized here only because it corre-
sponds to a vowel that drops in other dialects. See CUEP[A].

QUEPOTOC turned over, backwards / volteado, a revés [Z] [3] Zp. 110, 130, 174. See QUEP[A], the verb O.

QUEQETZ[A] vrfl. vt for birds to copulate; to trample on something / de las aves, que se toman [C], pisar y trillar [C] [3] Cl. 128r. C contrasts this with QUEQETZ[A] to stand up, to pace, to kick out at something M has moquetza 'for animals to mate.' See QUETZA[A].

QUEQEXIHU[I] to have an itch, mange / tiene comenzón [T] [3] Tp. 177. Since this is only attested for T and since T has a tendency to lose internal glottal stops, this probably corresponds to QUEQEXIHU[I] and is in some way related to QUEQEOLOÁ.

QUEQEXIHUHUA nonact. QUE- QUEQEXIHU[I]

QUEQEXIHUITÁ caus. QUEQEXIHU[I]

QUEQEXOQUIC something that causes an itch / cosa que da comenzón [M] [1] Tp. 177. See QUEQEXQUIYA.

QUEQEXQUILIÁ app. QUE- QUEQEXQUILIÁ


QUEQEXQUILHUHTICA at an interval of how many days? / ¿de cuántos a cuan-
tos días? [C] [3] Cl. 107v. See QUÉZQUI, ILHUÍ-TL.

QUETZA[T] vrfl. vt to stand up, to stop someone or to raise someone or something / levantarse el que estaba asentado [M], detener o hacer parar al que camina o hacer levantar al que está asentado [M]

QUETZALCOÁ-TL personal name Que-
tzalcoatl [a major deity; also the name associated with the office of a high priest] / dios del aire [S] [1] Bf. 10v, [2] Tp. 249. T has a form EHQUEZTALCOÁ-TL meaning 'whirlwind,' suggesting a blend of this with EHÉCACOÁ-TL 'wind serpent.' S has a long description of Quetzalcoatl drawn from Sahagún. See QUETZAL-LI, COÁ-TL.

QUEZTLIHUÍTUHUI[I] to twist, writhe
in the manner of quetzal plumes / se
va ... retociendo a manera de quetzal [C]
[[1]Cf.76]. See QUETZAL-LI, HUI-
TÓLIHUI.]

QUETZALILACATZIHUIJ to weave in and
out in the manner of quetzal plumage / se
va entretediendo ... a manera de que-
tzal [C] [[1]Cf.76]. See QUETZAL-LI,
ILACATZIHUIJ.

QUETZAL-LI plumage of the quetzal bird,
a trogon with long green tail feathers
[Pharomachrus mocinno] / pluma rica,
larga y verde [M]

QUETZALO nonact. QUETZ[A]
QUETZALEUH in the manner of quetzal
feathers, as something very precious / a
manera de quetzales [C] [[1]Cf.18]. See
QUETZAL-LI, -TEUH.

QUETZALTIÁ cans. QUETZ[A]
QUETZOM[A] See QUEHTEZOM[A].

QUETZOMALO nonact. QUETZOM[A]
QUETZOMILÍ áplic. QUETZOM[A]

QUEXAHUÁZ-TL large earthenware
jug / apastle, lebrillo [de barro] [Z]
[5]Zp.127,6,184]. The first element
may be related to QUEXIL-LI 'groin' or
QUECH-TL 'neck.' See AHPÁZ-TL.

QUEXILHU(I) to suffer pain in the groin /
está malo de la ingle [T] [4]TP.177]. See
QUEXIL-LI.

QUEXILHUHUA nonact. QUEXILHUIJ]

QUEXILHUÍTIA cans. QUEXILHUJ]

QUEXIL-LI groin / la ingle [M], su ingle [T]
for possessed form [5] [TP.133,177].

QUEXQUICH pl: -TIN how much, how
many? / ¿qué tanto? [M] See QUÉN,
IXQUICH.

QUEXQUICHA how fat? / ¿qué tanto
trecho habrá hasta tal parte? [M], interroga-
tivo del espacio que hay de un lugar a otro
[C] [[6]Cf.gyl,947.131]. See QUEXQUICH.

QUEXQUICHA how many times? /
¿cuántas veces? [T] [4]TP.186]. See
QUEXQUICH, -PA.

QUEXQUICHZOCOTZIN a bit / un
poco [C] [[1]Cf.125]. See QUEXQUICH,
ZOCO.

-QUEZ only attested in possessed form and
in compounds thigh, leg / su muslo, su

This seems to be related to QUEXIL-LI
'groin' but differs in vowel length in the
first syllable. See QUEXIL-LI.

-QUEZCUAYHUÔ only attested in pos-
sessed form and compounds thigh, leg / su
muslo, su pierna [T] [[4]TP.133,156]. See
-QUEZ, CUAHUJ]-TL, -YO.

QUEZCUAYHUÔTEUHEQIJ See
-QUEZCUAYHUÔ, TEUHEQIJ.

-QUEZPAN postposition in or on someone's
legs / en sus piernas [T] [TP.133]. See
-QUEZ, -PAN.

QUEZQUI pl: QUÉZQUIMEH ~
QUÉZQUIN ~ QUÉZQUIINTIN how
many! how much? / ¿qué tanto? [C]
¿cuántos o cuántas son? [M] for plural
forms], un poco [T] The noninterrogative
sense of QUÉZQUI and its derivatives is 'a
bit, a few.' Other quantifiers with -QUIN
plurals also have -QUINTIN as a longer
plural form. The vowel of the last syllable
of the longer form for QUÉZQUI is un-
marked for length and is given long here by
analogy with MOCHH[I] 'all' and MIAC
'many.' See QUÉN, ÍZQUI.

QUÉZQUICÁN in how many places? / ¿en
cuántas partes o lugares? o ¿cuántas raci-
one son? [M] [[4]Cf.92]. The noninterro-
gative sense of QUÉZQUICÁN is 'in a few
places.' See QUÉZQUI, -CÁN.

QUÉZQUIPA how many times? / ¿cuántas
veces? [M] The noninterrogative sense of
QUÉZQUIPA is 'few times, seldom.' See
QUEZQUI, -PA.

QUÉZQUITÉ-TL a bit of something / una
poca [C] [[1]Cf.118]. See QUÉZQUI, TE-
TL.

QUÉZZANEL what is to be done? /
¿qué remedio hay, qué se ha de hacer? [C]
[[2]Cf.116]. See QUÉN, ZAN, NEL,
QUÉNNE.

-QUI pl: QUÍE to come to do something /
venir a [K] This is the optative form related
to -QUÍHUJ] and -CO.

QUIÁHUJ]-TL See QUIYÁHUJ]-TL.

QUIÁHUJ]-TL See QUIYAHUJ]-TL.

QUIÁHUJ]-TL See QUIYAHUJ]-TL.

QUICHPÁYA-TL pl: -PÁYAMEH a
type of bird / agarista [pájaro] [T]
[[4]TP.185,243]. T has the reflex of Ó for À
in the reduplicated syllable of the plural form. Possibly the first element of this is a truncation of OQUICH-TLI 'male.' See PÁYA-TL.

-QUICH'TON necessarily possessed form: pl.

-TOTÓN the size of something / su tamaño [T] [[3]T.p.111,113]. See ÍXQUICH.


QUIHQUILPÍ

QUIHQUICHÁ(A) redup. QUIZÁ[A]

QUIHÍTOZNEQUÍI to mean [of words, phrases] / quiere decir [M] This frozen form includes the specific object prefix. See [I]HÍTOA, NEQUÍI.

-QUIHUÍI] centripetal verbal compounding element; sg: -QUIHU, pl: -QUIHUIIH to come to do something. This form is used in future constructions. It is attested nineteen times in C, and in three of these attestations the vowel of the first syllable is marked long. The corresponding vowel of -TIHUÍI 'to go to do something' is more abundantly attested long. See -CO.

QUIIL it is said that / dicen que, o dizque [M]

This is abundantly attested in C.

QUILÁ-TL a type of vegetable soup / caldo de quelite [Z] [[2]Zp.23,189]. See QUIL||Tl., A-TL.

QUILCHIUHQI vegetable gardener / el hortelano [C] [[1]Cf.99t]. See QUIL||TL., CHIUH[A].

QUIL(Tl)-greens, quelite (the name of several edible grass-like plants) / verdura, o yerbas comestibles [M] There is great inconsistency in Z with one or the other of the vowels long as well as with both short. C and T are consistent with both vowels short.

QUILMACH it is said that / dicen que, o dizque [M] [[2]Cf.122t.1235.131v]. In one of five attestations the vowel of QUIL is marked long; elsewhere it is short. See QUIL, MACH.

QUIXTÓNIL greens, vegetables / verdura [Z] [[3]Zp.128,189]. The second element is not attested elsewhere. Z often omits absolute suffixes. The full form should probably be QUITÓNIL-LI. See QUIL||TL.

QUIMELOÁ See QUIMILOÁ.

QUIMICHCUITLAXOCHI-TL a type of flower / flor de ratón [X] [[3]Xp.70].

QUIMICH-IN 'mous' is sometimes used as a diminutive, so this may mean 'dwarf CIUITALAXOCHI-TL, lesser poineetta.' The Spanish gloss treats the name literally. See QUMICH-IN, CIUITALAXOCHI-TL.

QUIMIC-IN pl: QUMICHITIN ~ QUMICHITIN ~ QUMICHICHMEH mouse / ratón [M] The alternate plural QUMICHICHMEH, from M is the standard one for X and is built on MICHIN as a unitary stem rather than stem plus -IN absolute suffix. It probably represents QUMICHICHMEH with nasal assimilation and reduction of the resulting geminate consonant. QUMICH-IN is used as a diminutive meaning 'small, dwarf, baby,' as in Z with the local word for opossum to mean 'baby opossum.'

QUIMICHPAH-TL white-flowered lily used as a purgative / cebadilla, hierba purgante [R] [[1]T.p.128]. See QUMICH-IN, PAH-TL.

QUMILCEHUÁ vt to relieve someone of his burden / compartirle la carga [K] [[2]Bl.5v]. See QUMIL-LI, CÉHUÁ.

QUMILHUÁA vt to wrap or bundle something for someone / envolverle, o liarde algo a otro [M] [[1]T.p.200]. applic. QUMIlOÁ


QUMILOÁ vt to wrap someone or something in a blanket, to enshroud someone / amortajar muerto, o envolver, emmantar, o vestir a otro [M], kar, o envolver algo en manta, o en cosa semejante [M] T has ME for M. Z has QUÉMILOÁ with the same sense, and it appears derived from QUÉM[L]TL 'garment.'
QUIMILÓLO nonact. QUIMILOÁ
QUIMILPATLA vt to change someone's burden / trocarle la carga [K] [(t)BE.5v]. See PATLA.
QUIN afterwards, then, just now / después [M] This is abundantly attested in C but also appears in B. Z has YÉQUINPA 'recently, a while ago,' which appears to be related despite the vowel length discrepancy.
QUINACHIC a little while ago / ahora poco ha, o denantes [M] [(t)CI.961]. See QUIN, ACHIC.
QUINICUAC when [noninterrogative] / entonces [M] [(t)CI.1001.1011.1311, (a)RP.924]. According to C, QUINICUAC is distinct from IHCUAC in that it implies some prior event (if. 1001v). See QUIN, IHCUAC.
QUINIUH recently, for the first time / una cosa recién hecha, y que se acaba de hacer [C], ser la primera vez que acaeci algo [M] for quiniuhoti [(t)CI.901.961, (a)Zp.30.1911]. See QUIN, IUH.
QUINIZQUI a short time ago / poco tiempo ha, o no ha mucho tiempo [M] [(t)CI.961]. The vowel of the second syllable is not marked long in the single attestation. See QUIN, IZQUI.
QUIQUICHI pret: QUIQUIZ to whistle, to hiss / chifla, silba [Z] [(t)3Zp.38.116.219, (t)RP.28, (t)Xp.92]. The vowel of the second syllable is marked long in X and in one attestation in Z. This is synonymous with TLANQUIQUICHI.
QUI 보면ACA pret: -C to talk through clenched teeth because of pain or anger, to growl, grunt, squeal, buzz / gemir con dolor, o zumbar el ajo (n), groinar el puerco, regañar el perro, o hablar entre dientes [M] [(t)CI.757, (a)Zp.66.147, 193]. In one attestation Z has a long vowel in NA, but elsewhere it is short. See QUIQUNATZI(A).
QUIQUNATZI(A) vt to make various grunting, squealing, buzzing sounds at someone / rifar el caballo [M], me grúa el perro [C], lo platica [Z] See QUIQUNACI.
QUIQUIZ-TLI conch shell trumpet / bocina de caracol, o caracol que sirve de bocina o de trompeta [M] [(t)CI.1041.1097.1201]. See QUIQUICII.
QUITELMATI someone competent / competente [Z] [(t)Zp.31.196]. See YECTELTLMATQUI.
QUITZQUIA vt to grasp, seize something / lo detiene con la mano, lo agarra [T] This is abundantly attested, but only for T and Z.
QUITZQUIAELLI aplic. QUIUTZQUIII or QUIITZQUIII nonact. QUIUTZQUIII
QUIHUI See QUIHUI.
QUIXOBUA nonact. QUIZ(A)
QUIXOBUAYAN main exterior door, exit / puerta, o lugar por donde sale de casa [M] [(t)CI.911v]. The single attestation does not provide the HU or the long vowel of -YÁN, but the form is built on QUIXOBUA, the nonactive form of QUIZ(A), which is elsewhere attested, and the locative suffix -YÁN is abundantly attested with a long vowel. See QUIZ(A). -YÁN.
QUIXITLIA vref1, vt to relieve oneself; to cause someone to leave, go out, withdraw / excusarse [M], sacar algo fuera de casa, o desempeñar algo [M], echar de casa a la mujer o al criado, o desterrar a alguien, o parecer el hijo a sus padres [M] T has the exceptional variant QUIXITLIA with a short vowel. All the other sources agree that the long vowel of QUIZ(A) is maintained in this derivation. In construction with -HUIC, the reflexive of QUIXITLIA means to discharge one's obligation to someone. See QUIZ(A).
QUIXITLIA aplic. QUIXITLIA
QUIXITLII nonact. QUIXITLII
QUIXITLII nonact. QUIXITLII
QUIXAYUHAC compound postposition outside (with respect to a building) / fuera de casa [M] C glosses the construction TECPANQUIXAYUHAC, literally 'outside the palace,' as la plaza. See QUIXAYUHAC-TL, -C(O).
QUIXAYUHAC-TL rainstorm with wind / llueve con viento [Z] [(t)Zp.79.191]. M has quiayuhocheutl 'south wind.' See QUIXAYUHAC-TL, EHECA-TL.
QUIYAYUATEMPAN at the door, outside / en el lugar del portal, de la puerta [T], afuera [X] [(t)Tlp.219, (t)Xp.67]. See QUIYAYUATEN-TLI, -PAN.
QUIYAYUATEN-TLI entrance / portal[T] [(t)Tlp.219]. X has locative
QUIYAHUÁTENCO 'patio.' See QUIYAHUA-TL, TÉN-TL.
QUIYAHUA-TL entrance, vestibule / puerta o entrada de alguna casa o lugar [M], zaguirán [R] This is abundantly attested, but because the sequence is stem-internal and invariant, there is no evidence to decide between QUIAHUA-TL and QUIYAHUA-TL. C has ÍA, T has IYÁ, and B has it both ways. This contrasts with QUIYAHUA-TL ‘rainstorm.’
QUIYAHUÁ-TL rainstorm / lluvia, aguacero [Z] [1][Zp.155,191]. This contrasts with QUIYAHUA-TL ‘entrance.’ It is attested only for Z, which has O for A in the second syllable. See QUIYAHU[I]-TL, A-TL.
QUIYAHUÁTLAH rainy season / tiempo de aguas, temporal [Z] [1][Zp.150,191]. See QUIYAHUA-TL, TLÁH.
QUIYAHU[I] to rain / llover [M] [1][Zp.79,167]. This is to be found only in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of M. See QUIYAHU[I]-TL.
QUIYAHU[I]-TL rainstorm / lluvia o aguacero [M] Because the sequence is stem-internal and invariant, there is no evidence to decide between QUIYAHU[I]-TL and QUIYAHU[I]-TL. Z has O for A. X has the variant QUIYAUH-TL. Although this does not appear to be a compound word, there are the related forms such as AYAHU[I]-TL ‘cloud, fog,’ and CEPAYAHU[I]-TL ‘snow.’ See QUIYAHU[I].
QUIYAUHMÁNAHUIá vrego to take shelter from the rain / se quita de la lluvia [bajo de techo, árbol, petate, etc.], se ataja de la lluvia [T] [1][Tp.136]. See QUIYAHU[I]-TL, MÁNAHUÍA.
QUIYAUHTOTÓ-TL a type of bird / una especie de pájaro [T] [1][Tp.218]. See QUIYAHU[I]-TL, TOTÓ-TL.
QUIZ(A) to come out, to emerge, to conclude or finish / salir de casa [M], concluír o acabarse alguna obra, o correr cl arroyo, o escampar, o sazonarse lo que se sembró, o acabarse la fruta, por haber ya pasado el tiempo de ella [M]
QUIZAYÁN necessarily possessed form place from which something comes forth / lugar de donde sale una cosa, comienzos (S) [1][Xp.47]. This is attested in a phrase with TONAL-LI ‘day,’ the whole phrase meaning ‘east.’ See QUIZ(A), YÁN
QUIZQUI something set apart / separado, sacado, extradio [S] This is indirectly attested in CENQUIZQUI ‘something perfect.’ See QUIZ(A).
TÁCHCÁUH See TIÁCHCÁUH.

TALTHÍA vt to take someone as one's father / tomar a otro por padre [M] [[1]Rp.125]. M gives this with a direct object prefix plus an oblique reflexive prefix, while R has only a direct object. R also gives this as an intrinsisic meaning 'to become a father.' See TAH-TLI.

TAHTI'TLI pl. TAHTIN, TÁHTIN father / padre [M] This contrasts with TLAH-TLI 'uncle.' For 'father' T and Z also have TÁTAH, a form widespread in modern Nahua. M has tata specifically as the term of address used by a child.

TAHYO-TLI fatherhood, paternity / oficio de padre, y paternidad [C] [[2]Cf.531]. The phrase IN TAHYO-TLI, IN NANYO-TLI refers to parental responsibility. See TAH-TLI, -YO.


TALATLÁLI pl. -TIN ant hill, colony of a certain type of ant / talatero [T] [[1]Tp.223]. See TALA-TLI, -TAL-LI.

TAMACHÍHU(A) vrefl. vt to be measured or weighed, to weigh or measure something / se mide [T], medir algo [M], medir, pesar [X] [[9]Tp.158,103,326, [3]Xp.73]. T has E for A in the first syllable.

TAMACHÍHUÁLÓ nonact. TAMACHEHIU(A)

TAMACHÍHUAILIÁ applic. TAMACHÍHUA(A)


TAMAL-LI bread made of steamed corn-
TAPALCA-TL pl: -MEH potsherd, broken tile / casco de vasija de barro quebrada, o teja quebrada [M] [(1)Tp.234, (1)Zp.312]. In the compound ITZTAPALAPLI ‘paving stone’ this occurs without final CA.

TAPAYOLTIIC something round like a ball, something broken out in bumps / cosa redonda como pelota o bola [M], boludo [T] [(3)Tp.165,224].

TATACA vrefl., vt to scratch oneself; to scratch something, to dig in the earth / rascarse [M], rascar a otro [M], cavar o escarbar tierra [M]

TATACALÓ altern. nonact. TATACA

TATACÓ altern. nonact. TATACA

TÁTÁH See TAH-TLI.

TÁTÁHUÉILI grandfather / abuelo [Z] [(2)Zp.4,214]. The more usual word for ‘grandfather’ is CÓL-LI. See TAH-TLI, HUEILI.


TATAQUILLIÁ applic. TATACA

TÉ - nonspecific human object prefix By extension of its primary grammatical function, this nonspecific human prefix ‘someone’ appears as the initial element of many nouns derived from transitive verbs which take human objects, TÉMIXTIÁNI ‘murderer’ < MICTIÁNI ‘to kill someone’; TÉMACHITQUI ‘teacher’ < MACHITIÁ ‘to teach someone’; TÉCULTÓNOHICÁN ‘place of recreation, pleasure’ < CUILTONOA ‘to enrich someone’ TÉ ‘also occurs as a possessive prefix to convey a generic sense as in N’s têtzintzin ‘someone’s mother’ < NÁN-TLI, tepitzin ‘son or daughter of someone’ < PIL ‘offspring’ P’s tâtzitzin referring to God the Father, etc.

TECHICAUH See TIACICAUH.

TEKÁCA something belonging to another / cosa ajena [M] [(3)Cl.135,587, (4)Zp.8,101,219]. This is conventionally paired with TÉTLATQUÍ, the whole phrase meaning ‘someone else’s property.’ See ÁXCA[I]-TL.

TÉCA vrefl., vt to stretch oneself out, to lie down, to settle, to stretch something out, to spread something on a flat surface / echarse o acostarse en la cama [M], asentar piedras en el edificio o poner maderos o cosa semejante en el suelo tendidos, o envasar alguna cosa líquida [M], tender [C]

TECA through the agency of someone, in the company of someone / de alguno, o de alguna [M], con él [T] [(4)Tp.227]. This is homophonous with the verb TÉCA ‘to stretch something out,’ but the verb is transitive and always appears with an object prefix. The attestation is in honorific form, TÉCATZINCO. See TÉ-, CA.

TÉCAHUILIÁ vt to rent something / lo alquilar [Z] [(5)Zp.9,196]. See CÁHUAILA.

TECÁLÓ nonact. TÉCA

TECALPOHQUÍ visitor / visitante [Z] [(2)Zp.130,219]. See CALPOANO.

TECALTITÁI vt to stone someone or something / lo apedre, lo avienta con piedra [T] [(3)Tp.203]. Possibly a glottal stop has been lost, and the second element here is derived from [IH]CALIÁI ‘to skirmish with someone.’ See TE-TLI.

TECALTITIÁI applic. TECALTIÁ

TECALTITLÓ nonact. TECALTIÁ

TECAMAC place where there is an abundance of stone / pedregal, lugar de mucha piedra [T] [(3)Tp.224]. See TE-TLI, -CAMAC.

-TECA-TL pl: -TECAH This ending replaces -TLAN in place names to yield ‘residence of, person from’ that place, TEPOZTÉCA-TL ‘person from Tepoztlán.’

TECAX[I]-TL pl: TECAXMEH stone trough or bowl for grinding, mortar / pila de piedra o cosa semejante [M], molcajete [Z] A variant form is TECAX-TLI. M has tectsli in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side and tecaxtli in the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side. See TE-TLI, CAX[I]-TL.

TECAX-TLI See TECAX[I]-TL.

TECAYÁ-TL a type of flower / tecayate [flor] [Z] [(4)Zp.219]. See ÁYÁ-TL.

TECICZ-TLI conch, the shell of which was used as a trumpet, or shell in general, egg / caracol grande [M] [(1)Cl.83].

TÉCEMIXPAN in public / delante de todos, en público [C] [(3)Cl.213]. See CEM, -IXPAN.
TECH postposition adjacent to, together with, adhering or attached to / junta con otra (C)

TECHCOPA compound postposition concerning / de, acerca de (C) [t1]Cl.201.1
See :TECH-. -COPA.

TECHICHICÓ-TL pl: -MEH a type of lizard with blue neck markings / lagartija rasposa que tiene el cuello azul [t1]Cl.234.4

TECHICHINA a caterpillar that infllicts a painful bite / una oruga que pica muy recio, fuerte (Z) [t1]Zp.52.219. In both attestations in Z, the vowels of the second and third syllables are marked long. But C attests TÉCHICHINATZ with short vowels, and this is clearly related. See CHICHINATZ[A].

TECHICHINATZ something that causes pain / cosa que aflige y atormenta (M) [t1]Cl.52a. See CHICHINATZ[A].

TECHICOHITOÁ See CHICOHITOÁ.

TECHIHUANI creator, engendrer, steward / hacedor, criador, engendrador (M) [t1]Cl.69.61. See CHIHU[A]. TÉ-CHIHUQUL

TECHIUHIQUI one who governs, exercises control over people, one who creates or engenders people / el que goberna, dirige a la gente (S) This is abundantly attested but only in B. All attestations are in possessed form, and this may be in suppletive relationship with absolutive TECHIUHANI. See CHIHU[A].

TECHTÁrefix to become possessor or custodian of something / se hace poseedor, se hace dueño (T) [t1]Cl.138. M has this as a double object verb taking both a reflexive prefix and a specific object prefix and with the sense ‘to take something as one’s own, to appropriate something’ See -TECH.

TECHTILÓ nonact. TECHTÁ

TEC[I]pret. TEZ to grind something like corn meal / moler maíz o cosa semejante en piedra (M), muela (T) This verb and its derivative TEX-TL ‘flour, meal’ are abundantly attested with the vowel of the initial syllable short. Hence it is a clear mistake that on Cl.33r this verb and its nonactive form appear with the vowel marked long. T has as a transitive verb ‘to grind something.’

TECHIHU[I] to hail / granizar (M) [t1]Cl.236. TECIHU-TL pl: -TIN hail / granizo (M)
Z has a variant with a glottal stop in the first syllable. X has the variant form TECIYUH-TLI. See TECIHU[I].

TECÓ altern. nonact. TEQU[I]

TECÓ nonact. TECA

TECOÁ vt to entrust someone with something / encargar (Z) [t2]Zp.196. M has this used reflexively in construction with IC and meaning ‘to do something on purpose.’

TECOCH-TLI grave, pit, sweet-basil / seculatura, boyo, o mata de albahaca, etc. (M), aguacero, boyo, seculatura (Z) [t1]Cl.156, [t1]Zp.59.219, [t6]Xp.83. X has TECOCHCUIYALAPLI as the name of a plant, possibly the same as in M’s gloss. X glosses TECOCH-TLI itself as ‘woodpecker,’ and as the name of the plant has TECOCHCUIYALAPLI, literally ‘woodpecker-tail.’ See COCH[I].

TECOCH some painful, anguish / cosa que escuece y duele (M), sufrimiento (T) See COCOÁ.

TECOCHCAYO-TL pain or itching / pena y escocimiento (M), dolor, dolencia (Z) [t2]Zp.47.219. See TECOCO[ÍH], -YO.

TECOCHCOHCA only attested in possessed form one’s enemy / los que mal me quieren (C for first pers. sg. possessor, plural) [t1]Cl.111v. M has synonymous absolutive tecocoi, which may be suppletive with this possessed form. See COCÓLIA.

TECOCHCOCOCTLI pain, injury / daño causado a alguien (S), dolor, dolencia (Z) [t2]Zp.47.219. M has tecocoiitzli with the sense ‘hatred, malice,’ which is derived from COCÓLIA and contrasts with this. See COCÓLIA-TLI.

TECOCHCOCOCTLI pl: -MEH mouse / zapatón (T) [t1]Cl.234. S has tecococi and tecoci ‘house mouse, rat.’


TECOLO-TL pl: TÉTECOLOH –

TECOLOMEH owl, house / buho o piejo blanco del cuerpo (M) The compound TLÁCATECOLO-TL < TLÁCA-TL ‘person’ and TECOLO-TL means ‘devil, monster.’
TECOM(A)-TL, pl. TECOMAMEH, possessed form -TECON clay pot / vaso de barro, como taza honda [M] T gives the inalienably possessed form -TECOMAYO when referring to the husk of a green tomato, but for the inalienably possessed form of the compound TZONTECOM(A)-TL ‘skull,’ T does not add -YO. Z and X compound TE-TL with COM[A]-TL rather than COM[A]-TL, but the sense remains the same. See TE-TL, COM[A]-TL.

TECOMAXCHI-TL a member of the nightshade family, cup of gold (Solanum nitida) or wild cotton (Cochlospermum vitifolium) / nombre de dos flores de figura particular [R], copa de oro, tecomaxchitl [R] [[1]Rp. 130]. R has MAC for MA. See TECOM[A]-TL, XÓCHI-TL.

TECOM[A]-TL See TECOM(A)-TL.

TECONI something in need of cutting / cosa que se debe cortar [C] [[1]Cf. 45v]. This is derived from the nonactive form of TEQUI[I] ‘to cut’ and is opposite in meaning from TLATECONI ‘cutting instrument.’

TECONIC something deep [used with respect to vessels] / hondo (jícara, bandeja, plato, etc.) [T] [[1]Tp. 224]. See TECOM[A]-TL.


TECOYAHU[I] to be pierced through / se perfora [T] [[2]Tp. 224]. See TECOHU[A].

TECOYAHUILLI applied. TECOHUILLI

TECOYAHUILLI nonact. TECOHUILLI

TECPAN palace / casa o palacio real, o de algún señor de salva [M] In this derivation the final consonant of the stem TEUC ‘lord’ loses its labiality or has it absorbed into the following labial consonant, and the result is spelled TEC. TECPAN can refer to the organization or household as well as to the structure. See TÈUC-TL, PAN.

TECPÁN[A] vref. vt to line up; to line something up, put something in a queue, set something in order / fila [Z], poner en orden la gente [M], poner algo por orden y concierto o establecer o ordenar algo [M] [[3]Tp. 203, 4]Zp. 8, 60, 196]. See PAN-TL.

TECPANALÓ nonact. TECPÁN[A]

TECPANCALI-LI palace / casas reales, o de grandes señores [M] [[2]Bf. 9v, 111]. See TECAPAN, CAL-LI.

TECPANILLÁ applied. TECPÁN[A]

TECPANTLÁCA-TL, pl. -TLÁCAH courtier, member of a palace household or staff / cortesano [M], gente de palacio, o consagrada al servicio inmediato de príncipe [R] [[1]Rp. 130]. R gives this in plural form, and the only diacritic that appears is the final glottal stop. See TECAPAN, TLÁCA-TL.

TECPAN-TL See TLATECAPAN-TL.

TECPANTOQUI line, column / fila [Z] [[2]Zp. 60, 219]. See TECPÁN[A], the verb O.


TECPICAL-LI court, royal reception hall / sala del palacio donde se reunían los soldados nobles y donde el rey jugaba los delitos de adulterio de esos guerreros [S] [[1]Bf. 9v]. See TECPI-LI, CAL-LI.


TECPILLÓ-LI nobility, good breeding / hidalguía, nobleza, buena crianza y cortesía [M] [[3]Bf. 5v]. See TECPI-LI, -YO.

TECPILITIC someone noble, well bred / cortés y bien criado [M] [[2]Cf. 57v]. See TECPI-LI.


TÈC-TLI, pl. -MEH rattlesnake / vi
TECOC

bora, serpiente, culebra de cascabel (T) [111|Tp.227]. See TECUÁNCÓA-TL.

TECOC to lie spread out in a body / estancada [Z referring to water]
[111|Zp.7,38,75,144,319]. See TÉCA, the verb

TECUÁNCÓA-TL pl: -MEH rattlesnake / vibora (C), culebra, vibora de cascabel (X)
[111|Ci.961, [3|Xp.83]. See TECUÁNI,
COA-TL.

TECUÁNI pl: -MEH wild beast / una fleca
(C), animal fiero [onza, tigre, león, etc.] (T)
The literal sense of this is ‘maneater.’ See CUÁ.

TECUEH a type of large venomous lizard / ciera lagartija grande y venenosa (R)
[111|Rp.131]. This may be an element of the
personal name TECUEPOHTZIN, but in the
name B indicates just a short E, not
EH, in the second syllable.

TECUEPOHTZIN personal name Tecuepootzin
[111|Bf.107,109v]. See TECUEH, -POH.

TECUITÓNÖH someone or something
that enriches someone / el que enriquece a
otro, o cosa que enriquece a otro (M)
[111|Ci.6v]. See CUITÓNÖA.

TECUITÓNÖHCHÁN place of recreation, enjoyment, pleasure / luga de recrea-
ción y de alegría (C) [111|Ci.18v,51v]. See
TECUITÓNÖCHÁN, -CAN.

TECUINALITÍA vt to seize, capture someone
/ lo prende (T) [111|Tp.203]. M has tecuinal-
itía ‘to cause a fire to flame up,’ which is
the causative form of TECUIN[1] and
homophonous with this item. See
TECUÍNÓA.

TECUINALITÍAII applic. TECUINALITÍA
TECUINALITÍO nonact. TECUINALITY
TECUIN[1] for a fire to flare up or for one’s
heart to pound / encenderse el fuego
echando llama, o batir y dar golpes el
corazón (M) [111|Ci.74v, [111|Tp.235].

TECUIYO necessarily possessed form lordship / mi señor (C for first pers. sg.
possessor), cortesanos (C for plural) This
slightly idiosyncratic or conservative
possessed form of TEUC-TL is over-
whelmingly attested as TOTECUIYO ‘our
Lord’ with Christian reference. P has an
internal glottal stop, -TÉCUHYÖ. See
TEUC-TL.

TEÉLLELOQUIXTIHÁN place of recre-
ation, enjoyment, pleasure / lugar apla-
cible y de recreación (M) [111|Cl.51v]. See
ÉLLELOQUIXÍA, -CAN.

TEÉZZO someone well born / hijo o hija de
nobles caballeros (M), bien nacido (C)
[111|Cl.952]. This is conventionally paired
with TETLAPALLO, the whole phrase
referring to good breeding. See EZ-TLI.

TEH second person singular pronoun you
(singular) / tu (C) This is a freestanding
pronoun as contrasted with the personal
prefixes TI- and MITZ- ‘you (singular).’ See
TEHUÁ-TL.

TEHUILLÁ vt to wrap something up for
someone, to entangle something for
someone / se lo envuelve (T) [111|Tp.203].
applic. TEHUILLÁ(T)

TEHUILLÍA applic. TEHUILLÁ

TEHUILLÍO nonact. TEHUILLÁ

TEHUILLÁ(T) vt: pret. TEHUILLIX to wrap
something, to entangle something /
devanar, envolver, o liar algo (M), lo
envuelve, lo enreda (T) [111|Tp.203]. See
[1|HCUIY(T)A].

TEHUILLX(T) nonact. TEHUILLIX(T)

TEHUILLÁ(T) first person plural pronoun we,
us / nosotros (C) This contrasts with
TEHUÁN ‘in the company of someone’
TEHUÁN has a long form, TEH-
HUÁNTIN. It is a freestanding pronoun as
contrasted with the personal prefixes TI-
‘we’ and TÉCH- ‘us.’

TEHUÁ-TL second person singular
pronoun, long form you (singular) / tu (C)
When this appears without the absolute
suffix, the A is subject to the general rule
of word-final shortening. The sequence
TEH, TEHUÁ, TEHUÁ-TL represents
increasingly emphatic ‘you (singular).’ See
TEH.

TEHTECA vez to lie down / nos acostamos
(C for first pers. plural subject) [111|Cl.17v].
M also has transitive teteaca ‘to wrap cloth
or to make a bed’ and intransitive teteaca
‘to lie with a woman,’ which may repre-
sent either TEHTÉCA or TETÉCA. repud.
TECÁ

TEHTEPÓIN(T)A to clear land of boulders /
arranca piedras (T) [111|Tp.234]. repud.
TECTÉPÓINA(T)

TEHTÉPÓIN(T)A nonact. TEH-
TECTÉPÓINA(T)
TEHTECOPÍNILLÁ applic. TEHTECOPÍNÁ
TEHTEÍN[I] redup. TEÍN[I]
TEHTELICZA redup. TELICZA
TEHTEMÁ[A] vt. pre.: -TÉN to cast
down, to throw something into
something, to scatter something / echar y
poner algo en vulgar [M], lo derrama, lo
riega [T] [[1]Zp.203]. M combines this in a
single entry with TETÉMÁ[I] to fill
something with rocks.' It also contrasts
with TETÉMÁ[I] to stick or pile some-
thing. redup. TEMÁ[I]
TEHTEMALÓ nonact. TEHTÉMÁ[I]
TEHTEMILLÁ applic. TEHTÉMÁ[I]
TEHTEMIQI[L] redup. TEMIQI[L]
TEHTEMOA redup. TEMOA
TEHTEMOLÍA The vowel of the third
syllable is specifically marked long on
Cf.1261, although it is short in unredu-
cipated TEMOLÍA. redup. TEMOLÍA
TEHTEPOL-LI something dull, blunt,
stumpy / desafiado (T referring to a knife)
[[2]Zp.224]. See TEPO-LI.
TEHTEQI[L] vt. pre.: -TEC to cut, hack
someone, something to pieces / des-
cuartizar, hacer pedazos a otro, o sajar a
alguño [M], decendar o cortar algo en
muchas partes [M]. This contrasts with
TETEQI[L] to divide, distribute some-
thing. M has reflexive Tetequi to practice
ritual bleeding.' redup. TEOQI[L]
TEHTEQUIHUA See TETEQUIHUA.
TEHTEQUIILLÁ applic. TEHTECA
TEHTEQUIILLÁ applic. TEHTEQUI[L]
TEHTETLAH place of abundant stones /
lugar pedregoso, o pedregal [M]
TETLAH
TEHTEZACATÍC something blue gray / gris-
asuz [T] [[1]Zp.137]. This is attested only
with prefixed IX- 'somewhat, rather.' See
TEZCAT-LI
TEHÜAN in the company of someone / con
otro o con otros [M] [[2]Zp.227]. This
contrasts with the pronoun TEHÜAN
'we.' See -HUÁN.
TEHUANYOLQUI relative or close associ-
deudo o pariente de otro [M] [[2]Bi.31,31v].
In M the N of the second syllable is miss-
ing, teuyolqui. See -HUÁNYOLQUI.
TEHUÉINÁNAH great-grandmother /
bisabuela [Z] [[2]Zp.20,210]. See HUÉI[I],
NÁN-TLI.
TEHUÉITTÁAH great-grandfather /
bisabuelo [Z] [[2]Zp.20,219]. See HUÉI[I],
TAH-TLI.
TEHUÍA vrefl., vt. to get stuck with stones;
to strike, pound something with stones /
se topea (T), dar golpes con piedra, pisar
con pisón, o bruítir mancas, papel, o cosa
así [M] See TE-ÁL-, HUIÁ.
TEHUÍHUIPÁH-TLI a band of stones / una
TEHUÍIÁ applic. TEHUÍÁ
TEHUÍLÓ nonact. TEHUÍÁ
TEHUÍLOCOTOC-TLI shard of glass /
pedazo de botella [T] [[1]Zp.224]. See
TEHUÍLO-LI, COTOC-TLI.
TEHUÍLO-LI pl.: -MEH glass, crystal /
cristal o vidrio [M] [[1]Zp.224].
TEHUÍTECÓNÍ whip, lash / el instrumento
para azotar y dar palos (C) [[1]Ci.43v].
See TÉHUÍTEEQUI[L].
TEHUÍTEQUI[L] vrefl., prst.: TÉHUÍTEC to
scourge oneself, to shed blood / se azota, se
arroja [T] [[1]Zp.158]. T has a short vowel
in the first syllable, but C has a long one in
derived TÉHÚITECÓNÍ. See HUÉITEQUI[L].
TEHUÍTEQUIHUA nonact. TÉHUÍTEQUI[L]
TEHUITZCÓLO-TLI pl.: -MEH vinegaroon,
whip scorpion / vinagrillo [insecto] [T]
[[1]Zp.224]. See TEHUITZ-TLI, CÓLO-TLI.
TEHUITZO-TLI a type of lily / tehuitzote
[planta para fiestas] [Z] [[1]Zp.219]. This
has only a single attestation in Z. If it is
derived from TEHUITZ-TLI, the vowel of the
second syllable should be short.
TEHUITZ-TLI bill, beak, pointed stone / su
pico / pezlar, etc. [T, for possessed form],
this is derived from TE-ÁL- 'stone' and
HUITZ-TLI 'thorn,' as the glosses imply,
the vowels of both syllables should be
short, but in one of two attestations T has
them both long. See TE-ÁL, HUITZ-TLI.
TEICCAÚH younger brother / hermano
menor [M] [[5]Bi.11t.13t. [[5]Ci.105v]. This
basically possessed form, TE-ICCAÚH,
literally 'younger brother of someone,' has
been lexicalized and can take a further
possessive prefix, NOTEICCAÚH 'my
younger brother.' See ICCÁUH-TLI.
TÉICNÉLILIZ-TLI compassion, mercy, aid / beneficio hecho a otro [M] [(1)CI.5v, (6)ZP.31.31,75.85,219]. See [ICNÉLIA].

TÉICNÉLILITLI compassion, mercy, aid / beneficio hecho a otro [M] [(1)BI.5v.13v]. By general rule the vowel of the fourth syllable should be long, but it is unmarked for length in both attestations. See [ICNÉLIA].

TÉICNÉLILTHIH someone sad, woeful / lastimero, lastimoso [Z] [(2)ZP.76.219]. See [ICNÉLIA].

TÉICNÉLILTHIQUI someone unfortunate / desgraciado [Z] [(2)ZP.42.219]. See [ICNÉLIA].

TÉICNØITTANI someone compassionate, pious / piadoso [M], el misericordioso [C] [(4)C.44v]. See [ICNØITTA].

TEILHUIA vref, vt to bring a complaint, to accuse someone, to bring a complaint against someone, to reveal something to someone / quejarse a la justicia [M], acusar a otro dando queja contra él [M], descubrir secreto [M] [(3)TP.158]. See [ILLHUIA].

TEILHUILO nonact. TEILHUIA.

TEILNAMIQUELIZ-TLI recollection of someone / recordación o memoria que de otro se tiene [M] [(1)BF.11v]. See [ILNAMIQUEL].

TEILPILÖYAN prison, place of confinement / cárcel [M] [(1)CI.106v]. See [ILPLIA, -YAN].

TEINH to shatter / quebrarse algún vaso, saltando con ruido algún pedazo de él [M] [(4)CI.187.73v.74v.105].

TEINIA vref / to break something into pieces, to shatter something / quebrar vaso [M], cambiar, lo cambia [dúncelo] [X] [(2)X.73]. X marks the E long rather than the following I. See TEINH.

TEITZ-TLI glass / vidrio [T] [(1)TP.234]. See TE-TL, ITZ-TLI.

TEITXYOHEH something done in public / públicamente [Z] [(2)ZP.103.110]. See IXTEN-TLI, -YOH.

TEIZCALIANI tutor, one who instructs someone / el que industria y doctrina a otro [M] [(1)CI.5v]. See [IZCALIAN].

TEIZCALIH something instructive, didactic / cosa que da doctrina y aviva y da entendimiento [M] [(2)CI.5v]. M also has teizcali with the same sense. See [IZCIALIH].

TEIZTHI offspring / hijo, hija, descendiente [K] [(3)BF.4v.6v]. The literal sense of this is 'someone's finagler.' It is conventionally paired with TETZON 'someone's hair,' the whole phrase meaning 'offspring' in a generic sense. See [IZTE-TE].

TEL but, however, nonetheless [implying difficulty or doubt] / conjunción adversativa [M], duda si haría algo, o dificultad de hacerlo [C], pero [C]. This frequently binds with other particles, AHTTEL 'is it not clear,' MÁTEL 'although,' MÁZOTEL 'supposing that,' TELVEH 'but,' QUENTEL 'somehow.'

TELAC-TLI pl. -MEH thick oblong tortilla / mermela [T] [(1)TP.234]. See TELÁHUAC.

TELÁHUAC something thick, bulky / grueso [p. ej. libro, tabla, pared, etc.] [T] [(4)TP.224,226].

TELÁHU [i] to rain hard, to pour / llueva fuerte, cae aguacero [T] [(4)TP.107.224,226]. See TELÁHUAC.

TELÁN [A] See TILÁN [A].

TELÁNALO See TILÁNALO.

TELÁNLIJA See TILÁNLIJA.

TELCHIHUJA [A] vref / to undervalue, dismiss, malign someone, something / menoscabar a otro [M], abominar o maldecir alguna cosa [M] See TELCHI-TLI.

TELCHI-TLI pl. -MEH satisfaction in someone's misfortune, feeling that someone has received his just deserts / endemal, del que se goza mal de otro [M] This is abundantly attested but only in C. See TELCHIHUJA.

TELİCXLIA applic. TELİCZA

TELİCZA vref / to kick something, someone / dar de codos a otro o tirar cos [M].

TELİCZOLO altern. nonact. TELİCZA

TELİCZO altern. nonact. TELİCZA

TELİHUIA vref / to accuse someone / lo tacha, lo acusa [Z] [(3)ZP.5.119.196]. See [ILLHUIA].

TEŁOA vref / to stumble / tropetas [Z] [(3)ZP.113.216.174).

TEŁOCHCO altern. nonact. TELOCHCUI

TEŁOCHCUJI vref, vt to be taken by surprise; to diminish or drain something / sobresalta, se sorprende [T], lo achica [p. ej. agua cuando hay poca en la tinaja] [T] [(7)TP.138,203].

TEŁOCHCUJUJA altern. nonact. TELOCHCUI

TEŁOCHCUI

TEŁOCHCUULIA applic. TELOCHCUI
TELLOHUIIH something difficult / difícil [Z][Zp.46,230]. See TÉL, OHHIUH.

TELOLON-TLI pellet / bodoque de piedra [M] [1][Cf.116v, [1][Tp.137, [1][Rp.96]. See TÉ-TL, OLOLOA.

TÉLPOCA-TL youth, young man / mancibe [M], joven [hombre] [Z] [1][Cf.1131, [4][Zp.72,74,320, [1][Rp.135]. Z has both TÉLPOCA-TL and TÉLPOCH-TL, which according to K are synonymous. This corresponds to the variants [1]CHPOCA-TL and [1]CHPOCH-TL 'young woman.'

TÉLPOCHICAL-LI house of youths, an institution of education for young men / casa en la que se educaba a los niños a los que se encargaba diversos cuidados en las ceremonias religiosas [S] [1][Bf.109]. See TÉLPOCH-TL, CAL-LI.

TÉLPOCH-TLI pl. TÉLPOCHCITIN youth, young man / mancibe [M] This appears to be synonymous with TÉLPOCA-TL, which differs in the length of the vowel of the second syllable. The plural is formed by reduplication of the second syllable rather than the first. This and the fact that 'young woman' is [1]CHPOCH-TL imply that TÉLPOCH is a compounding element and TÉL a modifier.

TÉLYEH but / pero [C] [1][Cf.138v]. See TÉL, YEH.

TÉM(A) vt, pret. TÉN to cause something to fill up, to pour something into a container / echar o poner algo en alguna parte así como maíz, etc., o coger algo en hornillo pequeño [M] This contrasts with TEM(A) 'to bathe in a sweat house.' See TEM(A).

TÉM(A) vrefl, vt, pret. TEN to bathe in a sweathouse, to bathe someone in a sweathouse / bañarse en temascal [M], bañar a otro así [M] [1][Cf.30v, [6][Tp.158,203]. In T the preterit of the reflexive is given as TEMAC, but the preterit of the transitive as TEN, while C gives the preterits of both the reflexive and the transitive as TEN. TEM(A) contrasts with TEM(A) 'to cause something to fill up.' See TEMÁZCAL-LI.

TEMAC in someone's hands, at the hands of someone / en las manos de alguno [M], en manos de la justicia o de mis enemigos [C] [1][Cf.115v]. See -MAC.

TEMACA vrefl, vt to surrender, to hand something over / se rende, se entrega [M], la entrega [M] [6][Tp.158,205]. See TEMAC.
TEMÁCTLIÍA

TEMÁCTILIÍA aplic. TEMÁCTILÍ TEMÁCTILÔ nonact. TEMÁCTILÍ
The reflex of the glottal stop in the fourth syllable is missing in T on p.227, but it does appear in the Spanish-to-Náhuatl side of T on p.42. See MAHMAUHTÍA, -CÁN.
TEMALLOH something infected / tiene pus [T], infección [Z] [3]Tp.227, [2]Zp.71,220. Z is inconsistent in the vowel length pattern but has a reflex of the final glottal stop; T is reliable about the vowel length but has lost the final glottal stop. See TEMAL LI, -YOH.
TEMALÔ This nonactive form of TEM(A) 'to bathe in a sweathouse' contrasts with TEMALÔ, the nonactive form of TEM(A) 'to cause something to fill up,' and with TEMALLOH 'something infected.'
TEMALÔ This nonactive form of TEM(A) 'to cause something to fill up' contrasts with TEMALÔ, the nonactive form of TEM(A) 'to bathe in a sweathouse,' and with TEMALLOH 'something infected.'
TEMALÔA to become infected / infecta [T] [3]Tp.227, [4]Zp.71,220. M has tamalloa and timalloa 'for an abscess to form.' The preterit of these is formed by adding -C, and they are given with medial L except in the preterit of tamalloa, which appears as temalloa. See TEMAL-LI, TEMALÔHUNI.
TEMALÔHTOC something infected / infección [Z] [3]Zp.71,220. See TEMALÔA, the verb O.
TEMÁQUIXTIÁNI saviour, deliverer / librador, salvador, o redentor [M] [3]Cf.71. See MAQUIXTÍA.
TEMÁQUIXTIQUÉI saviour, deliverer / salvador [Z]. This is abundantly attested, but only in Z does it appear without the honorific element -TZIN. Elsewhere it has the invariant form TOTEMÁQUIXTIHUÍCATZIN 'our Savior [honorific]' and with Christian reference. TEMÁQUIXTIÁNI is usually used in place of this as a free form. See MAQUIXTÍA.

TEMÁQUIXTIIZ-TLI salvation, deliverance / salvación tal o redención [M] [3]Zp.109,113,220. In all three attestations the vowel of the fourth syllable is marked long, although by general rule it should be short. See MAQUÍXTÍA.
TEMATELOÁ vrey to stumble, to stub one's toe / topetea, pisar en un pie y se magulla el pie [T] [3]Tp.158. See TE-TL, MATELOÁ.
TEMATELOLO nonact. TEMATELOÁ
TEMÁUHCÁTTANI someone timid, shy / temeroso, buraño [T] [3]Tp.227. See MAUHCÁTTA.
TEMÁZÁ-TL red deer / tematez [animal] [Z] [3]Zp.120,220. See TE-TL, MAZA-TL.
TEMECAYOH vineyard, place where there are many vines / lugar de muchos bejuco [T] [3]Tp.225. The final glottal stop is not attested because of the general loss of word-final glottal stop in T. See TEMECAT-TL, -YOH.
TEMETLIÁ-TL type of stone from which metates are made / piedra de metate [Z] [3]Zp.98,220. Z has TEMETLIÁ-TL and METLATE-TL, both glossed as 'piedra de metate.' See TE-TL, METLÁ-TL.
TEMÉI to fill up, to be full / estar harto y repleto, o henchirse la vasija de algún licor, o estar juntos gatillos, perrillos, o cosas semejantes, así como maíz, cacao, calabazas [M] See TEM(A).
TEMÍA vt to fill something, to stuff something / lo lleno bien, lo empaqué bien lleno [T for YECZHÍA] [9]Tp.211,212,238. See TEMIÍ.
TEMÍCHIÁNI murder or someone who assaults others, something mortal, harmful or poisonous / matador, o el que maltrata a
OTRO, O COSA MORITÉRICA Y VENENOSA [M]
[184.447, 1177, 218.8, 84]. See MICTIÁ.

TEMÍCTHÍH murder or someone who
assaul ts others, something mortal, har- 
monious / metamor, o el que 
maltrata a otro, o cosa mortífera y 
venenosa [M], veneno [T] [118.197, 
180.45, 82, 220]. Z has the longer form
TEMÍCTHÍQUII. See MICTIÁ.

TEMI-CTLI dream / sueño [M]
[184.95, 201, 114]. See TEMIC
dream.

TEMÍLIÁ applic. TEM[A]

TEMÍLIÁ vt to throw something onto
something, to fill in on top of something / 
se lo echa [cosa seria] [T] This is homopho-
 nous with the applicative form of TÉMIÁ.
apply. TÉMI[A]

TEMÍLIÁ This is homophonous with the
applicative form of TÉMI[A]. applic. TÉMIÁ

TEMILÍLÍA applic. TEMILÍÁ

TEMILÍLO nonact. TEMILÍÁ

TEMÍQUILÍI vt. pretend: TÉMIC to have a dream
about something / soñar algo [M] M has
this as an intransitive verb, but B, C, and T
have it as transitive.

TEMÍQUILÍI nonact. TEMIC

TEMÍQUILÍIA applic. TEMIC

TEMÍQUILIZ-CTLI the act of dreaming / 
sueño [M] [184.18, 116, 113]. See TEMIC

TEMÍTIÁ vt to fill something, to satisfy
someone / hartar a otro [M], henchir algo
[M] [184.199, 205]. caus. TEMÍI

TEMÍTÍLÍA applic. TEMITÁ

TEMÍTÍLÓ nonact. TEMITÁ

TEMÓ pret: TEMOC to descend / descend
o abajar [M]

TEMÓA vt to seek something / buscar algo,
o inquirir de algún negocio. This contrasts
with TEMÓHUA, the nonactive form of TEMÓ
'to descend.'

TEMÓHUA for descent to take place, for
people to descend / todos descenden o aba-
jar [M] This nonactive form of TEMÓ with
its preterit TEMÓHUAC has an entry of its
own in M. It contrasts with TEMÓ 'to seek
something'. The notation of the at-
estations is ambiguous for the vowel of
the second syllable, but by analogy with
TLEHCO, it should be long. nonact.

TEMÓ

TEMÓHUAvt to lower something / des-
cender o abajar algo [M] The vowel of the
second syllable here contrasts in length with
that in TEMÓ 'to descend.' T has one
attestation with a reflex of a long vowel,
but it is abundantly attested in T and
elsewhere with a short vowel. See TEMÓ.

TEMÓHUA applic. TEMÓHUA

TEMÓHUA nonact. TEMÓHUA

TEMÓLÍA vt to seek something for some-
one, or to make inquiry of someone / bus-
car algo para otro, o hacer inquisición de
vida ajena [M] apply. TEMÓA

TEMÓLIZ-CTLI descent / descendimiento
o el acto de descender y abajar [M]
[184.18, 220]. See TEMÓ.

TEMÓLÓ nonact. TEMÓA

TEMÓLO-CTLI stone for grinding chi-
ries / temolocr, para moler [Z]
[184.120, 132, 220]. Z marks the vowel
of the second syllable long in only one of four
attestations. See TE-CTLI, MÓLA.

TEMÓLÍA caus. TEMÓ

TEMÓLOX graved / grava [Z] [184.220].
No absolute suffix is attested for this. See
TE-CTLI, MOMOXITA.

TEMÓX-CTLI illness, disease / enfermedad o
pestilencia [M for phrase with EHECA-CTLI]
[184.18, 14, 0, 82, 122, 122, 131]. B is in-
consistent in marking vowel length in the
second syllable. In three attestations it is
marked long, in one it is specifically
marked short, and in five it is unmarked
for length. This is conventionally paired
with EHECA-CTLI, the whole phrase mean-
ing 'pestilence, disease.'

TEMÓHUA applic. TEM-

PAHPAŁÓA

TEMPAHPAŁÓA vnafl, vt to lick one's lips;
to lick someone's lips / se lame la boca [T],
le lama la boca [T] [184.158, 205]. See
TE-CTLI, PAHPAŁÓA.

TEMPAHPAŁÓLÓ nonact. TEPAHPAŁÓA

TEMPAHUETZOA vt to mention some-
thing, to let something fall in con-
versation / lo pronuncia, lo menciona
[2] [184.83, 102, 197]. See TE-CTLI,
PANHUEZOA.

TEMATLÍA vnafl to mix up one's words, to
TEMPEHUALTI\A

stammer / rastrocar las palabras o trastrabillarse la lengua [M] [[1]Cl. 141]. See TÉNANAC(-)AL.-TL. PATILIA.

TEMPEHUALTI\A vt to incite someone to speak / lo provoca a hablar [Z] [[2]Zp. 103, 197]. See TÉN-TL, PEPHUALTI\A.

TEMPEPITZOA vt to suck something in one's mouth / lo chupa en la boca [Z] [[3]Zp. 39, 197]. See TÉN-TL, PEPITZOA.

TEMPEPITZAC pl. -MEH a type of insect / chupón [insecto] [T] [[1]Tl. 227]. See TEMPEPITZOA.

TEMPOHPOLOHUA\A aplic. TEMPOHPOLOA

TEMPOHPOLOA vt to dull, blunt something / lo embuta, lo desafila [T] [[3]Tl. 205]. See TÉN-TL, POHPOLOA.

TEMPOHPOLOLÓ nonact. TEMPOHPOLOA

TEMPOLO\A vrefl to stammer / tartamudea [T] [[5]Tl. 158]. See TÉN-TL, POLOA.

TEMPOLOLÓ nonact. TEMPOLOA


TENACAZCUEHZO\A See NACAZCUEHZOA.

TENACECÉC something tasteless, insipid / insípido, desabrido, soso [Z] [[4]Zp. 41, 72, 117, 220]. Z consistently has a long vowel in the final syllable. If the literal meaning of this is 'something that tastes like cold water,' the final element should be CECEC with both vowels short. See TÉN-TL, ATL-, CECEC.

TENALÓ nonact. TENA

TENALTÍA caus. TÉNAN.

TENANAZ-TL pl. -TIN --MEH the configuration of three hearth stones for supporting pots over fire, by extension, tripods / piedras sobre que ponen la olla al fuego, o tres criaturas nacidas de un vientre [M] [[1]Tl. 224, [2]Zp. 120, 220, [1]Xp. 84]. In T and X this is metasitized to TEMANAZ-TL. M gives only the plural form TENANAZ-TL. See TE-TL.

TÉNAMIQÜILIZ-TL meeting, encounter, reception / recibimientos [C], encuentro fortuito [S] [[1]Cl. 108]. See NAMIQÜI\I.

TÉNAM[ ]-TL possessed form: -TENÁN wall / cerca o muro de ciudad [M] [[2]Cl. 58].


TÉNANTÍA vt to wall something in, to encircle something with a wall or trench / cercar de muralla la ciudad o hacer albarada [M] [[1]Cl. 58]. See TENAM[ ]-TL.


TÉNCHAL-LI chin, beard / barba, no los pelos [M], su barba [T for possessed form] [[7]Tl. 134, 158]. The CHAL element also occurs in CAMACHAL-LI 'jaw.' Although M specifically excludes individual hairs, in T TÉNCHAL is compounded with verbs of plucking and cutting. See TÉN-TL.

TÉNCHALPIHPI vrefl to shave one's beard / rasurar la barba [T] [[3]Tl. 158]. PIHPI literally means 'to pluck' rather than 'to shave.' See TÉNCHAL-LI, PIHPI.

TÉNCHALPIHPHI\UA nonact. TÉNCHALPIHPHI

TÉNCHALTEHETECÓ nonact. TÉNCHALTEHETEQUI\I.

TÉNCHALTEHETEQUI\I vrefl, prst. -TEC to cut, trim one's beard / se corta la barba [T] [[3]Tl. 158]. See TÉN-TL, TEHETEQUI\I.

TÉNCHICHINOA vrefl to burn one's mouth / se quema de la boca [Z] [[2]Zp. 174]. See TÉN-TL, CHICHINOA.

TÉNCO compound postposition at the edge of something / su orilla [T for third pers. sg. possessor] See TÉN-TL, -CO-

TÉNCOPA compound postposition at the order of / a la orden de [K] [[1]Bl. 117]. See TÉN-TL, -COPA.

TÉNCUALAC-TL saliva / babas [M], su saliva [T for possessed form] [[1]Tl. 134, 85]. X marks the vowel of the second syllable long in TÉNCUALACXIL-TL 'jaw.' See TÉN-TL, TÉNCUATZIN.

TÉNCUALCXIL-TL pl: -TIN jaw / quijada [X] [[1]Xp. 85]. This is literally 'saliva box.'
X marks the vowel of the second syllable long, but it is short in T's TÉN-
CUALAC-TLI. See TÉNCUALAC-TLI, CAIXI-TLI, TÉNCUÁTIZIN.

TÉNCUÁTIZIN someone with a bare lip / labio leporino [Z] [(a)Zp.74,220]. M has
tenquapol 'someone lacking a lip.' In both attestations of the reflexive Z gives this with a final
glottal stop, which is not possible in Nahuatl. See TÉN-TLI.

TÉNCUI vrefl. vt to be in dispute, to copy something / se dispute [Z], lo imita [Z] [(a)Zp.46,70;74,197]. In both attestations of the reflexive Z gives this with a final glottal stop, and there is no information about the preterit form. The second element of the transitive form is given as CUI, preterit CUCI. See TÉN-TLI, CUI.

TÉNEH something sharp, something with a cutting edge / cosa aguda, como espada, etc. [M] [(a)Cl.922, (a)Zp.60,220, (a)R.109]. See TÉN-TLI.

TÉNÉHUJA [A] vrefl. vt for something to be mentioned, named; to endorse, give recognition to someone, to express, mention, praise something / nombrarse, ser llamado [S], afirmar a otro o dar voto en elección o encargar a alguien [M], prometer o expresar algo [M]. See TÉN-TLI, ÉHUJA.

TÉNÉHUALÓ nonact. TÉNÉHUJA [A]
TÉNÉHUALÍA aplic. TÉNÉHUJA [A]

TENECÓN-TLI pl. -TIN lime kiln / horno para cocer la cal [X] [(a)Xp.85]. See TENEX-
TLI, CóMII-TLI.

TENEXTE-TLI limestone / piedra de cal [M] [(a)Zp.98,221]. See TENEX-TLI, TE-TLI.

TENEXTIĆ something gray, leaden / gris, plomo [Z] [(a)Zp.64,100,221]. See
tenex-TLI.

TENEX-TLI lime / cal [M] which is abundantly attested in Z and also appears in T. See TE-TLI, NEK-TLI.

TÉNHEHUEHCA open-work weaving / tejido abierto [T] [(a)Tp.227]. See TÉN-TLI, HUEHUEHCA.

TÉNHEITEQUII [I] vrefl. pret. TÉN-
HETEC to make an outcry / dar alaridos [M] [(a)Bf.11v]. See TÉN-TLI, HUITEQUII.

TÉNINEZA to eat breakfast / almorzar [M]
See TÉN-TLI, ÉZIA.

TÉNNAC(A)-TL inalienably possessed form: -TÉNNACAYÓ gum of the mouth / su-
encia [Z for possessed form] [(a)Zp.50,262]. See TÉN-TLI, NAC(A)-TL.

TÉNNAMQUII [I] vt to kiss someone / besar a otro [M]. See TÉN-TLI, NÁMQUII.

TÉNNAMQUIIJA aplic. TÉNNAMQUIII
TÉNHEHNEMÍLÌA vt to imitate, mimic someone's voice / lo remeda [con voz] [Z] [(a)Zp.199,197]. See TÉN-TLI, NEHENHÉMÍLÌA.

TENOCHCA-TLI pl. TENOCHCAH person from Tenochtitlan / natural de Tenochti-
tlan [K] [(a)Bf.51]. See TENOCHTITLAN.

TENOCÍCTIC something painted, mottled / pintado / [(a)Tp.225]. This contrasts with the initial element of TENOCHTITLAN in vowel length of the second syllable.

TENOCHTITLAN Tenochtitlan, the capital of the Mexico / (Tenochtitlán), en el tunal de la piedra, o nacido en la piedra [R] [(a)Bf.41,9v, 11v, (a)R.144]. B specifically marks the vowels of the first three syllables short. This contrasts with TENOCÍCTIC 'something painted, mottled' as attested in T. NOCH-TLI 'fruit of the prickly pear cactus' is often cited as a constituent of this name, but it contrasts in vowel length.

TÉNÉNOHTOTIYA to stammer / tartamudea-
[Z] [(a)Zp.120,221]. One of the two attestations is truncated, TÉNÉOHOTO, which would seem to be an associated noun, but it has the same gloss as the longer item.

See TÉN-TLI.

TÉNÉNOHTOTALIZ-TLI advice, discourse, sermon / amonestación, plática, repre-
hensión o sermón [M] [(a)Cl.901]. See TÉN-TLI, NÓNTZ[A].

TÉNÉQUIXITA vt to declare something / declarar o pronunciar algo [M] [(a)Bf.5v, (a)Tp.227]. T consistently has the reflex of a short vowel in the first syllable of QUIXTIA and all its compounds, but B marks it long for this item, as it should be by general rule. caus. TÉNÉQUIX[A].

TÉNÉQUIZ[A] to enunciate clearly / pronun-
cia las palabras bien claras [T] [(a)Tp.227]. T gives the preterit of this as QUIZAC rather than -QUIZ, although T elsewhere has QUIZ from QUIZ[A]. See TÉN-TLI, QUIZ[A].

TÉNTÍA vrefl. vt to interfere, to sharpen
TENTICAH

something, to give something an edge, to tune an instrument / hablar alguno o entremeterse donde no llaman, o en negocio ajeno (M), amolar o afilar cuchillo o cosa semejante, o echar ribete o floradura o franja a la vestidura (M), lo aflia, lo afina [guitarra, violín] (T) With the oblique reflexive in addition to a direct object prefix, this means 'to make someone serve as a voice for someone else.' See TÉN-TLI.

TÉN-TICAH to be full / esté lleno (T) [i3]Tp.237. See TEMILL, the verb CÁ.

TÉN-TILÁN(A) vt to haul, drag something [by a bit or ring to the lip! / lo jala [burro, etc.] (T) [i3]Tp.205. See TÉN-TLI, TILÁN(A).

TÉN-TILÁIÍI apply. TÉNTIÁ

TÉN-TILÓ nonacc. TÉNTIÁ

TÉN-TILATLATIÁ vt rtr to burn one's mouth / se quema de la boca (Z) [i3]Zp.174. See TÉN-TLI, TLATLATIÁ. -TÉN-TLAN compound postposition before someone's lips / por delante de ... nuestros labios (C for first pers. plural possessor) [i3]Cl.119. See TÉN-TLI, -TLAN.

TÉN-TLÁN(A) vt to surpass someone in speaking or eating / le gana hablando (o comiendo) (Z) [i3]Zp.65,197. See TÉN-TLI, TLÁN(A).TÉN-TLÁPIQUIÁ vt to give false testimony about someone / levantar testimonio a otro (M) [i1]Cl.137. See TÉN-TLI, PÍQUIL.

TÉN-TLAPÁÓA vt to uncover something / lo destapa [i3]Zp.44,197. See TÉN-TLI, TLAPÓA.

TÉN-TLI lip, mouth, edge, and (by extension) word / los labios, o el borde, o orilla de alguna cosa (M)

TÉN-TOC something filled up, something heaped, thrown together in a place / cosa que está llena o cosa que está puesta en algún lugar (M) [i1]Zp.221, [i3]Xp.85. See TEMÍA, the verb O.

TÉN-TZACCA only attested in possessed form cover or stopper for something / tapón, tapadera (Z) [i2]Zp.119,162. See TÉN-TZACCU(A).

TÉN-TZACU(A) vt rief, vt to be stifled, silenced; to force someone to be quiet, to imprison someone / atarse o cubrirse la boca, o enmudecer (M), hacer callar a otro confundiéndolo y convenciéndolo (M), lo encierra, le aprisiona (Z) [i5]Zp.13,50,197. See TÉN-TLI, TZACU(A).

TÉN-TZONEH someone with a beard / hombre barbado (M) [i1]Cl.110, [i1]Tp.227, [i1]Zp.221. In the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side M has this for 'sheep, goat.' It contrasts with CUACUAHUÉH 'steer, cow.' T has I for EH. See TÉN-TZON-TLI.

TÉN-TZONPIHIPIHI vt rief to shave one's beard / rasura la barba (T) [i3]Tp.159. See TÉN-TZON-TLI, PIHIHI.

TÉN-TZONPIHIHUA nonacc. TÉN-TZONPIHIHI

TÉN-TZONQUIXTIÁ vt rief to shave one's beard / se afeita, se rasura (Z) [i3]Zp.6,105,174. M has tentzonquiq to be growing one's beard, to be unshaven.' One of the three attestations is prefixed with TLA- instead of a reflexive prefix. See TÉN-TZON-TLI, QUIXTIÁ.

TÉN-TZON-TLI beard / barba (M) See TÉN-TLI, TON-TLI.

TÉN-TZONYOHUA for one's beard to grow / se hace la barba (Z) [i2]Zp.18,221. See TÉN-TZON-TLI.

TÉN-XIM(A) vt rief, pret: TÉN-XIN to shave / se rasura (Z) [i2]Zp.105,174. M has tentzonxina with the same sense. See TÉN-TLI, XIM(A).

TÉN-XIPIAL-PL pl. ~-MEH lip / labio o bexo (M) [i1]Tp.134,159 [i3]Zp.74,162, [i3]Xp.85. In the NX sequence assimilates to XX, which is then degenerated, yielding X. See TÉN-TLI, XIPIAL-LI.

TÉN-XIPIALTEQUEI(A) vt, pret: TÉN-XIPIALTEHTEC to cut someone's lip / le corta el labio (T) [i6]Zp.159,206. See TÉN-XIPIAL-LI, TEHTEQI(A).

TÉN-YOH someone of fame, a person of repute / persona famada o encumbrada en honra (M) [i1]Cl.34, [i3]Rp.44,45,133. See TÉN-YO-TL.

TÉN-YOH edge, shore / orilla (Z) [i5]Zp.92,162,166. See TÉN-TLI, -YOH.

TÉN-YOHUA to become famous / hacercse famado (C) [i3]Cl.35,34. See TÉN-YO-TL.

TÉN-YOTIÁ vt, pret: to become famous, to make someone famous / afamarse (M), afamarse y dar honra a otro (M) [i3]Cl.34. See TÉN-YO-TL.
TÈNYO-TL fame, repute / fama [M] See TÈN-TL, -YÈ.

TEÒÂMOXICUÍLOAÑI writer of sacred scripture / el Escritor Sagrado [C] [[1]Cf.92r]. See TEÒÂMOX-TL, [I]HIUÍLOÀ.


TEÒÂMOXTLI sacred scripture / libro divino, libro sagrado. Especie de recopilación general escrita en caracteres jeroglíficos que contenía las leyes, las costumbres, la religión, el rito, la cronología, la astronomía, etc. [S] [[2]Cf.93r]. See TEÒ-TL, AMOX-TL.

TEÒCHIHUÀ[À] vref/vt to celebrate divine ritual, to bless someone or something / hacer oración, darse a dios, o celebrar los oficios divinales [M], absolver o echar o darle bendición a otro [M], bendecir ornamentos eclesiásticos o otra cualquier cosa [M] See TEÒ-TL, CHIHUA|[À].

TEÒCHIHUILLÀ apply. TEÒCHIHUA|[À]

TEÒCUIÎAHUÁ[À] vt to gild or silver plate something / dorar algo [M], platear algo [C] [[1]Cf.60v]. See TEòCUITLÀ[À]-TL, -HUÀ.

TEÒCUIÎLÀ[À]-TL gold, silver, precious metal / oro o plata [M] See TEÒ-TL, CUITLÀ[À]-TL.

TEÒCHCAIL-LI temple, church / casa de dios o iglesia [M] [[1]Bf.10r, [3]Cf.81r, 100v]. B and C agree that a glottal stop intervenes between TEÒ and CAI-LI shortening the final vowel of the first element. See TEÒ-TL, CAL-LI.

TEÒCHICHIUÀ[À] to be hungry / tener hambre o tener gana de comer [M] [[3]Cf.36r, [3]TP.225]. M also has transitive teocuitl 'to crave something material or spiritual.' T has lost the internal glottal stop.

TEÒCHICHIUULA nonact. TEÒCHICHIUÀ|[À]

TEÒCHICHIUTIÀ caus. TEÒCHICHIUÀ|[À]

TEÒCHICHOÀ[À] for there to be hunger, for people to be starving / tener todos gana de comer o hambre [M] [[1]Cf.36r]. C states that intransitive verbs ending in -HUÀ[À] and -HUÀ[À] form the impersonal by replacing those endings with -ÉHUA [f.36r], and this is one such case. nonact. TEÒCHICHIUÀ|[À]

TEÒCHIHUÀ[À] vref/vt to suffer, be afflicted, to torment, afflict, offend someone / angustiarse o afligirse [M], angustiar o afligir a otro [M] [[3]BE.9v, [3]Cf.72v, 108v]. This is attested in applicative form only.

TEÒCHIHUILLLLÀ apply. TEÒCHIHUA|[À]

TEÒCHIHUQUI something or someone sad, painful / cosa afligida y angustiada [M] [[1]Bf.1r, [3]Cf. 215, 127r]. Conventionally paired with COCOC, this forms a phrase meaning 'affliction and travail.' See TEÒCHIHUA|[À].

TEÒMATŁ[À] vref/vt, pret. TEÒMAH to think oneself a god, to be engaged in, concerned with spiritual matters / se tiene por Dios [C], ocuparse en cosas espirituales y divinas [M] [[4]Cf.35v, 79v]. M's gloss is for this with the prefix TLA-, which may be a lexicalized form in which the prefix has been absorbed to form an intransitive verb TLATÈOMATŁ. See TEÒ-TL, MÀ[Ì].

TEÒPANCAHITLICHT inside a church / dentro de la iglesia [C] [[1]Cf.1rv]. See TEÒPANCAH-LI, -HITEC.

TEÒPANCAH-LI temple, church / iglesia o templo [M] [[2]Cf.21v]. M separates this as teopan calli. See TEÒPAN-TLI, CAL-LI.

TEÒPAN-TLI p/. ÑEH temple, church / iglesia [M] M gives this both with and without the absolutive suffix and with no difference in meaning. See TEÒ-TL, -PAN.

TEÒPIXCATLI to be or become a priest or a member of a religious order / ser eclesiástico o ministro de la iglesia [M], hacerse sacerdote o religioso [C] [[1]Cf.58v]. See TEÒPIXQUI.


TEÒPIXQUI priest, religious, member of a religious order / eclesiástico, clerigo, o religioso [M] See TEÒ-TL, PIYÀ[À].

TEÒTLI to be, become a god / hacerse Dios [C] [][1]Cf.58r]. See TEÒ-TL.

TEÒTIÀ vref/vt to create gods for oneself, to be an idolater, to take something to be a god / hago dioses para mi, y usarse por idolatar [C for first pers. sg. reflexive],
tener o adorar alguna cosa por dios [M] ([3]Cf.58v). Used transitively, this takes a direct object prefix and an oblique reflexive prefix. See TEO-TL.

TEO-TL.pl: TEETH god / dios [M] Z has the variant TIO-TL

TEOTLAC afternoon, evening / la tarde del día, a puesta de sol [M], anoche [T] This is abundantly attested in C with O, but T, Z, and X have the vowel short. Z has I for E.


TEOTLALTOHOLLI divine word, doctrine / palabras divinas [M] ([3]Cf.13v). This also appears in P with the glottal stop marked but not the long vowels. See TEOT-TL, TLAKOTOLLI.

TEOTLALQUILIA appic. TEOTLALQUIYA

TEOTLALQUILIZ-TLI evening / noche [T] ([2]Tp.223). In one of the two attestations T has suffixed -pa, which probably represents -PAN. See TEOTLALQUIYA.

TEOTLALQUILITCA caus. TEOTLALQUIYA


TEOTLALQUIYA to grow late, to get dark / hacerse tarde o anochecer [M] ([3]Zp.119,174). This is attested in applicative form in Z.


TEOTOL-HU-YO(TL) C gives this without a gloss as an example of a derivation with -YO. The sense would be something like 'the quality of being a turquoise.' See TEOTOL-HU[TL], -YO.


TEOTOL-HO(TL) divinity, spirituality / cosa spiritual o cosa divina [M] See TEO-TL, -YO.

TEPAELHULIJA appic. TEPAELHOA

TEPAELHOA vt to bribe someone or something, to pound something / apresar o emprender algo [M], lo azota, lo quiebra (frijol, haba, etc.) ... lo martilla [T] This is abundantly attested but only in T. It contrasts with TEPAELHOA 'to stone someone.'

TEPAELHOA vt to stone someone / apedrear a otro [M], tirar piedra [M] ([2]Bf.117r). This contrasts with TEPAELHOA 'to pound something, to bribe something.' See TE-TL, PACHOA.

TEPAELHOLO nonasc. TEPAELHOA

TEPAELHOL nonasc. TEPAELHOA

TEPAELHOLTHIHACAN place of pleasure, enjoyment / lugar deleitoso y placentero [M], lugar donde alegria [C] ([3]Cf.51r). See PAPAELHOLTHIJA, -C(AHAN).

TEPAELHOLTHIJA to cure people: / curar [gente] [X] ([6]Xp.85). This also appears in P with the glottal stop marked but not the long vowel. See PAELHOLTHIJA.

TEPAELHOLTHIJA1 doctor, curer / médico que cura [M] ([3]Xp.85). See TEPAELHOLTHIJA.

TEPAELHOLTHIJA2 doctor / doctor, curandero, médico [Z] ([4]Zp.37,47,83,123). M also has tapati with the same sense. See TEPAHOLTHIJA, TEPAHOLTHIJA.

TEPAELHOLTHIJA3 necessarily possessed form it serves one right (expression of satisfaction in just punishment) / cuando uno se huele del mal de otro, o muestra que tiene u merecido [C], tanto mejor, bien hecho [S] ([7]Cf.122v,125v,125v,131v).

TEPAELHOLTHIJA4 to get caught, entangled / se enreda, se enmaraña [T] ([1]Tp.223). See TEPAELHOLTHIJA.


TEPAELHOLTHIJA6 something tangled / ma-tañas, desordenado, enmarañado (como nido, leña, etc.) [T] ([2]Tp.223). See TEPAELHOLTHIJA.

TEPAELHOLTHIJA7 aid, favor / favor, ayuda, o socorro [M] ([3]Cf.59v,106v,113r). With the possessive prefix MO- and the honorific suffix -TZIN, this is used as a request for aid. See PAELHOLTHIJA.

TEPAELHOLTHIJA8 See TEPAELHOLTHIJA.
TÉPAN after someone, afterwards / sobre alguno o sobre algunos [M], después [C for cañepán] This is abundantly attested in C, mainly in construction with QUIN, ZA, or both and meaning 'afterwards.' It contrasts with TEPÁN-TLI 'wall.' See PAN.

TEPÁNCALCO in a walled garden / en la huerta (C) [1]Cf. 1:8v. See TEPÁNCAL-LI, -C(O).


TEPÁNCHÁN-TLI house with stone walls / casa de piedra [Z] [1]Zp 26, 262, 221. See TEPÁN-TLI, CHÁN-TLI.

TEPÁNCHIHUA(A) to build a wall / hacer pared [T] [1]TLP 226. See TEPÁN-TLI, CHIHUA(A).

TEPÁNCHIHUALO nonact. TEPÁN-

TEPÁNCHIHIUILLÁ applic. TEPÁN-

TEPÁNCHIHIQUIL mason, bricklayer / albañil [Z] [1]Zp 8, 221. See TEPÁN-

TEPÁNCOHOTOC-TLI pl.: -MEH piece of standing wall / pedazo de paredón [T] [1]TLP 226. See TEPÁN-TLI, COHOTOC-TLI.

TEPÁN-TLI pl.: -TIN ~ -MEH wall, boundary / pared [M], pared, muro [T] See TE-TL, PAN-TLI.

TEPÁNTZICUINALTIÁ caus. TEPÁN-

TEPÁNTZICUINILÁ to jump over a wall / brincar sobre la pared [T] [1]TLP 226. See TEPÁN-TLI, TZICUÍN(L). 

TEPÁNTZICUINOHUA nonact. TE-

TEPÁNIXTOC-TLI old, ruined wall / pared vieja, paredón, muro viejo [T] [1]TLP 226. See TEPÁN-TLI, XITUÍN(L).

TEPÁX-IN pl.: -MEH chameleon / camaleo-, camaleones [X] [1]Zp 86.

TEPÉCOYOC-TLI cave / cueva [Z] [1]Zp 38, 221. See TEPE-TL, COYOC-TLI.


TEPÉHPECH-TLI base of a column, stone foundation / base de columna [M], empedrado [T] [1]TLP 225. See TE-TL, PEPECH-TLI.

TEPÉHPIEN(A) See TE-TL, PEHPIEN(A).

TEPÉHUÁ(A) vt to scatter, sow something / esparcir o echar algo por el suelo, así como tomines, cacao [M], lo siembra [Z] See TEPÉHUI.(L)

TEPÉHUÁAH This possessor derivation from TEPÉ-TL 'hill' is conventionally paired with the AHUAH, the possessor derivation of Á-TL, the whole phrase meaning 'resident of a town.'

TEPÉHUÁALÓ nonact. TEPÉHUI(A)

TEPÉHUÁQUIL pret. TEPÉHUÁC to be preserved by drying / se seca y no se pudre [T] [1]TLP 225. See TEPÉ-TL, HUÁQUIL.

TEPÉHUÁX-IN pl.: -MEH a type of acacia tree / huaje de cerro [X] [2]Zp 86. See TEPÉ-TL, HUAX-IN.

TEPÉHUÁI for a multitude of small objects to fall, spill / caerse las hojas de los árboles, es parcirse y derramarse trigo o otras semillas por el suelo [M] See TEPÉHUI(A).

TEPÉHUÁIUÁ nonact. TEPÉHUÍI(A)

TEPÉHUÍLÁI vt to scatter something for someone or on someone / se le echa [la] [ZA] (zarcas, etc.) [T] [1]Zp 204. appl. TEPÉHUI(A)

TEPÉHUÍLIÁ applic. TEPÉHUÍLÁ

TEPÉHUÍTÚÁ caus. TEPÉHUÍI(A)

TEPÉXHIUXIÁI vrefl, vt to sling oneself headlong; to throw something, someone down from a height, or down a ravine / derrochar [M], despeñar a otro [M] This is abundantly attested in T, where the internal glottal stop is missing. B has a single attestation with the glottal stop [v]. The high frequency in T is due to compounding with many possible locations, CUAYHTEPEXHIUIÁ to hurl something down from a tree,' TLÁPECHTEPEXHIUIÁ 'to knock someone out of bed,' etc. See TEPEHXI-TL, -HIUÁ.

TEPÉXHIUXIUÁ altern. nonact. TEPÉH-

TEPÉXHIUXIUILLÁ applic. TEPÉXHIUXIUÁ

TEPÉXHIUXIUÍLÁ altern. nonact. TEPÉH-

TEPÉXHIUXIUÍLÁ
TEPEXHI-TL. precipicio, large rock, cliff, ravine / peñasco (M), roca, peñasco, altura, precipicio (S), barranca, precipicio (Z). This is abundantly attested in T and also appears in B and Z. T lacks the internal glottal stop, but it remains in B and Z. See TEPE-TL.

TEPEXHYOH ravine / barranca, una peña que tiene pura piedra (Z) [[a]Zp.18.221]. See TEPEXHI-TL, -YOH.

TEPEHITTIC valley or ravine among mountains / valle o quebrada de sierras (M) [[i]Cl.211v]. See TEPE-TL, HITEC.

TEPEHIXCO face, slope of a hill, ridge / jadera del monte (C), frente del cerro (Z) [[i]Cl.8yv, [a]Zp.61.221]. See TEPE-TL, IX-TL, -CIO.

TEPEMIZQUI-TL pl. -MEH a type of mesquite tree / mesquite de cerro (X) [[i]Xp.86]. See TEPE-TL, MIZQUI-TL.

TEPE-TL pl. -MEH; possessed form: -TEPEHUH hill, mountain, precipice / sierra (M), el monte, y cerro (C); This is conventionally paired with A-TL ‘water,’ the whole phrase meaning ‘town.’ The phrase may be further reduced to ÁLTEPE-TL, but the possessed form often remains separated, TOTAHU TOTEPEHUH ‘our town.’

TEPETLALI-LI unirrigated land / [tierra] de temporal (C) [[i]Cl.118v]. The literal sense of this is ‘hillside’ land.’ See TEPE-TL, TLAL-LI.

TEPETLAA-TL pl. -MEH a type of porous rock used in construction; someone rough, uncouth / tierra dura (C), peña, tepetate (T), costa o cumbita (M). See TE-TL, PELA-TL.

TEPETOMA-TL pl. -MEH a type of tomato / tomate de cerro (X) [[i]Xp.86]. See TEPE-TL, TOMA-TL.


TEPEXLOXOCI-TL a shrub (Calliandra anomala) with reddish purple tassel-shaped flowers, used in treating inflammations and dysentery / cierta planta (R), cabeza de ángel (R) [[i]Rp.134]. R fails to mark the long vowels. See TEPE-TL, XLOXOCI-TL.

TEPICHILLIÁ appl. TEPICTOÁ.

TEPICIL-LI gravel, debris / ripio, piedruelas pequeñas (M), grava (Z) [[a]Zp.26.64,221]. See TE-TL, PICILLOÁ.

TEPIL-LI vulva / natura de hembra (M), pudenda multilibris (C) [[i]Cl.128t]. C contrasts the honorific of this, TEPILITZIN, with TEPILITZIN offsprings. The word for ‘penis’ is TEPOL-LI.

TEPİLOLOYAN place where people are hanged / lugar donde horcan (M) [[i]Cl.531r]. See PILOÁ, -YAN.

TEPILITZIN offspring, someone wellborn / hijo o hija de alguno (M), bien nacido (C) [[a]Zp.9yt, 128t]. This is -PIL ‘offspring’ prefixed with the prefix TÉ, which imparts a generic sense ‘offsprings of someone,’ and the honorific element -TZIN. C contrasts this with TEPILITZIN, the honorific form of TEPIL-LI ‘vulva.’ See -PIL.

TEPINIA vt to punch someone, to hit something with one’s fist, to strike something with one’s elbow / dar cencerón con los artejos o dar de codo (M), dar puñete con la mano cerrada o dar de codo (M), lo toca (T), lo pica (Z) TEPE-TL, -PINIA appl. TEPE-TL, -PINIA nonasc. TEPE-TL.

TEPITON pl. TEPITOTÓN something small, insignificant / cosa pequeña o poca cosa (M) in M the final N is missing. This compounds with nouns to form diminutives, CALTEPITÓN ‘small house’ < CAL-LI ‘house.’ See TEPITITZIN.

TEPITZAHU[I] for something to become tough, hardened / endurecerse alguna cosa (M) [[a]Tp.225]. See TEPITZÁOA.

TEPITZTICLIC something closely woven / cerrado el tejido [de tela, ayate, zarande, etc.] (T) [[a]Tp.225]. See TEPITZAHU[I].

TEPITZIN pl. TEPITZITZIN something small / un poco, un poquito (C) Z also has the variant TEPITIZIN. See TEPITON.

TEPITZINTIÁ to diminish, grow smaller / disminuyec (Z) [[a]Zp.46,223]. Z has I for E in the initial syllable. See TEPITIN.

TEPITZOÁ vt to harden something / endurecer alguna cosa (M) [[a]Tp.204]. See TE-TL.

TEPITZOLO nonasc. TEPITZOÁ TEPOHPOHUÍLOÁI dead or guilt which
can or should be pardoned / cosa y culpá que se puede o dehe perdonar [C] [3]Cl.451. See POHOLHUIÌ.

TEPOHUALITÌA vrefi to associate with someone / asociar [Z] [1]Zp.15,174. See POHUIÀ.

TEPOL-LI penis / miembro de varón [M] [1]T.133,133,166,224,225,224. In compounds this has the sense 'stump, trunk, something blunt.' In one attestation T has the reflex of a long vowel in the second syllable, but in the six other attestations T has it short. The word for 'vulva' is TEPIL-LI.


TEPONÁCILHUIÌ appl. TEPONÁZOÀ to play the teponastle / tañer teponazte [M] [4]Cl.61v,617r. See TEPONÁZ-TLI.

TEPONÁZ-TLI lateral log drum, teponastle / cierto palo hueco que tañen y hacen son con el cuando bailan o cantan [M] [4]Cl.61v,617r. One sense of TEPOL-LI is 'stump,' and since this type of drum is carved from a short log, there may be some relationship between the two words.


TEPÓTLAMILÌO nonact. TEPÓTLAMIAMÌ -TEPOTZCO compound postposition behind, behind someone's back / detrás, a las espaldas [C] [6]Cl.222. See TEPOTZ-TLI, -C(O).

TEPOTZOECA-TLI person from Tepoztlan / natural de Tepoztlan [C] [3]Cl.45,457. See TEPOTZOH-TLI.

TEPOTZOECA-TLP place name Tepoztlan [1]cl.457,221v. See TEPOTZEOCA-TLI.

TEPOTZOH-TLI pl. -MEH - TIN hunchback / giboso o corcovado [M] This is abundantly attested in C and also appears in X. See TEPOTZ-TLI, -YOH.

TEPOTZ-TLI back, shoulders / trasera o espalda de persona [M]

TEPOTZTOCA vt to pursue, to follow someone, to pursue a matter, to insist on something / seguir a alguien, andar detrás de él [S], le pregunta, lo exija, lo insiste [Z] [1]Cl.72v, [3]T.204, [3]Zp.59,72,197. C marks the vowel of the first syllable long, which is an error. In one of three attestations Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long, which is also incorrect. See TEPOTZ-TLI, TOCA.


TEPOTZCUAHUÌO-TLI pl. -MEH earring / arete [T] [1]T.225. See TEPOTZ-TLI, CUAHUÌ-TLI.

TEPOTZMECA-TLI metal chain / cadena de hierro [C] [1]Cl.75v. See TEPOTZ-TLI, MEC-TLI.

TEPOTZQUECHILLÌA vt to brand an animal / lo marca [al animal] con el hierro [T] [3]T.204. See TEPOTZ-TLI, QUECHILÌA.

TEPOTZQUECHILLÌAOO appl. TEPOTZ-QUECHILÌA

TEPOTZQUECHILÌO nonact. TEPOTZ-QUECHILÌA

TEPOTZTÈCA-TLI someone from Tepoztlan / natural de Tepoztlan [K] [1]Cl.56v. This is also the name of a character in folk tales from the Tepoztlan area. See TEPOTZTLÀN.

TEPOTZTLÀLÌL-TLI iron filings, rust / limaduras de hierro [M], mocho [T] [3]T.226. See TEPOTZ-TLI, TLÀLÌL-TLI.

TEPOTZTLÀLÌOH something rusted / oxidado [T] [1]T.226. The final glottal stop is not attested due to the general loss of word-final glottal stop in T. See TEPOTZTLÀLÌL-TLI, -YOH.

TEPOTZTLÀLÌOHTÌAH vt to rust, oxidize something / lo enmoeche, lo oxida [T] [3]T.204. See TEPOTZTLÀLÌOH.

TEPOTZTLÀLÌÓTÌIÌA appl. TEPOTZ-TLÀLÌÌÍA

TEPOTZTLÀLÌÔTLÌO nonact. TEPOTZ-TLÀLÌÌÍA

TEPOTZTLÌÀO vt to rust / se oxida, enmoeche [T] [3]T.226. See TEPOTZ-TLI, TLÀOÀ.

TEPOTZTLÀN place name Tepoztlan [1]Cl.56v. See TEPOTZ-TLI, -TLÀN.
TEPOZTLAPÓHUAL-LI  

clock / reloj  
(C) [t][Cf.614]. See TEPOZ-TLI, TLAPÓHUAL-LI.

TEPOZTLATOPÓN firearm / arma de  
 fuego (Z) [t][Zp.13,221]. See TEPOZ-TLI, TLATOPÓN.

TEPOZ-TLI workable metal, copper or iron,  
device made from metal / cobre o hierro  
(M) [M]

TEQUI[li] vt; pret: TEC to cut something /  
cortar algo [M]

TEQUILÁ vrefl, vt to sprinkle something on  
someone, something / derramar, echar [K]  
This is abundantly attested in T but always  
compounded with A-TL 'water' or  
CUÁ[li]-TL 'head' and generally having to  
do with baptism. See TÉCA.

TEQUH as verbal intensifier very much /  
adv. que se intercala entre los verbos y  
significa mucho (S) [k][Cf.1217]. This is  
prefixed directly to the stem; all other  
prefixes precede it. See TEQUI-TL.

TEQUIHMACA vt to drink to excess /  
bebés demasía [C for second pers. plural  
subject] [k][Cf.121]. This is a double object  
verb which takes both an object prefix  
and a reflexive prefix. It contrasts with  
TEQUIMACA 'to assign tribute or labor.'  
See TEQUIH, MACA.

TEQUIHUA altern. nonact. TEQUI[li]

TEQUIHUÍA vrefl, vt to volunteer oneself,  
to present something, to beg something  
of someone / se ofrece [Z], lo  
ofrece [Z], importar algo a otro [M]  
[4][Zp.90,174,197]. See TEQUI-TL, -HUÍA.

TEQUILÁ C contrasts this with TEQUILÍA,  
the applicative form of TEQUILÁ 'to cut  
something.' applic. TÉCA

TEQUILÍA C contrasts this with TÉQUILÍA,  
the applicative form of TÉCA. applic.  
TEQUILÍA

TEQUILLÍA applic. TÉQUILÍA

TEQUILLILO nonact. TÉQUILÍA

TEQUILLIZ-TLI diarrhea / diarrea (T)  
[4][Tp.227]. See TÉCA.

TEQUILÓ nonact. TEQUILÁ

TEQUIMACA vt to assign tribute, tasks, or  
posts to people, to cost someone effort /  
repartir tributo o oficio, o tarea a otros [M],  
le cuesta [T] [3][Tp.204]. This contrasts  
with C's TEQUIHMACA 'to drink to excess.' See TEQUI-TL, MACA.

TEQUIPAHOÁ vrefl, vt to be anxious, to  
inflict worry or pain on someone / estar  
ocupando, descontento, y con pena [M],  
angustiar, dar pena o afligir a otro [M] See  
TEQUI-TL, PACHOÁ.

TEQUIPACHOLÍZ-TLI affliction, suffering /  
tristeza (T) [t][Tp.226]. This has lost the  
reflexive prefix NE-. See NETEQUIPACHOLÍZ-TLI.

TEQUIPACHOLÍT-LI affliction, suffering /  
tristeza (T) [t][Tp.226]. This has lost the  
reflexive prefix NE-. See TEQUIPACHOÁ.

TEQUIPACHOLÍMACA vt to cause someone  
to grieve / le da tristeza, lo entristece [T]  
[4][Tp.204]. caus. TEQUIPACHOLÍ-LI,  
MACA

TEQUIPACHOLO nonact. TEQUIPACHOÁ

TEQUIPACHÓLITA vt to cause someone to  
grieve / lo hace triste, lo entristece [T]  
[3][Tp.204]. caus. TEQUIPACHOÁ

TEQUIPACHÓLITÁLIA applic. TEQUIPACHOÁ

TEQUIPACHÓLITÍLO nonact. TEQUI-  
PACHÓLITÍA

TEQUIPANÍHUAÍ applic. TEQUIPANOÁ

TEQUIPANOÁ vt to work, to serve someone /  
trabajar [X], lo sirve [T] This verb  
occurrents as both intransitive and transitive.  
The intransitive form and the transitive  
form with the nonspecific object prefix  
TLA- have the sense 'to work, to hold  
office, to fulfill responsibilities, while  
with specific object prefixes it has the sense 'to  
serve someone, to work for someone.' See  
TEQUI-TL, PANÓA.

TEQUIPANOÁNI laborer / trabajador [X]  
[3][Xp.86]. See TEQUIPANOÁ.

TEQUIPANÍZ-TLI labor, public works /  
trabajo [trabajo comunal] [X] [a][Xp.86]. In  
one of the two attestations there is an  
additional LI syllable. See TEQUIPANOÁ.

TEQUIPANÍLÁ nonact. TEQUIPANOÁ

TEQUIPANÍLITA caus. TEQUIPANOÁ

TEQUIPOHUAÍ applic. TEQUIPOLOÁ

TEQUIPOLOÁ vt to serve, attend someone,  
to labor for someone / le sirve, le sirve [a otro] [T] [4][Tp.204]. See  
TEQUI-TL, POLOÁ.
TEQUIPOLÓŁO nonact. TEQUIPOLÓĂ
TEQUITI to work or to pay tribute / trabajar o tributar [M] T forms the preterit by dropping the final vowel, but according to M it is formed by adding -C. See TEQUI-TL.

TEQUITÍHUA nonact. TEQUITI
TEQUITÍLIA applic. TEQUITI
TEQUITÍLIZ-TLI work, servitude / trabajo, servidumbre [M] [tăZp.124,222]. See TEQUITI.

TEQUITILITÍA vt to put something, something to work, to use something / le haces trabajar, lo ocupa, lo usa [T] [tăITp.204]. By general rule the vowel of the third syllable should be short, but it is attested long in T. caus. TEQUITI

TEQUITILITÍLLA applic. TEQUITILITÍA
TEQUITILITÍŁO nonact. TEQUITILITÍA
TEQUITIN.pl: -MEH laborer, worker, one who delivers tribute / trabajador o tributaría [M] [tăITp.226]. See TEQUITI.

TEQUI-TL possessed form: -TEQUIUH tribute, labor, duty, quota, term (of office) / tributo o obra de trabajo [M], trabajo, obra, ocupación [T] This appears to be related to the verb TEQUI[[1]] ‘to cut something.’

TEQUITILÁ-LI.pl: -TIN communal land / terreno communal [X] [tăITXp.86]. See TEQUI-TL, TLÁ-LI.

TEQUITQUI laborer, worker, one who pays tribute / pecher, trabajador o tributaría [M] [tăITp.226]. Z has the variant form TEQUITQUI.

TEQUIUHTÍA vt to entreat someone to someone, to make someone responsible for something / tomar algo a su cargo o encargarse de algún negocio [M with additional reflexive object], te encargo [C for second pers. sg. object] [tăITCl.871,1150]. M gives this as a double object verb with a direct object prefix plus an oblique reflexive prefix. See TEQUI-TL.

TEQUIXQUI-TL a naturally occurring efflorescent carbonate of soda used in laundry, preparation of food, and medicinally / tequexqueite, polvo para limpiar [Z] [tăITp.326, tăZp.121,222]. T has a short vowel in the second syllable. This is probably related to the fact that T

TETECUINÓL-LI idiosyncratically has a short vowel in QUIXTÍA < QUIZ[A] ‘to come out.’ M has tequitiqui ‘something petrified, solidified.’ See TE-TL, QUIZ[A]

TEQUIYOH something invested with labor, something difficult / cosa que tiene o da trabajo [M], trabajoso, difícil [T] [tăITp.226]. The final glotal stop is not attested due to the general loss of word-final glotal stop in T. T has B for I in the second syllable. See TEQUI-TL, -YOH.

TEQUIYÓ-TL work, labor, payment of tribute labor / trabajo de imposición de tributario [M], ejercicio de trabajo o el mismo trabajo [M], trabajo, obra, ocupación [T] [tăITp.226]. T has E for I in the second syllable. See TEQUI-TL, -YÔ.

TÉTAH See TAH-TLI

TÉTECA vref. vt to lie down, stretch out, to stretch something out / se acuesta estirado [T], lo acuesta bien derecho [T for PIYÁZTÉTECA] [tăITp.155,198, tăITXp.36,8]. X does not mark the vowel of the first syllable long, but T does have the reflex of a long vowel. M has transitive teteca ‘to make a bed or wrap cloth’ and intransitive teteca ‘to lie with a woman,’ which may respresent either TÉTECA or TEHTÉCA. redup. TÉCA

TÉTECH of, by, with someone / de alguno o en alguno [M] [tăITCl.888r]. See -TECH.

TETECOHUA nonact. TÉTEQUIIJ

TETECUECHILLÁ applic. TETECUITZ[A]

TETECUICA to roar, thunder, resonate, throb / hacer gran ruido la llama de fuego, o escocecer, dar latidos, y doler mucho la llaga o el encordío o la hinchazón, o zumbar y hacer ruido alguna cosa así como el viento, o reteñir el metal [M] [tăITCl.748,861]. See TECUIN.[I]

TETECUINOA vref. vt to become entangled, tangle, to catch something, to wrap or roll up something / se revuelve [Z], lo enreda, lo encolla, lo rueda [Z] [tăITZp.52,110,111,174,197]. This does not seem to be related to TECUIN[I] ‘for a fire to roar, for one’s heart to pound.’ See TECUINALÍA.

TETECUINÓL-LI roll, bundle / enrollar [Z] [tăZp.52,222]. Z glosses this derived noun
as though it were a verb. M has *tetecuintic* 'something trimmed down, with all
projections removed.' See TETECUINOA.

**TETECUITZ(A)** vt to stomp, to make noise with one’s feet / hacer estruendo con los
pies [M] [13] [CF.745v.124v]. This is attested
with TLA- and as an intransitive with no
object prefix at all. See TECUIN.[l]

**TETELICA** to crumble, shatter, crush, or for
something to come apart from use / crouir
algé entre los dientes [M], quebrarse vidrio ó
otras cosas delicadas ... si los pedazos son
muchos [C], se desmorona [Z] [11] [CF.745,

**TETELIT(A)** vt to shatter something, to
grind something to bits / roer hueso o cosa
semejante [M], quebrar estas cosas (vidrio
ó otras cosas delicadas) en muchas pe-
dazos [C], lo desmorona [Z] [11] [CF.745,

**TETELIC** someone grubby / agarroso [Z]
[(2)Zp.6,232]. M has teteloa ‘to elbow.’

**TETE[A]** vt, pret. TETE[N] to fill something
with rocks / henchir algo de piedras, asi
como cimiento de pared [M] This is
implied by TE-TL ‘stone’ and TEM[A]
‘to fill something’ It contrasts with
TETEM[A] ‘to cast down, scatter
something’ and TETEM[A] ‘to stack
something,’ but M combines them all in a
single entry.

**TETEM[A]** vt, pret. TETE[N] to stack or pile
something / componer leña, o echar y
poner algo en vulgar [M], lo amontonar, lo
apila [Z] [13]Zp.10,12,197]. This contrasts
with TEM[A] ‘to fill something with
rocks’ and TEDEM[A] ‘to cast down,
scatter something,’ rep. TEM[A]

**TETEMAT(A)-TL** pl. -MEH sling / honda
[T] [17] [TP.134]. M has tamatlatl ‘slingshot,’
of which this seems to be a reduplicated
form. Despite the affinity of sense, this
does not contain AHTLA-TL ‘spear
thrower’ as an element of the compound.
See TE-TL, MATOA-TL.

**TETEMATL(A)-TL** gizzard, crop / molleja de
ave [M], su molleja (T for possessed form)
[(2)TP.134, [3]Xp.87]. M has temematzatl
with reduplication of the second element of
the compound instead of the first. X

fails to mark the vowel of the first syllable long, but T does have the reflex of a
long vowel. T has I for E. See TE-TL,
METLA-TL.

**TETEPITON** See TEPETITZIN.

**TETEPITZ(A)** vt to peck something / lo
picotea [Z] [13]Zp.98,197. See TEPINIA.

**TETEPITZIN** something very small / chiquillo [C] [13] [CF.154v]. M has tetepito
which represents TETEPTON with the
same meaning, rep. TEPITIN

**TETEPICANTZIN** something very small
(pictorial) / chiquillo ... con menosprecio
[C] [13] [CF.154v]. See TEPITIN.

**TETEQALI** vt, pret. TETEC to gnaw on
something / roe [Z] [13]Zp.111,215]. This is
only attested with the object prefix TLA-
It contrasts with TETEQALI ‘to slice
something’ and TEHTELQUIL ‘to hack
something,’ rep. TEQUIL

**TETEQALI** vt, pret. TETEC to slice
something evenly, to divide and dis-
tribute something / rebano [C for first
pers. sg. subject], derrama [T] [11] [CF.745,
[8]TP.119,205,236]. This contrasts with
TEHELQUIL ‘to hack something to pieces’
and TEHTELQUIL ‘to gnaw on something,’
rep. TEQUIL

**TETEQUIHALA** to make entrails / ruca
has a long vowel in the first syllable and
the other a short vowel and a glottal stop.
Both are prefixed with TLA-. M has
tequeutia, but the initial te in M’s entry rep-
resents the object prefix TE-. Since Z’s
verbs take an additional prefix TLA-, their
TE appears to be reduplication rather than
a prefix. rep. TEQUIHALA

**TETEQUILAI** aplice. TETEQALI

**TETEQUIHALA** nonacT. TETEQALI

**TETEQUIHALA** only attested in possessed
form one’s heel / su talón [T] [11] [TP.134].

**TETEXILHAULI** aplice. TETEXOAI

**TETEXOA** vt to gnaw, chew something / lo
roec, lo masca [el pie, la mano, etc.] [T]
[(2)TP.205]. Possibly T has lost a glottal
stop, and this should be TEHTEXOA. See
TECII.

**TETEXOAI** nonacT. TETEXOAI

**TETEXTIC** something rough, unpol-
ished / escabroso [Z] [(Zp.54,222). See TETEZ-TLI, TEZCAM-LI.


TETEZ-TLI something hard, tough / cosa dura [K] [(Tp.220). This is attested in the compound ZACATEZ-TLI, a type of grass. See TE-TLI, TETEZTIC, TEZTIC.

TETIA vrefl to lay eggs; to collect stones / ovari los peces o poner huevos las aves o allegar y recoger piedras para edificar [M] This is not directly attested, but it is implied by its derivation from TE-TLI 'stone, egg' and the preterit form given in M. It contrasts with TETIY[A] 'to become hard as stone.' See TE-TLI.

TETIC something very hard, hard as stone / cosa dura como piedra [M] [(T) 57v, (Z) 47]. See TE-TLI.

TETIX[A] pret: TETIX ~ TETIYAC to become as hard as stone / endurecerse como piedra [M] [(T) 57v]. This contrasts with TETIA 'to lay eggs, to collect stones.' See TE-TLI.

TE-TLI possessed form: TEUH stone / piedra generalmente [M] By extension this can mean 'gem' or 'ornament' and in another direction, any solid discrete object.

TÔTOLTE-TLI 'egg' is literally 'bird-stone,' and it is often shortened to TE-TLI.

ÂTE-TLI 'esticle' is literally 'water-stone.' TE-TLI is used as a numeral classifier in counting small objects. CENTE-TLI 'one' < CEM, ÓNTE-TLI 'two' < ÓME, etc. It also often compounds with the names of body parts with no apparent change of meaning as in QUECH-TLI ~ QUECHTE-TLI 'neck.'

TETLACACHIHUALIZ-TLI friendship, a estimado / amistad, acción de apreciar [Z] [(Zp.10,222). See TLACHICHUAH.

TETLACACHIHUQUI someone respected, esteemed / respetable [Z] [(Zp.109,222). See TLACHICHUAH.

TETLACUICHUQUI thief / robador público o arrebatabor [M] [(IC) 447. See CUICHUQUIA.

TETLAIH stony ground, lava bed / pedregal [M] See TE-TLI, -TLAIH.

TETLALHPOLIZ-TLI greeting, salutation / salutation [M], saludo [en la fiesta] [T] [CF.108r, (T) p.227, (Z) 113,222]. See TLALPAPAO.

TETLALTOHUIHCÁTZIN saviour / salvador [Z] [(Z) 113,222]. See TETLALTOHUIHQUI.

TETLALTOHUIHQUI mediator, advocate, defender / licenciado, abogado, mediador, defensor [Z] [(Zp.3,40,76,83,222]. See TLALTO.

TETLATHYELTIH something that nauseates people / da asco [T] [(Tp.227). See TLALTHYELTIH.

TETLATHYÓHUHÚLTILIZ-TLI torment, punishment inflicted on someone / tormento que se da a otro, o castigo [M] [(T) 115t]. See IHÍBHÚHÍA.

TETLAMACANI someone who serves at table / el que sirve a la mesa [M] [(IC) 447]. See TLAMACA.

TETLAMACTHTIH someone or something that enriches or gives joy to others / cosa o persona que enriquece o alegra a otro [M] [(Z) 5v, 18v. M has tetlamachtian with the same sense. See TLAMACTHTIH.

TETLAMACTHTIHAN place of recreation and enjoyment / lugar de recreación y de alegría [C] [(IC) 18v, 41v]. See TETLAMACTHTIH, -CÁN.

TETLAMACMACANI distributor, someone who assigns shares / el que sirve a otros de algo y les da recaudo [M], el que da repartiendo a varios [C] [(IC) 447]. See MAHMACA.

TETLAN near someone, abreast of someone / con otros o par de los, o cerca de los, o con otro [M] [(IC) 9v, 113r. See TLAN.

TETLANHTOA vt to borrow money against property / pide dinero sobre una propiedad [T] [(IC) 106. See TLAN, -HTOA.

TETLANHTÓLO nonact. TETLANHTOA TETLANHTÓTIH caus. TETLANHTOA

TETLANOCOLIZ-TLI compassion / misericordia [M] [(IC) 13v]. X has TETLANOCOLIZ-TLI 'gift.' See TLANOCOLI.

TETLANOCOLI-LI tip, charitable gift / propina, regalo, ofrenda [Z] [(Z) 50,102,107,222]. See TLANOCOLI.
TETLAÓCOLTIH something that causes grief, pity / se da lastima [T] [[1]Tp.227]. Because of general loss of final glottal stop in T, the H is not attested. See TLAÓCOLTIH.

TETLAPALLÓ someone well born / hijo o hija de noble linaje [M] [[1]Cl.59v. This is conventionally paired with TÉEZZÓ, the whole phrase referring to good breeding. See TLAPAL-TL.

TETLAPOHPolHUIIIIIZ-TLI the act of pardon / perdón o dispensación hecha a otro [M] [[3]Cl.48v,48v,59v]. See POHPolHUIII.

TETLAPOHPolHUIIIOLÓNI means of dispensing pardon / instrumento con que se perdoná, como la confesión [C] [[1]Cl.48v]. See POHPolHUIII.

TETLAPOHPolHUIIIOLÓN place where pardon is dispensed / lugar de perdón o indulgencia [R] [[1]Rp.42]. See POHPolHUIIII.-YÁN.

TETLATQUI something belonging to another / hacienda ajena [M] [[3]Cl.15,58v. This conventionally pairs with synonymous TÉAXCA, the whole phrase meaning 'someone else’s property.'

TETLATZACUILITLONI means of inflicting punishment / instrumento para castigar [C] [[1]Cl.45v]. The vowel of the fifth syllable should be long by general rule but is not so marked in C. M has tetlatzaccumtliani 'someone who inflicts punishment.' See TZACULTLIT.

TETLAXIMALITL-TLI adultery / adulterio [M] [[1]Bl.11]. M has this with a single x, but B has xx. See TLAXIMIL-A.

TETLazohtlaliz-TLI love, charity towards others / amor o caridad que con otro se tiene [M] [[3]Cl.47v,59v, [3]Zp.10,222]. See TLAZOHTL.

TETLazohtlalayón place of human charity, love / lugar donde se ama [C] [[1]Cl.31r. See TLAZOHTL.-YÁN.

TETLECHIPAHUAHYÓN purgatory, place of purification / bárbaro / purgatorio [C] [[1]Cl.93v. See TLE-TL, CHIPAHUA [A], -YÁN.

TETLOC by, close to, next to someone / con alguno o par de alguno [M] [[3]Bl.45v,51v,9v]. See -TLLOC.

TETOLINIH something that causes affliction, injury / cosa penosa y afortunada [M] cosa que lastima y aflige [C] [[1]Cl.52v. See TOLINIA.

TETONÉHUALOYÁN hell, inferno / que se dice del inferno [R] [[1]Rp.42]. This appears in R without discourse. See TÔNEHUA-I, -YÁN.

TETONÉUH something that causes pain / cosa que atormenta [M] [[1]Cl.53v, [1]Tp.227]. T has lost the final consonant. See TONEHUA-I.

TETOQUILIZ-TLI pursuit / seguimiento [C] [[1]Cl.48v]. This contrasts with TETOQUILIZ-TLI 'burial.' See TOCA.

TETOQUILIZ-TLI burial / enterramiento de muerto [M] [[1]Cl.48v]. This contrasts with TETOQUILIZ-TLI 'pursuit.' See TOCA.

TETZACUIILITLONI punishable offense / la culpa digna de castigar [C], digno de ser castigado [C] [[3]Cl.45v]. The vowel of the fourth syllable should be long by general rule but is not so marked in the attestations. See TZACUITL.

TETZAHUAI-A vt. to condense, thicken, solidify something / espesar o causar algo [M], lo hace espeso, lo espesa, lo condensa [T] [[3]Tp.205, [3]Zp.32,56,197]. M also has intransitive tetzaua 'to thicken, thicken, congeal,' the preterit of which is formed by adding -C.


TETZAHUALO nonact. TETZAHUAI-A

TETZAHUATEM[1]-TL body louse / piojó blanco del cuerpo [M] [[3]Xp.87]. See TETZAHUAC, ATEM[1]-TL.

TETZAHUII-I] to condense, thicken, congeal / queda espeso, se espesa, se condensa [T] [[1]Tp.226]. This is synonymous with M's intransitive tetzaua and contrasts with TETZAHUIA 'to be beset by forbidding, to augur ill for someone.'

TETZAHUIA vrfl vt to be beset by forbidding, to frighten others, for something to augur ill for someone / tener alguna cosa por agüero, o espantarse mucho y escandalizar [M], escandalizar a otros [M], es mal agüero para él [T] [[3]Zp.206]. This con-
trasts with TETZÁHU[TL] to condense, thicken, congeal’ See TETZÁHU-TL.

TETZÁHUHUA nonact. TETZÁHUÍA

TETZÁHUIIÍA applic. TETZÁHUÍA


TETZÁHUIITLÁO nonact. TETZÁHUÍTTLÁO

TETZÁHUÍTTLÁIÍA applic. TETZÁHUÍTTTA

TETZÁHUÍTTTA

TETZÁHUÍTTTA


TETZÁHUQQUIAHUII-TL heavy rainstorm, deluge / tempestad, diluvio [Z] [[3]Zp.46,120,222. Z also has a variant form that has lost the final UH of the first element. See TETZÁHU(I).

QUIYAHUII-TL

TETZCOHCATL pl. TETZCOHTL


See TETZCOHCO.


TETZICA-TL pl.: -MEH a type of ant / hormiga [T] [[3]Tp.226. M has tetzica ‘someone sterile, incapable of reproduction.’ Since there is no information about vowel length and glottal stop, it cannot be known if it is homophonous. See TÉ-TL, TIZICA-TL.


TETZÍLHUIÍA applic. TETZÍLÓA

TETZÍLÓA vt to twist something ropelike / torcer mucho cordel, soga, etc. [M]

TETZÍLÓLO nonact. TETZÍLÓA

TETZÍLÓLITCAH to be fastened with a knot / nudo, está bien amarrado [T] [[1]Tp.226.]

TETZÍLÓA, [ILL]PIA, the verb CÁ


TETZMOLÍN(I) to sprout again, to re-appear / retóna [Z] [[3]Zp.110,222. See TETZMOL-LI, [I]TTMOLÍN(I).}

TETZMOL-LI sprout, sucker / retóna [Z], carrasco verde [M] [[3]Zp.110,222. See TETZMOL-LI.

TETZON offspring / hijo, hija, descendant [K] [[2]BL.4v,6v. This contrasts with TETZON-TLI ‘stone foundation.’ TETZON literally means ‘someone’s hair’ and is conventionally paired with TÉZTI ‘someone’s fingernail,’ the whole phrase meaning ‘offspring’ in a generic sense. See TÉZON-TLI.

TETZONQUELI-TLI nettle / mala mujer, ortiga [planta] [Z] [[3]Zp.80,92,220. In all three attestations Z has a glottal stop in the first syllable, but since nettles characteristically grow along walls and fences, the first element is most likely TETZON-TLI ‘stone foundation.’ See QUIL-I-TL.

TETZON-TLI stone foundation / cimiento [C] [[2]Ct.75v. See TÉ-TL, TÉON-TLI.

TÉUCTLAHTOÁ to hold court, public hearing, council / tener audiencia o entender en su oficio el presidente, oidor, alcalde, etc. [M] This is implied by TÉUCTLÁHTOAÁN. See TÉUC-TL, TLÁHTOAÁN.

TÉÚCTLAHTOÁÁN court of justice / tribunal [C] [[1]Ct.101v. See TÉUCTLAHTOÁÁN, -YÁN.

TÉÚCTLÁHTON pl. TÉÚCTLON possessed form: -TÉÚCTÓN lord, member of the high nobility / caballero o principal [M], republicano [C] In older Nahua texts this is misleadingly written teuctli or teuctli, which suggests a bisyllabic stem with a final glottal stop when in fact it is a monosyllabic stem with a final labialized velar consonant. The possessed form -TÉÚCTÓN contrasts with TÉÚCTO-TL ‘lordship, dominion.’ In compounds the final consonant of TÉÜC tends to delabialize, yielding TÉC. T and Z have -TÉCÓ as the possessed form.

TÉÚCTO-TL lordship, dominion / señoría de estado o dignidad [M] This is abun-
dantly attested in B and also appears in C. It contrasts with -TÉCUYÓ, the possessed form of TÉUC-TLI. See TÉUC-TLI, YÓ.

-TEUH necessarily bound form in the manner of /a manera de [C] [a]Cf.18v.

TEUH-TLI dust / polvo [M] This appears to be related to TEX-TLI 'flour' and TECI] 'to grind.' X has the variant TEUC-TLI.

TEUHYOHY something full of dust, dusty / cosa polvorienta [M] [3]Cf.54v, [3]RP.45,117. See TEUH-TLI, YOH.

TEUHYOHTICAH to be dusty / estar lleno de polvo [C] [5]Cf.54v, [3]RP.45]. See TEUHYOH, the verb CA.

TEUHYOHTIHU(to go along covered with dust / va lleno de polvo [C] [5]Cf.54v, [3]RP.45]. See TEUH-TLI, YOH, the verb HUI].

TEUHYOHTIHUJ to come covered with dust / viene lleno de polvo [1]Cf.54v, [3]RP.45]. See TEUH-TLI, YOH, the verb HUJ].

TEUHYOHTIHUZ to get covered with dust / henchirse de polvo [M] [5]Cf.54v. C does not mark the vowel of the second syllable long. See TEUHYOH.

TEUHYOHTIHUAC something covered with dust / cubierta de polvo [C] [5]Cf.54v. C does not mark the vowel of the second syllable long. See TEUHYOHU.

TEXACALLAH area strewn with rocks, boulders / pedregal, peña [Z] [3]Zp.95,96,223. See TEXACAL-LI, TLH.

TEHACALLI rocky cliff, boulder / roca [Z] [3]Zp.95,96,111,223. See TE-TL, XAHCA-LI.

TENAL-LI sandstone used for sharpening tools / piedra arenisca como mollejón para amolar herramientas [M] This is implied by TEPALTE-TL. See TE-TL, XAL-LI.

TEXALT-TL pl: -MEH whetstone, sandstone / piedra arenosa, pedra para afilar [T] [5]TP.237]. M has tenaxl 'sandstone used for sharpening tools.' See TEPAL-LI, TE-TL.


TÉXCAN pl: -MEH ~ -TIN bedbug / chinche [C] [3]Cf.57. M has texico 'large bedbug,' which may represent either TÉXCA-TL without the absolute suffix or TÉXCAN with a characteristically missing final N. See TÉXCA-TL.


TÉXÈHUA nonact. TECI]

TÉXILIA vt to grind something for someone / se lo muele [T] [5]TP.204,205,226. appl. TECI].

TÉXILIA applic. TÉXILIA

TÉXÈLÍO nonact. TÉXILIA

TÉXILIZ-TL mill, or the act of grinding / molienda o el acto de moler algo [M] [3]RF.10v. See TECI].


TÉXO nonact. TECI]


TÉXOLÓ-TL pl: -MEH grinding stone, pestle / tejolote [T] [5]TP.227]. See TECI], OLO-TL.


TÉXTI to crumble, to become flour / hacer harina y desmenuzar [M] [3]Cf.60v. See TÉX-TL.

TÉXILIA vt to grind something into flour, to crumble or mince something / hacer algo harina, desmenuzarlo, y picarlo mediante [5]Cf.60v. appl. TÉXTI.

TÉX-TL flour / masa de harina [M] This appears to be related to TEUH-TLI 'dust' and TECI] 'to grind' and contrasts with TÉX-TL 'brother-in-law.' M combines TÉX-TL and TÉX-TLI in a single entry. Z and X have the variant form TIX-TL.

TÉX-TLI brother-in-law of a man / cuñado
TEZOMÓN[1]

'flour,' but M combines them in a single entry.
TÉXXÍPAL-ÚLI See TÉNXÍPA-L-ÚLI.
TÉXXÍPALTEHTÉQU[1] See TENXÍPALTEHTÉQU[1].
*TÉXXÓMA only attested in possessed
form one's muzzle, snout / su hocico [T]
(4)Tp.134,206. The first element of this
should be TÉN 'lip, mouth.' The N would
assimilate to X, yielding XX, which T
degenerates to X. See TÉN-TLÍ.
TÉXXÍMALEXICIZA apply. TÉX-
XOMATÉLICIZA
TÉXXÍMALEXICIZA vt to get someone or
something in the snout / ho patea en la
trampa [T] (4)Tp.206. See -TÉXXÓMA,
TEPICIZA.
TÉXXÍMALEXICIZÓ nonact. TÉX-
XOMATÉLICIZA
TÉYACÁN product leader, ruler, boss / guia-
dor o gobernador [M] (1)Ci.116v. See
YACÁN[A].
TÉYACAPAN-TLI someone firstborn /
primero engendrado o nacido, o primero
nacida y engendrada, primogénito o pri-
mo acento [M] (4)Tp.134,227. M has the
variant forms tiacapan and tiyacapan,
where TÉ- has shortened and changed
vowel quality, as in TIACHCÁUH. T has E
for A in the second syllable. See TÉ-,
YACAPAN-TLI.
TÉYOCOYANI creator (of humanity) /
creador, autor de los hombres [S]
(2)Bl.4r,6r. See YOCOY[A].
TÉYOH place full of stones, lava bed /
pedregal [Z] (4)Zp.95,233. M has teyo otlí
'stoney road.' See TE-TLÍ, -YOHI.
-TÉYOLCUITÍLIZ-TLI necessarily possessed
form one's confessional / lugar donde yo
confieso, mi confesionario [C] (4)Ci.50v,
(1)Rp.43. M has teyolcuitíloyan 'confes-
sional.' See YOLCÚTÍLIZ, -YAN.
TÉYOLICNÉLILIZ-TLI compassion / com-
pasión [Z] (4)Zp.11,223. Z is inconsistent
in two attestations. In one the vowel of the
initial syllable is not marked long, and in
the other the vowel of the fourth is not.
Both attestations mark the vowels of the
last two syllables long, although by gen-
eral rule they should not be. See YOL-
, CNEILLA.
TÉYOLLÁLIÁNI someone who gives
consolation / consolador [M] (4)Ci.52v.
See YOLLÁLIÁ.
TÉYOLLÁLICH something that consoles /
cosa que da consuelo [M] (4)Ci.52v,
(2)Rp.44. See YOLLÁLIÁ.
TÉYOLLÁLIHCI someone who gives
consolation / consolador [C] (4)Ci.52v,
(2)Rp.44. See YOLLÁLIÁ.
TÉYOLLÓ-TLí pl: -MEH pebble / pícarita [T]
(4)Tp.227. See TE-TLÍ, YOLLÓ-TLÍ.
TEZACA to transport rock / scarras piedra
[T] (4)Tp.201. See TE-TLÍ, ZACA.
TEZHÁUÁ-TLí pl: -MEH mite / clalsahuate
[insecto 100] [T] (4)Tp.226.
TEZCAPAH-TLI a shrub or small tree with
custers of yellow flowers [Senecio praecox],
used in treating wounds and rheuma-
tism / ciert planta [R, palo loco [K]
(4)Rp.137. See TEZCA-TLÍ, PAH-TLÍ.
TEZCA-TLí pl: -MEH mirror, glass / espejo
parar minarse en él [M, vidrio, espejo,
cristal [T]
TEZCATELPOCA personal name Tezcatli-
poca [a major deity] / gran dios mexi-
cano [S] (4)Bl.10r. Conventionally this is
written with I in the third syllable, but in
the single attestation the vowel is E and is
specifically marked short. A commonly
accepted acceptance of this name takes
POCA be a constituent modifying
TEZCA-TLÍ 'mirror' with the sense 'smok-
ing.' Although FOC is a stem form of
POCH-TLÍ 'smoke,' there is no corre-
sponding verb POCA. However, for reflexive
IHPOZITA[A] 'to belch,' there should be a
corresponding intransitive verb IHPOCA
'to give forth an exhalation,' conceivably
'to give forth smoke.' T has E for initial I in
IHPOZITA[A], so its corresponding intransi-
tive would be EHPÓCA. B's attestation,
however, specifically excludes a glottal
stop. S provides a lengthy description of
Tezcatlipoca drawn from Sahagún. See
TEZCA-TLÍ.
TEZOMÓN[1] to snore, to growl / gruñir,
ronca (4)Tp.226.
TEZOMÓNÍHUA nonact. TEZOMÓN[I]
TEZOMÓNITIA caus. TEZOMÓN[I]
TEZONTIC something rough, coarse / áspera cosa, así como piedra o cosa semejante [M] [[1]Tp.126]. See TEZON-TLI.
TEZONTZAPOTLI pl. -MEH namey (a type of fruit) / namey [T] [[2]Tp.226]. See TEZON-TLI, TZAPOTL.
TEZONYOCAN place covered with porous rock / pedregal de tezontle [K] [[1]Bl.11r]. See TEZON-TLI, YOH, -CÁN.
TIÁHCÁUH elder brother or something superior, better, more / hermano mayor, y persona o cosa aventajada, mayor, y mas excellente que otras [M] Weakening of the first vowel of what was originally the prefix TE- leads to the form TIÁHCÁUH with vowel length and quality change and ultimately to TÁHCÁUH with vowel loss. TIÁHCÁUH contrasts with TIAHCÁUH 'someone valiant,' although they are probably cognates. See ÁHCÁUH-TLI.
TIÁHCÁUH someone brave, valiant / valiente hombre, animoso y esforzado soldado [M] [[1]Bl.8r, [1]Cf.109v,120r]. This contrasts with TÍAHCAÚH 'older brother,' although they are probably cognates.
TIÁMICO nonact. TIÁMIQUIL
TIÁMIQUIL[I] pret: TIÁMIC to buy and sell, to engage in commerce / negociar en comprar y vender [C] See TIÁNQUIZ-TLI.
TIÁMIQUILIA applic. TIÁMIQUIL
TIÁNQUIZCO (at the) market place / en el mercado [M], mercado, plaza [T] [[1]Tp.235]. T has EO for IA. See TIÁNQUIZ-TLI, -CÓ.
TIÁNQUIZOÁ to engage in commerce / negociar, ir al mercado [K] [[1]Bl.17v. With the directional ON- this means 'to go to market.' See TIÁNQUIZ-TLI.
TIÁNQUIZTLI marketplace / mercado [M] Because the sequence is internal, it is impossible to know if it is IA or IYA. See TIÁMIQUIL.
TIÁÎC-TLI pl. TIÁÎCHIC physician, prognosticator, healer / médico o agorero y echador de suertes [M] [[4]Cf.4v,65v,116v].
TIÁICUÍNALTIÁ vt to puncture, perforate something / lo punza [Z] [[2]Tp.103,198]. Both attestations in Z mark the vowel of the fourth syllable long, although by general rule it should be short. caus. TIÁICUÍN[L]
TIÁTILÁN(A) vrefl to stretch one's arms and legs / se despeza [Z] [[2]Zp.44,174]. redup. TILÁN[A]
TIÁTILÁN[L] redup. TÍTILÁN[I]
TIÁTIXIÁ vrefl to glean after a harvest / rebuscar después de la vendimia o cosecha [M], racinar, espigar [S], rejunta [T] [[6]Tp.145,159]. See TIÁTIX-TLI.
TIÁTIXILÓ nonact. TIÁTIXIÁ
TIÁU[L] centrifugal purposive verbal compounding element; singular -TIUH, plural -TIUHI; pret.-TO, pret.-pl. --TOH to go to do something. This contrasts with the verb-final sequence -TIUH which is the progressive construction formed by joining a truncated form of HUI[L] 'to go' to the preterit form of a verb with the ligature -TI.
TIÁLÁHUAC something thick / grueso [Z] [[2]Zp.64,223].
TIÁLÁNALÓ nonact. TILÁN[L]
TIÁLÁNILÓ applic. TILÁN[A]
TIÁLIN[L] to tighten, constricet / apertarse [M] In T the medial L varies with R. See TILIN[L].
TIÁLIN[L] vrefl vt to exert effort, to press on something or to tighten something / ceñirse fuertemente o echar o poner fuerzas cuando trabajan [M], tirar de algo, esistrar, apretar fluido o atadura, flechar o enarcar
aro [M] In T the medial L varies with R. See TILINLI[A].

TILINLIA applic. TILINLIA
TILINLIO nonact. TILINLIA
TILINLIA caus. TILINLI[A]

TILINTICAH to be tightened, pressed down, constructed / está apretado [T] [6][R]p.242. See TILINLI[A], the verb CA.

TILINTIMOMANIA for something to remain at high tension / duró la fuerza [C for preterit] [1][C1,1004]. See TILINLI[A], MANIA.

TILINTOC something tightened, compressed / apretado [T] [6][C1,1322]. See TILINLI[A].

TILMAHUUHA possessor of a cloak / dueño de manta [K] [6][C1,557,1,1005]. This is given in C and R without gloss as an example of the possessor derivation. See TILMAH-TLI.

TILMAH-TLI cloak, blanket, an indigenous man’s garment fastened on one shoulder / manta [M]

TILTLALIA vt to flatten, crush something / lo aplasta [Z] [6][C1,12,198]. See TILINLI[A], TLALIA.

TILMALINU [I] to swell, to well up / henchirse [K] [6][B1,717]. See TIMALOA.

TIMALOA vrefl,vt to aggrandize oneself, to be vain; to exalt someone or to swell or increase something / alegarase, vanagloriarse [S], elogiar, exaltar, homnizar a alguien [S] [6][B1,3,3,6,7,8]. M’s intransitive timalóa and temalóa ‘to swell up with infection’ form their preterits by adding -C, and the II implies that they are derived from the noun TEMAL-LI ‘infection, pus.’ Hence they are different from this verb, although S assumes that it is just a matter of variant spelling. In B TIMALOA is always paired with MANCHELO[1] to obtain what one deserves,’ the whole phrase having to do with abundance. See TEMALOA.

TIMOMOTZILHUA applic. TIMOMOTZOA

TIMOMOTZOA vrefl,vt to scratch oneself; to scratch something / rasguñar [T], rasguña [T] [6][C1,159,2316].

TIMOMOTZOLO nonact. TIMOMOTZOA

TITICHAIHQUIL something snug, tight / vestidura estrecha y corta [M], tupido, ajustado [Z] [6][C1,12,324]. Z has lost the final consonant of the third syllable. See TITITZILIA

TITTICHILI applic. TITTITZILIA

TITTITZILIA applic. TITTITZILIA

TITTILATZILIA vrefl,vt to creep along, to drag something along / se arrastra, gatea [Z], lo arrastra [Z] [6][C1,14,6,3,174,198]. See TILAN[1].

TITTITLAN[1] vt to throw something / lo tira [T] [6][C1,206,3,198]. See TITITLAN[1].

TITTITLANILIA applic. TITTITLANILIA
TITTITLANILIO nonact. TITTITLANILIO

TITTITZILIA vrefl,vt to stretch; to stretch something / desperezarse y estirarse, bocezando [M], lo estira [ligas, etc.] [T] [6][C1,15,206].

TITTITZILALIO nonact. TITITZILIA

TITITLANILIA vt to send someone as a messenger / enviar o hacer mensajero [M] See TITITLAN-TIL.

TITITLANIA vt to send someone / lo despacha, lo manda [Z] [6][C1,206,3,198]. See TITITLANILIA.

TITITLANHUA altern. nonact. TITITLAN[1]

TITITLANILIA vt to send someone with someone, to hurl something at someone / lo manda con él, se lo arroja, se lo tira [T] [6][C1,206,3,198]. See TITITLANILIA.

TITITLANILIA applic. TITITLANILIA
TITITLANILIO nonact. TITITLANILIO

TITITLANO altern. nonact. TITITLANO

TITITLAN-TLI pl: -TIN messenger, envoy / mensajero o embajador [M] M also has tititlanli with the same sense. See TITITLAN.

TITIJAHUA vt to whitewash something / embarnizar con barniz blanco [M] [1][C1,604]. See TIZA-TIL, -HUAI

TIZA-TIL whitewash, white earth, chalk, cierto barniz o tierra blanca [M] [6][C1,577,604].

TIZAYOH See TIZAYOHCA-TIL

TIZAYOHCA-TIL someplace name Tizayocacan
[1][C1,575,1,1005], [1][R1,46]. See TIZA-TIL, -YOH, -CÁN.

TIZAYOHCA-TIL someone from Tizayocacan / natural de Tizayocacan [K] [6][C1,575,1,1005]. This has a short form TIZAYOH.

C states the principle that in general place
char a otro [M], desenvolver o desatar algo [M] redup. TOM[A]

TOHTOMALÓ nonact. TOHTOM[A]

TOHTOM[I] pret. TOHTON to come loose, to come untied / [ser] desatado ... de manos y pies [C] [1]Cl.717. redup. TOM[I]

TOHTOMIC something loosened, unfastened / desatado [Z] [3]Zp.41, 224. See TOHTOM[I].

TOHTOMILLÁ vt. to loosen, unfasten something for someone, to remove a baby's diaper or swaddling clothes / desabrochar a otro o desenvolver la criatura [M], se lo desata, se lo suelta [T] [3]Zp.213. This also appears in P with the glottal stop marked. appl. TOHTOM[A]

TOHTOMILLIÁT apply. TOHTOMILLÁ

TOHTOMILLILÓ nonact. TOHTOMILLÁ

TÔHUITZTIC something pointed / puntiagudo [T for compound with CUÁ[I]-TL] [1]Zp.123.

TÔCÔCAL-LÍ arch. [structure] / arcos [C] [1]Cl.93.3. See TÔLOÁ, CALCÔLI.

TÔLHÜLIÁ apply. TÔLOÁ

TÔL-IN sedge, grass, reeds / juncia o espadaña [M], planta como cañas para hacer petates [Z] [1]Cl.56v, 57v, 107v, 1Zp.224. This appears in M with geminate / before the absolute suffix -IN, but that is contrary to the rules of Nahua morphology, and in compounds M writes the stem with only a single /L/. This is abundantly attested in place names as well as the attestations in C and Z.

TÔLINÁ to crave some particular thing to eat / anteojarse alguna cosa de comer sin la poder haber [M for first pers. sg. subject] [4]Cl.32v. See TOLLINÁ.

TÔLINIÁ vrefl, vt to suffer, to be impoverished; to inflict suffering and travail on someone / ser pobre [M], afligir o maltratar a otro [M] See TOLINA.

TÔLINIÁLIÁ apply. TOLINÍÁ

TÔLINLÁ place name Tula [1]Cl.56v. See TOLL-ÍN, -TLAN.

TÔLLANTZINCÁ-TL pl:

TÔLLÁNTZINCÁ-TL pl: TÔLLÁNTZINCÁ someone from Tulancingo / los de Tulantzinco [C for plural] [1]Cl.107v. See TOLLÁN, -TZIN-TL.

TÔLLOH someone from Toluca / natural de Toluca [C] [1]Cl.57v. See TÔLLOHCAÁN.

TÔLLOHCAÁN place name Toluca [1]Cl.57v. See TÔL-ÍN, -YOH, -CÁN.

TÔLOÁ to lower, bend down one's head / abajar o inclinar la cabeza [M] [1]BF.227, [4]Zp.174, 198. In Z this is given with reflexive and transitive prefixes, while in B and M it is intransitive. It contrasts with transitive TÔLOÁ to swallow something.

TÔLOÁ vrefl, vt to swallow something / tragalo algo [M]. This contrasts with TÔLOÁ 'to lower, bend down one's head.'

TÔLOLÁO nonact. TÔLOÁ

TÔLÔLOH oval / tecolote, buho [Z] [3]Cl.31, 130, 224. In one of three attestations Z marks all vowels long, although by general rule the vowel of the last syllable is necessarily short. In the other two attestations no vowels are marked long.

TÔLOLTIÁ vt. to make someone swallow something / le hace tragarlo [T] [1]Cl.68r, [4]Zp.212, 235. M has totalítia to make someone bow his head,' which represents the causative of TÔLOÁ and which contrasts with TOLLITÁ. caus. TÔLOÁ

TÔLOLTIÁLIÁ apply. TOLLITÁLIÁ

TÔLOLTLIÁ nonact. TOLLITÁ

TÔLTECA-TL pl: TÔLTECAH someone from Tula / natural de Tula [C] [3]BF.10, 10v, 11r, [1]Cl.56v. See TOLLÁN.

TÔLTTITLAN place name Tolitltian [1]Cl.56v. See TOLL-ÍN, -TLAN.

TOM[A] vrefl, vt. pret. TON for something to come loose, to undo one's clothing, to loosen, free, unwrap something / desatarse algo o abrirse [M], desatarse o deshearse [M], desatar o soltar a otro de la prisión [M], desatar o desojar algo o abrir carta [M] See TOM[I].

TÔMACHILÂLI sauce of tomatoes and chili peppers / salsa de tomate con chile [C] [1]Cl.241. See TÔMA-TL, CHÎL-LÍ.

TÔMÁHUA to grow fat, to swell / engordar o crecer o pararse gordo [M] This is synonymous with the reflexive use of transitive TÔMÁHUAIÁ.

TÔMÁHUAIÁ vrefl, vt to grow fat, to swell; to fatten something / engordarse o pararse grueso o querer vomitar [M], apacentar o
pensar algún ganado o habla con voz gorda [M] See TOMÁHUA.

TOMÁHUAC something plump, thick, fat / cosa gorda, gruesa o corpulenta [M] See TOMÁHUA.

TOMÁHUALIIZ-TLI fatness, corpulence / gordura o corpulencia [M] [Zp.63,224]. In both attestations Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long, although by general rule it should not be. See TOMÁHUA.

TOMÁHUALO nonact. TOMÁHU(A)

TOMÁHU(I) to grow fat, to swell / engorda [T] [Zp.241]. This is synonymous with TOMÁHUA and the reflexive use of TOMÁHU(A).

TOMAHUILLIA applic. TOMÁHU(A)

TOMANAMACAC See TOMA-TL, NAMACAC.

TOMÁNEHNEM([I]) pret. -NEN to go on all fours, to crawl / anda en cuatro pies, gatea [T] [Zp.242]. It has synonymous ma-nenami and manamenami. See MÁ(i)-TL, NEHNEM([I]).

TOMÁNEHENEMILIÀ caus. TOMÁ-NEHENEM([I])

TOMÁNEHENEMOHUA nonact. TOMÁ-NEHENEM([I])

TOMAPACH profusion or scattering of tomatoes / desperdicio de jitomate [Z] [Zp.224]. Z uses the elements PACH without an absolute suffix in this and in CHILPACH with the sense of 'profusion,' possibly 'waste.' It may be related to PACH-TLI 'moss.' See TOMA-TL.

TOMAEPHENPEN(A) See TOMA-TL, PEPHENPEN(A).

TOMAPIY(A) See TOMA-TL, PIY(A).

TOMÁQUETZ(A) vrefl., vt to get down on all fours; to set someone, something on all fours / se pone en cuatro pies [T], le pone en cuatro pies [T] [Zp.161,213]. See MÁ(i)-TL, QUETZ(A).

TOMAQUILLI-TLI type of greens / yerba mora, tomate quelite [Z] [Zp.123,131,224]. See TOMA-TL, QUILLI-TL.

TOMATEQUI[I] See TOMA-TL, TEQU(I).

TOMA-TL pl. -MEH tomato / cierta fruta que sirve de agraz en los guisados o salsas [M], tomate [T] The large red tomato is specifically named XÍTOMA-TL. In general, unmodified TOMA-TL refers to the green husk tomato.

TOM[I] for something to come open, to come loose / desatarse algo o abrirse la carta, o descorserse algo [M] [Zp.711]. This is synonymous with the reflexive use of TOM(A).

TOMÓN[I] to break out in blisters / levantarse ampolla, vejiga, etc. [C] [Zp.739, 741].

TOMÓNI[I] vrefl., vt to break out in blisters, to feel nauseated; to raise bumps, bruises / se levantan ampollas en la mano [T for MAXÍXHOTOMÓNIA], quiere vomitar, tiene ganas de vomitar, tiene asco [T], hace chichones [C] [Zp.153,161]. See TOMÓN[I].

TOMÓNÍLO nonact. TOMÓNIÁ

TOMPIAH-TLI cylindrical or conical container woven of palm and used for transporting goods / esporilla honda, hecha de palmas [M], tomalete [canasta de palma en forma de racimo de uvas] [T] [Zp.241]. Because the sequence is stem-internal, it cannot be determined whether there is a segmental Y between the second and third vowels.

TÓNA to be warm, for the sun to shine / hacer calor o sol [M]

TÖNACAYÔ-TLI produce, human sustenance, one's daily nourishment / mantenimiento humano o los frutos de la tierra [M] [Zp.129, 123]. This often specifically refers to maize. It contrasts with TÖNACAYÔ 'our flesh,' the first person plural inalienably possessed form of NAÇ(A)-TL 'flesh.' See TONÉA, -YÔ.

TÖNAHU(I) to have a fever / he tenido fiebre y calenturas [C for first pers. sg. of ATÖNAHU(I)] [Zp.1069]. See TÖNA.

TÖNÁHUÍZ-TLI malaria / paludismo [Z] [Zp.153,158,224]. See TÖNAHU(I).

TÖNÁLCAYÔA[U] vrefl., vt to get frightened, to frighten someone / deja el ánima al espantarse [T], le espanta [T] [Zp.161,213]. The literal sense of this has to do with going cold or having chills, as with fright. See TONAL-LI, CAHUA(A).

TÖNÁLCAHUALO nonact. TÖNALCAHUA(A)
TÓNALCÁHUILLÁ aplic. TÓNAL-
CÁHUÁ)
TÓNALCALQUIYÁMPA west, point
where the sun sets / oeste, occidente,
poniente (Z) ([a]Zp.90,100,224). See
TÓNALCALQUIYÁN, -PA.
TÓNALCALQUIYÁN sunset / la caída del
sol (Z) ([a]Zp.23,90,100,224). See TÓNAL-
LI, CALAQUII[,], -YÁN.
TÓNALCEHU(I) to be overcast, cloudy so
that the sun does not shine / ya no hace sol
TÓNALCÉHUUIA vrefl,vt to rest in the shade
from the heat of the day, to put someone,
something in the shade / tener la siesta o
descansar el que camina (M), se sombra,
descansa en la sombra (T), le pone a la
glosses this as insola, which is apparently
antithetical to its literal sense. See
TÓNAL-LI, CÉHUÁ.
TÓNALCEHUUIA aplic. TÓNALCÉHUUIA
TÓNALCEHUUILO nonact. TÓNALCÉHUUIA
TÓNALCEHUHIOH shadow, place in the
shade / sombra (T) ([a]Tp.242). Because of
word-final vowel shortening and the
general loss of word-final glottal stop in T,
it cannot be determined if this ends in -YoH
or -YOH, but the fact that it does not take
an absolutive suffix is evidence in favor of
-YOH. See TÓNALCEHUUII.
TÓNALHUÁQUII(a) prel: TÓNALHUADEC to
dry in the sun / se asolea [ropa y tierras] (Z)
([a]Zp.15,224). See TÓNAL-LI, HUÁQUII.
TÓNALLÁLI vt to put something in the
shade / le pone la sombra (T)
TÓNALLÁLIÁ aplic. TÓNALLÁLIA
TÓNALLÁLILÓ nonact. TÓNALLÁLIA
TÓNALLATILÁ vrefl to dry in the sun, to
sunnburn / se asolea ... está quemado por el
sol (Z) ([3]Zp.15,16,174). This contrasts
with TÓNALLATILÁ 'to conceal oneself by
day.' See TÓNAL-LI, TLATÍÁ.
TÓNALLATILÁ vrefl to conceal oneself by
day, to protect oneself from the sun / se
esconde en el día (Z) ([1]Zp.174). This
contrasts with TÓNALLATILÁ 'to dry in
the sun.' See TÓNAL-LI, TLATÍÁ.
TÓNAL-LI pl: -TIN warmth of the sun,
summertime, day / calor del sol o tiempo
de estío (M), día, astro, sol (T) See TÔNA.
TÓNALMICHOUÁ nonact. TÓNAL-
MIQUÁL
TÓNALMIQUÁL prel: TÓNALMIC to be
overwarm, to suffer from the heat / tiene
calor (T) ([3]Tú.245). See TÓNAL-LI,
MIQUÁL.
TÓNALMIQUILÁ caus. TÓNALMIQUILÁ
TÓNALPOLIHUIYÁMPA west, point of
sunset / occidente, poniente, oeste
([a]Zp.90,100,224). See TÓNAL-LI,
POLIHUII[,], -YÁN, -PA.
TÓNALQUIZAYÁMPA east, point of
sunrise / este, oriente (Z) ([3]Zp.97,224).
In two of three attestations in Z the
constituent parts are separated by spaces,
but they should not be. See TÓNAL-LI,
QUIJILÁ, -YÁN, -PA.
TÓNALQUITIQUÍ day laborer / jornalero
(Z) ([3]Zp.73,224). In two of three attestations,
this is shortened to TÓNAL-
QUITI. See TÓNAL-LI, TEQUITQUI.
TÓNALTIÁ cause. TÔNA
TÓNALTZAHTILÁ vrefl to call down harm
on the head of an enemy, mentioning him
by name / nombras a la persona a quien
quiere hacer maldad (T) ([3]Tú.213). See
'TÓNAL-LI, TZAHTI.
TÓNALTZAHTILILÁ aplic. TÓNAL-
TZAHTILÁ
TÓNALTZAHTILILÓ nonact. TÓNAL-
TZAHTILÁ
TÔNAMÉYOÁ to shimmer, to shine in rays
/ está resplandeciendo [C for compound
with MAN][], resplandecer el sol, echando
rayos de si (M for tonameyotia) ([1]C1.771).
See TÔNA, MÉYA[A].
TÔNATIUIH sun / el sol (M) See TÔNA.
TÔNAYAHUÁQUII vrefl to dry in the sun,
ach to dry something in the sun / se asolea (T), lo
solea, lo asolea (T) ([6]Tú.213). See
TONAL.
TÔNAYAHUÁUII aplic. TÔNAYAHUÁUII
TÔNAYAHUUILÓ nonact. TÔNAYAHUUII
TÔNAYÁN the heat of the day, daytime / de
día (Z) ([3]Zp.45,224). M has this in
tonyampa echecati and tonayan vitz
ehecati 'warm wind from the east or
south.' See TÔNA, -YÁN.
TÔNAYOH something permeated with the
Because of the shortening of word-final vowels and the general loss of word-final glottal stop in T, it cannot be determined if this ends in -YO or -YOH, but the absence of an absolute suffix and the sense of the word are evidence for -YOH. See TÔNA, -YOH.

TÔNÊHU(A) vt to inflict burning pain on someone / tormentar a alqigir a otro [M] See TÔNÊHU(A).

TÔNÉHU(A) to suffer burning pain / padecer dolor, escocimiento o aflicción [M] [2]Bl.71.71v, [1]Cl.111v]. The pretent of this, TÔNÉHUAC, contrasts with TÔNÉHUJ(E), the pretent of transitive TÔNÉHU(A) ‘to make someone suffer.’ See TÔNA.


TÔNÉHUÍHUA nonact. TÔNÉHU(I)J.


TÔNÉHUITIA caus. TÔNÉHU(J)J.

-TÔN-TLI compounding element conveying the sense of smallness, insignificance, pl.
-TOTONTIN Although necessarily bound, this behaves in a manner distinct from suffixes and postpositions. It has its own absolute suffix and forms the plural by reduplication of itself plus addition of the plural suffix -TIN. If the noun with which it compounds does not itself take an absolute suffix, then the compound does not either, and -TIN is omitted in the plural, CHICHI ‘dog,’ CHICHITOÑ TÔN ‘dogs.’

TÔPÉHUAJ(A) verfl. vt to press forward, to impel oneself forwards; to push, shove someone or something / se empuja [T], empujar a otro [M], empujar otra cosa, o atizar el fuego allegando los tizones [M]

TÔPÉHUÁLO nonact. TÔPÉHU(A)

TÔPÉHUIJ(A) aplic. TÔPÉHU(A)

TÔPÍLEH constable, minor official, holder of a staff of office / alguacil [M], el que tiene vara [C] See TÔPÍL-.

TÔPİLEHCÁHU(A) chief of constables / el señor de alguaciles [C] [[1]Cl.56]. This also appears in P with the internal glottal stop marked but not the long vowels. See TÔPİLEH.

TÔPİLEHCÁTI to be, become a constable / ser alguacil [C] [[1]Cl.58]. See TÔPİLEH.

TÔPÍL-LLI staff of office, shaft / bordón, hasta de lanza, o vara de justicia [M]

TÔPÔN(I) to make an explosive noise, to thunder, for a firearm to discharge / estalla, truena [Z] [[2]Z.25,225].

TÔPÔN(I)I to make a thunderous noise, to discharge a firearm, to make an explosive sound / truena [el cielo], truena la boca al comer cosa dura, truela el pollito saliendo del huevo [T], lo truena comiéndolo [T] T.212,237, [4]Zp.122,125,216. See TÔPÔ(I).I.

TÔPÔN(I)IJI aplic. TÔPÔN(I)I.

TÔPÔN(I) nonact. TÔPÔN(I).

TÔP-TELI chest, container, wrapper / idólo o funda de cáñiz tejida con hilo de ma- guey, o cosa de esta manera [M], cofre [C] [2]Bl.71.71v, [1]Cl.181,111v]. Idols were transported wrapped in bundles, which accounts for the extension of meaning from ‘container, wrapper’ to ‘idol.’

TÔQUIA vt to strike a fire / atizar el fuego [M] [[3]T.212, [4]Zp.60,60,216]. This is homophonous with TOQUIA ‘to draw someone or something to oneself.’

TÔQUIA verfl. vt to draw near, to draw someone or something to oneself / se arrima [Z], lo arrima, le acerca [Z] [5]Z.4,14,174,198]. This is homophonous with TOQUIA ‘to stoke a fire.’ See TOCA.

TOQUIA aplic. TOCA, TOQUIA

TOQUIA aplic. TOCA

TOQUIA nonact. TOQUIA

TOQUIITI to sow something for someone / se lo siembra [T] T.212,213. The vowel of the second syllable of this should be short by general rule but is attested long in T. caus. TOCA

TOQUIITLIA aplic. TÔQUIITLIA

TOQUIITLÍO nonact. TÔQUIITLIA

TÔTECUJÓ first pers. plural possessed form of TÔTEC-TLI Our Lord God / Dics [C], Nuestro Señor [C] See TÔTEC-TLI.

TÔTÔCA to run, to hurry, for illness to worsen / ir de prisa o correr, empeñar o
crecer la enfermedad [M] Despite the apparent affinity of meaning, this is not derived by reduplication from TOCA 'to pursue someone,' since they differ in transitivity and in vowel length. C contrasts this with TÓTOCA 'to run after something,' which is a genuine reduplicated derivation from TOCA.

TÓTOCA vT to run along after something, to go skirishing with someone / andar corriendo trás de alguna cosa o escaramu- cando [C] [2]Cl.937,128v. This contrasts with TOTOCÁ 'to run, to hurry' redup. TOCA.

TOTOCÁHUIA applic. TOTOCÁHUIA.

TOTOCÁHUIA applic. TOTOCÁHUIA.

TOTOCÁHOA vrefl. vT to be forward, important, to push, shove someone or something to the front / se empuja, es muy intruso [T], lo empuja (delante de los demás para que le toque regalo, etc.) [T] [6]Tp.161,211.

TOTOCÓLO nonact. TOTOCÓLO.

TOTOCÓHUIA nonact. TOTOCÁHUIA.


TOTOCÚAC-HUIA-LI birdcage / jaula (para pájaro) [Z] [2]Zp.73,225. See TOTÓ-TL, CUAHUICA-LI.

TOTOCÚAC-HUIA-LI a type of mushroom / hongo [Z] [2]Zp.68,223. See TOTÓ-LIN, COZCA-TL.

TOTOL-IN domestic fowl / gallina [M]. guasalotes [Z] From its basic meaning 'turkey' this has been extended to chickens and doves. It contrasts in vowel length in the second syllable with TOTÓ-TL 'bird.'

TOTOLINTIC someone fat / gordito [T] [2]Tp.241. M has unreduplicated totolintic 'something round like a ball,' which suggests a connection with synonymous OLOTIC.

TOTOLTECAHUIA-LI egg shell / casca- rón de huevo [T] [2]Tp.242. M has to- toletecahui with the same sense. See TOTOLTE-TL, CASCAHUIA-TL.

TOTOLTECAYIAC See TOTOLTE-TL, NAMACA.

TOTOLTEPÓHU(A) to count eggs / cuento huevos [C] for 1st pers. sg. subject C provides a paradigm of this as an example of object incorporation. See TOTOTLE-TL, PÓHU[A].

TOTOTLE-TL pl. -MEH egg / huevo [M] See TOTOL-LN, TE-TL.

TOTOM[I] pret. TOTOM to reveal / se deshilas [T] [2]Tp.242, redup. TOM[I].

TOTOMOCA to break out in many blisters / levantarse muchas (ampollas) juntas [C] [2]Cl.737v, Zp.58,231. See TOMON[I].


TOTOMOTZI[A] vT to cause blisters to appear / levantarlas (ampollas) [C] [2]Cl.737v. See TOMON[I].

TOTONCÁMACA vrefl. to get warm, overheated, excited / se acalora [Z] [2]Zp.4,174. See TOTONQUI, MACA.

TOTONÍA vrefl. vT to warm oneself, to heat something / calentarse a la lumbre o al sol [M], asolar o calentar algo al sol o a la lumbre [M] The reflexive use of this is synonymous with intransitive TOTONAYA[A]. See TONA.

TOTONIC See TOTONQUI.

TOTONILIA applic. TOTONILIA.

TOTONILIA nonact. TOTONILIA.

TOTONIYAYA[A] pret. TOTONIYAC to grow hot, to run a fever / calentarse cl agua o otra cosa [M], tener ardor o calentura [M] [2]Cl.321, Tp.241, Zp.23,216. This contrasts with transitive TOTONAYA. T has the variant form TOTONEYA. With the prefix TLA- Z glosses this as 'to be hot (weather).' See TONA.


TOTOPÉHU(A) vT to swing something, to rock something / lo mece, lo columpio [Z] [2]Zp.30,83,198. redup. TOPÉHU(A).

TOTOPÓCA to thunder, to make a loud

TOTOPOCCHILA aplica. TOTOPOTZ[A]
TOTOPOCHTIC something toasted, crunchy / cosa muy tostada, así como pan, tortillas de maíz, etc. [M] [[3]Zp.114,124,425]. See TOTOPOTZ[A].


TOTOPOTZ[A] vt to make something crunchy by toasting it or chewing it loudly / roer o tostar algo [M], lo mastica [haciendo ruido] [T] [[3]TP.413]. The sense of making or noisily eating crunchy food is at some remove from TOPOÌN.[I] to make an explosive noise, to thunder, to discharge a firearm; but this is clearly derivationally related to TOPOÌN.[I] and TOPOÌCA in a morphologically unexceptional way.

TOTOPOTZALÓ nonact. TOTOPOTZ[A]
TOTÓQUILITÁ altern. caus. TOTÓCA
TOTÓQUIITA altern. caus. TOTÓCA
TOTÓ-TO [MEH] bird / pájaro [M] This differs from related TOTOL-IN 'domestic fowl,' in the length of the vowel of the second syllable.

TOTÓTZ[A] vt to hurry someone along, to advance something, to cause worsening of an illness / adelantar o aguijar el reloj [M], aguijar y dar priesa a él que camina, o empujar al médico al enfermo [M], empezar, o dar priesa a otra cosa [M] [[2]Zp.751]. See TOTÓCA.

TOXAHUII[I] to collapse / se cae, se desploma [T] [[1]TP.241]. M has transitive toxaua 'to spill something on the ground.'

TOYÁHU[I] to leak, to spill, to sprinkle water / derramar cosas líquidas o hundirse el montón de harina [M], riega [Z] [[2]Zp.107,425]. Analogous QUIYAHUII] 'to rain' and a number of comparable nominal forms have short A.

TOZAN gopher / topo, animal, o rata [M] [[1]TP.240, [2]Zp.126,150,425]. M has the gloss 'mole,' but the animal currently known in Mexican Spanish as tuza is the gopher, which is also in keeping with the rest of M's gloss.

TOZCAYI throat / su garganta [Z for possessed form] [[2]Zp.62,162]. M has to- tocac 'palate, pharynx.' See TOZQUI-TL, -OJ.[O.

TOZCAYACU[I] to become hoarse, for one's throat to be constricted / enronquece [Z] [[2]Zp.53,425]. See TOZQUI-TL, TZACU.[I].


TOZOA to stay awake, to keep vigil / velar [K] [[2]Bl.11,24, [1]Zp.971]. M has toplani 'one who keeps vigil.'

TOZQUIHUAIH someone with a voice / el que tiene voz [K] [[1]Zp.555]. C gives this without gloss as an example of the possessor derivation. See TOZQUI-TL.

TOZQUINAHANTA someone with a hoarse voice / tiene la voz ronca [T] [[1]TP.241]. See TOZQUI-TL, NAHANTA.

TOZQUI-TO compounding form: TOZCA-throat, voice / la voz del que canta [M], la voz y la garganta [C]
TL

TLA- nonspecific nonhuman object prefix This nonspecific nonhuman prefix 'something' can be absorbed into a verb stem, changing it from a transitive verb into an intransitive one. In some cases the transitivity does not change, and the resulting verb redundantly takes another object prefix before the fused TLA-. With a given verb it is often difficult to determine whether the stem and prefix have been fused or not. If the verb never appears with a specific object or reflexive prefix, if with TLA- it has a meaning distinct from its literal sense, or if there is a reduplicated form that involves the TLA- rather than the first consonant and vowel of the verb stem, then fusion has taken place. Many verbs with TLA- are ambiguous in this respect. TLA- also functions in two ways as something other than an object prefix.

With intransitive verbs it conveys an impersonal sense, while with nouns and postpositions it functions as an indefinite, nonspecific possessive prefix. This parallels the use of the corresponding human object prefix Tē- with nouns and postpositions.

- TLA verbal compounding element See -TLANI.

TLA introductory particle for clauses expressing wishes, commands, admonitions, negative form: TLÁCA ~ TLÁCAMO let it be that / partícula que se junta al imperativo y al optativo, indica más cortesía, más insistencia que ma (S) TLÁ may substitute for MÁ as a clause introductory particle and conveys greater courtesy and deference. T and Z have TLA- 'if, should it be that, perhaps' which can be identified both with this and with INTLÁ 'if,' which is abundantly attested in B and C. See MÁ.

TLAAHAAHUHUIZ-TLI expression of annoyance regañó [T] [[¡]Tp.230]. See AHHAU.

TLAAHICACÁQUIYL-TLI complete knowledge, understanding of something / entería y perfecta inteligencia de la cosa [M] [[¡]Rp.140]. See AHCICÁCAQUIYL.

TLAAHICACÁQUIYA necessarily possessed form one's comprehension / mi entendimiento [R for first pers. sg. possessor] [[¡]Rp.43]. See AHICÁCAQUIYL.

TLAAHICACUái vt to water something / riega [C] [[¡]Cf.1071, [¡]Tp.230]. T and C have AHICACUái as a simple transitive verb which may take specific object prefixes or nonspecific TLA-, but C also has this with a specific object prefix preceding the TLA- implying that the TLA- has been absorbed into the stem without altering the verb's transitivity. T has lost the internal glottal stop. See AHICACUái.

TLAAHÁHUÍLI for things to be slippery / rebalsoso [T] [[¡]Tp.232]. See ALÁHUÍLAI.

TLÁALPICHÍA to snatch [water] / resopla [T] [[¡]Tp.233]. See ÁLPICHÍA.

TLÁALPICHIYLANLICHIYLANLICHIYA applic. TLÁALPICHIYLANLICHIYLANLICHIYA

TLÁALPICHIYLANLICHIYLANLICHIYA nonact. TLÁALPICHIYLANLICHIYLANLICHIYA

TLÁALPIZ(T)A to snatch [water] / resopla [T] [[¡]Tp.233]. See ÁLPICHÍA.

TLÁALPIZ(A) nonact. TLÁALPIZ(A)

TLÁAQU[I] pret. TLÁAC for a fruit tree to produce / fruticarse el árbol o cosa así [M in construction with ÍTECH] [[¡]Zp.34,102,128,150,204,224]. In all attestations Z marks the second vowel long, if this is correct, then the basic verb stem cannot be AQUI[I] 'to enter.'

TLÁAQUÍLLÓ-TL fruit, produce, harvest / árbol con fruta o cosa semejante [M] [[¡]Zp.34,128,150,204,224]. In two attestations of five Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long, and in three Z consolidates AA to Ñ. See TLÁAQU[I], -YÓ.

TLÁÁX-TLI plowed, cultivated land / tierra.
arada o labrada [M] [t1:Zp.479, t1:Rp.411].
This appears in R without diacritics. C
specifically marks both A's short, which
would be wrong if this is derived from
AY[1] 'to do something.' M has tlayy,
preterit onit laxa, 'to work land,' and C
clearly assumes that the basic verb is AY[1]
by glossing this noun as 'something ac-
complished, such as land plowed and cul-
tivated.' Either C's diacritic is incorrect,
or the verb for cultivation of land is not
derived from AY[1].

TLÁCA See TLÁCAMÓ.

TLÁCAHUALI-LI widower / viudo [Z]
[t1:Zp.130, 204]. This contrasts with
TLÁCAHUALI-LI 'loose animal.' See
TLÁCA-TL, CAHUÁLI-LI.

TLÁCACCO peacefully, with tranquility /
segura y pacíficamente, o sin sobras [M]
[1:Zp.130]. C attests this with geminate
CC, while M has a single consonant. See
CACTI.

TLÁCACCONEM[1] pret. TLÁCAC-
CONEN to live peacefully / viven con ...
quieten [C for third pers. plural subject]
[1:Zp.130]. See TLÁCACCO, Nem[1].

TLÁCACHÍHU[U][A] vref, vt to do favors, to
give help to hold someone in esteem /
lo apoya [se encarga de ayudar], hace fa-
vor [T], lo aprecia, lo adora, lo respet [Z]
[1:Zp.160, 8:Zp.5, 10, 12, 105, 194, 323]. M
also has intransitive tlacachhua 'to engen-
der, to give birth.' The prefix string nita
implies that it is transitive, but the preterit
form onitlacchua and the entry in the
Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of M show this to
be an error. The associated prefix string
should be simply ni, not nita. See
TLÁCA-TL, CHIHU[A].

TLÁCACHUHALO nonact. TLÁCA-
CHIHU[A]

TLÁCAH that is to say / asi [C], palabra del
que cae en la cuenta y emienda lo que dice
[C] 'This is abundantly attested in C as a
free form and also bound with the particles
ZO and CEH< ZO [Y]EH, all used as
interjections. It contrasts with TLÁCAH,
the plural form of TLÁCA-TL 'person' and
with TLÁCHAH at midday.'

TLÁCAHCAHUALI-LI loose animal / desa-
tado [animal] [Z] [s:Zp.41, 204]. This con-
trasts with TLÁCAHUALI-LI 'widower.'

In one attestation Z marks the vowel of
TLÁ- long, but it should not be. See
CAHCÁHU[A].

TLÁCAHCAHUALIZ-TL lie, deception /
engan, mentira [Z] [1:Zp.52, 84, 204]. See
CAHCAYÁHU[A].

TLÁCAHCAHUALI-MEH liar, deceivers/
charlatán, engañador [T]
[1:Zp.228]. See CAHCAYÁHU[A].

TLÁCAHCAHUALQUI liar, deceivers /
mentiroso [Z] [1:Zp.84, 204]. See
CAHCAYÁHU[A].

TLACAHCEH expression of surprise at a
discovery for god's sake / valgame dios [C]
TLÁCAHCE, YEH.

TLÁCAHUÁH master, someone who owns
or employs other people / señor ó dueño de
esclavos [M], señor, hombre que tiene
criados [R] [1:Rp.139]. See TLÁCA-TL.

TLÁCAHUALTIA vref, vt to abstain, to
restrain oneself; to restrain, impede, delay
someone / abstenerse de algo e irse a la
mano [M], ir a la mano a otro, y estorbarle
algo [M], lo suspende [Z] [1:Zp.119, 194]. In
one attestation Z marks the vowel of the
third syllable long, but it should not be.
See CAHU[A].

TLÁCAHUAPÁHÁHU[A] to raise children, to
be a tutor for children / criar niños o ser
tutor y ayo de ellos [M] [4:Zp.21, 15, 9, 1:Zp.449]. See TLÁCA-TL, HUAPÁHU[A].

TLÁCAHUAPAHAULI-LI child raised or
instructed by a tutor at home / pupilo o
niño criado en casa [M] [1:Zp.41]. See
TLÁCAHUAPÁHU[A].

TLÁCAHUAPAHUANI tutor, instructor of
children / el que las personas / cria [C]
[1:Zp.444]. M has tlacuapahuqui with the
same sense. See TLÁCAHUAPÁHU[A].

TLÁCAHZO expression of surprise at a
discovery for god's sake / valgame Dios,
advertisement that use the כ with admiration
caused in the account of any who was not
repaired, o a lo menos se confirma en
aquella verdad [C] This is abundantly
attested in C and also appears in R. See
TLÁCAH, ZO.

-TLÁCAI-NÚIH only attested in possessed
form one's neighbor / su vecino [T]
[1:Zp.235]. T has lost the word-final
consonant. See TLÁCA-TL, TI:NÚIH-TLI.
TLÁCAITTA vt to consider someone a human being, to acknowledge, tolerate, accept, or admit someone / te miramos ... como a hombre [C for first pers. plural subject, second pers. singular object], te permite entrar, le consiente, lo admite [T] [[1]CF.1.199, [2]TP.211]. M has derivations from this involving hypocrisy and deception. See TLÁCA-TL, -ITTA.

TLÁCALAQUIIÁ vt to transplant something / lo replanta, lo transplanta [T] [[3]TP.206]. See CALAQUIÁ.

TLÁCAMACHİTIÍAltern. caus. TLÁ-CAMAT][] TLÁCAMACHİTIÍAltern. caus. TLÁ-CAMAT][] TLÁCAMACHITÍAltern. caus. TLÁ-CAMAT][] TLÁCAMANELHÚII Aplic. TLÁ-CAMANELOÁ TLÁCAMANELOÁ to mumble, to fail to speak clearly / no habla claro [T] [[3]TP.226]. See CAM(A)-TL, -NELOÁ.

TLÁCAMANELLOÁ nonact. TLÁ-CAMANELOÁ

TLÁCAMATII pret. pl. TLÁCAMAH, pret. pl. TLÁCAMATQUEH to be rich and prosperous, to obey someone / ser rico y próspero [M], obedecer a otro [M] See TLÁCA-TL, -MAT][]

TLÁCAMAZÁTEH Pl- MEH someone or something that has rabies / rabia [T], perro con rabia [T for compound with CHICH] [[4]TP.242,228]. T has a variant form with short A in the first syllable. M has tlacamaçetl / someone rabid or vicious. Compare this compound of TLÁCA-TL 'person' and MAZA-TL 'deer' with TLÁCATECOCOLÓ-TL 'devil' where the second element is TECOLÓ-TL 'owl.'

TLÁCAMAZÁTL someone rabid, vicious / hombre bruto y bestia [M] See TLÁCAMAZÁTEH.

TLÁCAMICTIÍN murder / matador [M], el que mata a personas [C] [[1]CF.447]. See TLÁCA-TL, -MICTÍA.

TLÁCAMÓ neg. form of the clause introductory particle TLÁ if not / sino [S] [[6]CF.1037,1040,1089,1137,1191]. This has a short form TLÁCA. See TLÁCA.

TLÁCAMPOXÁ See CAMPAXOÁ.

TLÁCANACAYOH something invested with human flesh / tiene carne humana [C] [[1]CF.544]. M has tlacanoechtl / human flesh. See TLÁCA-TL, NAC(A)-TL, -YOY.

TLÁCAPOH to possess / to have, to possess / tener [[2]CF.1197]. This also appears in P with the glottal stop marked but not the long vowel. See TLÁCA-TL, -POH.

TLÁCAQUII pret. TLÁCAC to listen, to understood, to hold a hearing / oir o entender o tener audiencia [M] [[1]BF.129]. This is attested in a distributive form that reduplicates the TLÁ- rather than CA, indicating that the prefix TLÁ- has been fused with the stem. See CAQUII.

TLÁCAQUIITÁ vt to make a complaint to someone / queja, lo hace sentir todas las cosas [Z] [[1]TP.194]. In the single attestation the vowel of the third vowel is marked long, although by general rule it should be short. caus. TLÁCAQUII

TLÁCATECCO residence of a member of the high nobility, the name of a particular temple dedicated to the god Huiztilopochtli / templo dedicado al dios Uitzilopochtli, cuya consagración tuvo lugar bajo el reinado del monarca Ahuitzotl [S] [[2]BF.105,109]. See TLÁCATEUC-TL, -CIO.

TLÁCATECOLONTZII to invoke the devil / idolatrar o invocar al demonio [M] This is implied by the derived form TLÁCATECOLONTZQUI. See TLÁCATECOLO-TL, -NTZII[A].

TLÁCATECOLONTZQUI one who invokes the devil / invocador del demonio [C] [[1]CF.544]. See TLÁCATECOLONTZII[A].

TLÁCATECOLÓ-TL Pl- TLÁTŁÁ-CATECOLO devil / demonio o diablo [M] P gives the plural with TLÁH in place of TLÁ for the reduplication. See TLÁCA-TL, -TECOLO-TL.

TLÁCATEMII pret. TLÁCATEN for a crowd of people to gather / se congrega mucha gente, se junta mucha gente, multitud [T] [[1]TP.240]. See TLÁCA-TL, -TEMII].
TLÁCATEUC-TLI patron, protector, boss / señor, dueño, soberano [S], su patrón, su amo [Z for possessed form] [1]1Bf 59, (2)Zp.55,161]. This was originally a title of high nobility. See TLÁCA-TLI, TÈUC-TLI.

TLÁCATI[I] to be born / nacer [M] See TLÁCA-TLI.

TLÁCATIHUA nonact. TLÁCATI[I]

TLÁCATILLIA vt to engender, give birth to someone, for a bird to brood, to give form and shape to something, to treat someone humanely / engendra a otro, o tratar bien y humanamente a otro [M], engendra algo, formar o reducir a cierta forma, o sacar pollos las aves [M] applic. TLÁCATI[I]

TLÁCATILLIÀ applic. TLÁCATILLIÀ

TLÁCATILLIÀ nonact. TLÁCATILLIÀ


TLÁCA-TLI pl. TLÁCAH, possessed form:
- TLÁCAH person / hombre, persona, o señor [M] The plural of this contrasts with TLÁCAH 'that is to say' and TLÁHCAH 'at midday'. TLÁCA-TLI has contradictory uses. In older texts TLÁCA-TLI is a respectful term of address, while the possessed form -TLÁCAH conventionally means 'slave' and is used in place of the possessed form of TLÁCOH-TLI.

TLÁCATILLAH densely populated area / (hay) mucha gente [C] [[1]Cf.1007]. See TLÁCA-TLI, -TLÁH.

TLÁCATZINTILIZTLAHTLACÔL-LI original sin / pecado original [C] [[1]Cf.751]. This also appears in P. See TLÁCA-TLI, TĽÁNITLIZ-TLI, TLÁNTLACÔL-LI.

TLÁCATZÔA ñ vt to pull, haul something / lo estira, lo jala [Z] [6]Zp.57,154. Since Z is a T-dialect, and this is attested nowhere else, it is possible that this should be TLACOTZÔA.


TLÁCAH-TLI space, capacity, something relinquished or left over / espacio de lugar, o cosa dejada o sobras [M] [[6]Zp.55,55,77,204]. See CÁHU[A].

TLÁCAXINÁCH-TLI inalienably possessed form: -TLÁCAXINÁCHYÓ semen, human seed / simiente de varón o de mujer [M], el semen genital [C] [[1]Cf.831]. M gives a derivation of this by -YÓ meaning 'human generation, lineage' and a plural form with -TÍN for 'first human generation, progenitors of the human race.' See TLÁCA-TLI, XINÁCH-TLI.

TLÁCAYELICH someone possessing human nature / que tiene naturaleza humana [K] [[1]Cf.841]. See TLÁCAYELIZ-TLI.

TLÁCAYELIZ-TLI human nature / naturaleza humana [C] [[1]Cf.841]. See TLÁCA-TLI, the verb YE.

TLÁCAYÓ-TL human nature, multitude of people / cosa humana y piadosa o la humanidad [M], gente, multitud [Z] [5]Zp.32,63,87,168,204]. See TLÁCA-TLI, -YO.


TLÁCAZCALTÌÀ[N]I tutor, guardian of children / ama de niño, ayo o aya, o tutor [M] [[1]Cf.449]. See TLÁCAZCALTÌÀ.

TLÁCAZCALTÌÀLIZ-TLI rearing of children / crianza o doctrina de estos [niños] [M] [[1]Bf.111]. See TLÁCAZCALTÌÀ.

TLÁCAZCALTÌÀ-LI child being raised and instructed by a tutor at home / niño o pupilo criado en la casa [M] [[2]Bf.21,31]. B does not mark the vowel of the fourth syllable for length, but it should be long. See TLÁCAZCALTÌÀ.

TLÁCAZOI-LI See TLÁCAZOIYÔ-TL

TLÁCAZOIYÔ-TL glutony / glutonia o gula [M for tlacazoil] [[1]Bf.107]; in general the sequence LY would assimilate to LL as does in M, but in B it remains unassimilated. In the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side M has vey tlacepili 'gluton.'

TLÁCECHUÍLIÀ ñ vt to conciliate someone / aplacar al enojado [M], se reconcilia con el [T] [[3]Tlp.209]. See CEHUÍA.

TLÁCECHUÍLIÀ applic. TLÁCECHUÍLIÀ

TLÁCECHUÍLIÀ nonact. TLÁCECHUÍLIÀ
TLACECELTIÁ vt to beg someone’s pardon, to calm someone, to cool someone’s emotions / se le pide disculpas, se le ofrece algo para calmar... lo convence (T) [[3]Tp.209]. See CECELIÁ.

TLACECELTIÁLÍA aplic. TLACECELTIÁ

TLACECELTIÁLÓ nonact. TLACECELTIÁ

TLACECEY[A] pret: TLACECEX – TLACECEYAC to be cold / hacer frío o fresco [M] [[1]Cl.795, [4]Zp.72, 184, 214]. Z has this with QUEMMAN, the phrase meaning ‘winter, at the time when it is cold.’ See CECÉY[A].

TLACECÉYALIZ-TLI cold, winter / frescor... o frío [M], invierno [Z] [[1]Zp.72]. See TLACECEY[A].

TLACHECÉUHYOH cool weather, shade / fresco [clima], sombra [T] [[1]Tp.235].

Because of general word-final vowel shortening and the loss of final glottal stop in T, it cannot be determined whether this ends in -YOH or -YÖ, but the absence of an absolute suffix is evidence for -YOH. See CÉHU[L].

TLACHEHUAL-LÍ pl: -TIN shade, shadow / sombra [X] [[3]Xp.93]. X also has this without the absolute suffix as ‘hat.’ See CÉHU[L].

TLACELIÁ to receive communion / comunargar [C] This contrasts with TLACELIÁ[Y]A ‘for new growth to take place.’ See CELIÁ.

TLACELIÁ[Y]A pret: TLACELIZ – TLACELIYAC for new growth to take place, for leaves to come out / todo reverdec (C) [[1]Cl.369, 371]. This contrasts with TLACELIÁ ‘to receive communion.’ See CELIÁ[Y].

TLACELIYAYÁN verdant spot, place where new growth takes place / lugar fresco, así como prado verde que se está riendo [M] [[1]Cl.371]. See TLACELIÁ[Y]A, -YÁN.

TLACELLO-LÍ pasture / pasto [Z] [[2]Zp.95, 214]. M has tlaclayay, ‘cool, fresh place such as a pleasant meadow.’ See CELIC, CELIÁ[Y].

TLACELIÁ to receive communion / comunargar [T] [[3]Tp.235]. This contrasts with M’s tlaclayá for ‘a place to be cool and refreshing,’ which is derivationally related to TLACELIYÁA. See TLACELIÁ.

TLACEMPANAHUIÁ to be superlative in some quality / cosa que excede y sobrepasa a toda lo demás [M] [[5]Cl.881, 882]. See CEM, PANAHUIÁ.

TLACEMPANAHUIÁLÍ aplic. TLACEMPANAHUIÁ

TLACENCÁHUAL-LÍ something prepared, equipped, embellished / cosa aparejada, aderezada, ataviada, o adornada [M] [[1]Cl.474]. See CENCÁHU[L].

TLACHCÚA to dig holes, to excavate / mina [Z] [[2]Zp.84, 205]. See CICHUCÁ.


TLACHCÓMETILIÁ vt to hold a novena for someone, to make something the object of prayers for nine days for someone / le hace el novenario [T] [[3]Tp.207]. See CHICOME.

TLACHCÓMETILIÁLÍ aplic. TLACHCÓMETILIÁ

TLACHCÓMETILIÓ nonact. TLACHCÓMETILIÁ


TLACHHICHHUIÁLIÍ vreg/ to arrange one’s own food, for a chicken to make its nest / hace su propia comida, [gallina] hace su propio nido [T] [[3]Tp.139]. See CHIH-CHIHU[L].

TLACHHICHHUIÁLIÍ nonact. TLACHHICHHUIÁLIÍ


TLACIHUUAL-LÍ creation, accomplishment, offspring / criatura o hechura [M], cosa hecha, obra, criatura [C] See CHIHU[L].

TLACHHILLÍ vt to keep watch, vigil; to watch or spy on someone / vigila [T], lo vela, lo vigila, lo espía [T] [[6]Tp.159, 207]. aplic. TLACHHIY[A]

TLACHHILLÓ nonact. TLACHHILLÍ

TLACHHIPÁHUAL-LÍ something purified,
TLACHÍPAUHCAÑ clear, cleared ground, clean place / desert, field (M) [3]Zp.43,77,206. See CHIPÁHUA[N].

TLACHÍPAUH-TLI something purified, cleansed / cosa purificada o limpiada (M) This is attested in the derived forms TLACHÍPAUHYOH, TLACHÍPAUHCAÑ, and TLACHÍPAUHYÁN.

TLACHÍPAUHYÁN clearing, cleared ground, place / desert. See CHIPÁHUA[N], -YÁN.

TLACHÍPAUHYOH clean place / desert (M) [3]Zp.77,206. Because of general shortening of word-final vowels and the loss of final glottal stop in T, it cannot be determined whether the final element here is -YOH or -YO, but the absence of an absolute suffix is evidence for -YOH. See TLACHÍPAUH-TLI.

TLACHÍPAUN drop of liquid / gota (T) [1]TP.230. Because of the general loss of word-final N in T, the final consonant here is unattested but can be restored from the related verb form. See CHIPIN[I].

TLACHIY(A) pret: TLACHIY X TLACHIY(A) to see, to look or gaze / mirar o ver (M) M and C treat this as an intransitive verb resulting from the fusion of the nonspecific human object prefix TLA- with the verb stem CHIY[A] 'to await, something.' A common variation is E for A, usually written tlaichu. The long-vowel variant preterit form is not directly attested for this item but is abundantly attested for basic CHIY[A].

TLACHÍYALÍA loc. TLACHIY(A)

TLACHÍYALÍZ-TLI observation, vision, sight, outlook / atayadora o el acto de mirar o ver algo (M), vista, mirada (Z) [3]Zp.84,130,205. See TLACHIYI[A].

TLACHIYALÍO nonetc. TLACIHIY(A)

TLACHIYALITI caus. TLACHIY(A)

TLACHIYAYA necessarily possessed form one's vision / mi vista, potencia visiva (C for first pers. sg. possessor) [1]Ci.50, [1]Rp.43. See TLACHIYI[A].

TLACIHY(A) See TLACIHYLIÁ.

TLACIHYELÍZ-TLI See TLACIHYELIZ-TLI.

TLACIHYELITI caus. TLACIHYELITI.

TLACIHYEN(A) to sweep / barrer (M) There is variation across sources about whether the prefix TLA- has been fused to the verb stem in this item. See [1]CHIAPÁ[N].

TLACHIHYELITI caus. TLACHIHYEN(A)

TLACIHYELITI caus. TLACHIHYEN(A)

TLACIHYELUHUAZ-TLI broom / escoba (X) [3]Zp.91. X fails to mark the vowel of the second syllable long. See TLACHIHYEN(A).

TLACIHYEN(A) a place that has been swept / lugar barrido (T) [1]TP.230. See TLACHIHYEN(A).

TLACIHYEN(A) pl: -MEH chief / ladrón (X) [3]Zp.95. See [1]CHIQUINII.

TLACIHYELIZ-TLI dream / un sueño (Z) [3]Zp.118,204. See COCHITTA.

TLACIHYELUHUAZ-TLI to be sound asleep / está bien durmiendo (T) [3]TP.228. See COCHIT(T[I], MELÁHU[A].

TLACIHYELUHALO nonetc. TLACIHYELUHALO

TLACIHYELUHALIÁ loc. TLACIHYELUHUAZ-TLI

TLACIHYEN(A) place for sleeping, nest / nido, dormitorio (Z) [3]Zp.47,88,204. See COCHI[I], -YÁN.

TLACIHYEN(A) to serve, to be a slave / trabajador como esclavo (M) [1]Bl.61, [3]Ci.58,66,68, [3]Zp.46,140. See TLACO-HU-TLI

TLACIHYEN(A) loc. TLACIHYEN(A)

TLACOHUHUAZ-TLI to be a slave / esclavo o esclava (M) This contrasts with TLACO-TLI 'staff, pole.' See TLÁCA-TLI.

TLACOHUHUAZ-TLI to purchase the act of buying something / el acto de comprar algo (M) [1]Zp.204. See COHU[A].

TLACOHUHUAZ-TLI a purchase, something bought / cosa comprada (M) [1]Zp.45,94,194. See COHU[A].

TLACOLIHUA to deflect something from its path, to change a trajectory / el corta la vuelta [una piedra, etc.] (T) se da vuelta. pasa a un lado (Z) [1]TP.207,229, [3]Zp.45,94,194. See COHU[A].
TLACOLHUIJIÁ  appl. TLACOLHUIJIÁ
TLACOLHUIJIÓ  nonact. TLACOLHUIJIÁ
TLACOLHUHYOH  something with many curves / tiene muchas curvas, camino quebrado [T] [1]TP.259. Because of the general shortening of word-final vowels and the loss of final glottal stops in T, it cannot be determined whether this ends in -YOY or -Y0, but the absence of an absolute suffix is evidence for -YOY. See COLIUHIJIÁ.

TLACOMOLLI  large pit, ravine, hole in the earth / hoyo grande o barranco [M] [3]Zp.93,99,204. The vowel of the last syllable is marked long in only one of three attestations. M has comolo ‘to make holes, ravines.’ See COMOLLI.

TLACONXELIUHIA  appl. TLA-
CONXENELÓA

TLACONXENELÓA  vraf,vt to get full of ashes, to fill or cover something with ashes / se llena de ceniza [T], lo enceniza [T] [6]TP.159,206. See TLACONEX-TLI, NELOÁ.

TLACONXENELÓA  nonact. TLA-
CONXENELÓA

TLACONEX-TLI  ashes, cinders / ceniza [T] [7]TP.159,206,228. See NEX-TLI.

TLACÓPAH-TLI  pelican flower [Aristo-
lchia grandisflor] / cierta planta me-
dicinal [R], guaco [K] [1]TP.140. R only indicates the glottal stop in PAH-TLI. Al-
though TLACÓ-TLI ‘staff, pole’ seems more likely for the first element, TLACOH-TLI ‘slave’ is equally possible. See PAH-TLI.

TLACÓPAN  place name ‘Tacuba’ [3]CI.105,104. See TLACO-TLI, PAN.

TLACÓPAINECA-TLI  someone from Tacuba / natural de Tacuba [K] [3]CI.105. See TLACÓPAN.

TLACOPITZCÁN  narrow, constricted place / reducido [Z] [2]Zp.107,204. Possibly Z has lost a glottal stop, and the first element of this should be TLACOHI ‘middle.’ See PITZAC-TLI, CÁN.

TLACÓ-TLI  pl: -MEH staff, stick, switch / vara, varandas [M] This contrasts with TLACOH-TLI ‘slave.’

TLACOTÓNALITL  vt to prohibit someone from doing something / le prohíbe [Z] [2]Zp.102,194. See COTON(A).

TLACÓUHQI  buyer / el que compra algo [M] [2]Zp.31,204. See COHUJA.

TLACOYC-TLI  hole, den, cupboard / agujero o armario o alcacena [M] [2]TP.218. See COYOC-TLI.

TLACOYONILLI  something perforated, full of holes / cosa agujereada u horadada [M] [2]Zp.7,204. See COYONILÁ.

TLACPA- This compounding element combines with kinship terms to convey the sense of indirect relationship,

TLACPAONÉ-TLI ‘stepchild,’
TLACPAIGHPOCH-TLI ‘stepdaughter,’
TLACPATELPOCH-TLI ‘stepson,’
TLACPAICNIÚH-TLI ‘stepbrother,’ stepister,’
TLACPANÁN-TLI ‘stepmother,’
TLACPATAH-TLI ‘stepfather.’ See TLOCPA.

TLACPA above, on top / arriba, en lo alto, o encima de algo [M] [1]CI.31,218,228, [3]Xp.92. See -LCPA.

TLACPACNECA-TLI  pl: -MEH highlander / arriero [T] [1]TP.228. See TLACPAC.

TLACPAL-LLI  pl: -MEH pillow, cushion / almohada [T] [1]TP.228. See -LCPAL-LI.


TLACUA  past: TLACUAH to eat / comer [C]
In the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side M gives only transitive CUA ‘to eat something,’ but in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side this is given as the gloss for intransitive comer ‘to eat.’ C treats TLACUA as an intransitive verb resulting from the fusion of the nonspecific object prefix TLÁ- with the stem.

TLACUAÁTEQUIÁ to perform baptism / bautiza [T] [6]TP.229. It is unusual that the nonspecific nonhuman object prefix TLÁ- is involved here rather than its human object counterpart TL-. Because of the specialized, nonliterary sense, it appears that TLÁ- is fused with the stem in this item. The sequence AÁ is generally written with a single letter, as it is in T. See CUÁÁTEQUIÁ.

TLACUAÁTEQUÍCALCO baptism / bautisterio [T] [1]TP.229. See TLACUAÁTEQUIL-LI, CAL-LI, -CIO.

TLACUAÁTEQUIZ-TLI baptism / bautismo [T] [1]TP.229. See CUÁÁTEQUIÁ.
TLACUÁĂTÈQUÍL-LI someone baptized / bautizado [T] [1:1]Tp.229. See CUAĂTÈQUIA.

TLACUAHUCA to graze / pasear como oveja [M] [1:1]Cf.50v. See CUAHCÚA.

-TLACUAHUCAÑÁN necessarily possessed form grazing place / lugar donde se apacentan [C] [1:1]Cf.50v. See TLACUAHUCA, -YÁN.

TLACUAHNAMÍQUI[ll] prtest. TLA-

TLACUÁNHÁMIC to set oneself up in opposition / se opone [T] [1:3]Tp.235. The prefix TLA- has been absorbed into the compound verb stem to form an intransitive verb. See CUAHNAMÍQUI[ll].

TLACUAHUÁA to harden / endurecer algo [M] Z has the variant TLACUAHUAYA. The long vowel of the second syllable is attested in B, C, and Z, which is evidence against derivational relationship to CUÁHTI to stiffer despite the affinity of meaning. M also has this as a transitive verb 'to harden something.' The intransitive and transitive verbs contrast in the prefix with TLACUAHUAC and TLACUAUÁH respectively.

TLACUAHUÁA[v] to harden something / endurecer algo [M] See TLACUAHUAA.

TLACUAHUÁC something hard / cosa dura o empedernida [M] [1:2]Zp.61,205. See TLACUAHUA.

TLACUAHUÁQUE-TL hard bean / frijol duro, frijol cimarrón [Z] [1:2]Zp.61,205. See TLACUAHUAC, E-TL.

TLACUALCÁN a good place / buen lugar [K] [1:2]Zp.71,144. Z has this only in negated form, AHMO TLACUALCÁN 'hell.' See CUALCÁN.


TLACUALCHIHUALÓ nonact. TLA-

TLACUALCHIHUIUIIÁ to prepare food for someone / le hace la comida [T] [1:2]Cf.65v,645, [3]Tp.207. appl. TLA-

TLACUALCHIHUIUÁA appl. TLA-

TLACUALCHIHUIUILÓ nonact. TLA-


TLACUALIZ-TL-LI the act of eating / el acto de comer [M] [1:2]Cf.42v. See TLACÚA.

TLACUAL-LI food / comida o vianda [M] Although the verb CUA 'to eat something' has a long vowel, the corresponding vowel of this derived form is short in B, C, and T. In X and Z it is consistently marked long. See CUA.

TLACUALMIMIQUÍI prtest. -MÍC to choke on food / ahogar [con comida] [X] [1:1]Xp.117. See TLACUAL-LI, MÍQUÍI.

TLACUALÓ The expected nonactive form of TLACUA 'to eat' would be TLACUALÓ, but it is attested with a short vowel in the second syllable except in Z.

TLACUALONI eating utensil / articulos para ayudar a comer [Z] [1:1]Zp.205. See TLACUALÓ.

TLACUALÓYÁN dining place, refectory / refectorio o lugar para comer [M] [1:1]Bi.124. See TLACUALÓ, -YÁN.

TLACUALITÍA v to feed someone / dar de comer a otro [M] The expected causative from TLACUA would have a long vowel in the second syllable, but it is consistently attested short. See TLACUAL-LI.

TLACUALITÍLI appec. TLACUALITÍA

TLACUALITÍLO nonact. TLACUALITÍA

TLACUALITZOTOZOMAH-TL napkin / servilleta [T] [1:1]Tp.229. T has lost the internal glottal stop of TZO- TZOZOMAH-TL. See TLACUAL-LI, TZOZOMAH-TL.

TLACUÁMANÁA[v] to lie, deceive / engañar, miente [T] [1:4]Zp.229. Here the prefix TLA- appears to have fused with the stem, converting it into an intransitive verb. See CUÁMANÁA.


TLACUÁNI pl: -MÉH someone or something that eats things, gullen / cedezor [M], comilón, el que come [S] [1:1]Cf.44v, [1]Tp.229. This contrasts with TÉCUÁN'I wild beast, maneater,' in that it
CONSULTA

TLACUÁPAN has the nonspecific nonhuman object prefix 'something' rather than the nonspecific human object prefix 'someone.' See TLACUÁ.

TLACUÁPAN on top / cima, cumbre, sumo (Z) [[Z] Zp.28,37,118,205]. See CUA[1]-TL, -PAN.

TLACUÁTZIN opporsum / tlacuache, zarigleya (T) [[1]Tp.229, [3]Zp.103,123,205, [3]Xp.90]. T has a short vowel in the second syllable, while Z marks it long, as it should be if derived from the verb CUÁ 'to eat something' Z gives this for 'oppression' and also for 'porcupine.' M has tilquatl 'a type of animal.' See TLA-
CUÁNI, CUÁ.

TLACUÁUH very, especially, strongly, hard / fuermente, con fuerza, bien, mucho, positivamente, especialmente (S) [[1]Cl.177, [9]Zp.32,56,59,121,205]. See TLACUÁHUH[A].

TLACUÁUHTLÁ to have an erection of the penis / arrechar o levantar el miembro (M) [[1]Cl.60v]. See CUAUHTLI.

TLACUÁUHTLÁZPAH-TLI a medicinal plant / cierra planta medicinal (K) [[1]Rp.147]. The name of this plant suggests that it is used to treat impotence. It literally means 'medicine or potion for stiffening something.' See TLA-
CUÁUHTLÁZPAH-TLI.

TLACUÁUHTLÁMATI[I] pret:

TLACUÁUHTLÁMATH, pret. pl:

TLACUÁUHTLÁMATLUHE to be certain, confident, firm in one's belief / tiene confianza, lo confía (Z) [[7]Zp.32,56,59,121,205]. M has this with 'TECH 'to depend on or have confidence in someone.' See TLACUÁUH, TLAMATI[I].

TLACUÁUHTLÁMATLIZ-TLI confidence, faith, trust / confianza, fe, esperanza (Z) [[4]Zp.32,56,59,205]. S has this with the entirely different sense of 'deception,' which is apparently an error. M has several synonymous phrases with -TECH and involving the element tilquahuah and meaning 'to have confidence in someone.' See TLACUÁUHTLÁMATL(A).[1]

TLACUÁXÉPOHHUJA to lie / miente [[5]Tp.229]. See CUÁXÉPOHHUJA.

TLACUÁXÉPOHHULÁNI liar / mentiroso (T) [[1]Tp.229]. See TLACUÁXÉPOHHUJA.

-TLACUÁYAN necessarily possessed form one's place or time for eating / lugar o tiempo donde o cuando como [C for first pers. sg. possessor] [[1]Cl.15v]. See TLACUÁ, -YÁN.

TLACUÉCHÓL-TLI something finely ground, something ground to a paste or liquid / cosa muy molida (M), moile, salsa (Z) [[3]Zp.113,152]. See CUECHÓA.

TLACUÉHZOL-TLI noise, turmoil, uproar / ruido (Z) [[3]Zp.205]. See CUEHZOA.

TLACUEP[A] to invent something, to regurgitate, to appeal a sentence, to engage in translation / volver alguna cosa lo de arriba abajo, apelar de sentencia, o excusarse, y no estar por lo que otro dice ... o traducir algo de una lengua en otra (M), vomita (Z) [[4]Zp.130,247]. Z has QUEP[A] for CUEP[A] and CUEP[A]. See CUEP[A].

TLACUEPALIZ-TLI appeal of a sentence; vomit / apelación (de sentencia) (M), vómito (Z) [[1]Zp.130,247]. The two senses share the literal one of 'to reverse, turn back.' See TLACUEP[A].

TLACUEPÓN[N] for things to bud and burst into bloom / todo brota (C) [[1]Cl.36v]. See CUEPÓN[N].

TLACUEP-TLI pl: -MEH something turned over or sent back, something vaulted / cosa vuelta lo de arriba abajo o cosa vuelta a quien la envió (M), volteado (T) T has C for P as in other derivations from CUEP[A] with TL and TZ. The C persists before -MEH in the plural. See CUEP[A].

TLACUÉTRANHUITZLI-TLI briar / zarza (Z) [[3]Zp.130,247]. M has tlacuétranhuitzi 'to twist or bend wood' and tlacuátlanili 'twisted wood,' which are appropriately descriptive of a briar patch. See CUE-
TTLÁNI, HUITZ-TLI.

TLACUÍA, vení at to borrow, to borrow for someone / tomar algo prestado (M), lo pide prestado por otro (M) [[6]Tp.159,207]. Out-
side the sources for this dictionary this sometimes appears written as tlacuica, suggesting that T has lost an internal glotal stop. See CUI.

TLACUIHCUI to work wood or stone by chipping or planing off the surface, to clear off a surface / desbastar madera o limpiar el suelo quitando cosas (C), labro piedra o
madera como hace el escultor (C for first pers. sg. subject) [5]CUIJCIUI. TLAUCIJHCUILÁ vt to relieve someone of something, to take something away from someone (as in culling kernels or planing wood), to practice a type of healing in which objects said to be causing the illness appear to be drawn from the body. / robir alguna cosa a otro, echar granzas, o hacer cierta hechicería dando a entender que sacan del cuerpo pedernales, navajas, etc., las cuales eran causas de la enfermedad del enfermo (M), alimpiar pozos, garbanzos, arroz, o cosas semejantes (M) This is abundantly attested in C where the vowel of the third syllable is marked long and in T where it is short. appic. TLAUCIJHCUILÁ

TLAUCIJHCUILÁ-TL. opponum / zarigüeya, macebillo [animal] (Z) [4]Zp.132.205. In two of four attestations Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long and in two does not. Z lacks the reflex of a glottal stop in the second syllable, but by derivation there should be one. See TLAUCIJHCUILÁ.

TLAUCIJHCUILÁ-TL. piece of worked wood or cut stone / cosa labrada o escupida en madera o en piedra (M) [1]Cf.471. [1]Ep.41. R has a long vowel in the second syllable rather than a short vowel and glottal stop as C does. See TLAUCIJHCUILÁ.

TLAUCIJHCUILÁ-TL. something used / usado (Z) [4]Zp.132.205. See CUI.

TLAUCIJHCUILÁ-TL. nonact. TLAUCIJHCUILÁ

TLAUCIJHCUILÁ-TL. vt to lend something to someone / se lo presta [3]Ep.207. See TLAUCIJHUI.

TLAUCIJHCUILÁ-TL. nonact. TLAUCIJHCUILÁ-TL

TLAUCIJHCUILÁ-TL. something taken, seized / cosa tomada (C) [1]Cf.471. See CUI.

TLACZA to move fast, to run / ir muy de prisa o correr (M) This is implied by the derived form TLAÇALIZ-TLI. See ICZA.

TLACZALIZ-TLI fast marching, running, stumping, making tracks / el acto de agujiar mucho o correr (M), pisada (Z) [3]Zp.99.205. See TLACZA.

TLAECAHUÍLHIUIÁ to make a shadow / hace sombra (Z) [5]Zp.117.206. See ECAHUÍLHIUIÁ.

TLAECAHUÍLHIUIÁ VT to shade something / lo sombra (T) [5]Ep.211. See TLAECAHUÍLHIUIÁ-TL.

TLAECAHUÍLHIUIÁ-TL. shade / sombra (de un árbol) (T) [4]Ep.211.239. M has ecuúllol 'shade,' reflexive ecuúlla 'to put oneself in the shade,' and transitive ecuúllatia 'to shade something' in T the vowel of the prefix TLA- has idiosyncratically assimilated to the vowel of the stem. See ECAHUÍLHIUIÁ-TL. YO.

TLAECAHUÍLHIUIÁ-TL. to blow, to be windy / hace viento, sopla el aire (Z) [5]Ep.66.129.206. See EHECA.

TLAECAHUÍLHIUIÁ-TL. desire, craving / codicia o deseo de algo, apetito o antojo de alguna cosa (M) [1]Cf.93v. In the single attestation the vowel of the second syllable is marked long. See ELÉHUÍA.

TLAECAHUÍLHIUIÁ-TL. locative compounding element conveying the sense of abundance Some examples from C are TETLAH 'rocky place' < TE-TL 'stone,' CUAHUHTLAH 'forest' < CUAHUJTL 'tree,' XÓCHITLAH 'garden' < XÓCHTL-TL 'flower.' The plural or distributive is formed by reduplication with glottal stop of the first element, TEHTETLAH, XÓCHOXEHTLAH (Cf.71v.72.). Because of the trend throughout Nahualt to lose final nasal consonants and the general rule to that effect in T, 'TLA often falls together with locative -TLAN and -TLAN.

TLAECACAUÍTÍA vt to harm or offend someone / le ofende [T] [6]Ep.194.207. M has tlanaalcaquítili 'mocker, scoffet,' See CAQUITÍA.

TLAECACAUÍTÍA-TL. nonact. TLAH-CAQUITÍA

TLAECACAUÍTÍA-TL. at, midday / de día (M) M combines this in a single entry with TLAČAH, the plural form of TLAČA-TL 'person.' TLAH also contrasts with TLAČAH that is to say. See TLAČAH-TLI.

TLAECAHUÍLHIUIÁ-TL to get late in the morning, towards noon / se va haciendo tarde (C
TLAHCAHTILIA

for progressive construction] [15]Cl. 95v, [15]TLP. 230, (1) Rp. 119. This contrasts with TLAACAT(I) 'to be born.' See TLAHCAY-TLII.

TLAHCAHTILIA vrefl to be behind schedule / [see retrasa] [Z] [11Zp. 110, 173]. There appears to be an attestation of this used intransitively but the vowel of the second syllable is difficult to make out (Bl. 124). See TLAHCAY-TLII.

TLAHCAHTILACUA pret. -CUAH to eat at midday / to dine late / yunanat (M) / como el mediodía (T) [15] TLP, 230. This has lost the glottal stop of the second syllable. See TLAHCAY-TLII, TLAUCAU.

TLAHCAY-TLII daytime / midday / día, desde que sale el sol hasta que se pone (C). mediocia (T). Without the absolute suffix TLAHCAY commonly means 'at midday,' while with the absolute suffix it refers to the middle of the day itself. See TLAHCAY.

TLAHCAYHUAZA someone who raises a hubub / los que hacen semejante ruido (alboroto) (C) [15]Cl. 75v. See [15]HCAYHUAZAZA.

TLAHCAYHUAZATLI blow gun / cerbatana (S) [11Bl. 101]. See [15]HCAYHUAZ.

TLAHCAYTLI vrefl to lie down, to fling oneself down, to fling, cast, pitch something / se acuesta, se tira (T), lo tira, lo bota, lo tumba, lo vaules (T) [11Zp. 159, 207, 218, 159, 36, 175]. See [15]HCAYTLLI.

TLAHCAYQUI someone who collects unfermented maquey sap (tlachquía) as a beverage / oficiales encargados de raspar el maquey y preparar el pulque que se daba a beber durante las ceremonias religiosas consagradas al dios S for plural), tlachiquero (Z) [15]Zp. 124, 207. See [15]HCAYQUI.

TLAHCAYHUAUA vtr to bewitch someone / lo embueva (T) [15]TLP. 207. See CHIHYAUA.

TLAHCAYHUAUA applic. TLAHCAYHUAUA

TLAHCAYHUAUA nonact. TLAHCAYHUAUA

TLAHCAY nonact. TLAHCAYHUAUA

TLAHCAY middle, center, half / mediano, que ocupa el centro, que está a la mitad, en medio (S) The first element of this contrasts with TLAČ-TLLI 'torsa' in vowel length as well as final consonant, despite the affinity of meaning. M has this in compounds involving 'middle' but not as an independent entry. It contrasts with TLAČO-TLII 'staff, pole' and TLAČOH-TLII 'slave.' T also has TLAHTLAHCAY with the same sense.

TLAHCAYCOURTLI TLI TLI broad belt, sash / su cinturón (Z) for possessed form [13Zp. 28, 161]. See TLAHCAY, CUE-TLII.

TLAHCAYCOILPICA necessarily possessed form broad belt, sash / su cinturón (Z) [13Zp. 28, 161]. See TLAHCAY, ILPIA.

TLAHCAYCOILPIEONI broad belt, sash / ceñidor (Z) [13Zp. 27, 107]. See TLAHCAY, ILPIA.

TLAHCAY half / mitad (K) [15]Cl. 110v, [11Zp. 70]. This is only attested compounded as CENTLAHCAY 'one half.' See TLAHCAY.

TLAHCAYPACA(A) vrefl to bathe the upper half of one's body / baña la mitad / de la cintura arriba (T) [15]TLP. 159. See TLAHCAY, PAC(A).

TLAHCAYPACO nonact. TLAHCAYPAC(A)

TLAHCAYTEYO necessarily possessed form one's waist / su cinturón (T) [11TLP. 134]. This implies TLAHCAYTE-TLII, one of many names for body parts with TLII 'some' in a completely nonliteral sense. See TLAHCAY.

TLAHCAYXLIUHTOC something divided in half / dividido (Z) [13Zp. 47, 207]. See TLAHCAYXŁOŁA.

TLAHCAYXŁOŁA vtr to divide something in half / lo divide (Z) [13Zp. 47, 94]. See TLAHCAY, XŁOŁA.

TLAHCAYAN waist / cintura (Z) [13Zp. 28, 207]. See TLAHCAY, YAN.

TLAHCAYANLILA vrefl to gird oneself, to wrap one's skirt and secure it with a sash / se fajas (Z) [13Zp. 59, 173]. See TLAHCAYAN, ILLAŁA.

TLAHCAYOYUAC midnight / medianoche (T) [11Zp. 231. See TLAHCAY, YUJUAŁA.

TLAHCAYQUITLIIA vrefl, vtr to curse, blaspheme; to insult someone, to quarrel with someone / mienta la autora de sus días, mienta la madre (T), refirir, riñir, o contender con otro (M), lo blasfema, lo maldice (Z), mienta la autora de sus días, le mienta la madre (T) [11Zp. 159, 207, 11Zp. 195]. Z also has two attestations of
TLAHCUALTIILIÁ with the same sense. See AHCIAL-LI.
TLAHCUALQUIILLÍLI appl. TLAHCUALQUIILLÍLI
TLAHCUALQUIILLILO nonact. TLAHCUALQUIILLILO
TLAHCUALTIILIÁ See TLAHCUALQUIILLÍLI.

TLAHCUILOÁ to write or paint / pintar y escribir [C] M only has an entry for transitive [I]HCUILOÁ, but C treats this as a case where the nonspecific object prefix TLA- has fused with the stem to form an intransitive verb. See [I]HCUILOÁ.

TLAHCUILOH one who writes or paints / escribano o pintor [M] [3]Cl.771,324, [1]R.43. Z has a variant TLAHCUILOHQUI with the same sense, while M has tlacuiloh. See TLAHCUILOÁ.

TLAHCUILOHQUILIÁ vt to reply to someone in writing / le contesta por escrito [Z] [2]Zp.33,193. The glottal stop of the third syllable is not attested, and the vowel before it is unmarked for length. If there is no glottal stop, then the O should be long. See TLAHCUILOH,-HUÍÁ.

TLAHCUILOLIZ-TLI the act of writing or painting / el acto de escribir o pintar [M] [1]Bl.107, [3]Cl.1425,479. See TLAHCUILOÁ.

TLAHCUILOL-LI writing or painting / escritura o pintura [M] [1]Cl.771, [3]Cl.91. This also appears in P with the glottal stop marked but not the long vowel. In X the long vowel is marked, but the glottal stop is missing. See TLAHCUILOÁ.


TLAHUÉLTAMACALÓ nonact. TLAHUÉLTAMACA
TLAHUÉLTAMACALÁ appl. TLAHUÉLTAMACA

TLAHMACH-TLI embroidery, skill in doing something / labor de manta labrada, o buena maña para hacer algo, o brosalundra de ropa [M] [1]Bl.107, [1]Cl.469. See IHMAT[

TLAHMACHYOH something embroidered / manta labrada o lienzo con labores [M], bordado [Z] [2]Zp.209,208. Z spells the Y as 1, which may represent an intrusive vowel yielding the sequence IV, or it may be some sort of hypercorrection. M spells this tlamacho, implying assimilation of the CHY sequence to CHC and then degemination to CH. See TLAHMACH-TLI, -YOHE.

TLAHMAH physician or surgeon, someone competent in a specialty / médico o cirujano [M], el médico, el oficial de habilidad [C] [1]Cl.1289v. A variant of this is TLAHMATQUI. R has TLAHMAH 'someone who knows something,' which apparently contrasts with this. EHMAT[

TLAHMATI[I] pret. TLAHMAT to test, to practice trickery and deception, to be quick-witted / embauvar a otro el hocchero [M], travesear [M] [3]Cl.1289v. Although IHMAT[I] retains the initial l after reflexive prefixes, it loses it with fused TLA-. This contrasts with TLAMATI[I] 'to know something'< MAT[I]. There is a double meaning to TLHAMAT[I]. On the one hand it has to do with being skillful and quick-witted and on the other with being deceptive and tricky. Although the present of IHMAT[I] is given by M as -MAH, the perfect of TLHAMAT[I] is given as -MAT: See IHMAT[I].

TLAHMATILIZ-TLI trick, joke, deception / embauamiento [M], travesura [R] [1]R.144. M combines this in a single gloss with TLAMATILIZ-TLI 'wisdom.' See TLAMATI[I].

TLAHMATQUI physician or surgeon, someone competent in a specialty, trickster / embauador [M], es el médico o oficial de habilidad [C] A variant of this is TLAHMAH. See TLAHMATI[I].

TLAHMATTINEM[I] pret. TLAHMATTINEN to go about jesting and practicing trickery and deception / anda travesando [C] [1]Cl.1289v. C gives the additional gloss 'to practice a specialty' which goes back directly to IHMAT[I] rather than to TLHAMAT[I]. See TLHAMAT[I], NEM[I].

-TLAHNECUYA

TLAHNECUYA necessarily possessed form one’s sense of smell / mi olfato (C for first pers. sg. possess) [1][Cf. 501]. see [HINECUYI]

TLAHNEHUÍA vt to mistake something or someone for another / tomar una cosa por otra, pensando que era suya la capa, siendo de otro, o pensando que hablaba con Pedro, no siendo el sino otro, etc. [M] [4][Bí.15,2v,at. t] [Cf. 128v, [1][Rp. 145]. M gives this gloss for tlahnemua and repeats it in briefer form for tlanemua. In M this is a double object verb when it involves another person, but C treats it as a simple transitive verb for persons and things alike. This contrasts with TLANEHUÍA ‘to borrow something.’

TLAHNEHUÍAIA applic. TLAHNÉHUÍA

TLAHAPACH upside down / boca abajo [T for IXTLAHPACH] [[6]Típ. 137]. This is only attested compounded with IX-TLI. M has itlapachou ‘for a wall to fall on one and knock one over.’

TLAHAPALHUÍA applic. TLAHPALOA

TLAHAPALHUÍZ-TLI expenditure of effort / mucho cuidado [C] [1][Cf. 121]. M has tlapaliuchauia ‘to earn one’s subsistence by labor.’

TLAHPAL-LI courage, vigor, spirit, effort / esfuerzo [C] The possessed form of this, generally but not necessarily with honorific -TZIN, serves as a greeting or part of a conventional salutation. TLAHPAL-LI contrasts with -TLAPAL ‘side’ and TLAPLAP-LI ‘dyer.’

TLAHPLAPLOÁO vrefl vt to be forward, daring, to greet someone / adverse o osar [M], saludar a otro [M] This contrasts with TLAPLOÁO ‘to sop bread in sauce or gravy.’ See TLAHPAL-LI.

TLAHPALTÓ nonac. TLAHPALOA

TLAHPAUTIC something very strong / cosa recia y fuerte [M] [1][Cf. 112v]. See TLAHPAL-LI.

TLAHPIXQUI caretaker, guardian, one who keeps watch / el que guarda algo [M], vigilante, velador [T, pastor] [4][Cf. 516, 126, 85v, 1][Típ. 211], [2][Zp. 95, 105, 169, 213]. Z has two attestations without the internal glottal stop, which may possibly contrast with TLAPPIQUI, but this is not reflected in the attendant glosses. See TLAPPIYA.

TLAPPIXINEMI[1] pret. -NEN to serve as shepherd or pastor / pastorear [Z] [1][Zp. 91, 213]. Z omits the internal glottal stop in both attestations. It is possible that this should be TLAPPIXINEMI[1], derived directly from PIYI[1]. See TLAPPIYA[1], NEMI[1].

TLAPPIYI[1] pret. TLAPPIX to take care of things, to stand watch / cuidar (cosa) [Z] This is attested across all sources and implies a verb ‘[H]PIYI[1]’ to which the non-specific object prefix TL- has become fused to form an intransitive verb. See PIYI[1].

TLAPPIYIÁI applic. TLAHPYI[1]

TLAPPIYAL-LI See TLAHPIYA-LI.

TLAPPIYELI See TLAHPIYELI.

TLAQKITIL-LI something woven / tejido [Z] [1][Zp. 120, 208]. This implies a transitive verb ‘[H]QUITI ‘to weave something.’ See TLAQQUIT-TLI.

TLAQQUIT-TLI something woven / tejido cosa [M] [1][Zp. 120, 159, 208]. Z also has TLAQKITIL-LI as a variant of this and glosses CUAUHLAQQUIT-TLI as ‘loom.’ TLAQQUIT-TLI only appears in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of M, with yquitli as a synonym. See [H]QUITI.

TLAHTALHUÍA vt to speak in behalf of someone, to malign someone / ser procurador de otros o hablar por ellos, favoreciéndolos y ayudándolos [M], lo ultraja, lo insulta [Z] [1][Bí. 59, 1][Cf. 516, 1][Zp. 72, 136, 191]. M and Z have contradictory senses, but both are derivable from the literal sense of IHTALHUÍA, as the applicative form of [H]TOA. Z omits the glottal stop. See IHTALHUÍA.

TLAHTIIC inside / dentro de lo interior de alguna cosa [M], dentro, sin decir de que [C] [1][Cf. 211]. See -HTEC.

TLAHTLACALHUÍA applic. TLAH-TLACOÁ

TLAHTLACANEQU[1] vrefl pret. TLAH-TLACANEC to pretend to be brave, to put up a brave front / se hace valiente [Z] [1][Zp. 127, 173]. M has unredupli-
cated reflexive *tlacanequi* with -TECH 'to have faith in someone.' See TLÁCA-TL, NEQUI].

**TLAHTLACAQUÍTLA** pret. TLAHTLACAC to hear or listen to various things / oír, escuchar varias cosas [K] [[1]Bf.12v]. This distributive form reduplicates the TLA- rather than the first consonant and vowel of CAQUÍ, indicating that the prefix TLA- has fused with the stem. redup. TLAHTLACAQUÍ.

**TLAHTLACAQUÍTIÁ** vt to contradict someone / lo contradice [T] [[1]TP.208]. caus. TLAHTLACAQUÍTIÁ.

**TLAHTLACAQUIFIGÍA** applic. TLAH-TLACACQUÍTIÁ.

**TLAHTLACOÁ** to sin, to do wrong / pecar, hacer mal [M] M also includes in the entry 'to damage, ruin something,' which is the literal sense of transitive [[I]TLACOÁ with the nonspecific object prefix TLA-.

See [I]TLACOÁ.

**TLAHTLACOÁNI** sinner / pecador [M] See TLAHTLACOÁ.

**TLAHTLACÓLA-TL** strong liquor, spirits / aguardiente [X] [[2]Xp.94]. See TLAHTLACÓL-LI, A-TL.

**TLAHTLACÓLCAHUÍA** to forsake one's sins / dejas tus pecados [C for second pers. sg. subject] [[I]Cf.59v]. M has tlatla-colcaualli, the causative of this verb. See TLAHTLACÓL-LI, CÁHUÍA.

**TLAHTLACÓLCHIHUÍA** to sin / pecas [T] [[1]TP.231]. See TLAHTLACÓL-LI, CHIHUÍA.

**TLAHTLACÓLCHIHUALO** nonact. TLAHTLACÓLCHIHUÍA(A).

**TLAHTLACÓLCHIHUAULÍA** applic. TLAHTLACÓLCHIHUÍA(A).

**TLAHTLACÓLCHÍTIÁ** vrefi. vt to confess one's sins; to lead someone into sin [I(Rp.147). See TLAHTLACÓL-LI, CÚTTÍA.


**TLAHTLACÓL-LI** sin, fault / pecado, culpa, o defecto [M] In possessed form with ne-

**TLAHTLACÓLMACA** vrefi. vt to sin; to corrupt someone / pecas [Z], lo corrompe, lo envicia [Z] [[5]Zp.34,54,95,173,195]. See TLAHTLACÓL-LI, MACA.

**TLAHTLACÓLMECA-TL** the bonds of sin / la soga de los pecados [C] [[I]Cf.71f]. See TLAHTLACÓL-LI, MECA-TL.

**TLAHTLACÓLPEHPEHENA** See TLAHTLACÓL-LI, PEHPEHENA.

**TLAHTLACÓLPOLPOLLHUIÍZ-TL** forgiveness of sins / al perdón de los pecados [R] [[1]Rp.147]. M has tlatlacolpolpolhuitla 'to pardon sins, to grant absolution.' See TLAHTLACÓL-LI, POHPOLHÚI.

**TLAHTLACOLQUIXTÍA** vrefi. to apologize / disculparse [R] [[I]Rp.147]. See TLAHTLACOL-LI, QUIXTÍA.

**TLAHTLACOLTIÁ** vt to envy, reproach, blame someone / lo envidia, le culpa, le echa la culpa [Z] [[2]Zp.37,195]. See TLAHTLACOL-LI.

**TLAHTLACUALTIÁ** to graze, feed animals / se apacentan a los animales, da de comer a los animales [T] [[3]TP.231]. In this distributive form the fused prefix TLA- is reduplicated instead of the initial consonant and vowel of the verb stem CUÁ. redup. TLAUCUALTIÁ.

**TLAHTLACUALTIÍA** applic. TLAH-TLACUALTIÁ.

**TLAHTLACUALTIÍLO** nonact. TLAH-TLACUALTIÁ.

**TLAHTLCAHUÍRIO** in the middle / en medio de [T] [[5]TP.231]. T does not give the glottal stop of the second syllable in the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side, but it does appear in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side. redup. TLACCIO

**TLAHTLACHOCOTONAL-LI** midday / mediodía [T] [[1]TP.231]. In the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side of T the second glottal stop is omitted, and in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side the first glottal stop is. See TLAH-TLACHOCO, TONAL-LI.

**TLAHTLACUCUÁNIÁ** to take things away / quita [T] [[3]TP.231]. T has E for A in the third syllable. Here the fused prefix TLA-
is reduplicated instead of the verb stem itself. See [I]HCUANÍÁ.

TLAHTLAHUACUANÍÁ applic. TLAH-TLAHUACUANÍÁ

TLAHTLUACUANILÓ nonact. TLAH-TLAHUACUANÍÁ

TLAHTLAHTOA to chatter, babble / parlar o hablar mucho, o gorjea las aves [M] This is abundantly attested in T. This distributive form reduplicates the fused prefix TLA- instead of the verb stem itself. redup. TLAHTOA

TLAHTLAHTOLITÍÁ caus. TLAH-TLAHTOA

TLAHTLAHTÓTZOMÍÁ to snort or bellow repeatedly / dar muchos [bufidos] [C] [Cl.77v]. This distributive form reduplicates the fused prefix TLA- rather than the verb stem itself. redup. TLAHTÓTZOMÍÁ

TLAHTLAHUÉLLOCÁTI(I) to do evil at every turn, to be mean and cunning / hacer ruindades [C] [Cl.93v,100v]. M glosses tlatluaellocati as a noun ‘someone who is mean and cunning.’ redup. TLAHUÉLLOCÁTI(I)

TLAHTLATLANI(I) vrefl to beg / mendigar [K] [Tl.139]. This is indirectly attested in T’s nominalization MOTLAHTLATLANI ‘beggar.’ M has reflexive tlatlania and, in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side only, the reduplicated form, both meaning ‘to beg.’ This distributive form reduplicates the fused prefix TLA- rather than the verb stem itself. See IHTLANI(I).

TLAHTLÁLÍÁ vt to set various things in order, to compose music or copy out writing / poner algo en orden, poner recaudo para decir missa, o poner algo en diversas partes, o poner la mesa con sus manteles, pan, cachilo, salteo, etc., o componer canto, o hacer trazado de escritura [M] [Cl.67v,71]. This is a distributive form and is not an instance of a fused prefix. redup. TLÁLÁ

TLAHTLÁLÍÁ vrefl,vt to make a definite proposition, to arbitrate for others or to lay out plans for their activities, to fix something / proponer de hacer alguna cosa, hacienda ley para sí, y obligándose a ella [M], arbitrar o determinar y sentenciar entre partes o dar orden y traza de lo que los otros han de hacer [M], remienda algo o añadir alguna cosa a la escritura que al-guno compone o a lo que se cuenta [M], remendar algo o añadir alguna cosa a otra [M] [Cl.67v,71]. applic. TLAHTLÁLÍÁ

TLAHTLÁLOH something full of dirt, dust / tiene polvo [T], tiene la cara sucia [T for compound with IX-TL] [Cl.137,231]. Because of the general loss of final glottal stop in T, the final H is not attested in this item. See TLA-L-L, YOH.

TLAHTLÁLOÁ vrefl for several people to run in the same direction but in an unorganized way / corre moso hacia una parte [C for first pers. plural subject] [Cl.72v]. This distributive form contrasts with TLAHTLÁLOÁ ‘to run in an orderly, sequential fashion.’ redup. TLAOÁ

TLAHTLÁMA vt: TLAHTLAMAI to hunt or fish, to take captives in war / pescar o cazar algo con redes [M], cazar o cautivar en la guerra [C] [Cl.64v,74v, [Cl.231]. This distributive form reduplicates the fused prefix TLA- rather than the verb stem itself. See TLMÁ.

TLAHTLAMAHQUI fisherman / pescador [T] [Cl.231]. M has synonymous tla- lamia in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side only. See TLAHTLAMÁ.

TLAHTLAMÁLIÁ vt to hunt or fish for someone, to delouse someone / cazar o pesca algo para él, o le espulgo [C for first pers. sg. subject] [Cl.64v,74v, [Cl.231]. applic. TLAHTLAMÁ

TLAHTLAMÁLÍLÁIA applic. TLAH-TLAMÁLÍLÁIA

TLAHTLAMÁLILÓ nonact. TLAH-TLAMÁLÍLÁIA

TLAHTLAMALÓ nonact. TLAHTLAMÁ

TLAHTLAMÁNI fisherman / pescador [K] [Cl.93v]. X fails to mark the glottal stop. See TLAHTLAMÁ.

TLAHTLAMANILÁ vt This is transitive in M and X, and T’s unreduplicated TLAMANILÁ is transitive, but T gives this reduplicated form as intransitive / remienda [T] [Cl.231,76v]. redup. TLAMANILÁ

TLAHTLAMANILÍLÁIA applic. TLAH-TLAMANILÍLÁIA
TLAHTLANAMILILÓ nonact. TLAHTLANAMILÁ

TLAHTLAM[I] pret. TLAHTLAN to conclude, to come to an end / concluyer [K] [[3][Bf.6v]. redup. TLAM[I]]

TLAHTLAN[I] to ask questions, to inquire / preguntar [C] This also appears in P. See ITLAHTLAN[I].

TLAHTLANIÁ vrefl.vt to examine one’s own conscience, to practice introspection; to ask a person questions, to interrogate someone / examinarse el pecador para se confesar algo así mismo, o recurrir a la memoria [M], preguntar algo a otro, e inquirir o pesquisar a algún negocio [M] [[4][Zp.7.8,110,196]. See TLAHTLAN[I].

TLAHTLANILIZ-TLI investigation, inquiry / investigación, interrogación [S] [[4][Bf.131, 2][Zp.95,208]. See TLAHTLAN[I].

TLAHTLAYOH a tortilla wrapped around beans / clacayo, tortilla con frijol adentro [T] [[1][Tp.331]. This seems to be missing an L before the suffix -YOH, but it is attested without one on the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of T roc, and there is no L in the hispanicized form clacayo. See TLAOL-LI, -YOH.

TLAHTLAPÁCA(A) pret. TLAHTLAPÁC to wash something repeatedly or to do laundry in several different places / lavar alguna cosa muchas veces o lavar en diversas partes [M] [[1][Cl.71v, 1][Rp.31]. This distributive form reduplicates the fused prefix TLA- rather than the verb stem itself. redup. TLA- PÁCA(A)

TLAHTLAPALÓA to sip, taste a number of different beverages / probar muchos vinos o cosa semejante [M], probar varias bebidas y vinos, bebiendo poco de cada uno [C] [[1][Cl.71v]. This distributive form reduplicates the fused prefix TLA- instead of the verb stem itself. See PALOÁ.

TLAHTLAPÁQUILIA aplic. TLAHT- LAPÁCA(A)

TLAHTLAPÓA vrefl for various things to open / se abre [C] [[1][Cl.72v]. This distributive form contrasts with TLAHTLAPÓA ‘to open and shut continuously’ M has tlaltlapoa ‘to open something’ which represents an unfused instance of TLAPOÁ and the nonspecific object prefix TLA-.

TLAHTLÁTIÁ vrefl.vt to hide in various places; to hide things / esconder algo [M] [[1][Bf.11v, 1][Cl.71v, 1][Zp.195]. This contrasts with TLAHTLÁTIÁ ‘to build a fire,’ although M combines them in a single entry. redup. TÁTIÁ

TLAHTLÁTIÁ vrefl.vt to burn, to be scorched; to burn or scorched something or someone, to start a fire / se quema [gente solamente] [T], hacer fuego [M], lo quema, lo chamusca [Z] [[1][Bf.10v, 1][Tp.359, 5][Zp.38,104,173,195]. This contrasts with TLAHTLÁTIÁ ‘to hide things,’ although M combines them in a single entry. B has a marginal note contrasting TLAHTLÁTIÁ ‘to scorched someone in various places’ with unreduplicated TLAITLÁ ‘to burn someone up entirely.’ redup. TÁTIÁ

TLAHTLÁTIÓ nonact. TLAHTLÁTIÁ

TLAHTLATZCUEPÓNIA vrefl.vt to hit something or someone repeatedly / lo pega [T] [[6][Tp.192,214]. This is attested in two compounds, one with MÁ-TE ‘to hit someone repeatedly with one’s hand,’ and the other with TZIN-TE ‘to hit someone repeatedly on the buttocks.’ TZINTE-TE ‘buttocks’ is elsewhere attested, but *MÁTE-TE is not, and it is not clear whether the -TE- here is the ‘body part’ use of TE-TL or some sort of modifier of the verb. See TLAZCUEPÓNIA.

TLAHTLATZCUEPÓNIA aplic. TLAHT- LÁZCUEPÓNIA

TLAHTLATZCUEPÓNÍLO nonact. TLAHT- LÁZCUEPÓNIA

TLAHTLAXCALHUÍA redup. TLA- LAXCALHUÍA

TLAHTLAXCALÓA redup. TLAZCALÓA

TLAHTLAYOHUA to get dark / se oscurece, está oscuro [T] [[1][Cl.99, 2][Tp.137,234]. redup. TLAYOHUA

TLA- TLI uncle / tío, hermano de padre o de madre [M] [[1][Bf.11v, 4][Cl.2v,83v,1257, 2][Tp.135, 1][Rp.148]. This displays a stem alternation of short vowel and glottal stop TLAH with long vowel TLA. The absolutive suffix -TLI implies stem-final H, and the glottal stop is specifically marked with a diaeresis in B, C, and R. Yet C uses the
possessed form meaning ‘my uncle’ to illustrate that final syllables ending in a long vowel have low tone. If the only attestation of the long vowel were in C, it might be taken for a mistake, albeit a disturbing one, since it would not be simply an incorrect diacritic, but an ill chosen example atypical of C. But T also gives two possessed forms, one plural and the other honorific, both with a long vowel rather than a short vowel and glottal stop. In three attestations, however, (one from B and two from C) there is a short vowel and glottal stop in honorific possessed forms. A case might be made for taking the long vowel variant as basic and the vowel-shortening glottal stop as intrusive, as it is in some cases between stem and honorific -TZIN [ACHIHTZIN ‘a bit,’ ICHIUHUAHTZIN ‘his wife’], but it would not help here, since the glottal stop precedes even the absolutive suffix -TLI, on the one hand, and since -TZIN is preceded by the long vowel variant in one attestation from T on the other. TLAH-TLI ‘uncle’ contrasts with TAH-TLI ‘father,’ which is also exceptional in view of the early and general historical change *TA > TLA which should prevent such contrasts.

TLAHTOÁ to speak, to issue proclamations and commands, for birds to chatter / hablar algo o chirriar, gorjeo, o cantar las aves [M] The prefix TLA- has been fused with the verb stem to form an intransitive verb. See [I]HTOÁ.

TLAHTOÁNI ruler, governor, one who issues proclamations and commands / hablador o gran señor [M], el rey [C], el gobernador [C], autoridad [del pueblo], jeje, presidente [T] Except in R and Z, which have them both in free singular form, TLAHTOÁNI and TLAHTOHQUI are suppletive, with the former as a free singular and the latter in inflected and compounded forms. See TLAHTOÁ.

TLAHTOHCACAL-LI palace / palacios [C] [2]Cf.77r]. See TLAHTOHQUI, CAL-LI.


TLAHTOHCAITEQUI-TL possessed form:

-TEQUIIH the task of governing / oficio de gobernar [C] [2]Cf.76v,11141]. See TLAHTOHQUI, TEQUI-TL.


TLAHTOHCAITLÁ apply. TLAHTOHCAITLÁ

TLAHTOHCAYOTIÁ to reign / reinar [R] [1]Rp.148]. M has this as a transitive verb ‘to crown someone king.’ See TLAHTOHCAYOTI-TL.

TLAHTOHCAAYOTL kingdom, realm, rulership / señorío, reino, corona real, o patrimonio [M] T has lost the glottal stop in the second syllable. See TLAHTOHQUI, -YO.

TLAHTOHQUI possessed form: -TLAHTOHCAUH ruler / señores, caciques, o principales [M for plural] This is abundantly attested but, with the exception of R and Z, not in the free-standing singular form, where TLAHTOÁNI is used instead. This item appears in the plural form TLAHTOHQUEH, the possessed singular form -TLAHTOHCAUH, and its compound forms TLAHTOHCA- and shortened -TLAHTO. TLAHTOHQUI contrasts with TLAHTOÁQUI ‘sower.’ See TLAHTOÁ.

TLAHTÓLCHIYA[A] pret. TLAHTOLCHIX ~ TLAHTOLCHIX to await someone’s order / esperar mandato de otro [M] [1]Bf.4v]. The long-vowel preterit form is not directly attested for this, but is abundantly attested for the constituent element CHIYA[A]. See TLAHTOL-LI, CHIYA[A].

TLAHTOLCHYALÁ applic. TLAHTOLCHYALÁ


TLAHTOLCUALHTIC someone with a strong, commanding voice / voz fuerte, voz respetuosa [T] [1]Tp.231]. See TLAHTOL-LI, CUALHTIC.

TLÁHTÓLIXNÁMIQU(I) vt: pret. -MIC to contradict, oppose someone / le contradic, lo aconseja, lo nieca [Z] [(Z)p.6,33, 91,108,193,208]. Z attests this as an intransitive verb 'to set oneself up in opposition' where a reflexive would be expected. See TLÁHTÓL-LI, IXNÁMIQU(I).

TLÁHTÓL-LI word, speech, statement, language / palabra, plática, o habla [M] See TLÁHTOÁ.

TLÁHTÓLMACA vt to advise, counsel someone / lo aconseja, lo amonesta [T] [(Z)p.208, (Z)p.4,10,193, (M)p.148]. See TLÁHTÓL-LI, MACA.

TLÁHTÓLMACALIZ-TLI advice / consejo [Z] [(Z)p.32,208]. See TLÁHTÓLMACA.

TLÁHTÓLMACALÓ nonaut. TLÁHTÓLMACA

TLÁHTÓLMÁQUILIÁ applic. TLÁHTÓLMACA

TLÁHTÓLÓ nonaut. TLÁHTOÁ

TLÁHTOLTÉNCUECUEP(A) vt to respond verbally / le contesta con palabras [Z] [(Z)p.33,193]. In one attestation Z marks the vowel of the first syllable of CUECUEP(A) long but not the second. In the other neither vowel is marked long. Elsewhere, T has reflexive CUECUEP(A) 'to be upset' as well as transitive CUECUEP(A) 'to turn things over.' The last element here could conceivably be a transitive use of CUECUEP(A) rather than CUECUEP(A). See TLÁHTÓL-LI, TEN-TLI, CUECUEP(A).

TLÁHTÓLTÍTIÁ vrefl. vt to intercede, to speak in favor of someone; to cause someone to talk or confess, to interrogate someone, to read something / hablar, interceder por alguien [R], hacer hablar a otro, o tomar el dicho al reo o al testigo, o darle tormento para que confiese la verdad [M], lo lee [T] caus. TLÁHTOÁ

TLÁHTÓLTÍLLIÁ applic. TLÁHTÓLTÍTIÁ

TLÁHTÓLTÍTÍLO nonaut. TLÁHTÓLTÍTIÁ


TLÁHTÓTÓMAL-LI something sewn / cosido [Z] [(Z)p.34,208]. Z is inconsistent. In one attestation the vowels of the second and third syllables are marked long, and in the other they are not. By general rules of derivation, all vowels in this item should be short. See TLÁHTÓTÓN(A).

TLÁHTZÓMALONÓI needle / aguja [Z] [(Z)p.7,208]. Z is inconsistent. In one attestation the vowels of the second, third, and fourth syllables are marked long, and in the other the vowels of the third and fourth. By general rules of derivation only the vowel of the fourth syllable should be long. See TLÁHTZÓM(A).

TLÁHTZÓMÍA to snort or hiss, as in anger / bufar el gato, o cosa semejante [M], dar un bufido, como caballo o persona enojada [C] [(Z)p.7,208]. In this item C gives this once in distributive form, reduplicating the fused prefix TLA- rather than the verb stem itself. It contrasts with TLÁHTZÓMÍA 'to sew something for oneself.' T has Z for TZ. See IHTZÓMÍA.

TLÁHTZÓMÍA vrefl. vt to sew something for oneself, to sew something for someone / coser algo para sí [M], coser algo [C] for first pers. sg. subject and second pers. sg. object [(Z)p.6,47]. This item with fused prefix TLA- is implied by an applicative form in C. It contrasts with TLÁHTZÓMÍA 'to snort or hiss.' See TLÁHTZÓMÍA(A).

TLÁHTZÓMÍLIA applic. TLÁHTZÓMÍA

TLÁHTZÓMÍLÍA applic. TLÁHTZÓMÍA

TLÁHTZÓMÍLÓ nonaut. TLÁHTZÓMÍA


TLÁHUÁQUÍ drought / sequía [T] [(Z)p.230]. The vowel of the second syllable should be long but is short in T. See TLÁHUAQUÍ.

TLÁHUÁHUÁQUÍ to dry out / se seca [T] [(Z)p.230]. See HUAQUÍ.

TLÁHUÁHUÁ to bark / ladra [Z] [(Z)p.7,206]. One attestation of four lacks the internal glottal stop. See HUAHUAHUAHUAHUA.


TLÁHUÁN(A) to get drunk / beber vino o
emborracharse templadamente [M], se emborracha, se embriaga (T)
TLÁHUÁNALTIÁ vt to intoxicate someone / le emborracha, le doy de beber (C for first pers. sg. subject), lo emborracha, lo embriaga (T) [t][Ci.61v, 4][T.p.211.2,240]. T is inconsistent in marking the vowel length of the second syllable. T has the reflex of a long vowel in one of four attestations, and C also marks the vowel long. altern. caus. TLÁHUÁN(A)
TLÁHUÁNALTIÁLIÁ applic. TLÁHUÁNTLIÁ
TLÁHUÁNALTILO nonact. TLÁHUÁNTLIÁ
TLÁHUÁNCAFEQUI-TL possessed form: -TEQUI drunkensness seen as an occupation / vuestra ocupación de borrachera (C for second pers. plural possessors) [t][Ci.114v]. This is attested as a slip of the tongue or pun on TLÁHUÁNCAFEQUI-TL ‘occupation of governing.’ See TLÁHUÁNQUI, TEQUI-TL.
TLÁHUÁNCAYTAHTZI drunken shout / grito de borracho (T) [t][T.p.240]. In form this appears to be a verb ‘to shout drunkenly’ rather than a nominalization. See TLÁHUÁNQUI, TAHTZI.
TLÁHUÁNÓ nonact. TLÁHUÁN(A)
TLÁHUÁNQUI drunkard / borracho o beodo asi [M] See TLÁHUÁN(A).
TLÁHUÁNTITA altern. caus. TLÁHUÁN(A)
TLÁHUÁNQUI for everything to dry up, for there to be a drought / haber sequedad o agotarse todo cuanto hay [M] [t][Ci.36v]. See HUEQUÍ.
TLÁHUÁTAZTZIIX-TLI desiccation / seca (Z) [t][Z.p.114,206]. See HUÁTZA.
TLÁHUÉHCA something spacious, roomy / amplio, espacio (T) [t][T.p.228]. Z has TLÁHUÉICA with virtually the same sense. See HUEHCA.
TLÁHUÉHCHOLÓZTL-I destruction / destrucción (Z) [t][Z.p.44,205]. In one attestation Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long, but it should not be. See HUEHCUÁLO.
TLÁHUÉICA something spacious, capacity / capacidad, amplio (Z) [t][Z.p.10,25,206]. T has TLÁHUÉHCA with virtually the same sense. See HUEICA.
TLÁHUÉLAHUÁA vt to scold, chide someone angrily / lo reprende con enojo (T) [t][T.p.206]. See TLÁHUÉL-LI, AHUÁA.
TLÁHUÉLALAHUÁLÓ nonact. TLÁHUÉLALAHUÁ
TLÁHUÉLALAHUÁLIÁ applic. TLÁHUÉLALAHUÁ
TLÁHUÉLALAHUÁLIÁ nonact. TLÁHUÉLALAHUÁ
TLÁHUÉLCAHUÁ(A) vt to be irrational with anger, to forsake something, someone in anger / dejar de entender lo que le es necesario por estar enojado o desesperar (M), lo deja con coraje, lo abandona (T) [t][T.p.206, 4][Z.p.3,154]. See TLÁHUÉL-LI, CÁHUÁ(A).
TLÁHUÉLCAHUÁLIÁ applic. TLÁHUÉLCAHUÁ
TLÁHUÉLCAHUÁLIÁ nonact. TLÁHUÉLCAHUÁ
TLÁHUÉLCUEPILIÁ vt to reject someone or something / lo rechaza (T) [t][T.p.206]. See TLÁHUÉL-LI, CUÉPILIÁ
TLÁHUÉLCUEPILIÁ applic. TLÁHUÉLCUEPILIÁ
TLÁHUÉLCUEPILIÁ nonact. TLÁHUÉLCUEPILIÁ
TLÁHUÉLCUI to become enraged, angry / apuntarse, amohinarse, o enojarse (M) [t][Ci.61v,114,113v]. See TLÁHUÉL-LI, CUÍ.
TLÁHUÉLCUÍTIÁ vt to cause someone to be angry or enraged / airar a otro, o amohinarlo, o enojarlo, o provocarlo a ira y embeveecerlo (M) [t][Ci.62v]. caus. TLÁHUÉLCUI
TLÁHUÉLÉEH someone fierce, enraged / sañudo, tracundo, y bravio (M), muy bravio (C) [t][Ci.81, 4][Z.p.141,145]. See TLÁHUÉL-LI
TLÁHUÉLILÁ to be enraged at someone / tener enojo con otro y abrembrozamiento (M) There is a typographical error in M which substitutes h for l, but the preterit citation is spelled correctly, and it is correctly alphabetized. See TLÁHUÉL-LI
TLÁHUÉLILÓC compounding form:
TLÁHUÉLILÓCA- someone malicious, a villain or rogue / malvado o bellaco (M) B attests this twice with the vowel of the second syllable specifically marked short, and C marks the vowel long in only one of twelve attestations, but TLÁHUÉL-LI
definitely has the corresponding vowel long. Possibly B and C reflect a contextual shortening of this vowel when followed by two subsequent syllables containing long vowels, but C does mark the vowel long in YOLOTHLAHUÉLILÓCAJUEP[A]. See TLÁHUÉLÍA.

TLÁHUÉLILÓCAT[I] to become a wicked, malicious person / hacerse malo y bellaco [M] [6]Cl.56v, 60r, 1001. See TLÁHUÉLILÓC.

TLÁHUÉLILÓCATÍLIÁ vt. to pervert and corrupt others / hacer vellaco a otro o pervertirle [M], pervertir y malacar a los otros [M] [3]Cl.60r. appl. TLÁHUÉLILÓCATÍLIÁ

-TLÁHUÉLILITÍC irregular verb to be unfortunate / ser desgraciado, infeliz [S] [4]Bl.6v, [4]Cl.59v, 112v, 123v, 130v]. The vowel of the second syllable is not marked long in the attestations. This verb occurs only in the third person singular preterit form and takes possessive rather than subject prefixes. NOTTLÁHUÉLILITÍC 'wee is me.' See TLÁHUÉLÍ.


TLÁHUÉLITTLÁLO nonact. TLÁHUÉLITTTA

TLÁHUÉLIT'LÍTIÁ appl. TLÁHUÉLIT'TTA

TLÁHUÉLÍXNAMIQU'I pret. -MIC to set oneself in opposition / se opone [Z] [3]Zp.97, 306. M has transitive TLÁHUÉLÍXNAMIQU'I to set oneself in opposition to someone' The intransitivity of this item in Z is idiosyncratic. See TLÁHUÉLÍIXNAMIQU'I.

TLÁHUÉLÍ rage, fury, indignation / indignación, enojo o furia del que está airo y lleno de saña [M], coraje, enojo, ira [C] C marks the vowel of the second syllable long in less than a third of the attestations, and B marks it specifically short in two derived forms, but T consistently has the reflex of a long vowel and Z generally agrees.

TLÁHUÉLÍMICOHUÁ nonact. TLÁHUÉLÍMQU'I


TLÁHUÉLÍMICUÍZ-TLI rage / enojón [T] [1]Tp.228. See TLÁHUÉLÍMQU[I].

TLÁHUÉLÍMICUINI someone easily enraged / enojón [T] [1]Tp.228. See TLÁHUÉLÍMQU[I].

TLÁHUÉLÍMIQUITÁ caus. TLÁHUÉLÍMQU[I]

TLÁHUÉLÍXNAMIQU'I See TLÁHUÉLÍXNAMIQU'I.

TLÁHUÉLÍNONOCHÍLIÁ applic. TLÁHUÉLÍNONÓTTZA[A]


TLÁHUÉLÍNONÓTTZALÓ nonact. TLÁHUÉLÍNONÓTTZA[A]

TLÁHUÉLÍPozoN[I] to boil over with anger / se enfurece (C) for third pers. sg. preterit [6]Cl.135v. M has the derived form tlauelpoquolítica 'with exceedingly great wrath,' and S has causative tlauelpoquonalota. See TLÁHUÉLÍ-LÍ, POZON[I].

TLÁHUÉLÍTLAHTLÁHTOÁ to rant, to speak with anger / habla con coraje [T] [3]Tp.228. See TLÁHUÉLÍ-LÍ, TLÁHUÉLÍTLAHTOÁ.

TLÁHUÉLÍTLAHTLÁHTOLÓ nonact. TLÁHUÉLÍTLAHTLÁHTOÁ

TLÁHUÉLÍTLAHTLÁHTOÁ caus. TLÁHUÉLÍTLAHTLÁHTOÁ

TLÁHUÉTZQUITÁ vt. to entertain someone / decir donaires y gracias para hacer reír a otros, o hacer cosa por donde se rían de m1 [M] [3]Zp.39, 206]. In Z this appears as an intransitive verb with fused TLÁ-. See HUETZQUITÁ.

TLÁHUÉTZQUITIH someone witty / chisteo [Z] [3]Zp.39, 206]. See TLÁHUÉTZQUITÁ.

TLÁHUÉTZQUITILÁIZ-TLI joke / chiste [Z] [3]Zp.39, 206]. See TLÁHUÉTZQUITÁ.

TLÁHUÉIÁ to light a candle, to light the way for people with tapers or torches / alumbra la candela [M], alumbra a otros con candela o hacha [M] M also has a
related verb with the prefix TLA- meaning 'to reddish something with ochre, to turn red, to blush.' TLÁHUIÁ is apparently a reduction of TLÁHUHIÁ < TLÁHUÍ[tl]TL 'red ochre' and -HIÁ, and refers specifically to red light, including the light of dawn as well as firelight.

TLÁHUÍCALIZ-TLI debt / deuda [Z] (2) Zp.45,206 See HUÍCA.

TLÁHUÍCITL-TL something cooked / cocido (T) (1) Zp.228. See HUÍXITLÁ.

TLÁHUHIHUIALCALIZ-TLI curse / maldición [Z] (5) Zp.80,206. See TLÁHUHIHUICATLÁ.

TLÁHUHIHUICATLÁ vt to curse; to curse someone / se maldec [T], lo maldice (T) (6) Zp.159,206. See HUÍXHUIHUICATLÁ.

TLÁHUHIHUICATLÁL no act. TLÁ- HUÍXHUIHUICATLÁL.

TLÁHUHIHUICATLÁL no act. TLÁHUIHUICATLÁL.

TLÁHUHIHPOCH-IN pl: -TIN sorcerer / bruja [M], brujo [C for plural] (1) Cl.122v. This appears only in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of M. It is conventionally paired with NÁHUAL-LI, which is a different kind of sorcerer, according to M. This would seem to be related to TLÁHUHIHUICATLÁ 'to curse someone,' but there is a vowel length discrepancy in the 1st syllable.

TLÁHUÍLIÁ vt to light one's way with a candle, to light someone's way with a candle / alumbra con candela [M], alumbra a otro asi [M] appl. TLÁHUÍÁ

TLÁHUÍLICOCOTOC-TLI piece of pine used as a torch / pedazo de ocote [T] (1) Zp.239. See TLÁHUÍLICOCOTOC-TL, COTOCOTA, COTOC-TLI.

TLÁHUÍLICOCUAHUÍ-TL pine tree of a type used for making torches / ocote [arbol] (T) (1) Zp.239. See TLÁHUÍLICOCOTOC-TL, CUAHUÍ-TL.

TLÁHUÍLICÓ-TL pine torch / antorch, ocote [T] (7) Zp.239. The vowel of the second syllable is consistently attested short, although elsewhere in T it is attested long in TLÁHUÍ-LI 'torchlight.' The gloss implies COCOTOC-TL 'ocote, torch pine' for the second element, but there is 1 for O in one syllable and the reflex of O for O in the other.

TLÁHUÍLITLÁ vt to illuminate something for someone / se lo alumbr, se lo aluz [T] (1) Zp.331. Appl. TLÁHUÍLITLÁ.

TLÁHUÍLITLÁ nonact. TLÁHUÍLITLÁ.

TLÁHUÍLITLÁ nonact. TLÁHUÍLITLÁ.

TLÁHUÍLITLÁ nonact. TLÁHUÍLITLÁ.

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TLÁHUÍLITLÁ nonact. TLÁHUÍLITLÁ.
lost either a long vowel or, more likely, a glottal stop. See IXICA, [i]IXICA.

TLAHXILLCAL-LI ward, barrio / barrio [M] [i] [i] [Rp. 149]. This appears in R with no diacritics, but is attested with the internal glottal stop in the first syllable in a testament from Cuitlahuacan, 1577.

TLAXI-TL something reached, taken hold of, seized / cosa cogida [C] [i] [i] Ci. 471, [i] [i] Rp. 41. See AHCL.

TLAYEYELITA vt to hate someone or something / aborrecer a otro [M], lo aborrece, lo odia [T] [i] [T] [P] 208. See TLAYEYEL-LI, [i] LTITA.

TLAYALLEHTOL-LI gross, obscene speech / palabras obscenas [R] [i] [i] Rp. 141. See TLAYEYEL-LI, TLALTOHOL-LI.

TLAYEYEL-LI something foul, dysentery / cosa sucia o cámaras de sangre [M] M has this as tlaceli, tlachilli, and tlailli, but the glottal stop and Y are consistently attested across sources. Z has Ì for E. See [i] HAYA.

TLAYEMICTOC someone afflicted with nausea / tiene asco [Z] [i] [Z] [P] 208. See TLAYEYEL-LI, MIQULLI, the verb Q.

TLAYEYOLAO vt to soil something / ensuciar algo [M] [i] [i] Rp. 149. R places the diacritic on the wrong syllable. It appears on the second, but it belongs on the first. See TLAYEYEL-LI.

TLAYEYELTIAP vt to suffer nausea; to make someone suffer nausea / tener asco de alguna cosa sucia [M], poner asco a otro [M] [i] [i] [B] 125, [i] [T] 208, [i] [Z] 15, 195. See TLAYEYEL-LI.

TLAYEYELTIAP something nauseating, loathsome / asqueroso [T] [i] [T] 159. See TLAYEYELTIAP.

TLAYEYELTIAP apply. TLAYEYELTIAP

TLAYOYOHUH someone long-suffering, who has suffered / sufrido [Z] [i] [Z] 118, 208. See TLAYOYOHUH.

TLAYOYOHUIA apply. TLAYOYOHUH

TLAYOYOHUZ-TL misery, suffering / tormento, fatiga o pena que se padece [M for tlayhuotzilitl], afán, angustia, miseria, sufrimiento [Z] [i] [Z] [P] 6, 10, 85, 118, 208. See TLAYOYOHUIA.

TLAYOYOHULI fast / ayuno [Semana Santa] [T] [i] [T] 232. See TLAYOYOHUH.

TLAYOYOHUHUO nonact. TLAYOYOHUH

TLAYOYOHUIA vt to torment, mistreat someone, to make someone suffer / atormentar y fatigar a otro [M for tlayhuotzilitl], le tormenta, le maltrata, le angustia [Z] [i] [Z] 10, 85, caus. See TLAYOYOHUIA.

TLAYOYOHUIA apply. TLAYOYOHUIA

TLAYOYOHUHUIA someone who makes a crackling sound with something / el que hace ... ruido con hojas secas, pliegues de papel, etc. [C] [i] Ci. 371v. See [i] HAYA.

TLADZOCAMAC-TL dumping place for trash / lugar de mucha basura [T] [i] [T] 235. T has lost the internal glottal stop. See TLADZOCAL-LI, CAMAC.

TLADZOLOHUIA vt to do harm to someone / por mirar le hace daño a otro [a propósito], le hace mal de ojo [T for compound with IX-TL] [i] [T] 218. T has lost the internal glottal stop. See HIZOLOA.

TLADZOLOHUIA apply. TLADZOCALUIA

TLADZOLOHUILO nonact. TLADZOLUIA

TLADZOLOHUIA trash / basura que echan en el mulado [M] T has lost the glottal stop. See HIZOLOA.

TLADZOLPEHEN(A) See TLADZOL-LI, PEHEN(A).

TLADZOLZACA See TLADZOL-LI, ZACA.

TLAI drink a beverage / beber poleadas, cacao, pinole, purga o cosa semejante [M], desayuna, toma atole en la mañana [T] [i] [T] 239, [i] [Z] 19, 123. M gives an independent entry for this as an intrative verb, implying that the nonspecific object prefix TLA- has been fused with the stem. See the verb I.

TLACAMPÁ behind, in the back / detrás de
alno, allende los montes, sierras, o puertos [M] [1][Z].p.16.45.107. Z also has the short variant TLAICAN. In all attestations Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long, but it is short in attestations of -ICAMP across other sources. See -ICAMP.

TLAICHAN(A) to draw fiber from maguey / saca xecle del maguey [T] [1][Z].p.230. See [ICH-TLI], AN(A).

TLAICHANALO nonact. TLAICHAN(A)

TLAICHECALIU↓\(\text{\textsuperscript{A}}\)applic. TLAICHAN(A)

TLAICHTACAYAN hiding place / escondite [Z] [1][Z].p.53.207. See ICTACA, -YAN.

TLAICNELILIZ-TLI charity, kindness towards others / caridad [Z] [1][Z].p.53.207. Although the initial I of [I]CNELIIA drops in other contexts when preceded by a prefixal vowel, it is retained here. M has virtually synonymous teicnneiliiti. See [I]CNELIIIA.

TLAIIHHTOLILIZ-TLI criticism, the saying of various things / accion de criticar [Z] [1][Z].p.207. Z fails to indicate the second glottal stop. See [IIHHTO\(\text{\textsuperscript{A}}\)]

TLAIIHHTALLIZ-TLI something chosen, choice / escogido [Z] [1][Z].p.207. See [IIHTTA]

TLAIIHHTALLI something chosen, choice / escogido [Z] [1][Z].p.53. See [IIHTTA]

TLAIIHTIC inside / dentro, adentro [Z] [1][Z].p.5.41.207. See -IIHTEC.

TLAIIHTLAPAOA for something to open / abre [la puerta, la casa] [T] [1][Z].p.230. T fails to mark the I short, but it must be so before the glottal stop. T also gives a nonactive form of this appropriate to a verb ending in OHUU rather than ÔÁ. See TLAPAOA.

TLAIIHTLAPOLHUIIA applic. TLAIIHTLAPAOA

TLAIIHUUA nonact. TLAI

TLAII-LI beverage (especially an alcoholic beverage) / bebida cono vino, pulque, etc., bebida alcoholica [T] [1][CF].p.477.67v.96f, [1][Z].p.230. M has tlaii referring to dysentery, which is a variant of TLAIH-YEL-LI, and which contrasts with this item. See the verb I.

TLAIHPILILITLI the action of untying something / accion de amarrar [1][Z].p.207. Z also has ILPIILITLI with the same sense. See [I]LPILÁ.

TLAIIHAX-TLI something hidden, put away / cosa escondida o solapada [M] [1][CF].p.45v. See INAY(A).

TLAIIHAX-YAL-LI something hidden, put away / cosa escondida o solapada [M] [1][CF].p.46v. See INAY(A).

TLAIIHITIA caus. TLAI

TLAI-TLI beverage / lo que se bebe [C] [1][CF].p.147. See the verb I.

TLAIIHICAH for there to be no one around, for a place to be deserted / no hay gente [T] [1][Z].p.230. M has ca iuhtica 'vacant house' and under words for 'vacant' on the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side several other constructions with the sequence iuht. If this is derived from IHUII 'to be or become in a certain way,' the vowel of the second syllable should be short, but T has it long. See IHUII, the verb CA.

TLAIHCAQUIA to intercept / entreteje [Z] [1][Z].p.53.207. See IX-TLI, CAQUIA.

TLAIHCO on the surface, in the front / en la sobrehaz, o en la delantera [M] [1][CF].p.212. M and C both have this in construction with the verb CA with the sense of 'on top, first out.' See -IXCO.

TLAIHCUEPANI hypocrite, someone who turns things inside out and falsifies things / el que vuelve la ropa lo de dentro afuera, o el falsario [M], tiene dos casas, es hipócrita [T] [1][CF].p.230. T also has this in a phrase with the reflexive prefix M<-MO rather than TL- but with the sense remaining the same. See IX-TLI, CUEP(A).

TLAIHELHUIIA to lust, desire / codicia, desea [T] [1][Z].p.230, [1][Z].p.29.80.207. See DEHELHUIIA

TLAIHELHUII↓\(\text{\textsuperscript{A}}\) applic. TLAIHELHUIIA

TLAIHELHULUO nonact. TLAIHELHUIIA

TLAIHPIPTLAVOR-TLI portrait, painted image / imagen pintado [M] [1][CF].p.94v. See IXPTLAVO-TLI

TLAIHMIQUILIZ-TLI confrontation / ataque [Z] [1][Z].p.16.207. M has tlaixnamicitiltli with essentially the same meaning. See IXNAMIQUI(I).

TLAIHNEQU↓\(\text{\textsuperscript{I}}\) pret. TLAIHNEC to lust, desire / codicia, quiere otra mujer [T] [1][Z].p.230, [1][Z].p.29.80.207. See IX-TLI, NEQUI(I).

TLAIHNEQUIHUA nonact. TLAIHNEQUII(I)
TLÁIXNEQUÍTIÁ caus. TLÁIXNEQUÍ
TLÁIXTEMÓ to descend an incline / va de bajada, bajo uno en el camino, bajada de camino [T] [(1)T;p.230]. See TLÁIX-TLÍ, TEMÓ.
TLÁIXTLAHTZAYÁNAL-LI something divided, partitioned / partido [Z] [(2)Z;p.94,207]. The absolute form is unattested. See -XTLÁHTZAYÁNAL-LI something divided / partitioned [(3)Z;p.94,207]. See IX-TLÍ, TLÁPNÁI.
TLÁIXTLÁYÍI pret. TLÁIXTLÁX to break land with a hoe / barbecha [con azadón] [Z] [(2)Z;p.18,207]. See IX-TLÍ, TLÁYÍI.
TLÁIXTLÉHCO to ascend an incline / va de subida [T] [(1)T;p.230]. See TLÁIX-TLÍ, TLÉHCO.
TLÁIX-TLÍ uphill stretch, rise / subida del camino, cuesta arriba [T] [(1)T;p.230]. See IX-TLÍ.
TLÁIXTOPÉHUALIZ-TLÍ disregard, contempt / desprecio [Z] [(2)Z;p.44,207]. See IX-TLÍ, TOPÉHUAI.
TLÁIXXEHYECOHUI judge / juez [Z] [(3)Z;p.74,207]. See IXXEHYECOA.
TLÁIXXEHYECOLÍZ-TLÍ judgement, opinion / consideración, plan, opinion [Z] [(4)Z;p.32,91,59,207]. See IXXEHYECOA.
TLÁIZHUATECA to make hay / zacatea [T] [(3)T;p.236]. T shortens the sequence TLÁIZ to TLÁZ. See IZHUA-TLÍ, TÉCA.
TLÁIZHUATECALÓ nonact. TLÁIZHUATÉCA
TLÁIZHUATEQUELIÁ aplic. TLÁIZHUATÉCA
TLÁLACATE-TL pl. -MEH dove / paloma [X] [(3)X;p.91]. See TLÁ-LI.
TLÁLÁQUIÍA vreb., vt for something to get buried, to bury something, to set something in the earth, to plant something / enterrarse [M], enterrar a otro [M] See TLÁ-LI, AQUIÍ.
TLÁLÁQUIÍA aplic. TLÁLÁQUIÍA
TLÁLÁQUIÓ nonact. TLÁLÁQUIÍA
TLÁLAX-IN pl. -TIN small bedbug, mite / chincche pequeña [M], clalaje [insecto] [T], coroco, pipúl [animalito, insecto] [Z] [(1)T;p.240, (3)Z;p.34,208]. The word-final nasal consonant is missing in M. T has the variant singular form TLÁLAX-AI. See TLÁ-LI, AX-IN.
TLÁLÁYOH-TLÍ a type of squash / calabacilla silvestre [M], planta medicinal que lleva unas calabacillas comestibles [R] [(1)R;p.142]. See TLÁ-LI, AYOH-TLÍ.
TLÁLCACAHUACOPÍNA to pull up, harvest peanuts / arranca cacahuates [T] [(6)T;p.240]. See TLÁLCACAHUAC-TLÍ, COPÍNA.
TLÁLCACAHUACOPÍNÁLÓ nonact. TLÁLCACAHUACOPÍNA
TLÁLCACAHUACOPERHNÁ aplic. TLÁLCACAHUACOPÍNA
TLÁLCACAHUAPRHNÁ see TLÁLCACAHUAC-TLÍ, PRHNÁ.
TLÁLCÁHU(A) vt to forsake land, to make room for someone / dejar la tierra [K] This is implied by B's TLÁLCÁHUILLÁ and TLÁLCÁHUILLÁ and by C's TLÁLCÁHUÁ. It contrasts with TLÁ-LCAHU(A)TLÁLCÁHUÁ(A) 'to forget something' M has tlaclauill with the glosses 'something forgotten' and 'uncultivated land,' representing derivations from [(4)CÁHU(A) and TLÁLCÁHUÁ(A) respectively. See TLÁ-LI, CAHUÁ.
TLÁLCÁHUATLÍÁ caus. TLÁLCÁHUÁ(A)
TLÁLCÁHUÍA to relinquish one's place to someone / dar lugar a otro, apartándose de él [M] [(1)C;27y]. See TLÁLCÁHUÁ(A),
TLÁLCÁHUILLÁ aplic. TLÁLCÁHUÁ(A)
TLÁLCÁHUIL-TLÍ something forgotten / cosa olvidable [T] [(1)T;p.232]. In the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side T has the more accurate gloss cosa olvidada. See [(4)CÁHUÁ(A).
TLÁLCAMOH-TLÍ sweet potato / camote [Z] [(2)Z;p.24,208]. See TLÁ-LI, CAMOH-TLÍ.
TLÁLCHEULL-LI fallow land / la tierra en descanso [T] [(1)T;p.240]. See TLÁ-LI, CÉHUÁ.
TLÁŁCHI on or towards the ground, down /
en el suelo [M], en o hacia el suelo [C]. This is abundantly attested in C as the opposite of AHC0. See TLÁL-LI.

TLÁLCHIHUIC in the direction of the ground / hacia la tierra [C] [1:Cl.809,93y]. This is conventionally paired with AHC0HUIC together with the verb [1:JT], the whole phrase meaning 'to look someone up and down,' that is, to make much of someone and thereby to honor that person. See TLÁLCHI, -HUIC.

TLÁLCHIPA in the direction of the ground / hacia la tierra o hacia el suelo [M] [2:Cl.3.93y,129y]. See TLÁLCHI, -PA.

TLÁLCHIPAÚHYOH earth swept clean / está barrido [T] [1:Tp.240]. Because of general word-final vowel shortening and the loss of final glottal stop in T, it cannot be determined if this item ends in -YOH or -YO, but the absence of an absolute suffix is evidence for -YOH. See TLÁL-LI, CHIPAHU.[A].

TLÁLCHIQUEHUHI[U]-TL pl: -TIN strainer for maize soaked in lime water / colador para nixtamal [X] [3:Clp.91]. See TLÁL-LI, CHIPAHU.[I].

TLÁLCHI[T]LÁZ[IA] vrefl. vt to prostrate oneself / humillarse y abatirse hasta el suelo [M] [4:Cl.93y,120y]. See TLÁLCHI, TLÁZ[IA].

TLÁLCOCONE-TL pl: -MEH type of venomous lizard / talcocone, tipo de lagartija venenosa [X] [3:Clp.91]. See TLÁL-LI, CONE-TL.

TLÁLCUALCÁN scenic spot / lugar bonito [Z] [5:Zp.77,208]. See TLÁL-LI, CUALCÁN.

TLÁLCECCHTIC dust / polvo de tierra [T] [1:Tp.140]. See TLÁL-LI, CUÉCHTIC.

TLÁLCUE[RA][A] vrefl to turn to dust / se vuelven como tierra [Z] [1:Zp.173]. M has the derived form tlauteopalli 'worn-out soil.' See TLÁL-LI, CUE[RA][A].

TLÁLCEPÓNIÁ vrefl to fall to the ground / se cae al suelo [T] [5:Tp.160]. This seems to imply making a thundering noise in falling. See TLÁL-LI, CUEPÓNIÁ.

TLÁLCUILIA to take land from someone / quitarle ... sus tierras [C] [1:Cl.117v]. See TLÁL-LI, CUIILIA.

TLÁLÉPATL pl: -MEH fox / zorra [T] [1:Tp.240]. See TLÁL-LI, EPA-TL.


TLÁLHUAYÔ-TL blood vessel, tendon / vena, tendón [T] [1:Tp.313]. See TLÁLHUA-TL.

TLÁLHUHELVID-TL pl: -MEH tarantula / tarántula [araña] [T] [1:Tp.340]. In the absolute form the second element appears to be HUELVID-TL 'upright drum,' but the somewhat peculiar plural form would make sense as the reflex of TLÁLHUHELVID-MEH, and 'old man' seems more appropriate to a large hairy spider than 'drum' in any case. See TLÁL-LI, HUELVID.

TLÁLHUIÁ vrefl, vt to get covered with dirt; to heap dirt on something, to cultivate something / se atierra [T], allegar o echar tierra a alguna cosa [M], echar tierra a una planca, para que crezca [C] [4:Bl.10v, 5:Cl.128v, 6:Zp.161,211]. C contrasts this with TLÁLHUIÁ < [1:LI]. HUIÁ 'to summon, advise, or warn someone.' applic. TLÁLOÁ

TLÁLHUIÁ vt to summon or invite someone, to advise someone or warn someone to be on time / mudir o apercibir a alguno para algún negocio, o convídar a otro [M], apercibir o prevenir a alguno para que haga algo a su tiempo [C] [1:Cl.128v]. C contrasts this with TLÁLHUIÁ 'to heap dirt on something.' See [1:LI].

TLÁLHUIÁ принимает. TLÁLHUIÁ

TLÁLHUIIL pl -TIN someone invited / el invitado [T] [1:Tp.232]. See TLÁLHUIÁ.

TLÁLHUIIL nonact. TLÁLHUIÁ

TLÁLHUIXIQUITIÁ caus. TLÁLHUIQUÍZ[A]

TLÁLHUIXIQUITIÁ nonact. TLÁLHUIQUÍZ[A]

TLÁLHUIQUÍZ[A] for a fiesta to take place / se hace la fiesta [T] [4:Cl.95v, 4:Tp.232]. M has causative tlahuixtitla 'to hold a fiesta.' See TLÁLHUI-TE, QUIZ[A].

TLÁLHUIXTEQUÍ[LI] vt. pret. -TEC to beat something or someone down / lo golpea [Z] [5:Zp.63,195]. See TLÁL-LI, HUIXTEQUÍ[LI].
TLALHUIZ inconsiderately, without thought for the consequences / inconsiderately, sin qué, ni para qué (C) [1]Bf.11v, [8]Cl.13v]. See TLALHUIZ.

TLALÍÀ vrefl.vt to sit down, to settle, to seat oneself, to put something down, to set down statues and ordinances, to set things in order / asentarse (M), dar a siento a otro (M), componer, poner algo en alguna parte, o hacer estatutos y ordenanzas (M) TLALÍÀ is a high frequency verb used with a wide range of more or less figurative senses. It also enters in compound constructions with other verbs in invariant reflexive form and with the -TI-ligature, -TIMOTLÁLIÀ. These constructions convey the sense of putting oneself in the attitude expressed by the other verb or, in the case of weather, to set in as the type expressed by the other verb. See TLÁL-LI.


TLÁLICHTIC something tough / cosa dura, como ave mal cocida o por manir (M), curioso (T) [1]Tp.232].


TLÁLILHTIC underground / dentro de la tierra (R) [1]Rp.93]. See TLÁL-LI, IHTEC.

TLÁLILÍÀ applic. TLÁLÍÀ

TLÁLILÓ nonact. TLÁLÍÀ

TLÁLILTIÀ caus. TLÁLÍÀ

TLÁLIXTLAHUYOHUAYÁN darkness on the face of the earth / esta obscuro en el suelo (Z) [2]Zp.206]. The internal glottal stop is not attested in Z. -IXTLAH and -XTLAN 'before, in the presence of' are synonymous, and either could be the second constituent of this construction. See TLÁL-LI, -XTLAN, YOHUA, -YÁN.

TLÁL-LI inalienably possessed form: -TLÁLÓ earth, land, property / tierra o heredad (M) This has the full range of senses from physical ground or soil to parcels of land to the abstract idea of 'earth.'

TLÁLLOH something covered with earth, dirt / cosa llena de tierra (C) [2]Cl.54r, [1]Tp.137, [1]Rp.44]. This is conventionally paired with ZOQUIYOH, the phrase referring to one's earthly body. See TLÁL-LI, -YOH.

TLÁLLOTIÀ vrefl.vt to get dirty, to dirty something / se ensucia con tierra (T), echar tierra en algo (M) [1]Tp.161]. M has further glosses about separating things, perhaps in the sense of parting land or providing each entity with its own location. See TLÁL-LI, -YO.

TLÁLLOTÓLO nonact. TLÁLLOTIÀ

TLÁLMACA vt to give someone land / le da tierra (T) [3]Tp.211]. See TLÁL-LI, MACA.

TLÁLMACALÓ nonact. TLÁLMACA

TLÁLMANIC surface of the earth / tierra [superficie de la tierra] (Z) [2]Zp.122,208]. See TLÁLMANQUI.

TLÁLMANQUI plain, level ground / llano, llanura (T) [1]Tp.240]. M has tlalamantli 'leveled ground.' See TLÁL-LI, MANI].

TLÁLMQUILLÍÀ applic. TLÁLMACA

TLÁLMÁICOYÁN border, property line / linder (entre terrenos) (Z) [2]Zp.77,209]. Z -fails to mark the vowel of the fourth syllable long, but it should be. See TLÁL-LI, NÁMQUILLO, -YÁN.

TLÁLMÁNCHÍTÌA vt to remind someone of something / traer a la memoria, o acordar algo a otro (M). lo recuerda, le hace acordar (T) [3]Tp.268]. See [ILÁLMÁNCHITÌA.

TLÁLMÁNQUILÍZ-LTI recollection, memory / pensamiento o memoria (M) [1]Cl.685, 4]Zp.72,96,197,209]. See [ILÁLMÁNQUI].

-TLÁLMÁNQUIYA necessarily possessed form one's memory / mi memoria (R) for first pers. sg. possessor [1]Rp.43]. See [ILÁLMÁNQUI].

TLÁLNEHUIÀ vt to mix something together with dirt for someone / se lo revuelve con tierra (T) [1]Tp.211]. aplic. TLÁLNELOÀ

TLÁLNEHUIÀ aplic. TLÁLNEHUIÀ

TLÁLNEHUIÌO nonact. TLÁLNEHUIÀ

TLÁLNELOÀ vrefl.vt to get dirty, to dirty something, to mix something together with dirt / se ensucia con tierra (T), lo revuelve con tierra (T) [6]Tp.161,211]. See TLÁL-LI, NELOÀ.

TLÁLNELOÌO nonact. TLÁLNELOÀ

TLÁLNÉPANTLÁH place name center of the earth / en el medio de la tierra (C) [1]Cl.20v]. See TLÁL-LI, NEPANTLÁH.
Tlálnextic: Crust of calcium carbonate and gravel on the earth / tierra caliche (barro de color de cal) [T] [[|Tp.240]. See TLÁ-LI, NEX-TIC.

TLÁNEX-TLI dust / polvo de tierra [Z] [[|Zp.110,209]. See TLÁ-LI, NEX-TLI.

TLÁLOÁ vrefl to run, to flee / correr o huir [M] This contrasts with TLÁLOÁ 'to get soiled.'

TLÁLOÁ to get soiled / se entiera, se ensucia de tierra [T] [[|Tp.240]. M has synonymous tlalo, forming its preticet by adding -C. See TLÁ-LI.

TLÁLOC personal name; pl: TLÁLOH-QUEH Tlaloc, the god of water and rain, the host of rain gods (plural) / dioses del agua o de la lluvia [S], los dioses del agua [C for plural] [[|Sf.107,107]. Cf.1121]. The derivation of this name is unclear. The singular form, which is the personal name of one deity, is not related in a regular way to the plural form, which refers to the company of rain gods. The plural form could be based on TLÁLOH 'something covered with earth' if grammatical reduction were to apply, reducing the LI to L., but the final -C of the singular would remain unaccounted for.

TLÁLOCHTIÁ vt to drive someone, to make someone run / hacer aguirar a otro, llevando asido y haciéndolo correr [M], lo empuja adelante de uno andando(lo) [como carretilla, etc.], lo arrea, le hace correr [T] [[|Zp.208,310]. See TLÁ-LI, OCUI-LIN.

TLÁLOCHTIÁ nonact. TLÁLOCHTIÁ

TLÁLOCOTZITZIN candlewood, ocotillo (Fouquieria splendens, Fouquieria formosa) / ocotillo [planta] [Z] [[Zp.50,209]. This is a plural form, perhaps reflecting the way this plant branches away from its base. See TLÁ-LI, OCO-TL.


TLÁLOLIN[T] for the earth to quake / temblar la tierra [M] [[|Zp.120,209], [3]Xp.91]. The O of the free-standing verb OLINIA is long, but it is attested short in derived forms in T and Z. In this item Z has the vowel short, and X has it long. See TLÁ-LI, OLINIA.

TLÁLOLINIZ-TLI earthquake / temblor [[|Xp.91]. X retains the long vowel of the first syllable of OLINIA here, although elsewhere it appears short in compounds. See TLÁ-LI, OLINIA.

TLÁLOLINILLO-TL earthquake / terremoto, temblor de tierra [Z] [[|Sf.120,209]. In the related verb OLINIA, attested in T, the O is long. See TLÁ-LI, OLINIA.

TLÁLOMOL-LI clod, lump of dirt / terrón [Z] [[|Zp.120,209]. See TLÁ-LI, OLLO-LÁ.

TLÁLOMITÓN a type of worm / gusano de alambre, talamite [T] [[|Zp.240]. The second element of this suggests OMI-TL 'bone,' but there is a vowel length discrepancy. See TLÁ-LI.

TLÁLÓTÍA caus. TLÁLÓÁ

TLÁLPACHIHIU[I] to be buried / se entierra [T] [[|Zp.240]. This is synonymous with the reflexive use of TLÁLPACHOA. See TLÁ-LI, PACHIHUI[I].

TLÁLPACHIHIU[I] applic. TLÁLPACHOA

TLÁLPACHIHTICAH to be buried / enterrado [T] [[|Zp.240]. M has tlalpachitico 'something covered with dirt.' See TLÁ-LI, PACHIHUI[I], the verb CÁ.

TLÁLPACHOA vrefl to be buried, to bury something, someone / se entiera, se sepulta [T], cubrir algo con tierra o aponcer [M], lo sepulta, lo entiera [T] [[|Zp.161,211]. See TLÁ-LI, PACHOA.

TLÁLPACHOLO nonact. TLÁLPACHOA

TLÁLPAN on the ground, throughout the land / en el suelo [M], por toda la tierra [C] See TLÁ-LI, PAN.

TLÁLPICHILIA applic. TLÁLPITZ[A]

TLÁLPIL-LI something knotted or tangled, a knot, a nest, or a tangle of branches / cosa atada o arrojada o pisonerio de otro [M], amarradizo, nudo, manjo [T] [[|Zp.226,232]. See TLÁ-LI.

TLÁLPITZ[A] to blow, to hufl / sopla [T] [[|Zp.232]. The nonspecific object prefix TLA- has fused with the verb stem to form an intransitive verb. M has the derived form tlalpitzalitzli 'gust, puff.' See TLÁ-LI.

TLÁLPITZALÓ nonact. TLÁLPITZ[A]
TLÁLPITZO-TL.pl.-MEH cochineal insect (Dactylopius cacti), the bodies of which produce a scarlet dye / armadillo / cochinilla [Z], armadillo [X] [t]Zp.39,209, [3]Xp.914. See TLÁL-LI, PITZO-TL.

TLÁLPOHOXOA vreñl to roll about in the dirt as birds do / se revuelca en la tierra [p.o. gallina] [T] [t]1|1|1|T.161. See TLÁL-LI, PÖHOXOA.

TLÁLPOTONI[l] to make dust / hace polvo [T] [t]1|1|1|P.240. See TLÁL-LI, PÖTÖNI[l].

TLÁLPOTZ(A) to throw up earth, to burrow / echa tierra, tusa [Z] [t]1|1|Zp.213. Z also has what appears to be TLÁPOTZ(A) with the nominal gloss 'gopher.' See TLÁL-LI, POTZ(A).

TLÁLQUIXTILONI wheelbarrow / carretilla, parrhuca [Z] [t]1|1|Zp.26,209. The vowel of the third syllable is not attested long but should be by general rule. See TLÁL-LI, QUIXTI.

TLÁLTATACA to scratch, score, dig the earth / rasca la tierra, escarba la tierra, cava la tierra [T] [t]1|1|Zp.240. M has tlaltataclli 'earth dug up for making adobe.' See TLÁL-LI, TATACA.

TLÁLTATACALÓ altern. nonact. TLÁLTATACA

TLÁLTATACÓ altern. nonact. TLÁLTATACA

TLÁLTATACUILI appic. TLÁLTATACA

TLÁLTÉMIA vt to fill something in with dirt / le echa tierra para el [T] [t]1|1|P.211,212. M. See TLÁL-LI, TÉMIA.

TLÁLTÉMILILIA vt to fill something in with dirt for someone / le echa tierra para él [T] [t]1|1|P.211,212. appic. TLÁLTÉMIA

TLÁLTÉMILILMILIA appic. TLÁLTÉMILILIA

TLÁLTÉMILIMO nonact. TLÁLTÉMILIA

TLÁLTÉMIA

TLÁLTEXHIS-TL. gorge, ravine / hierra [Z] [t]1|1|Zp.18,209. See TLÁL-LI, TEHIS-TL.


TLÁLTEUH-TLI dust / polvo [X] [t]1|1|Xp.914. M has reflexive tlalteuhnemittl 'for a sick person to turn ashen.' X has TEUC for TEUH. See TLÁL-LI, TEUH-TLI.

TLÁLTIA vreñl, vt for someone to receive land, to give someone land / le dan terreno [T], le da terreno [T] [t]6|6|P.161,211. There is a better gloss for the reflexive use of this verb, rechita tierra, in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of T. M has intransitive tlatea 'to turn to earth,' which probably represents TLÁLTIA. See TLÁL-LI.

TLÁLITICA set in the earth / está metido en la tierra [T] [t]1|1|P.240. See TLÁL-LI, -CA.

TLÁLITICAP the earth, on the earth, of the earth / el mundo, o en el mundo, o encima de la tierra [M] This is literally a locative construction, but C, R, and X have it as a noun with the absolutive suffix, TLÁLITICAP-TL. See TLÁL-LI, -ICAP.

TLÁLITICAPAYO-TL. mundane, earthly matters / cosas mundanas y terrenales [M] [t]1|1|1|Cf.347,315,351. See TLÁLITICAP, -YO.

TLÁLITICAPACTLACA-TL.pl. TLÁLITICAPACTLACA-TL

TLÁLITICAPACTLACA-TL earthly being, person of this world / hombres de éste mundo [M for plural] [t]1|1|Cf.347. See TLÁLITICAP, TLÁACA-TL.

TLÁLITICAPAQUEH lord of the earth (deity) / señor de la tierra [C] [t]1|1|Cf.347,351,351. See TLÁLITICAP.

TLÁLITILIA appic. TLÁLTÍA

TLÁLITILÓ nonact. TLÁLTÍA

TLÁLITITECHYÁ irregular verb; singular present: YAUGH to fall to the ground / caerse o ir el edificio por tierra [M] [t]1|1|Cf.1024. M has the component tilitech 'on the ground, to the ground.' See TLÁL-LI, -TICH, the verb YAUGH.

TLÁLITLACHEHUAUC damp ground / húmedo [el suelo] [Z] [t]1|1|Zp.26,209. See TLÁL-LI, CUECHUAUC.

TLÁLTOCA vreñl, vt to be buried, to bury, plant something / enterarse [M], enterrar a otro [M], soterrar algo [M], lo entiera, lo planta, lo sepulta [T] [t]1|1|P.26,213, [3]Zp.26,209. See TLÁL-LI, TOCA.

TLÁLTOHPOL-LI terrace / lonita, bordos en el suelo [T] [t]1|1|P.240. See TLÁL-LI, TOHPOL-LI.

TLÁLTOHPOLIC something terraced / bordos [T] [t]1|1|P.240. See TLÁL-TOHPOL-LI.

TLÁLTOTONQUI warm earth / el suelo está caliente [T] [t]1|1|P.240. See TLÁL-LI, TOTONQUI.
TLÁLTZACTIC. clay soil, mudd / barro, está muy pegajosa la tierra [T] [(1)Tp.340]. M has tlahtzactli ‘fuller’s earth, plaster.’ T has lost the labiality of the final consonant of the second syllable. See TLÁL-LI, TZAUC-TLI.


TLÁLIZACA to transport dirt / arcar la tierra [T] [(3)Tp.201,240]. See TLÁL-LI, ZACA.

TLÁMÁ pre. TLAMAH to go hunting, to take game, to make captives / cazar o cautivar algo [M]. In the sources for this dictionary this is attested in the redeuplicated form TLAHTLAMÁ, where the reduplication demonstrates that the prefix TLÁ- is fused to the stem. See MÁ.

TLAMACCA vt to serve someone food / servir a la mesa o administrar la comida y manjar [M] [(3)Tp.208, (3)Zp.108,193]. This contrasts in transitivity with TLAMACA ‘to give blows.’ See MACA.

TLAMACA to give blows / pega [T] [(3)Tp.251]. This contrasts in transitivity with TLAMACA ‘to serve someone food.’ See MACA.

TLAMACALÓ nonact. TLAMACA

TLAMACAZQUI one who served in a (preconquest) religious establishment, penitent / ministerios y servidores de los templos de los idólos [M for plural], penitente [R] [(1)Bf.101]. See TLAMACA.

TLAMACH quietly, without conflict / mansamente, quedo o quedito [M]. This is attested across sources except for Z, which has TLAMATCA, while M has both. TLAMACH also serves as a modifying element meaning ‘much, many,’ especially in T and Z. See TLAMATCA.

TLAMACHCUI vt to take a great deal of something / coge mucho [T] [(3)Tp.208]. The idiomatic sense of Spanish coger mucho is ‘to engage in sexual intercourse.’ In view of other similar constructions with CUI, this may be a calqued euphemism. M has tlamachcuixi ‘to imitate others, to forge someone’s signature or handwriting,’ which probably represents TLAHMACHCUI and has as its first element TLAMAHMATIXI ‘to practice trickery and deception.’ See TLAMACH, CUI.

TLAMACHCUÍHUA nonact. TLAMACHCUI

TLAMACHCUÍLIÁ applic. TLAMACHCUI TLAMÁCHIHIÇHIUH-TLI something made by hand / hecho a mano [Z] [(2)Zp.66,209]. See MÁ [I]-TL, CHICHÍHIUÁ.

TLAMÁCHIÁLIÁ applic. TLAMACHIYÁ

TLAMACHILLIZ-TLI test, temptation / tentado, acción de tentar [Z] [(2)Zp.121, 209]. In one of two attestations Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long, but it should not be. See MACHÍÁ.

TLAMACHILIZPATLA vt to convince someone, to change someone’s mind / lo convence, lo convierte [Z] [(3)Zp.33,193]. See TLAMACHILIZ-TLI, PATLA.

TLAMACHILIZ-TLI wisdom / la sabiduría [K]. This is abundantly attested in Z and three times in C with the vowel of the third syllable marked long. See MACHÍÁ.

TLAMACHILIZYÓ-TL wisdom, matters having to do with wisdom / el abstracto de sabiduría [K] [(8)CF.541]. C has two variant forms, one in which the sequence ZY assimilates to ZZ and one in which it does not. See TLAMACHILIZ-TLI, YÓ.

TLAMACHILIZYÓ-TL See TLAMACHILIZ-TLI, YÓ.

TLAMACHÍYÁIÁ pre. TLAMACHÍX ~ TLAMACHÍX to wait / espera [T] [(3)Tp.232]. The long-vowel preterit form is not directly attested for this but is for the constituent element CHÍYÁIÁ. See CHÍYÁ.

TLAMÁCHYÁIÁLO nonact. TLAMÁCHYÁIÁ

TLAMACHQUITZQUIÁ vt to seize a great deal of something / agarra mucho, agarra un gran mucho [T] [(3)Tp.208]. In the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side T has the somewhat more revealing gloss agarra un gran menejo. See TLAMACH, QUITZQUIÁ.

TLAMACHQUITZQUIÁLIÁ applic. TLAMACHQUITZQUIÁ

TLAMACHQUITZQUIÁLO nonact. TLAMACHQUITZQUIÁ

TLAMACHQUITZQUIÁ

TLAMACHQUITZQUIÁLIÁ applic. TLAMACHQUITZQUIÁ

TLAMACHQUITZQUIÁLO nonact. TLAMACHQUITZQUIÁ

TLAMACHTÉNICAH to be piled up in a heap / amontonado (naranjas, piedras, etc.) [T] [(1)Tp.232]. See TLAMACH, TÉMIÁ, the verb CÁ.

TLAMACHITÍÁ vref. vt to be rich, to enjoy oneself; to enrich someone, to make someone prosperous / ser rico de hacienda o
TLAMAHUIZÓLTÍA

gozarse mucho [M], enriquecer a otro y hacerlo próspero [M] M also has this as a double object verb, taking a reflexive prefix and an object prefix, with the sense 'to enjoy something, to take pleasure in something.' This is homophonous with TLAŁAMCHTIYA 'to teach something.' See TLAŁAMCHTIYA.

TLAMAHLTIYA to preach / predicar [Z] |[2]Zp.101,209]. This is homophonous with transitive TLAŁAMCHTIYA 'to enrich someone.' See MACHTIYA.

TLAMAHLTIQUI teacher / maestro, profesor [Z] |[a]Zp.79,209]. See MACHTIYA.


TLAMAHLTLIL-TLI pl. -TIN ~ -MEH follower, student, disciple / discípulo o el que es ensañado de otro [M] See MACHTIYA.

TLAMAHLTLILIA vrefl, vt to pile up, to pile something up / se amontona [T], lo amontona, lo recoge [T] |[4]Tp.159,208]. M glosses this as 'to set something in order,' which draws on the other sense of TLAŁAMCH 'quietly, without conflict.' See TLAŁAMCH, TLALIA.

TLAMAHLTLILILIA aplic. TLAŁAMCHTLALIA

TLAMAHLTLILILO nonact. TLAŁAMCHTLALIA

TLAMAHLTLALIA to do penance / hacere penitencia [M] |[1]Bl.109, [1]Cl.108v, [3]Zp.9,209, [1]Rp.144]. Transitive MAŁCEHUA[M] means 'to merit what one desires,' but with the fused nonspecific object prefix TLA- it has the lexicalized sense 'to do penance.' Z has this with the entirely different sense 'to eat the first meal of the day' (perhaps in some ritual manner). See MAŁCEHUA[M].

TLAMAHLTLALIZ-TLI penitence / penitencia, o merecimiento, o el acto de dar sacramento [M] |[1]Rp.144]. See MAŁCEHUA[M].

TLAMAHLTLALTIA vt to punish someone, to mortify the flesh / dar aflicción al cuerpo, o hacerle hacer algunas cosas de abstención y penitencia [M], castigar [R] |[1]Rp.144]. R has misplaced a diacritic. The diacritic that belongs to the second syllable appears on the third. caus. TLAMAHLCHEHUA[M]

TLAMAHLTLALTQUI penitent / penitente, o el que hace algunos ejercicios para merecer, hermitaño o beato, etc. [M] |[1]Bl.109]. See TLAŁAMCHCHEHUA[M].

TLAMAHLTLALTILIZ-TLI baptism / bautismo [Z] |[a]Zp.19,209]. See MAŁCUI.

TLAMAHLTLALTILTILI someone baptized / bautizado [Z] |[a]Zp.19,209]. See MAŁCUI.


TLAMAHLTLALILQUI to pull up weeds by hand / desyerba [Z] |[a]Zp.45,209]. See MAŁHUA-TLI, HUIHLTLA.

TLAMAHLTLALITIL something awesome, frightening / temible, terrible, espantoso [Z] |[3]Zp.120,122,210]. See MAŁHULILIA.

TLAMAHLTLALIHUA aplic. TLAŁAMCHUIKOA

TLAMAHLTLALTILA be distracted, preoccupied, or entertained, to behold things / se divierte [Z] |[3]Tp.232, [a]Zp.47,210]. See MAŁHUIKOA.

TLAMAHLTLALTILIZ-TLILA distraction, amusement / diversión [Z] |[a]Zp.47,210]. See TLAŁAMCHUIKOA.

TLAMAHLTLALITIL miracle, something astonishing / milagro o maravilla [M] |[a]Cl.8or,122]. See MAŁHUIKOA.

TLAMAHLTLALITIL nonact. TLAŁAMCHUIKOA

TLAMAHLTLALTÍA vt to divert or entertain someone / lo divierte [Z]
TLAMAHUIZÓTIÁ

[[Zp.47,195]]. In both attestations the vowel before -LTIÁ is marked long. See MAHUIZÓÁ.

TLAMAHUIZÓTIÁ to worship / observe, adora ([T] [[1]TP.232]. See MAHUIZÓ-TL.

TLAMAHUIZÓTIÁLIÁ applic. TLAMA-
HUIZÓTIÁ

TLAMAHUIZÓTIÁLÓ nonact. TLAMA-
HUIZÓTIÁ

TLAMAHUIZPOLÓLIZ-TLI shame, insult / infamia o deshonra ([M], insulto ([Z]) [[Zp.72,211]]. In both attestations the vowel of the second syllable is marked long, but it should not be. See MA-
HUIZPOLO.

TLAMALIN[A] to make rope / tesser conde-
les ([C] [[1]CF.52]. See MALIN[A].

TLAMALIIQUOI rope maker / cordonero ([C) [[1]CF.52]. See TLAMALÍN[A].

TLAMALÍN-TLI rope, cord, something twisted / torzal o cordel o soga torcida, o cosa se mejante ([M], torcido ([T] [[1]TP.232]. See TLAMALÍN[A].

TLAMÁMÁ pret: TLAMÁMÁH to bear fruit / carga, se da fruta ([T] [[1]TP.232]. With the prefix TLA- fused, this has the special-
ized sense ‘to bear fruit.’ Otherwise, TLÁ-MAMÁ has the literal sense ‘to bear something.’ See MAMÁ.

TLAMÁMÁH someone who bears a load, porter / el que lleva carga a cuestas ([M) This short form is more common than Z’s TLAMÁMÁHQUI even though it does not happen to be attested in the sources for this dictionary. A common variant form is S’s tlamame. See MAMÁ.

TLAMÁMÁHQUI someone who bears a load, porter / cargador ([Z) [[Zp.25,210]. In both attestations Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long before the glottal stop, which is impossible in terms of Nahua
t morphology. See MAMÁ.

TLAMÁMÁL-LI burden, load / la carga que lleva a cuestas el tameme ([M) This con-
trasts with TLAMAMAL-LI ‘something drilled through.’ M combines the two items in a single entry. T has a variant in which the vowel of the third syllable is long, as it is in the verb stem. T also has TLAMÁMÁL-LI with the vowel short, which agrees with the other sources. X marks the vowel of the third syllable long instead of the second. See MAMÁ.

TLAMAMÁL-LI something drilled through, perforated / cosa barrenada ([M), cosa tal-
Adra y barrenada ([C) [[3]CF.477,138]. ([Zp.41,144]. This contrasts with TLAMÁMÁL-LI ‘burden, load.’ See MAMAL[L].

TLAMAMÁLÓNI gear for carrying things / instrumento para cargar ([K) [[3]BF.72]. B specifically marks the vowel of the third syllable short in both attestations. This is paired in context with CACHÁ-TLI ‘pack-
frame.’ See MAMÁ.

TLAMÁMÁLQUIXTIÁ vt to remove a burdens from someone / lo descarga [[Zp.42,195]. In one of two attestations Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long. See TLAMAMAL-LI, QUÍXTIÁ.

TLAMAMÁLTIHIQUI someone who bears a load / cargador ([Z) [[Zp.25,210]. In both attestations Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long. Z also has synonymous TLAMÁMÁHQUI. See MAMÁLTIÁ.

TLAMANCHIHUI[A] vt to scorn something, to lay something aside / lo deprecia ([Z) [[Zp.44,195]. See TLAMAN-TLI, CHIHUI[A].

TLAMAN[I] for things to be a particular way / ha sido buen orden y gobierno ([C for imperfect construction with CUALLI [C) [[1]CF.399]. This is further attested in derived forms such as TLAMANILÍÁ ‘to lay things out for someone, to mend something’ (i.e. to restore something to its proper state), and TLAMAN-TLI ‘member of a class of things.’ See MAN[I].

TLAMANILÍÁ vt to set things in order with repect to one another, to lay things out for someone, to mend something / poner alguna cosa ante otro, o hacerle tortillias, o ofrecerle algún don o ofrenda ([M), lo re-
mienda ([T) [[3]TP.208]. See TLAMAN[I].

TLAMANILILÍÁ applic. TLANINILÍÁ

TLAMANILÍLO nonact. TLAMANILÍÁ

TLAMANTILÁ to make things be a certain way, to behave in a certain way / se pord-
taron ([C for third pers. plural pretens) [[1]BF.10, [[1]CF.1249]. B specifically marks the vowel of the third syllable long, al-
though it should be short before the suffix
TLAMÁNIZOÁ vt to smooth, plane something / lo aplanar ... lo alisa [Z] [1Z:92.123.195]. See TLAMANIZ-TLI.

TLAMANIZ-TLI plane, flat surface / plano [Z] [1Z:92.123.195]. See MAN[I].

TLAMANTIC something separate, distinct, different / diverso, distinto, diferente [Z] [1Z:92.123.195]. See TLAMAN-TLI.

TLAMAN-TLI a separate entity, a member of a class or set / cosa [S], para contar patacóns, crumones, pares de zapatos o cajas, papel, platos, escudillas, trozos, o cielos ... cuando estás una cosa sobre otra doblada o cuando una cosa es diversa o diferente de otra [M] This compounds with quantifiers for counting members of an arbitrary class of objects that includes but is not limited to flat things that can be folded or layered one on top of another. It is also an element of other derivations and occurs in free form in Z meaning 'something distinct and separate.' Z consistently marks the vowel of the second syllable long, but it is short across other sources. See TLAMAN[I].

TLAMANXELÓA vrefl, vt to set aside; to separate something, to set something aside / se aparte [Z], la separa [Z] [1Z:92.123.173]. See TLAMAN-TLI, XELOA.

TLAMÁOLOLOLOL-LI something rolled together, a roll / rollo [Z] [1Z:92.123.210]. M has tlamaololololotli 'the act of gathering something together with one's fingers.' See MÁ[I]-TL, OLOLOA.

TLAMÁQUILLÁ apply. TLAMACA

TLAMATCA patiently, calmly / mansa y prudentemente [M] This is abundantly attested but only in Z. C has synonymous MÁTCA, and synonymous TLAMACH is attested across sources. M has all three, although MATCA appears in M only as a bound form. See TLAMATQUI.

TLAMATCACENTILIA vrefl to unite, to assemble calmly quietly / se junta con paciencia o con calma [Z] [1Z:92.173]. See TLAMÁTCA, CENTILILIA.

TLAMATCAÍM[E][I] pret -NÉN to live quietly, peaceably / vivir quieto, pacífica y sossegadamente [M] [1Z:92.210]. M also has matcanemini 'someone calm, placable.' See TLAMATCA, NEM[I].

TLAMATCA YETOC someone patient, calm, tranquil / paciente, pacífico, quieto, tranquilo [Z] [1Z:92.123.210]. See TLAMATCA, YETOC.

TLAMAT[I] pret. TLAMAT ~ TLAMAH to be knowledgeable, to go somewhere / saber algo o ir a alguna parte [C] [1Z:128, 1I:243, 1I:14]. C and R concur that TLAMAT[I] can mean 'to go somewhere' but disagree on the verb's transitivity. C gives it as transitive, and R as intransitive. In addition to independent TLAMAT[I], both C and R illustrate this sense of going somewhere with intransitive TLAMAT[I] with -TIHUII[I] itself implies 'to go to do.' In derivations including TLAMATCA and TLAMACH there is the additional sense of peace, tranquility, calm.' This contrasts with TLAMAT[I] 'to be competent, quick-witted.' See MAT[I].

TLAMATILIA vrefl, vt to calm down, to grow quiet, to calm, quiet someone, something / se calma [Z], lo calma, le hace calmar, lo pacifica, lo sosiega [Z] [1Z:92.123.195] apply.

TLAMATILIZ-TLI wisdom / sabiduría [M] [1Z:795, 877]. M combines this in a single entry with TLAMATILIZ-TLI 'deception, trickery.' See TLAMAT[I].

TLAMATINI wise person, sage, scholar / sabio [M] [1Z:875, 1Z:113]. See MAT[I].

TLAMATIYA to have respite from pain / se calma de dolor [Z] [1Z:92.210]. See TLAMATCA, TLAMATI[I].

TLAMATQUI someone wise, prudent / prudente, sabio, listo [I] [1Z:233, 1Z:70, 1Z:103, 1Z:177, 210]. M has tlamautqui 'someone deceitful, trickster,' which is derived from TLAMAT[I] and contrasts with this. See TLAMAT[I], TLAMATINI.

TLAMÁTZOAHUAL-LI folded tortilla / tortillas dobladas, piegadas o sobajadas [M] [1Z:256, 1Z:123, 1Z:134]. B attests this both with and without hu between the third and fourth syllables. Since it is stem-internal
and invariant, it is impossible to determine whether there is a segmental intervocalic 
[w] or not. M has matzaa and matola having to do with squeezing.

TLAMÁYAHUIJÁNI murderer / homicida [T] [iT]Tp.233. This implies *MÁYAHUIÁ rather than MÁYAHUIJÁ 'to dash someone down to his death.' See TLAMÁYAHUJIN.

TLAMÁYAHUJINI someone given to throwing things down on the ground, troublemaker or killer / el que tira, esparce algo en el suelo (S), matón (T) [iT]Tp.233. See MÁYAHUIJIN.

TLAMÁYECAMPA to the right-hand side / a mano derecha [M] [iT]Cl.94v. See MÁYECAN-TLI, -PA.

TLAMÁYECAMPO to the right-hand side / a mano derecha [C] [iT]Cl.94v. See MÁYECAN-TLI, -COPA.

TLAMI pret: TLAN to come to an end, to finish, to bring an activity to an end / acabar de consumirse y gastarse algo, o fececer (M), acabar de hacer o de concluir alguna obra (M)

TLAMI vrefl, vt to end, conclude; to conclude something, to finish something / se acaba (Z), lo termina, lo acaba, lo concluye (T), consumir o acabar toda la comida y bebida que tenía delante (M) In construction with -TECH this has the sense 'to accuse someone of something,' hence to slander someone. See TLAMI.

TLAMIC something finished; a complete measure of twenty / veinte mazorcas de maíz o de cosas semejantes (M), acabado (Z) [iT]Bl.77, [a]Zp.4,210. M has tlauqui for 'something finished,' and tlamic as a measure of twenty, but the latter is consistent with the sense of 'something [a count, a unit] completed.' See TLAMI.

TLAMICHUHAU[A] vt to accomplish something / lo cumpie (Z) [a]Zp.37,195. See TLAM[A], CHIHUHA.[A].

TLAMICTIANI butcher / el que mata bestias, como el carricero [C] [iT]Cl.44r, [iT]Tp.233. M glosses this as 'murderer,' which should be TÉMICTIANI, as in C. See MICTÍA.

TLAMITLI apply. TLAMI

TLAMITLITLI the end of things, the close of life / fin de cada cosa (M), fin de la vida (Z) [a]Zp.60,210. This appears only in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of M. See TLAMI.TLÁN within its literal meaning 'to dash' it is no longer possible to determine its original meaning. Máyahuulá to dash someone down to his death.

TLAMÍLÓ nonact. TLAMI

TLAMÍN[I] for things like insects to bite or sting / pica (T) [iT]Tp.233. M has tlamínli 'something wounded by a barbed weapon.' MÍN[I]

TLAMÍNIN something that bites / pica (T) [iT]Tp.233. T also has a short variant TLAMINLI. See TLAMÍN[I].

TLAMXTEMEI pret: -TEN to cloud over / viene la neblina (Z) [a]Zp.88,210. See MIX-TLI, TEM[EI].

TLAMXTENTOC cloudy weather / nublado (Z) [a]Zp.89,210. See TLA-MIXTEM[EI], the verb O.

-TLAMITAMPA necessarily possessed form to the end of something / a fines de (Z) [a]Zp.60,161. See -TLAMITAYÁN, -PA.

-TLAMITAYÁN necessarily possessed form the end of something / fin, término (Z) [a]Zp.60,161. See TLAMI.TLÁN, -YÁN.

TLAMOCIHU[A] for things to abound / fructificar o llevar fruta el árbol (M in construction with TECHI), abunda (T) [iT]Tp.232. See MOCHIHU[A].

TLAMOHMOLÓNIA to work land, to aerate the soil / labrar (tierra), hocica, escarba (T) [iT]Tp.232. See MOLÓNIA.

TLAMOHMOLÓNIA appl. TLA-MOHMOLONIA

TLAMOHMOLÓNILÓ nonact. TLA-MOHMOLÓNIA

TLAMOLNII something boiled / hervido (T) [iT]Tp.233. Z has the variant TLAMOLONTLNI. See MOLN[L].

TLAMOLTZIN stick, wooden spoon for stirring food / palo para revolver comida (X) [iT]Zp.92. See MOLA.

TLAMOTLANI pl: -MEH someone who chases something or someone away by throwing stones, slingshot / aventador (T), honda (X) [iT]Tp.233, [a]Zp.92. See MÓTLA.

TLAMOTQUII hunter / cazador (Z) [a]Zp.26,211. See MÓTLA.

-TLAN place of, at / junto (C), ante (T) This commonly forms place names. It contrasts with the postposition -TLAN in vowel length and because -TLAN binds to other elements with the ligature -TL in forming place names and -TLÁN does not. Because
of the tendency to lose final nasal consonants and glottal stops and because of the shortening of vowels when they come into word-final position, -TLÁN is often indistinguishable from -TLAH 'place where there is an abundance of something'. TECÁ-TL replaces -TLÁN to mean 'person from' the place so named, TEPOTZÉCA-TL 'someone from Tepoztlan' < TEPOTZTLÁN.

-TLAN postposition below, next to (the base of), among / junto a ... entre ... debajo de ... en / [C] When used to form place names, this is bound to the preceding element with the ligature -TI, but in ordinary postpositional constructions [including compound postpositions] it attaches to the preceding element directly. With body parts there are some doubles with -TI-TLAN and -TLAN. This contrasts in vowel length with -TLÁN, which combines directly without the ligature. Because of the tendency to lose final nasal consonants and glottal stops, -TLÁN could be confused with -TLAH, but the latter does not bind to stems with the ligature -TI. See TLÁN.

TLANACAZTEQUI pl: -TECITIN someone or something with an ear cut off / cortada la oreja [C] [111]Cf. 93v. See NACAZ-TL, TEQUITI.

TLANÁHUAC on all sides / en todas partes, por todos lados, enteramente, de lado, alrededor, en derredor [S] [111]B1.7v. This appears in several phrases in M but not as a separate entry. See -NÁHUAC.

TLANÁHUALALCI to seize things by surprise, to take someone by surprise / agarrar con sorpresa [T] [111]T3.233. See NÁHUALALCI.

TLANÁHUALAL-TL armful / brazado [Z], brazada [Z] [111]Z1.10, 211. Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long in both attestations, but it probably should not be. See NÁHUALTÉCITI, NÁHUANALALCI.

TLANAHUATIQTI envoy, messenger / enviado, mensajero [Z] [111]Z3.10, 54, 161, 211. See NAHUATITI.

TLANAHUATITIL-TL notice, orders, regulation / orden, aviso, mandamiento, mandato [Z] [111]Z1.17, 81, 211. See NAHUATITI.

TLANAHUATIL-LI someone cited, charged, or dismissed; a notice, order, regulation, or law / citado, mandado, despedido, o licenciado [M], noticia, aviso, ley, mandamiento, mandato [Z] [111]Z1.7, 61, 81, 211. See NAHUATITI.

TLANAHUJTL for a sick person's condition to worsen, to be terminally ill / estar muy enfermo [M], se pone grave, se empeora [T] Z and X have a long vowel in the second syllable, but the other sources have it short. M has the derived noun llanahuitl 'person close to death'. The basic sense of this is 'to worsen, to go from bad to worse'.

TLANAHUHÍUA nonst. TLANAHUJTL

TLANAHUÍTIA caus. TLANAHUJTL

TLANAMACAC shopkeeper, vendor / tendero o vendedor de algo [M] [111]Cf. 51v. Z has the variant form TLANAMAQUI. See NAMACA.

TLANAMACALIZ-TLL sale, action of selling something / accion de vender [Z] [111]Z1.211. M has synonymous llamamaquilizti. See NAMACA.

TLANAMACAQUI merchant, vendor / comerciante, vendedor [Z] [111]Z1.30, 128, 211. See TLANAMACAC.

TLANAMAC-TLL something sold, merchandise / cosa vendida [M], mercancía, ventura [Z] [111]Z1.84, 128, 211. See NAMACA.

TLANAMICUIZ-TLL encounter, meeting / encuentro [Z] [111]Z1.211. See NAMICUI.

TLANANQUIZ-TLL response, answer / respuesta, contestación [Z] [111]Z1.109, 211. Z has lost the syllable-final N of the second syllable. M has synonymous tananquiizti. See NÁNQUIZTI.

TLANAPALOL-LI armful / brazado [Z] [111]Z1.30, 211. See NAPALOA.

TLANAPUTOC someone weak, debilitated / débil [X] [111]X3.92. See TLANAHUJTL, the verb O.

TLANCALLAPAQUIZA(a) for teeth to project forward / dientes salidos [Z] [111]Z1.211. Z has a long vowel in the third syllable, but this appears to be the postposition -TLÁN 'under'. See TLAN-TL, CAL-LI, -TLÁN, -PA, QUIZA.

TLÁNCHE marten, sable / marta [animal] [111]Z1.82, 211. This is attested with a long vowel in the first syllable, but it seems
possible to associate it with TLANCHOA 'to chew,' especially since Z idiosyn-
cratically has a long vowel in TLAN-TLI 'tooth.'

TLANCHOA vrefl to chew, to masticate / remuele con los dientes [una cosa], mascar (T) [3]T6.160]. See TLAN-TLI.

TLANCHÔLO nonact. TLANCHOA

TLANCOCH-TLI molar tooth / muela de la boca [M] C and Z agree with M that this refers to molar teeth, but I glosses it as 'eyetooth, canine tooth.' See TLAN-TLI.


TLANCUACUÁL nonact. TLANCUACUÁ

TLANCUACUÁLTIA caus. TLANCUACUÁ

-TLANCUACUAYÓ only attested in pos-
sessed form one's molar tooth / su muela (T) [1]T6.134]. See TLANCUACUÁ.

TLANCUÁIHCA preter-it-as-present verb, pret: -IHCA to kneel, to be kneeling / se hinca de rodillas (Z) [3]Z6.88,211]. See TLANCUÁIHCA.

TLANCUÁ[T-LI knee / la rodilla de la pierna (M) The constituent structure is not clear. It appears to consist of CUA[T-LI 'head' and either -TLAN or a truncation of -TLANI 'below.' TLANCUÁ[T-LI 'knee' appears to be related to TLANITZ-TLI 'shinbone.' X has apparently metathesized this, as it appears in a compound and a derived noun as TLACUÁN.

TLANCUÁQTZIA vrefl to kneel down / hincarse de rodillas [M] See TLANCUÁ[T-LI, QUETZIA.

TLANCUÁQTZECO nonact. reflexive TLANCUÁQTZECO

TLANCUÁQTZEOQU nonact. reflexive TLANCUÁQTZEOQU


TLANCUÁTEHTEOQUHUA nonact. transitive TLANCUÁTEHTEOQUHUA

TLANCUÁTEHTQUIA nonact. transitive TLANCUÁTEHTQUIA

TLANCUÁTEHTQUIÍA applic. TLAN-
CUÁTEHTQUIÍA

TLANCUITZAHUÍ [I] to grimace / hace
gestos (T) [3]T6.233]. M has tlancuitzho 'for a dog to snarl and show its teeth' and tlancuitzhoitztic 'something toothy.' See TLAN-TLI.

TLANCUITZAHUÜHUA nonact. TLAN-
CUITZAHUÜHUA

TLANCUITZAHUÜIÁ applic. TLAN-
CUITZAHUÜIÁ

TLANECOCHOL-I LI pl: -TIIN something gathered together, offering, alms / cosas
ayudadas y recogidas, o amontonadas [M], limosna (X) [3]X6.92]. See NECHICOÁ.


TLANECOTITIA for dawn to break / alba [Z] in construction with QUÉMMAN 'when?' [3]Z6.8,211]. This seems to idiosyn-
cratic to Z, which also has TLANÉXTIA 'to shine.' See TLANÉCITIA.

TLANÉHENMILIA to exercise judge-
ment, to have an opinion / juzgar [Z] [2]Z6.74,211]. See NEHNEMILIA.

TLANÉHUII vst to borrow something / pide

TLANÉHUÍA vrefl, vt to borrow something;
to borrow something for someone / tomar algo prestado para vendedo en la misma especie, o arrendar viña [M], lo pide pre-
estado (T), lo pide prestado para otro [una cosa] [T] [1]CF.128V, [3]T6.208]. With a direct object prefix plus an oblique reflexive prefix this has the sense 'to benefit from the transitory presence of someone' and is so used in B to refer to one's off-
spring and elsewhere to the reign of a ruler. This contrasts with TLANÉHUÍA 'to mistake one thing for another.' See TLANÉHUÍA.

TLANÉHUÍA applic. TLANÉHUÍA

TLANÉHUÍLO nonact. TLANÉHUÍLO

TLANÉLTOCA to believe, to have faith / creer (C) [4]CF.48R,84v]. M does not have an entry for this, but C treats it as an intransitive verb with the nonspecific object prefix TLA- fused to the verb stem. See NELTOCA.

TLANETOCOQUI someone faithful, a believer / creyente [Z] [i][Zp.35,211]. M has tlaneltococ with the same sense. See TLANETOCOA.

TLANETOCOTIÁ vt to convince someone / lo convence [Z] [i][Zp.3,195]. See TLANETOCOA.

TLANETOQUILIZ-TLI faith, belief / fé o creencia [M] Across sources there is inconsistency about the length of the vowel in the fourth syllable. B marks it long, as C does in two of five attestations. T has the reflex of a short vowel. Z has the variant form TLANETOCALIZ-TLI. See TLANETOCOA.

TLANEMILIÁ to deliberate / tratar negocios de importancia, tomando consejo o consisgo o con otros sobre lo que conviene hacer, etc. [M] [i][Cf.63v]. See NEMILIÁ.

TLANEMILLILIZ-TLI opinion / opinión, pensamiento [Z] [i][Zp.9,6,211]. See TLANEMILLIA.

TLANEMPOLHUILLÁ vt to ruin things for someone / se lo echo a perder [T] [i][Zp.209]. See NEMPOLAOA.

TLANEMPOLHUILLILÁD applic. TLANEMPOLHUILLA.

TLANEMPOLHUILLILÓ nonact. TLANEMPOLHUILLA.

TLANEQUILLIZ-TLI will, desire / voluntad o el acto de querer algo [M] [i][Tp.134]. See NEQUILI.

- TLANENQUIYA necessarily possessed form one's will, one's desire / mi voluntad con que quiero algo [C for first pers. sg. possessor] [i][Cf.501, [i][Rp.43]. See NEQUILI.

TLANEUHTIÁ veal, vt to be for rent, to prostitute oneself; to lend or rent something out / se presta, se alquila [T], presta, arrienda, lo alquila, lo da prestado [T] [i][Zp.160,205,208, [i][Zp.9,101,197, [i][Xp.74]. M has this with a direct object prefix plus an indirect object prefix with the sense 'to lend someone something that must be returned in kind, or to lease property to someone.' See TLANEHUHUJO.

TLANEUHTILÁD applic. TLANEUHTIA.

TLANEUHTILÓ nonact. TLANEUHTIA.

TLANEUH-TLI something borrowed / emprestado o cosa prestada [M] [i][Zp.101,211]. See TLANEHUUJA.

TLANEXICOLHUILLIZ-TLI envy / envidia [Z] [i][Zp.5,213]. See NEXICOLHUJA.

TLANEXIÁ to get up in the morning / amanece (personal) [T] [i][Tp.213]. It is the gloss in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of T that distinguishes this from amanecer 'to dawn.' See TLANEHUI.

TLANEXTÍÁ vt to illuminate something / lo alumbra [Z] [i][Zp.9,195]. M has synonymous tlantxtila, of which this transitive form must be a truncation. See TLANEHUI.

TLANEXTIA to emit light, to shine / resplandecer, lucir, o relumbrar [M] [i][Zp.233, [i][Zp.77,212]. Z also has this as a transitive verb 'to illuminate something.' See TLANEHUI.

TLANEXTILILIZ-TLI revelation, admonition / lección, revelación [Z] [i][Zp.76,110,212]. M has tlantxtilizti, 'clarity, light.' This implies TLANEXTILIA 'to illuminate something or someone,' which appears in M and perhaps as Z's transitive TLANEXTILIA in the latter is a truncated form. See TLANEXTIA.

TLANEX-TLI light, radiance / luz, claridad, o resplandor [M] See TLANEHUI.

TLANEXYO-TL radiance / resplandor [C] [i][Cf.331]. See TLANEX-TLI, YO.

TLANHUÊHUEHCA open-work weaving / tejido abierto [de tela, ayate, etc.] [T] [i][Zp.227,233]. See TLAN-TLI, HUEHUEHCA.

TLANI below, underneath / abajo o debajo [M].

- TLANI verbal compounding element to order, wish, or request something, to aspire to something, to work to bring something about / mandar, desear, pedir ... pretender lo que el procedente verbo significa [C]. There is said to be a related compounding element -TLA, which according to the grammarian Rincón is synonymous with -TLANI. C claims unfamiliarity with this usage but points out that some verbs are derived from nouns by a suffix -TLA, as in YÁOTLA 'to make war on someone' and CIJNUHTLA 'to befriend someone.'

TLÁN[I] vt to win something to defeat
someone at gambling / ganar algo en juego [M], ganar a otro jugando o en juego [M]
TLANICÁHU(A) vt to leave someone below as one is ascending / dejarlo debajo ade-

TLANHTALHUÍA aplic. TLANHTOÁ
TLANHTOÁ vreff, vt to lose something at gambling / perder algo en el juego [M]
This is implied by TLANHTALHUÍA. In light of TLAN[[i] to defeat someone at
gambling /'one would expect a long vowel in the first syllable. TLANHTOÁ and
TLANHTALHUÍA are based on a single attestation (Cf.1:18v) in which the vowel of
the first syllable is not marked for length. C may have omitted a diaritic.

TLÁNIHUA nonact. TLÁN[I]
TLANIHUÁH lowlander / abajo [Z]
[[2]Zp.3,212]. See TLANI.

TLANIHUÍC downwards / hacia abajo [M]
[[1]Cf.353]. See TLANI, -HÚIC.

TLÁNILLÁ aplic. TLÁN[I]

TLANIFA downwards / hacia abajo [M],
norte, lado de abajo [Z] [[2]Cf.353,

TLANITLÁZ(A) vreff, vt to hurl oneself
down, to abuse oneself; to hurl down or
humiliate someone / abatir así mismo y
humillándose [M], humillar y abatir a otro

TLANÍTZTEHTECO T gives this as the
nonactive form of TLANÍTZTEHTEO(I)
used reflexively and gives TLANÍTZ-
TEHTEOQUÍUA for the nonactive form of
the same verb used transitively.

TLANÍTZTEHTEO(I) vreff, vt, pret:
-TEHTEC to cut one's thin bone, to cut
someone on the thin bone / se corta la
espinilla [T], le corta la espinilla [T]

TLANÍTZTEHTEOQUÍUA T gives this as
the nonactive form of TLANÍTZ-
TEHTEO(I) used transitively and gives
TLANÍTZTEHTECO for the nonactive of
the same verb used reflexively.

TLANÍTZTEHTEOQUÍLÁ aplic.
TLANÍTZTEHTEO(I)

TLANÍTZ-TEHTEO(I) thin bone / espinilla de
la pierna [M] This is abundantly attested
but only in T. It appears to be related to
TLANCUÁ[I]-TL 'knee.'

-TLANNACATOL only attested in possessed
form the gum of one's mouth / su encía
[T] [[1]Tep.134]. T reduces geminate NN to
N. See TLAN-TLI, NA(C)A-TL.

TLANOTZAL-LI someone called, cited,
corrected, punished / doctrinado, correi-
gido, castigado o reprehendido de otros
[M], visita, visitante [Z] [[1]Cf.471,

According to C and R this is synonymous
with TLANOTZAL-LI. See NÓTZI(A).

TLANQUIQUICHI to whistle, to hiss / silbar o chiflar [M] See TLAN-TLI,
QUIQUICHI.

TLANQUIQUIXOIHUA nonact. TLAN-
QUQUICHI.

TLAN-TLI tooth / diente [M] Z idiosyncrati-
cally has A.

TLANTZITILCA for one's teeth to chatter / castañetear [Z] [[2]Zp.26,521]. Z has C for
TZ and marks the vowel of the third
syllable long once. M has tzitzila 'to
shiver with cold' and reflexive tlantziti-
iliza 'for one's teeth to chatter with cold.'
See TLAN-TLI, TZITILICA.

TLANTZITILIZT(A) vreff for one's teeth to
chatter / dar tensadas o crujir los dientes
de frio [M], pega diente con diente [T]
[[3]Tep.160]. T has E for I in the second
and third syllables. See TLAN-TLI,
TZITILIZT(A).

TLANTZITILIZTALÓ nonact. TLAN-
TZITILIZT(A)

TLANTZOPÓNÍA vreff to hiss, to make
a sound with one's tongue against the
back of one's teeth / trueno la boca [dice
Tz. Tz.2] [T] [[1]Tep.160]. See TLAN-TLI,
TZOPÓNÍA.

TLANXAXALTIC open-work weaving /
tejido abierto [de tela, ayate, etc.]. [T]
[[1]Tep.233,245]. See TLAN-TLI,
XAXALTIC.

TLÁCOCHÍA vreff,vt to be merciful to
oneself, to be merciful with someone, to
aid and benefit someone / usar de misericordia consigo mismo [M], hacer misericordia a otro [M], le regala, le obsequia, lo
socorre (T) T consistently has the reflex of a long vowel in the initial syllable instead of the second. appl. TLAOCOY(A)

TLAOCOLILLIA aplic. TLAOCOLIA
TLAOCOLII nonact. TLAOCOLIA
TLAOCOL-LI mercy, favor / favor, piedad, misericordia (S) [7]Bl.27,31,47,67,69,71,7v,8v. This is further attested in many derived forms. In these derivations T has the reflex of AO instead of O. See TLAOCOY(A).

TLAOCOLTIÍA vrefl,vt to feel pity, to give someone reason to feel pity toward one / tiene lástima [T], entrar sécto a otro o poner compasión a otro [M], dar ocasión a otro para que se compadezca de mí [M for first pers. sg. subject] [1]Cl.1087, [6]Tp.161,212, [1]Zp.173. caus. TLAOCOY(A)

TLAOCOLTIILIA aplic. TLAOCOLTIÍA
TLAOCOLTIILIO nonact. TLAOCOLTIÍA

TLAOCOY(A) pret. TLAOCOX to be sad / estar triste [M] [3]Bl.27,69, [1]Cl.1112, [3]Zp.122,125,218. Z has an intrusive glide Y between the first two syllables in derivations from this, and so does B, although B does not indicate one in TLAOCOY(A) itself. In derivations from this verb T has the reflex of AO instead of AO. See TLAOCOY(A).

TLAOCOYALO nonact. TLAOCOY(A)

TLAOCOYANI someone sad / triste [M] [3]Bl.69,91. See TLAOCOY(A).

TLAOLUMACAC See TLAOLUMACQUI.

TLAOLUMACQUI guide / guía [Z] [3]Zp.106,212. In this type of derivation the QUI ending with stems ending in vowels is peculiar to Z. Elsewhere this would have the form TLAOLUMIMACCA. See OHMACA.

TLAOLUMILIA aplic. TLAOCI(A)


TLAOLCOHUALI nonact. TLAOL-COHUA(A)


TLAOLCOHULIA aplic. TLAOLCOHU(A)

TLAOLCOHUULLO nonact. TLAOLCOHUA(A)

TLAOLCUECHOA to grind maize / moler maíz, chile, etc. (X) [3]Xp.95. Although the literal meaning of this is 'to grind maize,' X apparently has generalized it to the grinding of other things as well. See TLAOL-LI, CUECHOA.

TLAOLINII for there to be an earthquake / tiembra la tierra [T] [1]Tp.233. The literal sense of this is 'things move,' but in use it is synonymous with TLAOLINII 'for the earth to move.' The O of the free-standing verb OLLINIA is consistently long in T and Z, but the corresponding vowel in derived forms is attested short. See OLLINIA.

TLAOLINILLITLI earthquake, tremor, movement in general / movimientos de algo, o el acto de menear o mover algo [M], temblor, terremoto [T] [1]Tp.233. See TLAOLINII, TLAOLINILLITLI.


TLAOLNAMACO nonact. TLAOL-NAMACA

TLAOLNAMACQUIILIA aplic. TLAOL-NAMACA

TLAOLNOLILLITLI the act of gathering something together, heaping something up / el acto de arrecabaar, amontonar algo [M] [3]Zp.106,212. See OLLOOOELA.

TLAOLPEHEN(A) See TLAOL-LI, PEHEN(A).

TLAOLTEX-LI cornstarch, used in preparing beverages / panillo [T] [1]Tp.237. See TLAOL-LI, TEX-LI.

TLAOLTIHIDITITLI maize gleaned after the harvest / maíz re jwtado [T] [1]Tp.237. See TLAOL-LI, TIHITITLI.


TLAOLTZETELHUIA aplic. TLAOL-TZETZELA

TLAOLTZETZELOA to separate bran from maize kernels / sacude maíz [T] [3]Tp.237. See TLAOL-LI, TZETZELOA.

TLAOLTZETZELÓ nonact. TLAOL-TZETZELÓ

TLAOLXONHELUA-TLI maize stubble / tamo (basura que queda de maíz) [T] [1]Tp.237. See TLAOL-LI, XO-, NEL-HUA-TLI.
TLÁÔMEPIY(A) pret: -PIX to be a bigamist, to keep more than one woman / tiene más de una mujer [T] [[3]Tp.27]. See ÓME, PIY(A).

TLÁÔMEPIYALÍ subject, someone or something which is ruled, pressed down, oppressed / súbdito, regido o gobernado, o cosa apesada y apetizada [M] [[1]Cl.87v]. See PACHOA.

TLÁÔMEPIYALÓ nonact. TLÁÔMEPIY(A)

TLÁÔPOCHCOPA at, to the left hand / a mano izquierda o hacia la mano izquierda [M] [[1]Cl.94v]. See -ÔPOCHCOPA.

TLÁÔX-TLI kernels of maize removed from the cob / maíz desgranado o cosa semejante [M] [[1]Cl.46v, Rp.40]. O is not marked long in C or R, but R derives this directly from ÓY(A) 'to shell something,' where the vowel is attested long. See ÓY(A).

TLÁÔY(A) pret: TLÁÔX to remove the kernels from dried ears of maize / desgranar [T] [[3]Tp.233]. T appears to have the reflex of a short vowel in this verb and in its nonactive form, but the vowel is long in basic ÓY(A) 'to shell something' and is attested long in T in the applicative form TLÁÔHUÍLIÁ

TLÁÔYAL-LI dried kernels of maize removed from the cob / maíz desgranado o cosa semijante [M] [[1]Cl.46v, Rp.40]. C and R fail to mark the O long. See TLÁÔY(A).

TLÁÔYALÓ nonact. TLÁÔY(A)

TLAPÁ pret: TLAPÁH to dye / teñir [C] [[2]Cl.31v]. In the same section C also treats the TLÁ- as an unfused nonspecific object prefix. TLÁ-PÁ 'to dye something.' See PÁ.

TLAPÁÇ(A) to do the laundry, washing / he lavado [C for first pers. sg. subject, perfect] [[2]Cl.31v]. See PAC(A).


TLAPACHILHUÍÁ applic. TLAPACHOA

TLAPACHOA vref: to cover oneself; to cover something, to roof something over / cubrirse con algo [M], cubrir un algo [M] M also has TLAPACHOA as an intransitive verb 'to govern, rule.' M and T both gloss TLAPACHOA as 'for a hen to brood,' while M and Z have derived forms with the sense 'a setting hen.' See PACHOA.

TLAPACHOHQUI setting hen, brooding hen / gallina que está sobre los huevos o la que cria pollos [M for tlapacho], clueca [Z] [[2]Zp.28, 183]. See TLAPACHOA.

TLAPACHÓL-LI subject, someone or something which is ruled, pressed down, oppressed / súbdito, regido o gobernado, o cosa apesada y apetizada [M] [[1]Cl.87v]. See PACHOA.

TLAPACHÓLÓ nonact. TLAPACHOA

TLAPACH-TLI scales / escama [Z] [[3]Zp.34, 161]. See TLAPACHOA.


TLAPACTIC something cracked, shredded, or broken / agrietado, roto, rasgado, rajado [Z] [[4]Zp.6, 105, 111, 212]. See TAPÁNÍ(T).

TLAPAC-TLI something split, a fragment / cosa partida [C], pedacito [C for centlapacizí] [[3]Cl.119v, 128v]. This contrasts with TLAPAC-TLI 'something laundered or washed.' It commonly compounds to form CENTLAPAC-TLI 'morsel.' See TAPÁNÍ(T).

TLAPAC-TLI something laundered or washed / cosa lavada o batitada [M] [[1]Cl.128v]. This contrasts with TLAPAC-TLI 'fragment.' See PAC(A).


TLAPAHUÚAZ-TLI something cooked in a pot / cosa cocida en olla [M] [[1]Cl.46v]. M also has tlapauxtli with the same meaning. See PÁHUAC(I).

TLAPÁHUÍA vref: to become intoxicated / se emborrachado [C for pretetit] [[1]Cl.60v]. This is conventionally paired with MIXHUIJÁ, the whole phrase meaning 'to become intoxicated.' See TLAPA-TL

-TLAPAL side / lado [K] When this compound with a quantifier to form a directional construction, as in ÓNTLAPAL 'from both sides,' it does not take an absolutive suffix, but it is apparently the second element of AHTLAPAL-LI 'leaf, wing' which does take one.

TLAPALÂNALTíA to cause things to rot, to suffer from venereal disease / el que tiene podrido el miembro genital [M], lo pudre [Z] [[2]Zp.100, 212]. See PALÂNALTíA.
TLAPALÁN-TLI rot, filth, manure / estéció, suciedad, abono [Z] [[7]Zp.3, 57, 118, 212]. M has tlapanaltiitli 'venerical disease.' See PALÁNI.[i].

TLAPALÉHUÍÁNI someone helpful / el que da favor y ayuda [M] [[1]T.p.234]. See PALÉHUÍA.

TLAPALÉHUÍHQUIÍ someone helpful / ayudador y favorecedor [M] [[2]Zp.17, 212]. See PALÉHUÍA.


-TLAPA getInstance() necessarily possessed form one's blood / su sangre [T] [[1]T.p.134]. This is more commonly expressed in the phrase -EZZO, -TLAPALÓ 'one's blood.' See TLAPAL-TLI, EZ-TLI.

TLAPALHUÁX-IN pi: -MEH a type of fruit-bearing tree / huaje rojo [X] [[3]Xp.93]. See TLAPAL-TLI, HUÁX-IN.


TLAPAÍA vi to dye something for someone / teñir algo [C for first pers. sg. subject, second pers. sg. object] [[1]Ci.647]. applic. TLAPA

TLAPALÍZ-TLI the art of dying / el acto de teñir alguna ropa [M] [[1]Bl.10v]. B marks the vowels of the second and third syllables both long but then indicates that the diacritic over the i is incorrect. See PÁ.

TLAPALÍ-TLI inalienably possessed form: -TLAPALÓY - TLAPALÓ dye, ink, something dyed / color para pintar o cosa teñida [M], tinta, pintura, tintura [T].
This also metaphorically refers to blood. TLAPAL-TLI contrasts with TLAPAL-TLI 'courage;' which also serves as a greeting. See PÁ.

-TLAPALÓ inalienably possessed form of TLAPAL-TLI one's blood / nuestra sangre [C for first pers. plural possessor] [[3]Ci.995, 1157]. This is conventionally paired with -EZZO, the whole phrase meaning 'one's blood.' See TLAPAL-TLI.

TLAPALÓY something splattered, painted / mancha, pintado [Z] [[3]Zp.81, 98, 212]. M has tlapaloa 'something dyed in colors.' T has a possessed form which is ambiguous between -TLAPALÓY and -TLAPALÓY meaning 'one's color, tint, hue.' The Y sequence would optionally assimilate to yield either -TLAPALÓH, as here, or -TLAPALÓY, which would be identical to the inalienably possessed form of TLAPAL-TLI 'dye, ink.' See TLAPAL-TLI, -YOH.


TLAPALÓTÍTIÁ applic. TLAPALÓTÍÁ

TLAPALÓTÍLO nonact. TLAPALÓTÍÁ

TLAPALÓO to sop bread in broth / mojar el pan en el potaje cuando comen [M], sopesar [Z] [[1]Ci.1289, [2]Zp.17, 212]. This contrasts with TLAPALÓA 'to greet someone.' See PALÓÁ.

TLAPALÓL-TLI food, meal / comida [Z] [[2]Zp.30, 212]. M has tlapalolitzli 'the act of sopping bread in broth.' See TLAPALÓA.


TLAPALTÍLIA vi to soak something / lo empaspa [T] [[3]T.p.219]. In the Nahua-to-Spanish side of T this only appears bound with YEC: 'well, good,' but in the Spanish- to-Nahuatl side it occurs independently. See TLAPALÓA.

TLAPALTÍLIÁ applic. TLAPALTÍLIA

TLAPALTÍLIO nonact. TLAPALTÍLIA


-TLAPALÓ Y T has a possessed form that is ambiguous between -TLAPALÓY and -TLAPALÓY meaning 'one's color, tint, hue.' If it is the latter, then it is identical to the inalienably possessed form of TLAPAL-TLI 'dye, ink' without assimilation of Y to LL. Otherwise it is a variant form of TLAPALÓH 'something painted.'

TLAPÁNI[A] vi to break or split something open, to break something open, to hatch chicks / quedar algo, sacar pollos las aves, o descascar maizocas de cacao o de cosa semejante [M] See TLAPÁNI.[i].

TLAPÁNÁLO nonact. TLAPÁNI[A]

TLAPÁNÁLIA caus. TLAPÁNI[A]

TLAPÁNOCO loft, storage platform under the roof / en el azotea [M], sarzo, tapanco [Z]
TLAPÁN[I] for something like pottery or eggshells to break into pieces / quebrarse algo [M], quebrarse vasijas de barro, recomates, o otras cosas delicadas [C] M combines this verb in a single entry with TLPÁN'I 'someone who dyes cloth.' See TLPÁN[A].

TLAPÁN'I someone, something that dyes cloth / el tintorero que tinte paños [M]. M combines this in a single gloss with the verb TLPÁN[I] 'for something to break into pieces.' It is not directly attested in the sources for this dictionary, but the basic verb TLPÁ is.

TLPÁNIC something broken up, split / agrietado [t]Zp.6,312]. See TLPÁNQUI.

TLPÀNILIÁ applic. TLPÁN[I]

TLPÁNÓ nonact. TLPÁN[I]

TLPÁNQUII something broken / cosa quebrada [M] [t]Tp.235. Z has a less regular variant TLPÁNIC. See TLPÁN[I].

TLPÁNT'L pl. -MEH flat roof / azote o terrado [M] Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long, but it is consistently short in the other sources. See -PAN.

TLPÁNTOC something split, broken / rajado [Z] [t]Zp.105,212]. See TLPÁN[I], the verb O.

TLPÁTILIÁ vrel to barter, exchange, or do business, to change clothes / feiar, trocar, o contratar [M], se muda de vestido [Z] [t]Zp.86,173]. See PATLA.

TLPÁ-TL intoxicating plant, also used medicinally / yerba ... que comidas trastoran la cabeza ... se toman por que y vino [C], quiebre-platos, planta medicinal especie de estramonio [R], hueve de perro [X] [a]Cf.50v,116v,211v, [t]Rpl.146, [t]Xp.93]. This is conventionally paired with MIXÍ-TL, another intoxicating plant, the whole phrase referring to inebriation.

TLPÁTŁAHUA to withdraw / se aleja ... se retira [Z] [t]Zp.8,212]. M has tlapatlava 'someone who widens something.' See PATŁAHUA.

TLPÁTŁALIZ-TLÍ change, exchange, barter / el acto de trocar unas cosas con otras o de cambalache [M], cambio, vuelto [Z] [t]Zp.24,213]. See PATLA.

TLPÁTŁALIL-lí something exchanged for something else, exchange, barter / cosa trocada [M], vuelto, cambio [Z] [t]Zp.130,212]. In the same entry M has the additional gloss 'something dissolved, diluted,' which is derived from contrasting PÄTLA. See PATLA.

TLPÁTŁALILÓN'I change (money) / cambio, vuelto [Z] [t]Zp.24,213]. See PATLA.

TLPÁTŻCALIZ-TLÍ action of pressing something, expressing liquid from something / acción de prensar [Z] [t]Zp.213]. See PÄTZCA.

TLPÁTŻCALÍ juice, milk, something expressed or wrung out / zumo, jugo, todo lo que se exprime, leche [S] [t]Cf.471]. See PÄTZCA.

TLPÁTŻCALÓN'I press for extracting liquid / presa para exprimir algo [M], trapiche [Z] [t]Zp.125,213]. See PÄTZCA.

TLPÁTŻCATOQUII press for extracting liquid / trapiche [Z] [t]Zp.213]. See PÄTZCA, the verb O.

TLPÁTŻQUI-TL milk or other liquid obtained by expressing it / leche de yerbas o de otra cosa estrujada [M] [t]Cf.471]. See PÄTZCA.

TLPAYAHU[I] to rain gently for a long time / llorar mansamente y sin cesar [M] [t]Tp.234, [t]Xp.93]. X has a long vowel in the second syllable, where T has a short one. If the vowel were basically long, then this could be understood to contain *PÅ 'water,' retaining the initial P which has been lost in À-TL. See QUIYAHU[I], ÀYAHU[I]-TL.

TLAPECHEHUIÀ to carry something in a litter / llevar algo en lasas o en angarillas [M] [t]Cf.60v]. See TLAPECHE-TL-I-HUIÀ.

TLAPECHETEPEKHUIÀ vt. to throw someone out of bed onto the floor / lo desviva de la cama [T] [t]Tp.209]. See TLAPECHE-TL-I, TEPEKHUIÀ.

TLAPECHETEPEKHUIÀIA applic. TLAPECHE-TEPEKHUIÀI

TLAPECHETEPEKHUIÀO nonact. TLAPECHE-TEPEKHUIÀO

TLAPECHE-TLÍ pl. -MEH litter, stretcher, bed, platform / tablado, andamio, cama de tablas, andas de difuntos, o cosa semejante [M] See PECH-TLÍ.
TLAPÉH PEN[A] vt to select the best from a quantity of things (such as seeds) / escoge semillas [lo bueno de entre todo] [T] [1][3]Tp.209, [4]Xp.76. X has this as TLAPÉH PENIA. See PEHPENE[A].

TLAPÉH PENAL-LI something picked, selected, elected / cosa elegida [M] [1][3]Cl.46v, [3]Rp.40,121]. This also appears in P with the glottal stop marked. See PEHPENE[A].

TLAPÉH PENALÓ nonact. TLAPÉH PEN[A]

TLAPÉH PENILÍA apply. TLAPÉH PEN[A]

TLAPÉH PEN-TLI something picked, selected, elected / cosa escogida ... o cosas halladas que las perdiaron o se les cayeron a otros [M] [1][3]Cl.46v, [3]Rp.40,121]. See PEHPENE[A].

TLAPÉHUÍ(A) to plow land [by driving a draft animal] / arrea, ara [T] [1][3]Tp.234. See PEHUA[A].

TLAPÉHUAL-LI trap or pit for catching animals; land or animals that have been brought under control / trampa para tomar y cazar animales, o cosa ojeada, o tierra conquistada, o orzuelo [M], jacal [T] [1][3]Tp.234]. See TLAPÉHÚI(A).

TLAPÉHUALÓ nonact. TLAPÉHÚI(A)

TLAPÉHÚILÍA apply. TLAPÉHÚI(A)

TLAPÉPECHÓLONI glue / goma, cola, pegamento [Z] [4]Zp.29,63,95,213]. See PEPECHOÁ.


TLAPETLÁNIL-LI lightning / relámpago [X] [1][3]Xp.93]. M has this as 'something scattered.' See TLAPETLAN[I].

TLAPETLÁNILLO-LI lightning, flash / relámpago, centella [Z] [2]Zp.107,213]. See TLAPETLAN[I], PETLANÁI.

TLAPETZCÓLTIA vt to make something come loose, slip down / lo desprende [Z] [1][3]Zp.44,196]. See PETZCOÁ.


TLAPIC in vain, purposelessly, falsely / en vano o sin propósito [M], con fal-

sedad y mentira [C] [3]Cl.73v,106v,113r, [1]Tp.227]. This is usually but not exclusively preceded by ZAN.

TLAPICíLOA to rain / lluvizar [X] [3]Xp.93]. See PICÍLOA.

TLAPIHPI-TLI something plucked, gathered / arrancado, cortado, recogido [S] [1][3]Cl.47r, [1]Rp.41]. The vowel of the third syllable is not marked long in either attestation. See PIHP.

TLAPÍHUÍLIA vt to add something above the amount purchased, to adjust or enlarge something / añadir algo más al peso o a la medida [M], lo ajusta, lo aumenta [T] [3]Tp.209]. M has tlapiuia 'for something to grow, increase, or multiply.' apply. TLAPÍHUÍY(A)

TLAPÍHUILÍA apply. TLAPÍHUÍLIA

TLAPÍHUÍLÍLÓ nonact. TLAPÍHUÍLÍA

TLAPÍHUÍY(A) aest. TLAPÍHUÍX ~ TLAPÍHUÍYAC for something to grow, enlarge, multiply / crecer o aumentarse y multiplicarse alguna cosa [M] B attests this once and specifically marks the vowel of the second syllable short [5qv], but it is abundantly attested in T with a long vowel, and it is also long in T's PIH JIC 'something added in over and above what is paid for.'

TLAPICHIUAL-LI sin, failing / pecado o defecto [M] [1][3]Bl.5v]. See PILCHIHUÍJA[A].

TLAPÍLOLÍZ-TLI the act of hanging something / el acto de colgar algo de alguna cosa [M] [2]Zp.30,213]. See PILOÁ.

TLAPÍLOLÓ-LI something hung, suspended / cosa colgada ... o aborada [M] [2]Zp.13,160]. See PILOÁ.

TLAPÍPINALONI instrument for sucking things / chupón [2]Zp.39,213]. M has pipina 'to suck on sweet cane.'


TLAPIQUIA to slander someone / levantar algo a otro falsamente y con calumnia [M] [1][3]Cl.113r. See PIQUI[I].

TLAPI-TLI something plucked, gathered / arrancado, recogido, levantado [S] [1][3]Cl.47r, [1]Rp.41]. The vowel of the second syllable is not marked long in either attestation. See PL.

TLAPÍTZALI-Z-TLI the act of playing a wind
TLAPITZAL-LI

instrument or of forging metal with the aid of bellows / el acto de tochar flauta o otro instrumento semejante, o el acto de fundir y derretir metales [M] [[a]Zp.123,213]. See PITZ[A].


TLAPITZALONI flute, crucible / flauta [Z], crisol para fundir oro [M] [[a]Zp.60,213]. The literal sense these share is of something worked by blowing into it. See PITZ[A].

TLAPITZHUÁI to make a high pitched sound like an alarmed turkey or a crying child / hace ruido el guajolote al ver un gavilán, llorea niño con voz delgadita [T] [[1]Tp.234]. See PIHTZCA.

TLAPITZOTÉYOH ugly place / lugar muy feo [T] [[1]Tp.234]. The TEYOH of this is opaque. This would make better sense with TI-YÁN in its place. This contrasts with TLAPITZOTÉYOH 'narrow place.' See PITZOTIC.

TLAPITZOTÉYOH narrow place / lugar angosto, angostura [T] [[1]Tp.234]. The TEYOH of this is opaque. This would make better sense with TI-YÁN in its place. This contrasts with TLAPITZOTÉYOH 'ugly place.' See PITZÓTIC.

TLAPITZOTÍA to become ugly / se pone feo [T] [[1]Tp.234]. See PIITZ-TL.


TLAPIXCAL-LI something harvested / lo cosechado [K] [[a]Zp.82,203]. This appears in Z in construction with CIN-TLI with the sense 'shucked maize.' See PIIXCA.

TLAPIYAL-LI pl: -MEH domestic animal / bestia, animal, ganado (doméstico) [Z] [[a]Zp.11,19,62,213]. In view of TLAPIFXTINEMLI 'to serve as shepherd,' it seems that this should be TLAPIYÁL-LI, but Z has no glottal stop in any attestation. See PIY[A].

TLAPIYÁZOÁI to excrete / hace el exusado, depone [T] [[3]Tp.233]. The gloss is ambiguous between urination and defecation, and moreover depone can also mean 'to vomit.' T has O for Á in the third syllable. See PIYÁZOÁ.

TLAPIYÁZOÁ nonact. TLAPIYÁZOÁ
TLAPIYÁZOÁTI caus. TLAPIYÁZOÁ
TLAPOA vt to open something / o desatapar, descubrir, o abrir algo [M] This contrasts with intransitive TLAPÖHÖHU(A) 'to count, to read.'

TLAPÖCHUAI to produce smoke / hace humo [Z] [[s]Zp.69,213]. See PÖCHUIÁ.


TLAPÖPOHÖHUALO nonact. TLAPÖPOHÖHU(A)
TLAPÖPOHÖHUALI applic. TLAPÖPOHÖHU(A)

TLAPÖPOHÖHULIZ-TLI something clean / limpias [X] [[1]Xp.93]. X fails to mark the glottal stop. See POHÖPOHÖHU(A).

TLAPÖPOHÖHUÁI vt to pardon someone / perdonar a otro, o dispensar con alguno [M] [[a]Zp.96,196,222]. See POHÖPOHÖHLÁ.

TLAPÖPOHÖHUÁI applic. TLAPÖPOHÖHUALI


-ŁAPÖPOHÖHULÓCA necessarily possessed form pardon dispensed to someone / el perdón con que me perdonan [C] for first pers. sg. possessor [[1]Cf.48v]. See POHÖPOHÖHLÁ.

TLAPÖPOHÖHULONI someone deserving of pardon / digno de perdón [C] [[a]Cf.45]. See POHÖPOHÖHLÁ.

TLAPÖHUÁI(A) to count, to read, to pray / leer [C], reza, cuenta [T] M does not have a separate entry for this, but C, T, and Z treat it as an intransitive verb with the nonspecific prefix TLÁ-. fused to the verb stem. This contrasts with transitive TLAPOA 'to open something.'

TLAPÖHUALIZ-TLI counting, reckoning, reading / el acto de numerar o contar algo,
o el acto de echar suertes el hechicero o el agorero, o el acto de dar lección el estudiante a su maestro, o el acto de leer algo [M] [aZp.36,213]. See PÖHU(A).

TLAPÖHUAI-LI someone or something counted, something read / cosa numerada y contada [C] [aZp.46,46v,106v,123v]. See PÖHU(A).

TLAPÖHUAI-LAP a countable number of times / veces que se pueden contar [C] [aZp.106v,106v]. This is only attested in negated form with the sense 'countless times.' See TLAPÖHUAI-LAP.-PA.

TLAPÖHU(AI) for something to open / abrirse la puerta o la carta [M] [aZp.78v,79v,99v,23v]. See TLAPÖHYA.

TLAPÖHYA vt to relate something to someone, to testify about someone, to cast fortunes / le cuenta [un suceso] [Z], testifica [Z], echar suertes a otro el hechicero o agorero con maiz [M] [aZp.33,123,196,222]. appl. TLAPÖHYA(A).

TLAPÖHYA(A) vt to unbutton, unfasten something / lo desbotones, lo desabrocha [Z] [aZp.41,196]. appl. TLAPÖHYA(I).

TLAPÖHYA(LI)-TLI recitation / recitación, recitar (T) [aZp.235]. M has tlapoiuliz ili 'opening, the act of unfastening,' which is derived from TLAPÖHYI and contrasts with this. See TLAPÖHYA(I).

TLAPÖHYA vt to open something for someone / se lo abre [T] vt. appl. TLAPÖHYA.

TLAPÖHYAI-LI appl. TLAPÖHYA(I).

TLAPÖHYAI-LIATH nonact. TLAPÖHYAI-LI

TLAPÖHYAI-LI for all to be lost / todo se pierde [C] [aZp.36v]. M has this in a phrase about starvation and thirst. See POULIHI(I).

TLAPÖHYAI nonact. TLAPÖHYAI

TLAPÖHYA(LI)-TI for the harvest to fail / se pierde la cosecha (T) [aZp.235]. See POLOA,

TLAPÖHYAI(I).

TLAPÖHYAI something destroyed / perdido, vencido [Z] [aZp.28,213]. See POLOA.

TLAPÖHYALIZ-TLI loss / el acto de perder alguna cosa [M], locura, confusión [Z] for compound with CUJI(-TLI) [aZp.32,77,147]. See POLOA.

TLAPÖHYALI-TIH vi vt to become dis-tractoried or disoriented, to cause someone to become distracted or disoriented / descuidarse o desatinarse y turbarse [M], desatinar a otro asi [M] See POLOA.

TLAPÖHYALI-TIH appl. TLAPÖHYA(TIH)

TLAPÖHYALI-TIH nonact. TLAPÖHYA(TIH)

TLAPÖHYAHAU(I) to get dark / se hace oscuro [T for compound with IX-TLI] [aZp.137]. T also has POPOYACTIC 'gray, dark, cloudy' and M has tlapoyahu 'for night to fall.' See POYAHU(I).

TLAPÖHYAHTIC to be open / estar abierto [T] [aZp.235]. See TLAPÖHYI(I).

TLAPÖHYAHTIC to open / estar abierto [T] [aZp.235]. See TLAPÖHYI(I), the verb CA.

TLAPÖHYAHTIC to recite, to count / rezar, cuenta [T] [aZp.235]. See TLAPÖHYA(A), the verb CA.

TLAPÖHYA(TIH) something counted / cosa contada y numerada [M] [aZp.46v]. See POLOA(A).

TLAPÖHYAHTIC to open / abierto [X] [aZp.93]. See TLAPÖHYI(I), the verb O.

TLAPÖHYAHTIC to open / abierto [X] [aZp.93]. See TLAPÖHYI(I), the verb O.

TLAPÖHYAHTIC to open / abierto [X] [aZp.93]. See TLAPÖHYI(I), the verb O.

TLAPÖHYAHTIC to open / abierto [X] [aZp.93]. See TLAPÖHYI(I), the verb O.

TLAPÖHYAHTIC to open / abierto [X] [aZp.93]. See TLAPÖHYI(I), the verb O.

TLAPÖHYAHTIC to open / abierto [X] [aZp.93]. See TLAPÖHYI(I), the verb O.
cosquillas (Z) [(Z)p.214]. Z fails to mark the internal glottal stop. See QUEHQUELOA.

TLÁQUEHU(A) vt to hire someone / alquilar a otro [M], lo alquila, lo arrienda, lo renta [Z] [(Z)p.9,14,196]. Z has apparently extended this to the hiring of things as well as people and services.

TLÁQUEHUHUALI hired help, paid servant; something rented / alquilado o mercenario [M], criado, mozo, servidor, sirviente, peón, sirviente [Z], alquilado [Z] [(Z)p.9,33,86,96,115,214]. In all but two attestations, Z marks the vowels of the second and third syllables long. In one the vowels of the first and third syllables are marked long, and in the other the vowels of the first and second are marked long. This last pattern is the only correct one if this item is derived from TLÁQUEHUHUA, as it is according to M's gloss.

TLÁQUEHUHUA vt to hire someone to do something to or for someone / buscar o alquilar a alguno para que haga mal a otro [M], se preocupa por otra persona para llamarle a un doctor, a un curandero, le busca padrino, guía, etc. [T] [(Z)p.213]. appl. TLÁQUEHU(A)

TLÁQUEHUHUA app. TLÁQUEHUHUA

TLÁQUEHUHUA non. TLÁQUEHUHUA

TLÁQUEHUHUA vt to have someone get dressed / hago a otro que se vista de algo, y doyle de vestir [C for first pers. sg. subject] [(Z)p.62v]. This is synonymous with TLÁQUENTIÁ. They are alternative causative forms of unattested *TLÁQUEM[I]. See QUÉM[I].

TLÁQUEHU(TLÁ) possessed form:

-TLÁQUEÚN garment, wrap / vestidura o ropa [M] TLÁQUEM[I]-TL and TLÁQUÉN-TLI co-occur in C, T, Z, and R with no apparent distinction in meaning. In possessed form, even with honorific -TZIN, T has lost the final nasal consonant. See QUÉM[I].

TLÁQUÉNQUITIA vref.vt to get undressed; to undress someone / se desviste, se desabriga [Z], lo desnuda [Z] [(Z)p.43,45,173,196,3(X)p.6o]. See TLÁQUEM[I]-TL, QUITIA.

TLÁQUÉNTIA vref.vt to get dressed, to dress someone / vestirse o arroparse [M], vestir a otro así [M] T has short i for ñ in the second syllable. This is synonymous with TLÁQUÉMILTIÁ. They are alternative causative forms of unattested *TLÁQUEM[I]. See QUÉM[I].

TLÁQUÉNTITIA app. TLÁQUÉNTITIA

TLÁQUÉNTITIL non. TLÁQUÉNTITIA

TLÁQUÉN-TLI See TLÁQUEM[I]-TL.

TLÁQUÉNETZA(A) for a male bird to copulate with the female / de las aves que se toman... del macho [C] [(Z)p.128]. C contrasts this with TLA-QUEHUETZA to 'kick out at something in anger.' See QUEUETZA.

TLÁQUÉZOLTIA vt to cross over something, to go through something / lo atraviesa [Z] [(Z)p.16,196]. Z also has IXTLAQUEZ 'something or someone bent.'

TLÁQUINA-TLI garment / vestido, traje, abrigo, ropa [T] [(Z)p.209,235]. This is a variant of TLÁQUEM[I]-TL ~ TLÁQUÉN-TLI in T. Although T has possessed forms of TLÁQUÉN-TLI with the reflex of a long vowel in the second syllable, it also has short-vowel variants TLÁQUÉN-TLI and TLÁQUINA-TLI. TLÁQUÍNTIA is the T variant of derived TLÁQUÉNTIA. See TLÁQUEM[I]-TL.

-TLÁQUÍNCELUC only attested in possessed form one's groin / su empeine (del vientre), su vientre [T] [(Z)p.135]. T marks the vowel of the second syllable short, while it is long in IXCUÁL[I]-TL 'forehead,' making it questionable whether it is a constituent of this compound. See TLAC-TLI, IXCUÁL[I]-TL, -C[O].

TLÁQUIZA(A) for the rains to end, for the weather to clear / acaba el temporal, se compone [el tiempo], escampa [termina el temporal, entran las secas] [T] [(Z)p.235, (Z)p.4,28,31,44,54,214]. M has tlauizcayotl 'end of something.' See QUIZA(A).

TLÁQUIZCÁTLAH profusion of fruit out of season / venturera [T] [(Z)p.235]. M has tlauizcayotl 'end or conclusion of something.' See TLAQUIZA, -TLAH.

TLÁQUIZCÁXOCHI-TLI bell flower / quiebraplate [T] [(Z)p.235]. See TLAQUIZA, XOCHI-TLI.

TLÁQUIZTOC clear weather / hace buen tiempo, un dia muy claro (Z)

TLATAMCHIHUALONI measure, gauge, standard / medida (Z) [[2]Zp.83,209]. In one of the two attestations the initial syllable has been dropped. See TAMACHIHUA(A).

TLATAMCHIHUAUANI inchworm, caterpillar / oruga (Z) [[2]Zp.92,214]. See TAMACHIHUA(A).

TLATAMCHIHQUI someone who measures things / el que mide algo (M), medidor (Z) [[2]Zp.83,214]. M also has synonymous tlataamchiqui. See TAMACHIHUA(A).

TLATCOnI gear for carrying something / instrumento para cargar (K) [[2]Bf.71. This is paired in context with CACAC-TLI 'packframe.' See TLATQUI-TL.

TLATECALTIANI someone who fans something away, drives something off / aventador (T) [[1]Tp.236]. See TECALTIÁ.

TLATECOnI cutting instrument / hacha para cortar algo o instrumento semejante (M) [[1]Cl.435v. This is opposite in sense from TECÓN 'something in need of cutting.' C states that TLATECÓN is not used in possessed form but is suppletive with synonymous -TLATEQUIYA. See TEQUII.

TLATECNAVANIZ-TLI alignment, order, the act of lining something or someone up / orden y concierto de alguna cosa ... el acto de poner la gente o otra cosa en proce-sión o por sus riegueras (M) [[2]Zp.8,215]. See TECNAVÁ(A).

TLATECPOAO to attend court / voy a palacio (C for first pers. sg. subject with directional ON-) [[2]Cl.1071. See TECPOÁN.

TLATECPAN-TLI something set in order, a queue, file, or tail / cosa ordenada (M), alineado, cola (de gente, de cosas), por turno [T for CA TLATECPÁN-TLI] [[1]Tp.236]. See TECPOÁN(A).

TLATEC-TLI something cut, a wound or scar / cosa cortada (M), herida, cortadura (Z), su cicatriz (Z for possessed form) This contrasts with TLATEC-TLI 'something spread out,' but M combines them in a single gloss. See TEQUÍI.

TLATEC-TLI something spread or poured cut, fabric / guarnida o cosa esparciada o echada en algo (M), tela (Z) [[2]Zp.130,215]. This contrasts with TLATEC-TLI 'something cut,' but M combines them in a single gloss. M also has te текст to warp cloth. See TÉCA.

TLATECUINI[I] to thunder / trueno (el cielo) (T) [[1]Tp.236]. See TECUINI(I).

TLATEHTEC-TLI something cut, hacked, a wound / cosa descuartizada y hecha pedazos o cosa hecha rebanadas o tijadadas (M), herida (T) [[1]Tp.236, [[2]Zp.34,215]. M combines the gloss for this with glosses for a form derived from TEHTÊCA 'to spread out' in a single entry. This contrasts with TLATEC-TLI 'something sliced.' See TEHTÊCA(I).

TLATEHTEQUILONI instrument for chopping, hacking / machete, cortador (Z) [[2]Zp.79,215]. See TEHTÊQUÍI.

TLATEHUIÁ to engage in combat / pelea (Z) [[6]Zp.19,65,96,215]. See TEHUÍA.

TLATEHUIILIZ-TLI combat, battle, war / pelea, guerra, batalla (Z) [[4]Zp.19,65,96,215]. See TLATEHUIÁ.

TLATELCHIHUALIZ-TLI words of scoffing or reproach, curse / escarnecimiento o reproche (M), maldición, condenación (Z) [[3]Zp.32,80,215]. See TELCHIHUIÁ.

TLATELCHIHUALI someone scoffed at, reproached, cursed / escarnecido y reprochado ... o reprobado (M), maldecido (Z) [[2]Zp.80,215]. See TELCHIHUIÁ.

TLATELOÁ to rush forward / embiste (Z) [[2]Zp.49,215. See TELOÁ.

TLATEMIA vt to feed stock / le da de comer (animal) (Z) [[2]Zp.30,196. See TEMIA.

TLATEMOLIA vref/vt to examine oneself for faults, to practice introspection; to carry out an investigation of someone / examinarse, trayendo a la memoria sus pecados, o lo hizo para se confesar (M), hacer inquisición, pesquisa, o información contra algún (M), lo escucha [T] [[3]Tp.210. See TEMOLÍA.

TLATEMOLIA AppL TLATEMOLÍA TLATEMOLÍO nonact. TLATEMOLÍA TLATÉNTOCANI someone given to answering back, someone disrespectful / respon-dón, rezóngón (T) [[1]Tp.236. See TEN-TLI, TOCA.
TLATENYOH  bank, edge, shore / orilla (Z) [[t]Zp.92,215]. See TĒN-TLI, YOH.

TLAṬECHIHUALIZ-TLI blessing, the act of blessing something / el acto de consagrar o bendecir algo (M), bendición (Z) [[t]Zp.19,216]. See TEČIHU[A].

TLAṬECHIHUALI-LI something blessed, consecrated, a blessing / cosa bendita o consagrada (M), bendición (T) [[t]Tp.236, [z]Zp.19,216]. See TEČIHU[A].

TLAṬECHIHUALONI instrument of benediction / cosa para bendecir (Z) [[t]Zp.216]. See TEČIHU[A].


TLAṬEOMATILIZ-TLI religious devotion / devoción, ejercicio espiritual, o ceremonia eclesiástica (M) [[t]Cl.79V]. C marks the vowel of the fifth syllable long, although by general rule it should be short. This is immediately followed in context by TLAṬEOTOQUIZ-TLI, where C also marks the corresponding vowel long. See TĒMATI].

TLAṬEOTOCANI idolater / idólatra (M) [[t]Cl.57V]. See TEO-TL, TOCA.

TLAṬETOQUIZ-TLI idolatry / idolatría (M) [[t]Cl.79V]. C marks the vowel of the fifth syllable long, although by general rule it should not be. This is immediately preceded in context by TLAṬEOMATILIZ-TLI, where C also marks the corresponding vowel long. See TĒOTL, TOCA.

TLAṬEPHEQUI sower, scatterer / esparcidor (M), sembrador [persona] (Z) [[t]Zp.114,215]. See TEPHU[A].

TLAṬEPOZTECALIZ-TLI investigation, inquiry / exigencia (Z) [[t]Zp.58,215]. Z’s gloss ‘requirement’ does not accurately convey the literal sense of this. See TEPOTZTOCA.

TLAṬETEQUIZ-TLI the act of cutting something / el acto de cortar alguna cosa (M) [[t]Zp.215]. See TEQUII.[

TLAṬETEQUIZONI saw, scissors, cutting instrument / sierra, tijeras (Z) [[t]Zp.115,122,215]. See TEQUII.[

TLAṬEQUIPANOH worker, servant / trabajador (M), siervo, sirviente (T) [[t]Tp.236]. Because of general loss of final glottal stops in T, the glottal stop in this item is not attested, but it is predicted by regular derivational rules. See TEQUIPANOĀ.

TLAṬEQUIPANOLIZITICA by means of labor / con ... trabajo (C) [[t]Cl.49]. This conventionally pairs with CIAHUITITICA ‘by fatigue,’ both in possessed form, the sense of the phrase being equivalent to the English phrase ‘by the sweat of one’s brow.’ See TLAṬEQUIPANOLIZ-TLI, CA.

TLAṬEQUIPANOLIZ-TLI work, labor / el acto de trabajar en alguna obra (M) [[t]Cl.49]. See TEQUIPANOĀ.

TLAṬEQUIYAN necessarily possessed form one’s cutting instrument / el instrumento con que yo corto algo, mi cuchillo, mi hacha (C for first pers. sg. possessor) [[t]Cl.50,82]. C states that this possessed form is suppletive with the absolutive form of synonymous TLAṬEQUI. See TEQUI].

TLAṬEQUIYAN necessarily possessed form the cutting edge of something / el filo de cuchillo (X) [[t]Xp.48]. See TEQUII, YAN.

TLAṬETEC-TLI someone wounded, cut up / herida, tiene cortadas (T) [[t]Tp.236]. The literal sense of this should be ‘something sliced in orderly fashion.’ It contrasts with TLAṬETEHTIC-TLI ‘something hacked.’ See TĒTEQUII. LTHOIÓN-LLA to stamp one’s feet to get attention / hago ruido con los pies, para que me haga caso (C for first pers. sg. subject) [[t]Cl.74]. See TETECUITZ(A).

TLAṬETECUINOLI roller / rollo (Z) [[t]Zp.114,215]. See TETECUINOA.

TLAṬETZAHUILLA augury, premonition / agüero, mal agüero (T) [[t]Tp.236]. See TETZAHU-I-TL, -HUÍA.

TLAṬETZILOLLI thread, cord, something twisted / torcido, torzal (Z) [[t]Zp.123,124,310]. See TETZILÔ. LTHÚL to dawn, to get light / amanecer (C) M has this bound with YE ‘already’ with the same meaning. See LTHÚLI. LTHÚLI. The applicative of this used reflexively constitutes a reveren-
tial morning greeting in B. Once in seven attestations B marks the vowel of the second syllable long, altern. caus.
TLATHUI

TLATHUINÁHUAC close to dawn / cerca del alba [M] [[1]Cf.1091]. See TLATHUI, -NÁHUAC.

TLATHUITIÁ This is attested twice in B, and in both cases the vowel of the second syllable is not marked long, although by general derivational processes it should be. Like TLATHUIMINTIÁ, the other causative form of TLATHUI, this is used as part of a formal morning greeting, but it is also used to simply inquire about someone's general state upon arising, implying that the basic verb TLATHUI 'to dawn' has an extended meaning 'to get up in the morning.' altern. caus. TLATHUI

TLATÍA vuel fvt to burn, to burn someone, something / quemarse [M], quemarle [M] This contrasts with TLATÍA 'to hide something,' but M combines them in a single entry. See TLATLA.

TLATÍA veel, vt to hide oneself, to hide someone, something, to kill someone / esconderse [M], esconder a otro [M], lo mata [T] The literal sense 'to hide someone' extends metaphorically to 'to kill someone' in the sense of 'to put someone out of sight.' TLATÍA contrasts with TLATÍA 'to burn something,' but M combines the two in a single entry.

TLATILÁNAÓNİ gear for hauling things / jaladerzo [Z] [[2]Zp.73,116]. See TLÁN[A].


TLATILÁNQUI hauler / jaladero, jalador [Z] [[1]Zp.73]. See TLÁN[A].

TLATILÁA aplic. TLATÍA

TLATILÁ aplic. TLATÍA

TLATÍLO nonact. TLATÍA

TLATÍLO nonact. TLATÍA

TLATILÁNILAÁ vt to have someone sent for / lo manda llamar [Z] [[1]Zp.78,196]. See TLÁN[A].

TLATLA to burn / arder, abrasarse, o quemarse [M]


TLÁTLACALHUÍA aplic. TLÁTLA-

TLACALHUÍA

TLÁTLACALHUÍLO nonact. TLÁ-

TLACALHUÍA

TLÁTLACAMAT[i] pret. TLÁTLACAMAH,

 TLÁTLACAMATQUEH to obey / obeyed [C for third pers. plural, imperfect] [[3]Cf.897,111]. The nonspecific object prefix TLÁ- has fused with the stem to form an intransitive verb. See TLÁCAMAT[i].

TLÁTLACAMATILIZ-TLI obedience / obedience [Z] [[2]Zp.90,214]. M has teihcamatilizlli 'obedience.' The distinction is that M's entry represents TÉTLÁCAMATILIZ-TLI 'obedience of someone,' while this is 'obedience of something [such as a rule or order].' See TLÁCAMAT[i].

TLÁTLÀCA-TL humane person / pia-


TLÁTLAC[i] pret. TLATLACZ to have a cough / tener pechuguera o tos [M]

TLÁTLACÓ-TL pl. -MEH boi, swelling / tlecote, clacote [T] [[1]Tl.241]. M has tlacotan 'boil, scorch, putre.' This appears to be related to TLACO-TL 'stain, stick,' although the common meaning is not evident.

TLÁTLACUALIZ-TLI feast / banquet [Z] [[2]Zp.18,214]. The vowel of the third syllable is marked long in both attestations. See TLACUA.

TLÁTLACUALÓYAN banquet hall / lugar de boda [Z] [[2]Zp.20,214]. See TLACUA, -YAN.

TLÁTLACUÁNI table companion / co-

mensal, comedor [Z] [[2]Zp.50,214]. See TLACUA.

TLÁTLACUALHUÁZHUIÁ to shoot a blowgun / disparar con cerbatana [K] [[1]BF.101]. See TLÁCALHUÁZ-TLI, -HUÍA.

TLÁTLAHCONECUILÓA veel to twist from side to side / se tuerce [de un lado a otro] [T] [[3]Tp.161]. See TLAHCO, NECUÍOA.
TLÁTLAHCONCEULÓ

TLÁTLAHCONCEULÓ nonact.

TLÁTLAHCONCEULÓA

See TLÁHCO,-YAÑ.

TLÁTLHATLANIA vt to curse some-
one / lo maldice [Z] [[3]Zp.80,196]. See TLÁHTLANIÁ.

See TLÁHTLÁTIÁ.

TLÁTLHATLÓL-LI prolix speech / palabras prolixas [C] [[3]Cr.717], redup. TLÁHTLÓL-LI


TLÁTLÁCHCHIAPÁHUA for dawn to break, to get light / alborar o amanecer [M]
[[1]Cr.9,5v]. See TLÁL-LI, CHIAPÁHUA.

TLÁTLÁLLLÁ to make arrangements / poner precio a lo que se vende o hacer consi-
tituciones y ordenanzas o poner algo en algún lugar. o. industria, fabricar, y poner algo [M]
This is implied by TLÁTLÁLL-LI. See TLÁLÁ.

TLÁTLÁLL-LI something arranged, ordered, established / cosa industriada y fabricada o cosa establecida o ordenada [M], ramilete, plazo [T] [[1]Tp.236]. See TLÁLÁ.


TLÁTLÁLLLTITÁ ap. TLÁTLÁLLITITÁ

TLÁTLÁLLTLÓ nonact. TLÁTLÁLLITITÁ

TLÁTLALÓL vt to run in an orderly, sequential fashion / correr de aquí para allí [C: for first pers. sg. subject], corremos de la misma manera como los que corren cañas [C] [[3]Cr.72v]. With a singular subject this means for a person to run from a starting point in a set direction. With a plural subject it means for people to run in an organized manner, as in pairs or relays. This contrasts with TLÁHTLALÓLÁ 'for several people to run in the same direction but in an unorganized way.' redup. TLALÓL

TLÁTLAMANTIC something different, distinct / diferente [Z] [[3]Zp.46,215]. In both attestations Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long, but it should not be. In one of two attestations Z marks the vowel of the first syllable long. redup.

TLÁTLAMANTIC


TLÁTLAMPÁ beneath, underneath / debajo de [Z] [[3]Zp.40,215]. Z has a long vowel in the postposition -TLÁN, but the other sources agree that it is short. See -TLÁN, -PA.

TLÁTLAMPÁCUEJ[]-TL petticoat / su enaguas [Z for possessed form]
[[3]Zp.50,161]. See TLÁTLAMPÁ, CUEJ[]-TL.

-TLÁTLÁN only attested in possessed form income, gain from an investment / su redito [T] [[1]Tp.134]. This implies unattested **TLÁTLÁN-TLI’ gain, winnings at gambling.' See TLÁN[ ].

TLÁTLÁNECI[ ] pot: TLÁTLÁNEZ to be luminous / transparente [T for a LIHTEC TLÁTLÁNEC][ ][2]Tp.241. The literal sense of the phrase in T is ‘to be luminous inside.’ redup. TLÁNÉC[ ]

TLÁTLÁNEXIHTOC something lus-
trous / resplandece [Z] [[3]Zp.109,215]. See TLÁNÉXIÁ, the verb O.

TLÁTLÁN[ ] to win in gambling / gana [T] [[3]Tp.236]. redup. TLÁN[ ]

TLÁTLÁNIC someone defeated / vencido [Z]

TLÁTLÁNHIÁ nonact. TLÁTLÁN[ ]

TLÁTLÁNIÁ ap. TLÁTLÁN[ ]

TLÁTLAPACÁ for something to break into bits / hacerse pedazos el pan o las vasijas de barro o de vidrio [M] [[1]Cr.741]. See TLÁPAČ-TLI, TLÁPÁN[ ]


TLÁTLAPÓA vt to keep coming open / abres y cerrada se vuelve a abrir continuada-
da (C) [[1]Cr.741]. This contrasts
with TLAHTLAPOA ñ ‘for various things to open.’ redup. TLAPOA
TLATLAPOUHTOC something open, apertura / abierto, abertura [Z] [[3]Zp.215]. Z has PÔ for POUH. See TLAPOHU[ï], the verb O.

TLATLÁITÁNI someone who hides something, murderer / el que ... esconde alguna cosa [M], matón [T] [[1]Tp.236]. See TLÁITÁ.

TLATLÁTIHLÍA vref, vt to build a fire to warm oneself; to burn something in the course of laying a curse on someone / hacer lumbré para se calentar [M], to quema aceite para que le caiga maldad [T] [[3]Tp.210]. See TLÁITÁ.

TLATLÁTIHLIÁ aplic. TLATLÁTIHLÍA nonact. TLATLÁTIHLÍA

TLATLÁTIHLÍZ-TLI the act of burning something / quemada [Z] [[2]Zp.104,215]. Z’s gloss does not precisely reflect the literal sense of this item. This contrasts with TLATLÁTIHLÍZ-TLI ‘the act of hiding something,’ See TLÁITÁ.

TLATLÁTIHLÍZ-TLI the act of hiding something / esconde [Z] [[3]Zp.55,215]. Z’s gloss does not precisely reflect the literal sense of this item. This contrasts with TLATLÁTIHLÍZ-TLI ‘the act of burning something.’ See TLÁITÁ.

TLATLÁTLAUHTÍLÍA vt to pray for someone / ruega (por otro) [Z] [[3]Zp.111,223]. See TLATLÁTLAUHTÍA.


TLATLÁTLIHÍTA vref, vt to pray, to pray to someone or implore someone for something, to plead with someone / ruega, ora [T], hacer oración o rezar [M], rogar por otro [M] T’s reflexive use of this is synonymous with M’s use of it with the prefix TLA-. In polite speech this is an overblown but conventional way of saying ‘to address someone.’ Z marks the A of the second syllable long as well as that of the first, but the other sources agree that it is short.

TLATLÁTLIHÚA nonact. TLATLÁLACIÍ

TLATLÁTLIHÚITÁ caus. TLATLÁLACIÍ


TLATLÁLAX-TLI something cast or hurled down, something rejected, aborted, plowed under (of land) / cosa arrojada o que se le cayó a alguno, o tierra arada y labrada, o criatura abordada y echada a sabiendas [M] [[1]Cf.477]. C and M also have the variant TLATLÁLAX-TLI and moreover, this is synonymous with TLATLÁL AZAL-LI. See TLÁZ(A).


TLATLÁLÁZAL-LI something cast down / cosa arrojada [C] [[1]Cf.477]. This is synonymous with TLATLÁX-TLI and TLATLÁLAX-TLI. See TLÁZ(A).


TLATLÁLÁZOAHTLAL-LI someone, something beloved / cosa o persona amada [C] [[1]Cf.469]. See TLATLÁZOHTLA.

TLATLÁLÁZ TLI something cast or hurled down, something rejected, aborted, or plowed under (of land) / cosa arrojada por hay o cosa que se le cayó a alguno o criatura abordada y echada voluntariamente [M] [[1]Cf.477]. C and M also have the variant TLATLÁLÁX-TLI, and moreover, this is synonymous with TLATLÁLÁZAL-LI. See TLÁZ(A).


TLATLÁLHELLIHTOC for something to be so far away that it appears as a dark object / lejos, lejano está negreando [[1]Zp.216]. See TLÁL-LI, ÉHU[A], the verb O.


TLATÓCALLAH sown cornfield / campo sembrado de maíz [Z] |||Zp.216. See TLA'TÓCÁ, -TLAH.

TLATÓCALÓNÍ staff for punching holes for sowing seed / sembrador [palo], punzón [Z] |||Zp.114,216. See TLA'TÓCA.

TLATÓCCUAHU(I)-TL staff for punching holes for sowing seed, digging stick / sembrador [palo], coa [Z] |||Zp.114,216. See TLA'TÓCA, CUAHU(I)-TL.

TLATÓCQUI sower / sembrador [Z] |||Zp.114,216. This contrasts with TLAHTOQUI ‘ruler.’

TLATOC-TLI something planted, sown, buried / cosa enterrada, plantada, o sembrada [M] |||Zp.183,317. See TÓCA.

TLATOHTOMALIZ-TLI action of loosening something / acción de desatar [Z] |||Zp.216. See TOHTOMA[T].

TLATOHTOMAL-ŁI something loosened, undone / desatado [Z] |||Zp.41,216. See TOHTOMA[T].

TLATOHTON-TLI something loosened, undone / cosa desatada, desabrochada, desmudada o desenvuelta [M] |||Zp.236. See TOHTOMA[T].

TLATOMAHUAL-ŁI something fattened, fatness / cebón o cosa engordada [M], gordura [Z] |||Zp.63,216. See TOMÁHUCA.

TLATÓPÁLHUÍA to collect rent, taxes / cobra [Z] |||Zp.28,216.

TLATÓPÁLHUÍUQUI tax collector / cobrador [Z] |||Zp.28,216. See TLATÓPÁLHUICUA.

TLATOPÓN firearm / arma de fuego [Z] |||Zp.13,37,122,125,216,239. See TOPÓN[I].

TLATOPÓN[I] for it to thunder / trueno [Z] |||Zp.216. See TOPÓN[I].

TLATOPÓNÍA to shoot off a firearm / tira [con arma] [Z] |||Zp.122,216. See TOPÓNÍA.

TLATOPONILIZ-TLI barrage of gunfire or thunder / tronadero [Z] |||Zp.125,216. See TOPÓN[I].

TLATOQUIQUI stoker, fireman / logenor [Z] |||Zp.50,216. M has synonymous tlatoquianí. See TOQUIA.

TLATOTÓNILÓ-TL summer / verano [Z] |||Zp.128,216. M has tlatotonilli

‘something warmed, sunburned.’ See TOTÓNÍA, -YÓ.

TLATÓTOQUIXOC-TLI cooking pot / olla para poner carne, frijoles [T] |||Zp.237. See TOQUIXOC-TLI.

TLATQUIHUAH proprietor / dueño o señor (C) |||Zp.535,87v. See TLATQUI-TLI.

TLATQUITIÁ vt to make something the property of someone / enajenar algo o enviar alguna cosa a otro [M] |||Zp.589. M has this with a direct object prefix plus an oblique reflexive prefix, meaning ‘to appropriate something.’ See TLATQUI-TLI.

TLATQUITILLÁ apply. TLATQUITIÁ

TLATQUI-TLI property, belongings / hacienda o vestidos [M] This is conventionally paired with AXCA[I]-TL ‘property,’ the whole phrase referring to one's property, wealth, estate. See ITQUI.

-TLATAYA necessarily possessed form one’s vision / mi vista, mi potencia visiva [C for first pers. sg. possessor] |||Zp.529. See ITTIA.

TLATZACÁN at the end, conclusion, last of all / al cabo, a fin, o a la postre [M] |||Zp.966,1072,133v. The final consonant of the second syllable has lost its labiality. See Tzacua[A], -CÁN.

TLATZACUA[T] to close, to make restitution, to suffer punishment for something / cierro, o pago y lasto algo [C for first pers. sg. subject], pagar por otro, expiar la falta de alguien [S] |||Zp.1779,62v. See Tzacua[A].


TLATZACUI'TLÓNÍ someone deserving of punishment / digno o mercedor de castigo [M] |||Zp.453. See TLATZACUÍTIA.

TLATZCAN cypress / ciprés [M], cedro o ciprés [C] This is abundantly attested in C. It also appears in Z with the absolute suffix -TLI, but this is idiosyncratic to Z.

TLATZCANAYÓ-TL something pertaining to cypresses / lo concerniente a
los cipreses [S for TLATZCANYÖ-TL] [[1]Cl.53v]. This appears in C as an example of a derivational process and without a gloss, but according to C it is synonymous with TLATZCANYÖ-TL, which is glossed in S. See TLATZCAN, -YÖ.

TLATZCANEH someone who possesses a cypress tree / dueño de un ciprés [S] [[1]Cl.53v, [1]Rp.45]. See TLATZCAN.


TLATZCANTI to turn into a cypress / volverse ciprés [C] [[1]Cl.58v, Rp.47]. See TLATZCAN.

TLATZCANYÖ-TL something pertaining to cypress trees / lo concerniente a los cipreses [S] [[1]Cl.53v]. This is synonymous with TLATZCANYÖ-TL. See TLATZCAN, -YÖ.


TLATZCOTONALÓ nonact. TLATZCOTON(A)


TLATZCOTONIÁ applic. TLATZCOTON(A)


TLATZCUEPONILIA applic. TLATZCUEPONILA

TLATZCUEPONILÓ nonact. TLATZCUEPONILA

TLATZETERZEOLIZ-TLI shaking, sifting / cernidura o sacudimiento [M] [[2]Zp.112,216]. In one of two attestations the vowel of the fourth syllable is marked long. See TZEZETELOA.

TLATZETERZEO-L LI something sifted, strained, filtered, shaken / cosa cernida o sacudida [M] [[2]Zp.27,216]. See TZEZETELOA.

TLATZETERZONI strainer, sieve / ce- dado, coladera [Z] [[2]Zp.26,216]. See TZEZETELOA.


TLATZHUITEQUIHUA nonact. TLATZHUITEQUI[I]

TLATZHUITEQUIILIA applic. TLATZHUITEQUI[I]

TLATZHUHIU[I] to be lazy, slothful, idle / tener pereza o ser perezoso [M]


TLATZHUHIIULIA applic. TLATZHUHIUILIA

TLATZHUHIIULÓ nonact. TLATZHUHIIA


TLATZHUHIIUIA caus. TLATZHUHIU[I]

TLATZHUHIIUIÁ vt to be weary of something or someone, to be apathetic about or disgusted by something / aborrecer a otro [M], aborrecer algo que de en rostro, como la comida el enfermo [C] [[1]Cl.62v]. altern. applic. TLATZHUHIU[I]


TLATZILIIN to make an explosive sound, to thunder, to sizzle / sonar algo reverendo así como huevo cuando lo asan o cosa semejante [M], trueno [Z] [[2]Zp.217]. Z also has impersonal TLATZLIN[I] with the sense 'to thunder.'


TLATZLIINIA applic. TLATZLIINIA

TLATZLIINÓ nonact. TLATZLIINIA

TLATZLINLAN below, beneath, underneath / abajo o debajo [M] T has the additional gloss 'in the south,' reflecting local geography, since Tetelcingo is situated on land that drops away to lower altitudes to the south. See TZEZIN-TLI -TLAN.


TLATZLUHCAMÁHU[A] vt to infect some-
one with one's laziness / lo entre-

TLATZIUHCAYÓ-TL. sloth, laziness / pereza [M] [17]Tp.134. See TLATZIHUI[1], YÖ.

TLATZIHQUI someone lazy, sloth-
ful / perezoso [M] X shortens this to TLATZOQU. See TLATZIHUI[1].

TLATZMOLIN[1] for everything to sprout anew / to redo righteously [C] [117]Cl.36v. See [117]TLATZMOLIN[1].


TLATZOHAYALIZ-TLI stench, something disgusting / apetencia [Z] [6]Zp.12,217. M has tzóylaliztlí 'smell of burnt feathers or cloth.' See TZO-TL, YAYÁ.

TLATZOLCÁN narrow place / lugar redu-
cido [Z] [3]Zp.77,107,317. See TZÓLOÁ, CÁN.

TLATZOLHUÍA applic. TLATZOÁ
TLATZOLHUÍI narrow place / lugar re-

TLATZÓLÓ nonact. TLATZOA
TLATZONICZALIZ-TLI the act of tramp-
ing / pisada [Z] [3]Zp.99,217. See TSONICZA.

TLATZONTÉC-TLI judgment / cosa ju-
gada y sentenciada [M] [1]Bl.10r. See TSONTEQUI[1].

TLATZOTLITLÓNÍ punch, awl / puya,
punzón [Z] [3]Zp.104,217. See TZOPIITAÍ.

TLATZOTZONALIZ-TLI the act of making music by striking or plucking an instrume-
t, the act of striking something / el acoto de tañer, to pluck, organs, harp, etc., o el acto de dar golpes con alguna cosa [M] [2]Zp.87,217. See TZOTZON[1].

TLATZOTZONALÓNI musical instru-
ment / instrumento [Z] [17]Tp.217. See TZOTZON[1].

TLATZOTZONANIH group of musi-
cians / grupo de músicos [Z] [2]Zp.64,217. This nonstandard plural form implies TLATZOTZONANI 'musician,' the regular plural form of which would be formed by adding -MEH. See TZOTZON[1].

TLATZOTZONALI music / múaica [X] [3]Xp.95. See TZOTZON[1].

TLATZOTZONQUI musician / atabalero
o tañedor de órganos [M], músico [Z] [2]Zp.87,217. See TLATZOTZONANIH.

TLATZOTZON-TLI something, someone beaten upon, a type of drum / atabal ta-
nido, o persona apruebada, o cosa golpeada, o cosa tupida y apretada [M], instrumento de música [Z] [2]Zp.217. In both attestations Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long, but it should not be. See TZOTZONA[1].

TLATZOYONILÍ something fried / cosa
frita [M] [2]Zp.61,217. Z also has a short form TLATZOYÓN. Both attestations mark the vowel of the second syllable long, but it should not be. See TZOYONIA.

TLÁUHQUECHOL rich red plumage, bird
of such plumage, roseate spoonbill or flamingo / pluma rica y hermosa [M] ave acuática muy parecida al pato y notable por el esplendor de sus plumas rojas [S] [1]Cl.76v. See TLÁHUÍ-TL, QUECHOL-LÍ.

TLAXAMÁNÉLI something cracked or
splintered, or something split (such as a shingle) / cabeza machuchada, etc., tablas menudas, o astillas largas [M], tejanamí (Z) [4]Zp.120,217,323. Under influence from Spanish teja 'roof tile,' Z has the variant TEXAMANIL-LÍ. See XAMÁNÍ.

TLAXCALCIIHUIA to make tortillas or bread / hacer tortillas o pan [R] [5]Cl.51r. See TLAXCAL-LÍ, CHIHUIA.

TLAXCALCHIHAULÓYAN bakery / lu-
gar donde se hace pan, panadería [C] [1]Cl.51v. See TLAXCALCHIIHUIA[1], YAN.

TLAXCALCHIHCÁN bakery / panadería
[C] [1]Cl.51v. See TLAXCALCHIIHUIA[1], CÁN.


TLAXCALCHIUIA applic. TLAXCALHUIA

TLAXCALCUÍLÓ nonact. TLAXCALHUIA

TLAXCALCUXHIILOH enchilada, tortilla covered with chili-seasoned sauce / enchi-
lada [Z] [2]Zp.52,217. See TLAXCAL-LÍ, X-LÍ, CHIL-LÍ, YOH.

TLAXCALLÁN place name TLaxcala. This is
implied by TLAXCALTÉCA-TL 'person from Tlaxcala.' See TLAXCAL-LI, -TLÁN.

TLAXCAL-LI tortilla, baked bread / tortillas de maíz, o pan generalmente [M] In older texts TLAXCAL-LI often refers to bread in general; more recently it has increasingly been used to distinguish maize tortillas from raised wheat bread. See [IXCA].


TLAXCALMANALÓ nonact. TLAXCALMAN(A)

TLAXCALMANILIA applic. TLAXCALMAN(A)

TLAXCALNAMACA See TLAXCAL-LI, NAMACA.

TLAXCALNAMACAC seller of bread, tortillas / vendedor de pan [C] [1]Cl.511v]. See TLAXCAL-LI, NAMACA.

TLAXCALNAMACOYÁN place where bread is sold / lugar donde venden pan [M] [1]Cl.511. See TLAXCAL-LI, NAMACA, -YÁN.

TLAXCALOÁ to make tortillas / hacer tortillas [M] See TLAXCAL-LI.

TLAXCALÓLO nonact. TLAXCALOÁ

TLAXCALAPIQUILONI napkin for wrapping up tortillas / servilleta [Z] [3]Zp.115,217]. See TLAXCAL-LI, PIQUILONI.

TLAXCALPOPOZÓN dish of shredded tortillas boiled in broth / chilaquiles [T] [1]Tp.238. Because of the general loss of final N in T, the final one here is not attested but can be restored from the related verb. See TLAXCAL-LI, POZONII.


TLAXCALTOTONIÁ to heat tortillas / calienta tortillas [T] [3]Tp.238. See TLAXCAL-LI, TOTONIÁ.

TLAXCALTOTOPICH-TLI tostada, fried tortilla / tortilla tostada [T] [1]Tp.238. See TLAXCAL-LI, TOTOPICH-TLI.

TLAXCALZOL-LI old dry tortilla / tortilla seca [T] [1]Tp.238. T is missing the internal L in the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side of the dictionary but has it in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side. See TLAXCAL-LI, -ZOL-LI.

TLAXELOÁ for a chicken to scratch, scattering earth around / rasca [gallina] [Z] [3]Zp.105,217. See XELOA.

TLAXELOLIZ-TLI division, appointment / el acto de dividir y partir alguna cosa o parte [M], separación, división [Z] [3]Zp.47,115,217]. See XELOA.

TLAXHUIZ-TLI boil, tumor / divieso, incordio, o nacido [M] [3]Zp.28,47,87,113,218. In two of five attestations Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long. See [IXHU].

TLAXICOLIZ-TLI support / soporte [Z] [3]Zp.117,217. This seems to be related to XICOA, but the only sense they have in common would seem to be one of endurance or tolerance of a burden.

TLAXIÁLIA vref/v, vt to abort, to cast something off; to throw something away from someone, to cause someone to abort / abortar, deshacerse de algo, dimitir de un cargo [S], hacer abortar a una mujer [S] applic. TLÁZ(A)

TLAXILIÁ applic. TLAXILIÁ

TLAXILILÓ nonact. TLAXILIÁ

TLAXIPEHUAL-LI something peeled, the bark or shell of something / cosa desollada o descorzada, mezorca de maiz deshojada, o cortezas de pino y de oyamel para hacer buena brasa [M], cáscara de encino [Z] [1]Zp.217]. See XIPÉHU(A).

TLAXITINILIZ-TLI great fall, ruin, chasm, precipice / precipicio [Z] [3]Zp.107,217]. See XITIN(I).


TLAXIUMTLATLA to be hot / hace calor [Z] [3]Zp.24,217]. See XUHTLATLA.

TLAXÓ altern. nonact. TLÁZ(A)

TLAXOCOLÍA to make things go sour, curdle, ferment / el que acede o hace agria alguna cosa [M] lo hace acedo [T] [1]Tp.238. See XOYOYA.

TLAXOCOTILÓNI leavening / levadura, se hace fuerza [Z] [3]Zp.76,218. In one of two attestations Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long. See TLAXOCOLÍA.

TLAXOLÓPHIHULIÁ vt to slander some-
one / lo calumnia [Z] [i2Zp.24,196]. See XOLOPIH-TLI, -HUÍA.

TLAXONEPALHUÍA vrefl, vt to braid one's hair, to braid someone's hair / se hace trenzas [T], le hace sus trenzas [T] [[6][Tp.160,210]. See TLAXONEPAL-LI, -HUÍA.

TLAXONEPALHUÍA aplic. TLA- XONEPALHUÍA

TLAXONEPALHUÍO nonact. TLA- XONEPALHUÍA

TLAXONEPAL-LI pl. -TIN braid, plait / trenza [T] [[7][Tp.238].

TLAXOPOCH-TLI pl. -MEH bird's nest / nido de gallina [T] [[1][Tp.238]. This specifically refers to a nest made in a depression on the ground. See XOPOCHTIC.

TLAXOXOHUIYA for things to get green, for leaves to come out / verdear el prado que se está rieando [M] [[1][Cf.36v]. See XOXOXHUÍYA.

TLAXQUI-TLI something roasted in coals / cosa asada en las brasas o en el resoldo [M] [[1][Cf.47v, 1][Rp.421]. See [IXCA.

TLAXTLÁHU[A] vt. to pay for something / pagar [X] [[3][Xp.77]. See [IXTLÁHU[A].

TLAXTLÁHUAILIZ-TLI payment, restitution / el acto de pagar o restituir algo [M] [[1][Zp.93,218]. See [IXTLÁHU[A].

TLAXTLÁHUÍA vrefl, vt to be self-satisfied, to pay for something / pagarse, o satisfacer a mismo [M], galardonar o restituir lo que debo a otro [M], lo paga, lo recompenso [Z] [[3][Cf.27v, [3][Zp.53,106,196]. X gives the truncated form TLAXTLÁHU as an expression of thanks. See [IXTLÁHU[A].


TLAXTLÁHUQUI one who makes payment / pagador [Z] [[2][Zp.93,218]. See [IXTLÁHU[A].

TLAXXIM[A] pret: TLAXXIN to commit adultery / adulterar [2][Xf.11r]. M has this with a single x, but B has xx, which makes it contrast with TLAX-XIM[A] 'to plane something' < XIM[A].

TLAYACAC at the beginning / al principio [C] [[1][Cf.108]. M has several items with tlayaca as an element sharing the sense of 'to go first.' See YAC(A)-TLI, -CCT.

TLAYACANALIZ-TLI privilege, advantage, power, authority / primado o ventaja [M], poder, autoridad, gobernación, reino [Z] [[5][Zp.17,85,100,107,218]. See YACÁN[A].


TLAYACANÁQUI constable, councilman / alguacil, regidor [Z] [[1][Zp.218]. See TLAYACÁNUQUI.

TLAYACANQUETZ[A] vrefl, vt to advance, to take the lead / se adelanta [Z] [[2][Zp.5,173].

See YACÁN[A], QUETZ[A].

TLAYACÁNUQUI pl. TLÁTLA- YACÁNUQUI person in authority, leader, boss / autoridad, mayor, jefe, patrón, superior, gobernador [Z] [[1][Tp.238, [2][Zp.65,218]. M has synonymous tlayacanqui. T gives a reduplicated plural rather than the regular -QUEH plural for this type of derived noun. The final glottal stop is given here by analogy with other reduplicated plurals. Because of T's general loss of glottal stops in word-final position, it is not directly attested. See YACÁN[A].

TLAYAHUALOÁ to go in a procession around something / rodear algo andando alrededor de el [C] [[3][Cf.62v]. M appears to have this as a transitive verb, but M's gloss shows the extra tla to be not the nonspecific object prefix TLA- but a distributive reduplication of the first syllable of the verb, TLÁHTLAYAHUALOÁ 'to make many turns, to rotate.' See YAHUALOÁ.

TLAYAHUALÓCHITCA altern. caus. TLAYAHUALÓA

TLAYAHUALOÁ

TLAYAHUALÓTIÁ caus. TLAYAHUALOÁ

TLAYECCÁMPA to the right-hand side / a mano derecha [M] [[3][Cf.93v, 94v,131r]. See YECÁN, -PA.

TLAYECOLTÍA vrefl, vt to provide for oneself, to earn one's living, to serve others / buscar o grangear lo necesario a la vida [M], servir a otros [M] [[3][Cf.917,108v]. See YECOA.

TLAYECOLTÍA aplic. TLAYECOLTÍA

-TLAYECOLTÍLOCA necessarily possessed form the service of someone / servicio de alguien [K] [[1][Bf.3]. See TLAYECOLTÍA.
TLAYEHYECOLIZ-TLI test, proof, evidence / ensaye o prueba del que se impone o ensaya [M] [[1]Zp.41,103,206]. See YEHYECA.

TLAY[I] to break ground for planting / labrar la tierra para sembrar [M] [[2]Zp.18,207]. This is attested as an element of the synonymous compound TLAHITLAY(I).


TLAYOCOYANI inventor, creator / inventador ... a inventor e industrioso [M] [[2]Bl.59,9]. See YOCOY(A).

TLAYOCXTITLILI something cooked / cocido [Z] [[2]Zp.28,218]. This corresponds to T's TLAHUICXTITLILI. See YOCXITIÁ.

TLAYOHUA to get dark / anochecer [K] See YOHUA.

TLAYOHUAC last night / anoche [Z] [[3]Zp.11,89,218]. In both attestations Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long, but it should not be. See YOHUAC.

TLAYOHUAQUILILIA to get dark, for night to fall / anochecer [T] [[1]Tlp.239]. See TLAYOHUA.

TLAYOHUAQUILIZ-TLI darkness / obscuridad, tinieblas [T] [[1]Tlp.239]. See TLAYOHUAQUILII.

TLAYOHUATICAH to be getting dark / esti obscureciendo [T] [[2]Tlp.239]. See TLAYOHUA, the verb CÁ.


TLAYOHUAYÁNITIA to get dark, for night to fall / se hace noche, anochecer [Z] [[3]Zp.11,89,218]. See TLAYOHUAYÁN.

TLAYOLCUITILIZ-TLI confession / confesión [Z] [[2]Zp.32,218]. M has synonymous TAYOLCUITILITLII. See YOLCUITIA.

TLAYOLCUITILONI confessional guide / confesor [Z] [[2]Zp.32,218]. M has synonymous TAYOLCUITILONI. See YOLCUITIA.

TLAYOLÉHUALIZ-TLI invitation / invita-

TLAZÁLÓLITIA

ción [Z] [[1]Zp.72,218]. M has TAYOLÉHUALITLII with the somewhat different gloss 'the incitement or invocation of someone.' See YOLHÍU(A).

TLAYOLÍTIA to give birth / da a luz, se pare [Z] [[3]Zp.39,218]. See YOLI.

TLAYOLÍOLOCHUIA to satisfy someone, to put someone to rest / lo contenta [Z] [[3]Zp.33,218]. See YOLCÉHUIA.

TLAYOLÍOLOPH поскольку someone who brings consolation / consoledador [Z] [[2]Zp.32,164]. See YOLLOH-TLI, PACHOYA.

TLAYOLÓLOH-TLI core, center, pitch / corezón, centro del maíz o madero [T], centro de una cosa (árbol, etc.) [T for possessed form] [[4]Tlp.239]. See YOLLOH-TLI.

TLÁZIA verbo vt to fling oneself down; to cast or hurl someone down, to put someone out of office, to evict someone, to throw something aside, for a chicken to lay eggs / echarse por esos suelos o de alto abajo despeñándose [M], echar a otro en el suelo o derribarlo, o deponer y privar a alguno del oficio o señorío que tiene [M], tirar tiro, arrojar algo, o poner huevos la gallina [M] In the case of 'to lay eggs,' the nonspecific object prefix TLÁ- can be seen as fused with the verb stem forming an intransitive verb TLATLÁZIA.


TLAZALI something sticky such as bird lime, clothing, cloth / liga para cazar o prender pájaros (M), ropa, trapo, tela, género [Z] [[5]Zp.204,111,130,125,173, 164,214]. This is abundantly attested in Z with the sense of 'clothing, cloth.' M has only the 'bird lime' sense, which in the sources for this dictionary are supported by derivations from ZALÓA 'to glue, join something.'

TLAZALO altern. nonact. TLÁZ(A)

TLAZALOLIZ-TLI act of joining or glueing two things together, mosaic work / pegadura de una cosa con otra, o el acto de pegar alguna cosa a otra [M] [[1]Bl.10]. See ZÁLOA.

TLAZÁLÓLTIĀ

applic. TLAZÁLÓLTIĀ

TLAZÁLÓLTIĒ nonact. TLAZÁLÓLTIĀ

TLÁZALTÍĀ vt to force someone to give something up / hacer dejar algo a otro con fuerza [M] [1]Cl.621. caus. TLÁZ(A)

TLAZCALTI-LI child placed under the care of a tutor, someone adopted / prohijado, ahijado [Z] [1]Z1p.7,102,161]. Literally this just means 'someone reared.' See [1]ZCALTIĀ.

*TLAZOĀ This verb is nowhere attested as a free form but is the derivational base of the element TLAZOH-, which combines with other verbs by means of the ligature -CA- and has to do with value, love, and affection.

TLAZOHCÁMACHITIĀ vt to thank someone for something / recompensa un favor, le da gracias [Z] [1]T1p.209, [3]Z1p.64,106,196]. T has this applicative form but also has synonymous TLAZOHCMATITIĀ. applic. TLAZOHCAMATITIĀ

TLAZOHCAMAITIĀ altern. caus. TLAZOHCAMATITIĀ

TLAZOHCAMACHTIĀ altern. caus. TLAZOHCAMATITIĀ

TLAZOHCAMATITIĀ vt, pret. TLAZOH-
CAMAH to thank someone for something / ser agradecido o agradecer algo a otro [M] See TLAZOĀ, MATITIĀ.

TLAZOHCAMATITIĀ expression of thanks gracias, muchas gracias [Z] [1]T1p.235, [3]Z1p.64,214]. In Z this has a final -C. See TLAZOHCAMATITIĀ

TLAZOHCAMATITIĀ vt to thank someone / le da gracias [T] [3]T1p.310. See TLAZOHCMACHTIĀ

TLAZOHCAMATITIĀ applic. TLAZOHCMACHTIĀ

TLAZOHCAMATITIĒ nonact. TLAZOHCMATITIĀ

TLAZOHPI-LI someone of noble, legitimate birth / hijo o hija legítimos [M], un principal [C] [1]Cl.117]. See TLAZOH-TLI, PIL-LI.

TLAZOHIITU for something to be rare, precious, for merchantise to be high priced / valer caro lo que se vende [M], escaso, escasúa [Z] [1]BF.97, [3]Z1p.55,214]. See TLAZOHIITU.

TLAZOHTIĒ vt to hold oneself in high regard, to value something highly, to put a high price on one's merchandise / tenerse en mucho y estimarse [M], tener y estimar en mucho alguna cosa o vender caro [M], encarecer algo ... lo que se compra y vende [M] T gives TLAZOHTLA as the derivational source for this, in which case TL is replaced by T before the applicative suffix. applic. TLAZOHTLA

TLAZOHTILIZ-TLI preciousness, expensiveness, love, affection / cariño / [M], amor, cariño [T] [1]T1p.235]. See TLAZOHIITU.

TLAZOHTIĒ vt, love, affection / cariño [Z] [1]Z1p.23,178,214,222,232]. M has this in a phrase about being worthy of love. See TLAZOHTLA

TLAZOHTILALĀ nonact. TLAZOHTLA

-TLAZOHTILALCĀ necessarily possessed form the love with which one is loved / el amor con que yo soy amado [C for first pers. sg. possessor] [1]Cl.48v]. This appears in a discussion of the distinction between derivations based on the nonactive form plus -CA and requiring a possessive prefix and those based on the active form with -LIZ-TLI, in this case TLAZOHTILALIZ-TLI 'love toward someone else.'

TLAZOHTILALONI someone, something lovable / cosa amable [M] See TLAZOHTLA

TLAZOHTILALITIĒ vt to reconcile enemies / hacer amigos los enemistados [M] [1]Cl.621. caus. TLAZOHTLA

TLAZOHTILANQUI fair, fine, well-finished / muy linda [C for compound with HUEL] [1]Cl.117v]. See TLAZOH-TLI, TLAMITIĀ.

TLAZOHTILAPŪOĀ vt to love someone out of the depths of one's unworthiness / yo pecador y malo amo a alguno [M for first pers. sg. subject] See TLAZOHTLA, -PŪOĀ.

TLAZOH-TLI someone or something beloved, rare, or expensive / cosa preciosa o cara [M], querido [Z] T has what appears to be a plural form of this with -TIN, meaning 'drought.' See TLAZOĀ.

TLAZO-TLI something perforated and strung
on a thread, something pierced and bled / cosa enmendar [M], cosa punzada [C], cosa sangrada [R] [(1)IC.475, (1)RP.41]. See ZÓ.

TLAZOZÓ-TL a string or series of beads or other perforated objects / cuentas enmendadas o cosa semejante [M], cosas enmendadas como perlas y cuentas [C] [(1)CF.475, (1)RP.41]. See TLAZÓ-TL.

TLAZATALEHÚALLI rosy / color encarnado o rosado [M] [(1)CF.759]

TLE See TLE(H).

TLECAHUÍA vt to set fire to something / pegar fuego a alguna cosa [M] [(1)CF.128v]. This contrasts with TLECAHUÍA ‘to ascend something.’ See TLE-TL.

TLECAL-LI chimney, smoke vent, inferno / chimenea o humero [M], inferno [T] [(1)CF.759, (1)TP.239]. See TLE-TL, CAL-LI.

TLECÓMÁ-LI possessed form: -TLECÓN fire pit, hearth, crucible / crisol para fundir oro [M], hornilla, fogón [Z], hornillo [Z] [(1)TP.60, 69, 223]. Z also has the variant TLECÓN without an absolute suffix. See TLE-TL, COMÁ-LI.

TLECUCUHUÁ-LI possessed: -MEH firebrand, coals, embers, firewood / artificio de palo para sacar fuego o tirar [M], brasas [T], leña [X] See TLE-TL, CUCUHUÁ-LI.

TLECUEZALLÓ-TL spark, ember, blaze / llama de fuego [M], chispa [Z] [(1)TP.39, 223]. See TLE-TL.

TLECULLÓ-LI possessed: -MEH fire pit with three stones to support cooking vessels, hearth, oven / tleculló, fogón, hornillo [T] [(1)TP.239, (2)ZP.69, 219]. M has tleculli ‘hearth.’ See TLE-TL, CUI.

TLECULLITIA vt to set something afire, to light something / prender [fuego, lumbré, velu, luz] [(1)TP.77]. See TLE-TL, CUI.

TLE(H) pl: TLEHQUEH what? / ¿qué? o ¿qué cosa? [C] According to C, this has a final glottal stop in phrases when the following word begins with a consonant and drops the glottal stop elsewhere. In some contexts it does not sustain its interrogative sense. With negation it means ‘nothing.’

TLEHCAHUÍA vt to raise something / subir algo arriba o en alto [M], lo sube, lo alza, lo levanta, lo eleva [T] This contrasts with TLECAHUÍA ‘to set fire to something.’ TLEHCO

TLEHCAHUÍHUA nonact. TLEHCAHUÍA

TLEHCAHUÍLIA vt to raise something for someone / se lo sube [T] [(1)TP.211]. applic. TLEHCAHUÍA

TLEHCAHUÍLILÍA applic. TLEHCAHUÍLA

TLEHCAHUÍLLÓ nonact. TLEHCAHUÍLA

TLEHCÓ to ascend / subir arriba [M] In abundant attestation across sources the vowel of the second syllable is marked long only in two preterit forms in X. By form and meaning TLEHCÓ would seem to belong to a group of verbs ending in Ó such as PANÓ ‘to cross a river’ and TEMÓ ‘to descend.’ See AHCO.

TLEHCÓHUA nonact. TLEHCÓ

TLEHCÓLIZ-TL asent / el acto de subir [M], subida [Z] [(1)TP.118, 220]. Z does not mark the O long in either attestation. See TLEHCÓ.

TLEHCÓLTIA vt to set something / subir alguna cosa arriba [M] [(1)TP.118, 196, (1)XP.77]. caus. TLEHCÓ

TLEHUAQUÍ something toasted / tostado [T] [(1)TP.239, (1)XP.96]. See TLEHUAQUÍ.

TLEHUAQUÍL nonet: TLEHUAÍC to toast or broil over a fire / tostarse, arase [K] [(1)CF.92v, (1)TP.239, (1)XP.96]. T has the reflex of a short vowel in the second syllable, despite having the reflex of a long vowel in the corresponding syllable of TLEHUAÚQUÍ. C marks the swallow vowel. See TLE-TL, HUAQUÍ.

TLEHUÁTZA[A] vref, vt se asa, se tuesta (tortilla, carne) [T], asar algo en asador o en parrillas [M] See TLE-TL, HUAÍTZA[A].

TLEHZÁ something / algo, cosa, alguna cosa [Z] [(1)TP.8, 34, 220]. See TLE(H), ZÁ.

TLEHZÁNNEN to what end? what use? / ¿que provecho se sigue? o ¿que aprovecho ... lo que sea trabajado? [(1)CF.112v, 113v]. See TLE(H), ZANNEN.

TLEIC, TLEICA to what end? why? / ¿a qué? o ¿para qué? [M], ¡por qué? [M], ¿de qué provecho? [C] [(1)CF.113]. C does not mark the I long in either of two attestations of TLEIC. According to C TLEIC is used only with the verb AY[ł] ‘to do something.’ See TLE(H), IC, ICA.

TLEÍCÍNNEN to what end? what use? / ¿de qué sirve? [C] [(1)CF.113]. See TLEIC, NEN.
TEIHQUEH See TLE[H].

TEIN what? / ¿qué? [M], ¿qué?, o ¿qué coso? [C] Although M gives only an interrogative sense, there are abundant attestations in which TEIN has a noninterrogative, relative sense. This has shortened to TLEIN in Z and in many other NahuaT speech communities. See TLE[H], IN.


TEINMAH what? what may it be?/ ¿qué cosa? [C] [1]Cf.1237. See TLEIN, MAH.


TEIMICOHUA nonact. TLEMIQUILL.

TEMIQUILL pret. TLEMIC to be hot, to suffer from the heat / abrasarse de calor [M], tiene calor [T] [1]Cf.1011, 3[T]P.239. See TLE-TL, MIQUILL.

TEMIQUILLI caus. TLEMIC.  


TEPACHIHUI(I) to have a fever / tener gran calentura [M] [1]T,P.239. See TLE-TL, PACHIEUI.

TEPÔCHÉHU(A) vt to blacken something / to smut something / lo tiza [T] [3]T,P.211. See TLE-TL, PÔCHÉHU(A).

TEPÔCHÉHUALO nonact. TLE-PÔCHÉHU(A)

TEPÔCHÉHUILLI aplic. TLE-PÔCHÉHU(A)

TELIQUIQUIZ-TL firearm / arcabuco o escopeta, etc. [M], armas de fuego [C] [3]Cf.1051,1127,1207. See TLE-TL, QUIQUIZ-TL.

TE-LI fire / fuego [M] Z has I for E. See TLATLA.

TELTIZIN-TL flame, fire / lumbré, fuego, infierno [T] [1]T,P.239. T has this to the exclusion of TLE-TL. See TLE-TL.

TEXIC-TL fire pit, hearth / hornillo [Z] [1]ZP.69,219. See TLE-TL, XIC-TL.

TEYOH someone invested with honor, fame / afirmado y esclarecido [M] [1]Cf.1101. M also has tleoyotl 'fame, honor,' which represents contrasting TLEYO-TL.

TEYÔ-TL See TLEYOH.

TLILCÓA-TL a type of black snake / culebra carbonera [Z] [1]ZP.37,233. See TLI-TL, COA-TL.

TLIL-LI black ink, soot / tinta [M]

TLILÔ-TL blackness / negrura [C] [1]Cf.132. See TLI-TL, -YO.

TLILITIC possessed form: -TLILITIC-

TICAHU something black / cosa negra de etiopia [M], negro [Z] C has an example in which this refers to an African, which is common in texts from the early colonial period onward. See TLIL-LI.

TLILITICAÇCA-TL black ant / hormiga negra [Z] [1]ZP.68,223. See TLIITIC, AZCA-TL.

TLILITIQUE-TL black bean / frijol negro [Z] [2]ZP.62,223. See TLIITIC, E-TL.

TLILTZAPA-TL pl. -MEH black sapota, a fruit with black flesh / zapote negro [T,Z], zapote piteo, fruta regalada y común del reino de México [R] [1]ZP.239, 2ZP.23, 3RP.150. See TLI-TL, TZAPO-TL.

TLIXOCHI-TL vanilla orchid / ciertas vainicas de olores [M], la vanilla, fruto americano conocido en toda la Europa [R] [1]RP.150. Although this literally means 'black flower,' the blossom is yellow, while the pod, or vanilla bean, is black. R fails to mark the long vowels. See TLI-TL, XOCI-TL.

-TLOC postposition adjacent to, close to / par de...junto a [C] T has A for O. According to C, this is synonymous with -NÁHUAC.

-TLOC compound postposition to the vicinity of, toward / hacia mi [M for first pers. sg. possessor], hacia nosotros [M for first pers. plural possessor] This appears to have some affinity of meaning to TLAPAN-TL, an element in terms such as TLAPACON-TE-TL, 'stepchild,' TLAPATAH-TL, 'stepfather,' etc. See -TLOC, -PA.

TLIH-TLI hawk, especially the sparrow

TLOQUEH This possessor derivation from -TLOC is conventionally paired with a possessor derivation from -NÁHUAC, the whole phrase TLOQUEH NÁHUÁQUEH referring to the universal and all-pervading deity. See -TLOC.
TZ

TZACTOC something closed / cerrado [Z] [t3]Zp.27,225. See TZACUI(A), the verb O.
TZACUI(A) vt to close, enclose, lock up something or someone, to pay a penalty / atarar o cerrar algo, o lastar y pagar la pena puesta por la ley [M], encerrar a alguno [M]
TZACUALÓ nonact. TZACUI(A)
TZACUALTII caus. TZACUI(A)
TZACUI(1) to close, to get closed / cerrarse [K] This intransitive form is implied by Z's NACAHTZACU(1) 'to go deaf' and TOZCATZACU(1) 'to get hoarse.' See TZACUI(A)
TZACUILLIÓ vt to hold someone up, to pin someone down, to detain someone, to impede someone / lo ataja, lo detiene, lo esprueba, lo impide, lo niega, lo prohíbe [T] [s3]Tp.213, appl. tzacuill(1)
TZACUILLIÓI nonact. TZACUILLIÁ
TZACUILLIÁ vt of someone to punish someone / castigar o justiciar a alguno [M] in B and Z this is abundantly attested with the vowel of the second syllable long, while in C it is exceptionally attested with the vowel unmarked for length. By general rule it should be short. caus. TZACUI(A)
TZACHTZACTICAH for something to be locked / cerrado [T] [s1]Tp.243. M has a different construction with the same sense, tzatzracutumacir 'for doors or the like to be closed.' There is a loss of iabialization before the linking element -TI- here. See TZACUI(A), the verb CA.
TZACHTZACU(1) vrefl, vt to enclose or lock up someone or something / encerrarse en alguna cámara o en otra parte [M], encerrar o encerrar y recoger a otro [M], cerrar las puertas o las ventanas, o ensilar o encerrar maíz o trigo [M] [s3]Tp.213. redup. TZACUI(A)
TZACHTZAPAL-IN pl. -MEH sea bass and several other types of fish / mojarra [pesado corriente que hay en la barranca] [T] [s1]Tp.243, [s1]Xp.97.
TZAHITZI to shout, proclaim, bray, crow, etc. / progar, dar voces, balar la oveja, bombar el tero, o cantar el gallo de Castilla [M]
TZAHITZIIHUA nonact. TZAHITZI
TZAHITZIIHUAIOI nonact. TZAHITZII
TZAHITZIIHUAIILTI act of shouting, braying, crowing, etc. / voz, balido de oveja, o canto de aves [M], grito, gritetía [Z] [s3]Zp.64,226. See TZAHITZII
TZAHITZIIHUAI caus. TZAHITZII
TZÁHU(1) vt to spin / hilar [M] [s1]Tp.215,225, [s3]Zp.67,120,123,216,225. In M this is given as an intransitive verb, but T has it as both transitive and intransitive, and Z has it only as intransitive.
TZÁHUAL-LI spider's web / tela de araña, telaraña [Z] [s2]Zp.120,225. Z inverts the vowel length values in one attestation, and marks both vowels long in the other. See TZÁHU(1)
TZÁHUALÓ nonact. TZÁHU(A)
TZÁHUALTI caus. TZÁHU(A)
TZÁHUALTTIIN green grasshopper / grillo verde [Z] [s3]Zp.64,226. See TZÁHU(A).
.
TZALAN postposition between, among / entre algunos, o por medio deles [M] This is abundantly attested in C with the vowel of the first syllable long and that of the second syllable never marked long. T has long vowels in both syllables, but the final N is missing. Z has both vowels long. See TZALAN-TLI.
TZALANHUIÁ vt to cause trouble between others / lo entremete, lo revuelve [T] [s3]Tp.315. T has lost the final N of the second syllable and the reflex of a long vowel. C has the phrase teatzalán, tane-pantlái timenii 'you spread tales among others' [f.30v]. See TZALAN-TLI, -HUIÁ.
TZÁLANHUÍLIÁ applic. TZÁLANHUÍÍA
TZÁLANHUÍÍÍO nonact. TZÁLANHUÍÍA
TZÁLAN-TLI passageway, opening between things / abra, quebrada de sierras o cañada [M] [s]Cf. 209. M gives this as tzallantli with germinable LL contrasting with single L in the postposition -TZÁLAN.

TZANA-TL pl: -MEH grackle / pájaro negro de pico encorvado, de tamaño del estornino; su carne no sirve para comer (S) [s]Xp. 79. X has initial Z for TZ.

TZÁPO-TLI pl: -MEH sapota, a type of fruit / cierta fruta conocida (M), zapote (X)


TZATZAH'TZI to cry out, to shout repeated, to cower / dar muchas voces, o gritar (M), cacarea [gállina] [T] [t]Cf. 121V, [t]Tp. 243. redup. TZATZATZI

TZATZATI to go deaf / ensordecer [M] This is indirectly attested by its applicative form TZATZATILÍ and in TZATZA. See TZATZATILÍ.

TZATZATILÍAAA veerf, vt to go deaf; to deafen someone / se ensordece [T], lo ensordece [T] [s]Tp. 161, 214, appl. TZATZATI

TZATZATILÍIÍ applic. TZATZATILÍÍ
TZATZATILÍÍÍO nonact. TZATZATILÍÍ

TZATZAYACA for cloth or the like to be torn to shreds / rasgarse estas cosas [la ropa, el lienzo] mucho [C] [t]Cf. 75f. See TZYAÍNÍ.

TZATZAYATZI(A) vt to tear cloth or clothing to shreds / rasgarlas [la ropa, el lienzo] de esta manera [C] [t]Cf. 75f. See TZAYANÍ.

TZAU-TLÍ glue / engrudo [M] This is indirectly attested in the sources for this dictionary in forms built on TZACU(A) and TZACUI(I).

TZAUUCTOC something closed / cerrado [X] [s]Xp. 97. See TZACUI(I).

TZAYACTIC something torn, shredded / roto, rasgado [Z] [s]Zp. 111, 226. See TZAYANÍ.

TZAYANÍA vt to tear something / rasgar, romper, o hender algo, o desgajar rama de árbol [M] See TZYANÍ.

TZAYANÍALÍIÍO nonact. TZAYANÍI

TZAYANÍIÍI for something to tear / rasgar algo [M] [t]Cf. 75f, [t]Tp. 243. See TZAYANí.

TZAYANÍÍIIÍ applic. TZAYANÍíí

TZAYÁNQUÍI something torn / cosa rasgada [M] [t]Tp. 243. See TZAYANÍI.

TZETZELHUÍÍÍA vt to shake out or beat something for someone / cernir algo a otro o sacudirle la ropa [M] applic. TZETZELOÁ

TZETZELOÁ vt to shake, wave something, to sift something / sacudir la ropa, o el árbol de fruta para derrocarla, o cernir algo, cribar, o zarandar [M]

TZETZELÓO nonact. TZETZELÓÁ

TZICAHUÁZ-TLI comb / peine [M] [s]Zp. 96, 198, 217, 226. M also has a variant tziquauazti. See TZICA-HUÁZ-TLI -HUÍÁ.

TZICAHUÁZ-TLIÍÍIÍO comb / peine [M] [s]Zp. 96, 198, 217, 226. M also has a variant tziquauazti. Z has a shortened variant TZICUAZ-TLI.

TZICALHUÍÍÍO vt to fasten, affix something to something else, to keep something belonging to someone else / lo que le pega, se lo fija [T], detener alguna cosa a otro [M] [t]Tp. 182, 214. appl. TZICOÁ

TZICALHUÍÍIÍO applic. TZICALHUÍÍI
TZICALHUÍÍÍÍO nonact. TZICALHUÍÍI

TZICATICÁ for something to be fastened, stuck together / pegado, está pegado [T] [t]Tp. 243. See TZICOÁ, the verb CA.

TZÍCA-TL pl: -MEH large stinging ant / hormiga grande y ponzonosa que pica [M] This is abundantly attested in T and also appears in B.

TZICNOÁA to have hiccups / tiene hipo, hipa [T] [s]Tp. 243, [a]Zp. 68, 121, 226, [a]Xp. 97. This is a variant form of TZEUCNOÁÁ with delabialization before N. See TZEUCNOÁÁ

TZICNOUÍIITLIÍÍO hiccups / hipo [T] [t]Tp. 243, [a]Zp. 68, 226. See TZICNOÁÁ.

TZICNOLÓO nonact. TZICNOÁÁ

TZICNILITÍÍIÍO caus. TZICNOÁÁ

TZICOÁ vt to stick, fasten one thing to another, to take hold of something / asir o pegar algo o cear cosa [M] See TZIC-TLI.

TZICOLO nonact. TZICOÁ

TZICTİÍCTIC something sticky / chicle, melcocha [Z] [s]Zp. 38, 83, 226. In one attestation the final C is missing. See TZICOÁ.

TZIC-TLIÍÍIÍO chicle, gum of the sapodilla used
See Tzicoá.
Tzicuahuâzhuiá See Tzica-
Huâzhuiá.
Tzicuahuázh-Tli See Tzicahuázh-Tli.
Tzicuehuá[A] [4][B:25,41,57,61]. This is only
attested paired with Tlapan[i], the sense of
the phrase being 'for children to be
born.' The construction also appears in the
grammar of Olmos with the same sense.
Tlapan[i] alone can mean 'for eggs to
hatch,' and Tzicuehuá[A] probably has a
similar meaning. M has teatstizicue 'to
nick the rim of a container' and quauhtzic-
uevali 'large splinters of wood,' suggesting
that the basic meaning of the verb is 'to
chip or splinter off.' It may also be related
to Tzitzicá, having to do with becoming
full. In three out of four attestations in B
the vowel of the first syllable is marked
long. In the fourth it is specifically marked
short.
Tzicuínaltiá vt to make someone,
something leap, run / le hace brincar, lo
salta [T], lo lleva correteando, le hace correr
[T] caus. Tzicuín[i]
Tzicuínaltiá aplic. Tzicuínaltiá
Tzicuínaltiló nonact. Tzicuínaltiá
Tzicuín[i] to leap, jump, run; to splash /
correr, brincar, saltar [T], salpicar cualquier
cosa líquida [M]
Tzicuínhuá T gives this as the
nonactive form of the loan blend cruz
-Tzicuín[i] to jump in a cross' [T][p.180].
Elsewhere the nonactive of Tzicuín[i] is
Tzicuñoa.
Tzicuñoa
Tzicuínhuá Tzicuínhoá
Tzihztzicnoá to sob, sigh, hiccup /
suspira [llora] [2] [3][Z][p.119,226, [3][X][p.97].
X lacks the internal glottal stop. Redup.
Tzicnoá
Tzihztziquá redup. Tzitziquá
Tzilacayoh-Tli pl. -MEH chilacayote, a
soft squash / calabaza tierna, chilacayote
[Z] [1][Z][p.23,38,226, [3][X][p.42, [1][R][p.143].
This squash has a variety of similar names.
R and X have Chilacayoh-Tli. T has
Tziquilayoh-Tli, a form suggestive of
metathesis, but see Tziquil. See
Ayoht-Tli.
Tzill[i] for a bell to ring, for something
metallic to sound / sonar o retener el metal
[M]
Tzillniá vt to ring a bell / tañer campana o
Tzillnilá aplic. Tzillniá
Tzillniló nonact. Tzillniá
Tzinacantl pl. -MEH bat / murciélago
que muere [M] [5][Z][p.87,226, [5][X][p.97,
[R][p.154]. Z has a long vowel in the first
syllable and is missing the final N. X
agrees with M in having the final N and
gives a short vowel in the first syllable.
T has the variant Tzona-ca-Tli. R gives
this both with and without an absolutive
suffix, but M gives it only without.
Tzinanah-Tli a type of plant, possibly
milkweed / una clase de planta [tiene la
vaina con semilla que vuelca en el aire] [T]
[[1]T][p.243]. Because of the ambiguity of
syllable-final -H and -UH in T, it is possible
that this should be -NAHU-Tli.
-Tzinco The honorific of postpositions
is formed by adding not simply -Tzin but
-Tzinó. See -Tzin-Tli, -C(o).
Tzinco pl. -MEH arnés / ano [X] [[2][X][p.97].
See Tzin-Tli, -C(o).
-Tzincocox only attested in possessed
form hip, posterior / su cabeza, nalga,
asentadera [T] [[1][T][p.133]. See Tzin-Tli,
Tzincoclax.
Tzcincuálcax pl. -MEH -- -TIN hip /
cadera [X] [[4][X][p.97]. This seems to have
Cax[i]-Tli as a component element.
See Tzin-Tli, -Tzincocox.
Tzcincuahuýo-Tli stalk, hilt / cabos de
cuchillos, o de otra cosa así [M], el rabo [de
la planta] [T] [[1][T][p.135]. See Tzin-Tli,
Cuaahu(i)-Tli, -Yó.
Tzincuep[a] vref. vt to change sides, to
turn something over / cambiar de partido
[8] [[6][T][p.118,166]. In T this is attested
in compounds meaning to flip oneself
or something else over. See Tzin-Tli,
Cuep[a].
Tzincuëtiá vt to put something
underneath something, to lay a foundation
for something / le pone una cosa abajo
[adobe o chinamal a una casa, pañal a un
niño, etc.] [T] [[3][T][p.214]. See Tzin-Tli,
Cuep[i]-Tli.
Tzincuëtilá aplic. Tzincuëtiá
Tzincuëtiló nonact. Tzincuëtiá
TZINCUITLAHUAY(A) pret. -HUIX for a plant to rot at the base / se pudre la planta [T] [1]Tlp.243. See TZIN-TLI, CUITLA(TL).

TZINÉHU(A) to begin / principia [Z] [5]Zp.30,162,199,226. M has this as a transitive verb with the sense of 'to hurl down from a high place, defeat, destroy something, someone' and indicates that the sense is metaphorical. The sense in Z is synonymous with TZINTI in C. See TZIN-TLI, ÉHU(A).

TZINÉHUALIZ-TLI the beginning of something / principio [Z] [2]Zp.102,226. See TZINÉHU(A).

TZINÉHUALTIÁ caus. TZINÉHU(A)

TZINÉHUCA necessarily possessed form the beginning of something / principio [Z] [1]Zp.162. See TZINÉHU(A).

TZINOA compounding verbal element used to form the honorific of reflexive verbs The same vowel length problems across sources discussed under -TZIN-TLI apply to -TZINOA, since the latter is a derivation of the former. See the discussion under -TZIN-TLI.

TZINPN necessarily possessed form one's waist / su cintura [T] [1]Tlp.135. T has characteristically lost the final N. See TZIN-TLI, -PAN.


TZINPIHÚTZCUAUHTI to get tired in one's rump, to get tired of sitting down / se cansa de las nalgas, se cansa de estar sentado [T] [3]Tlp.243. See TZIN-TLI, PIHÚTZCUA, CUAUHTI.

TZINQUETZ(A) vrefl. vt to turn upside down, to turn something upside down / se empina [T], lo pone en cuatro pies, lo empeña [T] [3]Tlp.162,214. M has this only with a sexual sense, for a man to copulate with a woman from behind, or for her to present herself for that purpose. See TZIN-TLI, QUETZ(A).

TZINQUETZXICAH vrefl. to be elevated, steep / empinado [T] [1]Tlp.162. See TZINQUETZ(A), the verb CÁ.

TZINQUÍXTIA vrefl. vt to retire, withdraw, to withdraw or reduce something / desistir, separarse, retroceder por miedo, ceder ...

[T] [disminuir, desgravar un impuesto], cortar, cercenar, rebajar, disminuir una cosa [S] M has several more extended senses. See TZINQUÍZ(A)

TZINQUÍXITLIA aplic. TZINQUÍZ(A)

TZINQUÍZ(A) to retire, to retreat, for a price to drop / retrocede para atrás, se abarata, se rebaja [el precio] [T] See TZIN-TLI, QUÍZ(A).

TZINQUÍZTOC something inexpensive / cómodo (de precio) [Z] [2]Zp.30,226. See TZINQUÍZ(A), the verb O.


TZINTAMALTEHEQUIÁ See TZINTAMAL-LI, TEHEQUIÁ.


TZINTECH postposition next to the base of something / junto a la base de, al tronco de [T] [1]Tlp.135. See TZIN-TLI, -TECH.

TZINTEHEQUIÁ See TZIN-TLI, TEHEQUIÁ.

TZINTELAQUIÁ vrefl. vt to sit down hard; to make someone sit down hard / se da un sentón [T], le da un sentón [T] [6]Tlp.162,214. M has tzintelauquihuitzli 'to slip and fall on one's rump' and several verbs with tel as the first element with the sense of kicking or shoving.

TZINTEMÒ for a price to decline, to descend something steep / se rebaja [el precio], baja en declive [T] [1]Tlp.243. See TZIN-TLI, TEMÓ.

TZINTEPOLÍC something botubailed / rabón [T] [1]Tlp.243. See TZIN-TLI, TEPOLOCT.

TZINTEQUIÁ See TZIN-TLI, TEQUIÁ.

TZINTE-TLI possessed form -TZINTÉY foundation, base, buttocks / cimiento de pared [M], nalgas [T] [a]Tlp.135,214. T has this incorporated into a verb, the whole construction meaning 'to spank.' It also occurs in X referring to the contents of a pot. See TZIN-TLI, TE-TLI.

TZINTELATLACUEPOÑÍA vt to spank someone / le pega en las nalgas, le da nalgadas [T] [3]Tlp.214. See TZINTE-TLI, TLATLAČUEPOÑÍA.
Tzintzi to originate / tener comienzo o principio de ser [M] [[s]Cl.31v,75v,84v,99v]. See Tzintil-Tli.

Tzintilti-Tli the beginning or foundation of something / principio, comienzo o fundamento de alguna cosa [M] [[s]Cl.75v]. See Tzinti, Tzin-Tli.


Tzin-Tli base, foundation, buttocks, anus / el ojo del salvohonor [M], ano, colon, cimiento, base [S] In the sources for this dictionary this appears only in compounds, but it is given as a free form in M.

-Tzin-Tli compounding element with honorific or diminutive sense, pl -Tzin-Tzintin; vocative -Tzine ~ -Tze [stress on E] Although necessarily bound, this behaves in a manner distinct from suffixes and postpositions. It has its own absolutive suffix, and it forms the plural by reduplication of itself plus the addition of the plural suffix -Tin, Ichca-Tli 'sheep,' Ichcatzin-Tli, Ichcatzitzin-Tin 'sheep [pl.].' If the item it compounds with does not take an absolutive suffix, then the compound does not either, and -Tin is omitted in the plural; Ilama 'old woman,' Ilamatzin, Ilamatzitzin 'old women' [Cl.8r]. Personal names with -Tzin often do not take the absolutive suffix. C is consistent in contrasting this bound -Tzin-Tli with the noun Tzin-Tli 'base, foundation, buttocks' by vowel length. T, Z, and X all have long vowels in both, and this seems to be generally true of modern Nahua. B, with only a single attestation of Tzin-Tli, has a complex and possibly transitional pattern for -Tzin-Tli. In B word-final -Tzin (in possessed forms and where absolutive -Tli is omitted) is never attested with a long vowel. It is as though the general rule which shortens word-final long vowels was extended to the vowel of -Tzin in spite of the final -N. Where -Tli is present, the vowel of -Tzin is marked long in about half the attestations. The l of the full vocative -Tzin is never attested with a long vowel, and in the special possessed honorific form Nopilitzitzin 'my lord,' the vowel of the second Tzin is specifically marked short twice, while the vowel of the first Tzin is marked long in four out of six attestations. In all other constructions, including -Tzinco, -Tzinhuan, -Tzitzintin, and -Tzinste, the vowel of -Tzin is marked long in more than half the attestations and unmarked for length in the others. Aside from the special case of Nopilitzitzine, the vowel of -Tzin is never specifically marked short. This suggests that -Tzin-Tli and Tzin-Tli were originally homophonous and that differentiation of them has been a local phenomenon. In C the differentiation is lexical, -Tzin-Tli has a short vowel and Tzin-Tli has a long one. In B it appears that shortening applies to -Tzin exceptionally in word-final position, while the length of the vowel is ambiguous if it carries stress itself or precedes the main stressed syllable. A glottal stop is sometimes attested between -Tzin and the element with which it compounds, as in Achihitzin< Achi. This is generally true when -Tzin is added to possessed forms of kinship terms, as in Ichiuahuitzin < Ichiuahuitzin 'his wife.' CUHU-Tli 'woman, wife' plus the possessive suffix -Hua[A].


Tzinayahualti vt to encircle the base of something / lo pone alrededor de la base de una cosa [[s]Cl.214]. T characterizeistically has YE for YA. See Tzin-Tli, Yahualti.
TZIPI-TL pl.: TZITZIPIMEH the child who is youngest when a new sibling is born / la criatura que está enferma o desgañada a causa de estar su madre prédada [M], el niño que es más chico cuando nace otro [T] [1:TP.243].

TZIQUI a bit of something / poquito, chiquito, chiquarrito, pequeño, bajo [de estatura] [T] [1:CP.125v, 1:TP.244]. This is only attested bound to the additional diminutives -TZIN and -TÓN. The form TZIQUITÓN is so close to Spanish chiquito that it suggests a loan formation, but this is not necessarily the case.

TZIQUILAYOH-TLI pl. -MEH chilacayote, a soft squash / chilacayote [calabaza pinta] [T] [1:TP.109,243]. See TZILACAYOH-TLI.

TZIQUI a morsel, bit of something / un poquito [T for TZIQUILITZITZIN] [1:TP.109,243,244]. Two of these attestations are as part of the name for the chilacayote squash. See TZIQUILOA.

TZIQUILOA to cut something off for someone / cortar una cosa a alguien [S] This is indirectly attested in the sources for this dictionary in constructions including TZYQUI and TZIQUI.

TZITZICA vt to stuff something tight, to compress something in a container / atorar o meter algo muy apretado en algún agujero [M] [1:CP.84v].

TZITZICALHUIA appl. TZITZICOA

TZITZICÁHUUIA vt to punish someone by stinging him with nettles / ortigar a otro con ortigas [M] [1:BL.10r]. See TZITZICAZ-TLI, -HUIA.

TZITZICAZ-TLI niente / ortigo [M], chichicastle, mal hombre [plantal] [Z]

TZITZICOA vt to detain someone / lo entretiene [T] [1:TP.214], redup. TZICOA

TZITZICOLÓ nonact. TZITZICOA

TZITZICUCUA to spatter / salpicar [Z] [1:TP.107, 1:CP.113,226, 1:XP.98]. See TZICUIN.

TZITZICUITZ(A) vt to spatter something / lo salpica [Z] [1:TP.113,159]. See TZICUIN.

TZITZILCA for something to jingle / sonar los reales o la moneda cuando la cuentan [M], el ruido que hacen las campanas cuando las repican [C] [1:CP.147,771]. See TZILIN.

TZITZILITZ(A) vt to ring bells / repicar campanas [M] [1:CP.74v]. See TZILIN.

TZITZINQUIZ(A) to stagger / tambalea [Z] [1:ZP.119,226]. Redup. TZINQUIZ(A)

TZITZICUI something very small / muy pequeño [K] [1:CP.125v, 1:TP.244]. According to C, reduplication of diminutives with a long vowel in the reduplicated syllable renders them even more diminutive [1:CP.135v]. Redup. TZIQUI

TZITZQUÍA vt to grip someone or something with the hand, to take hold of something / asir o tener algo en la mano [M], asir de alguna persona [M] [1:CP.64r].

TZITZQUIJUIA appl. TZITZQUÍA

TZIUICNOA to sob or hiccup / sollozar o hipar [M] [1:CP.61v, 1:XP.97]. Z and X have reduplicated TZIHITZICNOA ‘to sob or to sigh.’ See TZYCNÓA.

TZIUICNOILTÍA caus. TZYUCNOA

TZOCO something very small / pequeño o pequeñúco [M for tzococon] [1:TP.65, 1:CP.125v, 1:TP.165]. All attestations of this are with one or the other of the additional diminutives -TZIN, -TÓN. It may be related to XOCOH, XOCLOY-TL ‘youngest [smallest] child.’ It only appears in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of M.

TZOHCUILÓA vt to stain something / lo mancha [Z] [1:ZP.81,164,199]. See TZO-TL, -IHCUILÓA.

TZOHCUILTIC something dirty, stained / sucio, manchado, chorreado [Z] [1:ZP.81,118,164,236, 1:XP.98]. See TZOHCUILÓA.

TZOHHTZOOLTIC something studied with protrusions / borreado, palo que tiene tronquitos de ramas [T] [1:TP.244]. M has tzotzocoll ‘large clay pitcher.’

TZOHHTZOOLTIC something thick and sticky like cooked oatmeal / espeso (como avena cocida) [T] [1:TP.244]. T has variants of this with and without the internal glottal stop.

TZOHTZOMAH-TLI pl. -MEH rag, worn out clothing / trapo o andrajo [M], ropa, tela, trapo, velo [T] T lacks the internal glottal stop, and it is not marked in the attestations in B and R, but it does appear in C. See [1:HTZOM(A).]
TZOHTZON(A) vt to pat someone or something / dar palmadita con la mano, alagando a un muchacho o a un caballo [C] [(1)Cl.1395, (1)Rp.155]. C contrasts this with TZOHTZON[A] 'to strike something, to play an instrument.'

TZOHUACHCAL-LI gourd cup / [jicara] [Z] [(2)Zcp.72,226]. M has tszoaci meaning among other things for a squash to become damaged by mildew and tszoacatl, a fruit so damaged. The Z attestations lack an absolutive suffix. One attestation is spelled with medial -HU, the other without.

TZOLÁQU[II] pret. -AC to fit / cabe [Z] [(2)Zcp.22,227]. Only one of the attestations marks the vowel of the first syllable long. See TZÓL-LI, AQUI[II].

TZOLIHU[I] to narrow, to taper / estrechar [M] [(1)Tpt.257]. See TZOLOÁ.

TZOL-LI something narrow / cosa estrecha [X] This is an element in a number of compounds with the sense 'narrow.' See TZOLOÁ.

TZOLÓA vt to narrow, compress, tighten something / estrechar o ensangrar algo [M] This is indirectly attested in the sources for this dictionary. Although the vowel of the first syllable of this item is not marked long in the attestations of TZOTZÓLOÁ, it is supported by the forms TLATZÓLÍHU, TLATZÓLCÁN 'constricted place' and TZOLOTIC 'something narrow, constricted.'

TZOLITIC something narrow, constricted / cosa estrecha o angosta [M] [(1)Tpt.245, (1)Xp.98]. See TZOLOÁ.

TZOM[A] vt to sew something / coser algo, o cubrir de paño el bulto [M] This verb is only attested in the sources for this dictionary in derived forms. M has it as a free form, but in view of M's entries chapan.nitla for [II]CHPÁN[A] 'to sweep something' and culoca.nitla for [II]HCUILÓA 'to write something,' M's tzoma.nitla may represent [II]HTZOM[A]. On the other hand, the derived form TZOHTZOMAH-TLI implies TZOM[A].

TZOM[I]-TL fleece, bristles, mane / lana, seda, crin [S] [(1)Tpt.72,72]. TZOM[I]-TL is a variant of TZON-TLI. The form of the single attestation is ambiguous between TZOM[I]-TL and TZON-TLI. It is in the posessed construction IQUECHTETZON 'his shawl, his neck protection.' If there is semantic differentiation between TZOM[I]-TL and TZON-TLI 'head of hair,' then TZOM[I]-TL is slightly more appropriate. Otherwise, this does not constitute a genuine attestation of TZOM[I]-TL, as distinct from TZON-TLI.

TZOMOC something broken, scraped up / cosa rota y rasgada, o persona solicitada y diligente, recia y fuerte [M for tzomotic] [(1)Tpt.121]. M has several compounds with TZOMOC as an element with the sense of working hard at something, scraping away at it. TZOMOCNEM[I] has the sense of 'to scrape along in life.' See TZOMÓN[I].

TZOMÓN[I] for something to break / se rompe [T] [(2)Tpt.244]. X has this as a transitive verb.

TZOMÓNIA vt to break something / romper o rasgar alguna cosa [M] [(1)Tpt.244]. See TZOMÓN[I].

TZOMÓNÍLLA See TZOMÓNIA.

TZOMÓNÍLLO nonact. TZOMÓNÍA.

TZOMÍNQUI something broken / roto [T] [(1)Tpt.244]. See TZOMÓN[I].

TZOMPÁM[I]-TL coral tree [Erythrina corallodora, Erythrina americana] / colorín, zampancó, gáspara [árbol] [T] [(2)Tpt.244]. A common variant of this is TZOMPÁN-TLI. The length of the vowel in the second syllable distinguishes it from tzompantli 'skull rack,' which is a construction of TZON-TLI and locative -PAN. See TZON-TLI, PAN[I]-TL.


TZOMPÁLUHI[I] to have a cold / tener romadizo [M], se pega el catarro, tiene catarro [T] [(3)Tpt.244]. See TZOMPÁL-LI.

TZOMPÁLUHIHU nonact. TZOMPÁLUHI[I]

TZOMPÁLUHIHUÍA caus. TZOMPÁLUHI[I]

TZOMPÁL-LI respiratory infection, cold / catarrro [T] [(2)Tpt.244, (2)Zcp.26,227, (1)Xp.98]. See TZON-TLI.

TZOMPÁL-LI pl: -MEH ~ -TIN plant that
produces seeds used in making mole / chompolo que da semillas para mole [T]
[[s]Tp.109,244].
TZONÁCA-TL pl. -MEH1 bat / murciélagos [T] [[s]Tp.344]. This is peculiar to T, elsewhere it is TZINÁCAN-TL.
TZONCAYÁHU(A) vrefl vt to muss one's hair; to groom someone / despeinar el cabello [T], lo peina [al otro [T]
TZONCUICANCA vt to chew something / lo mascas, lo mastica [Z] [[s]Zp.82,199]. See TZON-TL, CUAHCÁU.
TZONCUÉLOA vrefl vt for a snake or worm to coil / (gusano, culebra) se tuerce [T]
[[1]Tp.162]. See TZON-TL, CUÉLOA.
TZONCUER(A) vrefl, vt to turn somersaults; to turn something upside down / da maromas [Z], vuelca [Z]
TZONCUI vrefl vt to avenge oneself, to take vengeance / vengarse [M] [[2]Cl.96v].
See TZON-TL, CUI.
TZONICA- head down / cabeza abajo [M] from gloss for tzonicipilca 'to hang head down'; This element is abundantly attested in Z where the final vowel is marked long in two attestations. It appears in a number of constructions in M without the final vowel. See TZON-TL.
TZONICAJICHACOTOC something inclined / empinado [Z] [[s]Zp.50,327]. M has tzonic-
quilca 'to hang by the feet' with IICA as the second element but without the verb O. See TZONICA-, IICA, the verb O.
TZONICANQUÍA vt to overturn something / lo vuelco [Z] [[s]Zp.130,199]. See TZONICA-, NÓQUÍA.
TZONICASQUEP(A) vt to overturn something / lo trubca [Z] [[s]Zp.124,159]. One of the two attestations has a final -C. See TZONICA-, QUEP(A).
TZONICASEQUITZA(A) vt to turn something, someone upside down, to throw someone out headlong / vaciar el cántaro de agua en
la tinaja, o poner boca bajo la vasija, o volver maderos o cestos lo de arriba abajo, o echar a otro de cabeza en el agua o despeñarlo [M for tzonicuicatza], echar a empujones a alguno de casa aunque le pese [M for tzonicuicatza] [[s]Zp.71,174]. See TZONICA-, QUETZ(A).
TZONICAPA vt to tread on something, trample something / lo pisa [Z]
[[s]Zp.99,199]. See TZON-TL, ICZA.
TZONILPA vrefl vt to braid one's hair / hacer trenzas [Z] [[s]Zp.125,174]. See TZON-TL, IPIA.
TZONITZAC some one with gray hair / persona cana [M] [[s]Zp.25,162]. See TZON-TL, IZTAC.
TZONMÁCAUHTOC someone giddy, lightheaded / sueño de la cabeza [Z]
[[1]Zp.227]. In MACAUH(A) Z has MAH for MA, but in the single attestation of this item, the vowel is not marked long or followed by a glottal stop either. See TZON-TL, MACAUH(A), the verb O.
TZONPACHUHTOC something bent over / agachado [X] [[s]Xp.38]. See TZONPACHOÁ.
TZONPACHOÁ vrefl vt to bend over / agacharse [X] [[3]Xp.60]. See TZON-TL, PACHOÁ.
TZONPOCHICTIC someone with gray hair / canoso, cano [Z] [[s]Zp.25,162]. See TZON-TL, FOCHICTIC.
TZONQUÍXTIA vt to finish doing something or to shave / acabar de hacer o de concluir algo [M], rasura, se afeita [Z]
TZONQUIZ(TA) for something to conclude, end, or to grow hair / acabarse y consolarse la obra [M], nacer el cabello o el pelo, o fenercer la vida [M], ya se acabó (C for preterit) [[s]Cl.967,1131]. See TZON-TL, QUIZ(TA).
TZONTECOM(A)-TL pl. -MEH1 possessed form: -TECON head, skull / cabeza cortada y apartada del cuerpo [M], cabeza [C], craneo [T] Z has an idiosyncratic possessed form -TZONTECOMAT where the absolute suffix appears to be present. Z also has another possessed form ending in
-TECON, where the absolute is not
TZONTLECOMEH one who has a head / el que tiene cabeza [K] (1) Cl 55v, (1) Rp 45.

For both C and R this is just one unglossed example in a list illustrating the possessor construction. R has H for M. See TZONTECOMA[-]TL.

TZONTLECOMANLIUIA aplic.

TZONTLECOMANOA

TZONTLECOMANOA vt to carry something on one's head / lo lleva en la cabeza [T] (3) Tp 214. T has lost the final M of the first verb element. The expected form of the second element would be PANOLTIÁ from the verb PANÓ, which T has elsewhere. See TZONTECOMA[-]TL, PANÓ.

TZONTLECOMANOLÓ non.act. TZONTLECOMANOA

TZONTLECOMENTHETQUI (1) See TZONTECOMA[-]TL, THETQUI[1].

TZONTLECONTLANÁN(A) (1) to break someone's head / yo te quierro la cabeza [C for first pers. sg. subject] (1) Cl 63v. See TZONTLECOMA[-]TL, TLAPÁN(A).

TZONTLECONTLAPANÁLIZ-TLÍ headache / dolor de cabeza [T] (1) Tp 244. See TZONTLECONTLAPÁN(A).

TZONTLECONTLAPÁN(A) to have a headache / tiene dolor de cabeza, punza la cabeza [T] (3) Tp 244. See TZONTLECOMA[-]TL, TLAPÁN(A).

TZONTLEQUI (1) vt; pres.-TEC to judge or sentence something / juzgar o sentenciar algo [M] (1) Cl 10v. The attestation in B is partially illegible. It appears to be part of TLATZONTLEC-TLI 'judgement.' See TZON-TLI, TECUI[1].

TZONTLEQUIA (1) vt to judge or sentence someone / juzgar o sentenciar a alguno [M] (1) Cl 10v. aplic. TZONTLEQUI[1]

TZONTE-MEH someone stubborn and defiant, a piece of something that sticks up / rebelde y pertinaz [M], pedazo [T], hormiga arriera [X] (4) Tp 120, (6) Xp 38, 98. T and X have this compound with CUAHU_Pr TL 'tree' to mean 'stump.' X also has this as the name of a type of ant. See TZON-TLI, TE-TL.

TZONTLEMI(A) adj. -TLAN to come to an end / extremo, término [Z for phrase] (5) Zp 8, 121, 144, 427. This is attested in the phrase CAMPA TZNTRLAMI 'end, terminus,' literally 'at the place where it ends.' See TZON-TLI, TLAMI[1].

TZONTLAN compound postposition at the head of one's bed / a la cabecera de la cama [M] (1) Cl 96v. See TZON-TLI, -TLAN.

TZON-TLI head of hair / cabello o pelo [M] Z has TZNÓ, while all other sources have a short vowel. There is a variant TZNÓ[T] recorded in S of which there is a possible, but ambiguous attestation in the sources for this dictionary. In compounds this sometimes has the sense of 'hair' and sometimes the sense of 'head.' See TZNÓ[T]-TL.

TZONTZAPÓ-TL a type of sapota with narcotic qualities [Lucuma salicifolia], a name also used for a member of the plum family / zapote cabello [Z] (1) Zp 131, 227. See TZON-TLI, TZAPÓ-TL.

TZONXIMÁ to eff. pres.-XIN to shave / se afeita, se rasura [Z] (2) Zp 6, 174. See TZON-TLI, XIMÁ[1].

TZOP(A) vt to finish weaving something, to finish constructing something / acabar y concluir de tejer la tela o la bóveda, el maderamanto de la casa, o cosa semejante [M] This is implied by TŽOTZOPÁZ-TL 'weaver's reed.'

TZOP(T) for a piece of weaving or other construction to get finished / acabarse de concluir la tela [M] This is implied by TŽOTZOPÁZ-TL 'weaver's reed.'

TZOPEC something sweet / dulce, miel [Z] (6) Zp 48, 84, 179, 219, 227. See TZOPÉLIC.

TZOPÉLIC vt to sweeten something / lo endulza [T] This contrasts with intransitive TZOPÉLIY(A) 'to become sweet.'

TZOPÉLIC something sweet / coss dulce [M] See TZOPÉLÍ[1].

TZOPÉLICA necessarily possessed form the sweetness of something / la dulzura [de la miel] [C] (2) Cl 40v, 129v. M has tzopeli-cayotl 'sweetness.'

TZOPÉLICXIUHI[-]TL verbena, a plant with fragrant leaves / hierba dulce [Z] (2) Zp 67, 227. See TZOPÉLIC, XIUHI[-]TL.

TZOPÉLÍA aplic. TZOPÉLÍA
TZOPÉLILÓ nonact. TZOPÉLÌA
TZOPÉLI(A) pret. TZOPÉLÌX
TZOPÉLIYAC to become sweet / en-
TZOPÉLÌX -MEH buzzard / aura
[M], zopilote, águila [T], zopilote de ca-
TZOPÉLÌX-TLI pain, prick / dolor [T]
[[5]Tp.344]. See TZOPÉNÌA.
TZOPÉNÌA vt to prick, jab, puncture some-
thing or someone / punzar, picar, o dar
herronada [M], punzar a otro asi [M] This is
synonymous with CHOPÉNÌA, both being
descriptive of the puncturing action of
beak, fangs, or talons. See TZOPÉTÌA,
TZOPÈNÌA.
TZOPÈNÌAÌA applic. TZOPÉNÌA
TZOPÉNÌA nonact. TZOPÉNÌA
TZOPÉTÌA vt to prick something / lo
pica [Z] [[5]Zp.98,199,217]. This seems to
be a Z variant of TZOPÈNÌA. Z also
has TZOPÈNÌAÌA, which M glosses as
synonymous with TZOPÉNÌA. See
TZOPÈNÌA.
TZOPÈNÌA vt to prick something or
someone / punzar, picar, o dar herronada
[M], punzar a otro asi [M], lo pica [Z]
TZOPÈNÌOLÓ nonact. TZOPÈNÌA
TZO-TÌL sweat, bodily waste, filth / sudor
espeso del cuerpo [M], sudor, suciedad,
imundicia [S] In the sources for this
dictionary this is found only as an element
of compounds, and with the sense of
'foulness, rottenness,' but M has it as a free
form.
TZOZOCÁ-TLI pl. -MEH someconc mi-
serly and avaricious / verruga, o persona
lacerada, apretada y escasa [M], mez-
quino, verruga, grano que no tiene pus [T]
There is a gender distinction in current
Spanish verruga 'miser' and verruga
'pimple.' The latter can also be a disparag-
ing term for a person. T seems to use
TZOZOCÁ-TLI both ways. M also has
unreuplicated tzocatl.
TZOZOCOL-ÌI large pitcher / cántaro
TZOZÖLOA vt to crumple, wrinkle
redup. TZOZÖLOA
TZOZÖLOÌTÌC something thick, crumpled,
wrinkled / espeso (T), arrugado [Z]
vowel of the second syllable is not given
long in any attestation, but it should be if
TZOZÖLOA is correct and if this is
related to TZOÌLTÌC. See TZOZÖLOA,
TZOÌLTÌC.
TZOZOMAHÌTÌAPAH-ÌI old clothes / ropa vieja [T] [[4]Tp.135]. T has lost the
glottal stop of the third syllable and
possibly one from the initial syllable as
well. See TZOHTÌZOMAH-ÌI,
TATAPAH-ÌI.
TZOZOMAHÌTÌA vrefl to dress oneself / se
viste [T] [[5]Tp.164]. T may have lost a
glottal stop from the initial syllable. See
TZOHTÌZOMAH-ÌI.
TZOZOMAHÌTÌALÓ nonact. TZO-
TZOZOMAHÌTÌA
TZOZOMAH-ÌI See TZOH-
TZOZOMAH-ÌI.
TZOZOMOCÁ for things to get torn /
partirse, henderse, estallar, hablando
de un objeto [S] This is implied by
TZOZOMOTÌZ(A) and TZOMÌN[I]. See
TZOMÌN[I].
TZOZOMOCÌHÌA applic. TZO-
TZOZOMOTÌA
TZOZOMOTÌZ(A) vt to tear something
like cloth or paper / lo rompe (ropa, papel,
etc.) [T] [[3]Tp.315]. M has tzotozomoti,
the reduplicated form of TZOMÌN[I] with
the same sense. See TZOMÌN[I].
TZOZOMOTÌZALÓ nonact. TZO-
TZOZOMOTÌA
TZOZÒN(A) vt to strike someone, to beat
something, to play an instrument / golpear
algo, o tañer instrumento [C], tañer ata-
bales, o òrganos, dar golpes o batir oro [M],
apuñetar o dar golpe a otro [M], lo toca
(un instrumento de música) [T] C contrasts
TZOZÒN with TZOHTÌZON[A] 'to
beat something, someone with repeated
blows.
TZOZONALÓ nonact. TZOZÒN[A]
TZOTZONCUÉLOÌA vrefl to wriggle, move
TZOTZONILIA

in a serpentine manner / culebra [Z] [12|Zp.37.174]. This seems to be a reduplicated form of TZONCUÉLOÁ, but the N is missing from both attestations. See TZONCUÉLOÁ.

TZOTZONILIA applic. TZOTZONI[A]

TZOTZOPÁZ-TLI weaver’s reed, stick to push down and tighten the weft / paio ancho como cuchilla con que tupen y aprietan la tela que se teje [M] [2|Bf.27.10v, 1|Tq.244, 2|Zp.96.227]. One of the two attestations in B has the vowel of the first syllable specifically marked short, but the other attestation in B has it marked long, as it is in T and Z. This implies the verbs TZOP[A] ‘to finish weaving something’ and intransitive TZOP[I] ‘for a piece of weaving to get finished,’ both of which are in M.

TZOTZOPOCA to bubble during fermentation / levanta burbujas cuando fermenta [T] [1|Tq.244]. Z has CHOCHOPOCA with the sense of ‘to boil furiously.’ See CHOCHOPOCA.

TZOTZO-TLI pastule, eruption of the skin / grano, viruela [X] [3|Xp.99].

TZOTZOTLAC[A] to glitter, reflect / relucir, relumbbar, o resplandecer [M] [1|Tq.243].

TZOTZONI[I] to fry, for water to boil away / freirse [M], se consume [el agua] por tanto hervir [T], se frie [T]

TZOTZONIÁ vt to fry something / lo friec [T,Z] [1|Tq.215, 2|Zp.67.199]. See TZOYÓN[I].

TZOTZONILIA applic. TZOYÓNIA

TZOTZONILO nonact. TZOYÓNIA

TZOYÓNQUI something fried / frito [T] [1|Tq.245]. See TZOYÓN[I].
XÁCO something dark, dusky / pardo [Z]
[Xíp:94,227]. See XÁCO.

XÁCOTIC something dark, obscure, muddy /
 turbio [Z] [Xíp:94,227]. See XÁCO.

XACUALHÚA aplic. XACUALÁO.

XACUALHÚLI to soften, melt, cook /
 ablanda, cocina, magulla [T] [3][Tp:245, 248]. See XACUALÁO.

XACUALÁO vt to rub, mash or grind
 something, to cook something / desgranar
 semillas o cosa semejante, estregándolas
 con las manos, o sobar masa o cosa así [M],
 lo frota, lo friega, lo restriega, lo cocina [T]
 [3][Tp:235]. See XACUALHÚLI.

XACUALOLO nonact. XACUALÁO.

XAHCAL-LI Jackie, house of poles and thatch /
 chozas, bohío o casa de paja [M] See
 XAL-LI.

XAHCALMÓYO-TL mosquito / zancudo,
 mosca, mosquito [Z] [Xíp:227]. This
 literal meaning of this is ‘jaca-fly.’ See
 XAHCAL-LI, MÓYO-TL.

XAHUANÍ for water or other liquid to fall
 in a mass / caer gote de agua, u otras
 cosas líquidas [C] [1][C:75r].

XAHUANÍ to empty out water or other
 liquids / vaciar agua o cosas líquidas [M]
 This is indirectly attested by XAHUANÍ.
 See XAHUANÍ.

XAHUÍA vt to wash, rinse something / lo
 enjuaga, lo lava [T] [1][Tp:217]. This is
 probably from XAHUÍA with loss of the
 syllable-final N. See XAMÍA.

XAHUÍA aplic. XAHUÍA

XAHUÍLÓ nonact. XAHUÍA

XAHXAMÁN nonact. XAMÁN.

XACUXMAC sandy place / arenal, arenoso,
 lugar arenoso [T] [1][Tp:247]. See XAL-LI,
 -CAMAC.

XAHUÍA vt to throw sand at someone /
 le echa arena [T] [1][Tp:217]. See XAL-LI,
 -HUÍA.

XAHUÍLÍA aplic. XAHUÍA

XAHUÍLÓ nonact. XAHUÍA

XÁLLAH sandy place, beach / arenal [M]
 [Xíp:13,227]. See XAL-LI, -TLÁH.

XÁLLAL-LI sandy land / tierra arenosa [Z]
 [Xíp:123,208]. See XAL-LI, TLÁL-LI.

XAL-LI sand / arena, o cierta piedra arenisca
 [M].

XÁLMÓN-TL pl. -MEH a type of small
 mosquito / zancudo de arena, mosquito
 chico [X] [3][Xp:103. The literal meaning of
 this is ‘sand fly.’ See XAL-LI, MÓYO-TL.

XALOCUÍL-IN pl. -TIN a type of maize
 worm / gusano que come la caña del maíz
 [T] [1][Tp:247]. See XAL-LI, OCUIL-IN.

XALTE-TL pl. -MEH whetstone, pumice;
 gizzard / piedra arenosa / para filar,
 poma [T], su molleja [Z for possessed
 form], piedra poma [Z] [1][Tp:247,
 3][Xp:85,98,151]. See XAL-LI, TE-TL.

XALTOCAMÉCA-TL someone from
 Xaltocan / natural de Xaltocan [K]
 [1][Cl:56v]. See XALTÓCAN.

XALTOCÁN place name Xaltocan
 [1][Cl:56v]. See XAL-LI, -CÁN.

XALTOCTOPOCA for something to be
 crunchy, to have sand in it / esté arenoso,
tiene arena [p.ej. una comida] [T]
 [1][Tp:247]. This attested form implies
 *TOPOPOCA, but the regular form
 associated with TOPO[N] is TOTOPOCA
 with no glottal stop. TOPO[N],
 TOTOPOCA, and associated forms all
 involve crunchiness. See XAL-LI,
 TOTOPOCTIC.

XALTOMA-TL pl. -MEH a type of fruit
 [Saracha (tomate) / cierta fruta como
 tomates [M] [1][Xp:102]. The literal
 meaning of this is ‘sand tomato.’ See
 XAL-LI, TOMA-TL.

XALTÓCO-TL pl. -MEH guava / guayaba [Z]
 [Xíp:65,227, 6][Xp:102]. X has lost the
 internal L. The literal meaning of this
 is ‘sand fruit.’ See XAL-LI, XOCO-TL,
 XOXOCO-TL.

XAMÁN nonact. XAHUÍA for certain brittle things to break
XAMÁNIÁ

/ quebrarse huevos, tecomates, guitarras, etc., y no cosas de barro [C]
XAMÁNIÁ vt to crack, break someone's head or a gourd vessel / cascar o quebrantar cabeza o vaso de jical [M] This is not directly attested but is implied by XAMÁNI[L] and TLAXAMÁNIL-LI. See XAMÁN[L].

XÁMIÁ vt to wash one's face / le lava la cara [T]
XÁMILIÁ applic. XÁMIÁ
XÁMILÓ nonact. XÁMIÁ
XÁMÍH abobe / abobe [M] [3] Tp.247,
XÁNCOTOC-TL pl. -MEH piece of abobe / pedazo de abobe o de tabique [T]
XAXACA owl / tecolote, buho [Z]
XAXACHTIC rough, rugged, craggy / rasposo, escabroso, áspero, burdo [Z]
XAXAHUACA for water or other liquid to fall in great quantity / caer en gran cantidad [agua] [C] [1] Cf. 751. See XAHUÁN[L].

XAXAHUACHTZ[A] vt to cause water or other liquid to fall in great quantity / hacerlas caer de esta manera [C referring to XAXAHUACA] [3] Cf. 751. See XAHUÁN[L].
XAXALTIC something loosely or thinly interwoven, as in open-textured weaving / cosa rala, así como manta, estera, o cosa semejante [M], tejido abierto (de tela, ayate, etc.) [T]
XAXAMACA for numbers of certain brittle things to break noisily / quebrarse muchas de estas cosas [huevos, tecomates, guitarras, etc., y no cosas de barro] con ruido [C] [1] Cf. 751. See XAMÁNIÁ.
XAXAMACHILÍA applic. XAXAMATZ[A]
XAXAMÁNIÁ(A) vt to pound, bruise something / lo machuca [carrizo, etc.] [T]
XAXAMÁNALÓ nonact. XAXAMÁNIÁ(A)
XAXAMÁNILLÍA applic. XAXAMÁNIÁ(A)
XAXAMATZ[A] vt to break certain brittle things into pieces; to route one's enemies, inflicting great casualties / quebrar y hacer pedazos estas cosas [huevos, tecomates, guitarras, etc.] [C], hacer pedazos a los enemigos, haciendo gran estrago en ellos [M] [1] Cf. 751. See XAMÁNI[L], XAXAMACA.

XAXACATEHTEQUI[L] See XAYAC(A)[T-L], TEHTEQUI[L].
XAYAC[A-T-L] face, mask / cara o rostro, carátula o máscara [M] Z has the variant XAYAC-TLI, while X has a reduplicated form with the same sense. When -TIZIN is added to this reduplicated form in X, it is used to mean 'horsefly.'
XAYACOXOLOCAHUILI have a wrinkled face, to frown / tiene la cara arrugada [T] [3] Tp.247. See XAYAC(A)[T-L], XOLOCAHUILI.
XAYAC-TLI See XAYAC(A)[T-L].
XAYO-TL dregs, excrement / heces [M]
[1] [Bf.117.
XEHHELUÍA applic. XEHXÉLOÁ
XEHHELOÁ vt to divide something up into portions / repartir, dividir, o partir en partes [M] [2] Cf. 721v. C contrasts this with XEHXÉLOÁ, the corresponding reduplicated form of XÉLOÁ 'to scatter something,' redup. XÉLOÁ.
XEHHELOÁ vt to scatter something in various different directions and into different piles / extiende [el maiz] en varias partes, y de varios montones [C]  [2] Cf. 721v. C contrasts this with XEHXÉLOÁ, the corresponding reduplicated form of XÉLOÁ 'to divide something,' redup. XÉLOÁ.
XEHLUÁZ-TLI pl. -TIN -MEH small brush / cepillo, escobeta [para desenredarse el cabello] [T] Z has XIL for XÉL, and X has XIL. The vowel of instrumental -HUÁZ-TLI is long, as Z and X have it, but T it has short in this item. See XÉLOÁ.
XEHLUIÁ vt to divide something with someone, to relieve someone by taking part of his burden / partir con otro alguna cosa, o aliviar quitando parte de la carga o del tributo [M] applic. XÉLOÁ.
XEHLUÍA vt to tousle someone's hair, to rake grass for someone, to scatter something for someone / le abre [el cabello, la
XELIHU[I] to split, divide in two / partirse o henderse por medio [M] See XELOA.

-XELIHU[I]AN necessarily possessed form the dividing place of something / a medio [C referring to middle] [(1)CI:95v]. See XELIHU[I]. -YAN.

XELIUHTOC something divided up / dividido [Z] [(4)Zp.47,207,228, (2)Xp.103]. X has this glossed as ‘something empty.’ See XELIHU[I], the verb O.

XELOA vt to divide, split something up / partir, rajar, o dividir algo [M] This contrasts with XELOA ‘to scatter something’ They are easily confused because of the proximity of their senses.

XELOA vt to scatter something, to spread something out / extender algo, como maíz o trigo en paja, para que se seque [C] This contrasts with XELOA ‘to divide something’ They are easily confused because of the proximity of their senses.

XELOO nonact. XELOA

*XELOLÓ This is not attested in the sources for this dictionary but is predicted by general rule. It contrasts with XELOLÓ, the nonactive form of XELOA. nonact.

XELOO

XELITIC change from currency of a larger denomination / cambio, vuelto [T] [(1)T.246]. See XELOA, XELIHU[I].

XEXELIHUÁ aplic. XEXELOÁ

XEXELIHUÁ aplic. XEXELOÁ

XEXELOA vt to slice something, to carve something up / descuartizar al ahorcado [C], lo reparte [T] [(3)CI:72v,129r]. C contrasts XEXELOA ‘to slice something’ and XEXELOÁ ‘to divide something up into discrete portions.’ This is one of the clearest contrastive uses of long-vowel reduplication versus vowel-glottal stop reduplication. C also contrasts XEXELOA with XEXELOA, the corresponding reduplicated form of the verb XELOÁ ‘to scatter something,’ redup. XELOA

XEXELOA vt to scatter something or to spread something out continuously in a single direction / extiendo (el maíz) continuadamente en una parte [C], desparrar paja maíz [C] [(2)CI:72v,129r, (1)Rp.156]. C contrasts XEXELOÁ ‘to scatter, spread things in one continuous direction’ with XEXELOÁ ‘to scatter, spread something in several directions.’ This is one of the clearest contrastive uses of long-vowel reduplication versus vowel-glottal stop reduplication. XEXELOÁ also contrasts with XEXELOÁ, the corresponding reduplicated form of the verb XELOÁ ‘to divide something,’ redup. XELOÁ

XEYOT[I] to have mange / tiene sarna [T] [(3)T.246]. See XEYOT-TL.

XEYOTIHUA nonact. XEYOT[I]

XEYOTIHUA aplic. XEYOT[I]

XEYO-TL mange / ietre, roña, sarna [T] [(4)T.246]. See XYO-TL.

XICAHU[I] for something to get worse / se empeora [Z] [(1)Zp.49,228]. See XICOA.

XICAHUÁ-TL ask kindling wood / leña de encino [Z] [(1)Zp.228]. See XICALOÁ, AHUA-TL.

XICALETIC something plucked bare / está pelado [T] [(1)T.246]. T has O for A. See XICALTIC.

XICALEHU[A] vt to peel, shell something / lo pela, lo descascara [T] [(1)T.216]. T has O for A. See XICALOÁ, EHU[A].

XICALEHU[I] for something to be peeled, shelled / se pela, se descascara [T] [(1)T.246]. T has O for A. See XICALEHU[A].

XICALEHUÁ aplic. XICOA

XICALI pl: -TIN ~ -MEH gourd vessel / vaso de calabaza [M], recipiente para guardar tortillas [Z]

XICALOÁ vt to strip, denude something / lo desnuda [Z] [(1)Zp.43,199]. See XIP-

XICALTIC something bare, a bald head / calvo, pelón, cabeza de jicara [T], desnudo [Z] [(1)T.123, (3)Zp.43,228). See XICALOÁ.

XICAMAS-TL pl: -MEH jicamas, a type of edible root (Pachyrhizus angulatus) / cierta raíz que se come cruda y es muy dulce [M] [(1)T.246]. M gives this both with an absolutive suffix and without. The T attestation is without.

XICAHU[A] vrefl. vt to be neglectful of oneself, to lose out through neglect, not to take oneself seriously, to abandon someone in disgust, to lose something
through neglect / perder algo por descuido y negligencia, o no curar de su persona, o no hacer cuenta de sí [M], desamparar a otro con desdén y enojo, perder algo por su culpa y negligencia [M] [i]Bf.1,r,1v,65, [i]Cl.123v. See CÁHU[A].

XICCAHUILLÀ aplic. XICCAHU[A]

XICOÁ vre[i]/vt to feel envy; to suffer, endure something, to deceive someone / tener envidia o enojar a alguien [M], lo aguantar, lo soportar [T], engañar o burlar a otro [M].

XICOCHCUILAFLÓ to wax thread / del sastre o zapatero, que encer el hilo, se dice (C) [i]Cl.127v. See XICOCHCUILA[T]-TL, PFLÓÁ.

XICOCHCUILA[T]-TL beeswax / cera [M] [i]Cl.127v. See XICOCH-TL, CUI-TL[A]-TL.

XICOH-TLI pi: -TIN ~ -MEH large bee, bumblebee / abeja grande de miel que horada los árboles, o abeja [M], abejorro, abejarrón [Z] T has CH for X.

XICO López a self-centered, inconsiderate person / es desconsiderado, uno que no quiere hacer un favor, egoísta [T] [i]Tp.246. This is not attested with an absolutive suffix. See XICOÁ.

XICOLO nonact. XICOÁ

XICOPIN[A] vre[i]/vt to joke, to tease someone / se chispa [T], lo chispa [T] [i]Tp.163,216. See XICOPIN[N].

XICOPINALÒ nonact. XICOPIN[A]

XICOPIN[N] to make jokes / se zafar, se chispa [T] [i]Tp.246. See XICOPIN[N].

XICOPINILÀ aplic. XICOPIN[A]

XICTÌA vt to hold someone in low esteem, to make bold with someone / tenerme otro en poco, o azorarse [M for first pers. sg. object] [i]Cl.120v.

XIC-TLI navel; peephole / ombolo o brújula para tirar derecho [M]

XIHU[I]-TL year / año [M,C] According to C, XIHU[I]-TL in this sense differs from XIHU[I]-TL ‘grass, green stone’ in forming the abstract derivation -XIHUCAYÔ-TL where the other forms XIHUYÔ-TL. M combines both in a single entry together with XIHU[I]-TL ‘comet.’

XIHU[I]-TL grass; green stone, turquoise / turquesa y yerba [M] XIHU[I]-TL in its ‘turquoise’ sense sometimes appears as TEÓXIHU[I]-TL, but the simple form XIHU is used in compounds to convey the sense of greenness. It also serves as a modifier for heat, indicating intensity, as white and blue do in English. According to C, this item differs from XIHU[I]-TL ‘year’ in that it forms the abstract derivation XIHUYÔ-TL, while the ‘year’ item is associated with the abstract form -XIHUCAYÔ-TL (which is always prefixed with a numeral). M combines both in a single entry with XIHU[I]-TL ‘comet.’

XIHU[I]-TL comet / cometa [M,C] [i]Cl.129v, [i]Rl.156. C and R contrast XIHU[I]-TL with XIHU[I]-TL ‘grass, turquoise; year.’ M combines them in a single entry.

XIXICUIN glutton, big eater or self-centered person / glotón [M], ambicioso, codicioso, egoísta [Z] [i]Zp.10,29,48,228. See XIXICUINOA.

XIXICUINOA to practice gluttony / glotonería [M] [i]Bf.11v. B does not attest the glottal stop, but C does in the related noun XIXICUINOTL ‘gluttony.’

XIXICUINOTL excessive eating, gluttony / glutonería [M] [i]Cl.120v. M lacks the final N of CUIN. See XIXICUIN, -YÒ.

XIXIL[I]I] vt to trample something, to tamp something down / pisar con pisón, o henchir recalando [M] [i]Cl.191v.

XIXIPINTIC something rough, coarse, nubby / rasposo, tosco, aspero, burdo, rudo [Z] [i]Zp.15,105,113,114,228. All attestations have a long vowel in the third syllable, but see the note under XIPIN-TL.

XILEHUÁZ-TL See XELHUÁZ-TL.

XELHUÁ See XELHUÁ.

XILLÁNÇ UA vt pret. -ÇUAH for the stomach to growl / gruñe la barriga [T] [i]Tp.216. See XILLÁN-TL, CUÁ.

XILLÁNMALIN[A] vt for someone’s intestines to cramp / le retuerce las tripas [T] [i]Tp.216. See XILLÁN-TL, MALIN[A].

XILLÁNPIQU[I] vt. pret. -PIQIC to touch something away in one’s bosom / lo mete en el seno [T] [i]Tp.216. See XILLÁN-TL, PIQU[I].
XILÁN-TLI womb, belly / vientre o barriga
[M] There is disagreement across sources on vowel-length patterning for this item. It is attested twice in B, both times with the vowel of the second syllable marked long, once with the first vowel specifically marked short. C follows suit once in marking the vowel of the second syllable long but in four other attestations leaves both vowels of the stem unmarked. T consistently has the reflex of a long vowel in the first syllable and a short vowel in the second. XILÁN-TLI. If the second element is the postposition 'TLAN 'beneath', the A should be short.

XILÔ-TL. pl: -MEH tender ear of green maize before it solidifies / maizora de maiz tierno y por cuajar [M] This contrasts with ÉLÔ-TL, which is the ear after the kernels form.


XILÔXÔCHI-TL silk-cotton tree / ciertas flores grandes y hermosas formadas de hilos o estambres semejantes a las garzas de vidrio [R], pochote [K] [1]R1p.156. This appears in R without diaactics, but the component parts are elsewhere attested with them. See XIIÔ-TL, XÔCHI-TL.

XIM[A] vt, pret: XIN to smooth, shave, plane wood or stone; to do carpentry / carpintear o dolar [M] See XIP.

XIMALÔ nonact. XIM[A]

XIMILLI applies. XIM[A]

XIMMIL-LI unirrigated field / sementera de temporal [C] [2]Cl.116v. The first element of this is probably XII'HU[I]-TL 'grass' with assimilation of Uh to M. See XIMU[I]-TL, MÌL-LI.

XIMÔHUAYÁN place of the dead, realm where the human body is shaved free of flesh / el lugar de los descarnados [K] [1]BE.6v. See XIM[A], -YAN.

XINÁCHILHUÍA applies. XINÁCHOÁ

XINÁCHOÁ vrefl., vt to multiply, to multiply something / asementarse [M], se multiplica [T], lo multiplica [T] See XINACH-TLI.

XINÁCHÔLÔ nonact. XINÁCHOÁ

XINÁCHPEHPEH[A] See XINÁCH-TLI, PEPHEP[A].

XINÁCH-TLI seed / semilla de hortaliza [M]

XINÁCHYÔ necessarily possessed form one's semen / el semen genital [C] [2]Cf.83v. See XINACH-TLI.

XINÍA vt to sprinkle, water something / lo esparce, lo riega [Z] [3]Zp.55,107,199.

M has xini 'to fall down,' and S has that and also xina 'to knock down, demolish, unravel something.' This is possibly the same verb by some extreme extension of meaning. The verbs in M and S are synonymous with XITIN[I] and XITINÁ. See XITIN[I], XITINÁ.

*XIPI- This is an element in numerous compounds and derivations and refers to peeling, flaying, shaving, etc. It appears to have a variant form *XIPI- in some words.


XIPÆHU[A] vt to flay, skin, peel something / desollar, o descortezar, o mondar habas, etc. [M] See XIPI-, ÉHU[A].

XIPÉHUAŁÔ nonact. XIPÉHU[A]

XIPÉHU[I] for something to peel, to come off / se pela [T] [1]T1p.246. See XIPÉHU[A].

XIPÉHUILI applies. XIPÉHU[A]

XIPEZILHUÍA applies. XIPÉTZOA

XIPEZOA vrefl., vt to strip, to take off clothes / se desviste, se quita la ropa, se desmuda [T], lo encuesta, lo desnuda [T] See XIPI-.

XIPEZÔLO nonact. XIPÉTZOA

XIPEZÓTIC something smooth, bare, bald / cosa lisa [M], pelado, encuerado [T] [2]T1p.123,246. See XIPEZOA.

XIPEZÖTO-YI misery / miseria [T] [1]T1p.246. See XIPEZOA, -YO.

XIPÉHUAŁI something hairless, a bald person / pelado [T] [1]T1p.238. See XIPEHU[A].


XIPINTIC knot in a tree, bump / nudo de árbol [Z] [2]Zp.89,218. In one attestation the vowels of the second and third syllables are marked long. In the other none of
the vowels are so marked. See XIPIN-TLI, XHIXIPINTIC.

XIPIN-TLI prepuce, foreskin of the penis / prepucio, o capullo del miembro [M] This is only attested in compounds and derived forms, all sharing the sense of 'bump, protrusion.' The attestations are divided between marking the vowels of the first and second syllables long or leaving them unmarked. The most common pattern is with a short vowel in the first syllable and a long vowel in the second. See XIPINTIC, XIPILI.

XIPILI pimple, wart / verruga [Z] [IPA:Zp.129,228]. In one of the attestations the vowel of the first syllable is marked long, and in the other it is not. See XIPINTIC.

XIPIPILI-LI pl: -TIN purse, pouch, sack / costal, talega, alforja, o bolsa [M] [IPA:Zp.103,111]. This is used symbolically in the vigesimal counting system to represent the unit 'eight thousand.'

XQUITICIC paunch, big belly / barróng, panzón [Z] [IPA:Zp.10,212,228].

XQUITICIC for something to collapse / of a concrete object or an agreement / caerse o deshacerse la pared o sierra, o cosa semejante, o desbaratar la gente [M] M has a typographical error and gives xitimi for xitimi. XITIN[I] implies that M's xitimita 'to knock down a wall, abrogate an agreement, etc.' is XITINIA.

XITINIA vt to knock down a wall, to destroy something, to decimate the encampment of one's enemies / derrocar o deshacer pared, etc., o destruir algo [M], desbaratar real de enemigos [M] This is indirectly attested in the sources for this dictionary. See XITIN[I].

XITLATZTIC naked / desnudo [Z] [IPA:Zp.43,212,228]. See XIP.

XITOMA[A] vt, pret: -TON to scrape something, to remove the skin of something / lo raspa, quita la piel [Z] [IPA:Zp.104,105,19]. This appears to be synonymous with XIPÉHU[A]. See XIP., TOM[A].


XITOMANAMACA See XITOMA-TL, NAMACA.

XITOMAEPHEN[A] See XITOMA-TL, PEHEN[A].


XITOMATEQ[I] See XITOMA-TL, TEQ[I].

XITOMA-TL pl: -MEH large red or yellow tomato (as contrasted with the green husk tomato) / tomates grandes colorados, amarillos y blancos [M], jítomate [T] See XITOMA[A], TOMA-TL.

XITONI[I] to get disarranged / descompone [T] [IPA:Zp.246].

XITONIA vt to unravel, disarrange, destroy something / lo desvuelve, lo descompone, lo desbarata [T] See XITONI[I].

XITONILIA applic. XITONIA

XITONILO nonact. XITONIA

XITTOMONI[I] to make a sound on bursting, to form a blister / resentando sonar [M], se amputa [T] in construction with 'handy' [(3)Zp.165]. This is attested in the sources for this dictionary only in the compound MÁXTITTMONI[I]. The corresponding transitive verb in M would be XITTTMÓNIA.

XITTOMÓNIA vrefl, vt to make an explosive sound, to cause something to make an explosive sound / hacer salo el gallo de la tierra, etc. [M], hacer sonar algo resentmento [M] This is indirectly attested by XITTOMONI[I]. M attests the unusual medial TT. See XITTOMONI[I].

XITTOMONIHUA nonact. XITTOMONI[I]

XITTOMONTIA caus. XITTOMONI[I]

XIUHCÁHUI-LI stubble / rastrojo [Z] [IPA:Zp.105,228]. One of the attestations has the vowel-length values reversed. See XIHUI[I]-TL, CÁHU[A].

XIUHCÁHUI-LI bower / casa enramada [Z] [IPA:Zp.52,228]. One of the attestations has the vowel of the first syllable marked long. See XIHUI[I]-TL, CAL-LI.

XIUHCAMAC a grassy place / yerbasco [T] [IPA:Zp.246]. See XIHUI[I]-TL, -CAMAC.

XIUHCAMON-TLI pl: -TIN sweet potato greens / hierba de camote [X] [IPA:Zp.105]. See XIHUI[I]-TL, CAMOH-TLI.
-XIUHCAYO-TL necessarily prefixed with a number a matter of a certain number of years / cosa de un año (C for cóexiahuicayotl) [2][3]. See XIHUJU]-TL, -YÓ.

XIUHCOYOLITZITLICA to tinkle like turquoise bells / suena como cascabeles de turquesa (C) [Cf. 71]. See XIHUJU]-TL, COYO-L-TZ, TZITZILICA.

XIUHEH to be of a certain age / tiene edad [Z] [2][3]. The literal sense is 'possessor of years.' Z has an intrusive Y before the possessor suffix -EH. See XIHUJU]-TL.

XIUHMATÉCA vt: to pull up plants, to clear ground / arranca yerba, roza (T) [1][2]. See XIHUJU]-TL, MATÉCA.

XIUHMATÉCALO nonact. XIUHMATÉCA

XIUHMATÉQUITLÁ applic. XIUHMATÉCA

XIUHOCUICLUTLI plac. -TIN caterpillar / oruga [gusano] (T) [1][2]. See XIHUJU]-TL, OCUIL.-IN.

XIUHOCUICLUTLÁ applic. XIHUHOCUICLUTLI

XIUHOCUICLUTLICA to pull up plants, to clear ground / arranca yerba, roza (T) [1][2]. See XIHUJU]-TL, OCUIL.-IN.

XIUHOHÁN a year's time / año (T) [1][2]. See XIHUJU]-TL, FIN.

XIUHUCUILOA-TL a type of snake / cuilebra chirronera [Z] [1][2]. See XIHUJU]-TL, QUILO]-TL, COÁ-TL.

-XIUHTIÁ necessarily prefixed with a number, the whole acts as an intransitive verb to attain a certain age [number of years] / de ella se de tener hasta diez años (C for first pers. sg. subject imperfect with the number ten prefixed to the verb) [1][2]. See XIHUJU]-TL.

XIUHUCTIC last year, a year ago / hace el año [Z] [1][2]. In one of the attestations the vowel of the first syllable is marked long. See XIHUJU]-TL.

XIUHTLAH a grassy place / yerba [Z] [1][2]. See XIHUJU]-TL, TLÁH.

XIUHTLATLÁ vrefl: vt to tire, to get impatient; to irritate someone / enfadarse o cansarse (M), enfadar a otro con importunidades (M)

XIUHTLATLÁTI appl. XIUHTLATLÁ

XIUHTLATLÁTO nonact. XIUHTLATLÁ

XIUHTLATLÁ to be hot, to be burning with hunger / hambrecor (M), tiene calor [Z] [1][2]. See TLÁXIUHTLATLÁ, XIHUJU]-TL, TLÁTLÁ.

XIUHYOH something grassy, leaf / yerboso (Z), hoja (X) [1][3]. See XIHUJU]-TL, -YOH.

XIUHYÓHUA for something to become grassy / se enyerba [Z] [1][3]. See XIHUHYO-TL.

XIUHYÓHUAC something overgrown with grass / enyerbado (Z) [1][3]. See XIUHYÓHUA.

XIUHYO-TL grassiness / abstracto [de] yerba (C) [1][3]. This is from XIHUJU]-TL 'grass' and contrasts with the abstract derivation from XIHUJU]-TL 'year,' which is -XIUHCAYO-TL. See XIHUJU]-TL, YÓ.

XIUHZALIZITLI the art of mosaic work, sticking together green stones / conbrir con mosaicos [S for xihuaizolimana] [1][2]. See XIHUJU]-TL, ZÁLOA.

XIUHZAYOLIN plac. -MEH green fly / mosca verde, mosca filaria (X) [1][2]. See XIHUJU]-TL, ZAYOL-IN.

XIX[A] vrefl: to urinate or defecate / proveer o hacer cámaras (M), cagar (M), orina (T) When this is compounded with A-TL 'water,' it is still can mean to defecate as well as to urinate.

XIXALÓ nonact. XIX[A]

XIXICOÁ vt to deceive someone, win out over someone, to defeat someone / engañar y burlar a otro (M), le gana, le persuade, lo vence (T) See XICOÁ.

XIXIHCUETONI verb: to blister, break out in sores / se ampollo, se hace llagas (T) [1][2]. See CUEPONI.

XIXILIA applic. XIX[A]

XIXIPINTOL plac. -TIN ~ MEH glowworm / luciérnaga (T) [1][2]. See XIPIN-TL.

XIXITICA for all of something (such as a wall) to crumble, to come apart / desmoronarse, o deshacerse a alguna cosa (M), cuando se desmance y desbarata todo (C) [1][2]. See XITIN.

XIXITTATZ[A] vt to cause all of something (such as a wall) to crumble / desbaratar algo (todo) (C) [1][2]. See XITIN.

XIXITOMIÓN [I] to blister, to break out in sores / se ampollo, se hace llagas (T) [1][2]. M has xitomonioli 'blister.' M also has xitomoni with the sense of to make an explosive noise.' See TOMÓN.

XIXIX[A] vrefl: to urinate / onzar
XIVÓ-TL

[XI]Zp.92,175]. In both attestations the vowel of the first syllable is short. redup.

XIX[A]

XIVÓ-TL itch, mange / emeine, o zama [M], jote, emeine [Z] [TI];Tp.197,

[M];Zp.49,73,228]. T has E for I.

*XO- element with the sense ‘foot’ in many compounds: This is an element of

XOCAPAL-LI ‘sole’ and XOPIL-LI ‘toe.’ There are many XO- compounds in M.

*XO- element with the sense ‘green’ in many compounds, see XOPAN, XOTLA,

etc. XOXOCITIIC also contains a XO element and the sense ‘green’ but has a short

rather than a long vowel.

XOCATETLÁLI vrefl to swell, for a raised swelling to form / se hincha [en forma de bola — como el piquete de abeja] [T]

[TT];Tp.165]. Despite the different vowel in the second syllable, this may be related to

XOCOTETIC ‘something with a round shape.’ See TLÁLIÀ.

XÓCHIAQUÍA vt to plant flowers / plantar flores [K] [T] [TR];Tov.10]. There is no attested
gloss of this, but it is parallel to M’s quauhiaquis ‘to plant trees.’ See XÓCHI-TL,

AQUÍA.

XÓCHICUAHTÓPIL-LI pb: -MEH cross decorated with flowers / cruz floreada [que usan en el casamiento] [T] [M];Tp.120,247].

See XÓCHI-TL, CUAHÚTLI, TÓPIL-LI.

XÓCHICUEPON[I] to bloom in the manner of a flower / brota como flor [C] [T];Tp.76].

See XÓCHI-TL, CUEPON[I].

XÓCHICUAL-LI fruit in general / banana / fruta generalmente [M], plátano [Z] In C

and Z this is abundantly attested and consistently with a glottal stop between the

two component elements. In T it is attested only once and without the glottal

stop, but the loss of internal glottal stops is characteristic of T. The specific sense

‘banana’ is common to Z and NahuaTl, areas where bananas are intensively cultivated. See XÓCHI-TL,

CUAL-LI.

*XÓCHICUALLO necessarily possessed form the crop of fruit [of a tree] /

fruta ... del árbol [C] [T];Tp.837]. See XÓCHI-TL-LI.

XÓCHICUALMI-LI banana plantation /

platanar [Z] [IX];Zp.99,259]. See XÓCHI-TL-LI, MÍ-LI.

XÓCHICUPEHOPEN[A] to gather flowers / junta flores [T] [T];Cl.76, [M];Tp.195,247]. C

contrasts this case where XÓCHI is the incorporated object with where it functions as a manner adverbial. In the latter case, an object prefix precedes XÓCHI,

nixóchichépom ‘I gather flowers’ and nixóchichépom cüxcet ‘I gather songs as I would flowers.’ See XÓCHI-TL,

PEHOPEN[A].

XÓCHICUPEHOPEN[A] vt to gather something as one would gather flowers / busco y

escollo [algo] como las rosas [C] [T];Cl.76, [M];Tp.48,49]. See the discussion under

XÓCHICUPEHOPEN[A] with incorporated object. See XÓCHI-TL, PEHOPEN[A].

XÓCHICUPOLOÀ vrefl to indulge oneself with delicacies / golosinas [M] [T];Cl.71]. M

has the variant xochpupo. In this construction XÓCHI has the extended sense of

‘something precious, delicate’ rather than its literal sense of ‘flower.’ See XÓCHI-TL,

POLOÀ.

XÓCHITÉMÓÀ to seek flowers / busco

flores [C for first pers. sg. subject]

[T];Cl.76]. C contrasts this in the case

where XÓCHI is the incorporated object

and where it functions as a manner

adverbial. In the latter case, an object

prefix precedes XÓCHI, nixóchichéoma ‘I

seek flowers’ and nixóchichéoma
cüxcet ‘I seek songs as I would flowers.’

See XÓCHI-TL, TÉMÓÀ.

XÓCHITÉMÓÀ vt to seek something as one

seeks flowers / busco y escollo [algo]

como flores [C for first pers. sg. subject]

[T];Cl.76, [M];Tp.49]. See the discussion

under XÓCHITÉMÓÀ with incorporated

object. See XÓCHI-TL, TÉMÓÀ.

XÓCHITEQU[I] See XÓCHI-TL, TEQU[I].

XÓCHITÍA to utter witticisms and bons mots; to make people laugh / decir gracias

o donaires para hacer reir [M] [T];Cl.103]. M

has the variant xochitia. XÓCHI here

has a metaphorical sense of something
delicate, precious rather than its literal

sense. See XÓCHI-TL.
XÓCHI-TL pl: -MEH flower / rosa, o flor [M]
As a modifier this has the sense 'something precious, delicate.' It is also conventionally paired with CUÍCA-TL 'song' to refer to poetry.

XÓCHITLÁH flower garden / jardín [M] M also gives the reduplicated form of this, XOHXÓCHITLÁH, with the same gloss. See XÓCHI-TL, -TLÁH.

-XÓCHIYOY necessarily possessed form the flowers [of a plant, tree] / la flor [del árbol] [C] [[1]Cl.83]. See XÓCHI-TL, -YO.

XÓCHIYOTÁ to flower / brotar o florecer el rosal [M] [[1]Tp.246, [2]Zp.60,229]. It is not clear whether this is the general form or a T variant. In T the preterit is formed regularly after the pattern of -OA verbs, but the Z form suggests it may be a -HU verb forming the preterit as -HUAC. In this case, one would expect the O to be long. M gives the verb once as xochyotl and once as xochiotl with no preterit form. See XÓCHIYOTL, XÓCHI-TL.

XÓCHIYOTLÁ vt to decorate something with flowers / enroscar o adornar algo con flores [M] caus. XÓCHIYOYÁ

XÓCHIYOTLÁTIA applic. XÓCHIYOTLÁTIA XÓCHIYOTLÓN nonact. XÓCHIYOTLÁTIA

XÓCHIYOTL-O suet, grease / grasa, gusam, o enjundia [M] [[1]Cl.53]. This is homophonous with the abstract derivation XÓCHIYOTL 'essence of flowers' from XÓCHI-TL, but it should not be taken as necessarily an extension of it. It may be derivationally related to CHIYANTLÍ 'chia, oilseed.'

XÓCHIYOTL the essence or being of flowers, matters having to do with flowers / el ser de las flores [C] [[1]Cl.53]. See XÓCHI-TL, -YO.

XÓCOÁ vt to hurl something or someone down in scorn / echar por ahí a otro con menosprecio [M] This is indirectly attested in XOCOLITLÍTIC 'bruised' and XOCOLÍA 'to damage something.'


XOCOC something sour / cosa agria [M] [[1]Tp.246, [2]Zp.6,229]. In both attestations in Z the vowel of the second syllable is marked long, but it is short in T. See XOCO-TL.


XOCOLÁ vt to damage something / dañar [X] [[3]Xp.78]. See XOCOÁ.

XOCOLITLÓC bruised, worn out / magullado [Z] [[3]Zp.8,229]. Z does not mark the vowels of the first two syllables long. See XÓCOÁ.

XOCOPALIC something sour / agrio [Z] [[2]Zp.6,229]. In one of the attestations the vowel of the second syllable is marked long, and the other is not. See XOCOC.


XOCOTETIC something with a round shape, something shaped like a plum / forma redonda, forma de bola [T] [[1]Tp.247]. See XOCOTE-TL.


XOCO-TL fruit, plum / fruta [M], ciruela [X]
This appears to be used as a more generic term for fruit, while XOCOTLE-TL is specifically 'plum.' Most derivations from XOCO-TL have to do with sourness, unripeness, or immaturity.

XOCOTLÁH place where fruit abounds / lugar abundante de fruta [R] [[1]R.138]. See XOCO-TL, -TLÁH.

XOCOYA for something to sour, ferment, spoil / acedarse o avinagrarse [M], fer-
menta, agria, se echa a perder [comida] (T) [(1)T.p.247. (3)Z.p.6,48,239]. See XOOCOC.

**XOCOYÓ-TL** pl. -MEH youngest child / hijo o hija menor o postreca [M] This frequently occurs as a possessed plural, NOXOCOYÓHUANE 'my children' (vocative) meaning literally 'my youngest children.' See XOCOCH.

**XOCPAL-LI** sole of the foot / planta del pie [M] In T this is used as the name of a red wasp. See XOC-, [IC]CPAL-LI.

**XOC-TLI** pl. -MEH pot / olla [M] [(3)T.p.223,237,247. (3)Z.p.80,215,229]. Z glosses this as 'babosa, caracol,' 'slug,' snail.' This may be the same item in some extended sense, or it may be a loan extension involving XONAC(A)-TL, since Spanish *babosa* has both the sense of 'slug' and of 'green onion.'

**XOHUILL-IN** pl. -MEH catfish / pescado de una palma que parece trucha [M], badre, bagre [M] [(3)Z.p.104].

**XOHXÓCHITLAH** flower garden / jardín [M] [(1)Cl.1:8.v]. This is the distributive of XOHXÓCHITL, which has the same sense. redup. XOHXÓCHITL

**XÓCOPXIUHIUH-I-TL** indigo plant / muñue [planta] [Z] (more commonly known as muñuelo) [(2)Z.p.87,239], the Xó- here probably has the same 'green' sense it has in XOTLA 'to bud,' XOPANTLÁ 'green time of the year,' etc. The second element may be derived from [I]CPOÁ 'to reseed something.' See XIHUHI-I-TL.

**XOLÁHU(A)** vref/vt. to slip, to make something slip / resbalar [M] [(3)Z.p.109,209,218]. See XOLOÁ.

**XOLÉHU(A)** vref/vt. to get skinned up by a blow, to peel something / rozarse o desollarse con golpe [M]; lo pela [T] See EHU(A).

**XOLÓHUÁLÓ** nonact. XOLÉHU(A)

**XOLÉPITZÁHUAC** a type of mushroom that is long and thin in shape / hongo angasto [T] [(1)T.p.248]. See XOLÉ-TL, PITZÁHUAC.


**XOLOÁ** vref/vt. to slip, to make something slip / se resbala [T], lo resbala [T] [(6)T.p.163,217]. See XOLÁHU(A).

**XOLOCHAHU(I)** to get wrinkled / arrugarse de vejez [M] [(3)T.p.247]. See XOLOCHÓA.

**XOLOCHAHUÍHUAI** nonact. XOLOCHAHU(I)

**XOLOCHAHUITÍA** caus. XOLOCHAHUÍTÍA

**XOLOCHÁHUIUAI** applíc. XOLOCHÓA

**XOLOCHILHUÁI** applíc. XOLOCHÓA

**XOLOCHÓA** vt. to wrinkle, fold something / arrugar o piegar algo [M]

**XOLOCHÓLO** nonact. XOLOCHÓA

**XOLOCHITIC** something wrinkled / arrugada cosa [M] [(1)T.p.247]. See XOLOCHÁHUIUAI, XOLOCHÓA.

**XOLOCHÓHUAI** applíc. XOLOÁ

**XOLOCHÓ** nonact. XOLOÁ

**XOLOPÍHTI** pret. XOLOPIHTIC to be foolish, to joke and lie like a fool / volverse tonto [M], chismes, calumnia, miente [Z] [(4)Z.p.24,39,84,229]. See XOLOPIHTIH-TL.

**XOLOPIHTIH-TL** lic. falsehood / mentira [Z] [(3)Z.p.84,229]. See XOLOPIHTIH-TL.

**XOLOPIHTIH-TLI** pl. -TIN idiot, fool, dolt / bobo o tonto [M]

**XOLOPIHYO-TL** foolery, deceit / chisme, picardia [Z] [(3)Z.p.93,98,229]. See XOLOPIHTIH-TL, -YO.

**XOLÓ-TL** page, male servant / pajé, mozo, criado, o esclavo [M] [(2)B.87,8v]. This has the same form as the second element of XÓXOLÓ-TL 'edible salamander' and HUEHKOLO-TL 'turkey cock,' but there is no obvious connection in sense. It is distinct in vowel-length patterning from the first two syllables of XOLOPIHTIH-TLI 'fool.'

**XOMÉ-TL** elder tree / saúco [M] [(2)Z.p.114,239].

**XOMÉTLATOPÓN** blowgun, blowpipe / cerbatana [Z] [(2)Z.p.27,239]. See XOMÉ-TL, TLATOPÓN, TOPÓNI.

**XOMIL-IN** pl. -TIN ~ -MEH a type of edible insect [Hemipterol / jumil / insecto comestible], chomil [T] [(3)T.p.247. (3)Z.p.31,104]. It has variants XOHMLIL-IN and XOMIL-IN.

**XONACAPILÓL-LI** small pitcher with handle for hanging / cantarito que se cuega de su propia oreja [T] [(1)T.p.247]. See XONAC(A)-TL, PILOL-LI.

**XONAC(A)-TL** pl. -MEH onion / cebolla [M]...
This invites analysis into X0- ‘foot’ and NAC[AL]-TL ‘flesh.’

XONECUIL-LI staff used in offerings, a type of cactus / palo como bordón con muescas que ofrecían a los ídolos [M], nopal de monte [Z]; [2]Zp.89,229. See XO-, NECULOA.


XOPEPE cockroach / cucaracha [Z]; [2]Zp.36,230. This is a Totonac loanword, but Z also has XIPILI ‘wart, pimple,’ which does appear to be of native lexical stock.

XOPILCUI vt to take a lot / coger mucho [T]; [2]Tp.217. The literal sense of this seems to be ‘to take with one’s toes.’ The Spanish gloss is a euphemism for engaging in intercourse, and M has a reduplicated form of the verb CUI with that sense. This may be yet another euphemism. See XOPIL-LI, CUI.


XOPIATZA mushroom / hongo [Z]; [2]Zp.68,230. M has xopizactli ‘shank,’ literally ‘thin leg.’ Possibly this refers to a mushroom that has a long, slender stalk. See XLÉPITZAHUAC.


XOTLA pret: XOTLAC to burn, to catch fire, to run a fever; for flowers to burst into bloom / abraza la tierra, o encendese los carbones o brotar las flores [M], tener gran calentura [M]. Nahual also associates blooming with giving off a glow or exploding in CUEPÓN].

XOTLACA necessarily possessed form blooming (of flowers) / el brotar de las flores [C]; [1]Cf.408. M has xotlác ‘flowers already full blown, open.’ See XOTLAC.

XOTLALTIA vt to burn something, to set fire to something / encender carbones [M], lo queima, lo enciende, lo prende [T] caus. XOTLA.

XOTLALTILIA aplic. XOTLALTIA

XOTLALTILIO nomac. XOTLALTIA

XOX(A) vt to give someone the evil eye, to bewitch someone / ojar o bechizar o ojear a otro [M]; [1]Cf.179.


XOXOCPALTÓN pl: -TÔTON red hornet / avispa colorada [son malas] [T]; [2]Tp.248. See XOCOPAL-LI.

XOXOCATIC something blue-green, green, unripe / cosa verde o descolorida por enfermedad, o cosa cruda [M], verde, azul [T], verde (no maduro) [T]; Although the vowels of the first two syllables here are short, this is related to other constructions involving XÔ- with a sense of ‘green.’ See XOCO-CL.


XOXÔHUIYA for something to turn green / pararse verdinegro de enfermedad, o descolorido, o pararse algo verde [M]
[Cf. 36v]. In both attestations C specifically marks the vowel of the first syllable short and that of the second syllable long. See XÓ-, XOXÓHUIC.

**XOXOLOCHTIC** something wrinkled / arrugado [T] [[2]Tp.248]. See XOLOCHOA.


**XOXOTLANI** glowworm, firefly / cocuyo, luciérnaga [Z] [[2]Zp.77, 230. 3]Xp.105]. X has METZ for NI and adds final -TZIN. See XOTLA.

**XOXÓHUHACATZIN** green frog / rana verde (X) [[3]Xp.104]. See XOXÓHUIC, CACA.
YA This is a variant of YE 'already.'
YÁ suppletive verb; sing. pres: YAUHTechnical name: YAH to go / ir a alguna parte [M] This verb is suppletive with HU[I]. In the dialects on which classical grammars were based, HU[I] is used for the present plural, the imperfect, the optative plural and the nonactive. It is also an element of the present progressive construction -TI-HU[I]. There are variant forms of the imperfect and the nonactive based on YA. YA and HU[I], which are otherwise suppletive, are compounded for the present tense singular, and many dialects have some reflex of YA and HU[I] in the present plural as well. Whenever they are compounded, the vowel of YA is shortened. The paradigm of YA is otherwise regular in the pattern of verbs, that alternate a long final vowel with vowel plus glottal stop. See HU[I].


YACAHUITEQU[I] vrefl, prot. -TEC to strike one's own nose / se golpea en la nariz [T] [1]T.p.163. See YAC[A]-TL, HUITEQU[I].

YACAIXICA to have a runny nose / se le escurre la nariz [T] [1]T.p.248. See YAC[A]-TL, IXICA.

YACAMOMOYOCASA for one's nose to tickle / le hace cosquillas en la nariz [T] [1]T.p.248. See YAC[A]-TL, MOMOYOCASA.

YACÁN[A] vt to govern someone, to lead someone / guiar a otro, o gobernar pueblo, o adiestrar al ciego [M] T has YE for YA. See YAC[A]-TL, AN[A].

YACÁNALTÍA caus. YACÁN[A]
-YACAPAN postposition in front of, facing / enfrente de [X] [1]T.p.49. See YAC[A]-TL, -PAN.


YACAPAN-TLI someone firstborn / primogénito o primogénita [M] [1]T.p.125v, [5]T.p.134,237. This appears in only as an element of two compounds. T only has it prefixed with TE- but M has it both without the prefix and as tiacapan with the vowel of TE- reduced. See -YACAPAN.

YACAFIÓLA vt to draw something out into a point / le adelgaza la punta, tocíendole [C] referring to threading a needle) [1]T.p.125v. See YAC[A]-TL, FIÓLA.

YACAPITZTIK something pointed / pun-tiagudo [Z] [1]T.p.103,236. M has yucapitzatun 'something slender.' Z has inconsistency of vowel length marking between attestations, but all vowels should be short. See YACAPITZ-TLI.

YACAPITZ-TLI possessed form: -YACAPITZ ~ -YACAPITZÓ point / punta, la punta de aguja [X] [1]T.p.49. This is only attested in alternative possessed forms without the absolute suffix. See YAC[A]-TL, FITZAC-TLI.


YAC[A]-TL nose, point, ridge / nariz, o punta de alg [M] T and X have YE for YA.

YACATLAHTZOMIÁ vrefl to blow one's nose / sopla con la nariz [T] [1]T.p.248. See YAC[A]-TL, HLTZOMIÁ.


YACATTO See ACATTO.

YACATTOPA See ACATTOPA.

YACATZACU[A] vrefl, vt for one's nose to get obstructed; to obstruct someone's nose
YACATZÓLCOCYOYC

/ se le tapan las narices (T), le tapa la nariz (T) ||6TP.163,218||. See YAC(A)-TL, TzáCUI(a).

YACATZÓLCOCYOYC nostril / ventana de la nariz (Z) ||3ZP.88,164||. In one attestation no vowels are marked long, and in the other the vowels of the first and fourth syllables are marked long. See YACATZÓL-LI, COYOC-TLI.

YACATZÓL-LI nose / su nariz (T) for possessed form ||. If the second element of this is TZÓL-LI ‘something narrow’ then the vowel should be long, as it is in X, but it is abundantly attested with the reflex of a short vowel in T and inconsistently attested in Z. See YAC(A)-TL, TzáZóL-LI.

YACATZÓL-TEHTÉQUILL See YACA-TZÓL-LI, TEHTÉQUILL.

YACAXITOL(C)UITZTÁL-LI wattles [of a turkey] / su moco (de guajolote) (T) ||1TP.138||. See YAC(A)-TL, CUITLÁ-LI.

YACAXOLOCHAOT vrefl. vi to wrinkle one’s nose; to crease someone’s nose / arruga la nariz (T), le arruga la nariz (T) See YAC(A)-TL, XOLOCHAOT.

YACAXTEMOMOLÓNIA vrefl. to hit one’s nose so that one has a nosebleed / se trompea, se golpea en las narices y sale sangre (T) ||3TP.163||. See YAC(A)-TL, MOLÓNII.

YAHUALOAOT vt to go around something, to go in procession / buscar a otros, o irse a quejar primero que otros (M), andar en procesión o alrededor, o rodear (M) T has the variant YAHUALOA and Z YAHUALOA, but C agrees with M on YAHUALOA ||956||. In the 1892 reprinting of C, however, the attestation is printed with e rather than a. R has a reduplicated form YAHAYAHUALOA. R also has alternative causatives formed with -LTIÁ and -CHTIÁ but does not indicate the vowel length of the vowel preceding them.

YAHUALOLÓT nonact. YAHUALOAOT

YAHUALIÁT vti to put something around something / lo pone alrededor de la base de una cosa (T for TzínYAHUALIÁT) ||3TP.214||. T has YE for YA. See YAHUALOAOT

YAHUALIČC something round / cosa redonda como luna o rodea (M) ||2TP.138,249||. Z has YO for YA, while T has YE. See YAHUALOAOT

YAHUALITLÍA applic. YAHUALITLÍA

YAHUALITLÓ nonact. YAHUALITLÍA

YAHUI someone who has been on a long journey / peregrino de largo tiempo (M), ‘va (de ir), viaja, asiste (Z) ||5ZP.15,72,127,129,231||. YA and HUI ‘to go’ are generally suppletive. Here there seems to be a compound of the two. In Z it is glossed as a verb, but M glosses it as a nominal. Z has O for A. See YÁ.

YAHUI-TL a type of maize with dark-colored kernels / maíz mochero o negro (M), maíz azul (Z) ||3TP.237,3ZP.80,230||. T has the reduplicated form YAHUI-TL.

YAHYÁ to go / ir (C) ||1CF.771,1TP.36||. C uses this as an example of reduplication with a distributive sense, inicháchan oyaxaqué ‘each of them went to his own home.’ redup. YA

YÁLHUA yesterday /ayer (M) Z has YÁLHUATICA ‘the other day.’

YAMÁNCÁ necessarily possessed form one’s softness / su blandura (C) ||1CF.519||. See YAMÁNQUI.

YAMÁNCAYOTL softness, richness / blandura, y per metaphoram quierc descre riqueza y prosperidad (M) ||1CF.513||. See YAMÁNQUI.

YAMÁNIÁ vt to soften something / ablandar o adobar cueros, o entibiár lo que está muy caliente, o ablandar cera o cosa semejante al fuego (M) T has the variant YAMÁNILA and Z YAMÁNILA, but C agrees with M on YAMÁNILA ||955||. In the 1892 reprinting of C, however, the attestation is printed with e rather than a. R has a reduplicated form YAMÁNILA-TL. Y has YE for YA. See YAMÁNIYAOT.

YAMÁNÍLIÁT vrefl. vi for something to soften; to soften something / se ablanda, se suaviza (T), amollentar algo, o entibiado (M) ||6TP.163,219||. T has YE for YA. See YAMÁNIYAOT.

YAMÁNÍLIČC applic. YAMÁNÍLIČC

YAMÁNÍLÍÓ nonact. YAMÁNÍLIČC

YAMÁNIYA(A) pret. YAMÁNIX for one’s body to be neither warm nor cold; for something to soften, become smooth / estar templado el cuerpo (M), se ablanda, se suaviza (T) ||1TP.249||. T has YE for YA. See YAMÁNIYAOT.

YAMÁNQUI something soft, delicate /
cosa blanda y muelle (M) [(s) Cf. 531, 967, (1) Tp. 249]. T' has YE for YA. Z has a variant form YEMANIC. See YAMÁNIY (A).

YAMÁNTZIN something soft, delicate (diminutive) / blandito, suavecito (Z) [(1) Zp. 20, 117, 211]. See YAMÁNIQUI.

- YAN place where something is habitually done / el lugar y a veces el tiempo donde uno ejercita la acción del verbo (C). This suffixal element occurs in many set constructions with extended senses of place and duration. C analyzes it into suffixal -N added to deverbal instrumental nouns ending in -YÁ (e.g. 350). These nouns are otherwise identical in form with imperfects, and this in turn suggests that the imperfect suffix is -YÁ with a long vowel, although the vowel is shortened in the singular imperfect by virtue of being wordfinal and in the plural because it precedes a glottal stop.

YANCUIY something new, recent / cosa nueva o reciente (M) See YANCUIY (A).

YANCUCÁN newly, for the first time / nuevoamente (M) See YANCUIY (A), -CÁN.

YANCUCÁLI vt to renovate something / renovar alguna cosa (M) See YANCUIY (A).

YANCUCÁLIL Applies YANCUCÁLI nonact. YANCUIY (A)

YANCUIY (A) pret: YANCUIX for something to be renovated, restored / se renueva (C) [(2) Cf. 797].

YÁÖCHICHÍHIU (A) vrefl to arm oneself for battle / armarse para la guerra (M) [(1) Rp. 139]. See YÁÖ-TL, CHICHICHIU (A).

YÁÖHÚHIU-TL war drum / tambor (C) [(1) Cf. 120]. See YÁÖ-TL, HÚHIU-TL.

YÁÖNAMÍQUI (I) vt, prrefl to meet someone in battle / les saldremos al encuentro de pelea (C for first pers. plural subject) [(1) Cf. 121]. See YÁÖ-TL, NAMÍQUI (I).

YÁÖPÁN in war / en la guerra (C) [(1) Cf. 585]. See YÁÖ-TL, -PÁN.

YÁÖ-TL enemy / enemigo (M) in compounds YÁÖ also means 'war, battle,' but as a free form 'war' is YÁÖYÖ-TL, contrasting with YÁÖ-TL 'enemy.'

YÁÖTLÁ vt to make war on others / hacer guerra a otros (M) [(4) Cf. 821]. C gives as one example a reduplicated form used when many are involved in the fighting or by children at play when there are two opposing sides moyoyóthá. See YÁÖ-TL.

YÁÖKOCHI-TL pfl. -MEH a type of flower / flor de pericon (X) [(8) Rp. 105, 227]. In one set of attestations X fails to mark the vowel of the first syllable long, but it is so marked elsewhere in X. The literal meaning of this is 'enemy flower' or 'war flower.' See YÁÖ-TL, XOCHE-TL.

YÁÖYÖ-TL war, battle / guerra o batalla (M) [(3) Cf. 217, 1079, 1997]. In compounds this drop the -YÖ and appears simply as YÁÖ. See YÁÖ-TL, -YO.

YAUH See YÁ.

YAYÁCTIC something dirty / sucio (Z) [(2) Zp. 118, 230]. This is probably related to YAYAYA 'to stink' and -HÚACA 'the stench of something.'

YAYAYÁHÚ (I) pfl. -NEN to stroll / pasearse (M) [(1) Cf. 933]. See YÁ, NEM (I).

YAYAHU-TL See YÁHU-TL.

YAYAYAHU-TL sing. pres. -TIUH to walk, go along a bit at a time / andar o í andando poco a poco (M) [(4) Cf. 931, 947]. In one of the two attestations the verb of the third syllable is marked long as though this were formed with purposive -TIHU (I). See YÁ, IHU (I).

YE suppletive verb to be [in the sense of Spanish estar] / estar, c es [M under ca] This verb is suppletive with the verb CA. CA is used for the present and past tenses, YE elsewhere. The form YETZ is used in the causative derivation YETZTIÁ and in the honorific construction YETZTICAH 'to be.' The nonactive YELOHUÁ has the form YOHUÁ in T, C, T, and Z share an adnominal phrase 'be quiet,' the shared elements of which are ZAN XÍYE, and it appears to be built on the verb YE, the phrase literally meaning 'just be.' See the verb CA.

YE already / ya, adverbio de tiempo (M) This particle combines with many other particles, sometimes written solid and sometimes spaced apart. Among these combinations where YE is initial are YE CUEL 'already, soon,' YE IMMAN 'a while ago,' YE IJH (often written jyuh) 'afterwards,' YE NECHCA 'formerly,' YE
NÉPA ‘formerly,’ YE HUEHCÁUH ‘on the other side,’ YE IC ‘ready.’

YEÇ- modifying prefix well, thoroughly, good, right / bien [K] See YEÇ-TLI.

YEÇAHUÍA vrefl for something to be rinsed out, dried / se enjuaga [se saca jabón] [T] [17]TP.163]. Diphthongization of Ê and initial glide-formation leads to an ambiguity in T. The single attestation may have a reflex of a long vowel in the initial syllable.

YEÇAHUÍLO nonact. YEÇAHUÍA

YEÇALHUIA vt to finish something for someone / acabo algo a otro [C] [[1]Cl.651]. applic. YEÇOÁ.

YEÇAPAXIHUÍ[I]TL night jasmine [Cestrum nocturnum] / huele de noche [árboles] [T] [[1]TP.131]. The name of this fragrant flower may be derived from YAC(A)-TL ‘nose’ or -IHYACA ‘the stench of something’ Another name in T for the same tree is IHYAČIHXUÍ[I]-TL. See XIHUÍ[I]-TL.

YEÇAPIXTLÁN place name Yecapixtla [17]TP.114]. The name of this town is spelled in many different ways in Nahua and Spanish sources. It is possibly derived from YAC(A)-TL ‘nose, point, ridge’ and PIY(A) ‘to have,’ but it is not certain. Such a derivation would be consistent with T’s same attestation YE for YA, but in the single attestation T drops the first syllable altogether.

YEÇCÁN [at] a good place or time / lugar bueno y abrigado [M], a buen tiempo [M] See YEÇ-TLI, CÁN.

YEÇCHIHUÍA(A) vrefl vt for something to set itself aright, to be in good order, to order, arrange, correct something / se arregla, se compone, lo cortija, lo repasa [T] See YEÇ-TLI, CHIHUÍ(A).

YEÇCHIHUÍQUI someone reliable and trustworthy / complidor, hace bien [Z] [1]TP.218]. See YEÇ-TLI, CHIHUÍA.


YEÇCUÁTUNEOA vrefl for something to be beaten or scrambled well / se revuelve muy bien [T] [17]TP.163]. See YEÇ-TLI, CUAHUI[I]-TL, NELOA.

YEÇCUÉCHOA vt to grind something a second time, to grind something very fine / lo remuele [T] [[3]TP.219]. See YEÇ-TLI, CUÉCHOA.

YEÇEH but, however / empero o mas [M], pero [C] In C this is attested equally often with the vowel of the first syllable marked long and unmarked. Considering C’s tendency to omit vowel-length marking in frequently used words when they are not central to the example, YEÇEH is probably correct.


YEÇÈCHUIXITIÁ vt to cook something well / lo coce bien, lo cocina bien [T] [[6]TP.218,238]. See YEÇ-TLI, HUIXITIÁ, IUCCI.

YEÇÈCMÁCOPA necessarily possessed form to or on one’s right-hand side / derecha [X], a la derecha [X] [17]TP.49]. See YEÇÈCMÁ[I]-TL, -COPA.

YEÇÈCMÁ[I]-TL the right hand / la mano derecha [S] See YEÇ-TLI, MÁ[I]-TL, MÀYÈCCAN-TLI.

YEÇÈCMÉLÀHUIC truly, certainly, clearly / cierto, verdadero, claramente, seguramente [Z] [[2]Zp.230]. Z characteristically lacks the final -C, as it does in several other similar items. Z also has four attestations of YEÇ MELÁN with the same sense [p.28,114,128,230] with -N replacing -HUAC. See YEÇ-TLI, MELÀHUAC.


YEÇÈCNÉC[I] pret.-NEZ to be, appear well / parece bien, se va bien [T] [[1]TP.248]. See YEÇ-TLI, NEC[I].


YEÇÈCNÊTÔC something clear / claro [Z] [[2]Zp.18,230]. See YEÇÈNÊC[I].

YEÇÈNÔTŽ(A) vrefl vt for something to be said respectfully, to speak to someone properly, respectfully [[6]TP.163,218]. See YEÇ-TLI, NÔTŽ(A).
YEĆOÁ vt to taste, sample food or drink; to copulate with someone / probar el manjar [M]. hacerlo a chala o chala [M] M has the 'taste' gloss of YEĆOÁ combined with the gloss of YEĆOÁ 'to conclude something' in a single entry. C points out that the 'taste' sense of YEĆOÁ is generally expressed with the reduplicated form of the verb YEĆYEĆOÁ [t.1271].

YEĆOÁ ver to finish, conclude something / concluir o acabar obra [M] M combines this with YEĆOÁ 'to sample food or drink' in a single entry.

YEĆOHMACALIZ-TLI advice, direction / consejo [Z] [3] Zp.32,321]. The literal sense of this is 'good road-giving.' See YEĆ-TLI, OHMACALIZ-TLI.

YEĆPETZIHU[I] to become very smooth / se alisa muy bien [T] [1] Tp.248]. See YEĆ-TLI, PETZIHU[I].


YEĆQUIZ[A] to turn out well / si ... tengan buena cosecha [C in phrase refering to crops] [1] Cl.1131]. See YEĆ-TLI, QUIZA[A].

YEĆTELI a while ago / dias ha [M for hace dias], los dias pasados [C], el otro dia [C] [6] Cl.1009,1039,1041,1319]. Although this would appear to be a compound of YEĆ-TLI and TEL, the vowels are unmarked for length in all attestations.

YEĆTELAMATQUI a wise person / sabio [Z] [3] Zp.112,231]. If the vowel length pattern is correct, this has the literal sense of 'knower of the things of old,' but Z in one attestation marks the vowel of the first syllable long and in the other the vowels of the first and second syllables long. Z also has QUITELMATI 'someone competent,' and this may interact with YEĆ-TLI 'something good, pure, clean' in some way. See YEĆTEL, MATI[I].


YEĆTEMI ver to fill something full / lo llena bien, lo empaña bien lleno [T] [3] Tp.238]. See YEĆ-TLI, TÉMIÁ.

YEĆTEMIALIA appic. YECTEMIALIA


YEĆTENÉHUÁLIZPAN something holy / santo [T] [3] Tp.248]. This seems to be a locative despite its gloss in T. See YEĆTENÉHU[A], -PAN.

YEĆTI to become good / hacese bieno [C] [3] Cl.579,601]. See YEĆ-TLI.

YEĆTIC holy, perfect / recto, santo, perfecto [T] [4] Tp.248]. See YEĆTI.

YEĆTOLUMNIA to restore, repair something / restaurar [C], lo perfecciona [T] [1] Cl.601, 3] Tp.219]._applic. YEĆTI

YEĆTOLLIA appic. YEĆTOLLIA

YEĆTOLLÓ nonact. YEĆTOLLÓ


YEĆTLÁHTOÁ to speak clearly / habla claramente [Z] [3] Zp.28,231]. See YEĆ-TLI, TLÁHTOA.

YEĆTLÁLIÁ ver, vt to arrange, prepare, order oneself, someone, something / se compone, se prepara, se arregla, se corrige, se mejora [T], lo compone, lo prepara, lo arregla, lo corrige, lo mejora, lo repara [T], guarda [Z] See YEĆ-TLI, TLÁLIÁ.

YEĆTLAMACHILIZ-TLI intelligence, knowing something well / inteligencia [Z] [3] Zp.72,231]. In both attestations Z marks the vowel of the first syllable long, but it should be short. See YEĆ-TLI, MATLII.

YEĆTLAMATCAYETOLIZ-TLI peace / paz [3] Zp.95,231]. The element YETOLIÍZ appears to be equivalent to M's yeltiltli 'state of being.' M has the construction tlameyayeltiltli 'peace and quiet.' See YEĆ-TLI, TLAMATCA, the verb YEĆ.

YEĆTLAMATQUI an intelligent, wise
person / inteligente, prudente, sabio [Z]
[(3)Zp.72,103,231]. See YÈC-TLI,
TLAMATQUÍ.
YÈCTLAPALTÍLÃ vreí, vt to get soaked; to
soak something / se empapa [T], lo empapa
[T] [(6)Tp.163,215]. See YÈC-TLI, PALITÀ.
YÈC-TLI something good, pure, clean / cosa
buena [M]
YÈCTZICATÍCAH for something to
be secure, permanent / está fijo [T]
[(1)Tp.248]. See YÈC-TLI, TZICATÍCAH.
YÈCUEL already, presently / ya [C] This is
more often written as two words. See YE, CUEI.
YÈCXACUALIHUI[l] to cook through, to
become well-cooked / se cuece bien [T]
[(1)Tp.248]. See YÈC-TLI, XACUALIHUI[l].
(YÈE)H that one / aquel [M] This particle has
alternate forms YÈEH Ñ EH [Cl.88t] and
is a constituent of several types of con-
struction. As a free element it serves as a
minimal third person pronoun and as a
grammatical referent standing for a whole
proposition (as it, what, and that do in
various English constructions). This same
particle seems to be a constituent of the
Nahuatl pronominal system, NEH,
NEHUA-TL, etc., being derived from
the personal prefixes plus EH; N-EH,
N-EH-HUA-TL 'I,' etc. A third use of
(YÈE)H is as a sort of anchor at the end of
particle clusters, NOCUÈLYEH 'on the
other hand,' QUÈNOCYEH all the more,
MANOCHE < MÁ NO ZO YÈEH 'nor
even, if only,' CUIXAHZOYEH 'I don't
know whether.' These clusters are some-
times written spaced as separate words and
sometimes solid with internal assimila-
tion, but the entitative sense of (YÈE)H
remains plausible in even the most lexici-
alized of them.
(YÈEHUÁ-TL pl: (YÈEHUÁN ~ (YÈE-
HUANTIN he, she, it, they, etc. inde-
dependent third person pronoun / aquel,
aquella, aquello [M] This is the long form
of the third person referent YÈEH Ñ EH.
It sometimes appears as EHHUÁ-TL, but
YÈEHUÁ-TL is more common. This also
appears without the absolutive, and when
honific-TZIN is attached, the absolutive
is not used. See (YÈE)H.
YÈHUÁ beforehand, some time ago /
denantes o ahorao poco ha [M], enden-
antes [C], hace buen rato [C] The form
YEYÈHUÁ indicates a longer space of
time, YÈCUEL YÈHUÁ even longer, and
YÈHUEL YÈHUÁ still longer (Cl.96v).
YÈHYE redup. the verb YE
YÈHYECALHUÍA appl. YEYECOCÁ
YÈHYECOCÁ vreí, vt to experience some-
ingthing; to rest, sample, taste something /
ensayar o esfrimir [M], probar o ex-
perimentar algo [M] Z has the variant
EHECOCÁ. See YEYOCÁ.
(YÈHYÈIHUITICA every three days / cada
tres días [C] [(a)Cl.197,197, (1)Rps.37]. In
attestations of this construction with other
numbers the reduplication is of the long
vowel type, not the vowel glottal stop type.
Perhaps the glottal stop here is a reflex of
stem-final Y. R marks the glottal stop on
the second syllable instead of the first. See
(YÈI)HYI[l], ILHU-I-TL.
YÈHYELOHUÁ redup. YÈLOHUÀ
-YÈHYEYAN necessarily possessed form
one's customary place / en su lugar [C]
[(a)Cl.94t]. See YÈYÈYAN-TLI
YÈYÈONYA a good while ago / buen rato ha
[C], hace buen rato [K] [(2)Cl.126]. The
component parts of this cluster are YE, ÍC,
and ONYA. The last part is not readily
analyzable, but it appears to be the direc-
tional prefix ON- and a verb, possibly some
reduction of YAHI< YÁ.
YÈLIZ-TLI state of being / ser o estado de
cada cosa [M] [(1)M.10v, (2)Cl.84t]. See the
verb YE.
YÈLMOYÀHUÀ[I] to be nauseated / tener asco
[T] [(5)Tp.249]. See MOYÀHUÀ[A],
YÈLOHUÀ nonact. the verb YE
YÈOHIPTÌLÀ day before yesterday / an-
tesayer [M], antes de ayer [C] [(3)Cl.95t,
[(3)Zp.231]. This is constructed of YE
already,' antecedent Ò and HUÏPTÌLÀ,
which alone has the sense of 'day after
tomorrow.' See YE, HUÃPTÌLÀ.
YÈPA-TL See EPA-TL.
YÈPÌA previously, some time ago / de antes,
o antes de ahora [M] Of eleven attesta-
tions of this, only three have the vowel of
the first syllable marked long. In the others
it is unmarked, but the apparent relationship
of YÉPPA and YÉHUA adds support for the vowel being long.

YÉQUENEH finally, moreover / y más, y también [M], finalmente, últimamente [C]

YÉQUIHTOA vt to praise someone or something, to declare something, to explain something / alabar a otro [M], lo aúnta, lo declara, lo explica [T] [3]Tp.219]. See YÉC-TLI, [1]HOTÀ.

YÉQUIMPA a while ago, recently / hace poco, poco tiempo, recién, recientemente [Z] [3]Zp.100,106,122,234]. See YÉQUIN.

YÉQUIN just (referring to time) / apenas [Z] [5]Zp.12,231]. This Z form seems related to YE and QUIN and also to YEQUENEH ‘finally, moreover,’ although the vowel length and quality do not agree. Z consistently has the vowel of the second syllable long in YÉQUIN and YÉQUIMPA and marks the vowel of the first syllable long half the time. See YE, QUIN, YEQUENEH.

YETOCA This is a characteristic Z progressive construction of the verb YE and the verb O.

YETZ- See the verb YE.

YETZ-CA caus. YETZ-

YETZTICAH This compound verb construction involving both YE and CA of the suppletive complex meaning ‘to be’ is used in formal speech in place of the simple verb. See the verb YE.


[Y]ÉXCAN in three places / en tres partes o lugares [M] [2]Cl.9.7]. There is a variant ÉXCAN. See [Y]ÉYI[ ]-CÁN.

-YÈXCANIFTI See ÉXCANITI.


YÉYANTIA vt to take care of something / lo guarda, lo asegura [T] [3]Tp.219]. See YÉYÀN-TLI.

YÉYNTIAIÉ apply. YEYANTIA

YÉYANTÍLO nonac. YEYANTIA

YÉYÁN-TLI one’s customary place of being / lugar o asiento [M] See the verb YE, -YÁN.

YÉYÉHUA a good while ago / buen rato há [C] [1]Cl.126]. This may be a reduplicated form of YÉHUA or the phrase YE YÉHUA ‘already a while ago.’

[Y]ÉY[I] three / tres [M] This has a variant ÉY[I]. In some constructions the internal Y sparsit and yielding YE. In other compounds this has the form YE with no final consonant.

YEZÔLA vt to vomit something / lo vomito, lo afsue [T] [3]Tp.219]. This is a variant of IHÔZÔA. See IHÔZÔLA.

YEÔZÔLAHIÍ aplic. YEÔZÔLA

YEÔZÔLAIÉI vomit / vomito [T] [1]Tp.249]. See YEÔZÔLA.

YEÔZÔLÁIÉ nonac. YEÔZÔLA

-YÔ derivational suffix forming abstract nouns -ness, -hood, -ship / se hacen nombres abstractos [C] This suffix is pervasive in Nahualt. In addition to its sense of ‘abstract quality,’ it is used with many possessed nouns to indicate inalienable possession; NAC[A]-TL ‘flesh,’ NONAC ‘my flesh, meat’ [from the market, for the table], NONACAYÔ ‘the flesh of my body’ [Cl.8.2]. Membership in the class of nouns that take -YÔ in the possessed form is arbitrary and extends to nonliteral cases such as TÈUC-TLI ‘lord,’ NOTÈUCIYÔ – NOTÈUCIYÔ ‘my lord, my lordship.’ The Y assimilates to preceding L and Z to produce such forms as YOLLÔ-TLI ‘heart, life, spirit’< YOL-YÔ and MAHUZZÔ-TLI ‘honor’< MAHUZ-YÔ. Derivatives with -YÔ take the absolutive suffix -TL. See -YOH.

YOCOCI to ripen, to cook / madurar la fruta o cocer algo [M] [3]Zp.29,79,231]. Z has reorganized the first syllable of this item from IUC to YOC. The CC sequence here represents [ks], not [kk]. See IUCCI.

YOCICCI something ripe or cooked / cosa madura, o cosa cocida [M] [3]Zp.8,79, 231]. See IUCCI, YOCCI.

YOCOLÁIÉ vt to make something for someone / formar algo a otro [C] aplic. YOCOYÁIÉ

YOCOXI in a calm, peaceful manner / mansa o pacíficamente [M] This is derived from YOCOYÁIÉ with considerable extension of meaning.

YOCOYÁIÉ vt: pret. YOCOXA to make, construct, create something / fabricar o componer algo [M]

YOCXITIA This Z variant corresponds to
M's IUCXITIA and T's HUICXITIA, both with specifically marked short vowels in the second syllable where a long vowel is to be expected. Z does not mark the vowel long, although X has a long vowel in its variant of this causative form. caus.

YOCCI

-YOH derivational suffix There is a relationship between the abstract derivational suffix -YOH and this suffix, which is not incompatible with deriving -YOH by adding the possessor suffix -HUAH to -YOH and reducing the result. In general -YOH refers to a quality and -YOH to a concrete thing invested with or embodying that quality. In the case of contrasting YOLLÖ-TL and YOLLÖ-TLI, both < YOL-LI 'heart' by -YOH and -YOH respectively, there seems to have been a confusion of the two derivations which has led to a suppletive relationship. -YOLLÖ is used in simple possessed forms and YOLLÖ when followed by -TZIN and -TÖN [Cl.892]. The Y of -YOH assimilates to preceding L and Z to produce such forms as YOLLÖ-TLI 'heart something filled with life' < YOL-YOH and MAHUIZZÖH 'person replete with honor' < MAHUIZ-YOH. Aside from YOLLÖ-TLI 'heart,' -YOH derivations in general do not take an absolutive suffix.

-YOHCAUH necessarily possessed form one's possession, something for oneself, alone / cosa mía [M for first pers. sg. possessor] [1]Bf.719, [2]Bp.138. This is related to M's yocotla 'to take possession of, appropriate something' T has YOH in place of YOH. See IOH.

YOHTZIN single, without siblings / único, unignoto [Z] [3]Zp.126,231. See IOH.

YOHAUCA to get dark, for night to fall: anochecer [M]

YOHAUC at night / de noche [M] See YOHUA.

YOHAUL-LI night / noche [M] See YOHUA.

YOHAUNEPTALAH at midnight / media noche, o a media noche [M] [3]Cl.937. See YOHAUL-LI, NEPTALAH.

YOHAULITIA caus. YOHUA

YOHAULTICA at night / de noche [M]
construction. It is a different item from M’s yolcatl ‘vermin.’ The long vowel of the second syllable is not directly attested, but it is implied by the related item YOLCAYO-TL. See YOLCAYO-TL.


YOLCEAYO-TL one’s sustenance, that by which one lives / el mantenimiento y sustento con que vivimos [C] This is a different item from M’s yolcaloet ‘snail, slug,’ which is related to M’s yolcatl ‘vermin.’ See YOL-(I).

YOLCUEHUII to be calmed, placated, satisfied / aplacarse [M] This is indirectly attested in YOLCUEHUIA.

YOLCUEHUIA vrefl, vt to calm down; to calm, placate, satisfy someone [[6]T.164,220]. This implies intransitive YOLCUEHUII. Z has Tlayollocuehui with the same sense. See YOL-, CUEHUIA.

YOLCUEHUITOC someone happy, content / contento [Z] [[2]Z.60,68,74,116,231]. See YOL-, CUEHUIA.

YOLCHICAHU[U]A vrefl, vt to take courage, to incite oneself to bravery, to incite someone to bravery / animarse y esforzarse [M], animar a otro de esta manera [M] See YOL-, CUEHUIA.


YOLCHICHIC someone shy, antisocial / huraño [Z] [[2]Z.70,232]. See YOL-, CHICHIC.


YOLCOOA vrefl, vt to be in pain, to grieve, to suffer envy, to feel sorry for someone / tener pena o arrepentimiento, o tener envidia de algo [M], tiene duelo, tiene lástima, tiene tristeza, tiene sentimiento [T], le da lástima [T] See YOL-, COOA.

YOLCOCOLEH someone furious, excitable, impatient / hombre bravo e impaciente [M] [[1]16:87v]. See YOL-, COOCOLHEH.

YOLCOCOLLVT to aggravate someone, to hurt someone’s feelings / insulto [Z in phrase] [[2]Z.72,153]. Both attestations are short one CO syllable. apply.

YOLCOOA


YOLCUCHOMILOIZ-TLI anxiety, trouble / afán, molestia [Z] [[3]Z.6,8,232]. See YOLCUCHOMILOA.

YOLCUPE[A] vrefl, vt to change one’s mind, to change someone else’s mind / mudar el parecer y propósito que tenía [M], hacer a otro que mude el propósito o parecer que tenía [M] See YOL-, CUEP[A].


YOLCUIITA vrefl, vt to confess, make confession, to confess someone / confesar [M], confesar a otro [M] See YOL-, CUIITA.

YOLHEU[A] vrefl, vt for one’s emotions to be stirred, to fall in love, to excite someone / provocarse o incitarse a algo, o enamorarse [M], provocar a un [O] Z has this with the sense ‘to invite someone.’ See YOL-, HEU[A].

YOLIL to live; to come to life, to hatch / vivir, resecitar, avivar, o empollarse el hueco [M]

YOLIC tranquilly, gently, measuredly /
MANSENTE (C). despacio, poco a poco (Z)

YOLICÁCENTÍLIÁ vref vi to come together gently / se junta despacio (Z) [[1]Zp.175]. See YOLÍC, CENTÍLIÁ.

-YOLICAHTZIN necessarily possessed form polite phrase for greeting or passing / (seas) bien venido [C] [[1]Br.14, {6} Cf.86,120]]. The literal sense of this is very close to ‘take it easy.’ See YOLÍC.

YOLICńUYH-TLI pl. -MEH bosom friend / amigos de corazón [Z for plural] [[1]Zp.213]. Z only gives this in the plural, M only in possessed form. See YOL-LI, [I]CNńUYH-TLI.


YOLIHTLACALHUÍA vt to offend someone / ofender a alguno [M] applic. YOLIHTLACOA.

YOLIHTLACOA vref, vt to suffer; to hurt or offend others / recibir pena [M], dar pena o ofender a otro [M] See YOL-L, [I]HTLACOA.

YOLIHUA nonact. YOL-LI

YOLIHUANI something that sustains life / instrumento para vivir [C], que da vida [C] [[2]Cf.417,46]. See YOLIHUA.

YOLIHUÍTIÁ vt to revive, resuscitate someone / (lo resucita) [T] [[3]Tp.375].

There is a simpler causative derivation YOLITHAITO < YOL-LI. See YOLI-LI.

YOLIHUÍTIÁLIÁ applic. YOLIHUÍTIÁ

YOLIHUÍTI LI nonact. YOLIHUÍTIÁ

YOLILICEH possessor of life / el que tiene vida [C] [[2]Cf.357]. See YOLILIZ-TLI.


See YOL-LI.


YOLIHAN vref, vt to give notice, to announce; to announce, proclaim something / avisa, anuncia [T], le avisa, le advierte, le anuncia [T] [[6]Tp.164,220]. T specifically marks the vowel of the first syllable of IPANTÍA short, but IPANTÍA in C has it marked long. See YOL-, IPANTÍA.

YOLIHAN appl. YOLIHAN

YOLIHAN nonact. YOLIHAN

YOLÍTA caus. YOL-LI


YOLLALÍA vref, vt to be consoled, content, happy, to console, cheer someone / consolar a otro [M] See YOL-L, TLALÍA.

YOL-LI pl. -TIN heart / corazón [X]. This is abundantly attested as a free form in X but not elsewhere. M has only yoli, yuli ‘living thing,’ which is a different word. The related verb-modifying element YOL-, which implies volition or emotional involvement, is highly productive, and there is potential ambiguity between it and YOL-LI as an incorporated object. YOL-LI, YOLLO-LI, and YOLLO-LIH are virtually synonymous but tend to different grammatical functions. See YOL-LI, YOL-


YOLLOHHTLACALHUÍLOC ACEPTÁLIÁ vt to be coraged at someone / os enfurece [C for first pers. plural object] [[1]Cf.113v]. See YOLLOH-LI, TLALHELILOC, CUEPA.

YOLLOH-LI heart, pith, core / corazón [M] See YOL-LI, YOH.

YOLLOHTSETZELÁO vt to empty out, cleanse someone’s heart / le sacude el corazón, le limpia el corazón [T] [[3]Tp.220]. T has characteristically lost a glottal stop in the second syllable but leaves evidence of it in the syllable’s short O. If YOLLÓL-TLI were the initial component, there would be the reflex of Ó instead. See YOLLÓL-TLI, TSETZELÁO.

YOLLOH-XOCHI-TLI magnolia / flor muy olorosa de la hechura de corazón [M], flor de corazón [K] [[1]Cf.76r]. See YOLLOH-LI, XÓCHI-TLI.

YOLLÓTIA vt to confide in a friend, to inspire someone / descubrir algo al amigo [M], inspirar algo a otro [M] [[1]Br.2r]. See YOLLÓ-LI.

YOLLÔ-TLI heart, life, spirits / corazón o mcello de fruta seca [M], su corazón, su alma, su ánima [Z] This is almost always possessed. YOLLÔL seems to serve as the
possession of both the abstraction here and the more concrete YÖŁLOH-TLI, except when the latter is suffixed with -TZIN or -TÓN. This is discussed in C on f.31v. See YÖŁ-LI, -YÖŁ.

YÖŁMALACACHILHUIÁ apply. YÖŁ-
MALACACHOA.

YÖŁMALACACHOA vrefl. vt to lose one’s bearings, to change one’s mind, to confuse, deceive, bewitch someone / desaturarse o volverse de otro parecer [M], desatar a otro, o trae al otro retorcerse, o ligero con hechizos [M] [2Zc1.65v]. See YÖŁ-L, MALACACHOA.

YÖŁMELÁHUA]^ someone honest, honestable, meek / humilde, justo, honrado, honesto [Z] [5Zp.58,69,74,231]. This is different in sense from M’s yôlimlaua, which has to do with confession. See YÖŁ-LI, MELÁHUA.

YÖŁMICTOC someone apathetic, discouraged / desanimado [Z] [5Zp.41,231]. M has yôlimiqui ‘one who has fainted’ with a similar derivation. Both are from YÖŁMICOI ‘to be faint of heart, dispirited, depressed.’

YÖŁMICOI| pret. -MIC to be faint of heart, dispirited, depressed / desmayarse o amonerecerse, o tener conección, o espan-
tarse [M] This is indirectly attested in YÖŁMICTOC. See YÖŁ-L, MICOI.

YÖŁNEHCICHIUÁ to sigh / suspira [Z] [2Zp.119,231]. See YÖŁ-L, ELCHICHIUÁ.

YÖŁNÉNTOC someone inconsistent, unreliable / variable, inconsistent [Z] [5Zp.71,128,231]. See YÖŁ-LI, NÉN, the verb O.

YÖŁNÖTZÁA| vt to have affection for someone / le tiene cariño [T] [5Zp.220]. See YÖŁ-L, NÖTZÁA.

YÖŁPAHZOLOA vrefl. vt to suffer, to trouble someone / se aflijte [de molestia], se molesta [T], lo molesta [T] [6Zp.164,230]. See YÖŁ-L, PAHZOLOA.

YÖŁPAQUÍÇA someone happy / alegre, contento, gozoso [Z] [5Zp.8, 33,232]. Only one of three attestations has the final -C. See YÖŁ-L, PAQUÍ.

YÖŁPAQULLIZ-TLI happiness, enjoyment / alegría, gozo [Z] [5Zp.8,64,232]. See YÖŁPAQUIC.

YÖŁPATLA vrefl to repent / se arrepiente [Z] [5Zp.14,775]. See YÖŁ-L, PATLA.

YÖŁPÉHIPÁN[A] vrefl to think / piensa [T] [5Zp.164]. See YÖŁ-L, PEHIPÁN[A].

YÖŁPÍPICÍCIC someone hardhearted / duro de corazón, sin conciencia [Z] [5Zp.37,48,232]. YÖŁ-L, PÍPICÍCIC.

YÖŁPOLIHIULIZ-TLI trouble, confusion / molestias, confusión [Z] [5Zp.35,85,232]. See YÖŁ-L, POLIHUIÁ.

YÖŁQUEFTOC someone crazy / loco [Z] [5Zp.77,232]. See YÖŁ-L, QUEFTOC.

YÖŁQUETZA vrefl to despair, lose hope / se desespera [Z] [5Zp.42,175]. The gloss of this item seems contrary to the sense of its constituent parts. See YÖŁ-L, QUETZA.

YÖŁQUI a living thing, something brought to life / animal bruto, o cosa viva, o huevo empollado, o el recusado de muerte a vida [M] [2Zc1.31v, 6Zp.82,108]. B forms the plural in regular fashion, YÖŁQUEH, while X adds -MEH. See YÖŁ-L.

YÖŁQUIZÁC someone cheerful, happy / contento [Z], gozoso [Z] [5Zp.33,64,232]. This is opposite in sense from M’s verb yôlikuitia ‘to annoy someone very much.’ Of five attestations, three have final -C and two do not. On Zp.232 both forms are given as separate entries, although the glosses do not contrast. See YÖŁ-LI, QUIZÁ.

YÖŁTEQUIPALOHA vrefl to become sad, to be regretful / tener pesar de lo que hizo [M] [5Zp.125,175]. See YÖŁ-L, TEQUI-
PALOHA.

YÖŁTIHTCIUÁNI to beat, throb, palpitate / palpita [Z] [2Zp.235]. This is only attested once, TI should probably be TZI. See YÖŁ-L, TZICUÁNI.

YÖŁTLITLAN stomach / estómago [X] [5Zp.103]. See YÖŁ-L, TLITAN.

YÖŁTLAMATQÚI someone wise / sabio [Z] [5Zp.119,231]. See YÖŁ-L, TLAMATQÚI.

YÖŁTLACOÜÁ| pret. -COX to be sad / tiene tristeza [Z] [5Zp.125,232]. See YÖŁ-L, TLACOÜÁ.

YÖŁTLAZOHTLALIZ-TLI love / cariño [Z] [5Zp.15,331]. See YÖŁ-L, TLAZOHTLA.

YÖŁTOC someone alive; among the living /viviente [Z] [5Zp.130,232]. See YÖŁ-LI, the verb O.
YÖLTOTOMOCATOC someone excited / excitado ([Z]) [[1]Zp. 58, 732]. See YÖL-, TOTOMOCA, the verb O.

YÖLTZACUÍZ-TLI for someone's breathing to be cut off / su resuello se le cierra ([Z]) [[1]Zp. 232]. The second element of this is a contraction of *TZACUILIZ-TLI< TZACUIAL 'to impede something.' See YÖL-LI, TZACUI[A].

YÖLTZAHITZI to cry out / grita ([Z]) [[2]Zp. 64, 232]. See YÖL-, TZAHTZI.

YÖLYAMANIC someone benevolent, kind, just / justo, benigno, benévolo, manso, suave, tierno ([Z]) [[5]Zp. 19, 74, 87, 117, 232]. See YÖL-, YAMANQUI.

YÖLYAMÁNILIZ-TLI consideration, tenderheartedness / blandura de corazón ([M]), consideración ([Z]) [[1]Zp. 32, 332]. Z has YE for YA and NAL for NIL. See YÖL-, YAMÁNIÀ.

YÖMÓHTLAN-TLI flank / costado de persona o de sierra ([M]) [[1]Cf. 327v].

-YÖ-TL See -YÖ.

YÖYOHUA redup. YOHUA

YÖYOHUAC every night, every early morning / todas las madrugadas ([C]) [[1]Cf. 737, 1066]. redup. YOHUAC
ZÁ only / solamente [C] C distinguishes ZÁ from ZAN, which appears synonymous. According to C, ZÁ implies that the matter in question was not always as it is but has come to be so, whereas ZAN carries no such presupposition. In T the reflex of ZÁ alternates in about equal numbers with ZA with a short vowel, which is the reflex of ZAN by T’s regular loss of word-final nasals. Z alternates between ZÁ and ZAH.

ZACA vt to transport, convey something / acarrear algo [M]

ZACACAL-LI thatched house / casa de zacate [T] [1|T2.220]. See ZACA-TL, CAL-LI.

ZACACOFIN[A] to pull up grass / arranca zacate [T] [1|T2.220]. See ZACA-TL, COFIN[A].

ZACALÓ nonact. ZACA

ZACAMIL-LI grassland / zacatal [Z] [1|Z2.122-20,201]. See ZACA-TL, MIL-LI.

ZACAMOÁ break ground, clear land, weed / abrir o labrar de nuevo la tierra, rozar la yerba [M] [4|Cl.6:5v]. See ZACA-TL.

ZACAMOLHUIÁ applic. ZACAMOÁ


ZACAPIHPIKÊTON a type of bird / una especie de pájaro [T] [1|T2.220]. See ZACA-TL, PITZ[A].

ZACATEQU[I] See ZACA-TL, TEQU[I].

ZACATEZTI-LI a type of grass, hay / zacate chino [T] [1|T2.220]. This may refer to chopped or ground up hay. See ZACA-TL, TETZTIC.

ZACA-TL grass, hay / paja [M], pasto, zacate, maleza, rastrillo [T]

ZACAXOLÉ-TL pl: -MEH a type of mushroom / hongo [T] [1|T2.220]. See ZACA-TL, XOLÉ-TL.

ZACÉH ultimately, once and for all / finalmente [C] [4|Cl.177]. This is a contraction of the sequence ZÁ ZO [Y]EH.

ZACO-TL pl: -MEH marten, ferret / marta [animal], hurón [T] [1|T2.220].

ZAHCAÑOHPAL-LI a type of nopal cactus / casto, nopal silvestre [T] [5|T2.221]. T has variants with and without the glottal stop in the third syllable. T also has a stem-final i, which in turn takes the -TL form of the absolutive suffix, -NOHPAL-TL, but nowhere NOHPAL-LI is the conventional form. See NOHPAL-LI.

ZAHU[A] to fast, to abstain / ayunar [M]

ZAHUACOCO-TL pl: -MEH flébito, rash / sarpullido, erupción [Z] [5|Z2.114,201]. This is attested only in plural form. See ZAHUA-TL, COCO-TL.

ZAHUALIZ-TLI fast / ayuno [Z] [5|Z2.17,201]. Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long, but it should not be. This is attested eight times as an element of personal names in B, always with both stem vowels short. See ZAHU[A].

ZAHUAN[A] to be horse / está ronco [T] [3|T2.221]. See ZAHUAN[I].

ZAHUANAŁÍ nonact. ZAHUAN[A]

ZAHUANALTÍ caus. ZAHUAN[A]

ZAHUAN[I] to be horse / estar ronco [T] [3|T2.221]. See ZAHUAN[A].

ZAHUANHUA nonact. ZAHUAN[I]

ZAHUANITÍ The vowel of the third syllable of this form should be long but is specifically marked short. caus. ZAHUAN[I]

ZAHUA-TL pl: -MEH pox, rash / roña, tiña, viruela [S], grano, llaga, erupción, sarpullido, viruela [T] [4|Cl.127, 3|T2.223, 5|Z2.130,66]. C specifically marks the vowel of the first syllable short, while T and Z have it long, hence contrasting with the verb ZAHU[A] ‘to fast.’ C contrasts this with the place name ZAHUÁ-TL, where both vowels are long. See ZAHU[A].

ZAHUÁ-TL place name the name of a river in Tlaxcalas / río de Tlaxcala [C]
ZAHUATLAHUEPĀUHQUI

[1]Cl. 127]: C contrasts this with ZAHUA-TL 'pox, itch.'

ZAHUATLAPĀUHUQI rubella / viruela loca (T) [1]Cl. 232]. See ZAHUA-TL, HUAPAHU[A].

ZAHZACA vt to transport something from various places / acarrear algo (M), darse / en acarrear varias partes (C) [3]Cl. 7][2], redup. ZACA

ZAHZALIUHYÁN-TLI the joints of the body / coyunturas de los miembros del cuerpo (M) [1]Cl. 94], [2]Cl. 159]. This is the distributive form of ZAHZALIUHYÁN-TLI 'joint,' redup. ZALIUHYÁN-TLI

ZAHZALOÁ vt to align something, to patch / poner en línea (Z), / en línea (Z). See ZALOÁ

ZALIHUIÁ applic. ZALOÁ

ZALIHU[U]I] vt to stick to something / pegarse una cosa a otra (M) See ZALOÁ.

ZALIUHTOC in order / en orden (Z) [2]Zp. 91, 201]. See ZALIHU[U], the verb O.

ZALIUHYÁN-TLI place where things fit / coynunturas de los miembros del cuerpo (M), en su lugar y en caja (C) [1]Cl. 94], [2]Cl. 159]. Z has the variant form ZALIHUIYÁN. See ZALIHU[U]. -YÁN.

ZALOÁ vt to glue, solder something, to make something stick to something else / pegar algo, engrunder, hacer pared, o soldar con plomo, etc. (M)

ZALÓLÓ nonact. ZALOÁ

ZALÓLTÁ caus. ZALOÁ


ZAN 'only / solamente (M) See ZÁ.

ZANCÉ only one / solamente uno (C) Variants include ZACÉ and ZANCN. See ZAN, CÉM.

ZANCÉL just a moment, frequently / un momento, un pequeño instante; frecuentemente, muy a menudo [1]Cl. 131]. This is often written as two words. See ZAN, CUEL.

ZANENN dubitative particle I wonder if / (with respect to something expected or desired) / por ventura, querrá Dios (C) C contrasts ZANENN with ZANNÉN, the latter being an emphatic expression of NENN 'in vain' [Cl. 132], 137]. See ZÁ, NÉN.

ZÁNILLI pl. -TIN tale, fable, conversation / conséquelas para hacer / refrí (M for reduplicated form), cuento, plática, conversación (Z) [6]Zp. 33, 36, 99, 201]. This is commonly found in reduplicated form, but there are no attestations of it in the sources for this dictionary which would show whether the reduplication is of the short-vowel, long-vowel, or vowel-glottal stop type. See ZANILÁ.

ZANILÓA to talk, converse / lo plática (Z) [2]Zp. 99, 201]. M has the applicative form of this verb in reduplicated form čANILIHUIA. See ZANIL-LI.

ZANIPAN something moderate; moderately / cosa manual o mediana, o algún tanto, o en alguna manera (M), medianamente, de buena manera (C) [8]Cl. 132, 133, 131]. Of eight attestations C marks the vowel of the first syllable long five times and leaves three unmarked. Apparently this is not a compound of ZAN and IPAN. It is often found in the phrases ZANIPAN CUAL-LI and ZANIPAN YÉC-TLI, both of which appear in M with the same sense of ZANIPAN alone.

ZANYISHO only, alone / solamente, o solo (M) Other elements can intervene between ZAN and IYOH. In Z this is reduced to ZAYOH. See ZAN, IYOÁ.

ZANMACHE see ZAN, MACH.

ZANMACHEH See ZAN, MACHEH.

ZANNÉN in vain / en vano, o por demás (M) See ZAN, NÉN, note under ZANNÉN.

ZANNÉO likewise, also, by the same token (often indicating identity of time or place) / identidad de lugar o tiempo (C), el mismo o los mismos (M for čANNEY). See ZAN, QÜZQUICÁN.

ZANQUÉZQUICÁN only in a few places / solamente en pocas partes (M) [1]Cl. 131]. See ZAN, QÜZQUICÁN.

ZANYENÓ particle indicating identity of time or place / identidad de lugar o tiempo (C) [4]Cl. 89, 90]. See ZANNÉO, YE.

ZASQUILÁ applic. ZACA

ZATÉPAN later, afterwards, at the last / después, a la postre, o al cabo (M), después, más tarde, luego (T) See ZÁ, TÉPAN.

ZATÉPANYAHUI someone younger / menor (T) [2]Cl. 64, 223]. The literal sense of this
is ‘to go afterwards.’ T characteristically drops word-final nasals, and when such an element compounds, the nasal sometimes does not appear, even though it is no longer in word-final position, and this is the case with this item. See ZÁTEPAN, YÁ.

ZAYOL-IN pl. -MEH fly / mosca [M] C uses ZAYOL-IN as an example of how nouns with the -IN absolute suffix can form the possessor derivation with -BH or -HUAIL in free variation. ZAYOILEH – ZAYOIL-HUAIL ‘one who has flies.’

ZAYOLTEN-TL fly bite / grano de mosco, pique de mosco [T] [11Tp.223]. See ZAYOIL-IN, TÉN-TL.

ZAZACA redup. ZACA

ZAZAHUATIC someone hoarse / estar ronco o zumbar, o foliar las fuelles [M for caçavaçca], ronco [Z] [14Zp.111, 201, 225]. See ZAHUAN [A], ZAHUAN [L].

ZAZAHUAYOH itch, mange / sarra [T] [11Tp.223]. See ZAHUA-TL, YOH.

ZAZALICTIC something sticky or adhesive / cosa pegajosa, como engrad o cosa se-mejante [M] [12Zp.8c]. See ZAZALÍCTIC, ZALOA.

-ZAZALÓL only attested in possessed form one’s joint / su conyuntura [T] [11Tp.133]. T has O for the reflex of A here. See ZALOA.

-ZAZALÍLIYO only attested in possessed form one’s joint / su conyuntura [T] [11Tp.133]. T has O for the reflex of A here. See ZALIHULI.

ZAZALÍCTIC something sticky, viscous / cosa pegajosa como engrado, o cosa semejante [M] [11Zp.221, 3Zp.95, 130, 201]. M gives synonymy: caçaltic and caçaltic. T has a short vowel in ZAL despite the clear relationship to ZALIHULI and ZALOA. In one of three attestations Z marks the voweal long. See ZALOA.

ZAZAN any which way, without coherence or sense / sin traza, disparatada y neciamente [C] C has a discussion of this with repeated examples [C.115v]. T has ZAZAN-TL with an absolute suffix and the sense ‘many things.’

ZAZCÉ See ZANCÉ.

ZAZCEMI at one and the same time / de una vez [C] [67B.265]. M has ça cemi as a phrase glossed as ‘finally, just this once, or something said upon departure.’ See ZAN, CEMI.

ZAZO -ever / cualquiera [C] This particle placed before an interrogative particle replaces its interrogative sense with the sense of -ever constructions in English; whatever, whenever, however, etc.

-ZO This is a necessarily bound particle that adheres to other particles without any overt sense of its own. The vowel is often lost in particle clusters.

ZO vrefl. vt. pret. ZOC to pierce oneself; to draw blood by piercing someone / sangrarse [M], punzar y sangrar [C], pinchar, sangrar a alguien [S]

ZOC-TL corn husk / tamo, cascarita del maiz [Z] [1Zp.119, 203].

ZOHUA(v) [A] vrefl. vt. to stretch or spread out, to extend, spread out, open something / se estira (ropa, etc.), se tiende [T], tender o desplegar topa, o abrir libro [M]

ZOHUACHICHI female dog, bitch / perra [T] [11Zp.223]. See ZOHUA-TL, CHICI.

ZOHUAHECA-TL the weeping woman [a ghost] / llora, mal aire que se cambia en forma de mujer [T] [11Zp.223]. See ZOHUA-TL, EHECA-TL.

ZOHUAIHTIA vt. for a man to marry a woman / lo casa [hombre con mujer] [T] [3Zp.202]. Here a glottal stop intervenes between ZOHUA and the verbal suffix -TIA. See ZOHUA-TL.

ZOHUAHTIA applí. ZOHUAHTIA

ZOHUAHTILLO nonact. ZOHUAHTIA

ZOHUAIHUAH one who has a wife, a married man / ya esta casado [T] [11Zp.223]. This is the only instance in T in which the vowel of the second syllable of ZOHUA-TL is given as the reflex of a long vowel. The short vowel of the other attestations of ZOHUA-TL contrasts with that of CIHUA-TL, which is consistently attested long.

ZOHUAIHUEXOLO-TL turkey hen / guajolote, totola, pava [T] [11Zp.222]. This is contradictory, since HUEXOLO-TL in general specifically means ‘turkey cock.’ See ZOHUA-TL, HUEXOLO-TL.

ZOHUALÓ nonact. ZOHU [A]

ZOHUAMIZTÓN female cat / gata [T] [11Zp.223]. See ZOHUA-TL, MIZ-TL.
ZOHUAMÓN-TLI daughter-in-law, bride, fiancée / novia (T) || (T) p. 222. In the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side, T gives this as a gloss for *nuera* ‘daughter-in-law.’ In terms pertaining to in-law relationships the vowel of the MÓN element is consistently short in T and consistently long elsewhere. See ZOHUA-TL, MÓN-TLI.

ZOHUA-TL pl: -MEH woman / mujer [M]

Although CIHUÁ-TL is the standard form for the Valley of Mexico, M also gives *cuauhtl.* ZOHUA-TL is the standard form in T and is widely spread in modern Nahuatl. Although the vowel of the second syllable of CIHUÁ-TL is long, T does not have the reflex of a long vowel in ZOHUA-TL or in any of its derivations with the exception of ZOHUÁHUÁ‘ one who has a wife.’ See CIHUÁ-TL.

ZOHUAHUÁTOL turkey hen / guajolota, totota, pava [T] || (T) p. 222. This is only attested without an ablautive prefix. See ZOHUA-TL, TÓTOL-IN.

ZÓHUILLÁ applic. ZÓHU[JA]

ZOHZÓ vt: preet: ZOHZÓC to string things together by piercing and threading them / ensetar cuentas, aji, flores, o cosas semejantes [M] In T there has been characteristic loss of the internal glottal stop. See ZÓ.

ZOHZOHUÁ(A) vrefl, vt to spread open one’s arms, to spread something out / abrir los brazos, tender o desplegar mantas, o abrir libros [MI] || (B) 67, 72. redup. ZOHUÁ(A)

ZOHZOHUÁA vt to nail something, to pierce something / lo clava...lo martilla [Z] || (T) 28, 82, 154. See ZÓ.

ZOHZOLHUÁ T has the reflex of a short vowel in the second syllable where a long vowel is to be expected. applic. ZOHZÓ

ZOHZOLO nonact. ZOHZÓ

ZOHZOQUIHUÁ T is missing the glottal stop of the initial reduplicated syllable, but short vowel reduplication is unlikely here. redup. ZOQUIHUÁ

ZOHZOTIMAN[II] vt to touch and pierce something such as the sky / que tocan y punzan el cielo [C] || (C) 71. This is derived from ZÓ, but C does not mark the vowel of the second syllable long in one attestation and in the other marks it short. See ZÓ, MAN[II].

ZOLHUÁÁ applic. ZOLOA

ZOL-IN pl: -TIN quail / codorniz [M] || (T) p. 223. -ZOL-LI compounding element for nouns something old, worn out / traída, vieja, y maltratada [C] Unlike -TZIN-TLI, -TÓN-TLI, etc., this has no reduplicated plural, since it is only used with inanimate objects [Cf. 8]. See ZOLOA.

ZOLÓA vrefl, vt to exhaust oneself, to wear something out / envejecer ropa o cosa semejante [M] || (T) 45, 169, 189. Z has one attestation of ZOLHUÁ and two of ZOLOA, all with the sense of ‘to exhaust, tire someone.’ See MÁZOLHUÁ, COCHIHUOLÁ.

ZOLÓN[I] for something to rush along with a great noise / ir con gran impetu y ruido el río [M] || (C) 74, 5.

ZOLTIC something old / antiguo, viejo (T) || (T) p. 223, (T) 11, 129, 203, (T) 47. See -ZOL-LI.

ZÓMA vrefl, pret: ZÓMAH to frown in anger / yo tengo ceño como enojado [C for first pers. sg. subject]

ZÓMALIÁ vrefl to become angry, to work oneself into a rage / enojarse, encojerizarse [S] || (T) 6, 6, 6y. The vowel of the second syllable should be long but is not so marked in the two attestations. applic. ZÓMA

ZÓMALI-LI anger / coraje, ira, mohina [T] || (T) 49, (T) 40, (T) p. 223. See ZÓMA.

ZÓNZIC something spongey / cosa fija, esponjada, o liviana [M] || (T) p. 223. See ZÓNHUÁ(A).

ZÓNHUÁ(A) vrefl, vt for something to swell, puff up, to make something swell or puff up / azorarse el ave [M], alterar o alborotar la gente [M], apitonarse o azorarse o crecer mucho el agua de río, o azorarse el perro o el gato, etc. [M], se infla, se esponja [T] See ZÓNHUÁI.

ZÓNHUÁALÓ nonact. ZÓNHUÁ(A)

ZÓNHUÁLTÍA vt to cause something to swell, to suffocate / lo esponja [T], sofoca [Z] || (T) 202, (T) 16, 214. caus. ZÓNHUÁ(A).

ZÓNHUÁI to inflate / infla [Z] || (T) p. 130, (T) 71, 203. See ZÓNHUÁ(A).

ZÓNHUÁLIÁ applic. ZÓNHUÁ(A)
ZÓNÉHUALIZ-TLI swelling, expansion, inflation, flood / crecimiento de río, etc. [M] [(1)Tp.130]. T has I for A. See ZÓNÉHUA[A].

ZOQUIAUAÍA vrefl.vt to bury oneself in mud, to bury someone or something in mud / se entierra en lodo [T], lo mete al lodo [piedra, etc.] [T] [(5)Tp.157,201]. See ZOQUI-TL, AQUIÁ.


ZOQUICHIUÍA[A] to mix mud for foundations and adobe / hacer barro para edificar pared o para hacer adobes, etc. [M] This is indirectly attested by ZOQUICHIUÍQUI. See ZOQUI-TL, CHÍHUA[A].

ZOQUICHIUÍQUI potter, someone who works clay / ollero [C]. According to M, this is ‘one who makes said clay’ for foundations and adobe. See ZOQUICHIUÍA[A].

ZOQUIHUIÁ vrefl.vt to get soiled with mud, to soil something with mud / se enloda [Z], enlolar algo [M] [(3)Zp.52,172]. See ZOQUI-TL, HUIÁ.

ZOQUINUÉOÁ vrefl.vt to soil oneself, to soil someone with mud / enlodarse [M], enlolar a otro [M] See ZOQUI-TL, NEIÓA.

ZOQUIPACHOÁ vrefl.vt to sink into mud, to spread mud over something / se entierra dentro del lodo [T], estercolar la tierra en cierta manera [M] See ZOQUI-TL, PACHOÁ.

ZOQUIPATLA to mix, beat mud / bate el lodo [T] [(3)Tp.223]. See ZOQUI-TL, PÁTLA.

ZOQUITI to become boggy, muddy / mojar, hacerse una sopa de agua [M], volver cieno [C] [(1)Cf.389]. See ZOQUI-TL.

ZOQUI-TL clay, mud / barro, lodo [M]

ZOQUITLÁH bog, muddy place / lodazal [M] [(1)Tp.223, (3)Zp.16,203]. The vowels of the second and third syllables are marked long in one of the attestations in Z, but they should all be short. See ZOQUI-TL, -TLAH.

ZOQUITÓCA vrefl.vt to stick something in mud, to bury something in mud / se atasca, se entierra en lodo [T], lo entierra dentro el lodo [T] See ZOQUI-TL, TOCA.

ZOQUIYOH something covered with clay / cosa enlodada [M] [(3)Cf.545,829, (1)Rf.44]. This conventionally pairs with TLALLOH, both possessed, to refer to one’s earthy body. See ZOQUI-TL, -YOH.

ZOQUITLÁHUA to faint / desmayarse o amortrecerse [M] [(1)Cf.887].

ZÓTOC something nailed / clavado [(3)Zp.28,203]. In one of the attestations both vowels are marked long and in the other neither. See ZÓ, the verb O.

ZÓTOHIN palm tree / palma [M], planta para hacer tenates, canasta [Z] [(3)Zp.203].

ZOYÁ-TL palm tree / palma [M] [(1)Tp.173, (2)Zp.93,203, (3)Xp.82]. T has this with a short vowel in the first syllable and the reflex of O in the second.

ZOZOLCA to snore, grunt / ronca [Z] [(3)Zp.46,152,203]. This seems to be a truncated variant of ZOZOLCA ‘to make a rumbling noise.’

ZOZOLCAHUÍA v to grunt at someone / le gruñe [Z] [(3)Zp.64,194]. One of the attestations marks the vowels of the second and third syllables long, but they should not be.

ZOZOLCA to make a rumbling or roaring noise / follar o zumbar las fuches, o anhelar el que está muriendo [M], hace ruido (como frijol hirviendo) [T] [(3)Cf.74V,139T, (1)Tp.223]. See ZOLÓN[I].

ZO solocathuí present singular -TUH to make a whirring sound / de la piedra tirada con fuerza o de la corta- niz que se levanta y vuelca se dice [C] [(3)Cf.74V,139T]. See ZOZOLCA, HUI[I].

ZOZOLOTZ[A] v to cause something to make a rumbling, roaring sound / hacer ruido el chorro de agua que cae sobre otra agua [M] [(3)Cf.74V,139T]. See ZOLÓN[I].