

An Analytical Dictionary of Nahuatl

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An Analytical Dictionary of Nahuatl 1

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I owe an enormous debt of gratitude to James Lockhart, professor of Latin American history at UCLA. More than a decade ago he showed me a copy of Molina's 1571 dictionary and engaged my interest in the language. From then on he shared with me primary Nahuatl data, drafts of work in progress, and publications, to the end that today my personal research library rivals his own. In 1974 we joined forces in writing about linguistic aspects of Nahuatl during the colonial period, and from then on, with generous foundation support to both of us, we continued joint research and publication. This dictionary is a research tool that we felt Nahuatl scholars needed in order to advance work in the field. Although the research, design, compilation, and writing have been mine, Jim devoted countless hours to providing commentary, argument, examples, and support. Without his complete reading of the entire work from beginning to end, many errors and incomprehensions would have gone undetected; it is an infinitely better product for his devotion. Ultimately and inevitably I made choices with which he did not agree, and so the conventional disclaimer that all imperfections should be attributed to the author alone is especially appropriate here.

The National Science Foundation generously supported the research, writing, and publication of the dictionary, and pilot projects were funded by the American Council of Learned Societies and the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Linguistics Research Center at the University of Texas—Winfred P. Lehmann, director—was host to the Nahuatl lexicography project, and I have especially enjoyed the friendly interest of the staff there. In particular, I enjoyed working with Robert Amsler, who provided programming support for the project. Thanks to his unfailing promptness and competence, I never missed a deadline in my work schedule. Helen Jo Hewitt generously taught me how to create and edit my files and took on the job of producing a high quality printed manuscript for me. I especially appreciated her good humor and that of Clive Dawson of the UT Computation Center, who not only provided clear, helpful advice on countless occasions, but once arranged for the computer to talk back to me in the elegantly courteous seventeenth-century Spanish of my input data. The computer's competence in older Spanish was, however, only the palest reflection of the human competence of Gilka Wara Céspedes, who undertook to check the Spanish throughout the dictionary, especially the modernization of the spelling of the oldest sources.

Among my fellow Nahuatlats at other institutions, I have especially to thank J. Richard Andrews, who in the glossary to his book on Classical Nahuatl set the standards for this dictionary, and Arthur J. O. Anderson, who provided me with information about the original manuscript of the Clavigero grammar in Bologna. R. Joe Campbell was first my teacher at Indiana University, then a fellow worker at the computation center there, and finally another practitioner of computational

Nahuatl lexicography. We have benefited from each other's experience and enthusiasm. I also have Una Canger to thank for an important piece of advice. Early in the project she said that the exact format of the dictionary was less important than clear explanations of what I was doing, how, and why. On occasion, when I have been tempted to impose some sort of rigid and less than obvious consistency on the dictionary, I have recalled her advice and instead provided attestations and commentary.

Lauri Karttunen has shared an interest in computation with me since 1965, and I owe him a great deal for his generous help and supplementary programming support and for boundless confidence in this project.

And then there are our predecessors, all the Nahuatl grammarians from the missionary friars to the fieldworkers practicing today, first among them Horacio Carochi, whose 1645 grammar is a major source for this dictionary.

This work is dedicated to Margaret Harwood, who performed a lifetime of meticulous astronomical research, returned a full measure of honor and support to Radcliffe College, promoted scientific education within and beyond the Nantucket school system, and was my beloved friend. Without her example and encouragement I would have dared less and missed the joys of accomplishment that came into full bloom during the compilation of this dictionary. I am deeply grateful that she and I were able to share the excitement of it all in the last weeks of her ninety-fourth year.

USER'S GUIDE

Three principles have shaped the format of this dictionary. The first is adherence to established convention, the second involves justification and support for choices made, and the third is the principle of less is more. For the user's convenience I will present here the individual parts of a dictionary entry one at a time, explaining how these principles apply. Although I hope the user will also care to read the lengthier Introduction following, which provides background material in considerable detail, the basic information here is crucial to the use of the dictionary.

An entry may contain up to seven parts, although brief ones may contain as few as two. The seven parts are (1) the canonical form, (2) grammatical information, (3) the English gloss, (4) the Spanish gloss, (5) attestations, (6) commentary, and (7) reference.

CANONICAL FORM

By 'canonical' I mean that which is basic and can be related to other forms by general rules. The canonical form of a word not only regularizes the different spelling conventions of the sources for this dictionary but also predicts, insofar as possible, its inflectional paradigm—that is, what shape the word will take when prefixes and suffixes are added to it. (For details, please see the Introduction.)

The word is printed in capitals. For nouns, the absolutive suffix (-TLI, -TL, -LI, -IN) is separated from the stem by a hyphen. Vowels and consonants that are dropped in some inflected, derived, or compounded forms of the stem are parenthesized. A macron over a vowel indicates that it is a long vowel. Glottal stops are printed as H. The H of CH, UH, and HU does not indicate a glottal stop, however; these digraphs (two letters used together to represent a single sound) have their traditional Nahuatl orthographic value.

Nahuatl, Spanish, and English share the consonant represented by CH, and both Spanish and Nahuatl conventionally alphabetize it after C. But Nahuatl has additional unitary 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 for the sections of the dictionary reflects Nahuatl phonology rather than English or Spanish conventions of alphabetization. The sections have the following order A, C, CH, CU, E, HU, I, M, N, O, P, QU, T, TL, TZ, X, Y, Z. (No Nahuatl words begin with L or glottal stop.) Within these sections, for the user's convenience, conventional English alphabetization is observed.

The spelling of the canonical forms here is consistent with, although not quite identical to, that used by J. Richard Andrews in his Classical Nahuatl textbook. (The Introduction discusses this in detail.) This is in the interest of ease of use, since, with the exception of the H for glottal stop and Z for common *ç*, the nota-

tion is as close to traditional Nahuatl orthography as possible, given the lack of orthographic standardization that has characterized Nahuatl writing through the centuries.

The use of a diacritic, the macron over long vowels, does not disturb alphabetization and poses no difficulty to the user of this dictionary. The user accustomed to the colonial-period *ç* may find Z an inelegant substitution, but it does, after all, follow modern Spanish spelling conventions. The use of the letter H for glottal stop, which traditionally has been indicated with a diacritic or omitted, really does make the search for Nahuatl words in this dictionary more difficult, since the presence of an H will upset the expected alphabetical order and put a word elsewhere than where one would look in the dictionaries of Molina or Siméon. If the user fails to find a word on the first search, that does not necessarily mean that the word is missing from the dictionary. The burden is on the user to search again for the word with an H at the end of the first syllable, then the second, etc., until all possibilities have been exhausted. For instance, textual *īçahuia* or *īzahuia* 'to frighten someone' and *īztac* 'something white' will be found under ĪZAHUIĀ and IZTĀC respectively. But *īça* or *īza* 'to wake up' will be found under IHZA.

There are quite a few pairs of words derived from a single stem by reduplication of the first consonant and vowel, one with a glottal stop and the other with a long vowel and no glottal stop, which are distinct in meaning. An example is XEHXELOĀ 'to divide something up into portions' and XĒXELOĀ 'to slice something', both from XELOĀ 'to divide something'. It would be instructive to have such pairs together for contrast, but, because of the convention of writing the glottal stop as H, they are separated in this dictionary. To compensate for this, for each member of the pair the other member is mentioned in the commentary.

The reasons for introducing H with its attendant difficulties into the dictionary are several. First of all, when Andrews made it part of his notation, he was following a venerable precedent. Although glottal stops are not consistently indicated in Molina's 1571 dictionary, he uses *h* for the ones he does indicate. The *h* convention springs up time and again in colonial Nahuatl writing, despite Carochi's authoritative use of a diacritic for what was called the *saltillo*. This reflects an accurate understanding of Nahuatl phonology. Whereas long and short vowels are distinguished by a feature of pronunciation, namely duration of the vowel in question, the *saltillo* is in fact a consonant following a vowel, not just some peculiarity of the vowel itself. As a full consonant like any other (no matter how alien it may seem to English or Spanish speakers), it can affect the shape a word assumes when affixes are added to it. Hence, vowel length is appropriately marked by a diacritic, while the glottal stop is appropriately written as a letter, and this dictionary observes phonological accuracy, recent precedent, and one vein of historical tradition in doing so. This justification notwithstanding, I appreciate the inconvenience to the user of the dictionary and hope that time and familiarity will ease the burden.

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION

In the absence of specific grammatical information to the contrary in an entry, a word is inflected by the regular rules of Nahuatl morphology. That is, the stem

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(I) '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 *eptli* '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 *cuentaxtli* 'rosary beads' and *hicox* 'fig' from Spanish *cuenta* 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 Nahuatl 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.)
- M Fray Alonso de Molina. *Vocabulario en lengua castellana y mexicana y mexicana y castellana*. Mexico City: Porrúa, 1970. Facsimile of 1571 edition.
- P Ignacio de Paredes. *Promptuario manual mexicano*. Mexico City: Bibliotheca Mexicana, 1759.
- R Francis Xavier Clavigero. 'Regalas de la lengua mexicana.' Ms. Mezzofanti XXII-10, Biblioteca dell' Archiginnasio, Bologna, Mid eighteenth century.
- S Rémi Siméon. 'Diccionario de la lengua nahuatl o mexicana.' Mexico City: Siglo Veintiuno, 1977. Originally published in Paris, 1885.
- T Forrest Brewer and Jean G. Brewer. *Vocabulario de Tetelcingo, Morelos*. Mexico City: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1971.
- X Cleofas Ramírez de Alejandro and Karen Dakin. *Vocabulario náhuatl de Xalitla, Guerrero; Cuadernos de la Casa Chata 25*. Mexico City: Centro de Investigaciones Superiores del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, 1979.
- 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.	alternate
applic.	applicative
caus.	causative
nonact.	nonactive
pers.	person
poss.	possessive
postp.	postposition
pl.	plural
pres.	present
pret.	preterit
redup.	reduplicated
sg.	singular
vrfl.	reflexive verb
vt.	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*¹ 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 1571,² and the Nahuatl-French dictionary of Rémi Siméon, published in 1885³ and republished in Spanish translation in 1977.⁴ These dictionaries, together with Horacio Carochi's 1645 grammar,⁵ are the most important reference works about Nahuatl in existence.

1. Sahagún, Fray Bernadino de. *Florentine Codex: General History of the Things of New Spain*. Ed. and trans. Arthur J. O. Anderson and Charles Dibble. 13 vols. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, and Santa Fe: School of American Research, 1950-1969.

2. Molina, Fray Alonso de. *Vocabulario en lengua castellana y mexicana y mexicana y castellana*. Mexico City: Antonio de Spinoza, 1571.

3. Siméon, Rémi. *Dictionnaire de la langue nahuatl ou mexicaine*. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1885.

4. Siméon, Rémi. *Diccionario de la lengua nahuatl o mexicana*. Trans. Josefina Oliva de Coll. Mexico City: Siglo Veintiuno, 1977.

5. Carochi, Horacio. *Arte de la lengua mexicana con la declaración de los adverbios della*. Mexico City: Juan Ruiz, 1645.

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 AHUA-TL 'thorn', ĀHUA-TL 'oak', and ĀHUĀ-TL 'woolly caterpillar'. AHTLĀCA-TL 'cruel, inhuman person' and ĀTLAHCA-TL 'sailor, fisherman' fall together into the single entry *atlacatl* in Molina. Carochi distinguishes them and introduces ĀTLĀCA-TL 'person made of water' for a three-way contrast.

In 1975 J. Richard Andrews published *Introduction to Classical Nahuatl*⁶ 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 Tetelcingo Nahuatl.⁷

This analytical dictionary is based on exhaustive compilation and comparison of all the material in Carochi and the Tetelcingo dictionary plus several other sources. The most important of these are a manuscript located in the Bancroft Library of the University of California, Berkeley,⁸ and a dictionary of modern Zacapoaxtla Nahuatl.⁹ 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,¹⁰ a book of Nahuatl sermons published in the eighteenth century by Ignacio Paredes,¹¹ and a word list of modern Xalitla Nahuatl.¹²

6. Andrews, J. Richard. *Introduction to Classical Nahuatl*. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1975.

7. Brewer, Forrest, and Jean G. Brewer. *Vocabulario mexicano de Tetelcingo, Morelos*. Mexico City: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1971.

8. 'Huehuetlatolli.' Ms. M-M 458, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley. Early seventeenth century.

9. Key, Harold, and Mary Ritchie de Key. *Vocabulario de la Sierra de Zacapoaxtla, Puebla*. Mexico City: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1953.

10. Clavigero, Francis Xavier. 'Reglas de la lengua mexicana.' Ms. Mezzofanti XXII-10, Biblioteca dell' Archiginnasio, Bologna. Mid eighteenth century.

11. Paredes, Ignacio de. *Promptuario manual mexicano*. Mexico City: Bibliotheca Mexicana, 1759.

12. Ramírez, Cleofas de Alejandro, and Karen Dakin. *Vocabulario náhuatl de Xalitla, Guerrero; Cuadernos de la Casa Chata 25*. Mexico City: Centro de Investigaciones Superiores del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, 1979.

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 /ē/ = ē, /e/ = é, /eʔ/ = ê, è. 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 gramáticas 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 *huehuetlatolli* '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 /e/ = ě. 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 Megicano son escritos por Dn. Miguel, Mro. de P. Oracio*. It

13. Rincón, Antonio del. *Arte mexicana*. Mexico City: Pedro Balli, 1595.

14. Adrian, Karen, Una Canger, Kjeld K. Lings, Jette Nilsson, and Anne Schlanbusch. *Diccionario de vocablos aztecas contenidos en el Arte de la lengua mexicana de Horacio Carochi*. Copenhagen: University of Copenhagen, 1976.

15. Carochi, Horacio. 'Arte de la lengua mexicana con la declaración de los adverbios della,' in *Colección de gramáticas de la lengua mexicana*, pp. 396-536. Mexico City: Imprenta del Museo Nacional, 1892.

16. Paredes, Ignacio de. *Compendio del Arte de la lengua mexicana del P. Horacio Carochi*. Mexico City: Bibliotheca Mexicana, 1759.

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 'Huehuetlatolli, 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 /ī/ and /i/ is realized as a contrast between tense and lax vowels; /ē/ is distinct from /e/ by having diphthongized to [ie]; /ā/ has labialized; and /ō/ is realized as [u]. In their dictionary Brewer and Brewer use the following notation.

long vowels	<i>ī, ie, ō, u</i>
short vowels	<i>i, e, a, o</i>

(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 /ē/, 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 *yeztlī*. 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 AHMŌ 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—*cali* for CAL-LI 'house', *jita* 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

17. Garibay, Angel María. 'Huehuetlatolli, Documento A,' *Tlalocan* 1(1):31-53 and 1(2):81-107 (1943).

18. Pittman, Richard S. *A Grammar of Tetelcingo (Morelos) Nahuatl*. Language Dissertation 50. Baltimore: Linguistic Society of America, 1954, and 'The Phonemes of Tetelcingo (Morelos) Nahuatl,' in *A William Cameron Townsend en el XXV Aniversario del Instituto de Lingüístico de Verano*, pp. 643-651. Mexico City: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1961.

19. Brewer, Forrest. 'Morelos (Tetelcingo) Nahuatl Verb Stem Constructions' in *Aztec Studies I: Phonological and Grammatical Studies in Modern Nahuatl Dialects*, ed. Dow F. Robinson pp. 33-42. Norman: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1969.

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 Carochi 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 Zacapoaxtla is a T-dialect; it has lost the characteristic lateral release of TL. Otherwise, judging from the *Vocabulario mejicano de la Sierra de Zacapoaxtla, Puebla*, by Harold Key and Mary Ritchie de Key, it is not distant, at least lexically, from the Nahuatl described by Carochi. It retains word-final nasals and apparently shortens all geminate consonants; *cali* for CAL-LI 'house', *ita* for ITTA 'to see', *miquet* 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 *j* for the local reflex of glottal stop and underlining for long vowels (so that *j* for Zacapoaxtla is the opposite of *i* for Tetelcingo).

/ī/ = <i>j</i>	/ē/ = <i>e</i>	/ā/ = <i>a</i>	/ō/ = <i>o</i>
/i/ = <i>i</i>	/e/ = <i>e</i>	/a/ = <i>a</i>	/o/ = <i>o</i>

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 *quechtamalajoy*. On the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side is given *quechtamalajoy*. 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 Zacapoaxtla dictionary as *tamal ajoy* 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 *-tamalajoy*, *-tamalajoy*, and *tamal ajoy*. 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 Zacapoaxtla 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 Zacapoaxtla is not as solid as one attested in the other primary sources.

Despite the inconsistencies, the Zacapoaxtla dictionary is tremendously valuable and rewarding because there are many items shared by Molina and Zacapoaxtla 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' Archiginasio in Bologna until Arthur J. O. Anderson published an English translation in the United States in 1973²⁰ 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 Ramírez 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 *tlayōhli* for TLAŌL-LI 'shelled corn', *nahpa* for NĀPPA 'four times' (ultimately from NĀUHPA), and *mihqui* from MICQUI 'corpse'. Ramírez 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

20. Anderson, Arthur J. O., ed. and trans. *Rules of the Aztec Language: Classical Nahuatl Grammar*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1973.

21. Anderson, Arthur J. O., ed. and trans. *Reglas de la lengua mexicana con un vocabulario*. Mexico City: Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, 1974.

22. Swadesh, Morris, and Madalena Sancho. *Los mil elementos del mexicano clásico*. Mexico City: Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, 1966.

Sancho use the macron for long vowels and an apostrophe for glottal stops. Since their source is the 1892 edition of Carochi with its introduced printing errors, and since all of the original Carochi 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 /tʰ/, TZ /tʰʰ/, and X /ʃ/. The sequence LL represents two adjacent /l/'s and not the /lʰ/ or /y/ 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 *ça* 'only' and *qualli* 'good' appear here as ZĀ and CUAL-LI. HU and CU represent /w/ and /kʰ/ 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	/kʰalli/	'good'
TĒUC-TLI	/tekʰti/	'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 TĒUC-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 IĀ and OĀ. 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

sound	canonical spelling	traditional spelling
/a/	A	a
/ā/	Ā	a
/e/	E	e
/ē/	Ē	e
/i/	I	i, y, j
/ī/	Ī	i, y, j
/o/	O	o
/ō/	Ō	o, u
Consonants		
/p/	P	p
/t/	T	t
/k/	C, QU	c, qu
/ɾ/	H	h (usually omitted)
/tʰ/	TZ	tz
/tʰ/	TL	tl
/č/	CH	ch
/kʷ/	CU, UC	qu, cu, uc
/s/	C, Z	c, ç, s, z
/š/	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 Nahuatl 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 parentheses 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'
ĪYAC 'his nose'

Many verbs drop their final vowels in forming the preterit, and the same parenthesis notation is used.

YŌL(I) 'to live'
YŌLI 'he lives'
ŌYŌL '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 unalternating counterpart by printing it in lower case as with iXCA above. Here it is parenthesized.

(I)TTA 'to see something'
TLATTA 'he sees something'
MOTTA '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 Nahuatl. There is dialectal variation, with Tetelcingo apparently going farther than the central highland dialect described by Carochi 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.

TĒUC-TLI 'lord'
Ā-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.

TLAHTŌĀNI 'speaker; king, lord' < (I)HTŌĀ 'to say something'
CACCHĪUHQUI 'shoemaker' < CAC-TLI 'shoe', CHĪHU(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
-YĀN	'customary place'
-NACAYŌ	'one's own flesh' (as contrasted with the simply possessed form of NAC[A]-TL 'meat')

Examples in construction

AHHUELI	'impossible' < HUELI 'possible'
ĪTĒTLACUĀYĀN	'his dining room' < CUĀ 'to eat something'
ĪNACAYŌ	'his own flesh' (In actual pronunciation the final vowel is shortened at the end of the word.)
ĪNAC	'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 Nahuatl 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.

AHMŌ	'no, not'
ZĀ	'only'
ĪMĀ	'his hand' < MĀ[I]-TL 'hand'

Because of context, verbs which end in IĀ and OĀ (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.

ĀLTIA	'he bathes'	ĀLTIAH	'they bathe'
CHOLŌA	'he flees'	CHOLŌAH	'they flee'

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

ĀLTĪĀNI	'he customarily bathes'
ĀLTĪĀYA	'he used to bathe'
CHOLŌĀNI	'he customarily flees'
CHOLŌĀYA	'he used to flee'

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

ĀLTĪZ	'he will bathe'
CHOLŌZ	'he will flee'

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

ŌĀLTIH	'he bathed'
ŌCHOLŌH	'he fled'

All IĀ and OĀ 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.

CUĀ	'to eat something'
QUICUA	'he eats it'
QUICUAH	'they eat it'

QUICUĀNI	'he customarily eats it'
ŌQUICUAH	'he ate it'
PANŌ	'to cross a river'
PANO	'he crosses a river'
PANOH	'they cross a river'
PANŌNI	'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), ĀLTĪĀ, and CHOLŌĀ. 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 -LTĪĀ can be dropped with compensatory lengthening of the vowel before it.

MIQUI	'to die'
MIQUILTĪĀ	~ MIQUĪTĪĀ 'to cause someone to die'

A third possibility with the causative is apocope of IL.

MIQUILTĪĀ	> MICTĪĀ
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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 TLAHTOĀNI, CAC-CHĪUHQUI, 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 Zacapoaxtla. Where it is known, it is generally restricted to a subset of stems ending in consonants as in CŌL-LI 'grandfather', CŌL-TIN 'grandfathers'. It has the form -tin in Carochi and the Bancroft manuscript, -teh in Xalitla, and -te in Tetelcingo. The plural suffix -tinij 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.

COYŌ-TL	'coyote'
COYŌMEH	'coyotes'
OQUICH-TLI	'man, husband'
OQUICHMEH	
~ OQUICHTIN	'men, husbands'

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

TLĀCA-TL	'person'	TLĀCAH	'people'
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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.

TĒUC-TLI	'lord'	TĒTĒUCTIN	'lords'
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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.

ĀMA-TL	'paper'	ĪĀMAUH	'his paper'
OH-TLI	'road'	ĪOHUI	'his road'
TĒUC-TLI	'lord'	ĪTĒUCYŌ	'his lord' (In actual pronunciation the Ō shortens word-finally.)

Information of this sort is also included in this section.

Transitive verbs in Nahuatl require an object prefix. The Tetelcingo and Zacapoaxtla 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 CHŌCA, YŌL(I), ĀLTĪĀ, and CHOLOĀ 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(I) type verbs where the consonant changes when it comes into word-final position.

PIY(A) 'to keep something'	pret: PIX ~ PĪX
ĀM(I) 'to go hunting'	pret: ĀN

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 possessive 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 Zacapoaxtla dictionary TLĪLTIC 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 TLĪLTIC 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.)²³

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 CĀ 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 CHICĀUHTICAH '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 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.

23. Nebrija, Antonio de. *Vocabulario de romance en latín*. Seville: Johannes Varela, 1516.

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 TLĀLQUĪXTILŌNI '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 Zacapoaxtla dictionaries 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

1645 folio	1892 page
11	401
10r	409-410
20r	419
30r	429-430
40r	440-441
50r	452-453
60r	463
70r	472-473
80r	483-484
90r	494
100r	504
110r	514
120r	524
130r	533-534
132r (final folio)	536

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 Carochi'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 TLALLOH 'something of earth' and ZOQUIYOH 'something of mud' to refer to the human body. But *difrasismo* really exceeds the bounds of this dictionary

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 Nahuatl makes extensive use of compounding and derivation, most entries contain cross references to other entries which are component parts or derivational 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 honorifically 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 -LIĀ and -HUIĀ are called applicative, and those derived with -LTĪĀ and -TĪĀ are called causative. For non-literal use of these forms one must consult a reference grammar of Nahuatl.

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 alternatives 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 introduction to the work. The best possible authority in this case is Carochi'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 littérature azteques I*.²⁴

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 choose one over the other as the correct canonical form; in some sources both IA and IYA are written *ia* and in others *iya*. 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.

24. Launey, Michel. *Introduction à la langue et à la littérature aztèques I: Grammaire*. Paris: L'Harmattan, 1978.

A

Ā *preterit-as-present verb*; *pret*: **ĀC** to be present See **ĀC**.

ĀAQU(I) 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 **ĀH** instead of **Ā-TL**, but the sense is of **Ā-TL**, and Z has **ĀH** for **Ā-TL** elsewhere. See **AQU(I)**.

ĀC *pl*: **ĀQUIHQUEH** (one) who; who? / ¿quién? o ¿cuál? (M) This is the preterit agentive form derived from the existential verb **Ā**. It contrasts in vowel length with **AC**, the preterit form of **AQU(I)** 'to enter.' See **Ā**, **ACAH**, **ĀQUIN**.

ĀCACHACHA-TL *pl*: **-MEH** a type of grasshopper, locust / otro género de langostas (M) [(1)Tp.169]. See **ĀCA-TL**, **CHACHA-TL**.

ĀCACHIQIHU(I)-TL reed basket / canasto hecho de cañas (M), jícara para tortillas (X) [(3)Xp.25]. The initial vowel is not marked long in the attestation. See **ĀCA-TL**, **CHIQIHU(I)-TL**.

ACACHTO first / primero, o primeramente (M) See **ACATTO**, **ACATTOPA**, **ACHTO**.

ACACHTOPA first / primero, o primeramente (M) See **ACATTOPA**, **ACHTO**.

ACACHTOPAHUIĀ to be the first to do something / soy el primero que hago algo (C for first pers. sg.) See **ACHTOPA**, **-HUIĀ**.

ACAH *pl*: **-MEH** someone / alguno (M) See **ĀC**.

ĀCĀHUAL-LI large, dry leaves for lighting ovens / yerbas secas y grandes para encender hornos (M) [(4)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 **Ā-TL**, **CĀHU(A)**.

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

(T) [(3)Tp.170,243]. See **ĀCĀHUAL-LI**, **TÓTÓ-TL**.

ĀCALAQUIĀ *vrefl,vt* to dive; to submerge something / se bucea (de bucear), se mete en el agua (Z), meter algo debajo del agua, o hundirlo (M) [(2)Zp.21,167]. See **Ā-TL**, **CALAQU(I)**.

ĀCAL-LI boat / navío, barca, canoa, etc. (M) The literal sense of this is 'water-house.' See **Ā-TL**, **CAL-LI**.

ACĀLOAH a type of lizard that bites / un animal que muerde—parecido a la largatija (Z) [(1)Zp.139]. Z provides a picture which appears to be of a gila monster. The final H is uncharacteristic of native Nahuatl but is common to vowel-final loanwords.

ĀCAMĀPĪCH-TLI *personal name* Acamapichtli [(2)Bf.8r,9v]. See **ĀCA-TL**, **MĀPĪCH-TLI**.

ĀCAMĀYA crayfish, crab / langostino (Z) [(2)Zp.25,139]. The attestation on Zp.139 has an uncharacteristic final H as does **ACĀLOAH**.

ĀCAPAH-TLI medicinal plant with radish-like leaves / planta medicinal semejante en las hojas al rábano [(1)Rp.57]. The initial vowel is not marked long in the attestation. See **ĀCA-TL**, **PAH-TLI**.

ĀCAPECH-TLI reed mat / petate de zacate (Z) [(1)Zp.139]. Z fails to mark the initial vowel long. See **ĀCA-TL**, **PECH-TLI**.

ĀCAPETL(A)-TL reed mat / acapetate, petate de carrizo (T) [(1)Tp.70]. See **ĀCA-TL**, **PETL(A)-TL**.

ĀCATEQU(I) See **ĀCA-TL**, **TEQU(I)**.

ĀCA-TL reed / caña (M)

ACATTO first / primero (C) Cf. 98r gives **YACATTO** as a variant. See **ACACHTO**, **ACACHTOPA**.

ACATTOPA first / primero (C) Cf. 98r gives **YACATTOPA** as a variant. See **ACACHTOPA**.

ĀCAX(I)-TL *pl*: **-TIN** watering trough /

alberca (M), pileta para tomar agua los animales (X) [(3)Xp.25]. X fails to mark the initial vowel long. See *Ā-TL*, *CAX(I)-TL*.

ÁCEC-TLI icicles, ice in trees / hielo en árbol (Z) [(2)Zp.67,141]. See *Ā-TL*, *CEC-TLI*.

ACH *dubitative particle* possibly, one doesn't know / part. que ordinariamente indica duda y a veces equivale a una negación (S) Cf.125v gives *ACHAH* as a variant. Zp.139 gives *ACHA* ~ *ĀCHĀ* as variants.

ACHAHNEL See *ACH*, *AHNEL*.

ĀCHĀHU(I)-TL swamp / charco, ciénaga (Z) [(3)Zp.28,139].

ĀCHĀUHTLAH swamp / ciénaga (Z) [(2)Zp.28,139]. See *ĀCHĀHU(I)-TL*, *-TLAH*.

ACHCA often / a menudo, frecuentemente (C)

ACHCĀMPA one knows not where / no sé dónde (S) See *ACH*, *-CĀN*, *-PA*.

ACHCĀNIN one knows not where / no sé dónde (S) See *ACH*, *CĀNIN*.

ĀCHCĀUH-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 *ĀCH-TLI*, *TĀCHCĀUH*, *TIĀCHCĀUH*.

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.

ACHCŌL-LI great-grandfather, ancestor / bisabuelo (M for *achtontli*, which is in apposition with *ACHCŌL-LI* in B) [(4)Bf.6v,7r,8r,11v, (3)Xp.32]. All the attestations are possessed plurals with reduplication of the *CŌL* element: *COHCŌL*. Two attestations have the first element with a specifically marked short vowel, two with a specifically marked long vowel. In the paired form *ACHTŌN-TLI*, Bf.6v, the vowel of the first element is specifically marked short. This is inconsistent with the first element of *ĀCHCĀUH-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 *CŌL-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 *ACHIPA* 'always,' *ACHICUAL-LI* 'better.' See the note with *ACHĪC*. In some, but not all, constructions this has a final glottal stop, *ACHIH*. See *ACHIHTETZIN*, *ACHIHTŌN*, *ACHIHTZIN*.

ACHĪC 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 *ACHĪC*. *R* marks it long only in the comparative particle and says they are distinct. See *ACHI*.

ACHĪC particle used in making comparisons / hay diferencia entre una persona, o cosa, y otra (C) This comparative *ACHĪC* may be related in some way to the contradictory 'more' sense of *ACHI*. See *ACHI*, *ĪC*.

ACHICA See *ACHCHICA*.

ĀCHICĀHUAL-LI downpour / aguacero (X) [(1)Xp.25]. See *Ā-TL*, *CHICĀHU(A)*.

ĀCHICĀL-IN pl: -TIN ~ -MEH nettle / ortiga (X) [(1)Xp.25]. See *ĀTZĪTZICĀZ-TLI*.

ACHICUAL-LI better / mejor (C) See *ACHI*, *CUAL-LI*.

ACHIHTETZIN a bit / un poco, un poquito (C) See *ACHI*.

ACHIHTŌN a bit / un poco (M) See *ACHI*.

ACHIHTŌNCA soon, a short time / un poco de tiempo (M) See *ACHI*.

ACHIHTZIN a bit / un poquito, o poca cosa (M) See *ACHI*.

ACHIHTZINCA soon, a short time / un poco de intervalo, o espacio de tiempo (M) See *ACHI*.

ĀCHĪHUAL-LI water used in milling, grinding / agua que se ocupa para moler (T) [(1)Tp.170]. See *Ā-TL*, *CHĪHU(A)*.

ĀCHĪHUIĀ *vrefl* to wash one's hands while grinding maize / se lava las manos [mujer cuando muele] (T) [(3)Tp.164]. See *Ā-TL*, *CHĪHU(A)*.

ĀCHĪHUĪLŌ In the attestation of this on Tp.164 the vowel of the second syllable is incorrectly marked short. nonact.

ĀCHĪHUIĀ

ĀCHIO-TL pl: -TIN ~ -MEH a tree (Bixa orellana) from the seeds of which is made a paste used as a seasoning and for coloring

things orange / bija, fruto empleado en el teñido (S), *achiote*, fruto y árbol conocido (R) [(4)Xp.25, (1)Rp.58]. This is attested in *R* without diacritics. X has *-TLI*, implying a glottal stop at the end of the stem, but in general Nahuatl has *-TL* with this item.

ACHIPA always / siempre (Z) [(3)Zp.115,139,176].

ĀCHITLACŌ-TL white staff / vara blanca (T) [(1)Tp.170]. See *TLACŌ-TL*.

ACHTLEIN See *ACH*, *TLEIN*.

ACH-TLI possessed form: **-ACHYŌ** seed / pepita o semilla (C) [(2)Cf.126v, (2)Rp.58]. This seems to be related to *XINĀCH-TLI* 'seed,' but there is a vowel-length discrepancy. It also seems to be related to the *HUACH* element of *AYOHUACH-TLI* 'squash seed.' It contrasts in vowel length with *ĀCH-TLI* 'elder brother.'

ĀCH-TLI elder brother (from the point of view of a younger sister) / hermano mayor de la hermana menor (C) [(1)Cf.126v, (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)

ACHTŌN-TLI great-grandfather, ancestor / bisabuelo (M) [(1)Bf.6v]. See *ACHTO*, *ACHCŌL-LI*.

ACHTOPA first / primero, o primeramente (M) See *ACHTO*, *ACACHTOPA*, *ACATTOPA*.

ACHTOPAHUIĀ vt to take the lead in some matter / guiar en alguna cosa o ser el primero en hacerla (R) [(1)Rp.48]. See *ACHTOPA*, *-HUIĀ*.

ACHTZAN often / a menudo, frecuentemente (C) Cf.105v gives the variant *ACHTZAH*.

ACĪL-LI nit, louse egg / liendre (M) [(1)Tp.108, (2)Zp.76,140]. Z gives a variant *AHCĪL-TL*.

ĀCŌCĪL-IN crayfish / acosil (animal) (T) [(1)Tp.170, (1)Rp.59]. *R* provides the characteristic *-IN* absolutive suffix of small animates. See *Ā-TL*.

ĀCOCOĀ for a plant to suffer from over-watering / se enferma (planta) de tanta agua (T) [(1)Tp.164]. See *Ā-TL*, *COCOĀ*.

ACOCOH-TLI acocote, name of several different squash plants / dos plantas

medicinales semejante la una al nardo (R) [(1)Rp.59].

ACOHUA nonact. *AQU(I)*

ĀCŌLHUAH person from Acolhuacan / fuerte, es también nombre de nación (R) [(1)Bf.12v, (1)Rp.59].

ĀCŌLHUAHCĀN *place name* the realm of Texcoco [(2)Bf.4r,4v]. See *Ā-TL*, *CŌLHUAHCĀN*.

ĀCŌLMĀN *place name* Acolman [(1)Cf.56v].

ĀCŌLMĒCA-TL resident of Acolman / natural de Acolman [(1)Cf.56v].

ĀCŌLMIZ-TLI *personal name* Acolmiztli [(3)Bf.8r,9v,10v]. See *MIZ-TLI*.

ĀCŌLŌ-TL pl: -MEH crayfish / alacrán de agua (X) [(3)Xp.25]. The literal sense of this is 'water-scorpion,' as in the Spanish gloss. See *Ā-TL*, *CŌLŌ-TL*.

ĀCŌM(I)-TL water pot / tinaja de agua (M) X has the variant *ĀCŌN-TLI*. See *Ā-TL*, *CŌM(I)-TL*.

ĀCOMŌL-LI well, water hole / pozo (Z) [(1)Zp.139]. See *ĀTLACOMŌL-LI*.

ĀCONI who? / ¿quién? (Z) [(1)Zp.139]. This form appears to be peculiar to Z. See *ĀC*.

ĀCŌZAMĀLŌ-TL rainbow / arco iris (T) See *Ā-TL*, *CŌZAMĀLŌ-TL*.

ACTOC within / metido adentro (Z) [(1)Zp.139]. See *AQU(I)*, the verb *O*.

ĀCUEYA-TL frog / rana (Z) See *Ā-TL*, *CUEYA-TL*.

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

ACXOYA-TL branches used in penitential offerings, fir / planta cuyas hojas eran utilizadas por los sacerdotes para recoger la sangre que se sacaban por penitencia (S) [(1)Bf.10r, (1)Rp.58].

ĀCZĀ someone / alguien (Z) [(2)Zp.139, 145]. See *ĀC*, *ZĀ*.

ĀEHĒCA pret: -C to rain and be windy / llueve con viento (T) See *Ā-TL*, *EHĒCA*.

AH- *negative prefix* not, un-, in- / negación, usado en comp. por *amo*, no (S)

AHACHI 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

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

AHACHICHI bit by bit / poco a poco (Z) [(1)Zp.139]. See ACHI.

AHAHĀHUILTIĀ double redup. ĀHUILTIĀ

AHAHCI redup. AHCI

AHAHCUI *vrefl, vt* to rise up; to raise something up / se levanta (Z); lo levanta, lo alza, lo eleva (Z) [(3)Zp.143, 168, 185]. The sense of this suggests that it is a reduplicated form related to AHCOCU(I).

AHAHHUA redup. AHHUA

AHAHHUALŌ nonact. AHAHHUA

AHAHHUILĀ applic. AHAHHUA

AHAHPĀN(A) redup. AHPĀN(A)

AHĀHUIĀ *vt* to moisten something / lo moja (Z) [(1)Zp.185]. This implies *ĀHUIĀ, of which this would be the reduplicated form. This contrasts with AHĀHUIY(A) 'to take pleasure.' See Ā-TL, -HUIĀ.

AHĀHUIL-LI licentiousness / liviandades (C) [(2)Cf.72r]. See AHĀHUIY(A).

AHĀHUIY(A) *pret*: AHĀHUIX to take pleasure / regocijarse mucho (C). This contrasts with AHĀHUIĀ 'to moisten something.' redup. ĀHUIY(A)

AHAHXĪHUA redup. AHXIHUA

AHALAC-TLI alache, a fibrous, slippery plant (*Sida rhombifolia*) / malva simarrona (yerba) (T) [(1)Tp.107]. See ALACTIC.

AHĀLTĪĀ redup. ĀLTĪĀ

AHĀLTILĪĀ redup. applic. ĀLTĪĀ

AHĀLTILŌ redup. nonact. ĀLTĪĀ

AHĀMAT(I) *pret*: -MAT to get damp / se humedece (T) [(1)Tp.107]. See Ā-TL.

AHĀMĀXĒHU(I) to swell and ooze / se escalda (de comezón), se pone blanquizca (la mano, etc.), se esponja (frijol, etc.), se enlama (T) [(1)Tp.107]. See ĀMAXCUITL(A)-TL, -ĒHU(I).

AHĀM(I) [(1)Bf.10r]. redup. ĀM(I)

AHĀN(A) redup. ĀN(A)

AHAQU(I) redup. AQU(I)

AHAQUIĀ *vt* to insert something repeatedly / meter una cosa varias veces (S) [(2)Bf.7r, 10r]. This distributive form contrasts with AHĀQUIĀ 'to moisten something.' redup. AQUĪĀ

AHĀQUIĀ *vt* to moisten something / lo moja (Z) [(1)Zp.185]. This contrasts with

AHAQUIĀ 'to insert something repeatedly.' See Ā-TL.

AHAQUĪLTĪĀ redup. AQUĪLTĪĀ

AHĀTĒM(I) *pret*: -TĒN to fill up with water, to flood / ser hidrópico (M for *atermi*), se inunda (T) [(1)Tp.107]. See Ā-TL, TĒM(I).

AHĀTOCŌ for things to be carried away by water / (corriente de agua) arrastra (muchas cosas) (T) [(1)Tp.107]. This is derived from the nonactive form of the verb. See Ā-TL, TOCA.

AHĀTŌLTIC something very ripe, soft / cosa muy blanda, como higo muy maduro, etc. (M), aguado, magullado (T) [(1)Tp.107]. T does not mark the vowel of the second syllable long. See ĀTŌL-LI.

AHĀY(I) redup. ĀY(I)

AHĀYĪHUA redup. ĀYĪHUA

AHĀYĪTĪĀ redup. ĀYĪTĪĀ

AHCĀMPA See AHCĀN, -PA.

AHCĀN nowhere / en ninguna parte o lugar (M) See AH-, -CĀN.

AHCĀNMAH See AHCĀN, MAH.

AHCAZAYĀC See AHCAZOMŌ, AYĀC.

AHCAZOMŌ 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 AH-.

AHCEH See AHZO, (Y)EH.

AHCHĪHU(A) *vrefl* to be withdrawn, taken away / se quita (Z) [(1)Zp.168]. See AH-, CHĪHU(A).

AHCHĪHUHCĀYŌ-TL something badly made / cosa mal hecha o desacierto (C) [(2)Cf.121r]. The vowel of the second syllable is not marked long in either attestation. C gives AHĪHUHCĀYŌ-TL as a synonym of this. See AH-, CHĪHU(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 -CĀ- ligature to convey a sense of achievement.

AHCI *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 MAHXĪTĪĀ 'to cause something to become complete.' M has synonymous *maxiltia* and also *macic* 'something whole,' which can bind with verbs to mean 'completely.'

AHCICĀCAQU(I) *vt* to understand something completely / comprender o alcanzar a saber enteramente la cosa o el negocio (M) [(2)Rp.43, 100]. See AHCI, CAQU(I).

AHCICĀITTA *vt* to perceive something, to know something well / advertir, conocer bien (R), ver algo perfectamente (M) [(1)Rp.59]. See AHCI, (I)TTA.

AHCICĀMAT(I) *vt* to master something, to understand something completely / saber o entender algo perfectamente (M) [(1)Rp.59]. See AHCI, MAT(I).

AHCITLAH See AHZO, ITLAH.

AHCO above / arriba, o en lo alto (M)

AHCOCU(I) *vrefl, vt; pret*: AHCOC to rise up; to raise something up / levantarse de suelo, o empinarse el caballo, o revolver el ave, o batir las alas cuando quiere volar (M), alzar o levantar algo en alto (M) See AHCO, CUI.

AHCOCUĪHUA nonact. AHCOCU(I)

AHCOHUETZ(I) to become calm, resigned / sosearse y consolarse (M) [(1)Rp.59]. See AHCO, HUETZ(I).

AHCOHUĪC upward / hacia arriba (M) See AHCO, -HUĪC.

AHCOL-LI shoulder / hombro (M) [(4)Tp.127, 139, (3)Zp.21, 68, 156]. This invites analysis as a derivation from *CŌL 'something twisted, bent,' but there is a difference in vowel length. See AHCO.

AHCOLTEHTEQU(I) *vrefl* to cut oneself in the shoulder / se corta el hombro (T) [(3)Tp.139]. See AHCOL-LI, TEHTEQU(I).

AHCOMAN(A) *vrefl, 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 AHCO, MAN(A).

AHCOPA upward / de arriba, o hacia arriba (M) See AHCO, -PA

AHCOPAHUAH highlander / arribeño (Z) [(1)Zp.140]. See AHCOPA.

AHCOPAHUĪC upward / arriba, hacia arriba (R) [(1)Rp.59, (1)Pp.89]. See AHCOPA, -HUĪC.

AHCOPAITTA See AHCOPA, (I)TTA.

AHCOPATLACHY(A) See AHCOPA, TLACHY(A).

AHCOQUETZ(A) *vt* to build up something, to raise the bidding at an auction / aumentar o doblar el trabajo a otros, o pujar en almoneda (M), erigir, alivar (R) [(1)Rp.59]. See AHCO, QUETZ(A), AHQUETZ(A).

AHCOTLACHY(A) See AHCO, TLACHY(A).

AHCOTZICUĪN(I) to leap up, jump / brinca de abajo arriba, salta (T) See AHCO, TZICUĪN(I).

AHCUAL-LI something bad / cosa mala (M) The literal sense is 'something not good.' See AH-, CUAL-LI.

AHHUA *vt* to scold someone, to quarrel with someone, to irritate someone / reñir a otro (M)

AHHUACHHUIĀ *vt* to irrigate, sprinkle something / lo riega, lo rocía (Z) See AHHUACH-TLI, -HUIĀ.

AHHUACHĪĀ *vt* to irrigate, sprinkle something / rociar a otro (M) See AHHUACH-TLI.

AHHUACHPŌC-TLI rain cloud / agua-viento (T) [(1)Tp.107]. See AHHUACH-TLI, PŌC-TLI.

AHHUACHQUIYAHU(I) to rain lightly / lloviznar (M) [(2)Tp.107]. See AHHUACH-TLI, QUIYAHU(I)-TL.

AHHUACHTELĀHU(I) *pret*: -TELĀUH to begin to rain hard / empieza a llover de veras (T) [(1)Tp.107]. See AHHUACH-TLI, TELĀHU(I).

AHHUACH-TLI dew, drizzle, mist / rocío (K) This is implied by the many compounds of which it is an element.

AHHUACHTZITZICUICA to rain lightly / llovizna ligera (T) [(1)Tp.107]. See AHHUACH-TLI, TZITZICUICA.

AHHUACHYOH something covered with dew / cosa que tiene rocío (M) [(1)Tp.107, (1)Rp.58]. See AHHUACH-TLI, -YOH.

AHHUALŌ nonact. AHHUA

AHHUA-TL long, slender thorn / espina (M), espina delgada (C) M puts the definition of this together with the definition of ĀHUA-TL 'oak' and ĀHUA-TL, a type of caterpillar.

AHHUAYOHUA to have an itch / tiene

comezón (Z) [(4)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 / comezón, picazón (Z) [(2)Zp.30,140]. Z marks the vowel of the fourth syllable long in both attestations. See AHHUAYOHUA.

AHHUEL impossible / no poder, no ser posible (R), imposible, absolutamente no (S) See AH-, HUEL(I).

AHHUEL(I) impossible / no es posible (C) See AH-, HUEL(I).

AHHUELITI to be impossible / no es posible (C) See AH-, HUELITI.

AHHUIĀC something fragrant / cosa suave y olorosa, o cosa gustosa (M) See AHHUIĀYA.

AHHUIĀCĀYŌ-TL fragrance / suavidad o fragancia, o olor de cosa sabrosa y gustosa (M) See AHHUIĀYA, -YŌ.

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

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

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

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

AHHUILĀ vt to water, irrigate something / regar (R) One would expect a long vowel from Ā-TL 'water' here, but AH is attested in C and R. 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 homophonous with the applicative form of AHHUA.

AHHUILĀ applic. AHHUA

AHHUILĪŌ nonact. AHHUILĀ

-AHHUITZ only attested in possessed form wing / ala (T) [(1)Tp.127]. See AHTLAPAL-LI.

AHIUHCĀYŌ-TL something badly made / cosa mal hecha (C) [(2)Cf.121r]. C gives AHCHĪUHCĀYŌ-TL as a synonym of this. See AH-, IHU(I).

AHMAN(A) *vrefl* to get worked up, to be discontent / distraerse interiormente,

turbarse, alborotarse o desasosegarse (M) This contrasts with ĀMAN(A) 'for water to be contained.' See AHCOMAN(A).

AHMŌ *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 AHMŌ and also AHHUEL(I) are generally attested in modern Nahuatl without it, other forms with the negative prefix AH- generally retain some reflex of the glottal stop.

AHMŌACAH See AHMŌ, ACAH.

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

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

AHMŌICAH See AHMŌ, ICAH.

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

AHMŌNEL See AHNEL.

AHMŌQUĒN without inconvenience / carencia de turbación, pena, y cuidado (C) [(1)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 AHMŌ, QUĒN.

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

AHNO neither / tampoco (M) See AH-.

AHNOCEH perhaps, otherwise, or / o quizás (M) See AHNOZO, (Y)EH.

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

AHPĀN(A) *vrefl* to gird oneself, to be dressed / arreararse o ceñirse con manta de algodón, o con otra cosa semejante (M) [(1)Cf.115r].

AHPĀX-TLI See AHPĀZ-TLI.

AHPĀZHUĒHUĒN large pan, kettle / paila

(T) [(1)Tp.107]. T does not have the reflex of a long vowel in the final syllable, but in HUĒHUĒNTŌN and HUĒHUĒNTZIN 'old man' it is long. T forms the plural of this item by adding the plural form of the compounding element -TŌN. See AHPĀZ-TLI, HUĒHUĒHTZIN.

AHPĀZ-TLI earthen bowl, tub / lebrillo, o barreñón grande de barro (M) R has the variant AHPĀZ-TLI.

AHPILŌL-LI pitcher / jarro de barro (M), el cántaro de la mano (C) [(1)Cf.105r]. Ā 'water' rather than AH is to be expected for the first element if this is literally 'liquid-pourer,' but the attestation clearly indicates a glottal stop. See PILŌL-LI.

AHPŌCHQUIYĀHUAYOHĀN chimney-less building / casa sin chimenea (M) [(1)Bf.7r]. In B this refers to the land of the dead. See AH-, PŌCHQUIYĀHUA-TL, -YOH, -CĀN.

AHQUECHILĀ applic. AHQUETZ(A)

AHQŪEMMAN at no time / en ningún tiempo (M), nunca (R) See AH-, QUĒMMAN.

AHQŪEN See AHMŌQUĒN.

AHQUETZ(A) to raise one's head; to rear up; to be upside down / levantar o alzar la cabeza (M), se lo empina (T), boca arriba (T) M combines the definitions of AHQUETZ(A) with ĀQUETZ(A) 'to beat liquid (such as chocolate) into a foam.' In principle, the sense of 'to lift up the head' could be derived from Ā-TL's 'crown of the head' sense, but C specifically contrasts AHQUETZ(A) with ĀQUETZ(A). See AHCO, QUETZ(A).

AHQUETZALTĪĀ vt to turn something upside down / lo lleva boca arriba (T) caus. AHQUETZ(A)

AHQUETZTITLAHCAL(I) vt to knock something upside down / lo tumba boca arriba, lo tira boca arriba (T) [(3)Tp.112]. See AHQUETZ(A), (I)HCAL(I).

AHQUIMAHMATQUI idiot / el necio (C), desaliñado, torpe, que no hace cosa bien hecha (M for *aquimamati*) [(1)Cf.125v]. See AH-, MAT(I).

AHTĒL but / pero, y en forma interrogativa: ¿no es evidente? (S) See AH-, TĒL.

AHTLĀCA-TL bad, inhumane person / no

hombre, o tan mal hombre, que no se merece se llame hombre (C) M combines in a single entry this and ĀTLAHCA-TL 'sailor, fisherman.' They both contrast with C's ĀTLĀCA-TL 'person made of water.' See AH-, TLĀCA-TL.

AHTLĀCAYŌ-TL cruelty, inhumanity / inhumanidad o crueldad (M) [(1)Rp.62]. See AHTLĀCA-TL.

AHTLAPAL-LI wing; leaf / ala de ave, o hoja de árbol, o de yerba (M) X has MĀTLAPAL-LI 'wing,' literally 'hand-side.' See TLAPAL-LI.

AHTLA-TL spear thrower, atlatl / aparato, correa para lanzar dardos (S) [(1)Bf.10r].

AHTLE(H) nothing / nada o ninguna cosa (M) The final glottal stop drops when followed by a word beginning with a vowel. See AH-, TLE(H).

AHTLEHPIYALIZ-TLI want, need / carestía, necesidad (R) [(1)Rp.63]. R does not indicate the glottal stop of the second syllable. See AHTLE(H), PIY(A).

AHTLEHTILĀ vt to ruin, to destroy someone, something / deshacer o apocar a otros (M), aniquilar alguna cosa o tornarla a nada (R) [(1)Rp.63]. R does not indicate the glottal stop of the second syllable. applic. AHTLEHTIY(A)

AHTLEHTIY(A) *pret*: -AHTLEHTĪX to come to nothing, to be ruined / tornarse en nada (M) [(1)Rp.63]. -IY(A) verbs generally have an alternation of final-syllable vowel length yielding ĪX in the preterit, although it is not attested for this item. The glottal stop of the second syllable is also not attested. See AHTLE(H).

AHTLEIN nothing / nada o no es nada (C) See AH-, TLEIN.

ĀHUACACUAHU(I)-TL avocado tree / árbol de aguacate (T,Z) See ĀHUACA-TL, CUAHU(I)-TL.

ĀHUACA-TL avocado; testicle / fruta conocida, o el campanón (M), aguacate, fruta conocida (R)

ĀHUACĀTZIN swallow (bird) / golondrina (T) [(1)Tp.170].

ĀHUACAXIHU(I)-TL avocado leaf / hoja de aguacate (T) See ĀHUACA-TL, XIHU(I)-TL.

ĀHUACAXŌCHI-TL avocado flower /

flor de aguacate (T) See ĀHUACA-TL, XŌCHI-TL.

ĀHUAH someone who possesses, has control over water / dueño del agua (C) This is generally found in the phrase ĀHUAH TEPĒHUAH 'resident of a town' from ĀLTEPĒ-TL 'town.'

ĀHUAHUETZ(I) for one's head to droop / se baja la mollera (y se enferma) (T) [(1)Tp.170]. This involves the less common 'crown of the head' sense of Ā-TL. See Ā-TL, HUETZ(I).

ĀHUATILĀN(A) vt to jerk, shake, beat someone's head / sacude su mollera (T) [(3)Tp.117]. This involves the less common 'crown of the head' sense of Ā-TL. See Ā-TL, TILĀN(A).

ĀHUA-TL oak / encina (C) Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long, but C specifically marks it short and contrasts it with ĀHUA-TL 'caterpillar.' M combines the definitions of these two in a single entry along with the definition of AHHUA-TL 'thorn.'

ĀHUA-TL woolly caterpillar / gusano lanudo de árbol (C) [(1)Cf.126v, (1)Rp.59]. M combines in a single entry the definition of this with those of ĀHUA-TL 'oak' and AHHUA-TL 'thorn.'

ĀHUATZETZELOĀ vt to jerk, shake, beat someone's head / sacude su mollera (T) [(3)Tp.117]. This involves the less common 'crown of the head' sense of Ā-TL. See Ā-TL, TZETZELOĀ.

ĀHUĒHUĒ-TL cypress tree; ruler (by metaphor) / ciprés distico, vulg. ciprés calvo ... jefe, señor (S) [(2)Bf.2v,4r, (1)Cf.121r]. This also appears in R but without diacritics. According to R three different types of cypress share this name.

ĀHUĒLIC something tasteless, insipid, sour / desabrido, insípido (T) [(1)Tp.169]. One would expect the reflex of AH rather than Ā and a literal meaning of 'not-tasty.' The single attestation has Ā, however. Possibly the sense is 'water-flavored,' hence 'tasteless.' See Ā-TL, HUĒLIC.

***ĀHUIĀ** See AHĀHUIĀ.

ĀHUIC toward the water / hacia el agua (C) [(1) Cf.126v]. This contrasts with AHHUIC 'here and there, back and forth.' See Ā-TL, -HUIC.

ĀHUILACA someone playful, mischievous / juguetón, travieso (Z) [(1)Zp.139]. See ĀHUIY(A).

ĀHUILĀN(A) to swim / nada (T) [(3)Tp.164]. See Ā-TL, HUILĀN(A).

ĀHUIL-LI pleasure; toy / liviandad (C), juguete (T,Z) See ĀHUIY(A).

ĀHUILMACA vt to entertain someone / le complace (un niño) (Z) [(1)Zp.184]. See ĀHUIY(A), MACA.

ĀHUILNEM(I) pret: **ĀHUILNEN** to go about playing and wasting time / anda jugando, gastando el tiempo (Z) [(1)Zp.139, (1)Rp.60]. See ĀHUIY(A), NEM(I).

ĀHUILNENQUI idler / ocioso (T) [(1)Tp.169]. See ĀHUILNEM(I).

ĀHUILOĀ vt to waste, squander something / le desperdicia ... lo gasta (Z) [(1)Zp.184]. See ĀHUIY(A).

ĀHUILPOLHUIĀ applic. **ĀHUILPOLOĀ**

ĀHUILPOLOĀ vt to waste, squander something / ser pródigo y destruidor de la hacienda (M for reduplicated *auilpopoloa*) See ĀHUIY(A), POLOĀ.

ĀHUILPOLOLŌ nonact. **ĀHUILPOLOĀ**

ĀHUILQUĪXTIĀ vrefl, vt to diminish oneself by misuse of office or property; to sell one's belongings to raise cash / infamarse o apocarse (M), lo saca (de la casa) para venderlo aunque sea barato para tener dinero (T) See ĀHUIY(A), QUĪZ(A).

ĀHUILTIĀ vrefl, vt to waste time; to entertain someone / pasar tiempo (M), dar placer a otro con algún juego regocijado, o retozar a alguna persona (M) altern. caus. ĀHUIY(A)

ĀHUI-TL aunt / tía (M)

ĀHUIY(A) pret: **ĀHUIX** 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 IY(A) is well attested. Derivations from ĀHUIY(A) have the somewhat divergent senses of 'contentment, happiness' and 'self-indulgence, loose behavior, waste.'

ĀHUIYALTIĀ altern. caus. ĀHUIY(A)

ĀHUIYANI courtesan, woman of pleasure / puta, o mala mujer (M) See ĀHUIY(A).

AHXĪHUA nonact. AHCI

AHXILIĀ vt to get to know something entirely; to stalk something, someone for

someone / alcanzar a saber algo enteramente (M), montear, o cazar para otro (M) applic. AHCI

AHXILTĪĀ vt to make something up, to complete something; to see someone to his place / suplir, o añadir lo que falta (M), acompañar o seguir a otro hasta su posada (M), hacer que llegue algo a alguna parte (M) altern. caus. AHCI

AHXĪTIĀ 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. altern. caus. AHCI

AHYĒC-TLI something bad / cosa mala (M) See AH-, YĒC-TLI.

AHZAYĀC See AHZO, AYĀC.

AHZO perhaps / por ventura, o quizá (M)

AHZOMAH See AHZO, MAH.

AHZOYEH See AHZO, (Y)EH.

AĪC 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-, ĪC.

AĪCMAH never / jamás (C) [(1)Cf.119r]. See AĪC, MAH.

AIHUACHMŌL-LI a stew prepared with squash seeds, ground corn, chili, and achiote / mole de pipián (T) [(1)Tp.107]. See AIHHUACH-TLI, MŌL-LI.

AIHUACH-TLI squash seed / pepita de calabaza (X) [(1)Tp.107, (3)Xp.29]. The IH sequence of the first syllable is open to question, and X has HUĒX for HUACH. It is probably the same element as in AYOHUACH-TLI and related to ACH-TLI 'seed.'

AIHĪYŌCALAQU(I) to sink / se sumerge dentro del agua (T) [(3)Tp.170]. See Ā-TL, IHĪYŌ-TL, CALAQU(I).

AIHĪYŌMIQU(I) to drown / se ahoga (T) [(3)Tp.117]. See Ā-TL, IHĪYŌ-TL, MIQU(I).

AITZTE-TL possessed form: **-AITZTEUH** gizzard / molleja en las aves (M) [(2)Zp.85,156]. See TE-TL.

ĀIXCO on the surface of the water / encima del agua (K) [(1)Zp.177]. This seems to be synonymous with ĀTLIXCO. See Ā-TL, ĪX-TLI, -C(O).

ALACTIC something slippery, crumbly / cosa deleznable (M) [(3)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.

ALĀHU(A) vrefl, vt to slip; to slide something / resbalar (M)

ALĀHUILĪĀ applic. ALĀHU(A)

ALĀHUAC something slippery, crumbly / lo mismo es que alactic (cosa deleznable) (M) see ALĀHU(A)

ALAXOĀ vt to polish something / lo afina, lo lima, lo pule, lo alisa (Z) [(1)Zp.185]. see ALAZTIC

ALAZTIC something slippery, crumbly / lo mismo es que alactic (cosa deleznable) (M) [(1)Tp.107]. Zp.140 has ALĀXTIC, which is probably the same with the vowel length of the second syllable in error, since the corresponding vowel of Z's ALAXOĀ is short.

ĀLPĪCHĪĀ to spit / rocia (con la boca) (Z) [(2)Zp.203,204]. See Ā-TL, (I)LPĪCHĪĀ.

ĀLTEPĒHUAH resident of a town / vecino de ciudad (M) See ĀLTEPĒ-TL.

ĀLTEPĒ-TL pl: **-MEH** town / pueblo, o rey (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, -ĀUH -TEPĒUH. See Ā-TL, TEPĒ-TL.

ĀLTĪĀ vrefl, vt to bathe; to bathe someone / bañarse (M), bañar a otro, o hacer mercedes el mercader rico, o sacrificar y matar esclavos ante los idolos, o ofrecer ornamentos al templo o iglesia (M) See Ā-TL.

ĀLTZAPO-TL pl: **-MEH** type of sapota, the fruit of which has a narcotic effect (Lucuma salicifolia) / zapote borracho (T) [(1)Tp.170]. See TZAPO-TL.

ĀMAC at the edge of the water / a la orilla del río (C) [(1)Cf.127r]. C contrasts this with ĀMAC (synonymous with ĀMAPAN) 'on paper.' See Ā-TL, -MĀC.

ĀMACHĪLTĪĀ vt to over-water, over-irrigate something / lo riega demasiado, le dilata el riego (T) [(1)Tp.117]. See Ā-TL, MACHĪLTĪĀ.

ĀMACUAHU(I)-TL fig tree (the inner bark

of which is used in papermaking) / amate (árbol) (T) [(1)Tp.170]. See ĀMA-TL, CUAHU(I)-TL.

ĀMAHUIĀ vt to paper something / empapelar algo (M) [(1)Rp.48]. R fails to mark the initial vowel long. See ĀMA-TL, -HUIĀ.

ĀMAĪXMAT(I) to know how to read / sabe leer (Z) [(1)Zp.140]. See ĀMA-TL, ĪXMAT(I).

ĀMAĪZQUI-TL cherry tree / capulín (T) [(1)Tp.170]. See ĀMA-TL, ĪZQUI-TL.

ĀMAN today / hoy (X) This is peculiar to X, where it is abundantly attested. In phrases it can have the sense 'immediately, right away.'

ĀMAN(A) for water to be contained, as in a tub or broad vessel / tener agua en lebrillo o cosa ancha (C) [(1)Cf.127r, (1)Rp.60]. This contrasts with AHMAN(A) 'to get worked up, to be discontent' See Ā-TL, MAN(A).

ĀMANAL-LI pool of water, lake / alberca o estanque de agua (M) [(1)Tp.170]. This also appears in R but with the initial vowel unmarked for length. X has ĀMAN-TLI. See ĀMAN(A).

ĀMANTĒCA-TL artisan / oficial de arte mecánica (M) [(1)Bf.10v, (2)Cf.4v, (1)Tp.170, (1)Rp.60]. This originally referred specifically to featherworkers. In T it has the special sense of 'healer, curandero,' while R glosses it as 'interlocutor, speaker.'

ĀMANTĒCAYŌ-TL artisanry / arte de oficial mecánico, o cosa que pertenece a la dicha arte (M) [(1)Bf.10v]. See ĀMANTĒCA-TL, -YŌ.

ĀMAN-TLI place where water collects / arroyo, laguna (X) [(3)Xp.26]. X fails to mark the initial vowel long. See ĀMAN(A).

ĀMAPŌHU(A) to read (from a book or text) / leer libro, o relatar proceso (M) [(3)Tp.170]. See ĀMA-TL, PŌHU(A).

ĀMAPŌHUALIZ-TLI reading (of books) / leer (C) [(1)Cf.42r]. This is in a construction meaning 'to know how to read.' See ĀMAPŌHU(A).

ĀMAQUĒMEHCĀN place name Amecameca See ĀMA-TL, QUĒM(I)-TL, -CĀN.

ĀMAQUĒMEHCA-TL pl: ĀMAQUĒ-MEHCAH person from Amecameca /

natural de Amecameca (K) See ĀMA-QUĒMEHCĀN.

ĀMA-TL possessed form: -ĀMAUH paper, letter, book / papel (M), papel, carta, etc. (S), papel o libro (C)

ĀMAXCUITL(A)-TL mud sludge, sediment / lama (T) [(1)Tp.170, (2)Xp.26]. T has the reflex of a short A in the second syllable. X fails to mark the initial vowel long and has Ō for A in the second syllable. M has *amaxac* 'delta.' See Ā-TL, MAXAL-LI, CUITL(A)-TL.

AMEHHUĀN you (plural) / vosotros (C) This has a longer form AMEHUĀNTIN. T and Z have absorbed the article IN into the pronoun: NAMEHHUĀN. This is a freestanding pronoun as contrasted with the prefixes AM- and AMĒCH- 'you (plural).'

ĀMĒYALCO spring / manantial (T) [(1)Tp.170]. This is a locative meaning literally 'at the spring.' See ĀMĒYAL-LI, -C(O).

ĀMĒYAL-LI spring, fountain / fuente de agua (M), pozo, fuente, manantial (Z) Z has a shortened variant: ĀMĒL. See Ā-TL, MĒY(A).

ĀM(I) pret: ĀN to go hunting / montear, o cazar (M) [(1)Bf.10r, (2)Cf.30v].

ĀMIC-TLI thirst / sed (T,Z) [(1)Tp.170, (2)Zp.140]. See ĀMIQU(I).

ĀMĪL-LI irrigated field / tierra de regadío (M) [(3)Xp.26]. This is only attested in a compound and lacks diacritics, but it is a transparent derivation. See Ā-TL, MĪL-LI.

ĀMĪLTOMA-TL green membrane tomato / tomatillo de cáscara verde (X) [(3)Xp.26]. The attestation lacks diacritics, but the derivation is transparent. See ĀMĪL-LI, TOMA-TL.

ĀMĪN-TLI diarrhea / diarrea (Z) [(1)Zp.140]. M has *amina* 'to suffer indigestion from drinking water after eating raw vegetables.' See Ā-TL, MĪN(A).

ĀMIQU(I) pret: ĀMIC to be thirsty / tener sed, o morir de sed (M) M also has an entry *amiqui* 'something immortal' from the negative prefix AH- and MICQUI, the agentive noun derived from MIQU(I) 'to die.' There is a contrast between ĀMIQU(I) 'to be thirsty' and AHMICQUI 'something

that does not die.' X has reduplicated ĀMĪMIQU(I). See Ā-TL, MIQU(I).

ĀMIQUILIZ-TLI thirst / sed ardiente (S) M combines in a single entry this sense and that of AHMIQUILIZ-TLI 'immortality.' See ĀMIQU(I).

ĀMOXPŌHU(A) to read (from a book or text) / leer libro, o relatar el proceso (M) [(1)Cf.42r]. See ĀMOX-TLI, PŌHU(A).

ĀMOXPŌHUALIZ-TLI reading (of books) / leer (C) [(1)Cf.42r]. See ĀMOX-TLI, PŌHU(A).

ĀMOXPŌUHQUI reader / lector (C) [(1)Cf.52r]. M has *amoxpoani* with the same sense. See ĀMOXPŌHU(A).

ĀMOX-TLI book / libro de escritura (M)

ĀN(A) vt to take hold of, seize something, someone / tomar, asir, o prender (M)

ĀNĀL See Ā-TL, -NĀL.

ĀNĀLŌ altern. nonact. ĀN(A)

ĀNĀLTĪĀ caus. ĀN(A)

ANCA therefore / de manera que (M), luego (C)

ĀNEHNELOĀ redup. ĀNELOĀ

ĀNELOĀ to swim / nadar (X) [(3)Xp.26, (1)Rp.61]. R reduplicates the initial syllable of NELOĀ and fails to mark the Ā long. See Ā-TL, NELOĀ.

ĀNILĪĀ applic. ĀN(A)

ĀNŌ altern. nonact. ĀN(A)

ĀNQUI something long / cosa luenga o larga (M) [(1)Tp.136].

ĀNTICAH to be at a certain distance / estar algo lejos el lugar, o haber buen trecho hasta él (M for *achica onantica*) [(3)Bf.1r, 4v]. This progressive form is built from the stem and the verb CĀ linked by the ligature -TI-. CĀ is a preterit-as-present verb with alternate preterit singular forms CAH ~ CATQUI. *ĀN or *ĀM, the main verb stem here, is otherwise unattested. It is always prefixed with the directional ON- to yield the alternate forms ONĀNTICAH ~ ONĀNCATQUI. See CĀ.

ANTLEIN no, none / no hay (T) [(2)Tp.108]. This is a reduction of AHMŌ TLEIN. The word-final N is dropped in T. See AHMŌ, 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.

AOCĀC there is no longer anyone; the person in question is no longer here / ya no está aquí, o ya no parece (M) See AOC, ĀC.

AOCĀMPA no longer anywhere / ya de ninguna parte (M) See AOC, -CĀN, -PA.

AOCĀN no longer anywhere / en ninguna parte ya (C) See AOC, -CĀN.

AOCMŌ no longer, not anymore / ya no (M) See AOC.

ĀOCOXŌCHI-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 Ā-TL, OCO-TL, XŌCHI-TL.

AOCTLE(H) 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).

ĀOCUIL-IN type of water animal / animal que nada en el agua (Z) [(1)Zp.141]. The literal sense of this is 'water-worm.' See Ā-TL, OCUIL-IN.

AOQUĪC never again, no more / nunca más (M) See AOC, ĪC, AĪC.

ĀPACHIHU(I) to get inundated, soaked / remoja, está dentro del agua (T) [(1)Tp.170, (1)Rp.61]. See Ā-TL, PACHIHU(I).

ĀPACHILHUIĀ applic. ĀPACHOĀ

ĀPACHOĀ vt to inundate something, to soak something / echar algo en mojo, o regar la hortaliza (M) See Ā-TL, PACHOĀ.

ĀPACHŌLŌ nonact. ĀPACHOĀ

ĀPACH-TLI roe, 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]. See Ā-TL, PACH-TLI.

ĀPANŌ pret: ĀPANŌC to cross, ford a body of water / pasar a la otra parte del río o del mar (M) See Ā-TL, PANŌ.

ĀPAN-TLI pl: -MEH ditch, canal, river / acequia de agua (M), barranca, río (T), zanja (T) [(2)Tp.170, 171, (1)Rp.61]. R's gloss of this as 'bridge' probably represents a different derivation from Ā-TL and PANŌ. In one attestation T has a long vowel in the second syllable. See Ā-TL, -PAN.

ĀPITZ(A) vrefl to have diarrhea / tener cámaras (M), hace del excusado, depone (T) [(3)Tp.165]. See Ā-TL, PĪTZ(A).

ĀPITZAC-TLI rivulet, small stream /

arroyo, riachuelo (Z) [(4)Zp.14, 110, 141]. The vowel of the second syllable should be short but is marked long in two of the four attestations. See Ā-TL, PITZAC-TL.

ĀPĪTZAL-LI diarrhea / cámaras (M) This is implied by ĀPĪTZALPAH-TL. See ĀPĪTZ(A).

ĀPĪTZALPAH-TL turmeric / camotillo, planta conocida. Item otras tres plantas medicinales (R) [(1)Rp.62]. R fails to mark the vowels of the first two syllables long, but T has them long in the verb ĀPĪTZ(A) 'to have diarrhea.' See ĀPĪTZAL-LI, PAH-TL.

ĀPĪZMIQU(I) *pret*: ĀPĪZMIC to be hungry / morir de hambre (M), tener hambre (C) See ĀPĪZ-TL, MIQU(I).

ĀPĪZ-TL hunger; hungry person / glotón; hambre (S), hambriento (Z) In T the vowel of the second syllable is short.

ĀPŌC-TL water vapor; rain squall with wind / exhalación, vapor de agua (S), llueve con viento (T) [(1)Tp.171]. See Ā-TL, PŌC-TL.

ĀPOHPOXOĀ to wallow in water / se revuelca en el agua (T) [(1)Tp.165]. See Ā-TL, POHPOXOĀ.

ĀPOYEC salt water / agua salada (T) [(1)Tp.171]. T has I for E. See Ā-TL, POYEC.

ĀQUETZ(A) to beat water into a foam / colgar el agua, como lo hace quien hace cacao, para que haga espuma (C) [(1)Cf.127r]. C contrasts this with AHQUETZ(A) 'to rise up, to turn upside down.' See Ā-TL, QUETZ(A).

AQU(I) *pret*: AC to enter, to fit in / contener, entrar en un lugar (S) In the phrase AQU I N TŌNATIUH the sense is 'for the sun to set.' AQU(I) has two alternative nonactive forms, ACOHUA and AQUĪHUA, the second of which it apparently shares with AQUĪĀ. AQUĪHUA is given with AQU(I) on Tp.108 and with AQUĪĀ on Tp.140. The preterit form of this verb contrasts in vowel length with ĀC '(one) who; who?' **AQUIĀ** *vrefl, vt* 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

agujero (M) This apparently shares one alternative nonactive form, AQUĪHUA, with AQU(I). It contrasts with ĀQUIĀ 'to get dressed.' See AQU(I).

ĀQUIĀ *vrefl, vt* to get dressed; to do up a garment / vestirse camisa o vestidura cerrada (M) This contrasts with AQUĪĀ 'to fit.'

ĀQUIHQUEH those who; who-plural? / ¿quiénes? (M) See ĀC.

AQUIHTŌN a bit / un poco (C) [(3)Cf.125v]. See ACHIHTŌN.

AQUIHTZIN a bit / un poco (C) [(1)Cf.125v]. See ACHIHTZIN.

AQUĪHUA nonact. AQU(I), AQUĪĀ

AQUILĪĀ applic. AQU(I)

ĀQUILĪĀ applic. ĀQUIĀ

AQUĪL-LI red maize / maíz colorado (T) [(1)Tp.108]. S has the verb *aquili* with the sense of burnishing something or applying rouge.

AQUĪLŌ nonact. AQUĪĀ

ĀQUĪLŌ nonact. ĀQUIĀ

AQUĪLTĪĀ caus. AQUĪĀ

ĀQUIN (one) who; who? / ¿quién, o a quién? (M), alguien, quien, alguno (T) See ĀC.

AQUĪTĪĀ caus. AQU(I)

ĀQUĪXTĪĀ to rinse clothing / enjaguar la ropa después de lavada (M) [(1)Tp.118]. See Ā-TL, QUĪXTĪĀ.

ĀTECAX(I)-TL container in which mud is mixed / cajete (donde baten el lodo) (T) [(1)Tp.171]. See Ā-TL, TECAX(I)-TL.

ĀTECOM(A)-TL water gourd / calabaza redonda (M), guaje (calabazo para agua) (T) [(1)Tp.171, (6)Xp.28]. See Ā-TL, TECOM(A)-TL.

ĀTECONXŌCHI-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) [(1)Xp.28]. X does not mark the first vowel long. See ĀTECOM(A)-TL, XŌCHI-TL.

ATEMIĀ *vrefl, vt* to delouse oneself; to delouse someone / espulgarse (M), espulgar a otro (M) See ATEM(I)-TL.

ATEMILĪĀ applic. ATEMIĀ

ATEMIĪLŌ nonact. ATEMIĀ

ATEM(I)-TL *possessed form*: -ATEN louse / piojo (M) Z has a long initial vowel, while X has the variant form ATIN-TL.

ĀTĒTĒNYOH shore, beach / orilla del agua, playa (Z) [(1)Zp.142]. See ĀTĒN-TL, TĒNYOH.

ĀTĒN-TL edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar (M) See Ā-TL, TĒN-TL.

ĀTĒNYOH river bank / orilla (del río) (Z) [(1)Zp.155]. See Ā-TL, TĒNYOH.

ĀTĒQUIĀ *vt* to water or sprinkle water on something, someone / regar (M), mojar a otro echándole agua (M) See Ā-TL, TĒCA.

ĀTE-TL testicle, or rock in water / compañero (M), piedra del río (Z) [(1)Zp.142]. The literal sense of this is 'water-stone.' See Ā-TL, TE-TL.

ĀTĒXĀ-TL pig swill / atolate (masa batida para marranos) (T) [(3)Bf.2r, 12r, (1)Tp.171]. T has O for Ā in the second syllable. See Ā-TL, TEX-TL.

ĀTEXPETL(A)-TL tortoise shell / su concha (de tortuga) (T) [(1)Tp.132]. See Ā-TL, TEXPETL(A)-TL.

ĀTĒZCA-TL surface of a body of water / charco de agua, o nivel para nivelar agua (M), el mar (T) [(1)Tp.171]. See Ā-TL, TĒZCA-TL.

ĀTIC something melted, smelted / cosa derretida, o cosa rala, o cosa trasparente como cristal, etc. (M) [(1)Tp.171, (1)Zp.142]. See ĀTIY(A), Ā-TL.

ĀTILĪĀ applic. ĀTIY(A)

ĀTIY(A) *pret*: ĀTIYAC ~ ĀTĪX to melt, to be smelted / derretirse o regalarse algo, o pararse ralo lo espeso, o alegrarse mucho (M) This has the vowel length alternation in the preterit characteristic of verbs in IY(A). See Ā-TL.

Ā-TL *possessed form*: -ĀUH water, liquid; crown of the head / agua, orines, guerra, o la mollera de la cabeza (M) In T there has been a confusion of the possessed form of Ā-TL 'water' with Spanish *agua*, and this confusion has spread to the 'crown of the head' sense, leading to a possessed form -ĀHUA and three derived verbs incorporating ĀHUA, namely ĀHUAHUETZ(I), ĀHUATILĀN(A), and ĀHUATZETZELOĀ.

ĀTLĀCA-TL person made of water / hombre hecho de agua (C) [(1)Cf.57r]. C does not write this out but describes it in prose as contrasting with ĀTLAHCA-TL 'sailor,

fisherman' by lack of the internal glottal stop. It also contrasts with AHTLĀCA-TL 'bad person.' See Ā-TL, TLĀCA-TL.

ĀTLACCO at the place of a gully or stream / barranca, río (T) [(1)Tp.171]. See ĀTLAC-TL, -C(O).

ĀTLACOMŌL-LI well, valley with water / pozo (M), valle (con agua) (Z) [(1)Zp.142]. Z has E for A in the second syllable. See Ā-TL, TLACOMŌL-LI.

ĀTLACOXŌNĪĀ *vrefl* to beat water with one's hand / hace sonar el agua con la mano (T) [(3)Tp.165]. See Ā-TL, COXŌN(I).

ĀTLAC-TL *pl*: -MEH gully, stream / barranca, río, arroyo, riachuelo (T) [(1)Tp.171]. See Ā-TL, ĀTLAHU(I)-TL.

ĀTLACUI to draw water / sacar agua de pozo o de jagüey (M) [(3)Tp.171]. See Ā-TL, CUI.

ĀTLACUIHUAYĀN *place name* Tacubaya [(2)Cf.56v]. See ĀTLACUI, -YĀN.

ĀTLAH place of abundant water / abundancia de la cosa significada (agua) (C) [(3)Cf.57r, 127r]. See Ā-TL, -TLAH.

ĀTLAHCA-TL one who dwells in the water; fisherman / el que vive en el agua, y el pescador (C) [(2)Cf.57r, 127r, (1)Rp.62]. M combines the definition of this and of AHTLĀCA-TL 'inhuman person' in a single entry. They both contrast with C's ĀTLĀCA-TL 'person made of water.' R does not indicate the internal glottal stop. See ĀTLAH.

ĀTLAHU(I)-TL valley, canyon, gully / valle, cañada (Z) [(1)Zp.142]. The more common form is ĀTLAUH-TL. See Ā-TL, ĀTLAC-TL.

ĀTLĀL-LI irrigated land / tierra de regadío (M) [(1)Cf.118v]. See Ā-TL, TLĀL-LI.

ĀTLAPĒCH-TL slope, side of a gully / bajada (de la barranca) (T) [(1)Tp.171]. This is attested with a long vowel in the third syllable despite its apparent affinity to TLAPECH-TL 'bed' which consistently has a short vowel across all sources including T. See Ā-TL.

ĀTLATLĀCATZĪCA-TL a type of ant / hormiga (una especie) (T) [(1)Tp.171]. M has *atlatlacamani* 'to bring on a storm or torment.' Possibly T is characteristically lacking a glottal stop, and the first element

of this compound should be *ĀTLAH* and have to do with an abundance of water. See *TZĪCA-TL*.

ĀTLATZCUEPŌNĀ *vrefl* to beat water with one's hand / hace sonar el agua con la mano (T) [(3)Tp.165]. See *Ā-TL*, *TLATZĪN(I)*, *CUEPŌNĀ*.

ĀTLATZIC something watered, watery / aguado (Z) [(1)Zp.142]. See *Ā-TL*.

ĀTLAUH-TLI *pl*: *-TIN* valley, canyon, gully / barranca grande (M) [(3)Xp.28]. X does not mark the first vowel long. See *Ā-TL*, *ĀTLAC-TLI*, *ĀTLAHU(I)-TL*.

ĀTLĪ *pret*: *ĀTLĪC* to drink water / beber agua o cacao (M) See *Ā-TL*, *Ī*.

ĀTLĪHUA nonact. *ĀTLĪ*

ĀTLĪHUALŌNI jug with two handles / jarro de dos asas redondas (C) [(2)Cf.92r,92v]. See *ĀTLĪ*.

ĀTLĪLTĪĀ caus. *ĀTLĪ*

ĀTLĪXCA-TL person from Atlixco / natural de Atlixco (C) [(1)Bf.11r, (1)Cf.56r]. See *ĀTLĪXCO*.

ĀTLĪXCO *place name* Atlixco (literally 'surface of a body of water') / encima del agua, o en la superficie (M) [(1)Cf.56r]. Z has the variant *ĀIXCO*. See *Ā-TL*, *IX-TLI*, *-C(O)*.

ĀTOCĀMĒCA-TL person from Atocan / morador (de Atocan) (C) [(1)Cf.56v]. See *ĀTOCĀN*.

ĀTOCĀN *place name* Atocan [(1)Cf.56v].

ĀTOHTOLOĀ to drown / se ahoga (Z) [(1)Zp.142]. See *Ā-TL*, *TOLOĀ*.

ĀTŌLĀTZIN-TLI a bit of atole / un poquito de atole (C) [(1)Cf.119v]. See *ĀTŌL-LI*, *ĀTZIN-TLI*.

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

ĀTŌLOCA-TL *pl*: *-MEH* tadpole / atolocate, atepocate (T) [(1)Tp.171]. See *Ā-TL*.

ĀTŌNAHU(I) *pret*: *ĀTŌNAUH* to have chills and fever / tener calentura con frío (M) [(1)Cf.106v]. See *Ā-TL*, *TŌNA*.

ĀTŌNAHUIZ-TLI a type of fever, malaria / la terciana (C) [(1)Cf.107r, (1)Rp.63]. R has this as the name of an insect. See *ĀTŌNAHU(I)*.

ĀTŌYĀHUIĀ *vrefl,vt* to throw oneself in the river; to throw someone or something in the river / echarse en el río (M), echar a otro en el río (M), echar cualquier cosa el río abajo (M) [(1)Bf.11r]. See *ĀTŌYĀ-TL*, *-HUIĀ*.

ĀTŌYĀ-TL river / corriente de agua, río (S) [(1)Bf.11r]. See *Ā-TL*.

ĀTZIN-TLI a bit of water, polite way of referring to a beverage / pequeña cantidad de agua (S) [(1)Cf.119v]. See *Ā-TL*.

ĀTZĪTZICĀZ-TLI water nettle / chichicastle (yerba) (Z), cierta planta semejante a la ortiga (R) [(1)Zp.142, (1)Rp.63]. X has *ĀCHICĀL-IN* 'nettle,' which appears to be related. This appears in R without diacritics. See *Ā-TL*, *TZĪTZICĀZ-TLI*.

ĀTZŌTZOCOL-LI tall pitcher / cántaro (Z) [(1)Zp.142]. M has *atzotzocolli* referring to young men's long side locks of hair. The Z attestation lacks an absolutive suffix. See *Ā-TL*, *TZŌTZOCOL-LI*.

ĀTZOYŌN(I) for water to boil away / se consume (el agua) por tanto hervir (T) [(1)Tp.171]. See *Ā-TL*, *TZOYŌN(I)*.

AUH and, but / conjunción copulativa (M) This contrasts with *ĀUH* 'well, then.'

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

ĀXĀYAC(A)-TL a type of water insect, the eggs of which serve as foodstuff / masca palustre de cuyos huevos se hace el *ahuauhtli* (R) [(1)Bf.11r]. This is used as a personal name and as such generally takes the honorific suffix *-TZIN*. See *Ā-TL*, *XĀYAC(A)-TL*.

ĀXCĀCO possession, property / posesión, propiedad (Z) [(1)Zp.156]. This appears to be a locative with *-C(O)*. See *ĀXCĀ(I)-TL*, *-C(O)*.

ĀXCĀHUAH a person with many possessions, someone wealthy / dueño de algo, o rico y próspero (M) [(1)Cf.58v]. See *ĀXCĀ(I)-TL*.

ĀXCĀHUAHCĀTI to make oneself rich / hacerse rico (C) [(1)Cf.58v]. See *ĀXCĀHUAH*.

ĀXCĀ(I)-TL possessions, property /

hacienda (C) This is often found in the phrase *-ĀXCĀ -TLATQUI* (both elements possessed) referring to someone's property.

ĀXCĀMPA then, thereupon / luego, desde luego, o con tiempo (M) [(1)Cf.99r]. See *ĀXCĀN*.

ĀXCĀN now, today / ahora (M)

ĀXCĀTIĀ *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) [(1)Bf.1v]. See *ĀXCĀ(I)-TL*.

ĀXĪC-TLI *pl*: *-MEH* eddy, whirlpool / remolino de agua que corre (M) [(1)Tp.171]. See *Ā-TL*, *XĪC-TLI*.

ĀXIHU(I)-TL a type of tree / hoja santa (árbol) (Z) [(1)Zp.142, (1)Rp.63]. R glosses this as 'an herb' rather than a tree and fails to mark the initial vowel long. See *Ā-TL*, *XIHU(I)-TL*.

ĀXIL-LI river crayfish / cangrejo del río (Z) [(1)Zp.142]. Because of the general reduction of geminate 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 absolutive form of this is *ĀXIL-IN*. See *Ā-TL*.

ĀX-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 útilmente en la medicina (R) [(1)Tp.240, (2)Zp.34,208, (1)Rp.63]. R fails to mark the initial vowel long, while T has a stem-final A in the absolutive form which is absent in the plural form.

ĀXĪX(A) *vrefl* to urinate or to have diarrhea / orinar o hacer cámara (M) See *Ā-TL*, *XĪX(A)*.

ĀXĪXALŌ nonact. *ĀXĪX(A)*

ĀXĪXILĀ applic. *ĀXĪX(A)*

ĀXĪXPAH-TLI medicinal plant for treating urinary disorders / nombre de tres plantas medicinales (R) [(1)Rp.64]. See *ĀXĪX-TLI*, *PAH-TLI*.

ĀXĪXPIPIHYĀC to smell like urine / huele a orines (T) [(1)Tp.171]. See *ĀXĪX(A)*, *PIPIHYĀC*.

ĀXĪX-TLI *pl*: *-TIN* urine / meados o orines (M) [(3)Xp.28]. See *ĀXĪX(A)*.

ĀXŌCHI-TL *pl*: *-MEH* a marsh plant

(*Erblichia odorata*, *Astianthus viminalis*) / asuchil (X) [(3)Xp.29]. X does not mark the first vowel long. R has *axochiatl* also referring to a water plant. See *Ā-TL*, *XŌCHI-TL*.

ĀXŌLŌ-TL *pl*: *-MEH* axolotl, edible larval salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*) / batracio con branquias persistentes ... los mexicanos lo utilizaban y lo utilizan todavía como alimento (S), ajolote, pez conocido de cuatro pies, que menstrua como las mujeres (R) [(1)Zp.142, (3)Xp.29, (1)Rp.64]. See *Ā-TL*, *XŌLŌ-TL*.

ĀXOXŌCTZIN a type of bird with green plumage / pájaro verde (X) [(3)Xp.29]. See *Ā-TL*, *XOXŌCTIC*.

ĀXOXŌHUIĀ-LI deep water; beach, green (shallow) water / abismo de agua profunda (M), playa, agua verde (Z) [(1)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 *Ā-TL*, *XOXŌHUIYA*.

ĀYA not yet, no longer / aun no (C) R consistently has a final glottal stop in this item. See *ĀH-*, *YA*.

ĀYĀC no one / ninguno, o nadie (M) See *ĀH-*, *ĀC*.

ĀYACACHCUAHU(I)-TL mahogany tree / caoba (Z), planta de hojas como las del algodón (R) [(1)Zp.142, (1)Rp.64]. R has X for CH and does not mark the initial vowel long. See *ĀYACACH-TLI*, *CUAHU(I)-TL*, *CUAHUĀYACACH-TLI*.

ĀYACACHE-TL a type of bean / frijol chino (T) [(1)Tp.172]. See *ĀYACACH-TLI*, *E-TL*.

ĀYACACHILHUIĀ applic. *ĀYACACHŌĀ*

ĀYACACHŌĀ to play the rattle / tañer las sonajas llamadas ayacachtli (C) See *ĀYACACH-TLI*.

ĀYACACH-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 *ĀYACAX-TLI*.

ĀYACĀN as yet nowhere / aun en ninguna parte o lugar (M) See *ĀYA*, *-CĀN*.

ĀYACAX-TLI See *ĀYACACH-TLI*.

- AYAHUEL(I)** as yet impossible / aun no es possible (M) See AYA, HUEL(I), AHUEL(I).
- ĀYĀHUIĀ** vt to toss something in a blanket / lo sacude con ayate (p.ej. maíz) (T) See ĀYĀ-TL, -HUIĀ.
- ĀYĀHUIĪĀ** applic. ĀYĀHUIĀ
- ĀYĀHUIĪŌ** nonact. ĀYĀHUIĀ
- ĀYAHU(I)-TL** cloud, fog / niebla, neblina, o nube del ojo (M) This has an interesting similarity to QUIYAHU(I)-TL 'rainstorm.' See Ā-TL.
- AYAĪC** never yet, never until now / nunca hasta ahora (C) See AYA, AĪC, YA.
- ĀYAMĀNĪĀ-TL** tepid water / agua tibia (T) [(1)Tp.172]. See Ā-TL, YAMĀNĪĀ.
- AYAMŌ** not yet / aun no (M) R consistently has AYAHMŌ. See AYA.
- ĀYĀ-TL** cotton or henequen cloak, blanket / manta delgada de algodón, o de maguey (M)
- ĀYĀTLAQUĒN-TL** part of a garment, cover / bocamanga, cobija (Z) [(1)Zp.142]. The literal sense of this is 'ayate-garment.' See ĀYĀ-TL, TLAQUĒN-TL, QUĒM(I)-TL.
- ĀYAUHCŌZAMĀLŌTŌNAMĒYOHTI-MANI** to shimmer in rainbow colors / está resplandeciendo a manera del arco iris (C) [(1)Cf.77r]. See ĀYAHU(I)-TL, CŌZAMĀLŌ-TL, TŌNAMĒYOĀ.
- ĀYĀXCĀN** with difficulty, slowly / con dificultad, o apenas (M), algo despacio, y con flema (C)
- ĀYĀXCĀNYOH** someone phlegmatic / el flemático (C) [(2)Cf.123v]. See ĀYĀXCĀN, -YOH.
- ĀYĀXCĀNYŌ-TL** slowness, dullness, apathy / lentitud, indolencia, flojedad (S) [(2)Cf.123v]. See ĀYĀXCĀN, -YŌ.
- ĀY(I)** vt; pret: **ĀX** to do something / hacer alguna cosa exterior (M) This verb can also be used intransitively. TLA-ĀY(I) with the indefinite object prefix means 'to cultivate land.' See TLAĀX-TL.
- AYĪC** See AĪC.
- ĀYĪHUA** nonact. ĀY(I)
- ĀYĪĪĀ** applic. ĀY(I)
- ĀYĪĪTĪĀ** T attests this with a long vowel in the second syllable, although by general rule it should be short. altern. caus. ĀY(I)
- ĀYĪTĪĀ** altern. caus. ĀY(I)

AYOC See AOC.

- ĀYOH** something that contains water / cosa aguada, como vino o miel, etc. (M) [(3)Cf.54v, 126v, (1)Zp.142, (2)Rp.45, 64]. C gives this twice with the absolutive suffix -TLI and contrasts it with AYOH-TLI 'squash.' See Ā-TL, -YOH.
- AYOHCONĒ-TL** small squash / calabacita (T) [(1)Tp.109]. See AYOH-TL, CONĒ-TL.
- AYOHCŌZTIC** yellow squash / calabaza de castilla (Z) [(1)Zp.142]. See AYOH-TL, CŌZTIC.
- AYOHHUACHMŌL-LI** green mole, a sauce made from ground squash seeds / mole verde (T) [(1)Tp.109]. See AYOHHUACH-TL, MŌL-LI.
- AYOHHUACH-TL** squash seed / pepitas de calabaza (M) [(2)Tp.109, (3)Xp.29]. The HUACH element of this seems to correspond to the free form ACH-TL 'seed.' X has HUĒX in place of HUACH. See AYOH-TL, ACH-TL.
- AYOHQUIL(I)-TL** squash greens / hierba de calabaza (X) [(2)Xp.29]. X lacks the glottal stop. See AYOH-TL, QUIL(I)-TL.
- AYOHTĒQU(I)** See AYOH-TL, TĒQU(I).
- AYOHTLAH** squash patch / calabazal (R) [(1)Rp.64]. See AYOH-TL, -TLAH.
- AYOH-TL** pl: **-MEH** squash, calabash / calabaza (M)
- ĀYŌHUA** to fill up with water / henchirse de agua, aguararse (C) [(1)Cf.54v]. See Ā-TL, ĀYŌ-TL.
- ĀYŌHUIĀ** vt to warm something with the breath / calentar algo con el huelgo, o echar el huelgo (M), le sopla como cuando uno calienta sus manos ... (T) This appears to be related to IHĪYŌ-TL 'breath' in some idiosyncratic way. See -HUIĀ.
- AYOHXIHU(I)-TL** squash greens / hierba de calabaza (X) [(2)Xp.29]. X lacks the glottal stop. See AYOH-TL, XIHU(I)-TL.
- AYOHXŌCHI-TL** squash blossom / flor de calabaza (M) See AYOH-TL, XŌCHI-TL.
- AYOHYŌL-LI** squash seed / pepita, semilla de calabaza (X) [(3)Xp.29]. X lacks the glottal stop. See AYOH-TL, YŌL-LI.
- ĀYŌTĪĀ** vt to irrigate something, to sprinkle water on something / aguar algo (M) [(3)Tp.118]. See Ā-TL.
- ĀYŌ-TL** pl: **-MEH** turtle, tortoise / tortuga

- (M) [(1)Tp.172, (3)Xp.29]. X does not mark the initial vowel long. See Ā-TL.
- ĀYŌ-TL** something watery; broth, soup / caldo de alguna cosa (C) See Ā-TL, -YŌ.
- ĀYŌTŌCHCACAHUA-TL** armadillo shell / concha de armadillo (Z) [(1)Zp.142]. See ĀYŌTŌCH-IN, CACAHUA-TL.
- ĀYŌTŌCH-IN** armadillo / armadillo (Z), cuadrúpedo; especie de lagarto cubierto de escamas (S) [(2)Zp.142, (1)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 -TLI rather than -IN. See ĀYŌ-TL, TŌCH-IN, TŌCH-TL.
- ĀYŌTZĪNCUEP(A)** *vrefl* to tumble / vol-tear o trepar al modo de España (M) See TZĪN-TL, CUEP(A).
- ĀZACA** to draw, transport water / acarrear agua, o ser azacani y aguador (M) See Ā-TL, ZACA.
- ĀZCACUAHU(I)-TL** a type of tree that serves as a host for a species of ant that makes its nest within it (Cordia alliodora, Cordia gerascanthus, Cerdana alliodora) / hormiguillo (árbol) (Z) [(1)Zp.141]. See ĀZCA-TL, CUAHU(I)-TL.
- ĀZCACUALŌĀ** to have a tingling sensation / adormecido (la mano) (Z) [(1)Zp.178]. The first vowel is not marked long in the attestation, but the sense suggests that it is derived from ĀZCA-TL.
- ĀZCAPŌTZALCO** *place name* Azcapotzalco [(1)Bf.9v, (1)Cf.120v, (1)Rp.65]. See ĀZCAPŌTZAL-LI, -C(O).
- ĀZCAPŌTZAL-LI** ant hill / hormiguero (M) [(1)Bf.9v, (1)Cf.120v, (1)Rp.65]. C has TZ where B and R have Z. See ĀZCA-TL, PŌTZAL-LI.
- ĀZCA-TL** ant / hormiga (M)
- ĀZCAXŌCHI-TL** pl: **-MEH** a type of flowering plant associated with ants, one of several different plants known as 'lirio.' / flor de hormiga, lirio (X) [(3)Xp.27, (1)Rp.65]. X does not mark the first vowel as long, and R has no diacritics at all, but this is a transparent compound. See ĀZCA-TL, XŌCHI-TL.
- ĀZOLŌN(I)** for a blister to form, for water to bubble up / hace ámpula (Z) [(1)Zp.141]. See Ā-TL, ZOLŌN(I).
- ĀZOLŌNĪĀ** vt to blister something / lo ampolla (Z) [(1)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 ĀZOLŌNĪ, the attestation is clearly in error.

C

CA clause introductory particle / porque. conjunción para dar razón de algo (M), pues es (C), ya, cierto, dónde, porque, por qué, puesto que (S) Corresponding to the English construction 'as for (something),' followed by a clause, Nahuatl has '(something), CA' followed by the relevant clause. C gives the example *inōn calli, ca àmo tè mocal* 'as for that house, it is not yours.' The CA is not obligatory to the construction; its presence conveys emphasis. CA also combines as initial element with other particles and particle clusters; CA AHMŌ (emphatic negation), CA HUEL OC 'todavía,' 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 -TL-. The -CA of NECHCA 'from here to there,' ACHIHTŌNCA 'a short time,' and similar forms seems to be a different cliticizing particle that does not imply instrumentality and does not require -TL-.

-CĀ- a linking element traditionally known as a ligature This serves to bind one verb in its preterit form to a second verb. This medial -CĀ- and the final -QUI of the class of derived nouns known as preterit agentives 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; CUALĀN(I) 'to become angry,' (I)TTA 'to see something' > CUALĀNCĀITTA 'to look upon something angrily.' Preterit agentive nouns have -CĀ- in derivations; TLAHTOHQUI 'ruler' (< TLAHTŌĀ 'to speak, to give orders'), TLAHTOHCĀYŌ-TL 'kingdom.' -CĀ- also links nouns derived with the possessor

suffixes -EH and -HUAH to other elements; CALEH 'householder,' CĀHU(A) 'to give something up' > CALEH-CĀCĀHU(A) 'to turn over stewardship of a household to someone.'

CĀ preterit-as-present verb; pret: CAH ~ CATQUI, pret. pl: CATEH 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 imperative, and the optative. The nonactive YELOHUA is built on the YE verb. The sense of CĀ in context is generally locative or existential. In equational sentences CĀ 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) [(1)Tp.112, (6)Xp.31,104]. No absolutive suffix is attested. T has this with -TŌN, and X has it with -TZIN. See CALĀ-TL.

CACAHUACA to be indisposed, disordered, feverish, to shine, to glare / tener gran destemplanza y calor en el cuerpo (M), brilla ... resplandece (Z) [(2)Zp.21,143]. See CAHUĀN(I).

CACAHUANĀN-TLI tree planted to give shade to coffee bean shrubs / árbol que se planta en las sementeras de cacao para hacerle sombra (R) [(1)Rp.65]. R fails to mark the vowel of the fourth syllable long. See CACAHUA-TL, NĀN-TLI.

CACAHUA-TL cacao, chocolate bean; shell, hard outer covering / grano de cacao (M) In Nahuatl the word for 'peanut' is specifically TLĀLCACAHUA-TL < TLĀL-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 echan en el suelo, o cosa semejante (M), suena (Z) See CACALATZ(A), CALĀN(I).

CACALACHILĀ applic. CACALACA
CACALACHILĪLŌ nonact. CACALACA
CĀCALĀCH-IN pl: -TIN cockroach / cucaracha (T) [(2)Tp.117]. X has CALĀCH-IN, pl: -MEH, apparently an apocopated form, with the same sense. CĀCALĀCH-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.

CACALACHTIC someone thin, gaunt / flaco, delgado (Z) [(2)Zp.60,143]. One of the two attestations has the vowel of the second syllable long. In two related forms, CACALTIC 'thin, gaunt' and CACALCUI 'to become thin,' Z does not have a long vowel in the second syllable. See CACALTIC, CACALCUI.

CACALACH-TLI pl: -MEH ~ -TIN rattle / cascabel de barro (M), sonaja (T), su cascabel (de víbora) (T) See CACALACA.

CĀCALĀCHTŌTŌ-TL pl: -MEH Mexican flycatcher / avispero (pájaro) (T) [(2)Tp.117,243]. In Spanish this is known as a wasp (eating) bird, but in Nahuatl it is a cockroach bird. See CĀCALĀCH-IN, TŌTŌ-TL.

CĀCALĀN(I) redup. CALĀN(I)

CACALATZ(A) vt to cause something to make a rattling noise / hacer ruido revolviendo jicaras, o nueces, o cosas semejantes; o abriendo y cerrando cajas, cajones, o puertas y ventanas (M) See CACALACA, CALĀN(I).

CACALATZALŌ nonact. CACALATZ(A)

CACALCUI to become thin, to lose weight / se enflaquece (Z) [(2)Zp.51,143]. See CACALTIC, CUI.

CĀCĀLŌ-TL pl: -MEH crow / cuervo (M)

CĀCĀLŌXŌCHI-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, calalosuchil (X) [(1)Rp.66, (3)Xp.30]. 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 CĀCĀLŌ-TL, XŌCHI-TL.
CACALTIC someone thin, gaunt / flaco, delgado (Z) [(2)Zp.60,143]. See CACALACHTIC.

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), jilote (T) [(1)Tp.112].

CĀCANATZIN something thin / (cosa) delgada (T) [(1)Tp.117]. See CANACTIC, CANĀHUAC.

CACAPACA to make a slapping sound / sonar las chinelas o alcorques cuando andan con ellas (M) [(1)Cf.74r]. See CAPĀN(I).

CACAPATZ(A) vt to cause something to make a slapping noise / hacer ruido con los pantuflos, o chinelas cuando andan (M) [(3)Cf.74r]. Because of the hand slapping that goes into it, this can be used to refer to tortilla-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 CAPĀN(I).

CĀCĀX-TLI packframe / escalerillas de tablas para llevar algo a cuestras el tameme (M) [(5)Bf.5r,5v,7r].

CĀCAXTŌLTICA every fifteen days / de quince en quince días (C) See CAXTŌL-LI, -CA.

CACAZŌTIC something porous / poroso (como esponja o piedra poma) (T) [(1)Tp.112].

CACCHĪHU(A) to make shoes / hacer zapatos (S) [(2)Cf.51v,52r, (1)Rp.66]. None of the attestations has the second vowel marked long, but the compound is transparent. See CAC-TLI, CHĪHU(A).

CACCHĪHUHCĀN place where shoes are made / zapatería (M) [(1)Cf.51v]. See CACCHĪHU(A), -CĀN.

CACCHĪHUQUI shoemaker / zapatero (M) [(1)Cf.52r]. See CACCHĪHU(A).

CACHOPÍN 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 CHOPĪNĪĀ '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 Nahuatl texts.

CACTI *no preterit form given* to moderate, to calm down / se va calmando (T) [(1)Tp.112]. This is the first element of the common verb CACTIMAN(I) 'to be quiet, empty, deserted' and M's *cactiuetzi* '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).

CACTIĀ *vrefl, vt* to put on one's shoes; to put shoes on someone / calzarse los zapatos, o cacles (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).

CACTILIĀ applic. CACTIĀ

CACTILŌ nonact. CACTIĀ

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 destruída (M) The initial element of this construction is restricted in occurrence. M has it in *cactiuetzi* 'to fall quiet,' and T has CACTI 'to moderate.' See CACTI, MAN(I).

CAC-TLI *pl: -MEH* shoe / cacles, o zapatos, sandalias, etc. (M)

CAH See the verb CĀ.

CAHCĀHU(A) *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 abandona, le permite, le da libertad (T) redup. CĀHU(A)

CAHCĀHUALŌ nonact. CAHCĀHU(A)

CAHCALĀNIĀ *vt* to beat, pound something / golpear (Z) [(2)Zp.63,204]. See CALĀN(I).

CAHCALAHU(I) redup. CALAHU(I)

CAHCAMANĀLOĀ redup. CAMANĀLOĀ

CAHCAPOLLAH place where there are cherry orchards / cerezales (C) [(1)Cf.72r]. This is given by C as the plural of CAPOLLAH '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.

CAHCATZA *vt* to tie something securely / atar fuertemente alguna cosa, o embutir o recalcara algo (M) [(1)Cf.116v].

CAHCATZILPIĀ *vt* to tie something securely / atar reciamente algo (M) [(1)Cf.116v]. See CAHCATZA, (I)LPĪĀ.

CAHCAYĀHU(A) *vrefl, vt* to mock or deceive someone / burlar o escarnecer de otro, o engañarle (M) M gives this as reflexive and in construction with TĒCA 'with regard to someone,' but T, Z, and X treat it as a simple transitive verb. redup. CAYĀHU(A)

CAHTZŌ-TL jicama, an edible root (Pachyrhizus angulatus) / jícama, raíz comestible (R) [(2)Zp.73,143, (1)Rp.68]. Z marks the second vowel long in one attestation and not in the other. This appears in R without diacritics.

CĀHU(A) *vt* to leave, abandon, relinquish something, someone / dejar algo, o llevar alguna cosa a otra parte (M), dejar o desamparar a otro, o exceder y sobrepasar a los otros (M)

CAHUĀCTIC something hot / caliente (Z) [(2)Zp.24,143]. Although Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long in both attestations, the expected form would be a short vowel. See CAHUĀN(I).

CĀHUAL-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 CĀHU(A).

CĀHUALŌ nonact. CĀHU(A)

CĀHUALTIĀ *vrefl, vt* to restrain oneself, to restrain, prohibit someone / irse a la mano o abstenerse de algo (M), vedar a otro, o irle a la mano (M) caus. CĀHU(A)

CAHUĀN(I) to catch fire / prende (Z) [(4)Zp.24,101,143]. Two of these attestations are in the construction CAHUĀNTOC< CAHUĀN(I) bound to the preterit-as-present verb O with the -TI- ligature. See CAHUĀCTIC.

CAHUĀNTIĀ *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 CAHUĀN(I), CAHUĀCTIC.

CĀHUILIĀ applic. CĀHU(A)

CĀHU(I)-TL time / tiempo (M)

CAHUĪX-IN *pl: -MEH* osprey / quebrantahueso, aura (T) [(1)Tp.112]. In Campeche CAHUĪX without the absolutive suffix is used as the name for the female grackle. See CUĪX-IN.

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

CALĀCH-IN *pl: -MEH* cockroach / cucaracha (X) [(3)Xp.31]. See CĀCALĀCH-IN.

CALACOHUA nonact. CALAHU(I)

CALACOHUAYĀN door, entry / puerta o entrada para entrar o salir (M) [(1)Cf.91v]. X has CALAQUIYĀN, derived from the active form of the verb CALAHU(I) and apparently synonymous. See CALACOHUA, -YĀN.

CALĀMPA 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 CALĀN, -PA.

CALĀN 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 -TLĀN with degemination of medial LL resulting from LTL assimilation. See CALLĀMPA.

CALĀN(I) to jingle, to rattle / reteñir el metal (M), hacer ruido cosas como nueces, jicaras, cosas de madera (C) [(1)Cf.73v]. See CACALACA, CACALATZ(A).

CALĀNQUĪXTIĀ *vt* to take something outside / lo saca afuera [(2)Zp.112,185]. See CALĀN, QUĪXTIĀ.

CALAHU(I) *pret: CALAC* to enter / entrar o meterse en alguna parte (M) CALAHU(I) has essentially the same sense as AHU(I) 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, AHU(I).

CALAHUIĀ *vrefl, vt* to enter into something such as employment; to close something up inside something / entrar con otro asoldada (M), meter o encerrar trigo o cosas semejantes en casa (M), meter dentro (C) See CALAHU(I).

CALAHUILIĀ applic. CALAHUIĀ

CALĀ-TL frog / rana (Z) [(4)Zp.105,143,230]. M has *milcalatl* 'a type of frog.' See CACA.

CALCA-TL householder, resident / el que tiene casa (C) [(3)Cf.56v]. C equates CALQUI, CALCA-TL, and CHĀNEH in sense. See CAL-LI.

CALCHĪHU(A) to build a house / hace una casa (T) [(3)Tp.113]. M has *calchializtli* 'repairs made to a house.' See CAL-LI, CHĪHU(A).

CALCUĀCO at the peak of the house / encima de la casa, azotea, techo, tejado (Z) [(2)Zp.50,143]. The expected form would be CALCUĀC. See CAL-LI, CUA(I)-TL, -C(O).

CALCUĒCH-TLI soot / hollín (S) [(2)Zp.143]. Z has Ī for Ē. See CAL-LI, CUĒCH-TLI.

CALCUĪCH-TLI See CALCUĒCH-TLI.

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

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

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

CALIHTEC See CALIHTIC.

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

CALIXPAN in front of the house / delante

de la casa (S), patio (Z) [(2)Zp.95,144]. See CAL-LI, -IXPAN.

CALIX-TLI entryway, patio / zaguán (M), vestibulo, puerta (S) [(2)Zp.95,144]. See CAL-LI, -IX-TLI.

CALLÁLIÁ *vrefl* to set up housekeeping / hace hogar (Z) [(2)Zp.68,169]. See CAL-LI, TLÁLIÁ.

CALLÁMPA corridor / corredor (Z) [(1)Zp.144]. See CAL-LI, -TLÁN, -PA.

CAL-LI *pl*: -**TIN** house / casa (M) M combines the definitions of CAL-LI and CÁL-LI 'tongs' in a single entry. R has CAL-LI and CÁL-LI as separate entries but with the vowel length values reversed.

CÁL-LI tongs / tenazuelas de palo o de caña para comer maíz tostado en el rescoldo (M) [(2)Cf.47v,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.

CALLÓTIÁ *vrefl* to reside / se aloja (T) [(3)Tp.145]. See CAL-LI.

CALLÓTILÓ nonact. CALLÓTIÁ

CALMECAC name of one of the academies of precolumbian Mexico / una de las academias precolombinas, donde estudiaban los nobles (K) [(1)Bf.10v]. See CAL-LI, MECA-TL, -C(O).

CALNĒNEPANIUHQUI a house of more than two stories / casa de más de uno (sobrado) (C) [(1)Cf.73r]. See CALNEPANIUHQUI.

CALNEPANIUHQUI two-story house / casa de un sobrado (C) [(3)Cf.73r]. M has *calnepanolli* for 'story of a house.' See CAL-LI, -NEPANÖL-LI.

CALPANOÁ *vt* to go visiting people / andar de casa en casa (M) [(4)Zp.130,185,219]. See CAL-LI, -PAN.

CALPATLA *vrefl* to move / se muda de lugar (Z) [(2)Zp.86,169]. See CAL-LI, PATLA.

CALPIXQUI major-domo, steward / mayordomo (M), el mayordomo, el que guarda las cosas de casa (C) See CAL-LI, PIY(A).

CALPOHPÖCHECTIC house filled with smoke / casa ahumada (T) [(1)Tp.113]. See CAL-LI, PÖCHECTIC.

CALQUI householder, resident / el que tiene casa (C) [(3)Cf.56v]. C equates CALQUI, CALCA-TL, and CHĀNEH in sense. See CAL-LI.

CALTECH next to a house, to one side / en la pared (C) See CAL-LI, -TECH.

CALTECHILHUIÁ applic. CALTECHOÁ

CALTECHOÁ *vrefl*, *vt* to separate, to draw aside; to set something to one side / se echa a un lado, se aparta, se ladea (T), lo echa a un lado, lo aparta, lo pone aparte (T) [(6)Tp.145,179]. See CALTECH.

CALTECHÓLÓ nonact. CALTECHOÁ

CALTECH-TLI wall of a house; walkway along the side of a house / pared, la acera de ella (M) See CALTECH.

CALTĒNCO outdoors / campo (T) [(1)Tp.113]. See CALTĒN-TLI, -C(O).

CALTĒN-TLI corridor, walkway along the side of a house / la acera de la pared de las casas (M), cerca de la puerta (Z) See CAL-LI, TĒN-TLI.

CALTĒNYOH corridor, patio / corredor, patio (Z) [(3)Zp.34,95,144]. See CALTĒN-TLI.

CALTETZON-TLI foundation of a building / cimiento de casa, hasta medio estado de pared (M) [(1)Cf.75v]. See CAL-LI, TETZON-TLI.

CALTIA *vrefl*, *vt* to build a house for oneself or someone else / hacer o edificar casa para sí (M), edificar casa a otro (M) See CAL-LI.

CALTZĀLAN-TLI street between buildings / la calle entre las casas (M) [(1)Cf.20r]. See CAL-LI, TZĀLAN-TLI.

CALXÖMIL-IN *pl*: -**MEH** bedbug / chinche (X) [(3)Xp.31]. See CAL-LI, XÖMIL-IN.

-**CAMAC** *necessarily bound form* place where there is an abundance of something This is attested only for T, where it is compounded with CUAHU(I)-TL 'tree,' OHUA-TL 'cane,' XĀL-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)'; CUAUHZĀHUACAMAC, CUAUHZĀHUATLAH 'place where many casaguate trees grow.' In one pair of variants T gives -CAMAC with an absolutive suffix, TLAHZOLCAMAC, TLAHZOLCAMAC-TLI 'dump, trash heap.' See CAM(A)-TL, -C(O).

CAMACĀHU(A) *vt* to let something fall from the mouth / soltarse alguna palabra, la cual no quisiera haber dicho (M), lo

suelta de la boca, lo deja caer de la boca (T) [(3)Tp.179]. See CAM(A)-TL, CĀHU(A).

CAMACHAL-LI jaw, jawbone / quijada (M) See CAM(A)-TL.

CAMACHALOÁ to open the mouth wide / abrir mucho la boca (M) [(2)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.

CAMACHALTEHTEQU(I) See CAMACHAL-LI, TEHTEQU(I).

CAMACHALTZON-TLI beard / barba (T) See CAMACHAL-LI, TZON-TLI.

CAMACOTOCTIC hare lip / labio leporino (T) [(1)Tp.113]. See CAM(A)-TL, COTOCTIC.

CAMACTIC something fresh, like a newly harvested crop / cosa tierna y reciente, como la mazorca de maíz antes que está del todo sazónada y seca (M), entre verde y seco, está húmedo, está recién cortado (frijol, mazorca, etc.) (T) [(1)Tp.113]. See CAMĀHU(A).

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) [(1)Cf.96r, (3)Tp.179]. See CAM(A)-TL, CUI.

CAMĀHU(A) for maize to achieve ripeness / pararse el maíz sarazo, o casi del todo sarazonado (M) [(1)Tp.113, (1)Zp.144].

CAMĀHUAC something that has achieved ripeness; a ripe ear of corn / cosa saraza (M), mazorca fresca (pero demasiado dura para comer como elote) (T) See CAMĀHU(A), CAMACTIC.

CAMAHUĀCOHUA nonact. CAMAHUĀQU(I)

CAMAHUĀQU(I) for the mouth to be dry / tiene la boca seca (T) [(3)Tp.113]. See CAM(A)-TL, HUĀQU(I).

CAMAHUĀQUITĪÁ caus. CAMAHUĀQU(I)

-**CAMANACAYÖ** *necessarily possessed form* one's gum (of the mouth) / su encía (Z) [(2)Zp.50,156]. See CAM(A)-TL, NAC(A)-TL.

-**CAMANACAZTLAN** *necessarily possessed form* one's cheek / su mejilla, su cachete (Z) [(3)Zp.22,83,156]. See CAM(A)-TL, -NACAZTLAN.

CAMANĀLIHTOÁ *vt* to tell a joke / dice chiste (Z) [(2)Zp.39,185]. 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 CAMANĀL-LI, (I)HTOÁ.

CAMANĀLLAHTÖL-LI jest, joke, ridicule / palabra burlesca (R) [(1)Rp.67]. See CAMANĀL-LI, TLAHTÖL-LI.

CAMANĀL-LI boast, joke; someone who jests, jokester / chufa, o burla de palabras (M), charlador (Z) See CAM(A)-TL, -NĀL.

CAMANĀLOÁ to make jokes / decir chistes, o gracias (M) See CAMANĀL-LI.

CAMANECUILHUITĪÁ caus. CAMANECUILHU(I)

CAMANECUILHU(I) to make faces / hace gestos (T) [(3)Tp.113]. See CAM(A)-TL, NECUILHU(I).

CAMANECUILHUĪHUA nonact. CAMANECUILHU(I)

CAMANELOÁ See TLACAMANELOÁ.

-**CAMAPACH** *necessarily possessed form* one's beard / su barba (T) [(2)Tp.113,128]. See CAM(A)-TL, PACH-TLI.

CAMAPIHPĪ *vrefl*, *vt*; *pret*: -**PIHPĪC** to shave one's own beard or someone else's / rasura la barba (T), le rasura la barba (T) See CAM(A)-TL, PIHPĪ.

CAMAPINĀHUA to be bashful in speech or eating habits / se avergüenza en comer, en hablar, etc. (T) [(5)Tp.113]. T forms the preterit as CAMAPINĀUH, but elsewhere PĪNĀHUA forms its preterit by adding -C. See CAM(A)-TL, PĪNĀHUA.

CAMAPINĀUHQUI someone bashful in speech or eating habits / vergonzoso en hablar, en comer, etc. (T) [(2)Tp.113]. See CAMAPINĀHUA.

CAMAPIY(A) *vt*; *pret*: -**PIX** ~ -**PĪX** to hold something in one's mouth / lo tiene en la boca (T) [(3)Tp.179]. See CAM(A)-TL, PIY(A).

CAMAPOLOÁ *vrefl* to blunder in speech / se equivoca al hablar (T) See CAM(A)-TL, POLOÁ.

CAMAQUETZ(A) *vrefl* to finish eating /

- para de comer (T) [(2)Tp.145]. See CAM(A)-TL, QUETZ(A).
- CAMATELICZA** *vt* to kick someone in the mouth / o patear en la boca (T) [(3)Tp.179]. See CAM(A)-TL, TELICZA.
- CAMPACHOĀ** *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, TEPACHOĀ.
- CAM(A)-TL** *possessed form*: -CAN mouth / boca (M) Cf.82v gives -CAMAC as an alternative possessed form. See CAMAC-TLI.
- CAMATLAPOLŌLTĪĀ** *vrefl* to blunder in speech / se equivoca en decir (T) See CAMAPOLOĀ.
- CAMATOTŌNCĀPAH-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, TOTŌNQUI, PAH-TLI.
- CAMATOXCOĀ** *vrefl* to say something unintentionally / dice una cosa cuando no iba a decirla (T) [(3)Tp.145]. See CAM(A)-TL.
- CAMATOXCOLŌ** nonact. CAMATOXCOĀ
- CAMOHTIHTĪXĪĀ** *vrefl* to harvest sweet potatoes / rejunta camotes (T) See CAMOH-TLI, TIHTĪXĪĀ.
- CAMOHTIHTĪX-TLI** harvested sweet potatoes / camotes rejunados (T) [(1)Tp.113]. See CAMOHTIHTĪXĪĀ.
- CAMOHTLAH** sweet potato patch / donde hay muchas papas (Z) [(1)Zp.144]. See CAMOH-TLI, -TLAH.
- CAMOH-TLI** *pl*: -MEH ~ -TIN sweet potato / batata, raíz comestible (M), camote, raíz comestible bien conocida (R)
- CĀMPA** to where? / ¿a dónde, o a qué parte, o por dónde? adverbio para preguntar (M) CĀMPA can be used without a strictly interrogative sense; ZĀ ZAN CĀMPA means 'just anywhere,' and T gives the meaning of CĀMPA ZĀ as 'very distant.' See CĀN, -PA.
- CAMPAXILHUIĀ** applic. CAMPAXOĀ
- CAMPAXOĀ** *vt* to nip at something or someone, to swallow something without

- chewing / morder a alguien sin llevarse el pedazo (S), comer apriesa, tragando sin mascar (C) [(1)Cf.65r].
- CĀN** where? / ¿a dónde? adverbio para preguntar (M)
- CĀN 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 -HUAH, and with numbers, as well as being an element of NICĀN 'here' and ONCĀN 'there.'
- CĀNACHI** how much / cuánto, ¿cuánto? (Z) [(6)Zp.36,144]. See CĀN, ACHI.
- CANACTIC** something thin and flat / cosa delgada, como tabla, estera, lienzo, o cosas semejantes llanas (M), delgado (Z) [(2)Zp.40,144]. In one attestation Z marks the vowel of the first syllable long, but it should not be. See CANĀHU(A).
- CANAH** somewhere / en alguna parte, o lugar (M) In spite of the obvious relationship of CANAH and CĀN, they differ in vowel length. This same pattern is true of ĀC 'who,' ACAH 'someone' and ĪC 'when,' ICAH 'sometimes.'
- CANAHPA** to or from some place / en alguna parte (M), hacia alguna parte, o de alguna parte (C) See CANAH, -PA.
- CANĀHU(A)** *vt* to make something thin and flat / adelgazar tablas, o piedras anchas o la losa cuando la hace, etc. (M) See CANACTIC.
- CANĀHUAC** something flat and thin / cosa delgada ... lienzo, o manta delgada de algodón (M) See CANĀHU(A), CANACTIC.
- CANĀHUALŌ** nonact. CANĀHU(A)
- CANĀHU(I)** for clothes to wear out / se desgasta (ropa) (T) [(1)Tp.114]. See CANĀHU(A).
- CANĀHUILĪĀ** applic. CANĀHU(A)
- CANAUH-TLI** duck / anade (M) [(2)Rp.67]. The attestations are written without diacritics; it is possible that one or both vowels are long.
- CANEL** since / pues es así, o pues así es (M) This contrasts with CĀNNEL 'where?'. See CA, NEL.
- CĀNIN** where? to where? from where?;

- somewhere, anywhere / dónde, de dónde, a dónde, por dónde (C), cualquier lugar, donde quiera (T) See CĀN.
- CĀNMACH** where / dónde (C) C also has emphatic CĀNINMACH with the same sense. See CĀN, MACH.
- CĀNNEL** where? where in the world? / ¿dónde? (S) This contrasts with CANEL 'since.' See CĀN, NEL.
- CĀNNELPA** to where? / dónde (S) See CĀNNEL, -PA.
- CAPĀN(I)** to make a cracking or slapping noise / crujir, o restallar las coyunturas de los 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)
- CAPĀNĪĀ** *vt* to cause something to make a creaking or slapping sound / hacer ruido con los zapatos (M) [(1)Cf.74r, (1)Zp.170]. See CAPĀN(I).
- CAPOLCUAHU(I)-TL** cherry tree / cerezo árbol (M) [(1)Tp.114, (1)Zp.145, (1)Rp.67]. R has *capolquauhli*, but for 'tree' R has the standard CUAHU(I)-TL. See CAPOL-IN, CUAHU(I)-TL.
- CAPOL-IN** *pl*: -TIN cherry tree, cherry / cerezo, el árbol, o la fruta del (M)
- CAPOLLAH** cherry orchard / cerezal (M) [(2)Cf.71v,72r]. 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)Tp.114]. See CAPOTZTIC.
- CAPOTZĒHU(I)** to turn black / se pone negro (T) [(1)Tp.114]. M has *caputzau* with the same sense. See CAPOTZTIC, -ĒHU(I).
- CAPOTZTIC** something black / cosa negra (M), negro, prieto, tringueño, moreno (T) See CAPOLTIC.
- CAPOTZTICTŌTŌ-TL** *pl*: -MEH cowbird, grackle / tordo real, urraca (T) [(2)Tp.114, 243]. See CAPOTZTIC, TŌTŌ-TL.
- CAQU(I)** *vt*; *pret*: CAC to hear something / oír, entender, o escuchar (M)
- CAQUĪHUA** nonact. CAQU(I)
- CAQUILĪĀ** *vt* to hear what others say / oír lo que otros dicen (M) applic. CAQU(I)
- CAQUILTĪĀ** altern. caus. CAQU(I)
- CAQUĪTĪĀ** *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. CAQU(I)
- CAQUIXTŌC-TLI** *pl*: -MEH leather strap, leash / correa (T) [(1)Tp.114].
- CAQUIZTI** to sound, to be heard clearly / sonar, o oírse bien el que habla, o cuenta (M) [(1)Tp.114]. See CAQU(I).
- CAQUIZTILĪĀ** *vt* to declare, explain something / exponer, declarar, atestiguar, comentar, interpretar, anotar, explicar una cosa (S) [(1)Bf.5r]. See CAQU(I).
- CAQUIZ-TLI** sound, that which is heard / sonido, o persona de crédito (M) [Cf.109r]. See CAQU(I).
- CATCA** See the verb CĀ.
- CATEH** See the verb CĀ.
- CĀTLEHHUĀ-TL** which? / ¿cuál de ellos? preguntado (M), ¿qué? adjetivo de la misma significación de tlein (R) This has a short form CĀTLEH. The -HUĀ-TL element is that which is also found in the long forms of the personal pronouns. See TLE(H).
- CATQUI** See the verb CĀ.
- CATZĀHUA** to get dirty / pararse sucio (M) M gives CATZĀUH as an alternative preterit for this intransitive verb as well as for its transitive counterpart.
- CATZĀHU(A)** *vrefl*, *vt* to get oneself dirty; to get someone dirty / ensuciarse (M), ensuciar a otro (M)
- CATZĀHUAC** 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 CATZĀHU(A).
- CATZĀHUACA-TL** *inalienably possessed form*: -CATZĀHUACAYŌ dirtiness, filth / la suciedad (C) See CATZĀHU(A).
- CĀTZĀN(A)** *vrefl* to stretch out one's arms and legs / se despereza (el cansancio) (T) [(3)Tp.146].
- CĀTZĀNALŌ** nonact. CĀTZĀN(A)
- CĀUHTĒHU(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) [(2)Zp.40,185]. See CĀHU(A), ĒHU(A).

CAXAHPÁZCONĒ-TL small plate / platito (Z) [(2)Zp.99,145]. See CAXAHPÁZ-TLI, CONĒ-TL.

CAXAHPÁZ-TLI plate / plato, lebillo (Z) [(4)Zp.99,145]. See CAX(I)-TL, AHPÁZ-TLI.

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 CAXĀN(I).

CAXĀN(I) to loosen, slacken; to lose courage / aflojarse lo atado (M), se ablanda, se suaviza, se afloja (T) See CAXALTIC.

CAXĀNĪĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to relapse into sickness; to loosen, unstring something / recaer el enfermo (M), aflojar lo atado, o desarmar la ballesta, y aflojar el arco (M) See CAXĀN(I).

CAXĀNĪLĪĀ applic. CAXĀN(I)

CAXĀNĪLŌ nonact. CAXĀN(I)

CAXĀNQUI something mild, weak, lacking in substance, loose / cosa floja o mal atada (M), blando, suave, flojo, suelta (tierra), tierno (T) [(1)Tp.115]. See CAXĀN(I), CAXALTIC.

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

CAXHUAH one who possesses a bowl, vessel / dueño, y poseedor de la cosa ... escudilla, o cajete (C) [(1)Cf.55v, (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 *caxtil* but is alphabetized for *caxitl*. T has CAX-TLI as well as CAX(I)-TL.

CAX-TLI *pl*: -MEH cup, vessel / cajete (T) [(3)Tp.115,171,224]. In T this short variant of CAX(I)-TL has the specialized gloss 'cup for drinking alcohol.'

CAXTŌL-LI fifteen / quince (M)

CAXTŌLOMĒY(I) eighteen / dieciocho (M) See CAXTŌL-LI, -OM-, ĒY(I).

CAXTŌLOMŌME seventeen / diesisiete (M) See CAXTŌL-LI, -OM-, ŌME.

CAXTŌLONCĒ sixteen / dieciséis (M) See CAXTŌL-LI, OM-, CĒ.

CAXTŌLONNĀHUI nineteen / diecinueve (M) See CAXTŌL-LI, -OM-, NĀHU(I).

CAYAHCIHU(I) for clothes to wear out / se desgasta (ropa) (T) [(1)Tp.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 (I)HCHIU(I). Compare TEOHCHIU(I) 'to be hungry.' The first element may be related to M's *cacayactic* 'something thin, with respect to a cloak or blanket.' This appears to be synonymous with CANĀHU(I).

CAYĀHU(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 construction with -CA. C cites in *noca timocayāhua* 'with respect to me you practice deception.' T and Z treat it as a simple transitive verb. The reduplicated form CAHCAYĀHU(A) is more common.

CAYĀHUALŌ nonact. CAYĀHU(A)

CAYĀHUILĪĀ applic. CAYĀHU(A)

CAYE See CA, YE.

CAYEHUAL-LI *pret*: -TIN andiron / morillo (T) [(2)Tp.115,141].

CAZAN See CA, ZAN.

CĒ *pl*: CĒMEH one / uno o una (M) The related bound form -CĒL has a long vowel, but CEM has a short one. The plural CĒMEH has the sense 'one of several.' As an example C gives *cēmè tēhuāntin* 'one of us,' *cēmè azcihuā* 'one of you women' (Cf.85v). See CEM, -CĒL.

CECCĀN in one place / en cierta parte, o en una parte (M) [(3)Cf.91r,92r]. See CEM, -CĀN.

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-TLI, it should have a short vowel. See CEC-TLI.

CECECĀ-TL cold water / agua fresca (fría) [(2)Zp.7,202]. See CECEC, Ā-TL.

CĒCECNI here and there, in several different places / en diversas partes (M) [(2)Cf.92r]. redup. CECNI

CECECPAH-TLI cecepace, a plant used in

treating dysentery, gall bladder complaints, and sores / nombre de tres plantas medicinales (R) [(1)Rp.68]. See CECEC, PAH-TLI.

CĒCECU(I) *pret*: CĒCEC to shiver, to have chills / le dan frío, tiene escalofrío (T) [(3)Tp.222]. This apparently forms its preterit in the same manner as AHCOCU(I); namely the final vowel and also the labialization of CU are lost. The delabialization is analogous to that of M in word-final position, yielding N. redup. CECU(I)

CĒCECUILIZ-TLI chills, shivers, malaria / resfrío, escalofríos, paludismo (T) [(1)Tp.222]. See CĒCECU(I).

CĒCECUĪTĪĀ caus. CĒCECU(I)

CĒCĒL redup. -CĒL

CECELIĀ *vt* to cool, refresh something, someone / lo hace en frío, lo refresca (Z) [(2)Zp.107,194]. In both attestations Z has a long vowel in the second syllable, but in the related form TLACECELTĪĀ, T has short vowels. See CECEC, CELIC.

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

CĒCEMILHUI-TL every day / cada día (M) redup. CEMILHUI-TL

CĒCEMPŌHUAL-LI by twenties, twenty apiece, in lots of twenty / de veinte en veinte, o cada uno veinte (M) redup. CEMPŌHUAL-LI

CĒCEN See CĒCEM.

CĒCENTE-TL one apiece, one for each / cada uno sendos, o a cada uno sendos, o a cada uno de los (M) redup. CENTE-TL

CĒCENTLAPAL each person or thing on one side / cada persona, o cosa del un lado (C) redup. CENTLAPAL

CĒCENYOHUAL every night / cada noche (M) redup. CENYOHUAL

CECĒPAHTIC something very cold, something that gives one the chills / cosa muy fría ... cosa muy espantable (M) [(1)Zp.166]. The long vowel of the second syllable is questionable. See CE-TL, CEPŌHUA.

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

CECEPOCALŌ nonact. CECEPOCA

CECEPOQUĪTĪĀ caus. CECEPOCA

CĒCEXXIUHTICA every year, annually / cada año, o de año a año (M) [(2)Cf.107r, (1)Rp.37]. Although all attestations are printed with a single x, the ones in C are in a section of examples formed with CĒCEM. The M assimilates to X by general rule to give the sequence XX. See CĒCEM, XIHU(I)-TL.

CECĒY(A) *pret*: CECĒYAC ~ CECĒX to cool off / enfriarse o resfriarse (M) See CE-TL.

CECI-TL something frozen / helada (T) [(1)Tp.222]. See CE-TL.

CECMQU(I) *pret*: -MIC to suffer from cold / morir de frío (M) See CEC-TLI, MIQU(I).

CECNI in some particular place, apart / en otra parte o lugar, o en cierta parte, o por sí aparte (M) See CECCĀN.

CĒCO 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 CECCĀN and CECNI, but it also seems to be an acceptable construction of CĒ 'one' plus the locative -C(O). See CECCĀN, CECNI, CĒ, -C(O).

CĒCOTLĀLIĀ *vt* to set something aside, apart / lo pone aparte (Z) [(2)Zp.12,194]. See CĒCO, TLĀLIĀ.

CECTĪĀ *vrefl* to catch a cold; to cool off / se resfría [Zp.109,172]. See CEC-TLI.

CEC-TLI ice, snow / helado, nieve, hielo (Z) [(4)Zp.67,88,202]. 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-TL.

CECU(I) *pret*: CEUC ~ CEC to be cold; to have chills / tener frío (M) According to M,

the preterit of this form loses the final vowel, but the resulting final consonant does not delabialize, yielding CEUC, but T gives as the preterit of CECU(I) a reduplicated form CEHCEC with delabialization. See CE-TL, CUI.

CECUĪTIĀ caus. CECU(I)

CECUIZ-TLI pl: -MEH something cold; high mountain place / frío (M), cerro, volcán (T) See CECU(I).

CEH This is the reduction of the particle sequence ZO (Y)EH, typically as the last elements of a particle cluster such as ZĀCEH 'once and for all,' AHNOCEH 'or perhaps,' etc. See ZO, (Y)EH.

CEHCĒ redup. CĒ

CEHCECU(I) redup. CECU(I)

CEHCECUILIZ-TI chills, shivers / los fríos (Z), calosfría, tiene escalofrío (Z) [(4)Zp.24,61,189,202]. This is given without an absolutive suffix in both attestations. See CECU(I).

CEHCĒLIĀ *vrefl*, vt to cool off; to cool something off / enfriar cosas calientes (M), se resfría (T), lo refresca, lo resfría (T) This contrasts with the reduplicated form of CELIĀ glossed by M as 'to enjoy oneself.' See CE-TL.

CEHCĒLILĀ applic. CEHCĒLIĀ

CEHCĒLILŌ nonact. CEHCĒLIĀ

CEHCELTĪĀ *vrefl*, vt to amuse oneself, someone else / deleitarse (R), recrear a otro (M) [(1)Rp.68]. M gives the corresponding applicative *cecelia*, used reflexively as 'to amuse oneself.' redup. CELTIĀ

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

CEHCEMMĒTZTICA every month, monthly / cada mes, o de mes a mes (M) [(2)Cf.107r]. These attestations lack long-vowel marking in MĒTZ. C writes *nm* as though a word boundary intervenes between CEHCEM and MĒTZ. R has this without diacritics but writes *mm*. See CEHCEM, MĒTZ-TLI.

CEHCĒPANOĀ vt to unite, to put something together / ayuntar 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 CĒPAN.

CĒHU(A) to be cold / hacer frío (M) See CE-TL.

CĒHUAL-LI shadow of something / sombra de alguna cosa (M) See CĒHU(A).

CĒHUALLO-TL shadow of something / sombra de alguna cosa (M) [(2)Cf.19r]. See CĒHUAL-LI, -YŌ.

CEHUAPĀHU(A) to get stiff with cold / atarirse, o pararse yerto de frío (M) [(1)Cf.101r]. See CE-TL, HUAPĀHU(A).

CEHUETZ(I) to freeze / helar (M) [(2)Cf.88r,127r]. See CE-TL, HUETZ(I).

CEHUETZILIZPAN in winter, at the time of cold and ice / en tiempo de fríos y hielos (C) [(1)Cf.88r]. See CEHUETZ(I), -PAN.

CĒHU(I) to calm down, to take a rest, to cool off / aplacarse el airado, o apagarse el fuego o amarse la vela, o enfriarse la cosa caliente (M), parar, descansar (C) See CĒHU(A).

CĒHUIĀ *vrefl*, vt to rest oneself; to get someone else to rest, to relieve someone / descansar (M), descansar a otro, ayudándole a llevar la carga, o aplacar el enojado (M) See CĒHU(I).

CĒHUILĀ applic. CĒHUIĀ

CĒHUILIZ-TLI rest, relief, repose / descanso, reposo [(1)Tp.222]. See CĒHU(I).

CĒHUILŌ nonact. CĒHUIĀ

CĒHUILŌNI 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 CĒHU(I) rather than CĒHUIĀ. See CĒHU(I).

-CĒL necessarily bound form; pl: -TIN alone / solo ... solos (C) When bound with a possessive prefix, this means 'oneself alone'; NOCĒL 'I alone,' TOCĒLTIN 'we alone.' It can also be incorporated into verbs to convey exclusivity. Z has the variant form CĒLTI. See CĒ, CEM.

***CEL** This is an element meaning 'fresh, green.' It can also refer to heat, since Nahuatl'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 CELTZIN, which implies a free form. Z has the vowel

marked long, but in related forms it is consistently short.

CELIĀ 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 CELQUI with the sense of 'fresh.' See CELIY(A).

-CELICĀ possessed form of CELICĀYŌ-TL the freshness of something / frescura y verdor (C) [(1)Bf.5r, (2)Cf.49r,82v]. M has *celica* as a free form with the sense 'freshly.' The final vowel is shortened word-finally but appears long in CELICĀYŌ-TL.

CELICĀYŌ-TL possessed form: -CELICĀYŌ ~ -CELICĀ freshness / frescura y verdor (C) [(3)Cf.53r,82v]. See CELIC.

CELICPAH-TLI medicinal plant that resembles nettles / cierta planta medicinal cuyas hojas son como las de la ortiga (R) [(1)Rp.69]. See CELIC, PAH-TLI.

CELILĀ applic. CELIĀ

CELILŌ nonact. CELIĀ

CELIY(A) pret: CELIYAC ~ CELIZ to catch fire; for plants to sprout, to blossom / prender, brotar, o retoñecer la planta (M) See CEL.

CELTĪĀ caus. CELIĀ

CELTICĀYŌ-TL possessed form:

-**CELTICĀ** the delicacy of something fresh and green / ternura de cosa reciente, fresca, y verde (M) [(3)Cf.82v]. See CEL.

CEM one, entirely, wholly / enteramente, o del todo, o juntamente (M) Generally speaking CĒ 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 CĒ and -CĒL the M is missing and the vowel is long. Z consistently has CĒM where the other sources have CEM.

CEMAHCI to be perfect, complete / ser algo cabal, y perfecto (C) [(3) Cf.88r,88v, (3)Rp.69]. See CEM, AHCI.

CEMAHCIC something perfect, complete / cosa cabal (C) [(1) Cf.88r]. See CEMAHCI.

CEMAHCICĀPOHPOHTIĀ to pay back, to even the score / recompensar algo copiosamente (M for nonreduplicated verb stem), igualar (R) [(1)Rp.69]. CEMAHCI, POHPOHTIĀ

CEMAHCITICAH to be complete, perfect / ser entero, puro, sin tacha (S) [(1)Rp.69]. R glosses this as 'spirit,' i.e. that which is complete and perfect. See CEMAHCI, the verb CĀ.

CEMĀN(A) vt to resell, exchange, barter something / lo revende, lo rescata (T) [(3)Tp.201]. This contrasts with

CEMMAN(A) 'to sprinkle, scatter, disseminate something.' Neither has the sense of M's *cemana* 'to carry something on to the end, to persevere in something.' **CEMANĀHUA-TL** the world / el mundo (M) [(4)Cf.84v,88r,99r,101v]. The vowel length pattern and absence of locative -C< -C(O), cf. TLĀLTICPAC-TLI 'the earth,' are evidence against a derivation involving CEM 'entirely' and ĀNĀHUAC< Ā-TL 'water' and NĀHUAC 'adjacent to.' A reasonable derivation would be from the nonactive form of M's *cemana* '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 CEMMANIYĀN.

CĒMEH See CĒ.

CEMĒLLEH disharmoniously (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 CEMI ~ CIMI, this has come to be a general intensifier meaning 'very' or 'very much.'

CEMIHCAC eternally, perpetually, forever / para siempre, jamás (M) See CEM, IHCA.

CEMIHCACĀYŌLĪHUAYĀN place of eternal life / lugar donde se vive eterna-

- mente (C) [(1)Cf.102r]. In the single attestation the medial vowel of the sequence YÖLHUA is not marked long, but it should be by general rule. See CEMIHCAC, YÖL(I), -YÂN.
- CEMIHCACÁYÖLIZ-TLI** eternal life / vida eternal (K) [(1)Cf.102r]. See CEMIHCAC, YÖL(I).
- CEMILHUITIÄ** 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 CEMILHUI-TL.
- CEMILHUITIHUA** altern. nonact. CEMILHUITIÄ
- CEMILHUITILIÄ** applic. CEMILHUITIÄ
- CEMILHUITILÖ** altern. nonact. CEMILHUITIÄ
- CEMILHUI-TL** a day, all day / un día (M) See CEM, ILHUI-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 absorto en algún negocio (M), lo fija, lo admira, le hace caso, lo mira (Z) [(1)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, (I)TTA.
- CEMIZTI-TL** the distance from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the forefinger, a small amount / un jeme (C) [(1)Cf.118v]. See CEM, (I)ZTE-TL.
- CEMMÄCTIÄ** vt to hand something over / lo entrega [(3)Tp.201]. The geminate MM is not attested. See CEM, -MÄC.
- CEMMÄCTILIÄ** applic. CEMMÄCTIÄ
- CEMMÄCTILÖ** nonact. CEMMÄCTIÄ
- CEMMAN(A)** vt to sprinkle, scatter, disseminate something (other than liquid) / esparcir, derramar, o echar algo por el suelo (M), lo riega (cosa seca), lo esparce, lo tira (T) [(7)Tp.182,201,235]. T reduces the MM sequence to M. This contrasts with CEMÄN(A) 'to resell, exchange, barter something.' See CEM, MAN(A).
- CEMMANALÖ** nonact. CEMMAN(A)
- CEMMAN(I)** to fall, to spill, to spread out, to scatter / descarriarse, o aventarse el

- ganado, o apartarse los que estaban juntos, yéndose cada uno por su parte, o cosas sencillas, o cosas que están llanas e iguales (M), cae, derrama (T) [(1)Tp.221]. The attestation is written with a single medial *m*, but M has it double. See CEM, MAN(I).
- CEMMANILIÄ** applic. CEMMAN(A)
- CEMMANIYÄN** 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), -YÄN.
- CEMMAT(I)** vt; pret: CEMMAH ~ CEMMAT to pay close attention to something; to agree about something / estar muy atento a algún negocio, sin divertirse a otro (M), están de acuerdo (Z) [(2)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, MAT(I).
- CEMPÖHUAL-LI** twenty / veinte (M) In the vigesimal counting system twenty is one full count. See CEM, -PÖHUAL-LI.
- CEMPÖHUALPA** twenty times / veinte veces (M) [(1)Cf.106r]. See CEM, PÖHUAL-LI, -PA.
- CEMPÖHUALXÖCHI-TL** marigold (Tagetes erecta) / flor que llaman de muertos, y otros, clavel grande de indias (R), caléndula, flor de muerto, zempasuchil (T) None of the many attestations marks the vowel of the second syllable long, but the compound is transparent. See CEMPÖHUAL-LI, XÖCHI-TL.
- CEN** See CEM.
- CENCAH** very; very much / muy o mucho, o cosa estable que no se muda (M) See CEM, the verb CÄ.
- CENCÄHU(A)** *vrefl*, vt to prepare, get ready; to ready something, to prepare something / aparejarse, apereibirse, disponer, ataviarse, o aderezarse (M), aparejar algo así (M) See CEM, CÄHU(A).
- CENCÄHUALÖ** nonact. CENCÄHU(A)
- CENCÄHU(I)** to end / termina (T) [(1)Tp.222]. See CENCÄHU(A).

- CENCAQU(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) [(2)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, CAQU(I).
- CENCHICHILIÄ** vt (for one's heart) to grow permanently embittered / se enoja para siempre (T) [(3)Tp.201]. All attestations are in the construction QUICENCHICHILIÄ IYÖLLÖ. CEM, CHICHILIÄ
- CENMANIYÄN** See CEMMANIYÄN.
- CENNEHNEHUILIÄ** vt to equalize things / igualar (R) [(1)Rp.70]. See CEM, NEHNEHUILIÄ.
- CENNEHNEHQUEH** plural form of a -QUI nominalization equals / iguales (R) [(1)Rp.70]. See CENNEHNEHUILIÄ.
- CENNOHNÖHUIYÄN** everywhere / en todas partes (R) [(1)Rp.113]. See CEM, NÖHUIYÄN.
- CENPEHPEN(A)** See CEN-TLI, PEHPEN(A).
- CENQUÍZQUI** in bound forms: CEN-QUÍZCÄ- something perfect / cosa entera y perfecta (M) [(2)Cf.88r, (1)Zp.202]. See QUIZQUI.
- CENTETILIÄ** *vrefl*, 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.
- CENTETILILIÄ** applic. CENTETILIÄ
- CENTETILILÖ** nonact. CENTETILIÄ
- CENTE-TL** one, a single one / uno o una (M), único, 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.
- CENTILIÄ** See CENTETILIÄ.
- CENTLACHIIY(A)** pret: -CHIX ~ -CHIX to stare in surprise / mira (con sorpresa), queda mirando (Z) [(2)Zp.85,202]. The

- alternative preterits given here are based on CHIIY(A). See CEMI, TLACHIIY(A).
- CENTLAHCOL** a half, a portion of something / la mitad de algo (M), mitad, fracción, porción de una cosa (S), la mitad (C) [(2)Cf.110v, (1)Rp.70]. C fails to indicate the glottal stop, but it is attested in R. See CEM, TLAHCOL.
- CENTLÄLIÄ** vt to gather people or things together in one place / ayuntar, congregar, o acaudillar gente (M), allegar, recoger, o amontonar algo (M) See CEM, TLÄLIÄ.
- CENTLÄLILÖ** nonact. CENTLÄLIÄ
- CENTLAMAN-TLI** pl: -TIN one / una cosa, un negocio, o una parte, o un par (M) [(3)Cf.86r,119r,124r]. 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) [(3)Cf.93v]. See CEM, TLANI
- CENTLAPAC-TLI** a fragment, crumb of something / un pedazo (C) [(2)Cf.119v, 128v]. See CEM, TLAPAC-TLI.
- CENTLAPAL** on, belonging to one side / de un lado, o del un lado (M) See CEM, TLAPAL-LI.
- CENTLEHCÖ** to go up together / suben juntos (Z) [(2)Zp.74, 202]. See CEM, TLEHCÖ.
- CEN-TLI** dried ear of maize / mazorca de maíz curada y seca (M) C, Z, and X have the variant form CIN-TLI. R and T have CEN-TLI, and M gives both forms.
- CENTOCA** to omit nothing, to continue something, to pursue something / no dejar nada, o comprar todo cuanto se vende (M), lo continúa, permanece (Z) [(2)Zp.97,194]. The Z sense of this follows from the literal senses of CEM 'entirely' and TOCA 'to follow something.' This contrasts with CENTÖCA 'to plant things together.' See CEM, TOCA.
- CENTÖCA** vt to plant things together / lo siembra juntos (Z) [(1)Zp.194]. This con-

trasts 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) [(1)Cf.117v]. CEM, TZACU(A)

CENTZOMPA four hundred times / cuatrocientas veces (C) [(1)Cf.106r]. See CENTZON-TLI, -PA.

CENTZONTLAHTÔLEH brown-backed solitaire; mockingbird / pájaro que canta mucho (M), ave celebrada por su admirable canto (R) [(2)Rp.71]. R has both the full form and the shortened form CEN-TZONTLEH. See CENTZON-TLI, TLAHTÔL-LI.

CENTZONTLEH See CENTZON-TLAHTÔLEH.

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*: CENYAUH to go along well / ir el canto bien concertado y ordenado (M) [(1)Cf.102v]. See CEM, the verb YÁ.

CENYOHUAL all night, one night / toda la noche, o en toda la noche, o una noche See CEM, YOHUAL-LI.

CĒPA once, one time / una vez (Z) [(6)Zp.129,202,231]. Sources other than Z have CEPPA. See CĒ, -PA.

CĒPAN 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. CĒPAN can be incorporated into verbs to convey the sense of simultaneity. T has CĒPAYEHU(I) 'to be the same age' which seems to be derived from CĒPAN. The YEHU(I) element suggests a derivation from the verb YÁ, but it has regular rather than suppletive causative and nonactive forms. R has CEHCĒPANOĀ 'to unite things.' See CĒ, -PAN.

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, -CEPAYAUH is to be expected. See CE-TL.

CĒPAYEHU(I) See CĒPAN.

CĒPAYEHUÍHUA nonact. CĒPAYEHU(I)

CĒPAYEHUÍTIĀ caus. CĒPAYEHU(I)

CEPÔHUA *pret*: CEPÔHUAC for a part of one's body to be numb from cold or lack of circulation / estar yerto y aterido de mucho frío, o estar entumecido algún miembro del cuerpo, o adormecido (M) [(2)Zp.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.

CEPÔHUIĀ *vt* to numb something / lo entume [(9)Tp.165,201]. T has contrasting CEPÔHUIĀ and CEPÔHUIY(A). See CEPÔHUA.

CEPÔHUIĪHUA altern. nonact. CEPÔHUIĀ

CEPÔHUIĪĀ applic. CEPÔHUIĀ

CEPÔHUIĪLO altern. nonact. CEPÔHUIĀ

CEPÔHUIĪTIĀ caus. CEPÔHUIĀ, CEPÔHUIY(A)

CEPÔHUIY(A) *pret*: CEPÔHUIX to get numb / se entume, se adormece (T) [(3)Tp.222]. This intransitive form contrasts with transitive CEPÔHUIĀ. See CEPÔHUA.

CEPÔHUIYALÔ nonact. CEPÔHUIY(A)

CEPPA once, one time / una vez (M) Z consistently has CĒPA where the other sources have CEPPA. See CEM, -PA.

CEPPAHUIĀ *vt* to review, revise something / lo repasa, lo revisa (T) [(3)Tp.201]. See CEPPA, -HUIĀ.

CEPPAHUIĪĀ applic. CEPPAHUIĀ

CEPPAHUIĪLO nonact. CEPPAHUIĀ

CEQUI *pl*: CEQUĪN ~ CEQUĪNTĪN some, a separate part / algo, o alguna parte de lo que estaba entero (M), algunos, o los unos (M for *cequintin*) 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)

[(3)Tp.201]. M has *tlacectli* 'something toasted.'

CEQUÍHUA nonact. CEQU(I)

CEQUILIĀ applic. CEQU(I)

CEQUĪN See CEQUI.

CEQUĪNTĪN See CEQUI.

CĒTICA *instrumental construction* with one of something / un (C), con ninguno (C for negated form) [(4)Cf.19v,86r]. M and C both give examples with CÔHU(A) 'to buy something' where CĒTICA means 'one real's worth.' See CĒ, -CA.

CĒTILIĀ *vrefl, vt* to unite people, things / hacerse muchos una cosa, o unirse por la vía de amistad (M), casar los novios, o conchabar y conformar a los desconformes (M), hacer de algunas cosas una, juntándolas (M) See CĒ.

CĒTILĪLO nonact. CĒTILIĀ

CĒTILĪĀ *vt* to unite something / lo une, lo hace uno (T) [(3)Tp.201]. See CĒTILIĀ.

CĒTITILILIĀ applic. CĒTITILĪĀ

CĒTITILĪLO nonact. CĒTITILĪĀ

CE-TL *possessed form*: -CEUH ice, 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.

CEUC-TLI chill, shiver / escalofrío (X) [(1)Xp.81]. See CECU(I).

-CĒUHYĀN place where something repose, rests / lugar donde remansan, y reposan las aguas (C in construction with Ā-TL) [(1)Cf.51r, (1)Rp.42]. See CĒHU(A), -YĀN.

CĒXIUHTIĀ 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 *cĒcexiuhtica* in a section of derivations with CĒCEM. 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 CĒ, hence the long vowel and the genuinely short X. See CĒ, XIHU(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) [(1)Tp.133]. T has the reflex of CĒYEC corresponding to CIAC. See CIAC(A)-TL, -TLAN.

CIAC(A)-TL armpit / sobaco (M) [(2)Cf.82r]. 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) [(1)Tp.133]. This appears to be a truncation of CIACATITLAN 'flank' with a specialized meaning. T has CĒYEC corresponding to CIAC. See CIAC(A)-TL.

CIAHU(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.

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

CIAHUIC someone tired / cansado (Z) [(2)Zp.25,203]. Z has O for A. See CIAHU(I).

CIAHUÍHUA nonact. CIAHU(I)

CIAHUÍTIĀ caus. CIAHU(I)

CIAHUÍTIĪĀ applic. CIAHUÍTIĀ

CIAHUIZTICA by fatigue / con mi fatiga (C for possessed form) [(1)Cf.49r]. This pairs with the instrumental form TLATEQUIPANÔLIZTICA (both elements in possessed form) to form a construction with the sense of the English phrase 'by the sweat of one's brow.' See CIAHUIZ-TLI, -CA.

CIAHUIZ-TLI fatigue, tiredness / cansancio (M) [(1)Cf.59r]. This is conventionally paired with TLATEQUIPANÔLIZ-TLI 'labor.' See CIAHU(I).

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

CIAMMIQU(I) *pret*: -MIC to be very tired / estar muy cansado (M) C gives the variant spelling CIANMIQU(I) See CIAHU(I), MIQU(I).

CIAMMIQUILTĪĀ altern. caus. CIAMMIQU(I)

CIAMMIQUÍTIĀ altern. caus. CIAMMIQU(I)

CIANMICTIĀ See CIAMMICTIĀ.

CIANMIQU(I) See CIAMMIQU(I).

CIAUHQUECHILĀ applic. CIAUH-QUETZ(A)

CIAUHQUETZ(A) vt to greet, salute someone / saludar a otro (M) [(1)Bf.13r, (2)Cf.67v]. The sense of this does not follow literally from its component elements. See CIAHU(I), QUETZ(A).

CIAUHTICAH to be tired / cansado (T) [(1)Tp.222]. See CIAHU(I), the verb CĀ.

CIAUHTLĀZ(A) vrefl to rest from labor and fatigue / descansa (T) [(3)Tp.157]. See CIAHU(I), TLĀZ(A).

CIAUHTLĀZALŌ nonact. CIAUHTLĀZ(A)

CICUIL-LI waist / cuerpezuelo o jubón (M) [(3)Tp.131, 142]. T has E for I in the first syllable.

CIH-TLI pl: CIHTIN grandmother, or sister of one's grandfather / abuela, o tía hermana de abuelo (M) M combines CIH-TLI 'grandmother' with CIH-TLI 'hare' in a single entry. C also glosses CIH-TLI as 'abuela o liebre,' but while he gives CIHTIN as the plural of this, he goes on to repeat twice that the plural of 'hare' involves reduplication, CĪCIHTIN. In this case, the two items contrast in the plural although they are homophonous in the singular. X has CĪZ-TLI for 'grandmother,' CIH-TLI for 'hare.'

CIH-TLI pl: CĪCIHTIN ~ CIHTIN hare / liebre (M) C twice gives the reduplicated form CĪCIHTIN for the plural of this, making it distinct in the plural from CIH-TLI 'grandmother,' but he also once glosses the singular form as both 'hare' and 'grandmother' and gives the plural as CIHTIN. X has CIHTIN for the plural of this item, which is not homophonous with the X word for 'grandmother.'

CIHUĀCĀHUAL-LI widow / viuda (Z) [(2)Zp.130, 203]. See CIHUĀ-TL, CĀHUAL-LI.

CIHUĀCŌĀ-TL title of a high Aztec office / magistrado supremo que juzgaba en último instancia y cuyo poder igualaba casi siempre el del soberano, por cuya razón ha sido equiparado a un virrey o lugarteniente (S) [(1)Bf.10r]. The single attestation is in the honorific form CIHUĀCŌĀTZIN-TLI. The literal sense is 'female snake.' See CIHUĀ-TL, CŌĀ-TL.

CIHUĀCONĒ-TL pl: -CŌCONEH female

child / niña (de nene hasta los 9 años) (X) [(2)Xp.81]. See CIHUĀ-TL, CONĒ-TL.

CIHUĀICNĪUH-TLI female cousin / prima (Z) [(2)Zp.102, 155]. See CIHUĀ-TL, ICNĪUH-TLI.

CIHUĀITZCUĪN-TLI bitch, female dog / perra (Z) [(1)Zp.203]. See CIHUĀ-TL, ITZCUĪN-TLI.

CIHUĀMŌN-TLI daughter-in-law / nuera, mujer de su hijo (M), novia (T) In T the possessed form has the sense 'daughter-in-law,' but the unpossessed form is glossed as 'girlfriend, fiancée.' See CIHUĀ-TL, MŌN-TLI.

-CIHUĀNACAYŌ necessarily possessed form one's female genitals / vulva, vagina (S) [(1)Cf.83r]. M has *ciuanacayo* 'weak, effeminate man,' which probably represents CIHUĀNACAYOH. S gives this with an absolute suffix, but C has it only in possessed form. See CIHUĀ-TL, NAC(A)-TL.

CIHUĀPAH-TLI name applied to several medicinal plants used to induce contractions during childbirth (Montanoa tomentosa, Montanoa grandiflora, Eriocoma floribunda) / nombre de cinco o seis plantas medicinales (R) [(1)Rp.75]. See CIHUĀ-TL, PAH-TLI.

CIHUĀPIL-LI pl: -PĪPILTIN lady / señora o dueña (M) See CIHUĀ-TL, PIL-LI.

CIHUĀPITZO-TL sow, female pig / puerca (Z) [(1)Zp.203]. See CIHUĀ-TL, PITZO-TL.

-CIHUĀPOH necessarily possessed form female companion, kinswoman / usado en comp. *nociuapo* una mujer como yo, mi compañera, mi pariente, *teciuapo* la acompañante, la hermana, la pariente de alguien (S) [(1)Bf.4v]. S gives this with an absolute suffix, but it is not so attested in the sources for this dictionary. See CIHUĀ-TL, -POH.

CIHUĀTEŌ-TL weeping female ghost / llorona (Z) [(2)Zp.203]. See CIHUĀ-TL, TEŌ-TL.

CIHUĀTEQUI-TL possessed form: -TE-QUIUH woman's business / oficio de mujeres (C) [(1)Cf.118r]. See CIHUĀ-TL, TEQUI-TL.

CIHUĀTĒUC-TLI possessed form: -TĒUC-YŌ noblewoman, mistress, lady / ama o señora de esclavos (M), su patrona (Z for

possessed form) [(2)Zp.95, 161]. See CIHUĀ-TL, TĒUC-TLI.

CIHUĀ-TL pl: CIHUAH, possessed form: -CIHUĀUH woman, wife / mujer (M) T has the variant ZOHUA-TL, which is also in M in addition to CIHUĀ-TL. Besides the difference of vowel in the first syllable, there seems to be a vowel length discrepancy in the second syllable between CIHUĀ-TL and ZOHUA-TL. In compounds Z drops the vowel of the first syllable. When honorific -TZIN is added to the possessed form of CIHUĀ-TL, a glottal stop intervenes between the two elements, ĪCIHUĀHUAHTZIN 'his wife (H)'. This is true of several other expressions of kinship relationship as well.

CIHUĀTŌTŌ-TL pl: -MEH female bird / hembra de pájaro [(3)Xp.81]. M has CIHUĀTŌTŌL-IN 'hen.' See CIHUĀ-TL, TŌTŌ-TL.

-CIHUĀYŌ female genital secretions / secreción de los órganos sexuales de la mujer (S for *cihuaayotl*) [(1)Cf.83r]. S gives this with a double vowel medially and an absolute suffix and analyzes it as a compound of CIHUĀ-TL and ĀYŌ-TL, but C has this in a section with -OQUICHYŌ '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 CIHUĀ-TL, -YŌ.

CIHUĀYŌLQUI female animal / hembra de animal (X) [(3)Xp.82]. See CIHUĀ-TL, YŌLQUI.

CIHUĀYŌ-TL pl: -MEH female genitals and womb / la madre do concibe la mujer (M), matriz, vulva (S) [(3)Xp.82]. See CIHUĀ-TL, -YŌ.

CIMAPAH-TLI medicinal plant of the bean family the root of which can be used to induce vomiting / cierta planta medicinal (R) [(1)Rp.75]. See CIMA-TL, PAH-TLI.

CIMA-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)Rp.75].

CINCAL-LI corncrib / granero, troje (Z) [(3)Zp.64, 125, 203]. See CIN-TLI, CAL-LI.

CINMĪL-LI cornfield / mazorcal, milpa (Z) [(2)Zp.84, 203]. See CIN-TLI, MĪL-LI.

CINTLAH cornfield / milpa [(2)Zp.84, 203]. See CIN-TLI, -TLAH.

CIN-TLI 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-TLI.

CĪTLALCUITL(A)-TL obsidian / la suciedad 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 (Bk.7, p.13). See CĪTLAL-IN, CUITL(A)-TL.

CĪTLAL-IN pl: CĪCĪTLALTIN star / estrella (M)

CĪTLALLOH something starry, filled with stars / estrellado, cosa que tiene estrellas (M) [(1)Cf.54v]. See CĪTLAL-IN, -YOH.

CĪTLALLOHTIHCA preterit-as-present verb; pret: -IHCAC to stand among the stars / está en pie lleno de estrellas (C) [(1)Cf.54v]. See CĪTLALLOH, IHCA.

CĪTLALTI to turn into a star / volverse estrella (C) [(1) Cf.58v]. See CĪTLAL-IN.

CIY(A) See CEY(A).

CIYACA-TL See CIACATL.

CIYĀHU(A) vt to soak something, to water something / remojar algo, o regar la hortaliza (M) [(3)Tp.202]. By analogy with the nouns ĀYAHU(I)-TL 'cloud,' CEPAYAHU(I)-TL 'snow,' and QUIYAHU(I)-TL 'rainstorm,' one would expect a short A in the second syllable, but T has the reflex of Ā.

CIYĀHUALŌ nonact. CIYĀHU(A)

CIYĀHU(I) to get damp / se humedece (T) [(1)Tp.222]. See CIYĀHU(A).

CIYĀHUILIA applic. CIYĀHU(A)

CIYALTĪĀ vt to lure, captivate someone, to cause someone to give in, to consent to something / atraer a otro haciéndole querer algo (M) [(1)Cf.117r]. caus. CIY(A), see CEY(A)

-CIYAYA necessarily possessed form one's consent / la voluntad con que uno consiente (C) [(1)Cf.50r]. See CEY(A).

-C(O) locative suffix; with stems ending in vowels this has the form -C among, in / dentro, en, sobre, por (S) -C(O) 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 -QUÍHU(I) for the future tense. See -QUÍHU(I).

CÔÂMICH-IN eel / anguila (M) [(2)Zp.10,145]. See CÔÂ-TL, MICH-IN.

CÔÂNÔTZ(A) vt to invite someone / convidar a otro [(1)Cf.118v]. See CÔÂ-TL, NÔTZ(A).

CÔÂTECA-TL resident of Coatlan / natural de Coatlán (K) [(1)Bf.11v]. See CÔÂ-TL.

CÔÂ-TL pl: **CÔCÔAH** ~ **CÔÂMEH** snake, serpent, worm; twin / culebra, mellizo, 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 CÔÂ-TL to mean 'twin,' in the expression of a host-and-guest relationship in CÔÂNÔTZ(A), and in *coatequitl* 'communal work' (which is not attested in the sources for this dictionary but is transparently a compound of CÔÂ-TL and TEQUI-TL 'work'). There is no phonological contrast corresponding to the two different uses of CÔÂ-TL. Possibly the reciprocal sense derives from some belief about snakes. Otherwise there are two homophonous lexical items. Because the sequence is internal, it is impossible to determine if it should be ÔÂ or ÔHUÂ.

CÔÂTLICHÂN place name Coatlichan / casa de la culebra (C), pueblo del estado de Acolhuacan (S) [(1)Cf.56v]. The literal sense of this is 'serpent's home.' See CÔÂ-TL, CHÂN-TLI.

COCHCÂHU(A) *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 e irse (M), dejar de hacer algo por se haber dormido (M) [(2)Zp.47,169]. See COCH(I), CÂHU(A).

COCHCAMACHALOÂ to yawn / bostezar (M) [(2)Zp.20,145, (3)Xp.33]. X has this

in reduplicated form. See COCH(I), CAMACHALOÂ.

COCHCAMACÔYÂHU(I) to yawn / bostezar (T) [(3)Tp.115]. M has *camacoyauac* 'person with a large mouth.' See COCH(I), CAM(A)-TL, CÔYÂHUAC.

COCHCAMACÔYÂHUÎHUA nonact. COCHCAMACÔYÂHU(I)

COCHCAMACÔYÂHUÎTIÂ caus. COCHCAMACÔYÂHU(I)

COHCÂYÔTIÂ *vrefl*, vt to eat supper; to serve supper to others / cenar (M), dar de cenar a otro (M) [(3)Cf.28r,54v]. See COHCÂYÔ-TL.

COHCÂYÔ-TL possessed form: **-COHCÂYÔ** ~ **-COHCÂ** supper / cena (S) This is conventionally paired with NÊUHCÂYÔ-TL 'breakfast,' both in possessed form, to mean one's daily sustenance. See COCH(I).

COCHHUIÂ 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) [(3)Tp.179]. See COCH(I).

COCHHUILIÂ applic. COCHHUIÂ

COCHHUILO nonact. COCHHUIÂ

COCH(I) to sleep / dormir (M)

COCHIHTLÊHUA for someone who has been sleeping to leap out of bed / saltar de la cama con presteza el que estaba durmiendo (M) [(2)Bf.1v,7r]. B has this as a transitive verb 'to route someone out of bed' and has as the final element -ÊHU(A), forming preterit -ÊUH. See COCH(I), ÊHUA.

COCHIHTLÊHUAL-LI dream / sueño, ensueño (S) [(2)Cf.93v,114v]. See COCHIHTLÊHUA.

COCHÎHUA nonact. COCH(I)

COCHÎHUANI something to aid in sleeping, poppies / instrumento para dormir, como las adormideras (C) [(1)Cf.46r]. See COCH(I).

COCHÎHUAYÂN bedroom, dormitory / dormitorio, mesón, celda, o cámara para dormir (M) [(1)Cf.51r]. See COCHÎHUA, -YÂN.

COCHIHZOLOÂ *vrefl*, vt to lose sleep over something; to prevent someone from sleeping / desueta (Z), quitar el sueño a

otro (M) [(2)Bf.7v,13v, (2)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 COCH(I), IHZOLOÂ.

COCHILIA applic. COCH(I)

COCHILIZ-TLI sleep, dream / sueño del que duerme (M) [(2)Tp.116,135, (1)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 COCH(I).

COCHILTIÂ altern. caus. COCH(I)

COCHINI a sleeper, someone asleep / dormilón (M), el que duerme (C) [(1)Cf.44r]. See COCH(I).

COCHÎTIÂ 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. COCH(I)

COCHÎTILIA applic. COCHÎTIÂ

COCHÎTILÔ nonact. COCHÎTIÂ

COCHITTA vt to dream about something / ver alguna cosa entre sueños (M) See COCH(I), ITTA.

COCHITTALIZ-TLI dream / sueño (T) [(1)Tp.116, (1)Zp.118]. See COCHITTA.

-COCHYÂN necessarily possessed form one's customary sleeping place, bed / dormitorio, cama (S) S gives this with a -TLI absolutive suffix, but it is only attested in possessed form. See COCH(I), -YÂN.

COCHIZNEQU(I) pret: **-NEC** to be sleepy, to want to go to sleep / tiene sueño (T) [(3)Tp.116, (2)Zp.118,145]. Z has the vowel of the second syllable long in both attestations, but it should be short. See COCH(I), NEQU(I).

COCHIZNEQUÎHUA nonact. COCHIZNEQU(I)

COCHIZNEQUÎTIÂ caus. COCHIZNEQU(I)

COCHÎZ-TLI sleep / sueño (M) [(1)Bf.7v, (2)Xp.33, (1)Rp.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.

COCHMAHMAUHTIÂ *vrefl* to have a nightmare, to be frightened in one's sleep / se espanta en el sueño (T) [(3)Tp.146]. See COCH(I), MAHMAUHTIÂ.

COCHPACHIHU(I) to have had a good sleep / se satisface de sueño (T) [(3)Tp.116]. See COCH(I), PACHIHU(I).

COCHPACHIHUÎHUA nonact. COCHPACHIHU(I)

COCHPACHIHUÎTIÂ caus. COCHPACHIHU(I)

COCHPETL(A)-TL mattress / colchón (Z) [(2)Zp.30,146]. See COCH(I), PETL(A)-TL.

COCHTÊMIQU(I) vt; pret: **-MIC** to dream about something / lo sueña (T) See COCH(I), TÊMIQU(I).

COCHTÊMIQUÎHUA nonact. COCHTÊMIQU(I)

COCHTÊMIQUILIA applic. COCHTÊMIQU(I)

COCHTÊMIQUILIZ-TLI dream / sueño [(2)Tp.116,135]. See COCHTÊMIQU(I).

COCHTLACHY(A) pret: **-CHIX** ~ **-CHÎX** to waken and go back to sleep repeatedly / recuerda, se despierta y vuelve a dormir repetidas veces (T) [(3)Tp.116]. M has the noun *cochtlachializtli* '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 CHY(A) does. The alternative preterits given here are based on CHY(A). T only gives the final X. See COCH(I), TLACHY(A).

COCHTLACHYALÔ nonact. COCHTLACHY(A)

COCHTLACHYALTIÂ caus. COCHTLACHY(A)

COCHTLAMELÂHU(A) to go right to sleep / dormir a sueño suelto (C) [(1)Cf.98v]. T has TLACOHMELÂHU(A) 'to be sleeping soundly.' See COCH(I), MELÂHU(A).

COCHTLAPECHTEPEHXIHUIÂ *vrefl* to fall out of bed in one's sleep / cae de la cama dormido (T) [(3)Tp.146]. See COCH(I), TLAPECH-TLI, TEPEHXIHUIÂ.

COCHTLAPECHTEPEHXIHUIHUA nonact. COCHTLAPECHTEPEHXIHUIÂ

COCHTOC someone asleep, someone lying sleeping / estar tendido durmiendo (M),

está durmiendo (C) [(2)Cf.72v,98v, (2)Zp.47,146]. C has a reduplicated plural form of this which may be distributive. See COCH(I), the verb O.

COCOĀ *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.

COCOC something that stings the mouth / cosa que quema y abrasa la boca, así como el ají o pimienta, etc. (M) [(1)Cf.127r, (1)Tp.115, (3)Zp.98,145, (1)Xp.32]. C specifically gives both vowels short and contrasts this with COCÔC 'affliction.' 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 COCÔYALIZ 'piquancy' which is deviant as a derivation from either COCOĀ or COCOY(A). See COCO-TL, COCOĀ.

COCÔC someone, something afflicted; pain, affliction / afligido, atormentado, maltratado, dolor, pena, aflicción, trabajo, etc. (S), aflicción y trabajo (C) This is conventionally paired with TEOHPÔUHQUI with the whole construction having the sense of 'affliction.' See COCOĀ.

COCOCĀ-TL brandy, rum / agua picosa, aguadaiente (Z) [(1)Zp.145]. This contrasts with COCÔCA-TL 'property.' See COCOC, Ā-TL.

COCÔCA-TL property, sustenance / hacienda o sustentación de la vida (M) [(1)Bf.12r]. 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 Ā. This contrasts with COCOCĀ-TL 'brandy, rum.'

COCOCHTICAH to be dozing / dormitar, o cabecear de sueño (M) [(2)Cf.72v]. See COCH(I), the verb CĀ.

CÔCOHPÂTZMICTIĀ *vt* to kill someone by pressing the neck, to hang someone / le aprieta el pescuezo hasta matarlo, lo ahorca (T) [(3)Tp.182]. T consistently has

the reflex of CÔCÔ for CÔCOH. See CÔCOH-TLI, PÂTZCA, MICTIĀ.

CÔCOHPÂTZMICTIĀ applic.

CÔCOHPÂTZMICTIĀ

CÔCOHPÂTZMICTIĻÔ nonact.

CÔCOHPÂTZMICTIĀ

CÔCOHPOZĀHU(I) for the throat, neck to swell / se hincha el cuello (T) [(4)Tp.121]. T consistently has the reflex of CÔCÔ for CÔCOH. See CÔCOH-TLI, POZĀHU(I).

CÔCOHPOZĀHUĪHUA nonact.

CÔCOHPOZĀHU(I)

CÔCOHPOZĀHUILIZ-TLI tumor of the neck / bocio (T) [(1)Tp.121]. See CÔCOHPOZĀHU(I).

CÔCOHPOZĀHUĪTĪĀ caus.

CÔCOHPOZĀHU(I)

CÔCOHTLAN neck, throat / su garganta, su cuello (T for possessed form) [(1)Tp.128]. T consistently has the reflex of CÔCÔ for CÔCOH. X has the variant form CÔCOHTITLAN, of which this may be a shortened form. See CÔCOH-TLI.

CÔCOH-TLI throat, windpipe / garguero (M), cuello (T) [(7)Tp.121,147]. M provides the absolute suffix, the -TLI 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.

CÔCOH-TLI dove, mourning dove / tórtola (M), tórtola mexicana (R) [(1)Rp.77, (1)Tp.121, (3)Xp.33]. R attests the stem-final glottal stop and absolute suffix, while T's and X's CÔCOTETZIN lacks the glottal stop, but attests the long vowel in the first syllable. This is apparently homophonous with CÔCOH-TLI 'throat.' For a similar case, see COPĀCTECOLÔ-TL.

COCOLAQU(I) *pret*: -AC to get sick / se enferma (Z) [(4)Zp.51,169,186]. See COCOY(A), AQU(I).

COCOLAQUIĀ *vt* to make someone sick / lo enferma (Z) [(2)Zp.51,186]. See COCOLAQU(I)

COCÔLEH someone angry, irritable / colérica e impaciente persona (M) [(2)Cf.87v,109r]. See COCOĀ.

COCÔLHUIĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to hurt, to hurt someone / entortar algo a otro, o lasti-

marle, o maltratarle algo (M) [(2)Cf.65v, (3)Tp.179,219,228]. The T attestations are specifically given as derivations from COCOĀ, and neither they nor the C attestations have a long vowel in the second syllable. See COCÔL-LI, -HUIĀ.

COCOLIĀ *vt* to hate someone, to wish someone ill / aborrecer o querer mal a otro (M) applic. COCOĀ

CÔCÔLIHU(I) to have turns, curves, loops / tiene vueltas o curvas (T) [(1)Tp.121]. redup. CÔLIHU(I)

COCOLILIĀ applic. COCOLIĀ

COCOLILÔ nonact. COCOLIĀ

COCOLIZ-TLI illness, disease / enfermedad o pestilencia See COCOY(A).

COCÔL-LI anger, hurt / riña o enojo (M) See COCOĀ.

COCÔLÔ nonact. COCOĀ

CÔCÔLOĀ *vrefl* to coil / se tuerce

(T referring to snake) [(1)Tp.147, (2)Zp.83,169]. redup. CÔLOĀ

COCOMOCA to crackle, to make a sound like a roaring fire / hace ruido la llama (M) [(1)Cf.74v, (2)Zp.109,145]. See COMÔN(I).

COCOMOTZ(A) *vrefl*, *vt* for a baby to make a smacking noise nursing at the breast; to make a clamor, clatter with one's feet / paladear el niño cuando mama (M), hacer estruendo con los pies (M) [(1)Cf.74v]. See COMÔN(I).

CÔCONĒCHIHCHĪHU(A) *vt* to make an effigy of someone / hace efígie de otra persona (T) [(3)Tp.182]. See CÔCONĒ-TL, CHIHCHĪHU(A).

CÔCONĒCHIHCHĪHUALÔ nonact. CÔCONĒCHIHCHĪHU(A)

CÔCONĒTĪĀ to do embroidery / hace bordados, lo borda (T) [(3)Tp.182]. See CÔCONĒYOH.

CÔCONĒTILIĀ applic. CÔCONĒTĪĀ

CÔCONĒTILÔ nonact. CÔCONĒTĪĀ

CÔCONĒ-TL *pl*: -MEH; *possessed form*:

-CONĒUH doll / 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 CONĒ-TL.

CÔCONĒYOH 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 CÔCONĒ-TL is opaque. See CÔCONĒTĪĀ.

CÔCONĒYÔ-TL childishness / muchachías o niñerías (M) [(1)Bf.2r]. See CONĒ-TL.

COCOQUIL(I)-TL *pl*: -MEH ~ -TIN

quausoncle, an edible plant (Chenopodium bonus henricus, Chenopodium nuttalli) / huazontle (X) [(4)Xp.33]. Because of the minimal attestation, the first element of this is unidentifiable. See QUIL(I)-TL.

CÔCOTETZIN dove / tórtola [(1)Tp.121, (3)Xp.33]. See CÔCOH-TLI.

COCO-TL sore, pimple / llaga, grano (Z) [(6)Zp.64,78,145,176]. See COCOĀ.

COCOTOCA for something to tear / quebrarse o despedazarse el hilo, la manta, o romperse la red, etc. (M) [(1)Cf.74r, (1)Rp.36]. See COTÔN(I).

COCOTCHILIĀ applic. COCOTOTZ(A)

CÔCOTÔN(A) *vt* to cut, tear something up, to pinch, squeeze, wound something / desmenuzar o despedazar pan o cosa semejante (M), pellizcar a otro (M) [(1)Cf.72r]. redup. COTÔN(A)

COCOTOTZ(A) *vt* to cause something to be cut up, torn into pieces / cortar algo muy menudo, o hacerlo pedazos (M) See COTÔN(I).

COCOTOTZAHU(I) to be crippled / tullirse (M), se endurece, se entiesa, se dobla (T) [(3)Tp.115]. See COTOTZOĀ.

COCOTOTZAHUĪHUA nonact.

COCOTOTZAHU(I)

COCOTOTZAHUĪTĪĀ caus.

COCOTOTZAHU(I)

COCOTOTZALÔ nonact. COCOTOTZ(A)

COCOTZALHUIĀ [(1)Tp.180]. This derived applicative form has either lost a syllable or replaced T with C. See COCOTOTZAHU(I), COTOTZAHU(I).

COCOTZIN child / sirvienta (S) This appears once in a string of epithets all of which are glossed as 'hija mía' and once unglossed in a command. S has COCO glossed as *sirvienta* and with the possessed form -COCOYH. See XÔCOYÔ-TL, XÔCOH.

COCOXCACUI to become sick / se enferma (Z) [(2)Zp.51,145]. See COCOY(A), CUI.

COCOXCÂNEHNEQU(I) *vrefl*; *pret*: -NEC to feign illness / me finjo enfermo (R for first person) [(1)Rp.111]. See COCOY(A), NEHNEQU(I).

COCOXA to make a sloshing sound / zonglotear o bazucar la vasija, o sonar el huevo menguado (M), brota (agua) (Z) [(1)Cf.74r, (2)Zp.21,145]. 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 COXÔN(I).

COCOXOTZ(A) *vt* to cause something to make a sloshing noise / agitar una vasija, unos huevos, etc. (S) [(1)Cf.74r]. See COXÔN(I).

COCOXQUI someone ill, something withered / enfermo, o cosa marchita (M) See COCOY(A).

COCOY(A) *pret*: COCOX to be sick / estar enfermo (M) See COCOÂ.

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

COCOYOL-LI redup. COYOL-LI

COCOYÔNIA to get sore, chafed / se escalda (Z) [(2)Zp.54,145]. See COYÔNIA.

COHCOCOÂ redup. COCOÂ

COHCÔL-LI someone with twisted, crippled legs / uno que tiene los pies torcidos y no puede andar (T) [(1)Tp.116]. The single attestation is in honorific form, COHCÔLTZIN. See CÔL.

COHCOMÔNIA *vt* to strike something / golpea (Z) [(2)Zp.63,204]. redup. COMÔNIA

COHCOTOC-TLI *pl*: -MEH morsel, shred / cosa quebrada o despedazada (M) [(1)Tp.226]. See COHCOTÔN(A).

COHCOTÔN(A) *vt* to pluck, shred, crumble something; to cut, pinch, wound someone / desmenuzar o despedazar pan o cosa semejante (M), pellizcar a otro (M) redup. COTÔN(A)

CÔHU(A) *vt* to buy something / comprar algo (M)

CÔHUALÔ nonact. CÔHU(A)

CÔHUIÂ *vrefl* to buy something for oneself / comprar algo para sí (M) See CÔHU(A).

CÔHUILIÂ applic. CÔHU(A)

CÔHUILÔ nonact. CÔHU(A)

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

CÔLHUAH *pl*: CÔLHUAHQUEH resident of Culhuacan / natural de Culhuacán (K) [(1)Cf.57r].

CÔLHUAHCÂN *place name* Culhuacan [(2)Cf.57r,107v]. See CÔL, CÔL-LI

CÔLHUAHCA-TL *pl*: CÔLHUAHCAH resident of Culhuacan / natural de Culhuacán (K) [(1)Cf.57r].

CÔLHUIÂ *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 alguno (M) [(4)Tp.207,229, (3)Zp.45,94,194]. See CÔL, CÔLOÂ.

CÔLHUILIÂ applic. CÔLOÂ

CÔLIHU(I) for something to curve, turn / torcerse, o acostarse la pared (M) [(2)Zp.37,146]. This is only attested in the construction CÔLIUHTOC. In one attestation Z marks no vowels long and in the other both the first and second. See CÔLOÂ.

CÔLIUHTOC something curved / curvo (Z) [(2)Zp.37,146]. See CÔLIHU(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, -COHCOLHUÂN. 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.

CÔLOÂ *vrefl*, *vt* to twist, to change direction; to bend, fold something; to detour around something / entortarse, o encorvarse, o rodear caminando (M), encorvar o entortar algo, o rodear yendo camino (M) See CÔL, CÔLIHU(I).

CÔLÔLÔ nonact. CÔLOÂ

CÔLÔ-TL *pl*: -MEH scorpion / alacrán See CÔLOÂ.

CÔLÔTLAH a place teeming with scorpions / tiene mucho alacrán (T) [(2)Tp.122]. See CÔLÔ-TL, -TLAH.

CÔLÔTZIN vinegaroon, whip scorpion / vinagrillo (Z) [(2)Zp.129,224]. See TEHUITZCÔLÔ-TL, CÔLÔ-TL.

CÔLÔTZITZICÂZ-TLI a type of nettle / ortiga (T) [(1)Tp.122]. See CÔLÔ-TL, TZITZICÂZ-TLI.

CÔLTIA *vt* to offer intoxicating drink to someone / le ofrece cerveza, mezcal (T) [(3)Tp.183]. The literal sense of this is 'to twist someone.' See CÔL.

CÔLTIC something twisted / cosa tuerta, o torcida (M) See CÔL.

CÔLTILIA applic. CÔLTIA

CÔLTILÔ nonact. CÔLTIA

COMÂ-LI *pl*: -TIN griddle / comal adonde cuecen tortillas de maíz, etc., o el bazo (M)

COM(A)-TL *pl*: -MEH; possessed form:

-CON vessel, container / jarro (C for TECOM(A)-TL) This occurs mainly in the constructions TECOM(A)-TL 'clay pot' and CUEZCOM(A)-TL 'corn crib.' C has *mocontzin* with the same sense as TZONTECOM(A)-TL 'brain pan.' The related free form is CÔM(I)-TL, which differs from COM(A)-TL in vowel length in the initial syllable as well as in quality of the final vowel. See CÔM(I)-TL.

CÔM(I)-TL *pl*: CÔMIH; possessed form:

-CÔN pot / olla o barril de barro (M) X has a variant CÔN-TLI. There is a related form COM(A)-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 CÔM(I)-TL. See COM(A)-TL.

COMIX-IN *pl*: CÔCOMIXTIN small lizard / lagartija (T) [(1)Tp.116].

COMÔL-LI gully or depression This is implied by ÂCOMÔL-LI and TLACOMÔL-LI and in turn implies COMÔLIHU(I) 'to become gullied' and COMÔLOÂ 'to create gullies,' both in M.

COMÔN(I) to crackle, crash / encenderse y echar llama el fuego (M), hacer ruido alguna cosa pesada que cae, como piedra (C), suena (Z)

COMÔNIA *vrefl* for a crowd to become

inflamed, aroused / alterarse o alborotar la gente (M) [(2)Zp.63,204]. This is implied by the reduplicated form COHCOMÔNIA. See COMÔN(I).

CÔNCHILI *pl*: CÔNCHILIMEH a type of locust, grasshopper / una clase de langosta (T) [(1)Tp.122]. The plural form is based on an absolutiveless noun. Both *CÔNCHIL-IN and *CÔNCHIL-LI would fail to give a vowel before the plural suffix. In either case the expected plural form would be *CÔNCHILTIN, possibly *CÔNCHILMEH. However, there are attested plurals in I-MEH for other words that take the -IN absolutive suffix, and this is the regular plural formation of such words in X. This implies a loss of final N from the absolutive suffix and reanalysis of the remaining vowel as part of the stem.

CÔNCHIUHCÂN *place* where pots are made / ollaría (C) [(1)Cf.51v]. See CÔM(I)-TL, CHIHU(A), -CÂN.

CONÊ-TL *pl*: CÔCONEH child, offspring of a female / niño o niña (M)

CÔN-TLI See CÔM(I)-TL.

-COPA in the manner of / a manera de (K) See -C(O), -PA.

COPÂCTECOLÔ-TL *pl*: -MEH sparrowhawk / gavielancillo (X) [(3)Xp.34]. X also uses COPÂC-TLI alone to mean 'sparrowhawk,' although the literal sense is 'palate' or 'throat.' See COPÂC-TLI, TECOLÔ-TL.

COPÂC-TLI palate, throat / el paladar (M), garganta (T) [(1)Tp.128].

COPALCUAHU(I)-TL *pl*: -TIN copal tree / árbol de incienso, olinolue (X) [(3)Xp.35]. See COPAL-LI, CUAHU(I)-TL.

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

COPALPOTZAC-TLI *pl*: -MEH candlewood (Fouquieria formosa) or casaguate (Ipomoea arborescens) / palo santo (X) [(3)Xp.35]. See COPAL-LI.

COPALQUIL(I)-TL *pl*: -TIN a type of grass / copalquelite (X) [(3)Xp.35]. See COPAL-LI, QUIL(I)-TL.

COPALXOCO-TL *pl*: -MEH sumac / cierto árbol resinoso, fructífero, medicinal y de buena madera (R), ciruela berraca (X) [(1)Rp.78, (3)Xp.35]. X is missing the internal L. See COPAL-LI, XOCO-TL.

CÔPILIHU(I) to twine, curl, coil / se enroza (T) [(1)Tp.123].

COPĪN(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 molde así como adobes o vasos (M), lo arranca (T) See COPĪN(I).

COPĪNALŌ nonact. COPĪN(A)

COPĪN(I) 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 COPĪN(A).

COPĪNĪĀ *vrefl* for something to pull itself loose / se arranca (T) [(1)Tp.146]. See COPĪN(I).

COPĪNĪLĪĀ applic. COPĪN(A), COPĪN(I)

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 COPĪN(A) and COPĪN(I), because they are associated with the sense of 'mold,' hence something very tight. M has *copichtic* 'something pried out.'

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

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

COTOLHUIĀ applic. COTOLOĀ

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

COTOLŌLŌ nonact. COTOLOĀ

COTOLTIC See COTOCTIC.

COTŌN(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 espigas, o abreviar algo (M), pellizcar (M) See COTŌN(I).

COTŌNALŌ nonact. COTŌN(A)

COTŌN(I) for a cord, thread, or rope to snap / quebrarse la cuerda o el hilo, sogá, etc. (M) See COTŌN(A).

COTŌNĪLĪĀ *vt* to cut, separate something / partir algo con otro (M) applic. COTŌN(A)

COTŌNĪLĪĪĀ applic. COTŌNĪLĪĀ

COTŌNĪLĪŌ nonact. COTŌNĪLĪĀ

COTOTZAHU(I) to be crippled / tullirse (M), se encoge (T) [(1)Tp.117]. See COTOTZOĀ.

COTOTZOĀ *vrefl, vt* to squat down, for something to shorten, shrink, to lengthen or shorten something / ponerse de cuclillas, encogerse o encaramarse (M), encoger la costura (M) This is related by metathesis to synonymous TOCOTZOĀ.

COTOTZŌLŌ nonact. COTOTZOĀ

COTOTZTLĀLĪĀ *vrefl* to squat down / ponerse de cuclillas, encogerse o encaramarse (M) [(3)Tp.146]. This is related by metathesis to synonymous TOCOTZTLĀLĪĀ. See COTOTZOĀ, TLĀLĪĀ.

COTOTZTLĀLĪŌ nonact. COTOTZ-TLĀLĪĀ

CŌTZILIZ-TLI cramp / calambre (T) [(1)Tp.123]. See CŌTZ-TLI.

CŌTZIL-LI cramp / calambre (T) [(1)Tp.123].

CŌTZ-TLI calf of the leg / pantorrilla (M) [(1)Bf.10r, (5)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 CUETLĀX-TLI 'skin, leather.'

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

COXŌNĪĀ *vt* to stir something / lo agita (medicina) (T) [(6)Tp.165,180]. See COXŌN(I).

COXŌNĪLĪĀ applic. COXŌNĪĀ

COXŌNĪŌ nonact. COXŌNĪĀ

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

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

COYAME-TLI *pl*: CŌCOYAMEH pig; pecary / puerco (M), jabalí (C)

COYOC-TIC 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 / hoyá, agujero (T), cueva (X) See COYŌN(I).

COYŌHUAHCĀN *place name* Coyoacan
See COYŌ-TL, -CĀN.

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.

COYOLXŌCHI-TL amaryllis / cierta planta medicinal de bellas flores (R) [(1)Rp.78]. Spanish names for this are *granadita* and *flor de sonaja*. See COYOL-LI, XŌCHI-TL.

COYŌN(I) for something to get full of holes / se agujerea (T for PĪTZCOYŌN(I)), perfora (Z) [(1)Tp.174, (2)Zp.97,147].

COYŌNĪĀ *vt* to perforate something, to make holes in something / agujerear, o horadar algo (M) See COYŌN(I).

COYŌNĪLĪĀ applic. COYŌNĪĀ

COYŌNĪŌ nonact. COYŌN(I)

COYŌNQUI something pitted, perforated, open / horadado, agujereado, abierto, ahondado (S) [(1)Tp.117, (3)Xp.36]. See COYŌN(I).

COYŌ-TL *pl*: COYŌMEH ~ CŌCO-

YOH coyote / adive (M), adive, zorro (C), coyote (T)

COYŌTOMA-TL *pl*: -MEH; *possessed form*: -TOMAUH a plant of the verbena family with bitter roots (Vitex mollis) / tomate de coyote, jerengue (X) [(3)Xp.36]. See COYŌ-TL, TOMA-TL.

COYŌTZIN parakeet / perico (pájaro) (Z) [(2)Zp.97,147].

CŌZAH-TLI *pl*: -MEH weasel, ferret / comadreja (M), hurón (T) [(1)Tp.123].

COZAHUIY(A) *pret*: -HUIX ~ -HUIZ to turn yellow / pararse amarillo (M) See COZTIC.

CŌZAMĀLŌ-TL rainbow / arco del cielo (M), arco iris (S)

COZĀN-TLI lynx / onza (animal) (Z) [(4)Zp.91,146].

CŌZCACHAPOL-IN *pl*: -TIN a type of locust, grasshopper / una clase de langosta (T) [(1)Tp.123]. See CŌZCA-TL, CHAPOL-IN.

CŌZCA-TL *pl*: -MEH; *possessed form*:

-CŌZQUI 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 CŌZ-TLI.

COZĒHU(A) *vt* to make something turn yellow / lo amarilla (T) [(3)Tp.180]. See COZTIC, ĒHU(A).

COZĒHU(I) to turn yellow, to ripen / se pone amarillo, madura (T) [(1)Tp.116, (2)Zp.9,146]. See COZĒHU(A).

COZŌL-IN crayfish / langostino [(2)Zp.75,146].

CŌZOL-LI cradle / cuna de niño (S)

[(1)Bf.11r, (2)Zp.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.

COZTICĀTŌL-LI atole (cornstarch beverage) flavored with unrefined sugar / atole de piloncillo (T) [(2)Tp.108,117]. See COZTIC, ĀTŌL-LI.

COZTICĀYŌ-TL yellowness / amarillez (C) [(1)Cf.53r]. See COZTIC.

COZTICMECAPAH-TLI a medicinal plant / cierta planta medicinal (R) [(1)Rp.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 (R) [(1)Rp.78]. See COZTIC, PAH-TLI.

COZTICTŌTŌ-TL *pl*: -MEH oriole / calandria (T) [(2)Tp.117,243]. See COZTIC, TŌTŌ-TL.

CŌZ-TLI *pl*: -TIN necklace, collar / collar (X) [(3)Xp.35]. This contrasts in vowel length with COZ from COZTIC 'yellow, golden.' See CŌZCA-TL.

CHACHACUACA to sprinkle, for mud to splatter / salpicar el lodo, andando por lodazales (M), salpica (Z) [(2)Zp.113,150]. This is synonymous with CHACHAPACA, and they probably share a common source with substitution of one labial consonant for another. See CHACUÂN(I).

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 / hablar mucho, o gorjear las aves (M) [(1)Cf.73v]. Z has CHACHALÁCAH 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 Nahuatl. M has *chachalatli* 'a type of bird,' complete with absolutive suffix. See CHALÂN(I).

CHACHALÂNALTĪĀ caus. CHĀCHALÂN(I)

CHĀCHALÂN(I) to make a hubbub, create an uproar / boruca, habla en desorden (T) [(3)Tp.126]. M has only the transitive verb *chachalania* with the sense of to mix things up, to disturb people. redup. CHALÂN(I)

CHĀCHALÂNŌHUA nonact. CHĀCHALÂN(I)

CHACHALATZ(A) vt to cause a chattering noise / se dice del que causa este ruido (C for CHACHALACA) [(1)Cf.73v]. See CHALÂN(I).

CHACHALŌ-TL pl: -MEH squirrel / ardilla (T) [(1)Tp.123, (2)Zp.13,151]. Z has E for A.

CHACHĀNTIC something furry, shaggy, hairy / velludo, lanudo (Z) [(3)Zp.75,128,150]. M has *chamactic* 'something thick and swollen or

something massive like thick wool.' See CHAMĀHUAC.

CHACHAPACA for rain to patter down in big drops, to sprinkle / cuando las pellas son muchas (C), caer grandes gotas, llover (S), salpica, rocia (Z) [(1)Cf.74r, (3)Zp.111,113,150]. In one of the attestations in Z the vowel of the third syllable is marked long, but it should be short. See CHAPÂN(I).

CHACHAPACHILĪĀ applic. CHACHAPATZ(A)

CHACHAPÂN(I) for rain to sprinkle, patter in large drops / caer gotas grandes cuando llueve (M) [(2)Zp.111, 150]. redup. CHAPÂN(I)

CHACHAPATZ(A) vt to make something splash, spatter, get spotted / chapotear por lodazales (M), patear en el barro, salpicar, manchar algo (S) [(1)Cf.74r, (3)Tp.184]. See CHAPÂN(I).

CHACHAPATZALŌ nonact.

CHACHAPATZ(A)

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

CHĀCHICTE-TL a good luck stone known as a 'corn kernel' / piedra de buena suerte, 'el corazón de maíz' (T) [(2)Tp.126]. T has the variant CHĀCHTE-TL. The first element is nowhere else attested. See TE-TL.

CHĀCHTE-TL See CHĀCHICTE-TL.

CHACUÂN(I) for something to get spattered, soaked / mojarse mucho la ropa o cosa así (M) This is implied by CHACHACUACA.

-CHAHCHĀN C gives this possessed reduplicated form of CHĀN-TLI 'home' as an example of the distributive, 'each to his own home.'

CHĀHU(A) someone in an irregular, nonlegitimate relationship, someone likely to arouse jealousy, mistress / mi combleza (M for possessed form) S gives *chauatl*, but since this only appears in compounds and in possessed form, the absolutive suffix is unattested. T has the pejorative diminutive CHĀHUATŌN. M has compounds of CHĀHU(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 CONĒ-TL and PIL-LI 'stepchild,' and with NĀN-TLI 'stepmother.' See CHĀHUATI.

CHĀHUALIZ-TLI envy, jealousy, suspicion / celo (Z) [(2)Zp.27,150]. See CHĀHU(A).

CHĀHUANĀN-TLI stepmother / madrastra (M) [(1)Tp.129]. See CHĀHU(A), NĀN-TLI.

CHĀHUAPĀPĀLŌ-TL night butterfly, moth / mariposa nocturna (Z) [(2)Zp.82,150]. See CHĀHU(A), PĀPĀLŌ-TL.

CHĀHUATI to be envious, jealous, suspicious / tiene celos, encela (T) See CHĀHU(A).

CHĀHUATĪĀ to incite jealousy / encela (Z) [(1)Zp.150]. See CHĀHU(A), CHĀHUATI.

CHĀHUATĪHUA nonact. CHĀHUATI

CHĀHUATĪLĪĀ applic. CHĀHUATI

CHĀHUATŌN someone jealous, envious, suspicious / celoso (T) [(1)Tp.126]. See CHĀHU(A).

CHĀHUIZ-TLI chahuistle, a blight especially affecting wheat / plaga, enfermedad (de plantas) (Z) [(3)Zp.51,99,150]. See CHIYĀHUIZ-TLI.

CHALÂN(I) 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 / cascarse la vasija de barro, o de cobre, o desentonarse el canto, o el instrumento musical (M) Z gives *escure* as a gloss for this, apparently in the sense of trickling or dripping from a crack.

CHALÂNILIZ-TLI confusion, tumult, hubbub / confusión, alboroto (T) [(1)Tp.123]. See CHALÂN(I).

CHĀLCA-TL pl: CHĀLCAH someone from Chalco / natural de Chalco (C) [(2)Cf.56r,107r].

CHĀLCHIHU(I)-TL precious green stone; turquoise / esmeralda basta (M), esmeralda en bruto, perla, piedra preciosa verde (S)

CHĀLCHIHUCAL-LI house of precious green stone / casa de esmeralda (C) [(1)Cf.75v]. See CHĀLCHIHU(I)-TL, CAL-LI.

CHĀLCHIHUETĒUH in the manner of precious green stones / a manera de esmeraldas (C) [(1)Cf.18v]. See CHĀLCHIHU(I)-TL, -ĒHU(I).

CHĀLCO place name Chalco [(1)Cf.56r].

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

CHAMĀHU(A) *vrefl*, vt to brag, to be arrogant; to enhance someone's reputation, to flatter someone / se enorgullece, jacta (T), lo afama (T), lisonjear (M) M also has this as an intransitive verb with the gloss 'for a child to grow or for maize or cacao to ripen.' The common sense is of inflation, swelling up.

CHAMĀHUAC thick, dense / cosa gorda y crecida, o cosa vasta como lana gruesa (M), grueso (... maíz, frijol, etc.) (T) [(2)Tp.123,136]. M gives this as synonymous with *chamactic*. Z has the variant CHACHĀNTIC. See CHAMĀHU(A), CHACHĀNTIC.

CHAMĀHUALŌ nonact. CHAMĀHU(A)

CHAMĀHUILĪĀ applic. CHAMĀHU(A)

-CHĀN necessarily possessed form at the home of / en casa del (C) This must be possessed; unlike a postposition, it cannot bind with another noun to the exclusion of a possessive prefix. Z gives ĪCHĀMPA with the stative gloss 'his vicinity,' but the suffixed -PA should convey a directional sense. When the honorific -TZIN is bound to -CHĀN, then locative -C(O) is suffixed to the whole construction, ĪCHĀNTZINCO 'at his home (H).' See CHĀN-TLI.

CHĀNEH resident, householder / el que tiene casa (C), los naturales (C for plural), habitante (Z) See CHĀN-TLI.

CHĀNQUETZ(A) *vrefl* to set up housekeeping / hace hogar (T) [(3)Tp.149]. See CHĀN-TLI, QUETZ(A).

CHĀNTI to live, to take root in a place, to

settle / mora, vive, se radica (T) [(1)Tp.126]. See CHĀN-TLI, CHĀNTIĀ.

CHĀNTIĀ *vrefl* to live, to reside in a place / vivir o morar en algún lugar (M) See CHĀN-TLI.

CHĀNTĪLŌ nonact. CHĀNTI

CHĀNTĪLĀIĀ *vrefl* to set up housekeeping / hace hogar (T) [(3)Tp.149]. See CHĀN-TLI, TLĀLIĀ.

CHĀN-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 CHĀN-TLI implies a human, social connection with a location. See -CHĀN.

CHAPĀN(I) for there to be a slapping sound like falling dough or wet clay / mojar 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)

CHAPĀNIĀ *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 CHAPĀNIH as it should be. See CHAPĀN(I).

CHAPĀNĪLIĀ applic. CHAPĀNIĀ

CHAPĀNĪLŌ nonact. CHAPĀNIĀ

CHAPOL-IN *pl*: **-TIN** a type of locust, grasshopper / langosta (M), chapulín, saltamontes, langosta (Z) [(2)Tp.123, (4)Zp.38,151,182]. Z consistently gives the vowel of the second syllable as long, but T has a short vowel. See CHACHA-TL.

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, (2)Zp.38,151, (1)Rp.71]. Z gives the vowel of the first syllable as long, but the other sources do not.

CHAYĀHU(A) *vt* to scatter, pour, sprinkle something down / esparcir o derramar por el suelo trigo o cosa semejante (M), lo tira, lo derrama, lo esparce, lo riega (T) See CHAYĀHU(I).

CHAYĀHUALŌ nonact. CHAYĀHU(A)

CHAYĀHU(I) for something to spill, sprinkle down; for snow to fall / echarse

así trigo, o caer nieve (M) See CHAYĀHU(A).

CHAYĀHUILIĀ applic. CHAYĀHU(A)

CHAYALTIC open-work weaving / tejido abierto (Z) [(2)Zp.120,151].

CHAYOHQUIL(I)-TL chayote greens / chayotera, mata de chayote (Z) [(3)Zp.38,151]. See CHAYOH-TLI, QUIL(I)-TL.

CHAYOH-TLI *pl*: **-MEH** chayote, a spiny, edible squash / fruta como calabacilla espinosa por encima o como erizo (M)

CHICACTIC something robust, strong, powerful; someone who has attained old age / cosa recia y fuerte, o persona anciana (M) [(1)Tp.124]. See CHICĀHU(A).

CHICĀHU(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.

CHICĀHU(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.'

CHICĀHUAC something strong, robust, powerful; someone who has attained old age / cosa recia o fuerte, o persona anciana (M) See CHICĀHU(A).

CHICĀHUALIZ-TLI strength, power / fortaleza o firmeza o esfuerzo y animosidad (M) See CHICĀHU(A).

CHICĀHUALŌ nonact. CHICĀHU(A)

CHICĀHUALTIĀ *vt* to make something grow strong, ripen / lo arrecia, lo hace madurar (T) [(3)Tp.185]. caus. CHICĀHU(A)

CHICĀHUALTILIĀ applic.

CHICĀHUALTIĀ

CHICĀHUALTĪLŌ nonact.

CHICĀHUALTIĀ

CHICĀHU(I) to ripen / madura (T)

[(1)Tp.124]. Z has the variant CHICĀHUAYA. See CHICĀHU(A).

CHICĀHUILIĀ *vt* to hasten work, to push work to the point of exhaustion / se apura a trabajar (T) applic. CHICĀHU(A)

CHICĀHUILIĀ applic. CHICĀHUILIĀ

CHICĀHUILĪLŌ nonact. CHICĀHUILIĀ

CHICĀUHTICAH something strong, healthy, stable / cosa firme, estable, y permanente (M) [(1)Tp.124]. Z has the variant CHICĀUHTOC. See CHICĀHU(A), the verb CĀ.

CHĪCHCOCOLIZ-TLI illness brought on by sorcery / enfermedad por brujería (T) [(1)Tp.124]. See CHĪCH-TLI, COCOLIZ-TLI.

CHĪCHĪ to suckle / mamar (M) C contrasts this with CHICHI 'dog,' CHIHCHI 'saliva,' and the verb CHIHCHI '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 CHĪCHĪ as a transitive verb 'to suckle something' and does not mark the vowel of the second syllable long. See CHĪCHĪHUAL-LI.

CHICHI *pl*: **-MEH** dog / perro o perra (M) This is commonly used with the diminutive compounding element -TŌN. Since CHICHI is an absolutiveless noun, the compound is also absolutiveless, CHICITŌN. CHICHI contrasts with CHĪCHĪ 'to suckle' and CHIHCHI '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 -IY(A), which are attested in the preterit as both -IX and -ĪX. See CHICHIY(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 CHICHIC.

CHĪCHICĀUHĀNEHNEQU(I) *vrefl*; *pret*: **-NEHNEC** to gather strength to do something / hace fuerza (aunque esté débil) para una cosa (T) [(3)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 CHICĀHU(A). See CHICĀHU(A), NEHNEQU(I).

CHICHICCUAHU(I)-TL a tree from the bark of which quinine is extracted / palo amargo (Z) [(1)Zp.151, (3)Xp.41]. Another name for this plant is CHICHICTLACŌ-TL. See CHICHIC, CUAHU(I)-TL.

CHĪCHICO from one side to the other repeatedly / de un lado a otro (C) [(2)Cf.94r]. redup. CHICO

CHĪCHICOHŌME by sevens, every seven / de siete en siete, o a cada uno siete (M) [(3)Cf.107r]. In this item there are two reduplications. redup. CHICŌME

CHĪCHICOHŌMETICA every week, every seven days / cada semana (C), cada siete (días) (C) [(2)Cf.107r]. See CHĪCHICOHŌME.

CHĪCHICOHŌMILHUITICA every seven days / cada siete (días) (C) [(1)Cf.107r]. See CHĪCHICOHŌME, ILHUI-TL.

CHICHICTLACŌ-TL a tree from the bark of which quinine is extracted / palo amargo (Z) [(1)Zp.151]. This plant is also known as CHICHICCUAHU(I)-TL. See CHICHIC, TLACŌ-TL.

CHĪCHICUACEM every six, by sixes / de seis en seis, o cada uno seis (M) [(1)Cf.107r]. 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 CHICUACĒ.

CHĪCHICUACEMILHUITICA every six days / cada seis (días) (C) [(1)Cf.107r]. See CHĪCHICUACEM, ILHUI-TL.

CHĪCHICUEHĒY(I) every eight, by eights / de ocho en ocho, o cada uno ocho (M) [(1)Cf.107r]. In this item there are two reduplications. See CHICUĒY(I).

CHĪCHICUEHĒYILHUITICA every eight days / cada ocho (días) (C) [(1)Cf.107r]. See CHĪCHICUEHĒY(I), ILHUI-TL.

CHICHICUEP(A) *vt* to turn someone into a dog / os vuelve como perros (C for second pers. plural object) [(1)Cf.113v]. See CHICHI, CUEP(A).

CHĪCHIHĈOLOĀ *vrefl* to move like a snake, to weave from side to side / culebrea (Z) [(2)Zp.37,169]. redup. CHIHĈOLOĀ

CHĪCHIHĈOLTIC something sinuous, full of curves / sinuoso (Z) [(2)Zp.116,151]. Z gives both this and CHIHCHIHĈOLTIC with the same gloss. redup. CHIHĈOLTIC

CHĪCHĪHUALĀYŌ-TL breast milk / su leche (de la mamá) (T) [(1)Tp.129]. M has *chichihualayoatl* 'whey.' See CHĪCHĪHUAL-LI, ĀYŌ-TL.

CHĪCHĪHUAL-LI breast, teat / teta (M), su chiche, su pecho (de mujer) (T) A single attestation in B has the vowel of the second syllable long as it should be if CHĪCHĪ 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 CHĪCHĪ.

CHĪCHĪHUALTECOM(A)-TL udder; someone with large breasts / su ubre (vaca) (T), mujer de grandes tetas (M) [(1)Tp.129]. See CHĪCHĪHUAL-LI, Tecom(A)-TL.

CHICHILAMA bitch, female dog / perra [(1)Tp.124]. See CHICHI, ILAMA-TL.

CHĪCHĪLĀZCA-TL a type of large red ant / hormiga arriera (Z) [(2)Zp.68,151]. See CHĪL-LI, ĀZCA-TL.

CHĪCHĪLĒHU(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 -ĒHU(I) rather than to be a simple case of substitution of E for I. See CHĪCHĪLIHU(I).

CHĪCHĪLĒHUIHUA nonact. CHĪCHĪL-ĒHU(I)

CHĪCHĪLĒHUĪTIĀ caus. CHĪCHĪLĒHU(I)

CHICHILĪĀ *vt* to make something or someone bitter / acedar o hacer amargo algo (M) in construction with 'one's heart' as direct object, this has the sense of 'to grow angry.' See CHICHIC.

CHĪCHĪLIHU(I) to become red / pararse bermejo o colorado (M) [(1)Cf.116v]. This

implies the transitive verb CHĪCHĪLOĀ 'to make something red,' which is in M but is not directly attested in the sources for this dictionary. T and Z have CHĪCHĪLĒHU(I). See CHĪL-LI.

CHICHILILĪĀ applic. CHICHILĪĀ

CHICHILĪLŌ nonact. CHICHILĪĀ

CHĪCHĪLOĀ to make something red / hacer algo bermejo o colorado (M) See CHĪCHĪLIHU(I).

CHĪCHĪLTIC something red / cosa colorada o bermeja (M) See CHĪL-LI.

CHĪCHĪLTICCIHUĀPAH-TLI a medicinal plant / cierta planta medicinal (R) [(1)Rp.73]. The literal sense of this is 'red female-medicine.' See CHĪCHĪLTIC, CIHUĀPAH-TLI.

CHĪCHĪLTICCUAHU(I)-TL candlewood, a spiny red-flowering bush (Fouquieria splendens, Fouquieria formosa) / ocotillo (Z) [(2)Zp.90,151]. See CHĪCHĪLTIC, CUAHU(I)-TL.

CHĪCHĪLTZAPO-TL mamey (a type of fruit) / zapote colorado, mamey (Z) [(3)Zp.80,131,151]. In all three attestations Z fails to mark the vowel of the first syllable long. See CHĪCHĪLTIC, TZAPO-TL.

CHĪCHĪMĒCAPAH-TLI a potent medicinal plant / planta medicinal muy célebre, pero demasiado activa (R) [(1)Rp.73]. R does not mark the vowels of the first three syllables long. An alternative analysis is a compound of CHICHI 'dog,' MECA-TL 'vine,' PAH-TLI 'medicine.' See CHĪCHĪMĒCA-TL, PAH-TLI.

CHĪCHĪMĒCA-TL *pl*: CHĪCHĪMĒCAH Chichimec, a person from one of the indigenous groups of northern Mexico considered barbarians by Nahuatl-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 CHĪCHĪ 'to suckle.'

CHĪCHĪMĒCAYŌ-TL something partaking of the nature of the Chichimecs /

lo concerniente a los chichimecos (S) [(1)Cf.53r]. See CHĪCHĪMĒCA-TL.

CHICHIMICQUI dead dog / perro muerto (T) [(2)Tp.124,142]. See CHICHI, MICQUI.

CHICHĪN(A) *vt* to soak something up, to suck something in, to smoke something / chupar algo, o tomar sahumero de olores con cañas (M), rezumarse la vasija embebiéndose en ella algún licor ... lo mismo se dice de la esponja o de cosa semejante que embebe en sí algún licor (M)

CHICHINACA to hurt, to suffer pain / escocer la llaga (M), tener dolor, pena o aflicción (M) [(1)Cf.75r]. See CHINOĀ.

CHICHINAQUIZ-TLI pain, exhaustion / dolor o fatiga (M) [(1)Bf.6v]. See CHICHINACA.

CHICHINATZ(A) *vt* to cause someone to suffer pain / afligir o atormentar a otro (M) [(3)Cf.52r,75r]. See CHINOĀ.

CHICHĪNĪLĪĀ applic. CHICHĪN(A)

CHICHINOĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to scorch, burn oneself; to scorch, burn something / chamuscarse, o quemarse (M), chamuscar o quemar a otro (M) *Flo. Codex* has

chichina. [(3)Zp.38,104,187]. See CHINOĀ.

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. R has related CUAUHCHICHICPAH-TLI with the internal C which is missing in this item. See CHICHIC, PAH-TLI.

CHICHIPICA to drip, sprinkle / gotear algo (M) [(1)Cf.74r, (2)Zp.64,151]. See CHIPĪN(I).

CHICHIPITZ(A) *vt* to sprinkle something, to cause something to drip / derramar algo a gotas en abundancia (C) [(1)Cf.74r]. See CHIPĪN(I).

CHICHIQUIL-LI crest; guiding feathers on a spear, vane / flecha arpón (M) [(2)Tp.129]. The two attestations are in compounds meaning 'spine' and 'cock's crest.'

CHĪCHĪTIĀ *vt* to cause someone to suckle / le da de mamar (T) caus. CHĪCHĪ

CHĪCHĪTILĪĀ applic. CHĪCHĪTIĀ

CHĪCHĪTĪLŌ nonact. CHĪCHĪTIĀ

CHICHITLĀCAMAZĀTEH rabid dog / perro con rabia (T) [(2)Tp.124]. See CHICHI, TLĀCAMAZĀTEH.

CHICHITOCA to sparkle, crackle, explode / saltar muchas chispas, etc. (C), centellear, crepitar, estallar (S) [(2)Cf.75r, Tp.124]. See CHITŌN(I).

CHICHITOTZ(A) *vt* to cause something to sparkle, crackle, explode / hacer saltar las astillas, chispas, etc. (C) [(1)Cf.75r]. See CHITŌN(I).

CHĪCHĪUCNĀHU(I) every nine, by nines / de nueve en nueve (S) [(1)Cf.107r]. See CHĪUCNĀHU(I).

CHĪCHĪUCNĀHUILHUITICA every nine days / cada nueve (días) (C) [(1)Cf.107r]. See CHĪCHĪUCNĀHU(I), ILHUI-TL.

CHICHĪY(A) *pret*: CHICHIX ~ CHICHĪX 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.

CHICHIZĀYŌL-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 CHICHI, ZĀYŌL-IN.

CHĪCH-TLI *pl*: -MEH owl; a type of whistle; sorcerer / lechuza, o pito que tañen los muchachos (M), brujo, bruja (T)

CHĪCHYŌ-TL sorcery / brujería (T)

[(1)Tp.124]. See CHĪCH-TLI.

CHICO to one side, indirectly, perversely / aviesamente (M), a un lado (C) T has the variant CHICUA.

CHICOCAQU(I) *vt*; *pret*: -CAC to misunderstand something / entender al revés algo (M) [(1)Cf.94r]. See CHICO, CAQU(I).

CHICOCCĀN in seven parts / en (siete) partes (C) [(1)Cf.91r]. See CHICŌME, -CĀN.

CHICOCHĪHU(A) *vt* to despise something, someone / lo desprecia (Z) [(2)Zp.44,187]. See CHICO, CHĪHU(A).

CHĪCOH-TLI See XĪCOH-TLI.

CHICOIHTŌĀ *vt* to speak ill of someone, to slander someone / murmurar o decir mal de otro (M) [(3)Cf.17v,42v,94r]. See CHICO, (I)HTŌĀ.

CHICOILHUIĀ *vt* to malign, curse someone / lo maldice (T) [(3)Tp.185]. T has CUA for CO. See CHICO, (I)HLUIĀ, CHICO-IHTŌĀ.

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.

CHICOPETÔN(I) for something to be out of line, protruding sideways / se desconcierta uno, y se sale a un lado (C) [(1)Cf.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)Cf.94r, (1)Tp.124]. T has CUA for CO. See **CHICO**, **QUÍZ(A)**.

CHICOTIYA for something to tilt sideways, turn to one side / se leadea (Z) [(2)Zp.75, 151]. See **CHICO**.

CHICOTLAHTOĀ to rave, to blaspheme, to speak cagily / desvariar el enfermo, o blasfemar el blasfemo, o hablar cautelosamente (M) [(1)Cf.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**, **TLAHTOĀ**.

CHICOTLAHTÔLÔ nonact.
CHICOTLAHTOĀ

CHICOTLAHTÔLTĪĀ caus.
CHICOTLAHTOĀ

CHICOTLAMAT(I) pret: -**TLAMAH** to be suspicious / ser sospechoso (M) [(1)Cf.94r]. See **CHICO**, **TLAMAT(I)**.

CHICOTLANĀHUAC off to one side / a un lado (K) [(1)Bf.7v]. See **CHICO**, -**NĀHUAC**.

CHICOYÔLLÔHUA to be suspicious / sospechar (M) [(1)Cf.94r]. See **CHICO**, **YÔL-LI**.

CHICUACĒ in compounds **CHICUACEM-** six / seis (M) X has **CHICUACEN** as the free form.

CHICUACECCĀN in six places / en seis partes (M) [(1)Cf.91r]. See **CHICUACĒ**, -**CĀN**.

CHICUACEPPA six times / seis veces (M) [(1)Tp.124]. M forms this from **CHICUACEM-** with assimilation of M to P, but T forms it from **CHICUACĒ**. See **CHICUACĒ**, -PA.

CHICUAH-TLI pl: -**MEH** barn owl / lechuza (M) [(1)Cf.5r, (1)Rp.74, (1)Tp.124]. In the attestation in T the vowel of the first

syllable is specifically marked short, but C marks it long.

CHICUAHTÔTÔ-TL a bird that resembles a barn owl / cierta ave semejante a la lechuza (R) [(1)Rp.74]. See **CHICUAH-TLI**, **TÔTÔ-TL**.

CHICUĒXCĀN in eight places or portions / en ocho partes u ocho raciones (M) [(1)Cf.91r]. See **CHICUĒY(I)**, -**CĀN**.

CHICUĒXPA eight times / ocho veces (M) [(2)Tp.124]. M forms this with the regular compounding form of **CHICUĒY(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 **CHICUĒY(I)**, -PA.

CHICUĒY(I) in compounds: **CHICUĒX-** eight / ocho (M)

CHIHCHA to spit / escupir

CHIHCHALHUIĀ applic.**CHIHCHA**

CHIHCHAL-LI spittle / escupitajo (T) [(1)Tp.124]. See **CHIHCHA**.

CHIHCHALÔ nonact. **CHIHCHA**

CHIHCHALTĪĀ caus. **CHIHCHA**

CHIHCHI vt to mend, patch something / remendar vestidura o zapato, etc. (M) C contrasts this with **CHICHI** 'dog' and **CHĪCHĪ** 'to suckle.' It is homophonous with the stem of **CHIHCHI-TL** 'saliva.'

CHIHCHICĀHU(A) redup. **CHICĀHU(A)**

CHIHCHIHCOĒLTIC something sinuous, full of curves / sinuoso (Z) [(2)Zp.116, 152]. Z gives both this and **CHĪCHIHCOĒLTIC** with the same gloss. redup. **CHIHCOĒLTIC**

CHIHCHIHCOPI(I) 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 nonreduplicated form **CHIHCOPIĪĀ**, also in T. See **IHCOP(I)**.

CHIHCHIHCOPIHUA nonact. **CHIH-CHIHCOPI(I)**

CHIHCHIHCOPIĪĀ applic. **CHIH-CHIHCOPI(I)**

CHIHCHĪHU(A) vrefl, vt to adorn, dress oneself, to get ready; to adorn, dress someone, to adorn, embellish something / aderezarse, componerse, o ataviarse (M), aderezar de esta manera otro (M), aderezar

alguna cosa (M) This contrasts with M's *chichiua* 'nursemaid,' which is derived from **CHĪCHĪ** 'to suckle.'

CHIHCHĪHUIĪĀ applic. **CHIHCHĪHU(A)**
CHIHCHĪHUILÔ nonact. **CHIH-CHĪHUIĪĀ**

CHIHCHĪMOLÔN(I) for something to burst open while boiling / se revienta (p.ej. papa, frijol, nixtamal, etc., hirviendo, etc.) [(1)Tp.125]. See **MOLÔN(I)**.

CHIHCHINOĀ See **CHICHINOĀ**.

CHIHCHI-TL saliva / saliva o bofes (M) See **CHIHCHA**.

CHIHCHIUHTOC something made, constructed / hecho, construido (Z) [(2)Zp.33, 152]. See **CHĪHU(A)**, the verb O.

CHIHCOĒLOĀ 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 **CHIHCOĒLTIC** there is inconsistency, but overall this pattern holds, contrasting with **CHICO** 'to the side' and incorporating **CÔL** 'turn, curve.'

CHIHCOĒLTĪĀ caus. **CHIHCOĒLOĀ**

CHIHCOĒLTIC something bent, twisted, bowed / cosa tuerta como garabato (M), torcido, chueco, desparejo, de lado (Z) See **CHIHCOĒLOĀ**.

CHIHCOĒLTĪĪĀ applic. **CHIHCOĒLTĪĀ**

CHIHCOPIĪĀ vt to wink at someone, to catch someone's eye / hace señas con los ojos, le parpadea (T) [(3)Tp.185]. See **IHCOP(I)**.

CHIHCOPIĪĪĀ applic. **CHIHCOPIĪĀ**

CHIHCOPIĪLÔ nonact. **CHIHCOPIĪĀ**

CHĪHU(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.'

CHĪHUALIZ-TLI something feasible / cosa factible (M), trabajo (Z)

[(4)Zp.20, 124, 151, 159]. See **CHĪHU(A)**.

CHĪHUALÔ nonact. **CHĪHU(A)**

CHĪHUALTĪĀ caus. **CHĪHU(A)**

CHĪHUALTĪĪĀ applic. **CHĪHUALTĪĀ**

CHĪHUALTĪLÔ nonact. **CHĪHUALTĪĀ**

CHĪHUIĀ This is attested twice in the compound **PAHCHĪHUIĀ** used reflex-

ively 'to avail oneself of medicine.' See **CHĪHU(A)**.

CHIHUIHCOYÔ partridge / perdiz (pájaro) (Z) [(2)Zp.96, 152]. Z also has **COYÔTZIN** 'parakeet.'

CHĪHUIĪĀ applic. **CHĪHU(A)**

CHĪHUILĪĪĀ applic. **CHĪHUIĪĀ**

CHĪHUILÔ nonact. **CHĪHUIĪĀ**

CHILACAYOH-TLI a type of soft squash (Cucurbita ficifolia) / especie particular de calabaza (R) [(1)Rp.74, (3)Xp.42]. See **TZILACAYOH-TLI**.

CHĪLACH-TLI chili pepper seed / pepita de chile (C) [(1)Cf.126v]. See **CHĪL-LI**, **ACH-TLI**.

CHĪLATLĀHUIC a type of mild chili pepper / chile pasilla (T) [(1)Tp.125]. Because of the characteristic reduction in T, the intervocalic L may represent a geminate. Possibly the second element is related to **TLĀHUIĀ** and has to do with redness. See **CHĪL-LI**.

CHĪLĀTÔL-LI cornstarch beverage flavored with chili / chile atole (Z) [(2)Zp.38, 152]. See **CHĪL-LI**, **ĀTÔL-LI**.

CHĪLĀZCA-TL a type of red ant / hormiga picahuye (Z) [(2)Zp.68, 152]. See **CHĪL-LI**, **ĀZCA-TL**.

CHĪLCHÔ-TL green chili pepper / ají o chile verde (M) [(2)Zp.38, 152]. It would make sense for the second element of this to be **XÔ**, referring to greenness, but M and Z agree on CH rather than X.

CHĪLHUĀC dried, smoked chili pepper / chilpocle (Z) [(1)Zp.152]. M has *chiluacmu-lli* 'sauce or stew seasoned with smoked chilies.' See **CHĪL-LI**, **HUĀQU(I)**.

CHĪLHUIĀ vt to season something with chili peppers / lo pica (con picante), lo enchila (Z) [(3)Zp.51, 98, 187]. See **CHĪL-LI**, -**HUIĀ**.

CHĪLĪĀ T gives this as the applicative form of **CHĪY(A)**. It is noteworthy that the vowel of the first syllable is long in the absence of YA.

CHĪLLACUĒCHÔL-LI sauce, paste of ingredients very finely ground together / mole, salsa (Z) [(2)Zp.113, 152]. Z does not give the absolute suffix. See **CHĪL-LI**, **TLACUĒCHÔL-LI**.

CHILLAPÍTZAL-LI enchilada, tortilla and chili dish / enchilada (T) [(1)Tp.125]. See **CHIL-LI**, **TLAPÍTZAL-LI**.

CHIL-LI chili pepper / ají, o pimienta de las indias (M) In compounds **CHIL-** often conveys the sense 'red.'

CHILLŌTIĀ *vt* to season something with chili peppers / lechar ají en algún manjar o guisado (M) [(3)Tp.185]. See **CHIL-LI**.

CHILLŌTILĀ applic. **CHILLŌTIĀ**

CHILLŌTILŌ nonact. **CHILLŌTIĀ**

CHILPACH profusion or scattering of chili peppers / desperdicio de chile (Z) [(2)Zp.44,152]. Z uses the element **PACH** without an absolutive 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 lactífera, cuya leche es venenosa (R) [(1)Rp.74]. R fails to mark the vowel of the initial syllable long. See **CHIL-LI**, **PAH-TLI**.

CHILPĀN *pl*: **-TIN** a type of wasp / avispa (T)

CHILPOPŌ-TL *pl*: **-MEH** a type of leguminous plant (Parosela diffusa) / escoba colorada (T) [(1)Tp.125]. See **CHIL-LI**, **POPŌ-TL**.

CHILTAMAL-LI tamale containing chili peppers / tamal de chile (T) [(1)Tp.125]. See **CHIL-LI**, **TAMAL-LI**.

CHILTECAX(I)-TL mortar for grinding chili peppers / cajete, molcayete (Z) [(3)Zp.23,85,152]. See **CHIL-LI**, **TECAX(I)-TL**.

CHILTECPIN *pl*: **-TECPINMEH** a tiny, very hot chili pepper pod known in Spanish as *chiltepin* / chiltepín, chiltepin (Z) [(1)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**.

CHILTLEMŌLLOH 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**, **TLEMŌL-LI**.

CHILTŌTŌ-TL *pl*: **-MEH** cardinal (bird) / cardenal (T) [(2)Tp.125,243]. See **CHIL-LI**, **TŌTŌ-TL**.

CHĪMAL-LI shield / rodela, adarga pavés, o cosa semejante (M), escudo (Z)

CHĪMALQUÍZA-TL piece of gypsum, plaster of Paris / piedra de yeso [(1)Tp.125]. The derivation of this is opaque. See **CHĪMAL-LI**, **QUÍZ(A)**.

CHĪMALTĪĀ *vrefl,vt* to shield oneself; to use something or someone as a shield / hacer rodela para sí, o guarecerse con ella del sol y del agua (M), te tomo por mi escudo, me sirves de escudo (C for first pers. sg. subject, second pers. sg. object) [(1)Cf.58r]. See **CHĪMAL-LI**.

CHĪNAH-TLI *pl*: **-MEH** vermin / coruco, bicho (T) [(1)Tp.125].

CHINĀM(I)-TL fence of cane or cornstalks, an area so enclosed, or the canes or stalks themselves / seto o cerca de cañas (M), cañuela de maíz, chinámil (T) Z has the variant **CHINĀN-TLI** with the sense 'pyramid,' while X has it with the sense 'hovel.' It also is a term of social organization referring to a unit closely equivalent to a *calpolli*. The sense all share to some degree is 'enclosure.'

CHINĀMPEHPEN(A) to gather cane or cornstalks / junta chinamíl (T) [(2)Tp.125,196]. See **CHINĀM(I)-TL**, **PEHPEN(A)**.

CHINĀNCAL-LI house or enclosure built of cane or cornstalks / casa de cañuela de maíz (T) [(1)Tp.125]. See **CHINĀM(I)-TL**, **CAL-LI**.

CHINĀNTEQU(I) to cut cane or cornstalks / corta chinamíl (T) [(2)Tp.125,204]. See **CHINĀM(I)-TL**, **TEQU(I)**.

CHINĀN-TLI See **CHINĀM(I)-TL**.

-CHINĀNYŌ necessarily possessed form the stalks (of a canebrake or cornfield) / su caña (de la milpa) (T) [(1)Tp.129]. See **CHINĀM(I)-TL**.

CHINOĀ *vt* to burn off land / quemar los campos (M) [(4)Tp.149,231]. All attestations are of the prefixed stem (I)HCHINOĀ. In fact, since as an intransitive verb this must always take an object prefix, and since in such cases the (I)H element is only detectable in sources that indicate glottal stop, it is possible that (I)HCHINOĀ also underlies M's entry *chinoa*. See (I)HCHINOĀ.

CHINŌLŌ nonact. **CHINOĀ**

CHINOLTĪĀ caus. **CHINOĀ**

CHIPACTIC something clean, pure / blanco, limpio, güero, huero, rubio (T) [(2)Tp.125]. Z has the variant **CHIPACTZIN**. M has *chipaccaltic* with the same sense. Both are virtually synonymous with **CHIPĀHUAC**. See **CHIPĀHU(A)**.

CHIPĀHUA *pret*: **CHIPĀHUAC** for something to become clean, pure / pararse limpio, o pararse clara el agua turbia, o purificarse algo (M) This contrasts in the preterit form with the corresponding transitive verb. T has the intransitive form **CHIPĀHU(I)**.

CHIPĀHU(A) *vrefl,vt* to purify oneself; to purify something, someone / alimpiarse o purificarse (M), alimpiar o purificar a otro (M), alimpiar, purificar, o afinar algo (M) This contrasts in the preterit with intransitive **CHIPĀHUA**.

CHIPĀHUAC something clean, pure / cosa limpia, hermosa, o clara (M) See **CHIPĀHUA**.

CHIPĀHUACĀYŌ-TL purity, cleanliness / la limpieza en abstracto (C) [(2)Cf.49v]. See **CHIPĀHUAC**, **-YŌ**.

CHIPĀHUALIZ-TLI cleanliness, purity, clarity / limpieza, hermosura, y lindeza, o claridad de agua no turbia (M) [(2)Zp.15,206]. See **CHIPĀHUA**.

CHIPĀHUALŌ nonact. **CHIPĀHU(A)**

CHIPĀHU(I) for something to become clean / se limpia (T) [(1)Tp.125]. This is a variant intransitive verb form with the same sense as intransitive **CHIPĀHUA** and contrasting with transitive **CHIPĀHU(A)**. See **CHIPĀHU(A)**.

CHIPĀHUILĀ applic. **CHIPĀHU(A)**

CHIPETLACTIC scar tissue / cicatriz (T) [(1)Tp.125].

CHIPĪN(I) to drip / gotear o caer gota (M) T has a variant **TLACHIPĪN(I)** with the same gloss. M has a corresponding transitive verb *chipinia* 'to scatter something in droplets.'

CHIQUIHU(I)-TL *pl*: **-MEH** basket / cesto o canasta (M)

CHIQUILĒUHTZAHTZI to cry out loudly / grita fuerte (T) [(3)Tp.125]. M has *chi-*

quilitzatzi with the same sense. See **TZAHTZI**.

CHIQUILĒUHTZAHTZĪHUA nonact.

CHIQUILĒUHTZAHTZI

CHIQUILĒUHTZAHTZĪTIĀ nonact.

CHIQUILĒUHTZAHTZI

CHIQUILĪCH-TLI cicada / cigarra (M), chicharra (Z) [(2)Zp.38,152]. The Z form of this item appears to retain a relic of the **-IN** absolutive suffix, while M has the **-TLI** absolutive.

CHĪTAH-TLI net, sling, hammock, hanging cradle / redcecilla para llevar de comer por el camino (M), hamaca, cuna (T) [(3)Tp.125].

CHITŌN(I) for sparks, chips to fly; for a story to be told in an animated manner; for a fire to flare and sparkle / saltar el astilla, o la cuenta cuando la quieren ensartar, o centellear la lumbre o el fuego (M), bota, tira, salta (T)

CHIUCNĀHU(I) nine / nueve (M)

CHIUCNĀHUILHUI-TL nine days / nueve (días) (C) [(2)Cf.107r]. See **CHIUCNĀH J(I)**, **ILHUI-TL**.

CHIUCNĀHUĀN in nine places or portions / en nueve partes, o nueve raciones (M) [(1)Cf.91r]. See **CHIUCNĀHU(I)**, **-CĀN**.

CHĪUHQUI someone in authority, someone with power / mayor (Z), autoridad, poderoso (Z) [(5)Zp.17,82,100,152,155]. This item is abundantly attested with an incorporated object, for example **CACCHĪUHQUI** 'shoemaker,' but only in Z does it appear as a free form. See **CHĪHU(A)**.

CHIXCĀCAH *vrefl* to be expecting something good / tener confianza, o esperar algún beneficio (M) [(3)Bf.2v,3r,5v, (1)Cf.107r]. One of the B attestations has a long vowel in the first syllable which reflects the general variation of preterit **CHIX** ~ **CHĪX**. See **CHĪY(A)**, the verb **CĀ**.

CHIYA See **CHIYAN-TLI**.

CHĪY(A) *vt, pret*: **CHIX** ~ **CHĪX** to wait for someone, something / esperar a alguno (M) This has a variant with E for A. The preterit shows an alternation in vowel length characteristic of verbs in **IY(A)**.

- CHIYĀHUA** to get greasy / mancharse alguna cosa (M), se engrasa (T) [(2)Tp.125]. This contrasts in the preterit with transitive **CHIYĀHU(A)**. See **CHIYAN-TLI**.
- CHIYĀHU(A)** *vt* to get something greasy / manchar algo (M) [(1)Tp.125]. This contrasts in the preterit with the corresponding intransitive verb form. See **CHIYĀHUA**.
- CHIYĀHUAC** something greasy, grimy, filthy / cosa grasienta (M) [(3)Zp.64,150]. **Z** has the shortened form **CHĀHUAC**. See **CHIYĀHUA**.
- CHIYĀHUALTIĀ** to make something dirty, greasy / lo hace grasiento (Z) [(2)Zp.64,187]. **Z** has the shortened form **CHĀHUALTIĀ**. Both attestations give the vowel of the second syllable as long, but it should probably be short. See **CHIYĀHUAC**.
- CHIYĀHUIZ-TLI** fatness, bloat, blight / humor (M), enfermedad de planta (T), gordura, grasa (X) **Z** has the shortened form **CHĀHUIZ-TLI**. See **CHIYĀHU(A)**.
- CHIYALIĀ** applic. **CHIY(A)**
- CHIYĀLŌ** nonact. **CHIY(A)**
- CHIYALTIĀ** caus. **CHIY(A)**
- CHIYAN** See **CHIYAN-TLI**.
- CHIYAN-TLI** chia, a plant (*Salvia chian*) from the seed of which oil is pressed; the seed is also used in making a refreshing beverage / chía, semilla común en México de que hacen bebidas frescas y sacan un buen aceite (R) [(1)Rp.72]. **M** has *chia* and *chian* without an absolute 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 **CHIYĀHUA**.
- CHIY(E)** See **CHIY(A)**.
- CHIYELIĀ** applic. **CHIY(E)**
- CHIYELTIĀ** caus. **CHIY(E)**
- CHŌCA** 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)
- CHŌCALIZ-TLI** tears, weeping / llanto (T) [(1)Tp.126, (2)Zp.78,152]. See **CHŌCA**, **CHŌQUILIZ-TLI**.
- CHŌCALTIĀ** caus. **CHŌCA**
- CHŌCANI** weeper / llorador (M), llorón (T) See **CHŌCA**.

- CHŌCHŌCA** to go on crying, to weep repeatedly / llorar repetidas veces (R) [(1)Rp.36]. redup. **CHŌCA**
- CHŌCHOPITZ** fake, phony / no sabe en realidad (tocar), mentiroso (T) [(1)Tp.125].
- CHŌCHOPOCA** to boil furiously / hierva muy fuerte (Z) [(2)Zp.67,152]. **T** has **TZOTZOPOCA** with the closely related sense of 'for something to bubble as it ferments.' **M** has *chochopoca* with a different sense 'to itch, to have a rash.' See **CHOPŌN(I)**.
- CHŌCOHUĀ** nonact. **CHŌCA**
- CHŌCOLĀĀTŌL-LI** cornstarch beverage flavored with chocolate / atole de cacao (T) [(2)Tp.108,125]. See **CHŌCOLĀ-TL**, **ĀTŌL-LI**.
- CHŌCOLĀTIC** something the color of chocolate, dark brown / color de café (Z) [(2)Zp.23,152]. See **CHŌCOLĀ-TL**.
- CHŌCOLĀ-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 *xocolia* 'to make something bitter or sour' and to **XOCOC** 'something sour.' The substitution of **CH** for **X** is not uncommon. See **Ā-TL**.
- CHŌCTIĀ** altern. caus. **CHŌCA**
- CHŌCTILIĀ** applic. **CHŌCTIĀ**
- CHŌCTILŌ** nonact. **CHŌCTIĀ**
- CHŌCUETLĀN** June bug grub / gallina ciega (gusano) [(2)Zp.62,152]. In one attestation the vowel of the first syllable is marked long, and in the other it is unmarked.
- CHŌHCHOC** a type of bird / pájaro arriero (Z) [(2)Zp.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 **CHŌCA** 'to cry.'
- CHŌHCHŌCA** redup. **CHŌCA**
- CHŌLHUIĀ** *vt* to jump over something / saltar arroyo o acequia (M) [(2)Zp.94,145]. applic. **CHŌLOĀ**
- CHŌLOĀ** to flee; to run swiftly, to leap along / huir, saltar, o ausentarse, o saltar o chorrear el agua (M)

- CHŌLŌLLĀN** place name Cholula [(1)Cf.56v]. See **CHŌLŌLŌ**, **-TLĀN**.
- CHŌLŌLŌ** nonact. **CHŌLOĀ**
- CHŌLŌLTĒCA-TL** person from Cholula / de Cholula (C) [(1)Bf.11r, (1)Cf.56v]. See **CHŌLŌLLĀN**.
- CHŌLŌLTĪĀ** *vrefl, vt* to throw oneself into flight, to make someone flee / echar a huir (M), hacer huir a otro (M) caus. **CHŌLOĀ**
- CHOPĪNĪĀ** *vt* to pick at something, to prick someone / picar la víbora, o comer el pájaro (M) This is only indirectly and weakly attested in **CACHOPĪN**, but synonymous **TZOPĪNĪĀ** is well attested.
- CHOPŌN(I)** to spatter / salpica, busea (Z) [(1)Zp.152].
- CHŌQUILIĀ** applic. **CHŌCA**
- CHŌQUILIZ-TLI** 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 canto de buho y de las otras aves (M) This is attested across sources, including **C**. **Z** gives **CHŌCALIZ-TLI** and **CHŌQUILIZ-TLI** together as synonyms. **CHŌQUIZ-TLI** is also synonymous. See **CHŌCA**.
- CHŌQUILLŌ** only attested in possessed form sap, juice / su savia [(2)Zp.114,157].
- CHŌQUILTIĀ** altern. caus. **CHŌCA**
- CHŌQUĪTIĀ** altern. caus. **CHŌCA**
- CHŌQUĪTIĀ** applic. **CHŌQUĪTIĀ**
- CHŌQUIZHŪĒHUETZCA** to laugh with tears in one's eyes / se ríe llorando (T) [(3)Tp.126]. See **CHŌCA**, **HŪĒHUETZCA**.
- CHŌQUIZHŪĒHUETZCOHUA** nonact. **CHŌQUIZHŪĒHUETZCA**
- CHŌQUIZHŪĒHUETZQUĪTIĀ** caus. **CHŌQUIZHŪĒHUETZCA**
- CHŌQUIZTILIĀ** *vt* to make someone feel pain (about spending money) / le da dolor gastar (T) [(3)Tp.186]. This draws its sense from the **T** sense of 'miser' for the related noun. See **CHŌQUIZ-TLI**.
- CHŌQUIZTILILIĀ** applic. **CHŌQUIZTILIĀ**
- CHŌQUIZTILĪLŌ** nonact. **CHŌQUIZTILIĀ**
- CHŌQUIZTLAHTLAHTŌĀ** to speak while weeping / habla llorando (T) [(3)Tp.126]. See **CHŌQUIZ-TLI**, **TLAHTŌĀ**.
- CHŌQUIZTLAHTLAHTŌLŌ** nonact. **CHŌQUIZTLAHTLAHTŌĀ**
- CHŌQUIZTLAHTLAHTŌLTĪĀ** caus. **CHŌQUIZTLAHTLAHTŌĀ**
- CHŌQUIZ-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 **CHŌQUILIZ-TLI**, of which, in fact, it is a shortened form. **T** glosses it as a substantive 'a miserable person, someone indigent, a miser.' See **CHŌQUILIZ-TLI**.

CUĀ *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 CUĀ appears in some derived forms with a short vowel where a long one is to be expected.

CUĀĀTĒQUIĀ *vrefl, 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 lavársela, o bautizarse (M), lavar a otro la cabeza de esta manera (M), lo bautiza (T) M has almost identical glosses for CUĀTĒQUIĀ, which results from the compression of the two adjacent long vowels into one. See CUĀ(I)-TL, ĀTĒQUIĀ.

CUACEMMAN(A) *vrefl, vt* for something to spill, scatter, sprinkle; to spill, scatter, sprinkle something (other than liquid) / se derrama, se esparce, se riega (cosa seca) (T), lo derrama, lo esparce, lo riega (T) [(4)Tp.146, 182]. Intransitive CUACEMMAN(I) has the same sense as CUACEMMAN(A) used reflexively. See CEMMAN(A).

CUACEMMAN(I) for something (other than liquid) to scatter / se esparce (T) [(1)Tp.120]. See CUACEMMAN(A).

CUĀCHCAL-LI canopy, awning / pabellón, cielo de cama, paramento, o tienda de mantas enceradas (M) [(1)Cf.92v]. See CUĀCH-TLI, CAL-LI.

CUĀCHCALTŌPĪL-LI canopy pole, support / las varas del palio (C) [(1)Cf.92v]. See CUĀCHCAL-LI, TŌPĪL-LI.

CUĀCHICHQUIL-LI feather crest / cresta de pluma (M) [(1)Tp.129]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, CHICHQUIL-LI.

CUĀCHIPĀHU(A) *vt* to brush someone's hair / lo cepilla (Z) [(2)Zp.27, 186]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, CHIPĀHU(A).

CUĀCHPĀM(I)-TL standard, banner / estandarte, bandera, o pendón (M) [(3)Cf.82v]. See CUĀCH-TLI, PĀM(I)-TL.

CUĀCH-TLI large cotton blanket, sheet / manta grande de algodón (M) This is attested indirectly in CUĀCHPĀM(I)-TL and CUĀCHCALTŌPĪL-LI.

CUACUĀ *vt; pret: CUACUAH* to chew or gnaw at something / mascar pan, carne, etc., o roer el ratón papel, manta, etc. (C) [(1)Cf.127v]. This contrasts with CUAHCUĀ '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. CUĀ

CUĀCUAHUEH 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 -EHQUEH. See CUĀCUAHU(I)-TL.

CUĀCUAHUEHCĀHUAH keeper of cattle, horned animals / señor de los que tienen cuernos ... el señor de éste ganado mayor (C) [(1)Cf.56r]. See CUĀCUAHUEH.

CUĀCUAHUEHHUAH keeper of cattle, horned animals / señor de los que tienen cuernos ... el dueño de éste ganado mayor (C) [(1)Cf.56r]. C gives this as an alternative to the longer form CUĀCUAHUEHCĀHUAH. See CUĀCUAHUEH.

CUĀCUAHU(I)-TL horn, antler / cuerno de animal, o astas (M) [(2)Cf.9v, 56r]. The literal sense of this is 'head-tree.' See CUĀ(I)-TL, CUAHU(I)-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 hierve en la olla a borbollones (M) [(1)Cf.74v]. See CUALĀN(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 CUALĀN(I).

CUACUALŌ By general rule this should be CUACUĀLŌ, but it is attested in T with the reflex of short A in the second syllable (p.180). nonact. CUACUĀ

CUACUALŌC something pitted (such as wood) / picada (madera) (T) [(1)Tp.119]. See CUACUĀ.

CUACUALTIĀ caus. CUACUĀ

CUĀCUALTZIN someone, something pretty, attractive / bonito, agradable, hermoso, lindo (T) [(2)Tp.122, 136]. See CUAL-LI.

CUĀCUAUHCHŌCA to bellow like a bull / brama (el toro) (T) [(1)Tp.122].

CUĀCUAUH here is apparently a truncation of CUĀCUAHUEH 'animal with horns.' See CUĀCUAHU(I)-TL, CHŌCA.

CUĀCUAUHCONĒ-TL calf / becerro (Z) [(2)Zp.19, 147]. CUĀCUAH here is apparently a truncation of CUĀCUAHUEH 'animal with horns.' See CUĀCUAHU(I)-TL, CONĒ-TL.

CUĀCUAUHNAC(A)-TL beef / carne de res (T) [(2)Tp.122, 166, (2)Zp.109, 147].

CUĀCUAUH here is apparently a truncation of CUĀCUAHUEH 'animal with horns.' See CUĀCUAHU(I)-TL, NAC(A)-TL.

CUĀCUAUHPIXQUI cowherd / boyerizo o vaquero (M), pastor de ganado de bueyes (T) [(1)Tp.122]. In M the UHP sequence assimilates to PP. See CUĀCUAUHPİY(A).

CUĀCUAUHPİY(A) *pret: -PIX ~ -PĪX*

to herd cattle / cuida bueyes (T) [(4)Tp.122, 231]. CUĀCUAUH here is apparently a truncation of CUĀCUAHUEH 'animal with horns.' The long-vowel variant preterit form is not directly attested but is established for component PIY(A). See CUĀCUAHU(I)-TL, PIY(A).

CUĀCUAUHTZON-TLI ox bristles / cerda (de buey) (T) [(1)Tp.122]. CUĀCUAHUEH here is apparently a truncation of CUĀCUAHUEH 'animal with horns.' See CUĀCUAHU(I)-TL, TZON-TLI.

CUĀĒHUAYŌ-TL scalp, dandruff / el cuero de la cabeza (M), su cuero cabelludo (T) for possessed form), su caspa (Z for possessed form) [(1)Tp.129, (2)Zp.26, 157]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, ĒHUAYŌ-TL.

CUAHCUĀ *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.50v, 127v, 128r]. M combines this item with CUACUĀ in a single entry with the gloss 'to nip something or for a sheep to ruminate.' redup. CUĀ

CUAHCUA *vt; pret: CUAHCUAC* for something (such as rheumatism) to cause someone pain / le duele (T) [(3)Tp.182]. This appears nearly synonymous with CUAHCUĀ in the sense of causing a gnawing pain, but this item has a short vowel in the last syllable, and the preterit is distinct from that of CUĀ.

CUAHCUACUĀ *vt; pret: CUAHCUACUAH* to masticate, to chew interminably / mascar el enfermo lo que no puede tragar, o el sano lo que está ... duro (C) [(2)Cf.128r, (3)Rp.125]. redup. CUACUĀ

CUAHCUACUAHTIMAN(I) *vrefl* for things to be scraping against each other / se están rascando 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 CUAHCUACUĀ, MAN(I).

CUAHCUAHU(I) to be a woodcutter, to cut, gather firewood / ser leñador (M), leña, junta leña (T) [(3)Tp.119, (2)Zp.76, 147]. See CUAHU(I)-TL.

CUAHCUAHUĪHUA nonact. CUAH-CUAHU(I)

CUAHCUAHUĪTIĀ caus. CUAHCUAHU(I)

CUAHCUALTIĀ caus. CUAHCUA

CUAHCUAUHTI to get stiff, tired / envararse o pararse yerto (M), se cansa (T) [(1)Tp.119]. For the gloss M refers from *quaquauhti* to *quaquappitzau* but the latter does not occur in M, and the gloss is to be found with unreduplicated *quappitzau*. redup. CUAUHTI

CUAHCUAUHTIC someone large, tall, full grown / personas ya adultas, altas o largas (M for plural), grande, fuerte, adulto (S) [(1)Cf.71r]. redup. CUAUHTIC

CUAHCUAUHTĪHUA nonact. CUAH-CUAUHTI

CUAHCUAUHTĪTIĀ caus. CUAH-CUAUHTI

CUAHNĀMIQU(I) *vt; pret: -NĀMIC* to oppose, contradict, attack, resist someone, to meet someone head on / le opone, le contradice, le afrente, le ataca, le asalta, lo resiste (T), unirse, hablando de dos extremos (S) [(6)Tp.182, 229]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, NĀMIQU(I).

CUAHNĀMIQUĪHUA nonact. CUAH-NĀMIQU(I)

CUAHNĀMIQUILĪĀ applic. CUAH-NĀMIQU(I)

CUĀHUĪHUĪCA *vrefl* to nod, to shake one's head / cabecea ... lo menea (la cabeza) (Z) [(3)Zp.22,83,169]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, HUĪHUĪCA.

CUAHUINENETZIN a type of insect, possibly the walking stick (*Aplopus mayeri*) / palillo (insecto) (T) [(1)Tp.118]. This appears to have CUAHU(I)-TL 'wood' and NENE-TL 'image' as constituent elements.

CUĀHUĪTEQU(I) *vrefl, vt* to strike one's head; to beat someone on the head / se pega en la cabeza (T), le pega en la cabeza (T) [(6)Tp.147,183]. M combines this in a single entry with CUAUHHUĪTEQU(I) 'to strike something with a stick, to work land with a hoe, stick.' See CUĀ(I)-TL, HUĪTEQU(I).

CUAHU(I)-TL tree, wood, stick, staff, beam / árbol, madero, o palo (M)

CUĀIHUINTIC someone giddy, faint, light-headed / desvanecido de la cabeza (M), mareado (Z) [(2)Zp.82,147]. Z lacks the final -C, although it is present in Z's ĪXHUINTIC. Z consistently has the vowel of HUIN marked long although it is consistently short elsewhere. See CUĀ(I)-TL, IHUINTI.

CUĀILPIĀ *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)Tp.147,183]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, (I)LPĪĀ.

CUĀILPILĪĀ applic. CUĀILPIĀ

CUĀILPĪLO nonact. CUĀILPIĀ

CUĀ(I)-TL head; top, summit, peak / extremidad de algo, o la cabeza ... lo alto de ella como es la superficie del casco, vértice (M) In the derived form CUAHNĀMIQU(I), this has the alternate stem form CUAH-, making it analogous to MĀ(I)-TL ~ MAH.

CUĀĪTZTILĪĀ *vrefl* for one's head to get chilled / se le enfria la cabeza (T) [(3)Tp.147]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, ĪTZTILĪĀ.

CUĀĪXHUINTIĀ *vt* to make someone dizzy / lo marea (Z) [(2)Zp.82,147]. Z consistently marks the vowel of HUIN long, but elsewhere it is short. See CUĀ(I)-TL, ĪXHUINTIĀ.

CUĀĪZTĀC someone gray-haired / cana, canosa (T) [(1)Tp.123]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, IZTĀC.

CUĀĪZTAY(A) for one's hair to be turning gray / encanecer o tornarse cana de la cabeza (M) [(1)Cf.93r]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, IZTAY(A).

CUALĀNALTĪĀ caus. CUALĀN(I)

CUALĀNCĀNAHUATĪĀ *vt* to give an order to someone angrily / le ordena con ira (Z) [(2)Zp.91,186]. See CUALĀNQUI, NAHUATĪĀ.

CUALĀNCĀQUIQUINACA to speak angrily / habla con ira (Z) [(2)Zp.66,147]. See CUALĀNQUI, QUIQUINACA.

CUALĀN(I) to get angry / enojarme (M for first pers. sg. subject)

CUALĀNĪLIZ-TLI anger / enojo (M), enojo, coraje (T) [(1)Tp.120]. See CUALĀN(I).

CUALĀNINI *pl: -MEH* someone irritable, easily angered / enojón (T) [(1)Tp.120]. See CUALĀN(I).

CUALĀNOHUA nonact. CUALĀN(I)

CUALĀNQUI someone angry / el que está enojado (M) This follows from CUALĀN(I) but is attested in the sources for this dictionary only as the first element in CUALĀNCĀNAHUATĪĀ and CUALĀNCĀQUIQUINACA. In the form CUALĀNCĀ- it is the first element in several more verbs in M. See CUALĀN(I).

CUALĀNTĪĀ *vrefl, vt* for someone to get angry, peevish; to anger, irritate someone / enojar a otro (M), se enoja (T), le hace enojar, le causa molestia, lo enoja, lo ofende, le provoca (T) caus. CUALĀN(I)

CUALĀNTILĪĀ applic. CUALĀNTĪĀ

CUALĀNTĪLO nonact. CUALĀNTĪĀ

CUALĀN-TLI anger / enojo (M) See CUALĀN(I).

CUALĀNTOC someone angry, irritated, enraged / enojado, irritado, coraje (Z) [(4)Zp.34,52,73,147]. See CUALĀN(I), the verb O.

CUALCĀN a good place or proper time / lugar abrigado y decente, o buen tiempo, o a buen tiempo y sazón (M) CUAL-LI, -CĀN

CUALCO early / temprano (T) [(1)Tp.120]. See CUAL-LI, -C(O).

CUĀLIĀ applic. CUĀ

CUALITTA *vt* to be pleased with something / parecerme bien, o agradarme alguna persona (M for first pers. sg. subject), le gusta, le agrada, le parece, le tiene cariño (T) See CUAL-LI, (I)TTA.

CUAL-LI something good / cosa buena (M) In the modern Nahuatl of Morelos 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.

CUALLO-TL goodness / bondad, moderación, discreción (S) [(1)Bf.10r]. See CUAL-LI, -YŌ.

CUALNĒC(I) to look good / parecer bien (C) [(4)Cf.49v]. In M this is given only as a substantive *qualneci* 'something fine-looking, beautiful.' See CUAL-LI, NĒC(I).

CUALNEQU(I) *vt* to praise, recommend someone / lo afama, lo recomienda (Z) [(3)Zp.5,106,186]. See CUAL-LI, NEQU(I).

-CUALNĒZCĀ *necessarily possessed form* one's good appearance, beauty / tu buen parecer, tu hermosura (C for second person singular possessor) [(3)Cf.49v]. See CUALNĒZCĀYŌ-TL.

CUALNĒZCĀYŌ-TL good appearance, beauty / belleza, gracia, elegancia (S), tu buen parecer, tu hermosura (C for possessed form) [(2)Cf.49v]. See CUALNĒC(I).

CUALŌ The expected form would be CUĀLO. nonact. CUĀ

CUĀLOHUA for an eclipse to take place / eclipse (Z) [(2)Zp.48,147]. This appears to be derived from the nonactive form of CUĀ 'to eat something' In two related derived forms T has CUALO with short

vowels in place of CUĀLO. See CUALŌ, CUĀ.

CUALOMĒTZ-TLI lunar eclipse / eclipse de luna [(1)Tp.120]. T also has MĒTZCUALO with the same sense. If this is derived from the nonactive stem of CUĀ '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 CUALŌ, MĒTZ-TLI.

CUALQUETZ(A) *vt* to praise, esteem, recommend someone / lo estima, lo recomienda, lo alaba, lo afama (Z) [(5)Zp.5,8,57,106,186]. See CUAL-LI, QUETZ(A).

CUALTI to become good / hacerse bueno (C) [(2)Cf.57v,60r]. See CUAL-LI.

CUALTIĀ caus. CUĀ

CUALTILĪĀ *vt* to restore, repair something damaged restaurar o aderezar lo dañado (M) [(1)Cf.60r]. applic. CUALTIY(A), CUALTI

CUALTIY(A) *pret: CUALTIX* ~

CUALTIYAC to recover, to get better / restaurarse y hacerse bueno lo que estaba dañado (M) [(3)Cf.57v]. See CUAL-LI.

CUALTZIN someone or something pretty, attractive / bonito, hermoso, fino, lindo, puro, precioso (Z) [(7)Zp.20,60,67,77,101,103,147]. T has synonymous CUĀCUALTZIN. See CUAL-LI.

CUĀMAN(A) *vt* to lie to someone, to deceive someone / le miente, lo engaña (T) [(6)Tp.183,229].

CUĀMĀTL(A)-TL *pl: -MEH* hairnet, cap, bonnet / albanega o cofia de red (M), gorro (T) [(2)Tp.123]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, MĀTL(A)-TL.

CUĀMELĀHU(A) *vrefl, vt* to straighten, raise the head; to brush someone's hair / se endereza la cabeza; le endereza la cabeza (T), lo cepilla (Z) [(6)Tp.147,183, (2)Zp.27,186]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, MELĀHU(A).

CUĀMOMOTZALHUIĀ applic.

CUĀMOMOTZOĀ

CUĀMOMOTZOĀ *vt* to depilate someone, to pluck the hairs from someone's head / mesar a otro (M), arrancar los cabellos a alguien (S) [(2)Cf.65r]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, MOMOTZOĀ.

CUAMÖTLA *vt* to throw something at someone's head / le tira en la cabeza (T) [(3)Tp.183]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, MÖTLA.

CUANACA chicken, rooster / gallo o gallina de castilla (M) [(2)Cf.1047,117v, (1)Tp.123, (1)Rp.124]. With the absolutive suffix, CUANACA-TL refers literally to the comb of a chicken. The absolutiveless form refers to the animal itself. R has final glottal stop. See CUÄ(I)-TL, NAC(A)-TL.

CUANACAYÖ-TL the skin of the scalp / la carne del casco de la cabeza (M), su cresta (Z for possessed form, referring to chicken's comb) [(2)Zp.35,157]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, NAC(A)-TL, -YÖ, CUANACA.

CUANHUACOHA nonact. CUAN-HUÄQU(I)

CUANHUACQUI something thin, frail / débil, debilitado, enclenque, delgado (S), delgado, flaco, (animal u hombre) (T) [(1)Tp.119]. T has lost the internal N. See CUANHUÄQU(I).

CUANHUÄQU(I) to grow thin, frail / estar débil, enclenque, delgado, seco (M), se adelgaza, se enflaquece (T) [(3)Tp.119, (1)Rp.124]. T has lost the internal N. M has CUANHUÄQU(I), the associated noun CUANHUÄCQUI, and also CUANHUÄTZ(A) 'to make someone get thin, weak,' but only in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side, associated with the verb *enflaquecer*. They are synonymous with HUÄQU(I), HUÄCQUI, and HUÄTZ(A) respectively. See HUÄQU(I).

CUANHUÄQUITIA caus. CUANHUÄQU(I)

CUANHUÄTZ(A) See CUANHUÄQU(I).

CUÄPAHPÄC(A) *vrefl* to scrub one's head / se lava la cabeza (Z) [(2)Zp.76,169]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, PAHPÄC(A).

CUÄPATLACHILHUIÄ applic. CUÄPATLACHOÄ

CUÄPATLACHOÄ *vrefl,vt* for 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 CUÄ(I)-TL, PATLACHOÄ.

CUÄPATLACHÖLÖ nonact. CUÄ-PATLACHOÄ

CUÄPEHPETZTIC someone bald / pelón (T) [(1)Tp.123]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, PEHPETZTIC, CUÄPETZOÄ.

CUÄPETZOÄ *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 CUÄ(I)-TL, PETZOÄ.

CUÄPETZOLHUIÄ applic. CUÄPETZOÄ

CUÄPETZÖLÖ nonact. CUÄPETZOÄ

-CUÄPÄCCA only attested in possessed form cap, bonnet / gorra (Z) [(2)Zp.63,157]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, PÄCCA-TL.

CUÄPIHPÄ *vrefl,vt* to cut one's hair; to cut someone's hair / se corta el pelo (T), le corta el pelo (T) See CUÄ(I)-TL, PIHPÄ.

CUÄPIHPÄHUA nonact. CUÄPIHPÄ

CUÄPIHPÄLÄ applic. CUÄPIHPÄ

CUÄPÄLOÄ *vt* to taper something to a point by twisting and drawing it out / le adelgaza la punta, torciéndole (C for first pers. sg. subject) [(1)Cf.127v]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, PÄLOÄ.

CUÄPÄTIC something pointed or drawn out at the ends / puntiagudo, ovalado (T) [(1)Tp.123]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, PÄTIC.

CUÄPÄPÄLHUIÄ applic. CUÄPÄPÄNOÄ

CUÄPÄPÄNOÄ *vt* to draw something out into a point, to taper something / le saca punta (T) [(3)Tp.184]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, PÄPÄNOÄ.

CUÄPÄPÄNÖLÖ nonact. CUÄPÄPÄNOÄ

CUÄPÄQUILÖNI cap, bonnet / gorra (Z) [(2)Zp.63,157]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, PÄQU(I).

CUÄPOCHICTIC someone gray-haired / canoso, cano (Z) [(2)Zp.25,147]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, POCHICTIC.

CUÄPÄTZÄHU(I) See CUAUH-PÄTZÄHU(I).

CUÄPÄTZÖÄ See CUAUHPÄTZÖÄ.

CUÄQUEPI someone crazy / loco (Z) [(1)Zp.147]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, QUEP(A).

CUÄQUEPTOC someone crazy / azorado, loco (Z) [(3)Zp.17,77,147]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, QUEPTOC.

CUÄTATACA *vrefl* to scratch one's head / se rasca la cabeza (T) [(3)Tp.148]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, TATACA.

CUÄTATAPAH *pl: -TIN* someone disheveled / desmelenado (C), (1)Rp.125 [(2)Cf.5v, (1)Rp.125]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, TATAPAH-TLI.

CUÄTENEXTIC 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 CUÄ(I)-TL, TENEX-TLI.

CUÄTENEX-TLI dandruff, crust, scabs on the scalp / caspa, tiña (T) [(1)Tp.123]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, TENEX-TLI.

CUÄTEPÄHU(I) to go bald / es calvo, se le cae el cabello (T) [(1)Tp.123]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, TEPÄHU(I).

CUÄTEPÄHUIHUA nonact. CUÄ-TEPÄHU(I)

CUÄTEPÄHUIÄ caus. CUÄTEPÄHU(I)

CUÄTEPÖLTIC something abbreviated at the top, lacking its top / sin sombrero, árbol sin follaje, cosa que no tiene punta (T) [(1)Tp.123]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, TEPÖLTIC.

CUÄTÄQUÄ See CUÄÄTÄQUÄ.

CUÄTETE type of long-tailed lizard / chintete [(1)Tp.120].

CUÄTEXOCO caterpillar / oruga [(2)Zp.92,147].

CUÄTEX-TLI possessed form: **-CUÄTÄXYÖ** brains / sesos (T) [(1)Tp.123, (2)Zp.115,157]. Z has TIX for TEX. See CUÄ(I)-TL, TEX-TLI.

CUÄTLACUÄHUAC hardheaded / duro de la cabeza (Z) [(1)Zp.147]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, TLACUÄHUAC.

CUÄTLAPÄN(A) *vrefl,vt* for one's head to break, be crushed; to smash, crush someone's head / quebrarse o quebrantarse la cabeza (M), quebrantar a otro la cabeza (M) See CUÄ(I)-TL, TLAPÄN(A).

CUÄTLAPECH-TLI pillow / almohada (Z) [(2)Zp.9,147]. In one of the two attestations Z mistakenly marks the vowel of PECH long. See CUÄ(I)-TL, TLAPECH-TLI.

CUÄTLAPÖLÖLIZ-TLI madness, confusion / locura, confusión (Z) [(3)Zp.32,77,147]. The second element is a shortened form of TLAPÖLÖTLIZ-TLI. See CUÄ(I)-TL, TLAPÖLÖLIZ-TLI.

CUÄTLAPÖLÖLTIA to be stunned, confused / se ataranta (Z) [(2)Zp.16,147]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, TLAPÖLÖLTIA.

-CUÄTLAYÖLLOH only attested in possessed form the crown of one's head, the top of a tree / su coronilla; la punta de su cabeza, la punta del árbol (T) [(1)Tp.129]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, TLAYÖLLOH-TLI.

CUÄTÖHUITZTIC something pointed /

puntiagudo (T) [(1)Tp.123]. M has the synonymous reflexive verbs *tohuitzoa* and *tonhuitzoa* 'to rise, to lift oneself up.' See CUÄ(I)-TL.

CUÄTÖTÖNIA *vrefl* to get angry / se enoja (Z) [(2)Zp.52,169]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, TÖTÖNIA.

CUÄTÖTÖNILIA *vrefl* to study / estudia (T) [(3)Tp.148]. See CUÄ(I)-TL, TÖTÖNILIA.

CUÄTZETZELOÄ *vrefl* to shake one's head / sacude la cabeza (T), lo menea (la cabeza) (Z) See CUÄ(I)-TL, TZETZELOÄ.

CUÄTZETZELOÖ nonact. CUÄ-TZETZELOÄ

CUÄTZONÄHUIÄ *vrefl* to wash one's hair / se lava la cabeza con agua (T) [(3)Tp.148]. See CUÄTZON-TLI, Ä-TL, -HUIÄ.

CUÄTZON-TLI head hair (as contrasted with body hair) / cabellos, o pelos de la cabeza (M) [(3)Tp.148]. This is attested as an element of the construction CUÄTZONÄHUIÄ. See CUÄ(I)-TL, TZON-TLI.

CUAUHÄYACACH-TLI mahogany tree / caoba (árbol) (Z) [(2)Zp.25,147]. Z also has ÄYACACHCUAHU(I)-TL with the same meaning. In one attestation Z incorrectly marks the vowel of CUAUH long. See CUAHU(I)-TL, ÄYACACH-TLI.

CUAUHAYOH-TLI *pl: -MEH* a type of squash used in making mole / calabaza para mole (T) [(2)Tp.109,119]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, AYOH-TLI.

CUAUHCAL-LI wooden cage, jail / jaula grande de palo, a donde estaban los presos por sus delitos (M) [(1)Cf.97v]. A common variant is HUAUHCAL-LI. See CUAHU(I)-TL, CAL-LI.

CUAUHCALPIXQUI custodian, jailer / los que le guardaban (C for plural) [(1)Cf.97v]. See CUAUHCAL-LI, PIX(A).

CUAUHCAMAC forest / lugar de árboles, arboledo, bosque, selva (T) [(1)Tp.119]. M has *quauhcamac* with the sense of 'fissure or knothole in wood.' See CUAHU(I)-TL, -CAMAC.

CUAUHCAMOH-TLI cassava, a woody root used in making tapioca and cassava flour (manioc) / yuca (T,Z) [(1)Tp.119, (2)Zp.131,149]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, CAMOH-TLI.

CUAUHCEC-TLI ice in trees, snow / hielo en árbol, nieve (Z) [(5)Zp.67,88,149]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **CEC-TLI**.

CUAUHCUĒCH-TLI wood debris, wood shavings, sawdust / basura de palos, que trae la creciente, viruta, aserrín (T) [(1)Tp.119]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **CUĒCH-TLI**.

CUAUHHUAUHCAL-LI cage / jaula (Z) [(4)Zp.73,149,225]. Z has characteristic **CUO** for **CUAUH**. M has *quauacalli* and *quauhacalli*, both meaning a measure for grain, and also *quauacal* referring to a person with a narrow head. These are probably **CUAUHĀCAL-LI** and **CUĀHUACAL** respectively, and not synonymous with this item. A more common synonymous form is **CUAUHCAL-LI**. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **CUAUHCAL-LI**.

CUAUHHUĀTZAL dead, dried out tree / árbol seco (Z) [(2)Zp.13,149]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **HUĀTZ(A)**.

CUAUHHUĒXŌ-TL tree which produces pods of seeds in an edible pulp (Inga jinicuil) / jinicuile (árbol) (Z) [(2)Zp.73,147]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **HUĒXŌ-TL**.

CUAUHHUIĀ vt to hit someone, something with a stick / le pega con palo, le da una paliza (T) [(3)Tp.182]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **-HUIĀ**.

CUAUHHUIĀ applic. **CUAUHHUIĀ**

CUAUHHUIĀ nonact. **CUAUHHUIĀ**

CUAUHHUIĒTEQU(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 con palo (M) This is attested in its constituent parts in the sources for this dictionary. M combines the senses of this and of **CUĀHUĒTEQU(I)** in the first part of the gloss reproduced here. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **HUIĒTEQU(I)**.

CUAUHHUIĒTZIC splinter, chip / astilla (Z) [(1)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**.

CUAUHMĀPAN up in a tree / arriba en el árbol [(1)Zp.149]. This is based on a compound of **CUAHU(I)-TL** 'tree' and **MĀ(I)-TL** 'hand' referring to the outspread branches of the crown of the tree. **MĀ(I)-TL** by itself is used to mean 'branch' as well as 'hand.' See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **MĀ(I)-TL**, **-PAN**.

CUAUHMAXAL-LI pl: **-TIN** forked stick / horqueta, horcón (Z) [(2)Zp.69,148, (3)Xp.34]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **MAXAL-LI**.

CUAUHMĀYAHUĪLLAH place where trees have been felled / lugar desmontado (Z) [(1)Zp.149]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **MĀYAHU(I)**, **-TLAH**.

CUAUHMECAEXŌ-TL vanilla bean plant (Vanilla planifolia) / vainilla (Z) [(2)Zp.127,149]. See **CUAUHMECA-TL**, **EXŌ-TL**.

CUAUHMECAPAH-TLI sarsaparilla / zarzaparrilla (R) [(1)Rp.125]. See **CUAUHMECA-TL**, **PAH-TLI**.

CUAUHMECA-TL Mexican creeper (Antigonon leptopus), hairbrush vine (Combreum farinosum), sarsaparilla; vine or ivy in general / bejuco, enredadera, trepador (Z), zarzaparrilla (R) [(6)Zp.19,52,125,127, 149, (2)Rp.125]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **MECA-TL**.

CUAUHMŌCHIEHPEN(A) See **CUAUHMŌCHI-TL**, **PEHPEN(A)**.

CUAUHMŌCHITEQU(I) See **CUAUHMŌCHI-TL**, **TEQU(I)**.

CUAUHMŌCHI-TL tamarind / guamuchil (T) [(2)Tp.196,204]. This is only attested in compounds; the absolutive suffix is attested in the work on Mexican natural history by Francisco Hernández. T has **CUE** for **CUAUH**. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**.

CUAUHNĀHUAC place name Cuernavaca (literally: 'near the trees') / cerca de los árboles (C) [(1)Cf.20v]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **-NĀHUAC**.

CUAUHNELOĀ applic. **CUAUHNELOĀ** **CUAUHNELOĀ** *vrefl*, vt for something to be stirred; to stir something (with a stick) / se revuelve (T), lo revuelve (T) [(4)Tp.146,182]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **NELOĀ**.

CUAUHNELOĀ nonact. **CUAUHNELOĀ**

CUAUHNECUIL-LI pl: **-TIN** tree which produces pods of seeds in an edible pulp (Inga jinicuil) / jinicuil (árbol) (T) [(1)Tp.119]. M has the reflexive verb *nenecuiloa* 'to stagger around.' See **CUAHU(I)-TL**.

CUAUHNEPANŌL-LI cross / cruz (C) [(3)Cf.20r,67r]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **-NEPANŌL-LI**.

CUAUHNEPANTLAH in the middle of the forest / en el medio de los árboles de bosque (C) [(1)Cf.20r]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **NEPANTLAH**.

CUAUHNEX-TLI ash / ceniza (Z) [(2)Zp.27,149]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **NEX-TLI**.

CUAUHPACH-TLI Spanish moss / moho, musgo, paxtle (Z), paxtle de árboles (Z) [(4)Zp.85,87,148,149]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **PACH-TLI**.

CUAUHPAHZOL-LI briarpatch / maraña (Z) [(2)Zp.81,149]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **PAHZOL-LI**.

CUAUHPAMPILOĀ vt to hang something in a tree / cuelga en un árbol (Z) [(2)Zp.30,187]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **-PAN**, **PILOĀ**.

CUAUHPAN-TLI stretcher, litter / lecho, camilla (Z) [(4)Zp.24,76,149]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **-PAN**.

CUAUHPEHPEN(A) See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **PEHPEN(A)**.

CUAUHPILCATICAH to be hanging from a tree / está colgado del árbol (T) [(1)Tp.119]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **PILCA**, the verb **CĀ**.

CUAUHPITZA someone, something weak / flaco (T) [(1)Tp.119]. M has *quauhpitzacli* 'thin stick, wand.' See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **PITZAC-TLI**.

CUAUHPITZĀHU(I) to get hard, tough; to get thin / envararse o pararse yerto (M), endurece (tortilla, carne), se adelgaza, se enflaquece (T) [(3)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 assimilates to PP. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **PITZĀHU(I)**.

CUAUHPITZĀHUĪHUA nonact. **CUAUHPITZĀHU(I)**

CUAUHPITZĀHUĪTĀ caus.

CUAUHPITZĀHU(I)

CUAUHPITZOĀ *vrefl*, 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) [(9)Tp.146,153,182]. The sequence UHP can assimilate to PP, as it does in M. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **PITZOĀ**.

CUAUHPITZŌLŌ nonact. **CUAUHPITZOĀ**

CUAUHPITZO-TL pl: **-MEH** peccary, wild pig / jabalí (T,Z) [(1)Tp.119, (2)Zp.73,149]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **PITZO-TL**.

CUAUHPITZTIC someone or something thin, tough, stiff / delgado (animal u hombre), duro, macizo, tieso, paralítico (T) [(1)Tp.119]. See **CUAUHPITZĀHU(I)**.

CUAUHQEQUĒX woodpecker / pájaro carpintero (Z) [(2)Zp.93,149]. Despite the discrepancy in vowel length, the second element appears to be related to **QUEQUEXQUIYA** 'to have an itch,' possibly 'to scratch' or 'to be eaten away.' See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **QUEQUEXQUIC**.

CUAUHTEMA Z 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) [(5)Zp.12,93, 95,150,187]. M has *quauhtema* '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 TE long. The verb **TEM(A)** 'to take a sweat bath' has a short vowel and refers to an activity involving beating 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 **-TEN**, as in the case of **TEM(A)**. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **TEM(A)**.

CUAUHTĒN-TLI edge of the woods, stump or trunk of a tree / halda o orilla de monte (M), tronco (Z) [(2)Zp.125,148]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **TĒN-TLI**.

CUAUHTEPAHZOL-LI briarpatch / lugar de barañas (T) [(1)Tp.119]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, **TEPAHZOL-LI**.

CUAUHTEPEHXIHUIĀ *vrefl*, vt to fall from

- a tree, to throw something or someone down from a tree / se derrumba del árbol (T), lo derrumba del árbol (T) [(6)Tp.146,182]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TEPEHXIHUIÄ.
- CUAUHTEPEHXIHUIIÄ** applic.
CUAUHTEPEHXIHUIÄ
- CUAUHTEPEHXIHUIÖ** nonact.
CUAUHTEPEHXIHUIÄ
- CUAUHTEQU(I)** See CUAHU(I)-TL, TEQU(I).
- CUAUHTÊTECOHUA** altern. nonact.
CUAUHTÊTEQU(I)
- CUAUHTÊTEQU(I)** to trim the branches off a tree / derrama (ramas del árbol) (T) [(3)Tp.119]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TÊTEQU(I).
- CUAUHTÊTEQUIHUA** altern. nonact.
CUAUHTÊTEQU(I)
- CUAUHTÊTEQUILÄ** applic.
CUAUHTÊTEQU(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
- CUAUHTILIÄ** applic. CUAUHTI
- CUAUHTILILIÄ** applic. CUAUHTILIÄ
- CUAUHTILILÖ** nonact. CUAUHTILIÄ
- CUAUHTITLAN** place name Cuauhtitlan (literally: 'adjacent to woodland') / nombre de otro pueblo, y significa junto al árbol o arboleda (C) [(1)Bf.111, (6)Cf.221,56v]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, -TLAN.
- CUAUHTLAÄQUILLÖ-TL** fruit-bearing tree / árbol que produce fruta (Z) [(1)Zp.150]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TLAÄQUILLÖ-TL.
- CUAUHTLÄCA-TL** man of wood / hombre de palo (C) [(1)Cf.571]. C contrasts this with CUAUHTLAHCA-TL 'highlander, mountain dweller, savage.' See CUAHU(I)-TL, TLÄCA-TL.
- CUAUHTLACHIHCHIHUIHQUI** carpenter / carpintero (Z) [(2)Zp.26,149]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, CHIHCHIHUI(A).
- CUAUHTLAH** mountain, wilderness, forest

- / montaña, arboleda o bosque (M) See CUAHU(I)-TL, -TLAH.
- CUAUHTLAHCA-TL** highlander, mountain dweller, savage / salvaje o montañés (C) [(1)Cf.571]. C contrasts this with CUAUHTLÄCA-TL 'man of wood.' See CUAUHTLAH.
- CUAUHTLAHOCUIL-IN** wild animal (as contrasted with a domestic animal) / animal salvaje (Z) [(2)Zp.11,150]. See CUAUHTLAH, OCUIL-IN.
- CUAUHTLAHQUIT-TLI** wooden loom / telar (Z) [(2)Zp.120,150]. In one of the attestations the reflex of the glottal stop is printed as g. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TLAHQUIT-TLI.
- CUÄUHTLÄN** place name Cuautla, Morelos [(2)Tp.119,123]. Although T loses word-final -N, the remaining reflex of the long vowel in -TLÄN aids in distinguishing this from CUAUHTLAH. 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 CUÄUH-TLI 'eagle,' not CUAHU(I)-TL 'tree.' See CUÄUH-TLI, -TLÄN.
- CUAUHTLAPÄN(A)** to split kindling-wood / raja madero (M), raja leña (T) See CUAHU(I)-TL, TLAPÄN(A).
- CUAUHTLAPÄNALÖ** nonact.
CUAUHTLAPÄN(A)
- CUAUHTLAPÄNILIÄ** applic.
CUAUHTLAPÄN(A)
- CUAUHTLAPÄN-TLI** pl: -MEH bower, shelter of branches, platform / arbolado, casa en el campo hecha de ramitas del árbol, enramada, tapanco (T) [(1)Tp.119]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TLAPÄN-TLI.
- CUAUHTLAPECH-TLI** pl: -MEH scaffold, platform; litter, stretcher / tablado o andamio (M), camilla (T) See CUAHU(I)-TL, TLAPECH-TLI.
- CUAUHTLAPOÄ** to clear woods / desmonta (T) [(3)Tp.119]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TLAPOÄ.
- CUAUHTLAPOLHUIÄ** applic.
CUAUHTLAPOÄ
- CUAUHTLAPÖLÖ** nonact.
CUAUHTLAPOÄ

- CUAUHTLATIL-LI** firewood / leña (Z) [(2)Zp.76,150]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TLATILÄ.
- CUAUHTLEHCAHUIÄ** applic.
CUAUHTLEHCÖ
- CUAUHTLEHCÖ** to climb up in a tree / gatear, trepar, subir por el árbol (M) [(3)Tp.119]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TLEHCÖ.
- CUAUHTLEHCÖHUA** nonact.
CUAUHTLEHCÖ
- CUÄUH-TLI** eagle / águila (M)
- CUAUHTLIL-LI** half burned charcoal / tizo (Z) [(2)Zp.123,150]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TLIL-LI.
- CUAUHTÖCQUECHIÄ** vt to stake something out / lo estaca (Z) [(2)Zp.56,187]. See CUAUHTÖC-TLI, QUECHIÄ.
- CUAUHTÖC-TLI** pl: -MEH stake, forked stick set in the ground / árbol o estaca para plantar (M), horcón, horqueta (T) [(1)Tp.119, (4)Zp.56,150,187]. In one attestation Z fails to mark the vowel of the second syllable long. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TÖCA.
- CUAUHTÖPIL-LI** pl: -MEH cross decorated with flowers / cruz floreada (que usan en el casamiento) (T) [(2)Tp.120]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TÖPIL-LI.
- CUAUHTÖQUIÄ** vt to stake something out / lo estaca (Z) [(2)Zp.56,187]. See CUAUHTÖC-TLI.
- CUAUHTÖTOL-IN** crested guan, a bird somewhat pheasant-like in appearance (Penelope purpurascens) / cojolite, totola silvestre (Z) [(3)Zp.29,124,150]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TÖTOL-IN.
- CUAUHTOZAN** a type of pocket gopher / tusa de monte (Z) [(2)Zp.126,150]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TOZAN.
- CUAUHTZÄLAN-TLI** road or path among trees / camina o senda entre árboles (C) [(1)Cf.201]. M has *quauhtzalan* as a locative 'among trees.' See CUAHU(I)-TL, TZÄLAN-TLI.
- CUAUHTZAPÖ-TL** pl: -MEH annona, a plant that produces a fruit with sweet pulp and black seeds (Annona glabra) / anona (T) [(1)Tp.120]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TZAPÖ-TL.
- CUAUHTZAYÄN(A)** to split kindling-wood / raja leña [(3)Tp.120]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TZAYÄN(A).
- CUAUHTZAYÄNALÖ** nonact.
CUAUHTZAYÄN(A)
- CUAUHTZAYÄNILIÄ** applic.
CUAUHTZAYÄN(A)
- CUAUHTZICALHUIÄ** applic.
CUAUHTZICOÄ
- CUAUHTZICÄ-TL** pl: -MEH type of ant that lives in trees / hormiga (las que habitan en el árbol) (T) [(1)Tp.120]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TZICÄ-TL.
- CUAUHTZICOÄ** vt to connect, hitch, hang something / lo engancha (T) [(3)Tp.182]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TZICOÄ.
- CUAUHTZICÖLÖ** nonact.
CUAUHTZICOÄ
- CUAUHTZIC-TLI** parrot flower (Psittacanthus calyculatus), a parasitic plant / injerto del árbol, goma del árbol (T) [(2)Tp.120]. See CUAUHTZICOÄ.
- CUAUHTZICÖTÖ-TL** a type of oriole that eats sap / calandria (pájaro que come goma de los árboles), avispero (T) [(2)Tp.120,243]. See CUAUHTZIC-TLI, TÖTÖ-TL.
- CUAUHTZONTECOPIN(A)** to uproot trunks of trees, to pull out stumps / arranca troncos (T) [(3)Tp.120]. See CUAUHTZONTE-TL, COPIN(A).
- CUAUHTZONTECOPINALÖ** nonact.
CUAUHTZONTECOPIN(A)
- CUAUHTZONTECOPINILIÄ** applic.
CUAUHTZONTECOPIN(A)
- CUAUHTZONTE-TL** pl: -MEH trunk or stump of a tree, a piece of a timber or a beam / tronco de árbol o de madera (M), pedazo de palo o de viga (T) [(4)Tp.120]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TZONTE-TL.
- CUAUHXAXACA** a type of horned owl / tecolote, buho (Z) [(3)Zp.21,120,150]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, XAXACA.
- CUAUHXÄYAC(A)-TL** pl: -MEH a type of wasp, hornet that builds a large nest / avispa de campo (en los árboles), mascarón (panal grande) (T) [(1)Tp.120]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, XÄYAC(A)-TL.
- CUAUHXIHUI(I)-TL** fronds, branches of trees; a type of palm tree / ramos de árboles (M), palma (árbol) (Z)

- [[2]Zp.93,150]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, XIHU(I)-TL.
- CUAUHXĪLŌ-TL** *pl*: **-MEH** tropical tree and its edible fruit (*Parmentiera edulis*) / cuajilote (T,Z,X) See CUAHU(I)-TL, XĪLŌ-TL.
- CUAUHXĪM(A)** *pret*: **-XĪN** to do carpentry, to work wood / carpintear, labrar madera (M) [[1]Bf.10v, (2)Zp.74,150]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, XĪM(A).
- CUAUHXĪMALIZ-TLI** carpentry / carpintería (K) [[1]Bf.10v]. See CUAUHXĪM(A).
- CUAUHXĪNQUI** carpenter, sawyer, someone who saws wood / carpintero (M), aserrador (Z) [[2]Zp.15,148]. See CUAUHXĪM(A).
- CUAUHYOH** mountain, forest, wilderness / monte, bosque, montaña (Z) [[5]Zp.20,43,86,150,215]. There is inconsistency across attestations; in two the vowel of -YOH is mistakenly marked long. See CUAHU(I)-TL, -YOH.
- CUAUHYŌLLOH-TLI** heart of wood, pith / corazón de palo (T) [[1]Tp.120]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, YŌLLOH-TLI.
- CUAUHZĀHUACAMAC** place where there are many casaguate trees / lugar de muchas cazaguates (T) [[1]Tp.120]. See CUAUHZĀHUA-TL, -CAMAC.
- CUAUHZĀHUACAPOTZ-TLI** a type of casaguate tree / cazaguate prieto (árbol) (T) [[1]Tp.120]. See CUAUHZĀHUA-TL, CAPOTZTIC.
- CUAUHZĀHUACUAHU(I)-TL** *pl*: **-MEH** casaguate tree / cazaguate (árbol) (T) [[1]Tp.120]. See CUAUHZĀHUA-TL, CUAHU(I)-TL.
- CUAUHZĀHUA-TL** *pl*: **-MEH** casaguate, a tree popularly believed to be poisonous to people and animals (*Ipomoea murucoides*, *Ipomoea arborescens*) / cazaguate (árbol) (T) [[6]Tp.120, (3)Xp.38]. 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.
- CUAUHZĀHUATLAH** place where there are many casaguate trees / lugar de

- muchos cazaguates (T) [[1]Tp.120]. See CUAUHZĀHUA-TL, -TLAH.
- CUAUHZĀHUAXŌLĒ-TL** *pl*: **-MEH** a type of mushroom / hongo (T) [[1]Tp.120]. See CUAUHZĀHUA-TL, XŌLĒ-TL.
- CUĀXAHXAMĀNĪLIĀ** *vt* to shatter someone's head to pieces / se la hizo pedazos (la cabeza) (C for past tense) [[1]Cf.75r]. redup. CUĀXAMĀNĪLIĀ
- CUĀXAMĀNĪĀ** *vrefl,vt* for one's head to break; to break someone's head / quebrantarse o quebrarse la cabeza (M), quebrantar la cabeza a otro (M) This is indirectly attested in CUĀXAMĀNĪLIĀ. See CUĀ(I)-TL, XAMĀNĪĀ.
- CUĀXAMĀNĪLIĀ** *vt* to break someone's head / le quebró la cabeza (C for past tense) [[1]Cf.75r]. applic. CUĀXAMĀNĪĀ
- CUĀXAXAMACHĪLIĀ** applic. CUĀXAXAMATZ(A)
- CUĀXAXAMATZ(A)** *vt* to make someone's head crumble / desmenuzó la cabeza (C for past tense) [[2]Cf.75r]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, XAXAMATZ(A).
- CUAXELOĀ** *vrefl,vt* for animals and the like to scatter, separate; to scatter trash, manure, corn, etc. / se riegan, se desperdigan (animal, etc.) (T), lo riega (basura, abono, maíz, etc.), lo desperdiga, lo alborota, lo frota (T) [[6]Tp.146,182]. This contrasts with CUĀXELOĀ in the same source, but what the first element is, if not CUĀ(I)-TL, is not clear. It would appear to be the same as the first element in CUACEMMAN(A). See XELOĀ.
- CUĀXELOĀ** *vrefl,vt* to spill out (as from of an overflowing sack); to pour the excess of something out / se quita (p.ej. 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 CUAXELOĀ 'to scatter something.' See CUĀ(I)-TL, XELOĀ.
- CUĀXĒPOHHUIĀ** *vt* to lie to someone, to deceive someone / le miente (T) [[7]Tp.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.

- CUĀXĒPOHHUIĀ** applic. CUĀ-XĒPOHHUIĀ
- CUĀXĒPOHHUIĀ** nonact. CUĀ-XĒPOHHUIĀ
- CUĀXĪCAL-LI** skull, cranium / casco de la cabeza, o calavera (M) [[2]Tp.123,129, (3)Zp.24,96,148]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, XĪCAL-LI.
- CUĀXĪCALTIC** someone bald / calvo, pelón, cabeza de jicara (T) [[1]Tp.123, (3)Zp.24,96,148]. See CUĀXĪCAL-LI.
- CUĀXILHUĀZ-TLI** hairbrush / cepillo (para peinarse) (Z) [[2]Zp.27,157]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, XILHUĀZ-TLI, XELOĀ.
- CUĀXĪPETZTIC** someone bald / calvo, pelón (T) [[1]Tp.123]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, XĪPETZTIC.
- CUĀYACAPITZTIC** something pointed / puntiagudo (Z) [[2]Zp.103,148]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, YACAPITZTIC.
- CUĀYECACHŌĀ** *vrefl* to nod one's head / cabecea (T) [[3]Tp.148]. The second element here may be derived from YAC(A)-TL 'nose, ridge, summit' or may conceivably be a reduction of ĀYACACHŌĀ 'to play the rattle,' namely, for one's head to bob up and down like a rattle. See CUĀ(I)-TL.
- CUĀYETIC** someone with his head hanging, drooping, a tree drooping with heavy fruit, or a wilted plant / se cuelga (la cabeza o la punta) (por tener mucha fruta, o por estar marchitada) (T) [[1]Tp.123]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, ETIC.
- CUĀYŌLCUEPTOC** confused, agitated / atontado, azorado (Z) [[1]Zp.148]. This appears just once in Z and seems to be a variant of CUĀYŌLQUEPTOC, with more standard CUEP(A) for Z's characteristic QUEP(A). See CUĀ(I)-TL, YŌLCUEP(A).
- CUĀYŌLLOH-TLI** the crown of one's head, the crown of a tree, treetop / la coronilla, o el medio de la cabeza (M), su coronilla, la punta del árbol (T) [[1]Tp.129]. The attestation is a locative derivation that seems to be built on YŌLLŌ-TL rather than YŌLLOH-TLI, as in M. See CUĀ(I)-TL, YŌLLOH-TLI.
- CUĀYŌLQUEPI** someone crazy / loco (Z) [[2]Zp.77,148]. See CUĀYŌLQUEPTOC.
- CUĀYŌLQUEPTOC** someone confused, crazy / atontado, loco (Z) [[2]Zp.77,148]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, YŌLQUEPTOC.
- CUE** mild exclamation [[2]Bf.8v,9r].
- CUECHĀHU(A)** to get moist, damp / pararse algo húmedo o liento (M) This is indirectly attested in CUECHĀHUAC, CUECHĀHUALIZ-TLI, and CUECHĀHUALLO-TL
- CUECHĀHUAC** something moist, damp / cosa lienta y húmeda (M) See CUECHĀHU(A).
- CUECHĀHUALIZ-TLI** humidity, dampness / humedad (Z) [[2]Zp.69,148]. See CUECHĀHU(A).
- CUECHĀHUALLO-TL** humidity, dampness / humedad (T) [[1]Tp.121]. See CUECHĀHU(A), -YŌ.
- CUECHĀHUAXTOC** rusty, damp / oxidado, humediciendo (Z) [[2]Zp.92,148]. See CUECHĀHUAY(A), the verb O.
- CUECHĀHUAY(A)** *pret*: **-HUAX** ~ **-HUAYAC** to get moist, damp / se humedece (Z) [[2]Zp.69,148]. See CUECHĀHU(A).
- CUECHĀHU(I)** to get moist, damp, wet through / trasmina, se humedece (T) [[2]Tp.121,229]. See CUECHĀHU(A).
- CUECHĀHUIĀ** *vt* to get something damp / lo humedece (T) [[3]Tp.182]. See CUECHĀHU(I).
- CUECHĀHUIĀ** applic. CUECHĀHUIĀ
- CUECHĀHUIĀ** nonact. CUECHĀHUIĀ
- CUECHAQUIĀ** *vrefl,vt* to twist, sprain a body part / se tuerce (mano, pie, etc.) (T), le lastima el pie (al otro) (T for (I)CXICUECHAQUIĀ) This is abundantly attested, but only in T.
- CUECHAQUIĀ** applic. CUECHAQUIĀ
- CUECHAQUIĀ** nonact. CUECHAQUIĀ
- CUĒCHILHUIĀ** nonact. CUĒCHOĀ
- CUĒCHOĀ** *vrefl,vt* to get ground up, ground to powder; to grind something fine / se muele (T), heñir la masa, o moler mucho alguna cosa (M)
- CUĒCHŌLŌ** nonact. CUĒCHOĀ
- CUĒCHPAH-TLI** medicine in powdered form / medicina en polvo (T) [[1]Tp.122]. See CUĒCHOĀ, PAH-TLI.
- CUĒCHTIC** something ground fine,

powdered / cosa muy molida (M) [(2)Tp.122,240]. See CUĒCHOĀ.

***CUĒCH-TLI** This is the second element of CALCUĒCH-TLI 'soot' and CUAUHCUĒCH-TLI 'sawdust' and apparently means 'residue.' It contrasts in meaning and possibly in phonological form with M's *cuechtli* which refers to a type of snail or spiral shell.

CUĒC-TLI fox / zorro (Z) [(2)Zp.132,148].

Although this is suggestive of CUETLĀCH-TLI 'wolf,' there is a vowel-length discrepancy.

CUĒCUĒLIHU(I) to bend, to be flexible / entortarse o torcerse (M for unreduplicated form), se tuerce, es flexible (T) [(1)Tp.121]. M has this in unreduplicated form only, with the same sense as T. This intransitive verb is synonymous with the reflexive verb CUĒCUĒLOĀ. See CUĒCUĒLOĀ.

CUĒCUĒLOĀ *vrefl* to bend, twist / se tuerce (T) [(3)Tp.147, (2)Zp.37,169]. M has *cuecuel* as an element in compounds having to do with twisting.

CUĒCUĒLOĀ nonact. CUĒCUĒLOĀ
CUĒCUĒLTIC something flexible / flexible (T) [(1)Tp.122]. See CUĒCUĒLIHU(I).

CUĒCUEP(A) *vrefl* to be disturbed, upset / se turba (T) [(4)Tp.147,164]. This contrasts in T with CUĒCUEP(A) 'to turn something over repeatedly.' redup. CUEP(A)

CUĒCUEP(A) *vt* to turn something over repeatedly, to plow land / volver muchas veces alguna cosa lo de arriba abajo, o probar y experimentar alguna cosa, o ser vario en lo que dice (M), lo barbecha (prepara terreno para la siembra) (T) [(3)Tp.183]. In sense this appears to be the reduplicated form of CUEP(A) 'to turn,' in which the vowel of the second syllable should be short. In T this contrasts with CUĒCUEP(A) 'to be disturbed, upset.' See CUEP(A).

CUĒCUEPALŌ nonact. CUĒCUEP(A)

CUĒCUEPALŌ nonact. CUĒCUEP(A)

CUĒCUEPILĀ applic. CUĒCUEP(A)

CUECUEPOCA for many flowers to bloom at once, to break out in a rash / brotar las flores o cosa semejante, o sarpullirse (M), brotar muchas flores juntas (C) [(1) Cf.73v]. See CUEPŌN(I).

CUECUEPOTZ(A) *vt* to cause many flowers to bloom at once / hacer que brotan las flores, etc. (C) [(1) Cf.73v]. See CUEPŌN(I).

CUECUETLACA for a fire to make a loud noise; to shake, tremble / hacer mucho ruido la llama (M), estremece, tiembla (T) [(1)Tp.121, (3)Zp.40,58,148]. See CUETLĀN(I).

CUECUETLACHILĀ applic. CUE-CUETLATZ(A)

CUECUETLATZ(A) *vt* to shake something, make something tremble; to brandish a spear / lo estremece (T), blandear lanza o cosa así (M) [(3)Tp.182]. See CUETLĀN(I).

CUECUETLATZALŌ nonact. CUE-CUETLATZ(A)

CUĒCUETLAXTIC something flexible / flexible (T,Z) [(2)Tp.45,121, (2)Zp.60,148]. In the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side, T has the reflex of CUĒCUETLAXTIC, while the Nahuatl-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. CUETLAXTIC

CUEHCHAHUIĀ *vt* to go over something without stepping on it / pasa sobre él sin que pisa (T) [(3)Tp.182]. This has the same gloss as CUEHCHOLHUIĀ.

CUEHCHAHUILĀ applic. CUEH-CHAHUIĀ

CUEHCHAHUILŌ nonact. CUEH-CHAHUIĀ

CUEHCHOLHUIĀ *vt* to go over something without stepping on it / pasa sobre una cosa sin pisar en ella (T) [(3)Tp.182]. M has *cuecxolhuia*, *cueacxolhuia*, and *cuencholhuia* all with the sense of jumping over a ditch or something of the sort. See CHOLŌĀ.

CUEHCHOLHUILĀ applic. CUEH-CHOLHUIĀ

CUEHCHOLHUILŌ nonact. CUEH-CHOLHUIĀ

CUEHCHIHU(I) to hurry / se apura (T) [(4)Tp.121]. T has lost the internal glottal stop. See (I)HCHIHU(I).

CUEHCHIHUIHUA nonact. CUEHCHIHU(I)

CUEHCHIHUITĀ caus. CUEHCHIHU(I)

CUEHCHIHQUI someone intelligent, nimble, lightweight, mischievous / inteligente, ligero, liviano (T) [(1)Bf.11v,

(1)Tp.121]. In the B attestation the sense seems to be 'disobedient.' See CUEHCHIHU(I).

CUEHCUELPACHTIC something wrinkled, crumpled, folded / arrugado (Z) [(2)Zp.14,148]. M has *cuecuelpachoa* 'to double over or fold something repeatedly' redup. CUELPACHTIC

CUEHMOLĪHUIC someone worried, disturbed / preocupado (Z) [(2)Zp.101,232]. Both attestations mark the vowel of the third syllable long. This implies intransitive CUEHMOLĪHU(I) corresponding to transitive CUEHMOLOĀ, but the I should be short. See CUEHMOLOĀ.

CUEHMOLĪHUOTOC someone irritated, annoyed / impaciente (Z), excitado, molestado (Z) [(3)Zp.70,148,232]. All attestations mark the vowel of the third syllable long. This implies intransitive CUEHMOLĪHU(I) corresponding to transitive CUEHMOLOĀ, but the I should be short. See CUEHMOLOĀ.

CUEHMOLOĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to become disturbed, worried, upset; to bother, upset, disturb someone / se preocupa, se turba, se trastorna (Z), lo molesta, lo alborota, lo trastorna, lo distrae (Z) This is abundantly attested, but only in Z.

CUEHMOLŌLIZ-TLI trouble, annoyance, bother / molestia (Z) [(5)Zp.6,85,148,232]. See CUEHMOLOĀ.

CUEHZOĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to be disturbed, bothered; to disturb, bother someone / se turba (Z), lo molesta (Z) [(6)Zp.85,126,169,186,220].

CUĒITĀ *vrefl* to get dressed / se viste (Z) [(2)Zp.129,169]. See CUĒITĀ.

CUĒ(I)-TL *pl*: -MEH skirt, petticoat / saya, faldellín, faldillas, o naguas (M), falda, chincuate, vestido (T) Since despite a vowel length discrepancy -CUĒXĀNCO 'lap' is clearly related, it is possible that this should be CUĒY(I)-TL, with the Y appearing as X in the derivation.

CUĒL already / ya (C)

CUĒLIHU(I) to bend, twist / entortarse o torcerse (M) This is attested in the sources for this dictionary only in the reduplicated form CUĒCUĒLIHU(I). See CUĒLOĀ.

CUĒLOĀ *vt* to fold or bend something /

doblegar vara o cosa semejante (M)

[(1)Tp.162]. CUĒLOĀ and CUELPACHOĀ appear to be synonymous in spite of the vowel length discrepancy attested in T.

CUELPACHIHU(I) to fold over, bend / se dobla [(1)Tp.121]. This intransitive verb is synonymous with the verb CUELPACHOĀ used reflexively. See CUELPACHOĀ.

CUELPACHILHUIĀ applic. CUELPACHOĀ
CUELPACHIHUOTOC something folded, bent / doblado (Z) [(2)Zp.47,148]. See CUELPACHIHU(I).

CUELPACHOĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to bend, fold over, to bend something, to fold something over / se dobla (T), doblar o plegar mantas o cosa semejante (M) See CUĒLOĀ, PACHOĀ.

CUELPACHŌLŌ nonact. CUELPACHOĀ

CUELPACHTIC something bent, folded over / doblado (T) [(1)Tp.121]. See CUELPACHOĀ.

CUĒM(I)-TL *pl*: CUĒMIH; *possessed form*: -CUĒM field, cultivated land; furrow, soil turned up with a hoe or plow / heredad, tierra labrada, o camellón (M), surco (T)

CUĒMŌCHICUAHU(I)-TL tamarind tree / guamuchil (árbol) (T) [(1)Tp.121]. See CUĒMŌCHI-TL.

CUĒMŌCHIPEHPEN(A) See CUĒMŌCHI-TL, PEHPEN(A).

CUĒMŌCHITEQU(I) See CUĒMŌCHI-TL, TEQU(I).

CUĒMŌCHI-TL tamarind / guamuchil (T) [(4)Tp.121]. This is a variant of CUAUHMŌCHI-TL.

CUĒMŌN(I) for a fire to flame, blaze up; to have a fever / flaméa mucho, arde mucho (la flama), tiene el cuerpo calenturiento (T) [(3)Tp.121].

CUĒMŌNĪHUA nonact. CUĒMŌN(I)

CUĒMŌNĪTĀ caus. CUĒMŌN(I)

CUENTLĀLĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to become furrowed; to plow, turn up furrows / se surca (T), lo surca (T) [(4)Tp.147,182]. See CUĒM(I)-TL, TLĀLĀ.

CUEP(A) *vrefl*, *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 razon de sí, o

excusarse (M) In T the stem of this verb has the form CUEC- before TZ and TL; MO-CUEC-TZINOĀ, TLACUEC-TLI. Z has a variant form QUEP(A).

CUEPALŌ nonact. CUEP(A)

CUEPILĪĀ *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)

CUEPILILĪĀ applic. CUEPILĪĀ

CUEPILĪLŌ nonact. CUEPILĪĀ

CUEPOH-TLI causeway / calzada (M) [(1)Cf. 72r].

CUEPŌNALTĪĀ caus. CUEPŌN(I)

CUEPŌNCĀYŌ-TL *possessed form*:

-CUEPŌNCĀ the opening, blooming of flowers / abrimiento de flor, o el acto de brotar la dicha flor (M), el abrirse de las flores (C) [(1)Bf. 4r, (1)Cf. 49r]. See CUEPŌN(I).

CUEPŌN(I) to shine, glow; for flowers to burst into bloom; for something to burst, explode / dar estallido el huevo o la castaña cuando la asan, o abrirse y abrotar la flor o la rosa, o resplandecer alguna cosa (M) Nahuatl also has XŌTLA, which associates blooming with bursting into flame.

CUEPŌNĪĀ *vt* to cause something to make a thundering sound / lo truena (T) This is abundantly attested, but only in T. See CUEPŌN(I).

CUEPŌNĪLĪĀ applic. CUEPŌNĪĀ

CUEPŌNĪLILĪĀ applic. CUEPŌNĪLĪĀ

CUEPŌNĪLĪLŌ nonact. CUEPŌNĪLĪĀ

CUĒTĪĀ *vrefl* to get dressed, to put on a skirt / se viste, se pone el chincuate (T) [(6)Tp. 147, 214]. S gives a different gloss for this 'to be a person of rank,' but derives it from CUĒ(I)-TL nonetheless. Z has the variant CUĒITĪĀ See CUĒ(I)-TL.

CUĒTĪLŌ nonact. CUĒTĪĀ

CUETLĀCH-TLI *pl*: CUĒCUETLĀCH-TIN wolf / lobo (M) [(2)Cf. 51]. 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.

CUETLAHU(I) to wither, crumple, weaken /

mustiarse, ajarse, debilitarse, decaer (S), marchita ... se desmaya ... se debilita (Z) [(3)Zp. 43, 148, 232]. This implies CUETLAHUIY(A)

CUETLAHUIC something withered / marchito (Z) [(2)Zp. 82, 148]. See CUETLAHUIY(A).

CUETLAHUIY(A) *pret*: CUETLAHUIX ~ CUETLAHUIYAC to get withered, crumpled easily / mustiarse, ajarse fácilmente (S) This is indirectly attested in CUETLAHU(I).

CUETLĀN(I) to abate; to flicker, to tremble / mitigarse, o aflojarse la enfermedad, o amansarse el viento recio, o arder el fuego echando de sí gran llama (M), se mueve, tiembla (T) [(1)Tp. 121].

CUETLĀNĪĀ *vrefl, vt* for 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 CUETLĀN(I).

CUETLĀNĪLŌ nonact. CUETLĀNĪĀ

CUETLAXCŌL-LI earthworm / lombriz de la tierra (Z) [(2)Zp. 77, 148]. Z also has CUITLAXCOL-LI 'intestines,' shared with T. The two items differ in the vowel length of the third syllable. The variation CUETLAX-TLI ~ CUITLAX-TLI is common across Nahuatl dialects. See CUETLAX-TLI, CŌLOĀ.

CUETLAXCUAHU(I)-TL type of tree (Ampelocera hottlei) / cuerillo (árbol) (Z) [(2)Zp. 36, 148]. See CUETLAX-TLI, CUAHU(I)-TL.

CUETLAXHUIĀ *vt* to cover or bind something with cured leather / encorar algo con cuero adobado (M), lo pega con cuero (Z) [(2)Zp. 95, 149]. The Z attestations are in intransitive form without an object prefix. See CUETLAX-TLI, -HUIĀ.

CUETLAXIHU(I) to be weak, feeble, faint / desmayar o emperezar (M) [(1)Tp. 129]. This implies CUETLAXOĀ. See CUETLAHU(I).

CUETLAXIHUIHUA nonact. CUE-TLAXIHU(I)

CUETLAXIHUIĪĀ caus. CUETLAXIHU(I)

CUETLAXOĀ *vrefl, vt* to be weak, faint, swooning; to cause someone to be weak, faint, swooning / desmayarse, o amorte-

cerse de tristeza (M), desmayarse a otro (M) This is implied by CUETLAXIHU(I). See CUETLAHU(I).

CUETLAXTIC something withered, weak / suelta (que no tiene fuerza) (T referring to a crippled hand) [(1)Tp. 164]. See CUETLAHU(I).

CUETLAX-TLI *pl*: -MEH; *inalienably possessed form*: -CUETLAXYŌ leather, cured hide, skin / cuero adobado (M), piel, cuero (T) T has I for E in the initial syllable, which is a common variation for this item. See CUETLAHUIY(A).

CUETZPAL-IN *pl*: -TIN ~ -MEH

~ CUECUETZPALTIN ~

CUĒCUETZPALTIN lizard, iguana / lagartija (S), iguana (T) [(4)Tp. 110, 121, (6)Xp. 27, 38]. S also gives the alternate absolutive form CUETZPAL-LI. X has CUETZPAL-IN. T also the alternates CUETZPAL-IN, HUETZPAL-IN, and HUĒHUETZPAL-IN and gives reduplicated plural forms with both long and short vowels in the initial syllable.

-CUEXĀNCO *necessarily possessed form* one's lap / su regazo (Z for third pers. sg. possessor) [(3)Bf. 2v, 3v, 6v, (2)Zp. 107, 157]. See CUEXĀN-TLI.

CUEXĀN-TLI skirts, packing bags / haldas para llevar en ellas algo (M) [(3)Xp. 37]. This appears to be related to CUĒ(I)-TL 'skirt,' but the vowel is not marked long in X and also is not so marked in Z's attestations of -CUEXĀNCO. In B's attestations of -CUEXĀNCO, the vowel is specifically marked short.

CUEYA-TL *pl*: CUEYAMEH ~ CUĒ-

CUEYAH frog / rana (M) M also has the variant form cuiyatl.

CUĒYEH someone who possesses a skirt, woman / mujer que tiene o lleva faldas (S) [(1)Cf. 55r]. See CUĒ(I)-TL.

CUEZA *vt* to baste a garment together / lo medio cose (T) [(3)Tp. 183]. S has *cuecueço* '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 Nahuatl.

CUEZALHUIĀ applic. CUEZA

CUEZALŌ nonact. CUEZA

CUEZCOM(A)-TL *pl*: -MEH granary / troja o alfoli de pan (M), cozcomate, troje, granero (T) [(1)Cf. 72r, (2)Tp. 110, 121]. See COM(A)-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 chirriar las aves (M)

CUICATĪĀ *vrefl, vt* to sing; to make music for others / canta (T), dar música a otros (M) See CUICA-TL.

CUICATILIZ-TLI song / canción, himno (T) [(1)Tp. 121]. See CUICA.

CUICATĪLŌ nonact. CUICATĪĀ

CUICA-TL song / canto o canción (M) This is conventionally paired with XŌCHI-TL 'flower' to refer to poetry.

CUICAYŌ-TL song / canción, himno (T) [(1)Tp. 121]. See CUICA-TL, -YŌ.

CUICUICAYŌTZIN *pl*: CUICUICA-YŌTZITZIN a type of cricket, grasshopper / grillo (T) [(1)Tp. 121]. See CUICA-TL.

CUICUINACA to make a low sound in the throat; for a person to hum or a dog to growl / canturrea (gente), gruñe (perro) [(3)Tp. 121].

CUICUINACALTĪĀ caus. CUICUINACA
CUICUINACOHUA nonact. CUICUINACA
CUICUITLAHUITĪĀ *vt* to force, persuade someone / aconsejar, convencer, obligar a alguien, seducir, violar (S) [(2)Cf. 72v]. See CUITLAHUIĀ.

CUICUITZCĀNI See CUICUITZCA-TL.

CUICUITZCA-TL *pl*: -MEH swallow (bird) / golondrina (M) [(2)Cf. 4r, (2)Zp. 63, 149]. Z has the variant CUICUITZCĀNI, once with the vowels of the second and third syllable marked long and once with no vowels marked long.

CUIHCUI *vrefl, vt* 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

prepara (Z), lo trae (T), labro piedra o madera, como hace el escultor (C for first pers. sg. subject), entallar en madera, o limpiar el suelo quitando lo que echan 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. CUI

CUIHCUICATIA redup. CUICATIA

CUIHCUILIA *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. CUILIA

CUIHCUILIA *vrefl* to hold out against entreaties or advances, to resist / hacerse de rogar, o negar el débito la mujer, o resistir (M) [(3) Cf. 52r]. This appears to be the applicative form of CUIHCUI, but the sense is not clearly derived in that way.

CUIHCUILTIC 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 (I) HCUILOA.

CUIHUA For CUI, but not for compounded or reduplicated forms with CUI, T has the nonactive form CÔHUA, or because of potential ambiguity of the notation, possibly COHUA. altern. nonact. CUI

CUILIA *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. applic. CUI

CUILIA applic. CUILIA

CUILILO nonact. CUILIA

CUILLO altern. nonact. CUI

CUILLO-TL *pl*: -MEH stick / palo (T) [(1) Tp. 122].

CUILTIA altern. caus. CUI

CUILTILIA applic. CUILTIA

CUILTILLO nonact. CUILTIA

CUILTÔNOA *vrefl, vt* to be wealthy and happy; to live happily and enjoy something, to enrich someone / abundar en hacienda o gozarse mucho (M), fruir y gozar de algo (M), enriquecer a otro (M)

CUINACHILIA applic. CUINATZ(A)

CUINATZ(A) *vt* to cause something to creak, resound / le gruñe, lo suena (T) [(3) Tp. 183]. See CUICUINACA.

CUINATZALO nonact. CUINATZ(A)

CUITCÔA-TL tapeworm / lombriz (Z) [(2) Zp. 77, 149]. The first element is a reduction of CUITL(A)-TL. Z has T for TL. In other dialects the expected form would be CUITLACÔA-TL. See CUITL(A)-TL, CÔA-TL.

CUITCOTOLTIC something bobtailed, docked / rabón (Z) [(3) Zp. 105, 149]. Z gives an abbreviated alternate form CUITCOLTIC. The first element is a reduction of CUITL(A)-TL. In other dialects, the expected form would be CUITLACOTOCTIC. See CUITL(A)-TL, COTOCTIC.

CUÏTIA *vrefl, vt* to acknowledge one's failings, to be called something; to name someone / conocer o confesar a otro por señor, o conocer el delito que cometió (M), se llama, es llamado (T), lo llama (T) This is an element of two compounds; YÔLCUÏTIA 'to make confession, to confess someone' and ÎXCUÏTIA 'to reproach, blame someone.' altern. caus. CUI

CUITIHUECHILIA applic. CUITIHUETZ(I)

CUITIHUETZ(I) *vrefl, vt* to turn back or retreat quickly; to take something quickly, to snatch something, to assault something / tornar, o volver sobre sí, o espantarse el trueno o de cosa semejante (M), tomar o arrebatarse algo de priesa (M), apachugar o arremeter contra alguno (M) See CUI, HUETZ(I).

CUÏTILIA applic. CUÏTIA

CUÏTILLO nonact. CUÏTIA

CUITLACHAPÂN(I) for a pustule or boil to throb / punza, palpita (grano, etc.) (T) [(1) Tp. 122]. See CUITL(A)-TL, CHAPÂN(I).

CUITLACHICHQUIL-LI backbone / su espina dorsal, su espinazo (T) [(1) Tp. 129]. See CUITL(A)-TL, CHICHQUIL-LI.

CUITLACÔCH-IN an ear of maize infected

with a fungus that turns the kernels dark gray and deforms them, edible and considered a delicacy / mazorca de maíz degenerada y diferente de las otras (M) [(1) Tp. 122]. See CUITL(A)-TL.

CUITLACUAHU(I)-TL night jasmine, a tree with flowers that are fragrant by night (Cestrum nocturnum, Cestrum lanatum) / huele de noche (árbol) (Z) [(2) Zp. 69, 149]. See CUITL(A)-TL, CUAHU(I)-TL.

CUITLACUEP(A) *vrefl* to flee, retreat / huir atrás (M) [(1) Cf. 106r, (2) Zp. 126, 149]. Z has this with QUEP(A) for CUEP(A). See CUITL(A)-TL, CUEP(A).

CUITLAHUIA *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 o cargo de algo (M), tener cuidado de otros (M), estercolar la tierra (M) Simple transitive CUITLAHUIA is derived from CUITL(A)-TL 'excrement' and -HUIA. When this has the sense of 'to care for someone, something,' it is a double object verb requiring both a transitive and a reflexive prefix.

CUITLAHUIÏTIA *vt* to oblige someone to do something, to make someone responsible for something / provocar o constreñir a otro para que haga algo (M) caus.

CUITLAHUIA

CUITLAHUIÏTILIA caus. CUITLAHUIÏTIA

CUITLAHUIÏTILILIA applic. CUITLAHUIÏTILIA

CUITLAHUIÏTILILO nonact. CUITLAHUIÏTILIA

CUITLÂLOLO a type of beetle / escarabajo (Z) [(2) Zp. 54, 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.

CUITLAPANCHICÔLTIC someone hump-backed / jorobado (Z) [(2) Zp. 73, 149]. See CUITLAPAN-TLI, CHICÔLTIC.

CUITLAPANHUIA *vrefl, vt* to carry some-

thing 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) Cf. 90r]. See CUITLAPAN-TLI, -HUIA.

CUITLAPANOMI-TL *inalienably possessed form*: -CUITLAPANOMIYÔ back-bone / su espinazo, su espina dorsal (Z) [(2) Zp. 56, 157]. See CUITLAPAN-TLI, OMI-TL.

CUITLAPANTEHEQU(I) See CUITLAPAN-TLI, TEHEQU(I).

CUITLAPAN-TLI back, shoulders / espaldas (M) See -CUITLAPAN.

CUITLAPANTZOTZON(A) *vrefl* for people to clap each other on the back while embracing / se dan papachos (palmas) en la espalda al abrazarse (T) [(3) Tp. 147]. See CUITLAPAN-TLI, TZOTZON(A).

CUITLAPANTZOTZONALO nonact.

CUITLAPANTZOTZON(A)

CUITLAPANXÎLO-TL *inalienably possessed form*: -CUITLAPANXÎLOYÔ back-bone / su espina dorsal, su espinazo (T for third person possessor) [(1) Tp. 129]. See CUITLAPAN-TLI, XÎLO-TL.

CUITLAPÂYO-TL a type of beetle / escarabajo (insecto) (T) [(1) Tp. 122]. M has *payatl* 'a small woolly caterpillar,' and elsewhere T has PÂYA-TL 'moyote, flying beetle.' The O here seems idiosyncratic. See CUITL(A)-TL, PÂYA-TL.

CUITLAPILCOTOL something bobtailed, docked / rabón (Z) [(2) Zp. 105, 149]. See CUITLAPIL-LI, COTOLTIC.

CUITLAPIL-LI tail / cola o rabo 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 -HUÂN. It is marked short in T but long in Z. See the discussion under PIL-LI.

CUITLAQUEP(A) See CUITLACUEP(A).

CUITLAQUÎXOHUA nonact. CUITLAQUÎZ(A)

CUITLAQUÎXTIA caus. CUITLAQUÎZ(A)

CUITLAQUÎZ(A) to burst forth / sale con fuerza, con rapidez (p.ej. agua) (T) [(3) Tp. 122]. See CUITL(A)-TL, QUÎZ(A).

CUITL(A)-TL excrement, residue, excre-

science / mierda (M), excremento, fiemo, 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 CÔLOĀ '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 CUETLAXIHU(I), which is also in T.

CUITLAXIHUĪHUA nonact. CUITLAXIHU(I)

CUITLAXIHUĪTIĀ caus. CUITLAXIHU(I)

CUITLAXŌCHI-TL poinsetta / noche buena, flor de pascua (K) This is not directly attested in the sources for this dic-

tionary, but its component parts are. The name probably refers to the growth of the plant on dungheaps. See CUITL(A)-TL, XŌCHI-TL.

CUITLAX-TLI See CUETLAX-TLI.

CUITLÁZCA-TL a type of ant associated with excrement / hormiga de mierda (Z) [(2)Zp.68,149]. In the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side this is identified as 'hormiga pepehua,' but it is glossed as 'hormiga de mierda' in the other side of the dictionary. See CUITL(A)-TL, ÁZCA-TL.

CUIX *introductory particle for questions which can be appropriately answered with 'yes' or 'no.'* is it the case that ...? / ¿porventura? (M) T and Z have the variant form COX.

CUĪX-IN *pl*: -MEH large bird of prey, hawk / milano (M), gavilán grande (X) [(3)Xp.39]. X also has what appears to be the reflex of CUAUHHUĪX-IN < CUAHU(I)-TL and HUĪX-IN and meaning 'lizard.'

E

ECACAHUA-TL bean pod / cáscara de frijol (Z) [(1)Zp.153]. See E-TL, CACAHUA-TL.

ECAHUĪLLAH a shadowed place, place in the shade / sombreado (Z) [(2)Zp.117,153]. See ECAHUĪL-LI, -TLAH.

ECAHUĪL-LI *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 TLAECAHUĪLLŌ-TL. There is an internal glottal stop in the synonymous EHCAUHYŌ-TL, and there should probably be one here as well. See EHCAUHYŌ-TL.

ECAPOTZI-TL black bean / frijol negro (T) [(1)Tp.248]. See E-TL, CAPOTZTIC.

ECHĪCHĪLE-TL red bean / frijol colorado (T) [(2)Tp.46,248]. In one of the rare inconsistencies in T, the entry on the Nahuatl-to-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, CHĪCHĪLTIC, CHĪL-LI.

ECOPĪN(A) to pick beans / arranca frijol (T) [(3)Tp.248]. See E-TL, COPĪN(A).

ECUĀTLAHTLAPĀN mashed beans / frijol quebrado (T) [(1)Tp.248]. See E-TL, CUĀ(I)-TL, TAPĀN(A).

ECUETLAX-TLI bean pod / vaina (de frijol) (Z) [(1)Zp.153]. The Z attestation lacks an absolute suffix. See E-TL, CUETLAX-TLI.

EH See (Y)EH, (Y)EHUĀ-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 -HUAH is used instead. -HUAH is also used with some consonant stems,

yielding pairs such as ZĀYŌLEH ~ ZĀYŌLHUAH 'one who has flies.'

EHCAHUIĀ caus. EHCŌ

EHCAMALACŌ-TL dust devil / remolinito (T) [(1)Tp.249]. The first element of this seems to have lost a syllable, and the final syllable has the reflex of Ō instead of expected A. See EHĒCA-TL, MALACA-TL.

EHCAUHTIC something trifling, light / liviano, no pesa (Z) [(1)Zp.153]. See EHCAUHTILIĀ.

EHCAUHTILIĀ *vt* to lighten something / lo hace menos pesado (Z) [(2)Zp.97,187]. It seems plausible to relate this in sense to EHCAUHYŌ-TL, referring to shadows and light, insubstantial things. It is opposite in sense from ETIY(A) 'to be heavy.'

EHCAUH-TLI a type of plant / acahuale (yerba), una verdura (Z) [(3)Zp.4,153]. See ĀCĀHUAL-LI, EHCAUHTIC.

EHCAUHYŌ-TL shadow, shade / sombra (M) [(2)Bf.2v,5v, (2)Cf.19r]. See EHCAUHTILIĀ.

EHCŌ to arrive / llegar, usarse en tierra caliente (C)

EHĒCA *pret*: EHĒCAC to blow lightly, for there to be a breeze, to be windy / hacer viento, o aire (M) An unreduplicated 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, EHEHCA. See EHĒCA-TL.

EHĒCACŌĀ-TL a type of venomous snake noted for its swiftness / cierto serpiente venenosa y muy ligera (R) [(1)Rp.81]. There is disagreement about whether this is a constrictor or a pit viper. Sahagún and Clavijero 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 *eecacoayo mixtli*

'storm cloud with whirlwind,' and T has EHQUETZALCŌĀ-TL, 'whirlwind.' See EHĒCA-TL, CŌĀ-TL.

EHĒCAHUİLŌ a child possessed by evil spirits / niño que le cogen los malos espíritus (T) [(1) Tp.249]. This is attested without an absolutive suffix and appears to be a substantive use of the nonactive form of a verb derived from EHĒCA-TL 'evil spirit' and -HUĪĀ. If this is the case, the vowel of the fourth syllable should be long. Possibly this should be EHĒCAHUİLŌ-TL. See EHĒCA-TL.

EHĒCAMŌTLA *vt* to bewitch someone; to make spirits visible / lo embruja [(2) Zp.49, 187]. See EHĒCA-TL, MŌTLA.

EHĒCAPAH-TLI medicine against sorcery / una medicina contra brujería (Z) [(1) Zp.153, (2) Rp.81, 158]. Possibly this is wild senna (*Casia laevigata*), a plant used medicinally to relieve the symptoms of syphilis. R has EH instead of Ē in the second syllable. See EHĒCA-TL, PAH-TLI.

EHĒCA-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 Ē. 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, EHEHCA-TL. This is clearly related to IHĪYŌ-TL 'breath,' and some dialects of Nahuatl have A for E. Since intervocalic glottal stops only arise in Nahuatl through reduplication of vowel-initial stems, this must be derived from *ĒCA-TL, but the unreduplicated form is unattested in the sources for this dictionary.

EHECOĀ See YEHYECOĀ.

EHĒHUĪTA *vt* to consider something unimportant, to deprecate 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 last syllable is TA or TLA.

EHĒLCĪM(A) redup. ĒLCĪM(A)

EHUĀN See (Y)EHUĀ-TL.

EHUĀ-TL See (Y)EHUĀ-TL.

EHĖŌTZ(A) See IHĖŌTZ(A).

EHQUETZALCŌĀ-TL whirlwind, dust devil / remolino (T) [(1) Tp.249]. This seems to have lost two syllables. Compare EHCAMALACŌ-TL. See EHĒCA-TL, QUETZALCŌĀ-TL, EHĒCACŌĀ-TL.

ĒHUA to depart, to rise to go / partirse (C) Intransitive ĒHUA and transitive ĒHU(A) are distinguished in the preterit as ĒHUAC and ĒUH respectively. See -ĒHU(I).

ĒHU(A) *vrefl*, *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 ĒHU(A) and intransitive ĒHUA are distinguished in the preterit as ĒUH and ĒHUAC respectively.

ĒHUALŌ C twice writes this *eōhua* (Cf.36r). nonact. ĒHUA

ĒHUALTIĀ altern. caus. ĒHUA

ĒHUATICAH to be seated / estar asentado (M) [(1) Tp.249]. ĒHUA here and in some derived forms means 'seated,' which is just the opposite of its reflexive sense of 'to get up.' X has ĒHUATOC with the same sense. See ĒHUA, the verb CĀ.

ĒHUA-TL *possessed form*: -ĒHUAYŌ skin, hide, husk, rind / cuero por curtir, o mondadura y cáscara de fruta (M) There is ambiguity in T between initial E and Ē. Of nine attestations in Z, four have the vowel of the first syllable marked long.

ĒHUATOC See ĒHUATICAH.

ĒHUAYŌ-TL skin, leather, husk, rind / pellejo, y cáscara, o mondadura de fruta (M) [(3) Tp.138, 249, (2) Zp.98, 158]. See ĒHUA-TL, -YŌ.

-ĒHU(I) *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 ĒHUA, which also appears in compounds. Both correspond to transitive ĒHU(A).

ĒHUILIĀ applic. ĒHUA

ĒHUILTIĀ altern. caus. ĒHUA

-ĒHUILTIHTICAH someone seated / estar sentado (C) [(1) Cf.78v]. This takes the reflexive prefixes and serves as the honorific of ĒHUATICAH.

ĒHUĪTIĀ altern. caus. ĒHUA

ĒHUITIQUETZ(A) *vt* to put something to rights; to raise and straighten something bent or out of place / lo endereza, levanta una cosa que está doblada (niño dormido, vela, planta, etc.) (T) [(6) Tp.142, 186]. See ĒHUA, QUETZ(A).

ĒLCHIHUIHU(I)-TL chest, breast, bosom / los pechos o el pecho (M) See ĒL-LI, CHIHUIHU(I)-TL.

ĒLCIHCIHU(I) *pret*: ĒLCIHCIUH to sigh / suspirar (M) Z has YŌLNEHCIHU(I) with the same sense. See ĒL-LI, (I)HCIHU(I).

ĒLCIHCIHUĪHUA nonact. ĒLCIHCIHU(I)

ĒLCIHCIHUĪTIĀ caus. ĒLCIHCIHU(I)

ĒLCĪM(A) *vrefl*; *pret*: ĒLCĪN to choke, suffocate / atravesarse el bocado en los gaznates (M) [(3) Tp.141]. See ĒL-LI.

ĒLCĪMALŌ nonact. ĒLCĪM(A)

ĒLCĪMIĀ *vrefl* to choke, suffocate / se ahoga (Z) [(2) Zp.7, 169, (3) Xp.56]. This is a variant of ĒLCĪM(A). X has TZ for C.

ĒLĒHUĪĀ *vt* to desire someone or something / desear 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 LALEHUĪZ, but since Nahuatl morpheme structure excludes initial L, the one in this item must result from vowel loss or be excrescent. See ĒL-LI, ĒHUA.

ĒLĒHUĪLŌNI desirable person or thing / cosa deseable (M), persona o cosa deseable (C) [(1) Cf.44v]. See ĒLĒHUĪĀ.

ĒLHUĒHUETZCA to laugh with the mouth closed / se ríe con la boca cerrada (T) [(3) Tp.249]. The T form is ambiguous between EL and ĒL, but the sense seems to call for ĒL with its broad reference to internal organs and strong emotion. See ĒL-LI, HUĒHUETZCA.

ĒLIMIHU(I) *pret*: ĒLIMIC to till the soil / labrar o arar la tierra (M) [(1) Bf.10v].

-ĒLLELAHCI *verb that takes possessive rather than subject prefixes* to suffer greatly / recibir o tener mucha pena 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 ĒLLELAHCI. See ĒL-LI, AHCI.

ĒLLELQUĪXTIĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to relax, to enjoy oneself; to entertain someone, make someone relax / recrearse (M), recrear a otro (M) caus. ĒLLELQUĪZ(A)

ĒLLELQUĪZ(A) to relax and enjoy oneself; to suffer / recrearse, espaciarse o desenfadarse, 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 ĒL-LI, QUĪZ(A).

ĒL-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.

ĒLMĪMIQU(I) *pret*: -MIC to stutter, to stammer / ser tartamudo o tartamudear (M) [(5) Xp.106]. See ĒL-LI, MĪMIQU(I).

ĒLMĪMIQUINI stutterer, stammerer / tartamudo (X) [(2) Xp.106]. M has *elmi-miequi* with the same sense. See ĒLMĪMIQU(I).

ĒLMOYĀHU(I) to be disgusted / tiene asco (T) [(3) Tp.249]. See ĒL-LI, MOYĀHU(A).

ĒLMOYĀHUĪHUA nonact. ĒLMOYĀHU(I)

ĒLMOYĀHUĪTIĀ caus. ĒLMOYĀHU(I)

ĒLŌĀTŌL-LI maize atole (a type of beverage) / atole de elote (T) [(2) Tp.108, 249]. See ĒLŌ-TL, ĀTŌL-LI.

ĒLŌNAMACA See ĒLŌ-TL, NAMACA.

ĒLŌOCUIL-IN *pl*: -TIN maize worm / gusano de elote (T) [(1) Tp.249]. See ĒLŌ-TL, OCUIL-IN.

ĒLŌTEQU(I) See ĒLŌ-TL, TEQU(I).

ĒLŌTIC something the color of fresh young maize / color de elote (T) See ĒLŌ-TL.

ĒLŌ-TL ear of fresh young maize with the kernels already formed, corn on the cob / mazorca de maíz verde, que tiene ya cuajados los granos (M) The first vowel is long in Z and ambiguous in T. There are no attestations in B or C. ĒLŌ-TL contrasts with XĪLŌ-TL, which is the still-soft, semi-formed green ear.

ĒLŌTZON-TLI corn tassel / cabello de elote (Z) [(2) Zp.22, 153]. This contrasts with ĒLTZON-TLI 'a turkey's chest tassel.' See ĒLŌ-TL, TZON-TLI.

ĒLPAN-TLI breast, bosom / el pecho o los pechos (M) [(2)Zp.95, 158]. See ĒL-LI, -PAN.
ĒTLAPECH-TLI protector for a chest-strap or tumpline / protector para la correa o mecapale (Z) See ĒL-LI, TLAPECH-TLI.
ĒTLATLAC(I) to cough to attract attention / tose a propósito para que le vea el otro (T) [(3)Tp.249]. See ĒL-LI, TLATLAC(I).
ĒLTZON-TLI the beard of a turkey, the tassel of hair-like feathers that grow from a turkey's chest / su escobeta (de guajolote) (T) [(1)Tp.138]. This contrasts with ĒLŌTZON-TLI 'corn tassel' See ĒL-LI, TZON-TLI.
EMŌL-LI bean porridge / guisado de frijoles, o de habas (M) [(1)Tp.249, (1)Zp.153]. See E-TL, MŌL-LI.
EMOLŌNIĀ to weed beans / escarda frijol (T) [(3)Tp.249]. See E-TL, MOLŌNIĀ.
ENAMACA See E-TL, NAMACA.
EPA-TL *pl*: -MEH skunk / cierto animalito que hiede mucho (M), zorrillo (T,Z,X)
ĒPATZAC-TLI lentil / lentejas, o legumbres (C) [(1)Cf.125v]. This is apparently not derived from E-TL, as S thought it to be.
EPAZŌ-TL epazote, a type of seasoning herb (Chenopodium ambrosioides) / yerba buena de está Nueva España (M) [(2)Cf.118r, 122v, (1)Zp.153, (2)Xp.107]. T has absolutive -TLI, implying a variant with a stem-final glottal stop.
EPAZŌYOH something redolent of epazote / con mucho epazote (C) [(2)Cf.118r, 122v]. See EPAZŌ-TL, -YOH.
EPITZĀHUAC string bean / frijol delgado (T) [(1)Tp.249]. See E-TL, PITZĀHUA.
ĒQUIMI-TL coral tree, colorín (Erythrina americana, Erythrina corallides) / gásparo (árbol) (Z) [(2)Zp.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.
ETEQU(I) See E-TL, TEQU(I).
ETIC something heavy / cosa pesada (M) See ETIY(A).
ETIY(A) *pret*: ETĪX to become heavy / hacerse pesado (M) [(1)Bf.7v]. Like other verbs in IY(A), this probably has alternate preterit forms with long and short vowels. See ETIC.

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.
ETLAH bean patch / heredad de frijoles, o habas (M), frijolar (Z) [(1)Zp.153]. See E-TL, -TLAH.
EUCXOĀ to sneeze / estornudar (M) [(3)Xp.106]. X lacks the labiality of the final consonant of the initial syllable. See IUCXOĀ.
ĒUHTĒHUA to leave, go / partirse con aceleramiento y corriendo para alguna parte (M), sale ... se va (Z) [(1)Zp.153]. This consists of two instances of the verb ĒHUA joined by the -TI- ligature. Such constructions are not incongruous in Nahuatl. See ĒHUA.
ĒXCĀMPA from or to three places / de tres, o a tres partes (C) [(1)Cf.91r]. This also has a variant form YĒXCĀMPA. See ĒXCĀN, -PA.
ĒXCĀN in three places / en tres partes (M) [(4)Cf.91r]. This also has a variant form YĒXCĀN. See ĒY(I), -CĀN.
-ĒXCĀNIXTI necessarily possessed form in all three parts of something / en todas tres (partes) (C) [(1)Cf.91v]. See ĒXCĀN, -IXTI.
EXIXITAMAL-LI a type of tamale / tamales pintos (Z) [(3)Zp.119, 154, 210]. In two of three attestations Z marks the vowel of the first syllable long. See E-TL, TAMAL-LI.
EXŌTEQU(I) See EXŌ-TL, TEQU(I).
EXŌ-TL green bean / frijol o haba verde (M) See E-TL, XŌ-.
EXŌYAMĀN-TLI a type of bean / frijol gordo (Z) [(1)Zp.154]. The literal sense of this is 'soft green bean.' See EXŌ-TL, YAMĀNĀ.
ĒXPA three times / tres veces (M) [(1)Cf.117r]. This single attested form does not have the first vowel marked long, but ĒX 'three' is attested abundantly elsewhere. See ĒY(I), -PA.
EXQUIQUIL(I)-TL a type of plant / mafafa cimarrón (blanco) (Z) [(2)Zp.79, 154]. This may be a back formation from Spanish *exquite* < IZQUI-TL 'popcorn,' often used to describe plants with clusters of white flowers. This plant may be *Colocasia mafafa*, one of a group of plants from the

roots of which an edible starch can be extracted. See QUIL(I)-TL.
ĒY(I) three / tres (M) A variant form is YĒY(I). The internal Y reveals itself in forms like YĒXCĀN, where it undergoes spirantization, Y > X. In other compounds this has the form Ē- with no final consonant. See (Y)ĒY(I).
EZCOCOLIZ-TLI dysentery / disentería (Z) [(1)Zp.153]. See EZ-TLI, COCOLIZ-TLI.
EZCUAHU(I)-TL medicinal plant, the bark of which produces a red dye (Jatropha spatulata) / sangre de grado (árbol) (Z) [(2)Zp.113, 153]. R has EZPAH-TLI. See EZ-TLI, CUAHU(I)-TL.
EZHUIĀ *vrefl, vt* to bloody oneself; to bloody someone, something / ensangrentarse (M), ensangrentar algo (M) [(2)Cf.60v]. See EZ-TLI, -HUIĀ.
EZMĒY(A) *pret*: EZMĒX to spurt blood / brota sangre (Z) [(1)Zp.153]. See EZ-TLI, MĒY(A).
EZŌTLA See IHZŌTLA.
EZPAH-TLI medicinal plant, the bark of which produces a red dye (Jatropha spatulata) / cierto arbusto medicinal, que destila por incisión un licor como sangre (R) [(1)Rp.82]. Z has EZCUAHU(I)-TL See EZ-TLI, PAH-TLI.

EZQUĪXTIĀ caus. EZQUĪZ(A)
EZQUĪZ(A) to bleed, to menstruate / tener su costumbre la mujer (M), sale sangre, sangra, se desangra (T) See EZ-TLI, QUĪZ(A).
EZTIC something red / colorado, rojo (T) [(1)Tp.249]. See EZ-TLI.
EZTLATLA for a blood blister to form / hace ámpula (de sangre) (Z) [(2)Zp.10, 153]. See EZ-TLI, TLATLA.
EZ-TLI *inalienably possessed form*: -EZYŌ ~ -EZZŌ blood / sangre (M) The ZY sequence of the possessed form commonly assimilates to ZZ.
-EZYŌ necessarily possessed form one's own blood / sangre The ZY sequence commonly assimilates, -EZZŌ.
EZYOH See EZZOH.
EZZOH someone, something bloody, blood-thirsty / sangriento (M) [(2)Zp.113, 153, (1)Rp.82]. In Z the ZY sequence fails to assimilate to ZZ. See EZ-TLI, -YOH.
-EZZOHCĀPOHTZIN necessarily possessed form one's blood fellow / (ha tomado) sangre ... humana como nosotros (C) [(1)Cf.84r]. This is said of Christ in an affirmation that he is flesh of our flesh, blood of our blood. See EZYOH, -POH.

HUACCÁTTLATLAXIZ-TLI consumption, tuberculosis / tisis (Z) [(2)Zp.122,154]. See **HUACQUI**, **TLATLAXIZ-TLI**.
HUACHILIA applic. **HUÁTZ(A)**
HUACH-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 **AIHHUACH-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)**
HUACQUI something dry, desiccated / cosa seca, enjuta, o enmagrecido (M) [(2)Tp.127,239, (2)Xp.100]. See **HUÁQU(I)**.
HUÁCTZIN a large bird with a distinctive call known in Spanish as *pájaro vaquero* (Herpetotheres cochinos) / cierta ave canora, grande como la gallina; es también nombre de otra ave de la misma magnitud, pero no canora (R) huaco (X) [(1)Rp.82, (3)Xp.100].
-HUAH possessor suffix; pl: **-HUAH-QUEH** See **-EH**.
HUAHHUALTZ(A) vt to bark at someone / ladra el perro a alguno (M) [(2)Cf.75r]. 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 **HUAHHUANOÁ**, however, which is attested in T with a glottal stop.
HUAHHUANILHUIÁ applic. **HUAH-HUANOÁ**
HUAHHUANOÁ vt to bark at someone / le ladra (T) [(3)Tp.186].
HUAHHUÁQU(I) redup. **HUÁQU(I)**
HUAHUAN(A) vt 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.

HUAHUANALÔ nonact. **HUAHUAN(A)**
HUAHUANILIA applic. **HUAHUAN(A)**
HUÁHUÁ-TL pl: **-MEH** type of caterpillar also known as *chinahuate* / azotador (gusano) (T) [(1)Tp.127]. See **ÁHUÁ-TL**.
HUÁL- directional prefix hither, in this direction / hacia acá (M)
HUÁLAHCI to arrive / llegar (C), sobrevenir, sorprender (S) See **HUÁL-**, **ACHI**.
HUÁLAQUILIA vt to be capable of doing something / tiene capaz hacer, les cabe a todos (Z) [(1)Zp.188]. See **HUÁL-**, **AQU(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 **CÁ**.
HUÁLGUI vt to bring something / llevar, traer una cosa (S) [(2)Zp.124,147]. With the third pers. singular object prefix, Z alternatively has **QUIHUÁLGUI** or shortens the sequence C-HUÁL to **CUÁL**. See **HUÁL-**, **CUI**.
HUÁLEHU(A) to come from somewhere, to come forth, to flee / venimos (C for first pers. plural subject), sale, se viene de allí para acá (T), huir (S) [(2)Cf.90r,121v, (3)Tp.127]. T has an idiosyncratic short vowel in **HUÁL-**. See **HUÁL-**, **EHU(A)**.
HUÁLEHUALÔ nonact. **HUÁLEHU(A)**
HUÁLEHUALTIA caus. **HUÁLEHU(A)**
HUÁLHUICA *vrefl*, vt to come, to arrive, to reach a place; to bring something /

traer (C), aportar algo (S) T has the common variant form **HUALICA**. See **HUÁL-**, **HUICA**.
HUÁLHUICALÔ nonact. **HUÁLHUICA**
HUÁLHUÍQUILIA applic. **HUÁLHUICA**
HUÁLHUÍQUILILIA applic. **HUÁL-HUÍQUILIA**
HUÁLHUÍQUILILÔ nonact. **HUÁL-HUÍQUILIA**
HUÁLITTA vt to come to visit someone / me ha visitado (C for first pers. sg. object) [(1)Cf.106v]. See **HUÁL-**, **(I)TTA**.
HUÁLLA to come hither, to approach / venir hacia acá (M) This is a compound of **HUÁL-** and the verb **YÁ**, but the **HUÁL-** 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 **HU(I)**. The present singular form is **HUÁLLAUH**, and the present plural is **HUÁLHUIH**. See **HUÁL-**, the verb **YÁ**.
HUÁLLÁLIZ-TLI arrival / advenimiento o venida (M) [(2)Cf.85r,97r]. See **HUÁLLA**.
HUÁLNĒC(I) to come into view / se parece (C) [(1)Cf.89v]. See **HUÁL-**, **NĒC(I)**.
HUÁLQUÍZ(A) to emerge, to come hither out of some place / salir de lo profundo del agua así (M), salir hacia acá (M) [(3)Cf.20r,101r,106r]. See **HUÁL-**, **QUÍZ(A)**.
HUÁLTEMÔ to come down, to descend / bajar o descender de alto (M) This is implied by **HUÁLTEMÔLIZ-TLI** See **HUÁL-**, **TEMÔ**.
HUÁLTEMÔLIZ-TLI descent; something lowered / descendimiento así (M), bajado (Z) [(2)Zp.18,154]. This implies the verb **HUÁLTEMÔ**. See **HUÁLTEMÔ**.
HUÁLTOHTOCA vt to come following after someone, to drive someone away / viene siguiendo (Z), desterrar (R) See **HUÁL-**, **TOHTÔCA**.
-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 **IHUÁN** 'with him ~ her ~ it.'
HUÁNTI vt to invite someone / le convida, le invita (Z) [(4)Zp.33,147,188]. With the third pers. singular object prefix Z alternatively has **QUIHUÁNTI** or shortens the sequence C-HUÁNTI to **CUÁNTI**. See **-HUÁN**.
-HUÁNYÔLQUI necessarily possessed form relative / pariente cercano, unido por la sangre (S) [(3)Cf.86r]. 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 **YÔLQUI**. See **-HUÁN**, **YÔLQUI**.
HUAPÁHU(A) *vrefl*, vt to grow up, to gain in strength; to raise children / crecer en edad, o esforzarse y animarse (M), criar niños, o esforzar y animar a otro (M) T has the variant form **HUEPÁHU(A)**. M also has intransitive **HUAPÁHUA**, preterit **HUAPÁHUAC**, 'to become hard, stiff, numb.' See **HUAPAL-LI**.
HUAPÁHUALÔ nonact. **HUAPÁHU(A)**
HUAPÁHUILIA applic. **HUAPÁHU(A)**
HUAPAL-LI board, small beam / tabla o viga pequeña (M) [(1)Cf.47v, (1)Tp.110, (5)Zp.19,119,154]. In three of five attestations Z marks the vowel of the first syllable long. T has the variant form **HUEPAL(I)-TL**.
HUAPALTAPÁCALÔNI wooden trough, pan / batea (Z) [(2)Zp.19,154]. See **HUAPAL-LI**, **TLAPÁCALÔNI**.
HUÁQU(I) to dry out, evaporate, wither / secarse, enjugarse al sol, mermar las cosas líquidas o pararse flaco (M)
HUÁQUITIA caus. **HUÁQU(I)**
HUÁTZ(A) *vrefl*, vt to get dried out; to dry something / enjugarse (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 **HUÁQU(I)**.

HUÁTZALŌ nonact. HUÁTZ(A)

HUAUHCAL-LI This is a variant of CUAUHCAL-LI.

HUÁUHQUIL(I)-TL wild amaranth, greens which are boiled and eaten as a vegetable / una verdura (Z), huajquelite (X) [(1)Zp.154, (3)Xp.100]. In the Z attestation the vowel is not marked long. See HUÁUH-TLI, QUIL(I)-TL.

HUÁUH-TLI amaranth / bledos (M), huatle, una semilla que comen tostada (Z) [(2)Zp.154, (2)Rp.72,82, (3)Xp.100]. Only in X is the vowel of the stem marked long.

HUÁXCUAHU(I)-TL guaje tree / guaxi (árbol) (Z) [(2)Zp.65,154]. See HUÁX-IN, CUAHU(I)-TL.

HUÁX-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.

HUÁXPEHPEN(A) See HUÁX-IN, PEHPEN(A).

HUÁXPÍTZ-TLI dried seed of the guaje tree / semilla seca de guaje (T) [(1)Tp.127]. See HUÁX-IN, PÍTZ-TLI.

HUÁXTEPĒC place name Oaxtepec See HUÁX-IN, TEPĒ-TL.

HUÁXTEQU(I) See HUÁX-IN, TEQU(I).

HUÁXYŌ-TL [(1)Cf.53r, (1)Rp.44]. This appears in C as an example of derivation with -YŌ. The base is HUÁX-IN 'guaje,' and no gloss is given for the derived form. The sense would be approximately 'essence of guaje.' See HUÁX-IN, -YŌ.

HUÁYIC something dry / seco (Z) [(7)Zp.14,114,124,154,217,219]. See HUÁQU(I), HUÁTZ(A).

HUECHILĀ This is an applicative form of HUETZ(I) only used bound to the verb CUI by the ligature -TI-

HUECHOHUA altern. nonact. HUETZ(I)

HUECPAL-LI pl: -TIN digging stick / coa (T) [(1)Tp.109]. T also has synonymous HUEHCOL-LI. M has *huictli* with the same sense.

HUEHCA far away, distant / lejos (M) See HUĒ(I).

HUEHCACAYŌ-TL something brought

from afar; someone who has come from afar, wanderer / cosa que se trae de acarreo (M), peregrino (Z) [(1)Zp.154]. See HUEHCA.

HUEHCACHĀNEH foreigner, stranger / extranjero o advenedizo (M) [(2)Zp.58,154]. See HUEHCA, CHĀNEH.

HUEHCACONĒ-TL someone adopted / adoptado (Z) [(2)Zp.5,158]. See HUEHCA, CONĒ-TL.

HUEHCĀHU(A) 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 tornando 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, HUEHCĀHUA, CĀHU(I)-TL.

HUEHCĀHUA pret: HUEHCĀHUAC ~ HUEHCĀUH to attain great age or to remain for a long time in one place / tener mucha edad o detenerse y tardar en algún lugar (M) See HUEHCĀHU(A).

HUEHCĀHUALTIĀ caus. HUEHCĀHU(A) HUEHCĀHU(I) to last, endure, delay, procrastinate / dilata, dura, demora, tarda, retrasa (T) [(6)Tp.108,109]. This is synonymous with intransitive HUEHCĀHUA. See HUEHCA, CĀHU(I)-TL.

HUEHCĀHUĪHUA nonact. HUEHCĀHU(I) HUEHCĀHUĪLTĪĀ A short vowel in the third syllable is to be expected, but it is attested long in T. caus. HUEHCĀHU(I)

HUEHCĀHUĪLTĪĀ applic. HUEHCĀHUĪLTĪĀ

HUEHCĀHUĪLTĪLO nonact. HUEHCĀHUĪLTĪĀ

HUEHCĀHUĪTĪĀ caus. HUEHCĀHU(I)

HUEHCAITTA vt to see something from afar / ver de lejos (R) [(1)Rp.83]. This also appears in P with the glottal stop marked. See HUEHCA, (I)TTA.

HUEHCAPA to, from afar / de lejos (M), desde lejos (C) See HUEHCA, -PA.

HUEHCAPAHUIĀ vt to keep one's distance from something, someone / seguir a otro de lejos (M), apartarse de algo (R) [(1)Rp.83]. See HUEHCAPA, -HUIĀ.

HUEHCAPAN 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.

HUEHCAPANCAYŌ-TL height, stature / altura (R) [(1)Rp.83]. See HUEHCAPAN, -YŌ.

HUEHCAPANIHU(I) to gain honor and high estate / subir o crecer en honor, dignidad y estado (M) This is implied by HUEHCAPANIUHQUI

HUEHCAPANILHUIĀ applic. HUEHCAPANOĀ

HUEHCAPANIUHQUI someone of honor and high estate / ensalzado y sublimado en honra y estado (M) [(1)Rp.83]. This implies HUEHCAPANIHU(I). HUEHCAPANIUHQUI also appears in P with the glottal stop marked. See HUEHCAPAN.

HUEHCAPANOĀ vrefl,vt to rise up, to become enlarged; to raise, enlarge something / ensalzarse o agrandarse (M), sublimar y engrandecer a otro (M) See HUEHCAPAN.

HUEHCAPANŌLŌ nonact. HUEHCAPANOĀ

HUEHCAPANTIC height / altura (Z) [(2)Zp.9,155]. 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 HUEHCATLANOĀ, as attested in T, the vowel before it is still short. See HUEHCA, -TLAN.

HUEHCATLANOĀ vt to submerge, sink something / lo hunde (T) [(1)Tp.177]. See HUEHCATLAN.

HUEHCATLANTLĀLIĀ vt to deepen something / lo ahonda (T) [(3)Tp.177]. The N of the third syllable is missing in T. See HUEHCATLAN, TLĀLIĀ.

HUEHCATLĀZ(A) vrefl,vt to withdraw, to defer, postpone something / ponerse lejos (R), diferir, aplazar, dejar para más tarde (S) [(2)Rp.83]. See HUEHCA, TLĀZ(A).

HUEHCĀUH a long time; something old / largo tiempo (C), viejo (S) This occurs

frequently in the phrases YE HUEHCĀUH 'long ago,' OC HUEHCĀUH 'a long time from now,' and their negations AYAMŌ HUEHCĀUH 'recently' and AOCMŌ HUEHCĀUH 'in a little while, shortly.' See HUEHCĀHU(A).

HUEHCĀUHCĀYŌ-TL old age, antiquity, ancestor / antigüedad o vejez (M), antecesor, ancestro (Z) [(2)Zp.11,155]. See HUEHCĀHU(A), -YŌ.

HUEHCĀUHPA later, after a while / mas tarde, después de un rato, hace tiempo (T) [(2)Tp.109]. See HUEHCĀUH, -PA.

HUEHCĀUHTĀTAH ancestor / antecesor, ancestro (Z) [(2)Zp.11,155]. Z also has the variant HUEHCĀUHTĒTĀT. See HUEHCĀUH, TAH-TLI.

HUEHCĀUHTICA a long time / largo tiempo, muy gran rato See HUEHCĀUH, -CA.

HUEHCOL-LI digging stick / coa (T) [(1)Tp.109]. T also has synonymous HUECPAL-LI.

HUEHHUEHCA far away, with respect to several things / distantes unas de otras (R), distancia de cosas apartadas unas de otras (M) [(2)Rp.83]. This is the distributive of HUEHCA. C and T have HUEHHUEHCA with long-vowel reduplication but the same meaning. M's entry is ambiguous between the two. redup. HUEHCA

HUEHHUEHCAPAN redup. HUEHCAPAN HUEHHUEHCĀUHTICA sometimes, now and then / de tarde en tarde o raramente (M) [(1)Rp.83]. redup. HUEHCĀUHTICA

HUEHHUĒI pl: HUEHHUĒINTIN 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 Nahuatl in general does not overtly mark the plurals of inanimate objects. redup. HUĒ(I)

HUEHHUELIHU(I) to go to pieces, to collapse / se destruirá (C for future) [(1)Cf.102r, (3)Xp.101]. The glottal stop in the first syllable is not attested in C or X but is attested in transitive HUEH-HUELOĀ.

HUEHHUELOĀ vt to destroy, undo, lay waste something / deshacer, desbaratar o derrocar algo (M) The internal glottal stop

is not attested in X but does appear in Z and R. redup. HUELOÁ

HUEHHUETZCA to smile / sonreírse (C) [(3)Cf.70v,127r, (1)Rp.83]. C contrasts this with HUEHUETZCA 'to laugh a great deal.' In general, reduplication with glottal stop implies a reiterated act, so HUEHHUETZCA would seem more proper to 'to laugh' than HUEHUETZCA, but C's contrast is explicitly the opposite. R has *huehuetzca* as a modifier of TLAHTOÁ and TLAHTÔL-LI with the sense of 'to blaspheme' and 'blasphemy' respectively, but it is multiply ambiguous and may represent HUEHHUETZCA, HUEHUETZCA, or HUÊHUETZCA. redup. HUETZCA

HUEHHUETZ(I) redup. HUETZ(I)

HUEHHUETZQUÍTIÁ caus. HUEH-HUETZCA

HUEHPÂM(I)-TL a large hewn beam / viga grande desbastada y por labrar (M), las vigas (C) [(1)Cf.93r]. M has the form *ve-pantli*. See HUÊ(I), PÂM(I)-TL.

HUEHPÂN-TLI See HUEHPÂM(I)-TL.

HUEHPÔLHUIÁ *vrefl* to be in love with one's brother-in-law / tiene a su cuñado por querido (T) [(3)Tp.144]. See HUEHPÔL-LI, -HUIÁ.

HUEHPÔLHUÎLO nonact. HUEHPÔLHUIÁ

HUEHPÔL-LI in-law of opposite sex, same generation; brother-in-law of woman, sister-in-law of man / cuñada de varón o cuñado de mujer (M)

HUÊHUEH *pl*: HUÊHUETQUEH; *singular possessed form*: -HUÊHUETCÁUH old man / viejo 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 -TÔN this has the form HUÊHUÊN. See HUÊHUÊNTÔN, HUÊHUÊNTZIN.

HUÊHUEHCA distance between more than two things / distancia entre más de dos cosas (C), distancia de cosas apartadas unas de otras (M) See HUEHHUEHCA.

HUÊHUEHCÁUHTICA occasionally, rarely / de tarde en tarde o raramente (M) [(4)Cf.99v,100r,131r]. redup. HUEHCÁUHTICA

HUÊHUEHHUAH master of old men /

dueño de viejos (C) [(1)Cf.55v]. This appears as a grammatical example in a discussion of the possessor suffixes and may have no real referent. It contrasts with HUÊHUÊHUAH 'master of drums.' See HUÊHUEH.

HUÊHUEHTI to grow old / hacerse viejo (M) [(1)Bf.12r, (3)Tp.110, (1)Rp.43]. See HUÊHUEH.

HUÊHUEHTÎHUA nonact. HUÊHUEHTI

HUÊHUEHTILÎÁ *vrefl*, *vt* to age; to age something / se envejece (T), lo envejece (T) applic. HUÊHUEHTI

HUÊHUEHTILILÎÁ applic. HUÊ-HUEHTILÎÁ

HUÊHUEHTILÎLO nonact. HUÊ-HUEHTILÎÁ

HUÊHUÊHUAH master of drums / dueño de atabales, o guitarras (C) [(1)Cf.55v]. C contrasts this with HUÊHUEHHUAH 'master of old men.' Only C glosses HUÊHUÊ-TL as 'guitar.' It specifically means the indigenous upright drum. See HUÊHUÊ-TL.

HUÊHUEHYÔ-TL age; something pertaining to old people / vejeidad o costumbre y propiedad de viejos (M) [(2)Tp.110,111, (2)Zp.128,154]. See HUÊHUEH.

HUÊHUÊHTZIN something middling large / grandecito (T) [(2)Tp.111]. This is one of the cases where glottal stop intervenes between the stem and -TZIN. See HUÊ(I).

HUÊHUELATZIN cripple, one who drags himself around / uno que no puede andar, no más se arrastra, cojo (T) [(2)Tp.110,111]. This is derived from HUILÂN(A). T has E for I and LA for LÂN. This is a reduplicated form of T's HUELATZIN, 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 HUELATZIN.

HUÊHUÊNTÔN little old man; character in a comical traditional 'old men's' dance / vejezuelo (M), cómico, payaso (Z) [(3)Zp.30,95,154]. M lacks the final N. See HUÊHUEH.

HUÊHUÊNTZIN old man / anciano, viejo, viejito (T) In T the vowel of the second syllable is short. See HUÊHUEH.

HUÊHUET See HUÊHUEH.

HUÊHUETCÁYÔ-TL old age / edad de viejos o vejeidad (M), vejez (T) [(2)Tp.110,111]. See HUÊHUEH.

HUÊHUÊ-TL *possessed form*: -HUÊ-HUÊUH upright drum / atabal (M)

HUEHUETZCA to laugh a lot / reírse mucho (C) [(1)Cf.127r]. C contrasts this with HUEHHUETZCA 'to smile.' The vowel of the first syllable is specifically marked short, and in the text it is also said to be short. redup. HUETZCA

HUÊHUETZCA to laugh with a good will, to laugh hard / me río 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 HUEHUETZCA and HUEH-HUETZCA. See HUETZCA.

HUÊHUETZCALIZ-TLI guffaw / carcajada (Z) [(2)Zp.25,140]. This suggests that M's *veuetzca*, glossed in Spanish as *dar carcajadas de risa*, is HUÊHUETZCA. Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long, but it should not be. See HUETZCA.

HUÊHUETZCOHUA nonact. HUÊ-HUETZCA

HUÊHUETZPAL-IN iguana / iguana (T) [(2)Tp.110,111]. See HUETZPAL-IN, CUETZPAL-IN.

HUÊHUETZQUÍTIÁ caus. HUÊHUETZCA

HUEHXÔLÔCUEP(A) *vrefl* to turn into a turkey cock / se vuelve guajolote (T) [(3)Tp.144]. See HUEHXÔLÔ-TL, CUEP(A).

HUEHXÔLÔCUEPALÔ nonact. HUEH-XÔLÔCUEP(A)

HUEHXÔLÔHUEHUEH old turkey cock / guajolote macho viejo (T) [(1)Tp.110]. See HUEHXÔLÔ-TL, HUÊHUEH.

HUEHXÔLÔILAMA turkey hen / guajolota, totola, pava (T) [(1)Tp.110]. See HUEHXÔLÔ-TL, ILAMA-TL.

HUEHXÔLÔNAC(A)-TL turkey meat / carne de guajolote (T) [(2)Tp.110,166]. See HUEHXÔLÔ-TL, NAC(A)-TL.

HUEHXÔLÔ-TL *pl*: HUÊHUEHXÔLOH ~ HUEHXÔLOMEH turkey / gallo de la tierra (C), guajolote, pavo (Z) T and X lack the internal glottal stop. Z has the form HUEHUEHCHO.

HUÊ(I) *pl*: HUEHHUÊIN ~ HUEH-

HUÊINTIN something big, great, large / grande (M) In related forms such as HUEHCA 'far away,' HUEHCÁHU(A) 'to detain someone, postpone something for a long time,' and HUÊHUEH 'old man' the stem has the form HUEH. HUÊHUEH also has the variant stem forms HUÊHUET and HUÊHUÊN.

HUÊIÁ-TL river, sea / río, mar (Z) [(3)Zp.81,110,155, (3)Xp.49,100]. See HUÊ(I), Â-TL.

HUÊICA in a grand, noble manner; for a long time / alta y soberanamente (M), largo tiempo (Z) [(7)Zp.10,25,41,75,141,155,206]. See HUÊ(I).

HUÊICHÎHU(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 enorgullece, es egoísta, se hace grande (T), lo engrandece (T) See HUÊ(I), CHÎHU(A).

HUÊICHÎHUALÔ nonact. HUÊICHÎHU(A)

HUÊICHÎHUILÎÁ applic. HUÊICHÎHU(A)

HUÊIHCÁYÔ-TL greatness of station and dignity / grandeza de estado y dignidad (M) [(1)Cf.53v]. In the same grammatical discussion C gives OHUIHCÁYÔ-TL 'difficulty and danger' derived from OHUIH 'something difficult,' in both cases with a glottal stop followed by -CÁ-, implying a deverbal derivation. See HUÊ(I), -YÔ.

HUÊILÎÁ *vrefl*, *vt* to aggrandize oneself or someone else; to enlarge, augment something, to start bidding in a game of chance / estimarse, engrandecerse o ensoberberse (M), engrandecer a otro (M), hacer mayor lo pequeño o alargar y añadir o envidar en juego (M) See HUÊ(I).

HUÊILILÎÁ applic. HUÊILÎÁ

HUÊILÎLO nonact. HUÊILÎÁ

HUÊIMAHPI-LI thumb / dedo pulgar de la mano (M) [(2)Zp.103,158]. See HUÊ(I), MAHPIL-LI.

HUÊIMAT(I) *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 alguna cosa (M) [(2)Cf.79r,79v]. See HUÊ(I), MAT(I).

-HUĒINĀN *only attested in possessed form* grandmother / su abuelita [Z for possessed form] [(1)Zp.158]. Z also has several other permutations of NĀN-TLI and HUĒ(I) in possessed form with the same sense. This is peculiar to Z; the common Nahuatl word for 'grandmother' is CIH-TLI. See HUĒ(I), NĀN-TLI.

HUĒINEQU(I) *vrefl* to hold oneself in high regard / tenerse en mucho (M), arrogante, orgulloso (Z) [(5)Zp.14,69,92,169]. See HUĒ(I), NEQU(I).

-HUĒITĀTAH *only attested in possessed form* grandfather / su abuelito [Z for possessed form] [(2)Zp.4,158]. Z also has the phrase TĀTAH HUĒ(I) with the same sense. This is peculiar to Z; the common Nahuatl word for 'grandfather' is CŌL-LI. See HUĒ(I), TAH-TLI.

HUĒITŌTOL-IN a type of wild bird, probably the wild turkey / totola silvestre (Z) [(2)Zp.124,155]. See HUĒ(I), TŌTOL-IN.

HUĒIY(A) *pret*: HUĒIX ~ HUĒIYAC to grow; to gain in honor and dignity / hacerse grande o crecer en honra y dignidad (M) See HUĒ(I).

HUĒIYAC something long / cosa larga o lengua (M) [(3)Zp.75,77,155, (3)Xp.49,101]. The I is only hypothesized from HUĒIY(A). X marks the vowel of the last syllable long in all attestations, and Z marks it long once. See HUĒIY(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 ĀXCĀN 'right now,' CA HUEL MOCHĪNTĪN 'all, every single one,' HUEL IHUI 'vigorously.' See HUEL(I).

HUELĀN(A) See HUILĀN(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 HUILĀN(A). T has E for I and LA for LĀN. See HUILĀN-TLI.

HUEL(I) 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 HUEL(I) is abundantly at-

tested across sources with negation, as in AHHUEL(I) 'impossible,' AOC HUEL(I) 'no longer possible,' AYA HUEL(I) 'not yet possible' and in Z as a shortened form of the verb HUELITI 'to be able to do something' In view of the verb HUELITI 'to be able to do something,' HUEL is probably a truncation of more basic HUEL(I). See HUEL.

HUĒLIC something delicious, pleasing / cosa sabrosa y gustosa (M) Z and X mark the vowel of the second syllable long, but T has it short.

HUĒLILIYA 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 -IĀ verb, while this intransitive verb adds -C in the preterit. See HUĒLIC.

HUELĪLIZ-TLI power, ability / poder, capacidad, habilidad (Z) [(5)Zp.25,65,100,155]. This is a shortened form of HUELITILIZ-TLI. Z consistently marks the vowel of the second syllable long, which may be in compensation for the elided syllable. M's *veliliztli* is derived from HUĒLILIYA 'for food to taste good' which has a long vowel in the first syllable in contrast with this item. See HUELITILIZ-TLI.

HUELITI 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(I).

HUELITĪHUA nonact. HUELITI

HUELITILĪĀ applic. HUELITI

HUELITILIZ-TLI possibility; power and authority to do something / posibilidad, facultad, poder y autoridad para hacer algo (M) [(1)Tp.110]. See HUELITI.

HUELITTA *vrefl*, *vt* to enjoy oneself; to find something pleasing and good, to approve of something / se goza, se regocija (Z), agradarme y parecerme bien alguna cosa (M for first pers. sg. subject) [(5)Zp.8,64,107,169,188]. See HUEL, (I)TTA.

HUELIIYOH someone powerful, vigorous / poderoso, activo (R) [(1)Rp.84]. See HUEL(I), -YOH.

HUELIZ perhaps, possibly / quizá, quizás, tal vez (T), posible, puede que sí (Z) This is

abundantly attested but only in T and Z. See HUEL(I).

HUELLAHCAH late in the day / tarde (C) [(1)Cf.98r]. See HUEL, TLAHCAH.

HUELLAMACHTIĀ *vt* to please someone / dar contentamiento a otro (M) [(3)Bf.2r,5v,6r]. See HUEL, TLAMACHTIĀ.

HUELMAT(I) *vt* for something to taste good to someone / saberme bien el manjar (M for first pers. sg. subject), le gusta mucho, lo saborea (T) See HUEL, MAT(I).

HUELOĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to be dislocated; to consume, undo, demolish something / se disloca (Z), desboronar, deshacer, o derribar algo (M) This also has a reduplicated form with the same sense, HUEHHUELOĀ

HUELTĪUH-TLI elder sister / hermana mayor (M) [(2)Bf.4v, (1)Cf.63v]. The possessed form adds a glottal stop before -TZIN, -HUELTĪHUAHTZIN.

HUELYEHUĀ-TL the very same one / el mismo en persona (M), él mero (T) [(6)Tp.110]. See HUEL, (Y)EHUĀ-TL.

HUENCHĪHU(A) *vrefl* to make an offering / pone ofrenda (T) [(3)Tp.144]. See HUEN-TLI, CHĪHU(A).

HUENTLĀLIĀ to set an offering on the altar / pone ofrenda (en el altar) (T) [(3)Tp.110]. See HUEN-TLI, TLĀLIĀ.

HUENTLĀLILĪĀ applic. HUENTLĀLIĀ

HUENTLĀLĪLŌ nonact. HUENTLĀLIĀ

HUEN-TLI offering / ofrenda (M)

[(7)Tp.110,144].

HUEPĀHU(A) See HUAPĀHU(A).

HUEPĀHUALŌ See HUAPĀHUALŌ.

HUEPAL(I)-TL See HUAPAL-LI.

HUETZCA to laugh / reírse (M)

HUETZCALIZ-TLI laughter / risa (Z)

[(2)Zp.110,155]. See HUETZCA.

HUETZCANI a laughing person, or something amusing / risueño, o cosa que se suele reír naturalmente (M) [(1)Tp.135]. See HUETZCA.

HUETZCOHUA altern. nonact. HUETZCA

HUETZ(I) to fall / caer (M)

HUETZĪHUA nonact. HUETZ(I)

HUETZILTIĀ altern. caus. HUETZ(I)

HUETZĪTIĀ altern. caus. HUETZ(I)

HUETZPAL-IN *pl*: HUĒHUETZPALTIN iguana / iguana (T) [(2)Tp.110,121]. See CUETZPAL-IN, HUĒHUETZPAL-IN.

HUETZQUILĪĀ *vt* to laugh at something, with someone / reírse de alguno (M), reírse a la risa de otro (M) applic. HUETZCA

HUETZQUILILĪĀ applic. HUETZQUILĪĀ

HUETZQUILĪLŌ nonact. HUETZQUILĪĀ

HUETZQUILTĪĀ *vt* to make someone laugh / le hace reír (T) [(3)Tp.178]. T has a long vowel in the second syllable where a short one is to be expected. altern. caus. HUETZCA

HUETZQUILTILĪĀ applic. HUETZ-QUILTĪĀ

HUETZQUILTĪLŌ nonact. HUETZ-QUILTĪĀ

HUETZQUITĪĀ *vt* to make someone laugh / hacer reír a otro o hacer algo por donde se rían de mí (M) [(1)Cf.61v, (3)Tp.126]. altern. caus. HUETZCA

HUETZTOC to be lying down, stretched out / estar echado (M), acostado (Z)

[(2)Zp.5,155]. T has the variant forms HUETZTICAH and HUETZTOTICAH derived with the verb CĀ and with the same sense. See HUETZ(I), the verb O.

HUEXŌ-TL willow tree / sauce (M)

HUEXŌTLAH willow grove (a common place name) / saucedo o arboleda de sauces (M) [(2)Cf.57r]. See HUEXŌ-TL, -TLAH.

HUEXŌTLAHCA-TL someone from Huejutla / natural de Huejutla (K) [(1)Cf.57r, (1)Rp.46]. See HUEXŌTLAH.

HUEXŌTZINCA-TL someone from Huejotzingo / natural de Huejotzingo (K) [(3)Bf.111r]. See HUEXŌ-TL.

HUEZHUAH-TLI *possessed form*: -HUEZ-HUI a woman's sister-in-law / cuñada de mujer (M) [(1)Cf.81v, (1)Tp.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* válgame Dios (C), hao, hola, oyes ... para llamar a otro, o interjección para hacer exclamación o para quejarse (M) [(1)Cf.103v].

HU(I) *suppletive verb with YĀ* to go / ir (K) In view of HUĪLOHUA, and possibly of HUĪCA, HUĪTZ, and HUĪCATZ, a case might be made for basic HUĪ, but the I is short in the imperfect and optative, and it

disappears in the construction YĀ-HU(I) > YAUH. Only short vowels are susceptible to such deletion, but there is clearly irregularity in the whole suppletive relationship of YĀ and HU(I). See YĀ.

-HUIĀ *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 -OĀ, so that the -HUIĀ verbs may be considered the applicative forms of the corresponding -OĀ verbs.

-HUĪC *postposition* toward, in the direction of / hacia y contra (C) C contrasts ĀHUĪC 'toward the water' with AHHUĪC 'to and fro, in no one direction.' This can also indicate direction from a point.

HUĪCA *vrefl, 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)

HUĪCALŌ altern. nonact. HUĪCA

HUĪCALTĪĀ *vrefl, 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. HUĪCA

HUĪCALTĪĀ applic. HUĪCALTĪĀ

HUĪCALTĪŌ nonact. HUĪCALTĪĀ

HUĪCATZ See HUĪTZ.

HUICCI to cook; to ripen / se cuece, se cocina, madura (T) This is the T variant of IUCCI. The CC represents the phonetic sequence [ks]. X has lost the initial HU.

HUICCIC ripened; cooked / maduro, cocido (T) [(1)Tp.110, (1)Xp.45]. See HUICCI.

-HUICCOPA *postposition* toward, in the direction of / hacia y contra (C) [(2)Cf.20r].

C gives -HUĪC, -HUĪCPA, and -HUĪC-COPA as synonyms. See -HUĪC, -COPA.

HUĪCŌ altern. nonact. HUĪCA

HUĪCŌLLOH something (specifically a pitcher) having handles / jarro de dos asas redondas como anillos [C for construction with TECOM(A)-TL] [(2)Cf.92r,92v]. M has *viccolotl* 'handle of a pitcher.' The attestations in C do not mark the vowel long. See HUĪCŌLTIC, -YOH.

HUĪCŌLTIC something curved, twisted / cosa tuerta como asa de jarro o persona cenceña y enjuta (M) [(2)Zp.37,155]. See CŌLTIC.

-HUĪCPA *postposition* toward, in the direction of / hacia y contra (C) [(5)Cf.20r,116r]. C gives -HUĪC, -HUĪCPA, and -HUĪCCOPA as synonyms. See -HUĪC, -PA.

HUĪCTLA See HUĪPTLA.

HUĪCTLATICA See HUĪPTLATICA.

HUICXITĪĀ *vt* to cook something / lo coce, lo cocina (T) [(3)Tp.178, (3)Xp.69]. Although the vowel of the second syllable before causative -TĪĀ is long in X, as it should be, it is short in T and also in C's corresponding IUCXITĪĀ. caus. HUICCI

HUICXITĪĀ applic. HUICXITĪĀ

HUICXITĪŌ nonact. HUICXITĪĀ

HUIHHUĪCALTĪĀ *vt* to curse, slander someone / lo maldice (Z) [(2)Zp.80,188]. This is the causative form of unattested *HUIHHUĪCA, which in turn would be a reduplicated form of HUĪCA 'to take, carry something.' See TLAHUIHHUĪCALTĪĀ.

HUIHHUĪLOHUA redup. HUĪLOHUA

HUIHHUĪTEQU(I) *vt* to beat someone; to beat clothes, mats, etc., with a stick / apalea a otro (M), sacudir ropa, estas o cosa así con vara (M) [(1)Cf.71r, (2)Zp.17,188]. redup. HUĪTEQU(I)

HUIHHUITŌN(I) *vt* to stagger / se tambalea (T) [(1)Bf.12r, (3)Tp.111]. M has *viuitomi* 'to be sick and unable to stand.' In the attestation in B the final vowel is deleted, and the nasal agrees with the adjacent T, hence it is ambiguous between basic M(I) and N(I). T has N(I).

HUIHHUITŌNĪHUA nonact. HUIH-HUITŌN(I)

HUIHHUITŌNĪTĪĀ caus. HUIHHUITŌN(I) **HUIHHUITZTLAH** briar patch / lugar lleno de espinas o puyas (M) [(1)Tp.111]. M also has the unreduplicated form HUITZTLAH. See HUITZ-TLI, -TLAH.

HUIHHUITZYOH 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)Tp.111]. See HUITZ-TLI, -YOH.

HUIHHUĪXTĪĪĀ *vt* to weaken someone / lo debilita (Z) [(2)Zp.40,188]. M has *viuxcatilia* 'to weaken someone so that he staggers.' The Z form seems to be the same verb with one syllable elided.

See HUIHHUITŌN(I), HUIHUIXCA, HUĪHUĪCA.

HUĪHUĪCA *vrefl, vt* to stagger; to go along with other people repeatedly / bambolea (Z), seguir muchas a algunas veces yéndolos acompañando (M) [(2)Zp.18,169]. redup. HUĪCA

HUĪHUILATZIN See HUĒHUELATZIN.

HUĪHUĪLOHUA redup. HUĪLOHUA

HUIHUĪLOHUATZ redup. HUĪLOHUATZ

HUIHUITĪĪĀ *vt* to weed, dig up something / lo desyerba [(2)Zp.45,188]. altern. applic. HUIHUITLA

HUIHUITLA *vt* to pull up weeds; to pluck feathers / pelar o desplumar aves, o coger yerbas con la mano sin arrancar, o arrancarlas de raíz (M), coger matas de frijoles (M) X marks the vowel of the second syllable long.

HUIHUITLALHUIĀ altern. applic.

HUIHUITLA

HUIHUITLALŌ nonact. HUIHUITLA

HUIHUITLATZOĀ *vt* to rock something / lo mece (Z) [(2)Zp.83,188]. See HUIHUIXOĀ.

HUĪHUITZ redup. HUĪTZ

HUIHUIXALHUIĀ applic. HUIHUIXOĀ **HUIHUIXCA** to tremble, shake / temblar (M) [(3)Tp.110, (3)Zp.58,120,155]. See HUIHUIXOĀ.

HUIHUIXCALŌ nonact. HUIHUIXCA

HUIHUIXCALTĪĀ caus. HUIHUIXCA

HUIHUIXOĀ *vt* to shake or rock someone or something / sacudir o menear el árbol, o mecer la cuna al niño, o menear al que

duerme porque despierte, o prender por pena (M) [(3)Tp.178].

HUIHUIXOĀ nonact. HUIHUIXOĀ

HUIHUIYOCA to tremble, shiver / temblar o tirar de frío (M) [(6)Tp.110,140, (2)Zp.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 HUIYŌN(I).

HUIHUIYOCOHUA nonact. HUIHUIYOCA **HUIHUIYŌNĪĀ** *vrefl, vt* to shake, shiver; to shake something / se mece (T), lo mece (T) [(6)Tp.144,178]. See HUIYŌN(I).

HUIHUIYŌNĪĀ applic. HUIHUIYŌNĪĀ

HUIHUIYŌNĪŌ nonact. HUIHUIYŌNĪĀ

HUIHUIYOQUĪTĪĀ caus. HUIHUIYOCA

HUILAC(A) *pl*: -MEH a type of snail / caracol de monte (X) [(3)Xp.101]. See HUILĀN(A).

HUILĀN(A) *vrefl, vt* to drag oneself along; to drag something / andar arrastrando y a gatas por el suelo (M), arrastrar algo (M) T has HUILĀN(A) in the compound ĀHUILĀN(A) 'to swim' but elsewhere the variant HUELĀN(A). T also has the derived nouns HUELATZIN, HUĒHUELATZIN 'cripple, one who drags himself around.' See HUILĀN-TLI.

HUILĀNALŌ nonact. HUILĀN(A)

HUILĀNĪĀ *vrefl, vt* for people to want to take something away from one another; to haul something for someone / quieren quitárselo uno a otro (T), se lo jala (T) [(6)Tp.144,177]. T has E for I in the first syllable. applic. HUILĀN(A)

HUILĀNĪĪĪĀ applic. HUILĀNĪĪĀ

HUILĀNĪĪŌ nonact. HUILĀNĪĪĀ

HUILĀNTIHUETZ(I) *vt* to snatch someone, something / arrebatar (K) [(1)Cf.100v]. See HUILĀN(A), HUETZ(I).

HUILĀNTIQUĪXTĪĀ *vt* to drag, shove someone out / echar o sacar a otro de casa a empujones, o arrastrándolo (M) [(2)Cf.78r]. See HUILĀN(A), QUĪXTĪĀ.

HUILĀN-TLI cripple, one who drags himself around / tullido que anda a gatas (M) [(4)Tp.110,111]. T has E for I and LA for LĀN. See HUILĀN(A).

HUĪLOHUA 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. HU(I)

HUILOHUALIZ-TLI the act of general leavetaking, departure / el acto de partirse todos a alguna parte (M) [(1)Cf.4or]. See HUILOHUA.

HUILOHUATZ *special honorific form* to come / viene (T) [(2)Tp.128]. This is only attested in T. The plural is formed by reduplication, HUIHUILOHUATZ. This appears to be related to HUÍTZ 'to come.' See HUILOHUA.

HUILO-TL *pl.* -MEH dove, pigeon / paloma (M)

HUIPÂN(A) *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 o en la república (M), lo forma en línea o cola, lo pone en línea (T) See HUIPÂN-TLI.

HUIPÂNALÔ nonact. HUIPÂN(A)

HUIPÂNILĀ applic. HUIPÂN(A)

HUIPÂNTICAH to be lined up / están formando en cola (T for plural) [(1)Tp.111]. See HUIPÂN(A), the verb CĀ.

HUIPÂN-TLI file, line, row / fila (T) [(1)Tp.111]. See PÂM(I)-TL.

HUIPĪL-LI *pl.* -TIN ~ -MEH indigenous woman's blouse / camisa de india (M) [(1)Tp.174, (4)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.'

HUIPTLATI to return on the day after tomorrow / llegar a después de mañana (C) [(2)Cf.59r]. See HUIPTLA.

HUIPTLATICA on the third day, every third day / a tercer día (M), cada tercer día (C) [(4)Cf.107r]. See HUIPTLA.

-HUIPTLAYÔC *necessarily possessed form* two days later / dos días después (M for *iuipstayoc*), dos días después, a los dos días (S) [(1)Cf.97v]. This takes the third person singular prefix. See HUIPTLA.

HUIQUILĀ *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 Nahuatl appears already in C on f.101r and is common in colonial-period texts. applic.

HUĪCA

HUIQUILĀ applic. HUIQUILĀ

HUIQUILÔ nonact. HUIQUILĀ

HUITECÔC bolt of lightning / rayo (T) [(1)Tp.111]. See HUITEQU(I).

HUITECÔNI chisel; something deserving of whipping / escoplo, o cosa semejante (M), el digno de ser azotado (C) [(1)Cf.45v]. C contrasts HUITECÔNI with TĒHUITECÔNI 'instrument for whipping, beating someone.'

HUITEQU(I) *vrefl, vt* to get whipped; to whip, beat someone; to thresh grain / se azota, se arroja (T), herir o castigar a otro (M), desgranar semillas con varas o palos (M)

HUITEQUĪHUA nonact. HUITEQU(I)

HUITEQUILĀ applic. HUITEQU(I)

HUITÔLIHU(I) to arch, to form an arc / entortarse o torcerse la vara o cosa semejante (M), torcerse algo ... en forma de arco (C) [(2)Cf.76v]. This implies transitive HUITÔLOĀ 'to bend, arch something.'

HUITÔLOĀ *vt* to bend, arch something / enarcar sin tirar flecha, o doblar vara o cosa semejante (M) This is implied by HUITÔLIHU(I) See TÔLOĀ.

HUITZ *defective verb; pl.* **HUITZEH** to come / venir (M) This is a preterit-as-present verb, the preterit being HUÍTZ, and the pluperfect HUÍTZĀ. It appears to be related to HU(I), which enters into a suppletive paradigm with YĀ 'to go.'

HUITZACATZIN hummingbird / colibrí, chuparro (X) [(3)Xp.101]. See HUI-TZIL-IN.

HUITZHUIĀ *vt* to prick something with a thorn / punzar con puya o espina (M) [(2)Zp.56,188]. See HUITZ-TLI, -HUIĀ.

HUITZILIHUI-TL *personal name* hummingbird feather / pluma de colibrí (K) [(1)Bf.11r]. See HUITZIL-IN, IHUI-TL.

HUITZIL-IN hummingbird / pajarillo que zumba (S), chuparro, chupamirto, colibrí, chupamiel (T) [(2)Bf.10r,11r, (1)Tp.111, (3)Zp.30,39,156]. M has *vitzitzilin* with an additional syllable in the stem. T has the

variant HUÍTZTZITZQUIH, and Z has the variant HUÍTZQUITZIN. 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 the vowel long, and neither does X in synonymous HUITZACATZIN.

HUITZILÔPÔCH-TLI *personal name*

Huitzilopochtli [(1)Bf.10r]. There is much disagreement on the meaning of this name. Contrary to some hypotheses, the first element, HUÍTZIL 'hummingbird,' modifies the second, ÔPÔCH-TLI 'left-hand side.' See HUITZIL-IN, ÔPÔCH-TLI.

HUITZQUITZIN See HUITZIL-IN.

HUITZÔC-TLI hoe / palanca de roble puntiaguda para arrancar céspedes y abrir la tierra (M) [(3)Xp.101]. See HUITZ-TLI.

HUITZPATLĀX-TLI broad thorn / espino ancho (X) [(3)Xp.101]. See HUITZ-TLI, PATLĀHUAC.

HUITZPEHPEN(A) See HUITZ-TLI, PEHPEN(A).

HUITZTLAH See HUIHHUITZTLAH.

HUITZ-TLI thorn, spine / espina grande o puya (M)

HUITZTZITZQUIH *pl.* -MEH hummingbird / chuparro, chupamirto, colibrí, chupamiel (T) [(1)Tp.111]. The final consonant of this appears only before -MEH and could represent the weakening of some consonant other than H, possibly N. M has *tzitzicuini* 'something light, free, nimble,' which, somewhat reduced, could be the second element of this. See HUITZIL-IN.

HUIX-IN See CUĪX-IN.

HUIYŌN(I) for something to move / moverse, se mueve (X) [(3)Xp.101]. See HUI(I).

HUIYŌNĀ *vt* to move something / mover (X) [(4)Xp.78]. See HUIYŌN(I).

I

Ī *vt, pret: ĪC* 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 ĪZ (f. 11v) and on C's nominalization TLAĪ-TL. Z also makes a contrast between ĀTIC 'something melted' and ĀTIC < Ā-TL 'water' and Ī 'to drink,' which is possible only because TL and T do not contrast in Z.

***IĀ** *preterit-as-present verb; pret: IH* to exist / ser (K) This is a hypothetical element included in ĀQUIHQUEH 'who are they?', the plural of ĀC, and of IN IHQUEH ĪN (or ŌN) 'these (or those) present.' See INIHQUEH.

ĪC *when? / ¿en qué tiempo?* (M) This frequently appears in the construction ZAN ĪC 'frequently, repeatedly.'

ĪC *with, by means of, thereby / con* (M), *con, hacia, por, en* (S) This often fuses with IN to form INĪC 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 ĪCA.

ĪCA *by means of something / con ... o por* (M) This is the third person singular possessive prefix Ī- and the postposition -CA 'means, reason, cause.' Two common phrases with ĪCA are TLE ĪCA 'why?' and YEH ĪCA 'because of something, since.'

ICAH *sometime, on some occasion / en algún tiempo o alguna vez* (M)

-ĪCAMP *postpositon* 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 Ī- added to -ICAMPA, yielding a single long Ī. 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 TLAĪCAMP and TLAĪCAN. This conventionally pairs with -TEPOTZCO 'at one's back,' the whole phrase meaning 'when one is dead.'

ĪCANCHIHCŌLTIC *someone hunch-backed / jorobado* (Z) [(2)Zp.73, 156]. See -ĪCAMP, CHIHCŌLTIC.

ICCĀUH-TLI *younger brother / hermano menor* (M) [(2)Bf.111, 121, (1)Cf.106v]. S has the absolutive suffix, which is unattested in the sources for this dictionary. See TĒICCĀUH.

ICCEMMANIYĀN *forever / siempre, para siempre, para siempre jamás* (S) [(2)Cf.102r, 102v]. C gives this as synonymous with CEMMANIYĀN. It is sometimes written with only a single M. See ICCEN, CEMMANIYĀN.

ICCEN *once and for all / ultimadamente* (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 ĪC and CEM.

ICHCACUAHU(I)-TL *pl: -TIN* silk-cotton tree, ceiba (Ceiba pentandra) / árbol de algodón (X) [(3)Xp.45]. See ICHCA-TL, CUAHU(I)-TL.

ICHCANAC(A)-TL *lamb, mutton / carne de borrego o carnero* (Z) [(2)Zp.26, 157]. See ICHCA-TL, NAC(A)-TL.

ICHCA-TL *pl: ICHCAMEH ~ ĪICHCAMEH* 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.

ICHCAYŌL-LI *pl: -TIN* cotton seed / semilla de algodón (X) [(3)Xp.46]. See ICHCA-TL, YŌL-LI.

(I)CHCUA *vt* to remove earth with a hoe, to dig something / sacar tierra con el azadón (C)

(I)CHPĀHU(A) See (I)CHPĀN(A).

(I)CHPĀN(A) *vt* to sweep something / lo barre (T) M has an entry *chpana* to be used with the prefix TLA- and also TLACHPĀN(A), where the object prefix has been absorbed into the stem and the verb is treated as intransitive. (I)CHPĀN(A) may be related by metathesis to CHIPĀHU(A) 'to purify something' Z has the variant (I)CHPĀHU(A) and also two attestations of OCH for (I)CH, which appears to relate this to M's *ochpantli* 'road,' in the sense that a road is kept swept clean.

(I)CHPĀNALŌ *nonact.* (I)CHPĀN(A)

(I)CHPĀNĪLIĀ *applic.* (I)CHPĀN(A)

(I)CHPOCA-TL See (I)CHPOCATZIN-TLI.

(I)CHPOCATZIN-TLI *very young girl, maiden / mozuela* (M), *joven (mujer)* (Z for (I)CHPOCA-TL) [(1)Bf.4v, (2)Zp.73, 157]. Z has a long vowel in the second syllable, but B specifically marks it short. See (I)CHPŌCH-TLI.

(I)CHPŌCHCĀHUAL-LI *spinster / soltera* (T) [(1)Tp.129]. See (I)CHPŌCH-TLI, CĀHUAL-LI.

(I)CHPŌCH-TLI *pl: (I)CHPŌPŌCHTIN* maiden, young woman / virgen o mujer por casar (M) (I)CHPŌCH-TLI and also TĒLPŌCH-TLI 'young man' both form the plural by reduplicating the PŌCH element, which suggests that *PŌCH-TLI, although it does not appear as a free form, is a stem in its own right, and (I)CH is a modifier. A variant form of (I)CHPŌCH-TLI is (I)CHPOCA-TL, corresponding to the variants TĒLPŌCH-TLI and TĒLPOCA-TL 'young man.'

ICHTACA *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 Ā ~ AH is to be found elsewhere, suggesting that this should be ICHTACĀ, but even in compounds where it is not word-final, the final vowel is never attested long in the sources for this dictionary. See (I)CHTEQU(I).

ICHTACACONĒ-TL *illegitimate offspring / hijo bastardo o hija bastarda* (M) [(1)Tp.129]. See ICHTACA, CONĒ-TL.

ICHTACANAMACA *vt* to sell something in secret / lo vende (a escondidas de la familia) (T) [(3)Tp.185]. See ICHTACA, NAMACA.

ICHTACANOHNŌTZ(A) *vrefl* to whisper / cuchichea (Z) [(2)Zp.36, 170]. T has ICHTACANŌNŌTZ(A). See ICHTACA, NOHNŌTZ(A).

ICHTACANŌNŌTZ(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 ICHTACA, NŌNŌTZ(A).

ICHTACATŌNAHUIZ-TLI *malaria / paludismo* (Z) [(2)Zp.93, 158]. See ICHTACA, TŌNAHUIZ-TLI.

(I)CHTECQUI *thief / ladrón* (M) See (I)CHTEQU(I).

(I)CHTEQU(I) *vt, pret: -TEC* to steal something / hurtar (C), lo roba (T)

(I)CHTEQUIHUA *nonact.* (I)CHTEQU(I)

(I)CHTEQUILĪĀ *vt* to steal something from someone / se lo roba (T) *applic.* (I)CHTEQU(I)

(I)CHTEQUILILĪĀ *applic.* (I)CHTEQUILĪĀ

(I)CHTEQUILIZ-TLI *robbery / el acto de hurtar* (M) [(3)Cf.62v, 131r]. See (I)CHTEQU(I).

ĪCH-TLI *pl: -TIN* thread made from maguey fiber / cerro 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 IHCIUHCĀPAN and not to this item.

ICI *morning / mañana (del día)* (T) [(2)Tp.133]. This appears to be a reduction of IHCIUHCĀPAN with a loss of the glottal stop characteristic of T. See IHCIUHCĀPAN.

(I)CNĒLIĀ *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), hacer bien a otro (M) See (I)CNŌ-TL, (I)CNĪUH-TLI.

(I)CNĒLILĀ applic. (I)CNĒLĪ

(I)CNĒLĪMAT(I) *vrefl, vt* to be grateful; to thank someone / ser agradecido (M), agradecer algo a otro (M) [(1)Cf.62r]. By regular derivational process, the vowel of the third syllable should be long, but it is unmarked for length in C. See (I)CNĒLĪ, MAT(I).

(I)CNĒLĪŌ C specifically says that the I of the third syllable is short by contrast with the Ē of the preceding syllable, but this is probably the result of some secondary shortening. By general rule this should be (I)CNĒLĪŌ. nonact. (I)CNĒLĪ

(I)CNĪUHTLA *vrefl, 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)Cf.81r]. See (I)CNĪUH-TLI.

(I)CNĪUH-TLI friend, sibling / amigo (M), su hermano, hermana (T for possessed form) The 'sibling' sense extends to 'cousin' in the phrase HUEHCA ICNĪUH-TLI, literally 'distant sibling.' See (I)CNĒLĪ, (I)CNŌ-TL.

(I)CNŌCIHUĀ-TL widow, spinster / viuda (M), solterona, viuda (T for ICNŌZOHUA-TL) [(1)Tp.128]. See (I)CNŌ-TL, CIHUĀ-TL.

(I)CNŌITTA *vt* to have pity on someone, to regard someone with compassion / apiadarse de otro (M) In one attestation in T the initial vowel is not deleted in the presence of a reflexive prefix. See (I)CNŌ-TL, (I)TTA.

(I)CNŌITTA-LIZ-TLI compassion / misericordia (T) [(1)Tp.128]. See (I)CNŌITTA.

(I)CNŌMAT(I) *vrefl* to humble oneself / humillarse (M) [(2)Cf.79v, 87r]. See (I)CNŌ-TL, MAT(I).

(I)CNŌOQUICH-TLI bachelor, widower / viudo (M), solterón, viudo (T) [(1)Tp.128]. M writes the two elements as separate words, while T writes them solid and

reduces the sequence ŌO to Ō. See (I)CNŌ-TL, OQUICH-TLI.

(I)CNŌPILHUIĀ *vt* to obtain something by entreaty / alcanzar o impetrar algo (M), recibir mercedes o alcanzar lo deseado o cosa provechosa (M with fused TLA-) [(4)Bf.2v, 5r, 5v, (1)Cf.17v]. See (I)CNŌPIL-LI, -HUIĀ.

(I)CNŌPILLAHUĒLĪŌC someone ungrateful / ingrato (M) [(2)Cf.58v]. See (I)CNŌPIL-LI, TLAHUĒLĪŌC.

(I)CNŌPILLAHUĒLĪŌCAT(I) *pret*: -CAT ~ -CATIC to be ungrateful / ser desagradecido e ingrato (M) [(1)Cf.58v]. See (I)CNŌPILLAHUĒLĪŌC.

(I)CNŌPIL-LI fatherless child, person deserving of compassion; one's fate, future, lot in life / huérfano de padre (M), su suerte (T) See (I)CNŌ-TL, PIL-LI.

(I)CNŌPILTI *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, AMOCNŌPILTI 'you are favored, you prosper.' The preterit is (I)CNŌPILTIC, the future (I)CNŌPILTIZ. No other forms are used. See (I)CNŌPIL-LI.

(I)CNŌ-TL orphan, someone or something poor, humble, worthy of compassion and aid / huérfano (M), pobre o huérfano (C) See (I)CNĒLĪ.

(I)CNŌTLĀCAYŌ-TL poverty, misery / orfandad o miseria (M) [(1)Cf.118v]. See (I)CNŌ-TL, TLĀCAYŌ-TL.

(I)CNŌZOHUA-TL spinster, widow / solterona, viuda (T) [(1)Tp.128]. See (I)CNŌ-TL, ZOHUA-TL.

ĪCŌL-LI See ĪCŌLTĪ.

ĪCŌLTĪ *vrefl, vt* to long for, desire something, someone / antojárseme alguna cosa o codiciarla (M for first pers. sg. subject), codiciar algo (M) T consistently has the O short, although it is long elsewhere. S has an associated noun ĪCŌL-LI 'something desirable.'

ĪCŌLTĪĪ applic. ĪCŌLTĪ

ĪCŌLTĪŌ nonact. ĪCŌLTĪ

-(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)

(I)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, jefe, gobernador, padre, madre, etc. (S) [(8)Bf.4r, 4v, 6v, 7v, 12v, 13r, (1)Rp.148]. See -(I)CPAC.

ĪCPA-TL thread, hemp fiber / hilo (M), hilo, pita, cáñamo (T) [(1)Tp.128]. See ĪCH-TLI.

(I)CPOĀ *vt* to reseed something / lo siembre de nuevo (T) [(3)Tp.180].

(I)CPOHUILĪ applic. (I)CPOĀ

(I)CPŌLŌ nonact. (I)CPOĀ

(I)CXEH possessor of a foot or feet / que tiene pies (K) [(1)Cf.55v, (1)Rp.45]. C and R give this without a gloss as an example of the possessor derivation. See (I)CXI-TL.

(I)CXICOTOC lame, crippled / rengo, cojo See (I)CXICOTŌN(A).

(I)CXICOTŌN(A) *vrefl, vt* to cut one's foot; to cut someone in the foot / se mocha el pie (T), le mocha el pie (T) [(4)Tp.148, 184]. See (I)CXI-TL, COTŌN(A).

(I)CXICOTŌNALŌ nonact. (I)CXICOTŌN(A)

(I)CXICOTŌNĪĪ applic. (I)CXICOTŌN(A)

(I)CXICUAUHTI for one's legs to get tired / se cansa los pies, se cansa el pie (T) [(3)Tp.129]. See (I)CXI-TL, CUAUHTI.

(I)CXICUAUHTĪHUA nonact. (I)CXI-CUAUHTI

(I)CXICUAUHTĪĪ applic. (I)CXI-CUAUHTI

(I)CXICUECHAQUIĀ *vrefl, vt* 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) [(6)Tp.148, 184]. See (I)CXI-TL, CUECHAQUIĀ.

(I)CXICUECHAQUIĪĪ applic. (I)CXI-CUECHAQUIĀ

(I)CXICUECHAQUIĪŌ nonact. (I)CXI-CUECHAQUIĀ

(I)CXICUETLAXIHU(I) for one's foot to become weakened, paralyzed / se suelta el

pie, se debilita el pie (T) [(3)Tp.129]. See (I)CXI-TL, CUETLAXIHU(I).

(I)CXICUETLAXIHUĪHUA nonact. (I)CXI-CUETLAXIHU(I)

(I)CXICUETLAXIHUĪTĪ caus. (I)CXI-CUETLAXIHU(I)

(I)CXIMŌTLA *vt* to throw something at the legs of someone, something / le tira a los pies (T) [(3)Tp.184]. See (I)CXI-TL, MŌTLA.

(I)CXIPOZTEQU(I) *vrefl* to break a leg / se quiebra la pata, la pierna (T) [(3)Tp.148]. See (I)CXI-TL, POZTEQU(I).

(I)CXIPOZTEQUĪHUA nonact. (I)CXI-POZTEQU(I)

(I)CXIQUECHCOCHTITLAN instep / su empeine (de pie) (T for possessed form) [(1)Tp.129]. T drops the -TI- and word-final N. See (I)CXI-TL, QUECHCOCHTITLAN.

(I)CXITEPĀCHOĀ *vrefl, vt* to bruise one's leg; to bruise someone in the leg / se machuca el pie (T), le machuca el pie (T) [(4)Tp.148, 184]. See (I)CXI-TL, TE-PĀCHOĀ.

(I)CXI-TL foot / pie (M)

-(I)CXITLALHUAYŌ only attested in possessed form tendon of one's leg / su tendón del pie (T) [(1)Tp.129]. See (I)CXI-TL, TLALHUA-TL.

-(I)CXITLAN compound postposition at the foot of / a sus pies (T), en sus pies (T), al pie de (Z) [(2)Tp.129, (2)Zp.98, 157]. Z marks the vowel of the last syllable long. See (I)CXI-TL, -TLAN.

(I)CXITLANĪTZ-TLI shinbone, shank / su canilla (del pie) (T for possessed form) [(1)Tp.129]. See (I)CXI-TL, TLANĪTZ-TLI.

(I)CXITOHMI-TL inalienably possessed form: -TOHMIYŌ leg hair / su pelo de la pierna (T for possessed form) [(1)Tp.129]. See (I)CXI-TL, TOHMI-TL.

ICXŌ altern. nonact. ICZA

ICXŌĀ See IUCXŌĀ.

(I)CXOPAL-LI sole of the foot / su planta de pie (T for possessed form) [(7)Tp.129, 148, 184]. This contrasts with (I)CXOPIL-LI 'toe.' See (I)CXI-TL, XO-, -PAL.

(I)CXOPALTEHTQU(I) See (I)CXOPAL-LI, TEHTQU(I).

(I)CXOPIL-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 MAHPIL-LI. This contrasts with (I)CXOPAL-LI 'sole of the foot.' See (I)CXI-TL, XOPIL-LI.

(I)CXOPILTEHTEQU(I) See (I)CXOPIL-LI, TEHTEQU(I).

(I)CXOPILTEPACHOĀ *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 (I)CXOPIL-LI, TEPACHOĀ.

ICZA *vt* to step on or trample something / hollar o pisar algo (M) There is potential minimal contrast with ĪCZĀN 'once upon a time, long ago' in case the latter loses its final N, but the transitive verb will always have object prefixes.

ICZALŌ altern. nonact. ICZA

ĪCZAN once upon a time, long ago / desde hace tiempo, alguna vez (en tiempo pasado) (T) [(3)Tp.128,227, (4)Zp.8,129,156]. 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 ĪC, ZAN.

ICZŌ-TL a type of yucca (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 ICZŌXŌCHI-TL.

ICZŌXŌCHI-TL yucca flower / flor de yucca, flor de iczote (Z) [(2)Zp.60,157]. See ICZŌ-TL, XŌCHI-TL.

IHCA *preterit-as-present verb; pret:*

IHCAC to be on foot, to be standing / estar en pie (M)

IHCAC See IHCA.

(I)HCAHUACA 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)Cf.75v, (1)Tp.130].

(I)HCAHUATZ(A) *vt* to cause a noise, hubbub / alzar alboroto (K) This is indirectly attested in C's substantive TLAHCAHUATZA 'those that make such a noise' (referring to the verb IHCAHUACA).

(I)HCAL(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)

(I)HCALIĀ applic. (I)HCAL(I)

(I)HCALĪHUA altern. nonact. (I)HCAL(I)

(I)HCALĪLŌ altern. nonact. (I)HCAL(I)

IHCATICAH to be standing, to be on foot / está de pie, está parado (T) [(7)Tp.130]. See IHCA, the verb CĀ.

IHCATILTĪĀ altern. caus. IHCA

IHCATOC someone standing, on foot / parado, está de pie (Z) [(7)Zp.94,98,107,129,158]. See IHCA, the verb O.

(I)HCHĪHUIĀ See TLAHCHĪHUIĀ.

(I)HCHINILHUIĀ applic. (I)HCHINOĀ

(I)HCHINOĀ *vrefl, vt* to burn; to scorch, set fire to, burn something / se chamusca, se quema (T), lo chamusca, lo enciende, lo quema (T) [(7)Tp.149,187,231]. See CHINOĀ.

(I)HCHINŌLŌ nonact. (I)HCHINOĀ

(I)HCHIHUI(I) *vt* to scrape the core of a maguey plant to collect its liquid / raspar el corazón del maguey para sacar miel (M) [(1)Cf.97v, (2)Zp.123,207].

IHCĪCA to pant, to be winded, to palpitate / carlear, acezar, o jadear (M) [(1)Bf.11v, (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 (I)HCHIHUI(I).

(I)HCHIHUI(I) to hurry / apresurarse o darse prisa (M) Z has a reflexive form in which the initial I does not drop after reflexive prefixes, but in some other derived forms it appears that the vowel is weak and is deleted when adjacent to another vowel. See IHCĪCA.

(I)HCHIHUIC something hurried, rapid / apriesa, rápido (Z) [(2)Zp.105,158]. See (I)HCHIHUI(I).

(I)HCHIHUIHUA nonact. (I)HCHIHUI(I)

(I)HCHIHUIĪĀ applic. (I)HCHIHUI(I)

(I)HCHIHUIĪTĪĀ caus. (I)HCHIHUI(I)

(I)HCHIUHCĀ quickly, promptly, swiftly / presto o de presto o prestamente (M) See (I)HCHIHUI(I)

(I)HCHIUHCĀCHĪHU(A) *vt* to do something swiftly, violently / le hace violentemente (Z) [(2)Zp.129,188]. See (I)HCHIUHCĀ, CHĪHU(A).

IHCHIUHCĀPAN early / por la mañana (K) [(1)Tp.133]. This is attested in the phrase IHCHIUHCĀPAN TŌNALLI 'morning, in the morning.' See ICI, (I)HCHIUHCĀ, -PAN.

(I)HCHIUHCĀQUIYAHU(I)-TL downpour / lluvia violenta y pertinaz [(2)Zp.79,159]. See (I)HCHIUHCĀ, QUIYAHU(I)-TL.

(I)HCHIUHCĀYŌ-TL hastiness, speed, promptness / apresuramiento o presteza y diligencia (M), rápido, pronto, inmediatamente (Z) [(3)Zp.71,102,105]. See (I)HCHIUHCĀ, -YŌ.

(I)HCHIUHTOC something or someone hurried / apurado (Z) [(2)Zp.13,159]. See (I)HCHIHUI(I), the verb O.

IHCOCH-IN a type of earthworm / un gusano de tierra (Z) [(3)Zp.65,158,208].

IHCOHUA nonact. IHCA

IHCOP(I) to wink, blink, close the eyes / cerrar los ojos (M), pestañea ... cierra los ojos (Z) [(3)Zp.27,98,158].

IHCOYOCA to roar, whirl, crackle / hacer ruido la llama del fuego o la avenida recia del río, o el viento o huracán, o zumbir (M) [(2)Zp.109,158].

IHCUĀC when (noninterrogative), then / cuando, afirmando alguna cosa, entonces (M) T has lost the initial syllable.

(I)HCUANIĀ *vrefl, vt* to withdraw; to move someone or something from one place to another / dar lugar apartándose (M), apartar a otro, o deponerlo y privarlo de su oficio (M), mudar o apartar algo de una parte a otra (M) T has the variant form (I)HCUENIĀ

(I)HCUANILĪĀ applic. (I)HCUANIĀ

(I)HCUANILŌ nonact. (I)HCUANIĀ

IHCUĀQUINŌN at that moment, then / en ese tiempo, en ese momento, en esa ocasión (T) [(2)Tp.123]. See IHCUĀC, INŌN.

(I)HCUENIĀ See (I)HCUANIĀ.

(I)HCUILHUIĀ *vt* to write something to or for someone / se lo escribe (T) [(1)Cf.65v, (4)Tp.187]. applic. (I)HCUILOĀ

(I)HCUILHUIĪĀ applic. (I)HCUILHUIĀ

(I)HCUILHUIĪLŌ nonact. (I)HCUILHUIĀ

(I)HCUILIHU(I) for something to get written / están escritas (C for construction with the verb O) [(1)Cf.92r]. See (I)HCUILOĀ.

(I)HCUILOĀ *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 *cuiloo* 'to write or paint something,' the initial syllable being lost to the orthography, because the weak initial vowel drops after the object prefix TLA- and the glottal stop is not written.

(I)HCUILOLŌ nonact. (I)HCUILOĀ
IHCUINACA to buzz, whirl / rezumba (T) [(1)Tp.130].

IHCUIXALHUIĀ applic. IHCUIXOĀ

IHCUIXOĀ to sneeze / estornuda (T) [(3)Tp.130]. See IUCXOĀ.

IHCUIXŌLŌ nonact. IHCUIXOĀ

(I)HCUIY(A) *vrefl, pret:* (I)HCUIX to wrap or coil oneself, to coil one's hair up / cojer o revolver los cabellos la mujer a la cabeza, o ceñir la culebra por el árbol o por el cuerpo de hombre (M) This is implied by TEHCUIY(A) 'to wrap or entangle something.'

IHHUI-TL *possessed form:* -IHHUIUH, *inalienably possessed form:* -IHHUI-YŌ feather, down / pluma menuda (M)

IHCHETEQU(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) [(1)Cf.72r]. This reduplicated form has a frequentative sense. The intervocalic glottal stop arises from reduplication of initial I. redup. (I)CHTEQU(I)

IHCŌLTĪĀ *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) [(3)Tp.187]. redup. ĪCŌLTĪĀ

IHCŌLTĪĪĀ applic. IHCŌLTĪĀ

IHIHTOĀ *vt* to criticize, slander someone / lo critica, habla de otro (malo) (Z) [(5)Zp.27,35,66,188]. redup. (I)HTOĀ

(I)HILNĀMIQU(I) *vt* to daydream, to indulge in fantasies / me divierto en mil disparatadas imaginaciones (C)

- [[1]Cf.115v]. This reduplicated form has a frequentative sense. redup. (I)LNĀMIQU(I) (I)HILPIĀ redup. (I)LPĪĀ
- 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)TTA
- IHITZTOC** to be wakeful / estoy desvelado (C for first pers. sg. present), estaba despierto (C for imperfect) [[2]Cf.100r,104r]. redup. ITZTOC
- IHXHUIC** someone full, satisfied after a meal / hartó (C) [[1]Cf.118r]. redup. IXHUIC
- IHIY(A)** *vrefl, vt; pret: IHIX ~ IHİYAC* to be in a bad mood, to be peevish, to hate someone, something / aborrecerse estando mohino (M), aborrecer a otro (M) [[2]Cf.32r].
- IHIYŌCĀHUALTIĀ** *vrefl, vt* to suffer exhaustion, prostration; to drive someone to exhaustion, collapse, to cause someone to faint / perdis el aliento (M for second pers. plural subject); hacer desfallecer a otro el huelgo de mucho trabajar o de enfermedad (M) [[1]Cf.120r]. See IHİYŌ-TL, CĀHUALTIĀ.
- IHIYŌCUI** to have something to eat, take some refreshment / comer ... un bocado (C) [[1]Cf.104v]. See IHİYŌ-TL, CUI.
- IHIYŌCUĪTIĀ** *vrefl, vt* to take a rest, to have some refreshment; to give someone something to eat and a chance to rest / coma usted (C for imperative), refocilar o dar de comer a otro (M) [[1]Cf.98r, (1)Rp.89]. caus. IHİYŌCUI
- IHIYŌHUIĀ** *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 IHİYŌ-TL, -HUIĀ.
- IHIYŌHUILIĀ** applic. IHİYŌHUIĀ
- IHIYŌHUILIZ-TLI** torment, misery / tormento (C) [[1]Cf.102r]. See IHİYŌHUIĀ.
- IHIYŌHUILŌ** nonact. IHİYŌHUIĀ
- IHIYŌHUILTIĀ** caus. IHİYŌHUIĀ
- IHIYŌMICOHUA** nonact. IHİYŌMIQU(I)
- IHIYŌMICTIĀ** *vt* to choke, strangle, suf-

- focate someone / atapar el huelgo a otro (M) [[2]Zp.57,188]. caus. IHİYŌMIQU(I)
- IHIYŌMIQU(I)** *pret: -MIC* for someone to suffocate, to be strangled / se sofoca, se estrangula [[3]Tp.131]. See IHİYŌ-TL, MIQU(I).
- IHIYŌMIQUĪTIĀ** altern. caus. IHİYŌ-MIQU(I)
- IHIYŌPEXŌNTIĀ** *vt* to inflate something / lo infla (Z) [[2]Zp.71,189]. See IHİYŌ-TL, PEXŌNTIĀ.
- IHIYŌQUIZ(A)** to evaporate, to breath, and by extension, to give an order / vaporiza, sale de aire (T), vahear ... mandar alguna cosa (M) [[1]Tp.131]. See IHİYŌ-TL, QUIZ(A).
- IHIYŌTĒM(A)** *vrefl, vt; pret: -TĒN* to inflate, to fill up with air, to inflate something / infla, se llena de aire (T), henchir algo con viento (M) [[4]Tp.142,188]. See IHİYŌ-TL, TĒM(A).
- IHIYŌTIĀ** *vrefl* to inhale or exhale loudly, to break wind, to do something breath-taking / refollarse o peerse o tomar aliento, o resplandecer y lucir con ricas vestiduras (M) This is abundantly attested across sources. T fails to mark the vowel of the first syllable short. See IHİYŌ-TL.
- IHIYŌTILŌ** nonact. IHİYŌTIĀ
- IHIYŌ-TL** breath, respiration, hence one's life, sustenance / aliento huelgo, 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)HYŌ. This is a reduplicated form that implies an unattested *IYŌ-TL or an unattested verb *IHĪ 'to breath' ultimately from Ī 'to take a breath,' but Ī exists as a verb in Nahuatl with the sense 'to drink.' IHİYŌ-TL appears to be related to EHĒCA-TL 'wind,' which in some dialects of Nahuatl even has A in the first two syllables. The long vowel of the second syllable of IHİYŌ-TL is abundantly attested in C.
- IHIYŌTZACU(A)** *vrefl, vt* to choke, suffocate; to choke, strangle someone / enmudecer o atravesársese el bocado (M), atapar el huelgo a otro (M) [[3]Tp.142, (1)Rp.89]. T gives the preterit of this as -TZACUAC, but M drops the final vowel.

- M also has *ihiomotzaqua* 'to suffer from asthma.' Z has an intransitive form based on IHİYŌTZACU(I) meaning 'to close.' See IHİYŌ-TL, TZACU(A).
- IHIYŌTZACUALŌ** nonact. IHİYŌ-TZACU(A)
- IHIZTĀC** redup. IZTĀC
- IHMATCĀCHĪHU(A)** *vt* to make, do something carefully / hago con cordura (C for first pers. sg. subject) [[2]Cf.77v, (1)Rp.91]. One of the two attestations in C is unclear; apparently TC has been reversed. See IHMAT(I), CHĪHU(A).
- IHMATCĀNEM(I)** *vrefl; pret: -NEN* to live circumspectly / vivir recatadamente y sobre aviso (M), vive con cordura (C) [[1]Cf.99r]. See IHMAT(I), NEM(I).
- IHMAT(I)** *vrefl, vt; pret: IHMAH, pret. pl: IHMATQUEH* 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), travesar ... hacer algo de habilidad (C) The form TLAHMAT(I) 'to know how to do something well, etc.' has absorbed the nonspecific object prefix TLA- and essentially become an intransitive verb 'to be expert.' Although the initial I is lost in TLAHMAT(I), it is retained in the presence of reflexive prefixes. See MAT(I).
- (I)HNECU(I)** *vt* to smell something / oler algo (M)
- (I)HNECUĪHUA** nonact. (I)HNECU(I)
- (I)HNECUIĪTIĀ** caus. (I)HNECU(I)
- (I)HNECUĪTIĀ** altern. caus. (I)HNECU(I)
- (I)HNECUIZTI** to smell, stink / huele (T) [[1]Tp.130]. See (I)HNECU(I).
- ***(I)HPIY(A)** See TLAHPIY(A).
- IHPOTOCA** to vaporize, to turn to steam / vaporiza (Z) [[2]Zp.127,158]. See IHPOTOC-TLI.
- IHPOTOCALIZ-TLI** vapor, steam / vapor (Z) [[2]Zp.127,158]. Z marks the vowel of the fourth syllable long, but it should not be. See IHPOTOCA.
- IHPOTOC-TLI** vapor, steam, exhalation, breath / vaho (M), humo, vapor, exhalación (S) [[6]Zp.127,158].
- IHPOTOQUILCA-TL** vapor, steam / vapor (Z) [[2]Zp.127,158]. Z marks the vowel of the last syllable long, but it should not be. See IHPOTOCA.
- IHPŌTZ(A)** *vrefl* to belch / regoldar (M), eructa (Z) [[3]Tp.141, (2)Zp.54,170]. T has E for I. X has ILPŌTZ(A). See PŌTZ(A).
- IHPŌTZALŌ** nonact. IHPŌTZ(A)
- IHQUILTĪĀ** altern. caus. IHCA
- (I)HQUITI** to weave cloth / tejer tela (M) [[7]Zp.120,150,188,208]. See TLAHQUITĪ-LI.
- IHTAC(A)-TL** provisions / provisión, mochila, o despensa de camino o matalotaje (M), comestibles, comida, lonche, taco, itacate (T)
- IHTALHUIĀ** *vt* to say something about someone / decir algo de alguno (C) In TLAHTALHUIĀ 'to speak for someone, etc.,' the prefix TLA- 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. applic. (I)HTOĀ
- IHTEC** *postposition* within, inside / dentro de algo (M for -IHTIC) A common variant is -IHTIC. The I may drop or be retained after possessive prefixes, NOHTIC ~ NIHTIC 'inside me.' See IHTE-TL, -C(O).
- IHTECCOPA** *compound postposition* to within / en sí mismo, dentro de uno (T) [[3]Tp.130]. N intervenes between this and -TZINCO in an attestation in T, but the final element here should definitely be -PA, not -PAN. See -IHTEC, -C(O), -PA.
- IHTECHŌCA** for one's stomach to growl / gruñe el estómago (T) [[3]Tp.130]. See IHTE-TL, CHŌCA.
- IHTECHŌCOHUA** nonact. IHTECHŌCA
- IHTECHŌQUĪTIĀ** caus. IHTECHŌCA
- IHTECOYŌCTIC** something hollow / hueco, no tiene nada (T) [[1]Tp.130]. T has YA for YO. T also has a variant IHTECOYŌCTICAH. See IHTE-TL, COYOC-TLI.
- IHTECPA** *compound postposition* out of or into one's belly / de su vientre (C for -IHTICPA) [[1]Cf.21v]. See -IHTEC, -PA.
- IHTEH** possessor of a belly / obeso,

- ventrudo, ventruda, que tiene vientre (S) [(1)Cf.55v, (1)Rp.45]. See IHTE-TL.
- IHTEMĒTZOCUIL-IN** tapeworm / lombriz (T) [(1)Tp.130]. See IHTE-TL, MĒTZOCUIL-IN.
- IHTEPACHYŌ** only attested in possessed form pith, soft interior of something / migaja, la parte interior de bolillo, de la caña de la milpa, etc. (T) [(2)Tp.130]. See IHTE-TL.
- IHTETEHTEQU(I)** See IHTE-TL, TEHTEQU(I).
- IHTE-TL** belly / barriga o vientre (M) A common variant of this is IHTI-TL.
- IHTETLAPĀN(A)** See IHTE-TL, TLAPĀN(A).
- IHTETZACQUI** something hard at the center / sólido o duro por dentro (T for possessed form) [(1)Tp.130]. See IHTE-TL, TZACU(A).
- IHTETZACTIC** something hard at the center / sólido o duro por dentro (T) [(1)Tp.130]. See IHTE-TL, TZACU(A).
- IHTEXAHUACA** for one's stomach to rumble / corre el gruñimiento de un lado al otro, gruñe la barriga (T) [(3)Tp.131]. See IHTE-TL, XAXAHUACA.
- IHTEXAHUACOHUA** nonact. IHTE-XAHUACA
- IHTEXAHUAQUĪTIĀ** caus. IHTE-XAHUACA
- 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 XOCOTETIC 'something round in form.' T has the further reduction IHTEXOCO with the same sense. See IHTE-TL, XOCOTETIC.
- IHTEYŌ** necessarily possessed form entrails / entrañas (Z for -IHTIYŌ) [(2)Zp.53, 159]. Z regularly has IHTI for IHTE. This is the inalienably possessed form of IHTE-TL. See IHTE-TL, -YŌ.
- IHTEZŌNĒHU(I)** for one's belly to swell up / se avienta la barriga (T) [(4)Tp.130]. See IHTE-TL, ZŌNĒHU(I).
- IHTEZŌNĒHUIHUA** nonact. IHTE-ZŌNĒHU(I)
- IHTEZŌNĒHUILIZ-TLI** a swollen belly / su

- barriga aventada (T for possessed form) [(1)Tp.130]. See IHTEZŌNĒHU(I).
- IHTEZŌNĒHUIĪTIĀ** caus. IHTEZŌNĒHU(I)
- IHTIC** This is a common variant of -IHTEC 'inside.' See IHTE-TL.
- IHTICPA** See -IHTECPA.
- IHTI-TL** See IHTE-TL.
- IHTIYŌ** See -IHTEYŌ.
- (I)HTLACAHU(I)** to go wrong, to be ruined or corrupted, to injure oneself, to spoil / corromperse, dañarse, o estragarse algo ... o empollarse el huevo (M) This has the same sense as (I)HTLACOĀ used reflexively.
- (I)HTLACALHUIĀ** to ruin something for someone / dañar algo a otro (M) applic. (I)HTLACOĀ
- (I)HTLACALHUIĪLIĀ** applic. (I)HTLACALHUIĀ
- (I)HTLACALHUIĪLŌ** nonact. (I)HTLACALHUIĀ
- (I)HTLACOĀ** *vrefl, vt* to be corrupted, spoiled, damaged; to spoil, damage something / se empeora (la cosa), se envicia (T), enfermar por se dar mucho a mujeres (M), estragar o dañar algo (M) In Z the I does not drop after the reflexive prefixes.
- (I)HTLACŌLŌ** nonact. (I)HTLACOĀ
- IHTLAN(I)** *vt* to ask, request, beg something / pedir algo (M) Attestations are very mixed about loss of the initial vowel before prefixal vowels.
- IHTLANIĀ** *vrefl, vt* to beg, to ask for alms; to question, examine someone / mendigar, pedir limosna (S), le pregunta, le pide (T) See IHTLAN(I).
- IHTLANIĒHUA** nonact. IHTLAN(I)
- IHTLANIĪLIĀ** *vt* to make a request on someone's behalf / le pide para otra persona (T) [(3)Tp.187]. applic. IHTLANIĀ
- IHTLANIĪLILĪLIĀ** applic. IHTLANIĪLIĀ
- IHTLANIĪLŌ** nonact. IHTLANIĀ
- IHTLANIĪLŌ** nonact. IHTLANIĀ
- IHTLAPOĀ** See TLAIHTLAPOĀ.
- (I)HTOĀ** *vrefl, vt* to speak up, to volunteer; to say something, to speak well or ill of someone / comedirse u ofrecerse a hacer alguna cosa (M), decir alguna cosa (M), decir bien o mal de otro (M)
- (I)HTŌLŌ** nonact. (I)HTOĀ

- (I)HTŌLTĪĀ** caus. (I)HTOĀ
- (I)HTOPŌLOĀ** *vt* to say something, to criticize something / decir algo (K) [(1)Cf.70r]. When -PŌLOĀ is added to a verb, it contributes a sense of deprecation or reproach, as in this attestation where the object of (I)HTOĀ is the speaker's sins. See (I)HTOĀ, -PŌLOĀ.
- IHTŌTIĀ** *vrefl, vt* to dance; to get someone to dance / bailar o danzar (M), hacer bailar a otro (M)
- IHTŌTILIĀ** *vt* to dance for someone / se lo baila (T) [(4)Tp.187]. applic. IHTŌTIĀ
- IHTŌTILILIĀ** applic. IHTŌTILIĀ
- IHTŌTILILŌ** nonact. IHTŌTILIĀ
- IHTŌTILIZ-TLI** a dance / baile (X) [(1)Xp.58]. X lacks the glottal stop. See IHTŌTIĀ.
- IHTŌTILŌ** nonact. IHTŌTIĀ
- (I)HTZOM(A)** *vrefl, vt; pret: -TZON* for something to get sewn; to sew something / coser (C), se cose (T), lo cose (T) The nonspecific object prefix TLA- has been absorbed to form intransitive TLAHTZOM(A) 'to sew.'
- (I)HTZOMALŌ** nonact. (I)HTZOM(A)
- IHTZŌMIĀ** *vrefl* to blow one's nose / sonarse las narices (M) [(2)Cf.71v]. This stem also appears with fused TLA-, meaning 'to snort,' which is then reduplicated to form frequentative TLAHTLAHTZŌMIĀ 'to snort repeatedly.' T has the variant (I)LTZŌMIĀ. There is inconsistency about the strength of the initial I. It is retained in the presence of the reflexive prefix in M and C but not in T. With TLA- it is dropped in M and C as well. M also has a derived form with NE- in which the I is dropped.
- (I)HTZOMILIĀ** applic. (I)HTZOM(A)
- IĤUA** nonact. I
- IĤUĀ** *vt; pret: IĤUAH* to send someone, something / enviar a otro a alguna parte o dar de mano el preso (M), enviar mensajero (M) The long vowel of the second syllable is evident in the applicative form, which is abundantly attested in B, C, R, and M agree on the preterit form above, but S also gives IĤUH and IĤUAC (with vowel length indeterminate) as alternate preterits.
- IĤUĀLIĀ** applic. IĤUĀ
- IĤUĀN** in the company of something or someone else, and / y, y también (M) The third person singular possessed form of the postposition -ĤUĀN has virtually the function of a conjunction. In T and Z it has lost the possessive prefix I- and has been lexicalized as ĤUĀN 'and.' In T the final N is also lost by general rule. See -ĤUĀN.
- IĤU(I)** singular present and preterit only, plus derivations to be or become a certain way; thus, such, so / de ésta manera o así (M) Although this is transparently verbal with its present and regular preterit forms and the derived agentive IĤHQUI 'someone, something of a particular nature,' it has been lexicalized in an essentially adverbial role of 'thus, such, so.' The optative phrase MĀ ZO IĤUI 'let it be so' has been lexicalized as MĀCIĤUI 'though, however.' Other particle compositions with IĤU(I) are HUEL IĤUI 'greatly, grandly, vigorously,' ZAN YE NŌ IĤUI 'in like manner,' IĤUI ĪN 'in this way,' IĤUI ŌN 'in that way.' The preterit form IĤH is often misleadingly spelled yuh.
- IĤUIĤUIĤ** with great difficulty / con mucha dificultad, a mucha costa (C) This is related to OHUIĤ 'with difficulty, danger' in some not entirely direct way. The first element is probably IĤU(I) 'thus, such, so.'
- IĤUIĤUIĤCĀYŌTICA** at great cost, with great difficulty / mucho me ha costado (C), con sentimiento, con pena, dificultad (S) [(2)Cf.121v]. See IĤUIĤUIĤCĀYŌ-TL, -CA.
- IĤUIĤUIĤCĀYŌ-TL** difficulty, cost / pena, dificultad, sentimiento, impotencia (S) [(2)Cf.121v]. See IĤUIĤUIĤ.
- IĤUINTI** to get drunk / se emborracha, se ataranta, se embriaga (T), estar ebrio, embriagarse (S) [(3)Tp.127]. Intransitive IĤUINTI has the same sense as IĤUINTIĀ used reflexively.
- IĤUINTIĀ** *vrefl, 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 IĤXUINTIĀ 'to make someone dizzy,' which even in C has lost the initial I of the

stem, being compounded with ĪX-TLI 'face.' See IHUINTI.

IHUINTĪHUA nonact. IHUINTI

IHUINTILĪĀ applic. IHUINTIĀ

IHUINTĪLŌ nonact. IHUINTIĀ

IHUINTILTIĀ T has a long vowel before -LTĪĀ where a short one is to be expected. caus. IHUINTI

IHUINTITICAH to be drunk / está borracho (T) [(1)Tp.111]. See IHUINTI, the verb CĀ.

IHUINTITOC someone drunken / borracho (Z) [(2)Zp.20,156]. See IHUINTI, the verb O.

IHUİPTLAYŌC See -HUİPTLAYŌC.

IĤUIYĀN calmly, peacefully, moderately, a little at a time / mansamente o con tiento (M), pacíficamente (C), poco a poco (C)

IHXĀMIĀ *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 XĀMIĀ.

(I)HXĪCA for something to leak, ooze, trickle / rezumarse o salirse la vasija (M) [(2)Cf.75r, (4)Tp.136,248, (2)Zp.55,159]. In the Z attestations the vowel of the second syllable is marked long, while in C it is unmarked for length. T has ĪXĪCA.

IHXĪTIĀ caus. IHZA. C has a short vowel in the second syllable.

(I)HXĪTZĀ *vt* 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)HXĪCA.

(I)HXOHUA nonact. IHZA

IHYĀC something foul, stinking / cosa hedionda (M) See (I)HYĀYA.

-IHYĀCA necessarily possessed form the stench of something / hediondez (C) [(2)Cf.49v]. This contrasts with the element ĪYACA- 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 Ī-. See (I)HYĀYA.

IHYĀCXIHU(I)-TL night jasmine (*Cestrum nocturnum*) / huele de noche (árbol) (T) [(2)Tp.131,248]. See IHYĀC, XIHU(I)-TL.

(I)HYĀLILĪĀ *vt* to let something turn foul, rotten / lo hace que apeste (la carne, etc., por no atenderla luego) (T) [(3)Tp.188]. See (I)HYĀYA.

(I)HYĀLILILĪĀ applic. (I)HYĀLILĪĀ

(I)HYĀLILĪLŌ nonact. (I)HYĀLILĪĀ

(I)HYĀN(A) *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.150,188].

(I)HYĀNALŌ nonact. (I)HYĀN(A)

(I)HYĀNĪLĪĀ applic. (I)HYĀN(A)

(I)HYĀYA to stink / heder o tener mal olor (M) [(3)Tp.131,230,244 (7)Zp.12,34,54,66,227]. This drops the initial I after the reflexive prefixes but retains it after the nonspecific object prefix TLA-.

(I)HYEHUILĪĀ *vt* 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 *iyauilia* 'to raise something up in sacrifice.'

(I)HYEHUILILĪĀ applic. (I)HYEHUILĪĀ

(I)HYEHUILĪLŌ nonact. (I)HYEHUILĪĀ

(I)HYŌHUIĀ See IHĪYŌHUIĀ.

(I)HYŌHUIĪLŌ See IHĪYŌHUIĪLŌ.

(I)HYŌHUILTIĀ See IHĪYŌHUILTIĀ.

(I)HYŌMICTIĀ See IHĪYŌMICTIĀ.

(I)HYŌTZACU(I) See IHĪYŌTZACU(A).

IHZA to wake up / despertar (M)

IHZAC someone awake / despierto (Z) [(2)Zp.44,158]. See IHZA.

IHZACTOC someone awake / despierto (Z) [(2)Zp.44,158]. See IHZA, the verb O.

IHZALIZ-TLI wakefulness / despierto (Z) [(2)Zp.144,158]. See IHZA.

(I)HZANACA 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 lost the glottal stop.

(I)HZANATZ(A) *vt* to cause something to make a rustling noise / hace ... ruido con hojas secas, pliegos de papel, etc. (C) [(1)Cf.75v].

IHZOLIHU(I) for things to get old, wear out / envejecer la ropa, los libros, las esteras, o cosas semejantes (M) This is implied by IHZOLOĀ.

IHZOLOĀ *vrefl,vt* to abase oneself; to mistreat, wear out things like clothes, books, mats, etc. / deshonrarse (M), maltra-

tar o envejecer las cosas dichas (la ropa, los libros, las esteras, o cosas semejantes) (M) [(2)Bf.7v,13v]. This implies intransitive IHZOLIHU(I) '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.

IHZŌTLA *vrefl* to vomit / vomitar (M)

[(4)Tp.141, (2)Zp.130,170, (3)Xp.57]. T has E for IH.

ĪCHTEQU(I) redup. (I)CHTEQU(I)

ĪHTECCAĤ to be within something / está adentro (T) [(1)Tp.130]. This is a fusion of the preterit-as-present verb CĀ 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 CUALLICAH 'for something to be good.' T also has ĪHTICCAĤ 'for something to be done correctly; to be empty, to be without work,' apparently with the same derivational history. See -IHTEC, the verb CĀ.

ĪHTICCAĤ See ĪHTECCAĤ.

ILACATZIHU(I) to twist, entwine / torcerse alguna cosa así como la punta de alesna o cosa semejante (M), torcerse (C) [(2)Cf.76r,76v, (1)Tp.131].

ILACATZILHUIĀ applic. ILACATZOĀ

ILACATZOĀ *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 ceñir la culebra al árbol (M), arrollar manta, estera, papel o cosa así, o coger y revolver hilo o cordel al dedo, etc. (M) See ILACATZIHU(I).

ILACATZŌLŌ nonact. ILACATZOĀ

ILACATZTIC something twisted, wound / cosa torcida o tuerta (M) [(1)Tp.131, (3)Zp.20,39,163]. See ILACATZOĀ.

ILAMA-TL *pl*: ILAMATQUEH; possessed

form -ILAMATCĀUH old woman / vieja (M) M gives this with an absolute 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 HUĒHUEH 'old man.'

The shape of the absolute 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.

ILAMATZAPO-TL *pl*: -MEH custard-apple (Anona glabra) / anona, chicozapote (X) [(3)Xp.50]. See ILAMA-TL, TZAPO-TL.

(I)LCĀHU(A) *vt* to forget something / olvidarse de alguna cosa (M) A common variant has E for I. See (I)LCĀHU(I).

(I)LCĀHUALŌ nonact. (I)LCĀHU(A)

(I)LCĀHU(I) to be forgotten / se olvida (T) [(1)Tp.131]. See (I)LCĀHU(A).

(I)LCĀHUILĪĀ applic. (I)LCĀHU(A)

(I)LCĀHĪN(A) *vt* to suck something up, to consume something / lo chupa, lo consume (T) [(3)Tp.188]. M has *chichina* 'to suck something.'

(I)LCHĪNALŌ nonact. (I)LCHĪN(A)

(I)LCHĪNĪLĪĀ applic. (I)LCHĪN(A)

(I)LHUIĀ *vrefl* to grow in strength, violence (as with a storm or epidemic) / arreciar (C) [(3)Cf.79r].

(I)LHUIĀ *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. NITĒTLALHUIĀ 'I say something to someone,' NINOTLALHUIĀ 'I consult myself about something.'

ILHUICAC in heaven / en el cielo (S) See ILHUICA-TL, -C(O).

ILHUICACAYŌ-TL something pertaining to heaven, celestial / cosa celestial (M) [(2)Cf.53r,53v]. M gives the alternatives *ilhuicacayotl* and *ilhuicaccayotl* with identical sense. See ILHUICA-TL, -YŌ.

ILHUICACOPAHUĪC heavenwards / hacia el cielo (C) [(1)Cf.20r]. This is synonymous with ILHUICACOPAHUĪC. It is apparently built on ILHUICAC rather than ILHUICA.

ILHUICACHĀNEH someone who resides in heaven / morador del cielo (M) [(1)Rp.90]. See ILHUICA-TL, CHĀNEH.

ILHUICACOPAHUIC heavenwards / hacia el cielo [(1)Cf.93v]. See **ILHUICA-TL**, **-COPA**, **-HUIC**.

ILHUICACPAHUIC heavenwards / hacia el cielo (C) [(1)Cf.20r]. See **ILHUICAC**, **-PA**, **-HUIC**.

ILHUICAHUAH lord of heaven / señor del cielo (C), Diós (C) [(5)Cf.7r,55r,112r, (1)Rp.45]. See **ILHUICA-TL**.

ILHUICA-TL heaven, sky / cielo (M)

ILHUICAYŌ-TL something of or pertaining to heaven / cosa celestial (M for *ilhuicacayotl*), cosas de cielo (R) [(1)Rp.44]. See **ILHUICA-TL**, **-YŌ**.

ILHUICEH much more, especially / mucho más (M), especialmente o mucho más (C) [(4)Cf.113v,114r,131v, (2)Rp.90,99]. See **ILHUIZ**.

(I) LHUIĪ applic. (I) **LHUIĪ**

(I) LHUIL-LI merit, due reward / merecimiento (C) [(3)Cf.59r].

(I) LHUIĪŌ 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. (I) **LHUIĪ**

(I) LHUILTI 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, **NOLHUILTI** 'I am worthy,' but its tense inflection is regular. See (I) **LHUIL-LI**.

ILHUIPAN at the fiesta, celebration / en la fiesta (T) [(1)Tp.131]. See **ILHUI-TL**, **-PAN**.

ILHUI-TL day, festival day, holiday / fiesta de guardar, o cualquier día de la semana (M) In some derived forms this loses the initial vowel.

-ILHUIYŌC preceded by possessive prefix and quantifier (a certain number of) days after / días después (C) An example with a number is **ĪCHICŌMILHUIYŌC** 'seven days after that'; one with a nonnumeral quantifier is **ĪQUEZQUILHUIYŌC** 'several days after that.' With a month or year, the expression means on the designated day of that unit of time. See **ILHUI-TL**, **-YŌ**, **-CŌ**.

ILHUIZ much more, especially / especialmente o mucho más (C)

ĪLIHUIZ 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 I 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 ĪLIHUIZ** with the same sense. This may be related to an intensifier in T, the canonical form for which would probably be **LALEHUIZ**.

ĪLIHUIZCIHUĀ-TL good-for-nothing woman / mujer de no nada (C) [(1)Cf.77r]. See **ĪLIHUIZ**, **CIHUĀ-TL**.

ĪLIHUIZHUIĀ vt to do something inconsiderately / hago algo inconsideradamente (C for first person subject) [(1)Cf.60v, (1)Rp.48]. See **ĪLIHUIZ**, **-HUIĀ**.

ĪLIHUIZTLAHTŌĀ to speak carelessly, unguardedly / hablar cosas sin tiento ni consideración (M) [(1)Cf.77r, (1)Rp.90]. See **ĪLIHUIZ**, (I) **HTŌĀ**.

ĪLIHUIZTLAHTŌL-LI careless speech / palabras inconsideradas (R) [(1)Rp.90]. See **ĪLIHUIZTLAHTŌĀ**.

ĪLIHUIZTZAHTZI to cause a scandal / le escandaliza (Z) [(1)Zp.159]. See **ĪLIHUIZ**, **TZAHTZI**.

ĪLĪ-TL alder tree / aliso (M) [(2)Zp.9,159].

(I) LNĀMICTIĀ vt to remind someone of something / traer a la memoria, o acordar algo a otro (M) [(3)Tp.208]. altern. caus. (I) **LNĀMIQU(I)**

(I) LNĀMICTIĪ applic. (I) **LNĀMICTIĀ**

(I) LNĀMICTIĪŌ nonact. (I) **LNĀMICTIĀ**

(I) LNĀMICTINEM(I) vt; pret: **-NEN** to go along recalling, thinking on something / ve ... pensando (C for imperative) [(1)Cf.68r]. See (I) **LNĀMIQU(I)**, **NEM(I)**.

(I) LNĀMIQU(I) vrefl, vt; pret: (I) **LNĀMIC** for memory to return, sharpen; to remember, reflect on something / se refrescará la memoria de esto (C for future tense), acordarse de una cosa, imaginar, pensar, reflexionar, considerar (S) A common variant has **EL** for (I) **L**.

(I) LNĀMIQUĪHUA nonact. (I) **LNĀMIQU(I)**

(I) LNĀMIQUILĪ applic. (I) **LNĀMIQU(I)**

(I) LNĀMIQUĪTĪ altern. caus. (I) **LNĀMIQU(I)**

ĪLŌCHTĪ 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)Bf.6v, (2)Cf.61v, (1)Rp.33]. See **ĪLŌT(I)**.

ĪLŌT(I) to return whence one came; for an illness to abate / volverse o tornarse de donde iba (M), aflojarse la enfermedad (M) [(1)Bf.7r, (2)Cf.61v,102v, (1)Rp.33].

(I) LPIĀ vrefl, vt to gird oneself; to tie something or someone up, to take someone into custody / ceñirse (M), atar alguna cosa (M), atar a alguno o prenderlo y encarcelarlo (M)

(I) LPĪCHĪ vt to inflate something with water / lo resopla con agua (T) [(3)Tp.117]. See (I) **LPĪTZ(A)**.

(I) LPĪCHILĪ applic. (I) **LPĪCHĪ**, applic. (I) **LPĪTZ(A)**

(I) LPĪCHĪŌ nonact. (I) **LPĪCHĪ**

ILPIHTICAH to be bound / está amarrado, está atado (T) [(1)Tp.131]. T is missing the internal glottal stop. See (I) **LPIĀ**, the verb **CĀ**.

ILPIHTIHU(I) to go in bonds / va amarrado (T) [(1)Tp.131]. T shortens this to **ILPIHTI** and is missing the glottal stop. See (I) **LPIĀ**, **HU(I)**.

(I) LPILĪ applic. (I) **LPIĀ**

ILPILIZ-TLI the act of tying something, someone up / acción de amarrar (Z) [(2)Zp.159,207]. See (I) **LPIĀ**.

(I) LPILŌ nonact. (I) **LPIĀ**

ILPITOC someone, something bound / amarrado, atado, nudo (Z) [(4)Zp.10,16,89,159]. See (I) **LPIĀ**, the verb **O**.

(I) LPĪTZ(A) vt to blow something up, to inflate something / soplar (M), soplar a otro (M), lo sopla (T) See **PĪTZ(A)**.

(I) LPĪTZALŌ nonact. (I) **LPĪTZ(A)**

ILPŌTZ(A) vrefl to belch / eructar (X) [(3)Xp.57]. T and Z have synonymous **IHPŌTZ(A)**. See **PŌTZ(A)**.

(I) LTEQU(I) vt to sip, suck, drink something / sorber algo (M), lo bebe (caldo, huevo, etc.) (T) [(1)Bf.11v, (3)Tp.188].

(I) LTEQUĪHUA nonact. (I) **LTEQU(I)**

(I) LTEQUĪTĪ caus. (I) **LTEQU(I)**

ĪLTĪ caus. Ī

ĪLTILĪ applic. **ĪLTĪ**

ĪLTILĪŌ nonact. **ĪLTILĪ**

(I) LTZŌMIĀ vrefl to blow one's nose / se suena (la nariz) (T) [(3)Tp.150]. See **IHTZŌMIĀ**.

(I) LTZŌMĪLŌ nonact. (I) **LTZŌMIĀ**

ĪMACAC(I) vt; pret: **ĪMACAZ** to hold someone in awe, to fear someone, to be respectful toward someone / temer a alguno (M), tener respecto o temor reverencial (M)

ĪMACAXILĪ applic. **ĪMACAC(I)**

ĪMACAXILTĪ caus. **ĪMACAC(I)**

ĪMACAXŌ nonact. **ĪMACAC(I)**

ĪMACAX-TLI someone worthy of being held in awe, someone of authority and dignity / digno de ser temido, o persona grave y de autoridad (M) See **ĪMACAC(I)**.

IMMAN to be high time for something / es hora y tiempo This is also written **INMAN**, reflecting its origin of **INMAN(I)**. M also has *immani*, which may represent **IMMANĪN** rather than **IMMAN(I)**. This generally occurs with **YE** 'already.' See **IMMANĪN**.

IMĀNEL however, given that, inasmuch, since / aunque, desde que, o puesto que (M) This is a fusion of **MĀNEL** with the particle **IN** and is synonymous with **MĀNEL**. This also combines with the cliticizing element **-Y(E)H** with no change of sense.

IMĀNELEH See **IMĀNEL**.

IMĀNELYEH See **IMĀNEL**.

IMMANI See **IMMAN**.

IMMANĪN at this time / a esta hora (C) See **IMMAN**, **ĪN**.

IMMANTI 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)Cf.59r, (1)Rp.47]. See **IMMAN**.

IMMANYEH at this time / a estas horas (T) [(1)Tp.131]. T has multiple ambiguity involving **Ē**, **YE**, and **IYE**. Possibly this should be from **IMMANĪNYEH** with T's characteristic loss of syllable-final N. See **IMMAN**.

ĪMONEQUIYĀN at the right time / en

tiempo y sazón, o en buen tiempo y coyuntura (M) [(2)Cf.42v]. This is prefixed with the third person singular possessive prefix *Ī-*. See MONECYAN.

IMÓZTLAYŌC 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 *Ī-*. When preceded by OC, it means the day before. See MÓZTLA, -YŌ, -C(O).

IN proximal particle this, these / ésto (C) This is often postposed after the element it refers to and becomes bound to it as a suffix, YEHUÁTLĪN 'this one, this person,' INĪN 'this,' IMMANĪN 'at this very time.' It contrasts with the distal particle ŌN 'that, those.' The phrase IN IHQUEH ĪN is used for the plural.

IN This particle is pervasive in Nahuatl and appears yet more so in texts in which IN and ĪN are not distinguished. Moreover, it tends to lose N, which leads to confusion with possessive *Ī-*. Alternatively, in high-frequency items it may lose I, with the N then being reanalyzed as part of the following item, as in NICI < IN ICI and NAN- '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 ĪN '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.'

INĀNTZĪCA-TL pl: -MEH coral snake / coralillo (X) [(2)Xp.46]. According to popular belief, this snake resides in ant hills and protects the ants. See NĀN-TL, TZĪCA-TL.

INĀY(A) *vrefl*, vt; pret: ĪNĀX to hide or take refuge somewhere; to hide something / esconderse o guarecerse en algún lugar (M), encubrir o esconder algo (M)

INĀYILĪĀ vt to hide something from someone / esconder y encubrir algo a otro (C) [(1)Cf.64r]. applic. ĪNĀY(A)

INĀYILILĪĀ applic. ĪNĀYILĪĀ

INĪC with, by means of, so that / con qué o para qué (M) See IN, ĪC.

INICI recently / tiempo recién pasado (C) [(5)Cf.95v,96r]. See ICI. The initial vowel can drop, yielding NICI, which C accepts as an alternate form. See IN, ICI.

INIHCUĀC then / entonces (M) See IN, IHCUĀC.

INIHQUEH these, those / éstos o éstas [(6)Cf.15v,16r,16v, (1)Rp.92]. When followed by ĪN, this means 'these' and when followed by ŌN, 'those'; such phrases are equivalent to the plurals of INĪN 'this one' and INŌN 'that one.' See IN, IĀ.

INĪN this one / éste, ésta, ésto (M) See IN, ĪN.

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, IHU(I).

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.

INMĀNEL See IMMĀNEL.

INOC while / mientras que, o en tanto que (M) [(2)Cf.98v,131r, (1)Rp.83]. See IN, OC.

INŌN that one / ésta, éste, éso (S) See IN, ŌN.

INTLĀ if / si, conjunción condicional (M) There are two homophonous particles, TLĀ 'let it be so that' (synonymous with MĀ) and TLĀ 'if.' This form with fused IN is more common across sources than simple TLĀ 'if.' See IN, TLĀ.

INTLĀCA if not, otherwise / y si no (M), para negar, si no (C) [(7)Cf.27r,27v]. See INTLĀ.

INTLĀCAĪC if never / si en ningún tiempo, y si nunca (M) [(2)Cf.27r,103r]. One of the two attestations has an additional syllable *intlācayaic*. See INTLĀCA, AĪC.

INTLĀCAMŌ if not, otherwise / y si no (M), para negar, si no (C) [(4)Cf.27r,27v,59v,119r]. See INTLĀCA, MŌ.

INTLĀCATLE(H) if nothing / si no hay nada (S) [(1)Cf.27r]. See INTLĀCA, TLE(H).

INTLĀCAYĀC if no one / si nadie (C) [(3)Cf.27r,27v]. See INTLĀCA, AYĀC.

INTLĀNEL though, however / y aunque, o

dado que (M) [(3)Cf.119r]. See INTLĀ, NEL.
İOCCĀMPAIXTI possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive *Ī-* to or from both places / de ambas partes (C) [(1)Cf.91v]. See İOCCĀNIXTI, -PA.

İOCCĀNIXTI possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive *Ī-* in both places / en ambas partes (C), de ambas partes (C) [(2)Cf.91r,91v]. See OCCĀN, -IXTI.

İŌNTLAPALIXTI possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive *Ī-* on both sides / de ambos lados (C) [(2)Cf.92v]. See ŌNTLAPAL, -IXTI.

İPAL possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive *Ī-* for, by means of something or someone / por él, o mediante él (M) see -PAL

İPALNEMOHUALŌNI See İPAL-NEMOHUANI.

İPALNEMOHUANI possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive *Ī-* that one through whom living goes on, giver of life / por quien se vive, el que da vida (C), Diós, por quien se vive (C) There are three attestations (Bf.1r,2r,7r) of a longer form İPALNEMOHUALŌNI. NEMOHUA is the nonactive form of NEM(I) 'to live,' and an alternate, through infrequent, nonactive form is with -HUALŌ. 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 -OĀ 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, NEM(I).

İPAMPA possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive *Ī-* because of something, for some reason / por esto, dando razón o causa porque se hizo la cosa (M) See -PAMPA.

İPAN possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive *Ī-* on, on top of, at or for something / encima de algo (M), por (C) See -PAN.

İPANTI to hit the mark with an arrow or shot / dar la saeta o arcabuz en el blanco (M) This is implied by İPANTILĀ

İPANTILĀ vt to hit the mark, to be right in what one says / acertar o atinar en lo que

dice (M) [(1)Cf.115r]. T has what appears to be an attestation of this with incorporated YŌL-, but the vowel corresponding to Ī is short. Elsewhere this takes TLA- as object prefix. See İPAN.

İPANTILĀ 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)Cf.115r]. applic. İPANTILĀ

İQUIN when? / ¿cuándo? o ¿en qué tiempo? preguntando (M) See İC.

ITCŌ nonact. ITQUI

-ITCŌCA necessarily possessed form that which someone carries, that for which someone is responsible / vasallos, gente menuda o súbditos (M for *itconi*) [(6)Bf.2v,4r,7r,12v,13r,13v]. B does not indicate the presence of the possessive prefix *Ī-* 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 (I)TQUI.

İTECH possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive *Ī-* next to, on, attached to something, someone / en, en él, o de él (M), junto a él, pegado a él (T) See -TECH.

İTHUA vt to see something / ver (usarse en tierra caliente) (C) This is cognate with (I)TTA, which developed an unusual geminate TT corresponding to this item's more historically conservative sequence THU.

İTHUAL-LI patio, interior yard / patio generalmente (M) See İTHUA.

İTIĀ vt to have someone drink something / dar a beber algún brebaje (M) caus. Ī

ITLAH 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.

İTLOC possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive *Ī-* by, with, next to something, someone / par de él, o junto a él (M) [(4)Tp.134]. T has A for O in -TLOC. See -TLOC.

İTŌNAL-LI sweat / sudor (M) In the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side of T there is İ-TŌNAL-LI 'one's shadow, spirit, soul,' but the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side has

ITONAL 'sweat (third pers. sg. possessor),' which represents a consolidation of I-TONAL. M has absolutive *ytanalli* 'sweat.' See ITONIA.

ITONIA *vrefl* to sweat, perspire / sudar (M) [(3)Tp.143, (2)Zp.118,167]. This appears only in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of M. See TONA.

ITONILO nonact. ITONIA

(I)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.

(I)TQUIHUA nonact. (I)TQUI

(I)TQUILIA applic. (I)TQUI

(I)TQUITIA *vt* to send something with someone / enviar algo con otro a algún cabo (M) [(2)Cf.62r]. By general rule the vowel of the second syllable should be long, but C specifically marks it short. caus. (I)TQUI

(I)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), hallar lo que se había perdido o lo que se procura y busca, o mirar a otro (M) This verb has an unusual internal geminate consonant. See ITHUA, (I)TZ-.

(I)TTALO altern. nonact. (I)TTA

(I)TTALTIA altern. caus. (I)TTA

(I)TTILIA *vt* to take aim at, point out, look after something / lo apunta (una cosa), lo cuida, lo atina (T) applic. (I)TTA

(I)TTILILIA applic. (I)TTILIA

(I)TTILO nonact. (I)TTILIA

(I)TTITIA *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 mostrarse (M), dar a conocer a otro o mostrarse (M), mostrar algo a otros (M), hallar 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 Tl syllable, but its place in alphabetical order and its sense make it clear that this is a printing error. altern. caus. (I)TTA

(I)TTITILIA applic. (I)TTITIA

(I)TTITILO nonact. (I)TTITIA

(I)TTO altern. nonact. (I)TTA

(I)TTONI something that can be seen / cosa visible (M) [(4)Zp.125,176]. See (I)TTA.

(I)TZ- This appears as a variant stem form of (I)TTA in a number of constructions, especially before the ligature -TI-. Although (I)TTA is transitive, (I)TZ- appears in some constructions with no object prefix.

ITZCUIN-TLI native Mexican dog / perro, perra (S) [(1)Cf.85v, (3)Zp.97,162,203, (3)Xp.86]. Z consistently has the vowel of the second syllable long, while C and X leave it unmarked for length. This commonly occurs without the abs. pref.

ITZMIN(I) *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 drops after reflexive prefixes but not after the prefix TLA-. See MIN(A).

ITZMINILIA applic. ITZMIN(I)

ITZMINILO nonact. ITZMIN(I)

(I)TZMOLIN(I) to sprout again, to grow, to appear / retoñecer (C), retoña (T), nacer, crecer, reverdecer, hablando de vegetales ... ser juicio, discreto, razonable, rico, no carecer de nada (S) [(1)Bf.5r, (2)Cf.36v, (1)Tp.135]. T has the reflex of Ō although B and C do not mark the vowel long.

ITZTAPALAPAN place name Iztapalapa [(2)Cf.56v]. The literal sense of this has to do with paving stones in the vicinity of water. See ITZTAPAL-LI, A-TL, -PAN.

ITZTAPALAPANECA-TL someone from Iztapalapa / natural de Iztapalapa (K) [(1)Cf.56v]. See ITZTAPALAPAN.

ITZTAPAL-LI paving stone, flagstone / adoquín, piedra labrada para pavimentar (S) [(2)Cf.56v]. 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.

(I)TZTEHU(A) to go away out of sight / ir, salir (S) [(2)Cf.68r,91v]. See (I)TZ-, EHU(A).

ITZTI See ITZTIYA.

ITZTIC something cold / frío, fría (S)

[(1)Tp.135]. See ITZTIYA, ITZ-TLI.

(I)TZTICAH *vt* to be looking at someone / está mirando (T) [(1)Tp.215]. See (I)TZ-, the verb CĀ.

(I)TZTIHU(I) to go seeking, contemplating / ir a ver, buscar, mirar, considerar (S) [(4)Cf.68r,90r,105v,124v]. See (I)TZ-, HU(I).

(I)TZTILIA This is used in place of applicative (I)TTILIA in constructions with the ligature -TI-. There is a discussion of this in C on f.68r. (I)TZTILIA contrasts with ITZTILIA 'to chill something.' See (I)TZ-.

ITZTILIA *vrefl,vt* to get cold; to chill something / se le enfria la cabeza (T for CUAITZTILIA), refrescarse (S), enfriar, refrescar a alguien (S), enfriar una cosa (S), lo enfria (T) This is abundantly attested, but only in T. It contrasts with (I)TZTILIA < (I)TTA. See ITZTIC, ITZTIYA.

(I)TZTILIHITICAH *vrefl* to be looking at something / estoy mirando (C) [(2)Cf.68r, (1)Tp.215]. See (I)TZTILIA, the verb CĀ.

(I)TZTILIHITIHU(I) This applicative form is attested in use only as an honorific form. applic. (I)TZTIHU(I)

ITZTILILIA applic. ITZTILIA

ITZTILILO nonact. ITZTILIA

(I)TZTILITIA This is used in place of causative (I)TTALTIA or (I)TTITIA in constructions with the ligature -TI-.

(I)TZTINEM(I) *vt; pret: -NEN* to go along looking at something, someone; to consider something / considerar, estar atento (S) [(1)Cf.68r]. See (I)TZ-, NEM(I).

ITZTIYA to get cold / refrescarse (S), se enfria (T) [(1)Tp.135]. R has *itzti* and *itztia*, and S gives them with the preterits *itztic* and *itzti* respectively, implying ITZTI and ITZTIA as well as ITZTIYA. See ITZTIC, ITZTILIA.

(I)TZTIYE See (I)TZTICAH.

ITZ-TLI obsidian / obsidiana o fragmentos de obsidiana utilizados como cuchillos, navajas de afeitar, lancetas, flechas, espejos, etc. (S) [(1)Tp.224]. See ITZTIC.

ITZTOC something visible / visible (Z), lo observa (Z) [(4)Zp.90,130,174,199, (1)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 (I)TZ-, the verb O.

IUCCI to ripen, to cook / madurarse la fruta

o cocerse algo (M) [(4)Cf.32r, (1)Rp.32]. T has a variant form HUICCI, X has ICCI, and Z has YOCCI. The UCC sequence here represents [k's], not [ukk]. This is often misleadingly spelled *icuci*.

IUCCIC something ripened or cooked / cocido, maduro (X) [(1)Xp.45]. See IUCCI.

IUC-TLI a younger sibling / mi hermano o hermana menor (dice la hermana mayor) (M for first pers. sg. possessor), mi hermana menor (dice el hermano mayor) (M for first pers. sg. possessor) [(1)Bf.11v, (1)Cf.119v]. 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 *-icuh*.

IUCXITIA By general rule the vowel of the second syllable should be long, but C specifically marks it short. caus. IUCCI

IUCXOA to sneeze / estornuda (M) Z has delabialized the final consonant of the first syllable and has the form ICXOA. T has the form IHCUIXOA. X has ECXOA, which M also has in addition to IUCXOA.

IUCXOLIZ-TLI sneeze / estornudo (M for *ecuxoliztli*) [(1)Zp.157]. See IUCXOA.

IUH preterit form of IHU(I) thus, so, such / así (M) This is often misleadingly spelled *yuh*. See IHU(I).

IUHCAH thus, so, such / así (C) [(1)Cf.120v]. See IHU(I), the verb CĀ.

IUHCAN in or with reference to such a place / de la misma manera que ésta (C) [(2)Cf.89v,90r]. See IUH, -CAN.

IUHQUI thus, in such a way, like / semejante o así o de esa manera (M) This is often misleadingly spelled *yuhqui*. See IHU(I).

IUHQUIN like, in the manner of / como (C) See IUHQUI, IN.

IUHQUINMAH like, as though it were / como, a manera (C) The NM sequence may assimilate to MM. See IUHQUIN, MAH.

IUHTOC something established, appearing to be a certain way / parece, establecido (Z) [(3)Zp.56,94,162]. See IHU(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.

IXACAHUILÁN(A) *vrefl* to drag oneself along, to crawl / se arrastra ... gatea (Z) [[3]Zp.14,63,170]. See IXACA, HUILÁN(A).

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, MAN(A).

IXACANEHNEM(I) *pret*: -NEN to crawl / gatea (Z) [[2]Zp.63,163]. See IXACA, NEHNEM(I).

IXACATLAMÖTLA *vt* to throw someone face downwards, headlong / lo tira boca abajo (Z) [[2]Zp.122,199]. See IXACA, MÖTLA.

IXACATLAPACHOÄ *vt* to upset someone, to mix someone up / lo traba (Z), lo pone boca abajo (Z) [[3]Zp.124,189,199]. See IXACA, PACHOÄ.

IXACHI *pl*: **IXACHÍN** ~ **IXACHINTIN** much, great in number, very many / mucho o grande en cantidad (M), muy muchos en número (M for plural) [[1]Bf.11v, (3)Cf.5v].

IXACÖZTIC *possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive I-* someone yellowish, jaundiced / amarillento de la cara (Z) [[2]Zp.9,163]. This is a reduction of IXÄYACÖZTIC and is analogous to IXÄIZTÄC 'someone pallid.' See XÄYAC-TLI, CÖZTIC.

IXAHCI *vt* to approach something, someone closely, to comprehend something completely / acercarse mucho, agarrar, alcanzar por completo algo (S) [[2]Zp.106,190]. This also appears in P with the glottal stop marked. See IX-, IX-TLI, AHCI.

IXAHMÖL someone undependable / incon-

stante, variable (Z) [[3]Zp.71,128,163]. Z also has a variant IXNÄMÖL. The literal meaning of this seems to be 'someone with a soapy face.' See IX-TLI, AHMÖL-LI.

IXÄHUIÄ *vt* to rinse or whitewash something / lo enjuaga, lo lava (T), embarrar o enjabegar (M) [[3]Tp.217, (2)Zp.52,199]. See IX-TLI, ÄHUIÄ.

IXÄHUILIÄ *applic*. IXÄHUIÄ

IXÄHUIÖL *nonact*. IXÄHUIÄ

IXÄHUILTIÄ *vt* to make signals with one's eyes / hace señas con los ojos (Z) [[1]Zp.170]. See IX-TLI, ÄHUILTIÄ.

IXÄIZTÄC *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 IXÄYACIZTÄC. Z only marks the vowel of the second syllable long in one of two attestations. See XÄYAC(A)-TL, IZTÄC.

IXÄNQI someone with a long face / cara larga (T) [[1]Tp.136]. See IX-TLI, ÄNQI.

IXÄYÖCHÖCA to cry, weep / lagrimea (T) [[3]Tp.136]. See IXÄYÖ-TL, CHÖCA.

IXÄYÖCHÖCOHUA *nonact*. IX-ÄYÖCHÖCA

IXÄYÖCHÖQUITIÄ *caus*. IXÄYÖCHÖCA

IXÄYÖPOHPÖHU(A) *vt* to wipe someone's tears away / enjugar a otro las lágrimas (R) [[1]Rp.94]. See IXÄYÖ-TL, POHPÖHU(A).

IXÄYÖTEPĒHU(I) for tears to come in floods / derrama las lágrimas (T) [[3]Tp.136]. See IXÄYÖ-TL, TEPĒHU(I).

IXÄYÖTEPĒHUIHUA *nonact*. IXÄYÖ-TEPĒHU(I)

IXÄYÖTEPĒHUITIÄ *caus*. IXÄYÖ-TEPĒHU(I)

IXÄYÖ-TL tears / lágrimas (M) There is also nearly synonymous IXXÄYÖ-TL derived from IX-TLI 'eye' and XÄYÖ-TL 'discharge, excrement.' It is possible that the frequently attested IXÄYÖ-TL is a reduction or reanalysis of IXXÄYÖ-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, ÄYÖ-TL 'watery substance' is as plausible for a second element here as XÄYÖ-TL 'discharge.' See IX-TLI, ÄYÖ-TL.

(I)XCA *vt* to bake something; to fire pottery / cocer loza o asar huevos, batatas, o cosa semejante (M) [[1]Cf.47r]. This is also abundantly attested in the derived form TLAXCAL-LI 'bread.'

IXCAHCAYÄHU(A) *vt* to deceive, mislead someone, to falsify something / lo engaña (T), falsifica (T) [[6]Tp.215,230]. See IX-TLI, CAHCAYÄHU(A).

IXCAHUIÄ *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), comérmelo yo todo (M), aprovecharse él solo de alguna cosa, sin partirla con otros (M), entender en sola una sola cosa (M) [[1]Cf.111v]. It is possible that C fails to mark a long initial vowel and that this is derived from IX-TLI and CÄHU(A).

IXCALAQUIÄ See TLÄIXCALAQUIÄ.

IXCAPÖZTIC something gray, dark, swarthy, someone with a black face / (negro claro), gris, medio negro, trigüeno, moreno (T), cara negra (Z) This is also attested in Z in the shortened form IXCAPÖTZ. See IX-TLI, CAPÖZTIC.

IXCAUH-TLI tick / garrapata (Z) [[2]Zp.62,163].

IXCAUHTÖTÖ-TL ani, a bird that eats ticks off domestic animals / tordo garrapatero (pájaro) (Z) [[2]Zp.124,163]. Z idiosyncratically has a P corresponding to the UH of the second syllable. This may reflect a confusion between IXCAUH-TLI 'tick' and IXCAPÖZTIC 'black,' since the bird is glossy black. See IXCAUH-TLI, TÖTÖ-TL.

IXCHAMÄHUAC something rather thick / medio grueso (T) [[1]Tp.136]. See IX-, CHAMÄHUAC.

IXCHICÄHU(A) *vrefl* to take courage / se hace valiente (Z) [[2]Zp.127,170]. See IX-TLI, CHICÄHU(A).

IXCHICÄHUAC 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 IXCHICÄHU(A).

IXCHICHILĒHU(I) to blush, flush, turn red in the face / sonroja (Z) [[2]Zp.117,163]. M

has reflexive *ixchichiloa* with the same sense. See IX-TLI, CHICHILĒHU(I).

IXCHICHILTIC something rather red / medio rojo (T) [[1]Tp.136]. See IX-, CHICHILTIC.

IXCHICOTIC someone cross-eyed / bizco, bisojo (Z) [[2]Zp.20,163]. Z also gives the shortened form IXCHICO. See IX-TLI, CHICO.

IXCHIYANTIC something dappled, splotted / medio habado (color) [[1]Tp.136]. See IX-TLI, CHIYAN-TLI.

IXCHÖCA to cry / llora (Z) [[2]Zp.78,163]. See IX-TLI, CHÖCA.

-IXCO *compound postposition* on one's face, on the surface of / en la cara o en la sobrehaz (M), en su superficie (T) See IX-TLI, -C(O).

IXCOCH(I) to nap / duerme un poco (Z) [[2]Zp.47,163]. See IX-, COCH(I).

IXCOCHILIZ-TLI sleep, dream, nap / sueño (T) [[1]Tp.135]. See IXCOCH(I).

IXCÖCHTĒMIQUILIZ-TLI dream, sleep, nap / sueño (T) [[1]Tp.135]. See IXCOCH(I), TĒMIQU(I).

IXCOCOÄ *vrefl* 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 IXCOCOÄ derived from IXCOCOY(A), although T does not have the verb independently. See IX-TLI, CÖCÖÄ.

IXCÖCÖCH(I) to nap / cabecea (Z) [[2]Zp.22,163]. *redup*. IXCOCH(I)

IXCOCOLIZ-TLI infection, disease of the eyes / enfermedad de ojos (M) [[1]Tp.135]. M gives *ixcocoyaliztli* as a synonym. See IXCOCOÄ.

IXCOCÖLÖ *nonact*. IXCOCOÄ

IXCOCOXCÄTIÄ *vrefl* 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 IXCOCOXCUI.

IXCOCOXCÄTILÄ *vt* to blind someone / le ciega (T) [[3]Tp.215]. *applic*. IXCO-COXCÄTIÄ

IXCOCOXCÄTILILÄ *applic*. IXCO-COXCÄTILÄ

IXCOCOXCÄTILILÖ *nonact*. IXCO-COXCÄTILÄ

- IXCOCOXCĀTĪLŌ** nonact. **IXCO-COXCĀTĪĀ**
- IXCOCOQXI** someone blind / enfermo de ojos (M), ciego (T) [(1)Tp.135]. See **IXCOCOY(A)**.
- IXCOCOY(A)** *pret*: **COCOX** ~ **COCOYAC** to have something the matter with one's eyes / tener enfermedad de ojos (M) See **IX-TLI**, **COCOY(A)**.
- IXCOHCOYOTIC** someone with sunken eyes / tiene los ojos sumidos (T) [(1)Tp.135]. See **IXCOHCOYOC-TLI**.
- IXCOHCOYOC-TLI** someone with sunken eyes / tiene los ojos sumidos (T) [(1)Tp.135]. T has **COYAC-TLI** for **COYOC-TLI** 'hole.' See **IX-TLI**, **COYOC-TLI**.
- IXCOHTIYĀN** C gives this as a less common variant of **-IXCOHYĀN**.
- IXCOHYĀN** *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 *ixcocā*, which from context appears to mean 'one's business, one's own responsibility.' It would seem to be derived in some indirect way from **-IXCO**. See **IX-TLI**, **-C(O)**, **-YĀN**.
- IXCOMACA** *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), comprueba (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 **-IXCO**, **MACA**.
- IXCOMACALŌ** nonact. **IXCOMACA**
- IXCOPITZOTIC** someone with a dirty, messy face / cara sucia (Z) [(2)Zp.25,163]. See **-IXCO**, **PITZOTIC**.
- IXCOZTIC** something clear yellow, somewhat yellow, tending to yellow / amarillo claro, amarillento, medio amarillo (T) [(1)Tp.135]. See **IX-TLI**, **COZTIC**.
- IXCUĀCUALTZIN** someone with an

- attractive face / con cara bonita (T) [(1)Tp.136]. See **IXCUĀ(I)-TL**, **CUAL-LI**.
- IXCUAHMŌL-LI** eyebrow / las cejas (M) [(1)Bf.8v, (9)Tp.135,143]. See **IXCUĀ(I)-TL**.
- IXCUAHMŌLQUEHQUETZ(A)** *vrefl* to frown / para las cejas de coraje, frunce el ceño (T) [(3)Tp.143]. See **IXCUAHMŌL-LI**, **QUEHQUETZ(A)**.
- IXCUAHMŌLQUEHQUETZALŌ** nonact. **IXCUAHMŌLQUEHQUETZ(A)**
- IXCUAHMŌLTEHTEQU(I)** See **IX-CUAHMŌL-LI**, **TEHTEQU(I)**.
- IXCUAHMŌLTZON-TLI** eyebrow / su ceja (T for possessed form) [(1)Tp.135]. See **IXCUAHMŌL-LI**, **TZON-TLI**.
- IXCUĀHUIĀ** *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 **IXCUĀ(I)-TL**, **-HUIĀ**.
- IXCUĀHUIĪĀ** applic. **IXCUĀHUIĀ**
- IXCUĀHUIĪŌ** nonact. **IXCUĀHUIĀ**
- IXCUĀ(I)-TL** forehead / la frente de la cara (M) Z has the locative construction **IXCUĀCO** with the same sense. M also has the variant *ixquatl*. In compounds this often appears as **IXCUAH** rather than **IXCUĀ**. See **IX-TLI**, **CUĀ(I)-TL**.
- IXCUĀTEHTECŌ** altern. nonact. **IXCUĀTEHTEQU(I)**
- IXCUĀTEHTEQU(I)** See **IXCUĀ(I)-TL**, **TEHTEQU(I)**.
- IXCUĀTEHTEQUĪHUA** altern. nonact. **IXCUĀTEHTEQU(I)**
- IXCUĀTEHUIĀ** *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.143,216]. See **IXCUĀTE-TL**, **-HUIĀ**.
- IXCUĀTEHUIĪĀ** applic. **IXCUĀTEHUIĀ**
- IXCUĀTEHUIĪŌ** nonact. **IXCUĀTEHUIĀ**
- IXCUĀTE-TL** *pl*: **-MEH**; *possessed form*: **-TEUH** forehead / su frente, su rostro (T for possessed form) [(1)Tp.136, (3)Xp.102]. See **IXCUĀ(I)-TL**, **TE-TL**.
- IXCUĀTLACUAXĒL** *only attested in possessed form* the part in one's hair / su raya (del pelo) (T) [(1)Tp.136]. This should be derived ultimately from **XELOĀ** 'to divide something,' but the attestation has the reflex of a long vowel in the last

- syllable, suggesting **XĒLOĀ** 'to spread something out' instead. See **IXCUĀ(I)-TL**, **CUAXELOĀ**.
- IXCUĀTZON-TLI** forelock / su copete (de caballo, persona, etc.) (T) [(1)Tp.136]. See **IXCUĀ(I)-TL**, **TZON-TLI**.
- IXCUECHĀHUAC** something damp / está mojado, húmedo (T) [(1)Tp.135]. See **IX-**, **CUECHĀHUAC**.
- IXCUEHCHOLHUIĀ** *vt* to beckon to someone with one's head / le hace seña (con la cabeza que venga) (T) [(3)Tp.215]. M has *ixcuechoa* 'to nod one's head in agreement' and *ixcuechilhuia* 'to wink at someone.' See **IX-TLI**, **CUEHCHOLHUIĀ**.
- IXCUEHCHOLHUIĪĀ** applic. **IX-CUEHCHOLHUIĀ**
- IXCUEHCHOLHUIĪŌ** nonact. **IX-CUEHCHOLHUIĀ**
- 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 descarriado (M), embaucar o engañar a otro (M), volver lo de dentro a fuera (M), lo trabuca, lo pone boca arriba, le tiene dos caras (T) See **IX-TLI**, **CUEP(A)**.
- IXCUICUIL-LI** someone with a dirty face / tiene la cara sucia (T) [(1)Tp.136]. M has *cuicuilchapultic* 'something painted in many colors.' See **IX-TLI**.
- IXCUĪTĪĀ** *vrefl, vt* to follow someone's example; to set a good example to others, to reproach someone / tomar ejemplo de otras (M), dar buen ejemplo (M), le reprocha (T) [(3)Tp.215]. M gives the reflexive use of this in composition with **TĒTECH** 'next to someone.' See **IX-TLI**, **CUĪTĪĀ**.
- IXCUĪTĪĪĀ** applic. **IXCUĪTĪĀ**
- IXCUĪTĪŌ** nonact. **IXCUĪTĪĀ**
- IXCUITLA** someone blear-eyed / lagañoso (M) [(3)Cf.7v]. See **IXCUITL(A)-TL**.
- IXCUITL(A)-TL** discharge from the eyes / lagaños (M) [(4)Cf.7v]. See **IX-TLI**, **CUITL(A)-TL**.
- IXEH** someone intelligent and wise / que tiene cara, ojos, buena vista, cabeza, inteligencia (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**.
- IXĒHUA-TL** *inalienably possessed form*: **-IXĒHUAYŌ** eyelid / su párpado (T for possessed form) [(1)Tp.138]. See **IX-TLI**, **ĒHUA-TL**.
- IXĒHUIĀ** *vrefl* to take a risk, to expose oneself to hazard / se atreve ... se arriesga (Z) [(3)Zp.14,16,170]. See **IX-TLI**, **ĒHU(A)**.
- IXĒLĒHUIĀ** *vt* to desire someone / codiciar a alguna persona (M), lo desea, lo codicia (T) See **IX-TLI**, **ĒLĒHUIĀ**.
- IXĒLĒHUIĪĀ** applic. **IXĒLĒHUIĀ**
- IXĒLĒHUIĪŌ** nonact. **IXĒLĒHUIĀ**
- IXĒLŌTIC** something dappled / color granizo, color habado (T) [(1)Tp.138]. See **IX-TLI**, **ĒLŌ-TL**.
- IXHUA** for a seed to sprout, germinate; for a plant to come up / nacer la planta o brotar la semilla (M) [(2)Cf.31v, (4)Zp.21,87,163,164]. The attestations in Z are inconsistent, with *ixoa*, *ixōa*, *ixua* and *ixua*, but C's attestations are consistent with each other and with M. See **IZHUA-TL**.
- IXHUĒHUETZCA** to smile / se sonríe (T) [(1)Tp.135]. T also has unreduced **IXHUETZCA**. See **IX-TLI**, **HUĒHUETZCA**.
- IXHUĒ(I)** someone with enlarged eyes / un ojo grande, los dos ojos grandes (T) [(1)Tp.135]. See **IX-TLI**, **HUĒ(I)**.
- IXHUETZCA** to smile, to gesture laughingly / sonreírse o hacer gestos con risa (M) [(1)Tp.135, (2)Zp.117,164]. T also has reduplicated **IXHUĒHUETZCA**. See **IX-TLI**, **HUETZCA**.
- IXHUETZCALIZ-TLI** smile / sonrisa (Z) [(2)Zp.117,164]. M has *ixhuetzquiliztli* with the same sense. See **IXHUETZCA**.
- IXHUETZCANI** someone who smiles, someone agreeable and good-natured / el que así se sonríe (M), risueño (T) [(1)Tp.135]. See **IXHUETZCA**.
- IXHUETZQUI** someone who smiles, someone agreeable and good-natured / risueño (Z) [(2)Zp.110,164]. Both attestations of this have a final *s* which seems out of place. See **IXHUETZCA**.
- (I)XHUI** to satisfy one's appetite for food, to

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.

IXHUIĀ *vt* to level something, to make something even, to cross something, to put something crossways / nivelar con el ojo o con astrolabio (M), lo cruza, lo atraviesa (T) [(3)Tp.215]. See IX-TLI, -HUIĀ.

IXHUIC someone satisfied, full after a meal / hartado de vianda (M) [(2)Zp.78,164, (1)Rp.99]. See (I)XHUI.

IXHUICCI someone with a splotchy face, something showing signs of ripeness / paño (mancha de la piel en la cara), empieza a madurar (T) [(1)Tp.135]. The CC sequence here represents [ks], not [kk]. See the verb IXHUICCI.

IXHUICCI to blush, flush / se sonroja (Z) [(2)Zp.117,163]. This is in a phrase with *de huetzca*, hence 'to flush from laughing.' In Z HUICCI 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 IXHUICCI as a substantive. See IX-TLI, HUICCI.

(I)XHUĪHUA nonact. (I)XHUI

IXHUIHUICA *vrefl* to shake one's head back and forth / menear (la cabeza) [(2)Zp.83,170]. See IX-TLI, HUIHUICA.

IXHUIĪĀ applic. IXHUIĀ

IXHUIĪŌ nonact. IXHUIĀ

IXHUĪLTĪĀ *vt* to feed someone to satisfaction, to nurture someone / lo nutre, le sacia (T) [(3)Tp.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 (I)XHUĪLTĪĀ used reflexively with the sense of 'to be overwhelmed by food.' altern. caus. (I)XHUI

IXHUĪLTĪĪĀ applic. IXHUĪLTĪĀ

IXHUĪLTĪŌ nonact. IXHUĪLTĪĀ

IXHUINTĪĀ *vt* to get someone dizzy, to make someone seasick / lo marear (Z for CUĀIXHUINTĪĀ) [(1)Cf.96r, (2)Zp.82,147]. M has *ixihuinti* 'to be confused, stupified'

and *ixihuintia* 'to confuse, bewilder someone.' See IX-TLI, IHUINTĪ.

IXHUINTIC someone dizzy, seasick / mareado (Z) [(2)Zp.82,164]. See IXHUINTĪĀ.

(I)XHUĪTĪĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to stuff oneself, to be overwhelmed by food, to feed someone to surfeit / ser destemplado en comer o ahitarse (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 -TĪĀ is short. In a single attestation in C the vowel is unmarked for length. Z is inconsistent. T has an alternative causative (I)XHUĪLTĪĀ where by general rule the corresponding vowel should be short but is given as long. altern. caus. (I)XHUI

(I)XHUĪTĪĪĀ applic. (I)XHUĪTĪĀ

(I)XHUĪTĪŌ nonact. (I)XHUĪTĪĀ

(I)XHUĪHUICHIUĀPIL-LI grand-daughter / nieta (Z) [(2)Zp.88,164]. See (I)XHUĪHU-TLI, CIHUĀPIL-LI.

(I)XHUĪHU-TLI 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 -HUĀN immediately follows, and the same vowel is specifically marked short elsewhere. In T and Z the vowel is long in all attestations.

IXĪCA to run, drip, ooze, bleed / rezumarse o salirse la vasija (M), se escurre (T), sangrar (X) [(4)Tp.136,248, (3)Xp.49]. See (I)HXĪCA.

IXĪCALTĪĀ caus. IXĪCA

IXĪCOHUA caus. IXĪCA

IXIHIZTĀC something somewhat white / medio blanco (T) [(1)Tp.136]. See IX-, IHIZTĀC.

IXILACATZTIC someone cross-eyed / bizco, bisojo (Z) [(2)Zp.20,163]. M has reflexive *ixilacatzoa* 'to shake one's head in irritation.' See IX-TLI, ILACATZTIC.

IXILCĀHU(A) *vt* to forget someone's face, to forget what someone looks like / se le olvida la cara de otro (T) [(3)Tp.216]. See IX-TLI, (I)LCĀHU(A).

IXILCĀHUALŌ nonact. IXILCĀHU(A)

IXILCĀHUIĪĀ applic. IXILCĀHU(A)

IXILPĪCHILIĀ applic. IXILPĪTZ(A)

IXILPĪTZ(A) *vt* to blow in someone's eye / le sopla en el ojo (T) [(3)Tp.216]. 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, (I)LPĪTZ(A).

IXILPĪTZALŌ nonact. IXILPĪTZ(A)

IXIMACHILIĀ applic. IXIMAT(I)

IXIMACHŌ altern. nonact. IXIMAT(I)

IXIMAT(I) *vrefl*, *vt*; *pret*: 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 IXMAT(I). See IX-TLI, MAT(I).

IXIMATĪHUA altern. nonact. IXIMAT(I)

IXIPTLAYŌ-TL 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 *ixiptlatl* 'representative.' See IX-TLI, XĪP-, -YŌ.

IXITĪĀ *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.

IXITILIĀ applic. IXITĪĀ

IXITĪŌ nonact. IXITĪĀ

IXIUHQUI something like, resembling / parecido (Z) [(2)Zp.94,163]. See IX-TLI, IUHQUI.

IXIZTĀC something whitish; the whites of one's eyes / medio blanco, el ojo se le puso blanco (T) [(2)Tp.136,137]. 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, IZTĀC.

IXMAHUIZTIC someone pleasant, agreeable / agradable, respetable (Z) [(3)Zp.6,109,163]. Z has MO for MA See IX-TLI, MAHUIZTIC.

IXMALACACHIHU(I) to get dizzy, bewildered / se marear, se ataranta (T) [(3)Tp.136]. See IXMALACACHŌĀ.

IXMALACACHIHUĪHUA nonact.

IXMALACACHIHU(I)

IXMALACACHIHUĪTĪĀ caus.

IXMALACACHIHU(I)

IXMALACACHŌĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to get dizzy, to make someone dizzy / se marear (T), lo marear (T) [(1)Cf.96r, (6)Tp.143,217]. Intransitive IXMALACACHIHU(I) is synonymous with IXMALACACHŌĀ used reflexively. See IX-TLI, MALACACHŌĀ.

IXMALACACHŌŌ nonact. IX-MALACACHŌĀ

IXMALACACHTIC something oval, egg-shaped / ovalado (T) [(1)Tp.136]. See IX-TLI, MALACACHTIC.

IXMALACAHILHUIĀ applic. IX-MALACACHŌĀ

IXMAN(A) *vt* to level, even something / igualar suelo o cosa semejante (M), lo aplanar, lo empareja (T) [(3)Tp.217]. This implies IXMANĪ 'something equal or level,' which appears in M. See IX-TLI, MAN(A).

IXMANQUI something level, even / cosa llana e igual (M), parejo, plano (T) [(1)Tp.136]. See IXMAN(A).

IXMANTITI openly, clearly / abiertamente, claramente (T) [(1)Tp.136]. See IXMAN(A).

IXMAT(I) See IXIMAT(I).

IXMATILHUIĀ applic. IXMATILOĀ

IXMATILOĀ *vt* to scrub someone's face; to blindfold someone / refregar la cara a otro (M), no se deja ver el ojo (T) [(3)Tp.217]. See IX-TLI, MATILOĀ.

IXMĀTLATIC brave, gallant / valeroso (Z) [(2)Zp.127,163]. The second element of this is obscure. See IX-TLI.

IXMAUHTĪĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to feel giddy or intimidated; to intimidate someone / tener algún negocio arduo entre manos, o desvanecerse la cabeza pasando por algún lugar hondo o puente estrecha y alta (M), le da miedo (de no ser capaz para hacerlo) (T) [(3)Tp.217]. This seems to be homophonous with and in fact the same derivation as IXMAUHTĪĀ 'to poke someone in the eye.' See IX-TLI, MAUHTĪĀ.

IXMAUHTĪĀ *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 IXMAUHTĪĀ 'to frighten someone.' See IX-TLI, MAUHTĪĀ.

IXMAUHTILIĀ applic. IXMAUHTĪĀ

IXMAUHTĪLŌ nonact. **IXMAUHTĪĀ**

IXMELACTIC someone, something upright / recto [cosa parada, como un hombre, árbol, etc.] (T) [(1)Tp.136]. See **IX-TLI**, **MELACTIC**.

IXMELĀHU(A) vt to straighten something / lo endereza (Z) [(2)Zp.51,199]. See **IX-TLI**, **MELĀHU(A)**.

IXMICOHUA nonact. **IXMIQU(I)**

IXMICTIĀ vt to dazzle someone / lo encandila (T) [(3)Tp.217]. M has reduplicated *ixmimictia* with the same sense. altern. caus. **IXMIQU(I)**

IXMIHMIQU(I) pret: **-MIC** to be dazzled, blinded by strong light, to squint / encandilarse o cegarse con la gran lumbre o claridad (M) [(1)Cf.99r, (3)Zp.43,57,163]. redup. **IXMIQU(I)**

IXMIQU(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**, **MIQU(I)**.

IXMIQUITĪĀ altern. caus. **IXMIQU(I)**

IXMIXTLACHĪY(A) to have cataracts, for one's vision to be clouded / catarata (Z) [(2)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**, **TLACHĪY(A)**.

IXMŌN-TLI pl: **-TIN** eyelash / cejas, pestañas (X) [(3)Xp.103]. See **IX-TLI**.

IXNAHUATĪĀ vrefl,vt to 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.126r]. See **IX-TLI**, **NAHUATĪĀ**.

IXNĀMIQU(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 risar con otro o resistirle (M) P has this in reduplicated form **IXNAHNĀMIQU(I)**. See **IX-TLI**, **NĀMIQU(I)**.

IXNĀMŌL See **IXAHMŌL**.

IXNECUILTIC cross-eyed / bizco (T) [(1)Tp.136]. T also has the truncated form

IXNECUIL glossed as 'squint.' See **IX-TLI**, **NECUILTIC**.

IXNEHNEMILTĪĀ vrefl for one's eyes to swim, for one's vision to be blurred / menea la vista (Z) [(2)Zp.83,170]. Both attestations lack the glottal stop. See **IX-TLI**, **NEHNEM(I)**.

IXNEHNEXTIC someone gray-eyed / tiene ojos zarcos, gris (T) [(1)Tp.136]. redup. **IXNEXTIC**

IXNĒHUALLOH pl: **-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 **IXNENEHUILĪĀ**. See **IXNENEHUILĪĀ**.

IXNĒMPOLIHU(I) to go astray, to get lost / se extravía, se pierde (T) [(3)Tp.136]. See **IX-TLI**, **NĒMPOLIHU(I)**.

IXNĒMPOLIHUĪHUA nonact. **IX-NĒMPOLIHU(I)**

IXNĒMPOLIHUĪTĪĀ caus. **IX-NĒMPOLIHU(I)**

IXNENEHUILĪĀ vt to resemble someone, to estimate something, to examine something / parecer a otro en el rostro (M), lo calcula, lo examina (T) [(3)Tp.217]. See **IX-TLI**, **NENEHUILĪĀ**.

IXNENEHUILĪĪĀ applic. **IXNENEHUILĪĀ**
IXNENEHUILĪLŌ nonact. **IXNENEHUILĪĀ**
IXNEQU(I) See **TLAIXNEQU(I)**.

IXNEXTIC someone gray-eyed, something grayish / tiene ojos zarcos, gris (T) [(1)Tp.136]. See **IX-TLI**, **NEXTIC**.

IXNEXTLACHĪY(A) to have cataracts, for one's vision to be clouded / catarata, ve como nublado (Z) [(2)Zp.26,163]. In both the attestations the vowel of the second syllable is marked long. See **IX-TLI**, **NEX-TLI**, **TLACHĪY(A)**.

IXOCUIL-IN acne / espinilla (de la cara) (T) [(1)Tp.136]. See **IX-TLI**, **OCUIL-IN**.

IXOMITIC thin-faced, boney of face / flaco de la cara (Z) [(2)Zp.60,163]. See **IX-TLI**, **OMI-TL**.

IXŌTIĀ 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

(T), poner en escrito todo el tributo (M) In the sources for this dictionary, this is only attested in T, but there it is abundantly attested. See **IX-TLI**.

IXŌTĪĀ applic. **IXŌTIĀ**

IXŌTĪLŌ nonact. **IXŌTIĀ**

IXPACHIHU(I) for a swelling or inflammation to subside / se desinflama (Z) [(2)Zp.43,163]. In one of the two attestations the vowel of the third syllable is marked long. See **IX-TLI**, **PACHIHU(I)**.

IXPAHPĀL-LI someone whose eyes see nothing, someone blind / no ven nada los ojos, se ciega (T) [(1)Tp.136]. The verb **PĀ** means 'to dye something' The common associated noun is **TLAPAL-LI** 'dye' with a short vowel. M has simple *palli*, presumably **PAL-LI**, referring specifically to black clay used in dying. In spite of the vowel length discrepancy, these probably share a common origin with the second element of this item. See **IX-TLI**, **PĀ**.

IXPAHPĀLTIC someone whose eyes see nothing, someone blind / no ven nada los ojos, se ciega (T) [(1)Tp.136]. Note that this is not a reduplicated form of **IXPALTIC** 'something damp, wet,' which has a short vowel in the next to last syllable. See **IXPAHPĀL-LI**.

IXPAHTĒQUILĪĀ vt to put medicine in someone's eyes / le pone medicina en los ojos (T) [(3)Tp.217]. See **IX-TLI**, **PAH-TLI**, **TĒQUILĪĀ**.

IXPALTIC something damp, wet / está mojado, húmedo (T) [(1)Tp.136]. See **IX-**, **PALTIC**.

-IXPAMPA compound postposition from or toward the front of / de delante (C), de la presencia (C) See **-IXPAN**, **-PA**.

-IXPAN compound postposition before, in front of, in the presence of, in the time of / ante mí o en mi tiempo (M for first pers. sg.), delante (C) See **IX-TLI**, **-PAN**.

IXPANTĪĀ vrefl,vt for something to present, manifest itself, to present, reveal, confide something / se presenta (T), proponer, manifestar, o dar noticia de algún negocio a otros (M), descubrir algo al amigo (M), lo revela (T) [(6)Tp.143,217]. See **-IXPAN**.

IXPANTĪĪĀ applic. **IXPANTĪĀ**

IXPANTĪLŌ nonact. **IXPANTĪĀ**

-IXPATCA compound postposition for, in place of / de parte, por parte, en lugar de (Z) [(3)Zp.77,94,158]. See **IX-TLI**, **PATCA**.

IXPATLĀHU(A) vrefl,vt to widen, to spread out, to widen something / se ensancha (T), lo ensancha (T) [(6)Tp.143,217]. See **IX-TLI**, **PATLĀHU(A)**.

IXPATLĀHUALŌ nonact. **IXPATLĀHU(A)**

IXPATLĀHUILĪĀ applic. **IXPATLĀHU(A)**

IXPATZAC someone with one eye / tuerto de un ojo (M) [(3)Cf.7v]. See **IX-TLI**, **PATZAC-TLI**.

IXPEHPEN(A) vt 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 escoge, lo selecciona (T) [(3)Tp.217]. See **IX-TLI**, **PEHPEN(A)**.

IXPEPETŌNALTĪĀ caus. **IXPEPETŌN(I)**

IXPEPETŌN(I) for one's eyes to bulge from anger / se le saltan los ojos (por enojarse) (T) [(3)Tp.136]. See **IX-TLI**, **PETŌN(I)**.

IXPEPETŌNĪLŌ nonact. **IXPEPETŌN(I)**

IXPETLĀN(I) to revive, sober up, return to one's senses / vuelve, se le pasa la borrachera (Z) [(2)Zp.130,163]. M has transitive *ixpetlania* 'to sprinkle something out of a cup or to scandalize people.' See **IX-TLI**, **PETLĀN(I)**.

IXPETLĀNTOC to be in possession of one's senses / en su juicio (Z) [(2)Zp.74,163]. See **IXPETLĀN(I)**, the verb **O**.

IXPETZALHUIĀ vt to plane, smooth, polish something for someone / se lo alisa (T) [(4)Tp.217]. applic. **IXPETZŌĀ**

IXPETZALHUIĪĀ applic. **IXPETZALHUIĀ**

IXPETZALHUIĪLŌ nonact. **IXPETZALHUIĀ**

IXPETZŌĀ vrefl,vt to be involved in scrutinizing something, to plane, smooth, polish something / mirar con diligencia escudriñando alguna cosa (M), acepillar o bruñir o alisar algo (M) [(3)Tp.217]. See **IX-TLI**, **PETZŌĀ**.

IXPETZTIC something smooth, polished / liso (T) [(1)Tp.136]. See **IXPETZŌĀ**.

IXPIHPITZŌTIC someone with small eyes / con ojos chicos (T) [(1)Tp.137]. M has *ixpitzictic* 'someone squint-eyed.' See **IX-TLI**, **PITZŌTIC**.

IXPILCATOC someone, something bent over, leaning / agachado, inclinado (Z)

- [[3]Zp.6,71,163]. See IX-TLI, PILCATOC.
- IXPILCUETLAX-TLI** *possessed form*:
-IXPILCUETLAXYŌ eyelid / su párpado (Z for possessed form) [[2]Zp.94,163]. See IXPI-LI, CUETLAX-TLI.
- IXPIHUI-TL** *possessed form*: **-IX-PILHUIYŌ** eyelash / su pestaña (Z for possessed form) [[2]Zp.98,163]. This is apparently a shortened form of IXPILIHUI-TL, which would literally mean 'eyelash feather.' See IXPI-LI, IHHUI-TL.
- IXPI-LI** eyelash / su pestaña (Z for possessed form) [[5]Zp.98,163]. Since all the attestations are in possessed form, the absolutive suffix is not directly attested, and Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long. The citation form given here is by analogy with MAHPIL-LI 'finger.' See IX-TLI, PIL-LI.
- IXPILOĀ** *vrefl* to bend over, to lean / se agacha ... se inclina (Z) [[3]Zp.6,71,170]. M has intransitive *ixpoloa* 'to lower one's eyes.' See IX-TLI, PILOĀ.
- IXPINTETIC** someone with a naturally small face or a face made gaunt by illness / tiene el rostro chico (por naturaleza), tiene el rostro flaco (por la enfermedad) (T) [[1]Tp.137]. See IX-TLI, PINTIC.
- IXPOHPOLIHU(I)** to go blind / se ciega (Z) [[2]Zp.27,163]. See IX-TLI, POHPOLIHU(I).
- IXPOHPOLITIC** someone blind / ciego (X) [[2]Xp.49]. See IXPOHPOLIHU(I).
- IXPOLHUIĀ** applic. IXPOLOĀ
- IXPOLIHU(I)** to disappear / desaparece (T) [[1]Tp.137, (2)Zp.44,164]. See IX-TLI, POLIHU(I).
- IXPOLOĀ** *vrefl,vt* to dissemble, to be misleading about what one is doing, to go astray, to confuse someone, to conceal something / disfrazarse o no acertar en lo que hace (M), encandila (Z), se pierde (T), desperdiciar o echar a perder algo (M), lo distrae, lo pierde de vista (T) [[6]Tp.143,218, (1)Zp.170]. See IX-TLI, POLOĀ.
- IXPOLŌLŌ** nonact. IXPOLOĀ
- IXPOPOYACTIC** something smudged, murky / (color de) medio borrado (T) [[1]Tp.137]. See IX-, POPOYACTIC.
- IXPOPOYŌT(I)** to go blind / cegar (M)

- [[2]Cf.57v]. R has this with a short vowel and glottal stop in the fourth syllable instead of a long vowel. See IXPOPOYŌ-TL.
- IXPOPOYŌ-TL** someone blind / ciego (M) [[6]Cf.7v,57v,122v]. See IX-TLI, POPOYŌ-TL.
- IXPOYĀHU(I)** to get dizzy / mareado (Z) [[2]Zp.82,164]. Z glosses this as an adjective, but in form it is a verb. M has transitive *ixpoyahua* 'to dazzle, bewilder someone.' See IX-TLI, POYĀHU(I).
- IXQUĒNTATACA** *vrefl* 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 *ixquemalli* 'inner side of the eyelid.' See IX-TLI, QUĒM(I)-TL, TATACA.
- IXQUĒNTATACALŌ** nonact. IXQUĒN-TATACA
- IXQUEP(A)** This is the Z variant of IXCUEP(A)
- IXQUEP-TLI** someone deceitful / dos caras, hombre falso (Z) [[2]Zp.47,164]. See IXCUEP(A).
- IXQUI** only attested in possessed form the front edge of the eyelid / parte de adentro y de la orilla de su párpado (T) [[2]Tp.137,138]. See IX-TLI.
- IXQUICH** all, a certain amount / todo (M) This is abundantly attested with a long vowel in B, C, and Z. When IXQUICH appears in paired or serial phrases, the sense is 'an equal amount of each.'
- IXQUICHCA** 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 IXQUICH.
- IXQUICHCĀHUITĀ** to be detained / estar detenido (K) [[1]Cf.109r]. See IXQUICHCĀHU(I)-TL.
- IXQUICHCĀHU(I)-TL** up until a certain point in time, meanwhile, during a certain period / todo el tiempo pasado, hasta el tiempo presente, hasta éste tiempo (S) [[5]Cf.103r,109r,123v]. This is often written separated, IXQUICH CĀHUITL. See IXQUICH, CĀHU(A).
- IXQUICHCAPA** up to or from a certain point / desde donde (C) [[1]Cf.43r]. See IXQUICHCA, -PA.

- IXQUICHCĀUH** See IXQUICH-CĀHU(I)-TL.
- IXQUIHQÍZ(A)** to stumble around in a daze / ser atochado y tonto, andando de acá para allá (M) [[1]Cf.113v]. redup. IXQUIZ(A)
- IXQUIZ(A)** to go about aimlessly and without rest; for dye to wash out of something, for something to get defaced / andar sin reposo de una parte a otra (M), destiñe ... se despinta (Z) [[3]Zp.44,164]. See IX-TLI, QUIZ(A).
- IXTALECTIC** someone jaundiced, yellowish of face / amarillez de la cara (T) [[1]Tp.137]. See IX-TLI, IZTALECTIC.
- IXTALĒHU(I)** to turn yellowish in the face / se pone amarillo de la cara, amarillento (T) [[1]Tp.137]. See IX-TLI, IZTALĒHU(I).
- IXTECOHCOYOC** pl: **-TIN** someone who has very sunken eyesockets / el que tiene muy hundidas las cuencas de los ojos (M) [[2]Cf.5v]. M has the same gloss for *ixco-coyoc*. See IXTECOHCOYOC-TLI.
- IXTECOHCOYOC-TLI** very sunken eye socket / la cuenca del ojo muy hundida (M) [[1]Cf.5v]. See IXTE-TL, COYOC-TLI.
- IXTEHTĒZCATIC** something silvery, blue-gray like the surface of a mirror / gris-azul (T) [[1]Tp.137]. See IX-TLI, TĒZCA-TL.
- IXTEHUIHHUITZACAL-LI** someone cross-eyed / hombre bizco (T) [[2]Tp.137]. The second element is obscure. Possibly it is related to HUIHHUIXTILĀ and has something to do with weakness. See IXTE-TL.
- IXTELOLOH-TLI** eye, eyeball / ojo (M) [[1]Cf.116v, (1)Tp.137, (1)Rp.96]. Z has the variant IXTOLOLOH. See IX-TLI, TELŌLOH-TLI.
- IXTĒM(A)** vt; pret: **IXTĒN** to fill something up, to level something, to top something off / lo rellena, lo empareja (T), allanar hinchendo de tierra los hoyos (M) [[6]Tp.218,230]. See IX-TLI, TĒM(A).
- IXTĒMALŌ** nonact. IXTĒM(A)
- IXTEMEHMĒTZTIC** 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 MĒTZ-TLI 'moon.' See IXTE-TL.
- IXTĒMILIĀ** applic. IXTĒM(A)
- IXTĒMOĀ** *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, TĒMOĀ.
- IXTENEHNECUIL-LI** someone cross-eyed / hombre bizco (T) See IX-TLI, NECUILTIC.
- IXTENEXĒHU(I)** for one's eye to be clouded / tiene nube en el ojo (T) [[1]Tp.137]. See IXTENEXTIC, -ĒHU(I).
- IXTENEXĒHUIHUA** nonact. IXTENEXĒHU(I)
- IXTENEXĒHUITĀ** caus. IXTENEXĒHU(I)
- IXTENEXTIC** someone pale from illness, pregnancy, or chill; someone showing only the whites of the eyes / descolorido por enfermedad, preñez, o frío (M), el ojo se le puso blanco (T) [[1]Tp.137]. See IX-TLI, TENEX-TLI.
- IXTĒN-TLI** *inalienably possessed form*: **-IXTĒNYŌ** the edge of the eyelid / los bezos de los párpados de los ojos (M) [[8]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 *ixtentla* with the same function and sense. See IX-TLI, TĒN-TLI.
- IXTEPATLACHTIC** someone with a round face / con cara redonda (T) [[1]Tp.137]. See IXTE-TL, PATLACHTIC.
- IXTEPETLA** 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.
- IXTEPĪTZTIC** something hard / está dura (T) [[1]Tp.137]. See IX-, TEPĪTZŌĀ.
- IXTE-TL** pl: **-MEH**; *possessed form* **-TEUH** 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.
- IXTETZĪLTIC** someone cross-eyed / bizco, bisojo (Z) [[2]Zp.20,164]. See IX-TLI, TETZĪLTIC.
- IXTETZOHTZOYŌNTIC** 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*, *TZOYÖN(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.91r,91v,92v]. This enters into more complex constructions than an ordinary postposition. It requires a possessive prefix, a number, and either -CÂN or -TLAPAL; *ĪEXCÂNIXTI* 'in all three places,' *ĪÖNTLAPALIXTI* 'on both sides.' The TI is possibly a lexicalized instance of plural -TIN that has lost the final N.

IXTIÁ *vrefl,vt* to keep watch, to observe; to face someone / atalayar o asechar (M), advertir y mirar diligentemente (M), hacer rostro a los enemigos (M), se asoma (T) [(3)Tp.143]. See *IX-TLI*.

IXTICĒHU(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 for *ixticeua*), el ojo se puso blanco (T) [(3)Tp.137]. See *IXTE-TL*, *CĒHU(I)*.

IXTICĒHUĪHUA nonact. *IXTICĒHU(I)*

IXTICĒHUĪTIÁ caus. *IXTICĒHU(I)*

IXTILIÁ *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) [(2)Cf.119r,123v]. applic. *IXTIÁ*

IXTIL-LI person of authority / persona de autoridad (C) [(1)Cf.119r]. By regular derivation from *IXTIÁ*, the vowel of the second syllable should be long, but C fails to so mark it. See *IXTIÁ*.

IXTILŌ nonact. *IXTIÁ*

IXTLACCHICHI coyote / coyote (T) [(1)Tp.137]. The first element, which also appears in *IXTLACMIZ-TLI* 'wildcat,' apparently means 'wild.' See *CHICHI*.

IXTLACMIZ-TLI wildcat / gato del campo, gato montés (T for *IXTLACMIZTŌN*) [(1)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) [(4)Cf.21r,21v, (4)Zp.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*.

IXTLAHPACH 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*, *-TLAHPACH*.

IXTLAHPACHHUETZ(I) to fall headlong, upside down / cae boca abajo (T) [(4)Tp.137]. See *IXTLAHPACH*, *HUETZ(I)*.

IXTLAHPACHHUETZĪHUA nonact. *IX-TLAHPACHHUETZ(I)*

IXTLAHPACHHUETZĪTIÁ caus. *IX-TLAHPACHHUETZ(I)*

IXTLAHPACHHUETZTICAH to be upside down / está boca abajo (T) [(1)Tp.137]. See *IXTLAHPACHHUETZ(I)*, the verb *CĀ*.

IXTLAHPACHTĒCA *vt* to turn something, someone upside down / lo pone boca abajo (T) [(3)Tp.218]. See *IXTLAHPACH*, *TĒCA*.

IXTLAHPACHTĒCALŌ nonact. *IX-TLAHPACHTĒCA*

IXTLAHPACHTĒQUILIA applic. *IX-TLAHPACHTĒCA*

IXTLAHPACHTLAHCAL(I) *vt* to hurl something or someone headlong, upside down / lo tira boca abajo (T) [(3)Tp.218]. See *IXTLAHPACH*, *(I)HCAL(I)*.

IXTLAHPACHTLAHCALILIA applic. *IXTLAHPACHTLAHCAL(I)*

IXTLAHPACHTLAHCALILŌ nonact. *IXTLAHPACHTLAHCAL(I)*

-IXTLAHTLĀLLOH *necessarily possessed form* someone with a dirty face / tiene la cara sucia (T) [(1)Tp.137]. See *-IXTLAH*, *TLĀLLOH*.

IXTLAHTLAYOHUA for it to get dark / no ver bien por ser ya muy noche (M), anoche, obscurece (T) [(1)Tp.137]. See *IX-TLI*, *TLAYOHUA*.

(I)XTLĀHU(A) *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 *TLAXTLĀHUIĀ* with the same sense. See *(I)XTLĀHU(I)*.

IXTLĀHUA-TL plain, field, savanna / vega o tierra llana, sabana (M) [(2)Bf.4v,7r, (6)Zp.78,95,101,164]. Z has a long initial vowel, but B specifically marks it short.

IXTLĀHUAYOH something flat, level, unobstructed / llano, llanura (Z)

[(2)Tp.78,164]. See *IXTLĀHUA-TL*, *-YOH*. **IXTLAHUĒLMICU(I)** *pret*: **-MIC** to look angry / tiene cara enojada (T) [(1)Tp.137].

See *IX-TLI*, *TLAHUĒLMICU(I)*.

(I)XTLĀHU(I) to be restored or satisfied, to prosper / restituirse o satisfacerse algo (M) [(7)Bf.1v,2r,4v,6r,9r,9v,12v]. This has the same sense as *(I)XTLĀHU(A)* used reflexively.

(I)XTLĀHUIĀ See *TLAXTLĀHUIĀ*.

IXTLĀLIĀ *vrefl,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-*, *TLĀLIĀ*.

IXTLĀLILIA applic. *IXTLĀLIĀ*

IXTLĀLILŌ nonact. *IXTLĀLIĀ*

IXTLĀLTIC something earth-colored / color de tierra (T) [(1)Tp.137]. See *IX-*, *TLĀL-LI*.

IXTLĀLTZIN someone with earth on his face / una persona que tiene tierra en la cara (T) [(1)Tp.137]. See *IX-TLI*, *TLĀL-LI*.

IXTLAMACHĪTIĀ caus. *IXTLAMAT(I)*

IXTLAMAT(I) *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 *IXTLAMAT(I)*. 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*, *MAT(I)*.

IXTLAMATĪHUA nonact. *IXTLAMAT(I)*

IXTLAMATILICEH 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 *IXTLAMAT(I)*.

-IXTLAN *compound postposition* before, in the presence of / delante, delante de

los ojos de alguno, en su presencia (C) [(4)Cf.21r,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)Bf.7v]. See *IX-TLI*, *TLAPAL-LI*.

IXTLAPOLŌLTIA *vrefl,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*, *POLŌLTIA*.

IXTLAPOLŌLTILIA applic. *IXTLA-POLŌLTIA*

IXTLAPOLŌLTILŌ nonact. *IXTLA-POLŌLTIA*

IXTLAPŌPOYĀHU(I) to get dark / se oscurece (T) [(1)Tp.137]. See *IX-TLI*, *TLAPŌYĀHUA*.

IXTLAQUĒZ someone or something bent / inclinado (Z) [(2)Zp.71,164]. This is not a regular derivation. It appears to be a truncation of some deverbal form. See *IX-TLI*, *TLAQUĒZŌLTIA*.

IXTLĀYI See *TLĀIXTLĀYI*.

IXTLAYOHUA to get dark, for night to fall; to be bewildered, dazzled, stunned / anochece, oscurece (T), encandilarse o cegarse con la mucha claridad (M) [(1)Tp.137, (2)Zp.16,164]. See *IX-TLI*, *TLAYOHUA*.

IXTLAZOLHUIĀ *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*, *ZOLŌA*.

IXTLAZOLHUIĪĀ applic. *IXTLA-ZOLHUIĀ*

IXTLAZOLHUIĪŌ nonact. *IXTLA-ZOLHUIĀ*

IXTLEHCŌ See *TLĀIXTLEHCŌ*.

IX-TLI face, surface, eye / la haz o la cara, o el nudo de la caña (M), faz, rostro, por ext. ojo (S)

IXTLĪLXŌCHI-TL a type of vine / una

planta voluble (K) [(1)Bf.11v]. According to Hernández, this plant is used to treat diseases of the eye. TLILXŌCHI-TL is the vanilla orchid. İXTLILXŌCHI-TL is used as a personal name. See İX-TLI, TLIL-LI, XŌCHI-TL.

İXTOHMI-TL *inalienably possessed form:*

-İXTOHMIYŌ eyebrow / su ceja (Z for possessed form) [(2)Zp.27, 164]. See İX-TLI, TOHMI-TL.

İXTOMĀHUA to get rather fat, to be silly / atochado o tonto, o cordel algo gordo o grueso (M for substantive) [(1)Bf.7v]. See İX-, İX-TLI, TOMĀHUA.

İXTŌNĒHU(I) for one's eyes to burn, hurt / arde de ojo (T) [(3)Tp.137]. M has reflexive *ixtoneua* 'to get red in the face from being teased.' See İX-TLI, TŌNĒHU(I).

İXTŌNĒHUĪHUA nonact. İXTŌNĒHU(I)

İXTŌNĒHUĪTIĀ caus. İXTŌNĒHU(I)

İXTŌZOĀ to keep vigil, to stay awake through the night / pasa toda la noche en vela (C) [(1)Bf.7v, (1)Cf.97r]. See İX-TLI, TŌZOĀ.

İXTZACU(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) [(6)Tp.144]. See İX-TLI, TZACU(A).

İXTZACUALŌ nonact. İXTZACU(A)

İXTZACULIĀ *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) [(3)Tp.144]. T's gloss for this applicative form is identical with that for İXTZACU(A). applic. İXTZACU(A)

İXTZACULIŌ nonact. İXTZACULIĀ

İXTZOHCUIL someone with a dirty face / cara sucia (Z) [(2)Zp.25, 164]. See İX-TLI, TZOHCUILITIC.

İXTZOPĪNIĀ *vrefl* to get poked in the eye / se pica en el ojo (T) [(3)Tp.144]. See İX-TLI, TZOPĪNIĀ.

İXTZOPĪNĪŌ nonact. İXTZOPĪNIĀ

İXTZOTZŌLOĀ *vrefl* to make faces / hace gestos (Z) [(2)Zp.63, 170]. Z does not mark the vowel of the third syllable long in either attestation. See İX-TLI, TZOTZŌLOĀ.

İXXACUALŌĀ *vrefl, vt* to rub one's eyes;

to scrub, rub, scour something / refriega los ojos (T), lo restriega, lo friega, lo frota (Z) [(3)Tp.143, (4)Zp.61, 109, 199]. T gives this with an internal glottal stop İXAHCUALOĀ, but elsewhere in T XACUALŌĀ appears without a glottal stop. The XX sequence is reduced to X in T and Z. See İX-TLI, XACUALŌĀ.

İXXACUALŌLŌ nonact. İXXACUALŌĀ

İXXAHUACA to make a noise as of rushing, spouting water / ruido del chorro de agua (T) [(1)Tp.135]. If this is a compound with İX-TLI, then the XX sequence shortens to X. Another possibility is that T has Ī for IH, and this should be İHXAHUACA. See İX-TLI, XAXAHUACA.

İXXĀYŌ-TL tear / lágrima (K) [(1)Bf.11r].

The literal sense of this would be 'eye-excrement' or 'eye-discharge.' Either this makes a minimal pair with synonymous İXĀYŌ-TL, or the latter is a reduction or reanalysis of this word. See İX-TLI, XĀYŌ-TL.

İXXŌHUA to bloom, burst forth / brota (Z) [(2)Zp.21, 163]. There is a single X in the attestations in Z, presumably a reduction of XX. See İX-TLI, XŌ-.

İXXŌTIĀ *vrefl, vt* to keep watch, to be vigilant; to watch over or guard something / se cuida, se vigila (T), cuida (T) [(6)Tp.144, 230]. The transitive form is attested only with the prefix TLA-, which may be fused to form an intransitive verb. See İXXŌ-TL.

İXXŌ-TL prudence, moderation / la cordura, la prudencia (C) [(1)Cf.54r]. There is only a single X in the attestation, but C also gives synonymous İXYŌ-TL with unassimilated Y.

İXXOXŌCTIC something blue / azul (T) [(1)Tp.137]. See İX-, XOXŌCTIC.

İXYAHUALTIC someone with a round face / con cara redonda (T) [(1)Tp.138]. T has YE for YA. See İX-TLI, YAHUALTIC.

İXYEHYECOĀ *vt* 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 İX-TLI, YEHYECOĀ.

İXYEHYECOLHUIĀ applic. İXYEHYECOĀ
İXYEHYECŌLŌ nonact. İXYEHYECOĀ
İXYŌTIĀ See İXXŌTIĀ.

İXYŌ-TL prudence, moderation / la cordura, la prudencia (C) [(1)Cf.54r]. In this variant the Y fails to assimilate to X. See İXXO-TL.

İXZĀLOĀ *vrefl* to have one's eyes stuck together with discharge or tissue / tiene los ojos pegados con lagañas (T) [(3)Tp.143]. See İX-TLI, ZĀLOĀ.

İXZĀLŌLŌ nonact. İXZĀLOĀ

***İYOĀ** *preterit-as-present verb; pret:* İYOH to be alone, to act alone / solo (K) This takes subject prefixes and has a regular preterit form; the singular is İYOH and the plural İYOHQUEH. Third person singular İYOH is lexicalized to the oint that it functions adverbially. It commonly occurs in the phrase ZAN İYOH 'only.' T has two instances of what appears to be the reflex of YĀUH incorporated with reflexive verbs and conveying the sense of 'to oneself alone.'

İYOH *dolorous interjection* guay interjección (M) [(1)Bf.8v, (1)Cf.112v, (1)Rp.97]. The glottal stop is attested only in R.

İYOH only / solo, solamente (S) This is the lexicalized third person singular preterit form of the verb İYOĀ.

İYOHPA only (in reference to time) / solo (C) According to C, this is limited to the constructions ZĀ İYOHPA 'just once and no more,' ZAN İYOHPA 'only once,' and QUIN İYOHPA 'the first time.' See İYOĀ, -PA.

İYOHYAHUE *dolorous interjection* guay ... o, interjección (M for *iyoiyaue*) [(1)Bf.6v, (5)Cf.112r, 112v, 131v, (3)Rp.97]. See İYOH.

İYŌLIC gradually, pacifically / poco a poco, mansamente, y con tiento (M)

İZ here / aquí (M) See İCI.

İZAHUIĀ *vrefl, vt* to be overawed, to frighten, outrage someone / admirarse o espantarse (M), espantar o escandalizar a otros (M) [(1)Bf.10r, (1)Cf.104r].

İZCAH here it is / helo aquí, he aquí, o toma esto (M) [(2)Cf.89r, 124v]. A common variant form of this is İZCATQUI. See İZ, the verb CĀ.

(İ)ZCALIĀ *vrefl, 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)

(İ)ZCALIĪĀ applic. (İ)ZCALIĀ

(İ)ZCALIŌ nonact. (İ)ZCALIĀ

(İ)ZCALTĪĀ *vt* to raise children / criar niño (M), crio a personas, como a niños (C for first pers. sg. subject) caus. (İ)ZCALIĀ
İZCATQUI See İZCAH.

İZHUA-TL *inalienably possessed form:*

-İZHUAYŌ leaf, foliage / hoja (M), su hoja (de la caña de la milpa) (T for possessed form) [(2)Tp.134, 135, (4)Xp.48]. This is historically related to XIHU(I)-TL 'grass.'

İZLOCA for water to make a rushing sound / el agua hace ruido corriendo (T) [(1)Tp.133].

İZQUI *pl:* İZQUĪNTĪN as much, as many, so much, so many (referring to flat things) / tantas en número, dicese 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 İZQUĪN and İZQUĪNTĪN.

İZQUICĀN so many places as there are, an equal number of places / de todas partes o de todos lugares (M for *izquicampa*) [(2)Bf.9v]. See İZQUI, -CĀN.

İZQUĪNTĪN See İZQUI.

İZQUIPA as many times, so many times / tantas veces See İZQUI, -PA.

İZQUI-TL popcorn (used to describe many plants and trees that produce clusters of white flowers) / maíz tostado, flor muy olorosa (S) [(1)Tp.170, (3)Xp.40]. M has *izquiatl* 'drink made of ground popcorn.'

İZQUIXŌCHI-TL *pl:* **-MEH** a tree that produces fragrant white flowers (Bourreria huanita), or any of a number of plants and trees that produce clusters of white flowers / cuéramo (X) [(3)Xp.47]. The literal sense of this is 'popcorn-flower.' X fails to mark the initial vowel long although X has it long in İZQUI-TL. See İZQUI-TL, XŌCHI-TL.

İZTĀĀ-TL salt water / agua salada (Z) [(2)Zp.7, 161]. See İZTA-TL, Ā-TL.

İZTĀC something white / cosa blanca (M) See İZTA-TL.

IZTĀCĀTŌL-LI white atole (a beverage made of cornstarch) / atole blanco (T) [(2)Tp.108,134]. See IZTĀC, ĀTŌL-LI.

IZTĀCĀYŌ-TL the white of an egg / clara (de huevo) (T) [(1)Tp.134, (1)Zp.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 IZTĀCĀ- (the compounding form of IZTĀC) and -YŌ. See IZTĀC, ĀYŌ-TL.

IZTĀCTILĪĀ vt to bleach something / lo blanquea (Z) [(2)Zp.20,194]. See IZTĀC.

IZTĀCTZAPO-TL white zapote, the fruit of which is narcotic (*Casimiroa edulis*) / zapote blanco [(1)Tp.134, (2)Zp.131,161]. See IZTĀC, TZAPO-TL.

IZTACUACUĀ for animals to eat salt / comen sal los animales (T) [(1)Tp.133]. T has CA for CUA in the third syllable. See IZTA-TL, CUACUĀ.

(I)ZTAHUIĀ vt to salt something / salar algo, o echar sal al manjar o guisado (M) [(2)Cf.60v, (3)Tp.202, (1)Rp.48]. See IZTA-TL, -HUIĀ.

(I)ZTAHUIĪĀ applic. (I)ZTAHUIĀ

(I)ZTAHUIĪŌ nonact. (I)ZTAHUIĀ

IZTALECTIC someone pale from chill, fear, or illness / descolorido o blanquecino de frío, o de temor, o de enfermedad (M) [(1)Tp.133]. Z has IZTĀLTIC, which seems to be a shortened form of this, possibly with compensatory lengthening of the vowel caused by loss of a syllable. See IZTALĒHU(A).

IZTALĒHU(A) to turn pale from chill, fear, or illness / pararse descolorido de esta manera (de frío, o de temor, o de enfermedad) (M) [(1)Cf.76v]. This appears to be synonymous with T's IZTALĒHU(I). See IZTA-TL, ĒHU(A).

IZTALĒHU(I) to turn pale / se pone pálido, anémico, está descolorido (T) [(3)Tp.133]. This appears to be synonymous with C's and M's IZTALĒHU(A). See IZTA-TL, -ĒHU(I).

IZTALĒHUIĪHUA nonact. IZTALĒHU(I)

IZTALĒHUIĪĀ caus. IZTALĒHU(I)

IZTĀLTIC someone anemic-looking, palid / anémico, pálido (Z) [(2)Zp.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 IZTALECTIC.

IZTAPINOLHUIĀ vt to salt something / salo (C for first pers. sg. subject) [(1)Cf.60v]. See IZTAPINOL-LI, -HUIĀ.

IZTAPINOL-LI ground salt / sal molida (M) [(2)Cf.60v]. See IZTA-TL, PINOL-LI.

IZTĀQUĒHU(A) *vrefl*, vt for something to bleach out, to bleach something / se blanquea (T), lo blanquea (T) [(4)Tp.149,202]. See IZTĀC, ĒHU(A).

IZTĀQUĒHUALŌ nonact. IZTĀQUĒHU(A)

IZTĀQUĒHUIĪĀ applic. IZTĀQUĒHU(A)

IZTĀQUE-TL white bean / frijol blanco (T) [(1)Tp.134]. T has I for E. See IZTĀC, E-TL.

IZTA-TL salt / sal (M) In verbal derivations the initial I is weak and deleted when preceded by a prefixal vowel.

IZTAY(A) *pret*: IZTAZ ~ 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,93r]. See IZTA-TL.

IZTAYOH something salted / salado (Z) [(5)Zp.7,112,161,177]. M has *iztayotl* 'brine' derived with -YŌ rather than -YOH. See IZTA-TL, -YOH.

IZTAYOHĀ-TL salt water / agua salada (Z) [(2)Zp.7,161]. See IZTAYOH, Ā-TL.

(I)ZTECUI vt to scratch, pinch something / lo rasguña, lo pellizca (Z) [(3)Zp.96,105,194]. See (I)ZTE-TL, CUI.

(I)ZTEHUETZ(I) vt to burst forth from a place / sale rápidamente, violento (Z) [(2)Zp.113,194]. See (I)ZTE-TL, HUETZ(I).

(I)ZTETĪĀ See OZTETĪĀ.

(I)ZTETĪĀ See OZTETĪĀ.

(I)ZTE-TL fingernail, toenail, a very small unit of length measurement / uña (M), jeme (C) This has a variant form (I)ZTI-TL. Both are often used in metaphors referring to offspring as parts of one's own body, especially when conventionally paired with TZON-TLI 'hair.'

(I)ZTI-TL See (I)ZTE-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.

(I)ZTLĀCALHUIĀ applic. (I)ZTLĀCOĀ

IZTLACATĒTEOH false gods / falsos dioses (K) [(2)Bf.10r,10v]. See IZTLACA-, TEŌ-TL.

(I)ZTLACAT(I) to lie / mentir (M) See IZTLACA-.

(I)ZTLACATĪHUA nonact. (I)ZTLACAT(I)

(I)ZTLACATILĪĀ vt to lie to someone / le miente (T) [(4)Tp.133,202]. applic. (I)ZTLACAT(I)

(I)ZTLACATILILĪĀ applic. (I)ZTLACATILĪĀ

(I)ZTLACATILĪŌ nonact. (I)ZTLACATILĪĀ

(I)ZTLACATILIZ-TLI lie / mentira o falsedad (M) [(1)Cf.34v, (1)Tp.133, (1)Rp.98]. R has the shortened free form IZTLACALIZ-TLI but has the full form in a compound. See (I)ZTLACAT(I).

(I)ZTLACATINI *pl*: -MEH someone mendacious, a liar / mentiroso (M) [(1)Tp.133]. See (I)ZTLACAT(I).

(I)ZTLACATLAHTŌL-LI lie / mentira (T) [(1)Tp.133]. M has *iztlacatlatoliztli* 'the art of lying.' See IZTLACA-, TLAHTŌL-LI.

(I)ZTLACATQUI someone mendacious,

a liar / mentiroso (M) [(1)Tp.133]. See (I)ZTLACAT(I).

IZTLACMĒY(A) *pret*: -MĒX to drool / babea (T) [(2)Tp.133,142]. See IZTLAC-TLI, MĒY(A).

IZTLACMĪN(A) vt for a snake to bite someone / morder la víbora (M) [(1)Cf.96r]. See IZTLAC-TLI, MĪN(A).

(I)ZTLĀCOĀ *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 o hace, acechándole (M) [(1)Bf.7v, (1)Cf.121v, (6)Tp.202,230]. T has a vowel length discrepancy; half its attestations have a long vowel in the initial syllable.

(I)ZTLĀCŌLŌ nonact. (I)ZTLĀCOĀ

IZTLAC-TLI saliva / baba (M), su saliva (T for possessed form) [(3)Tp.133,142]. By extension of meaning, this has the sense 'poison.'

MĀ introductory particle for clauses expressing wishes, commands, admonitions; negative form: **MĀCA** ~ **MĀCAMŌ**

let it be that ..., may ... / es partícula de optativo ... y de imperativo, y del avisativo, 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 MĀ but in the vetative form of the verb, which warns against doing something (Or M may be combining the senses of MĀ and MAH in a single entry.) MĀNĒN is more emphatic with the vetative. With negative wish clauses, MĀCA ~ MĀCAMŌ occurs in place of the sequence *MĀ AHMŌ. TLĀ may occur in place of MĀ with the optative and TLĀCA ~ TLĀCAMŌ in corresponding negative wish sentences.

MĀ vt; pret: **MAH** to hunt, catch something, to take captives / cazar o cautivar (M) [[3]Cf.311,32v]. It is possible that this shares a common root with MĀ(I)-TL 'hand, arm.'

-MĀĀCAYŌ necessarily possessed form one's forearm / su antebrazo (Z) [[2]Zp.11,159]. See MĀ(I)-TL, ĀCA-TL.

MĀAHCI vt to reach something with one's hand / lo alcanzar (T), alcanza con la mano (Z) [[3]Tp.191, (2)Zp.8,165]. Z gives this as an intransitive verb. See MĀ(I)-TL, AHCI.

MĀAHXĪHUA nonact. MĀAHCI

MĀAHXILĪĀ applic. MĀAHCI

MĀĀZCACUALŌ for one's hand or arm to tingle because of reduced circulation / adormecida (la mano) (Z) [[2]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 MĀ(I)-TL, ĀZCA-TL, CUALŌ.

-MĀC 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 TĒMĀC) Although this commonly takes only possessive prefixes, in C's ĀMĀC '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 ĀMĀ(I)-TL (M has *amaitl* 'inlet, bay') plus -C(O), but in either case, the component elements are the same. See MĀ(I)-TL, -C(O).

MACA 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.

MĀCA negated form of MĀ See MĀCAMŌ.

MĀCACAPATZ(A) vrefl to clap, applaud / dar palmadas (M) [[1]Cf.74r]. See MĀ(I)-TL, CACAPATZ(A).

MĀCAHCĀHU(A) vt to let something fall / deja caer (Z) [[2]Zp.40,189]. redup. MĀCĀHU(A)

MĀCAHCAPĀN(I) to make tortillas / tortillea (Z) [[2]Zp.124,165]. This refers to the slapping motion of shaping a tortilla. See MĀCAPĀNĪĀ.

MĀCĀHU(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 MĀ. See MĀ(I)-TL, CĀHU(A).

MĀCĀHUALŌ nonact. MĀCĀHU(A)

MĀCĀHUALTĪĀ caus. MĀCĀHU(A)

MĀCĀHUILĪĀ vt to concede something to

someone / otorgar o conceder algo a otro (M) [[1]Tp.191]. applic. MĀCĀHU(A)

MĀCAĪC may it never be that ... / ojalá que nunca (C) [[4]Cf.26v,27r,103r]. See MĀCA, ĀĪC.

MACALŌ nonact. MACA

MĀCAMŌ negated form of MĀ let not ... , may it not be that ... / no ... se haga, etc. (M) This contrasts with MAHCAMŌ 'as though it weren't' the negated form of MAH 'such that.' Each has a synonymous short form, MĀCA '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 MĀ.

MĀCANAH if only somewhere, let it be that somewhere ... / sea o no sea en alguna parte o lugar (M) [[2]Cf.91v]. See MĀ, CANAH.

MĀCAOQUĪC let ... no longer / no ... ya más (C) [[1]Cf.103r]. See MĀCA, AOQUĪC.

MĀCAPĀNĪĀ vrefl to make a noise with one's hands, to applaud / si el ruido (de las palmadas) es poco, y con sola una mano (C), aplaude (Z) [[1]Cf.74r, (2)Zp.12,170]. See MĀ(I)-TL, CAPĀNĪĀ.

MĀCĀUHTOC something loose, separate / suelto (Z) [[3]Zp.118,165,227]. Z has MĀ in the verb MĀCAHCĀHU(A), and there is agreement across sources on MĀCĀHU(A), but in two of the three attestations of this in Z, there is MAH instead of MĀ. See MĀCĀHU(A), the verb O.

MĀCCUAHU(I)-TL hand sword of wood edged with obsidian / macana, especie de espada de madera guarnecida por ambos lados de cuchillos de obsidiana (S) [[1]Bf.10r]. The single attestation has locative MĀC 'in the hand' as the initial element, although S assumes it is MĀ 'hand.' See MĀ(I)-TL, -C(O), CUAHU(I)-TL.

MĀCECĒPAHTIC someone with cold, damp hands / sudoroso de las manos, frío de las manos (Z) [[1]Zp.166]. See MĀ(I)-TL, CECĒPAHTIC.

MĀCECEPOC-TLI pl: **-MEH** elbow / codo (X) [[4]Xp.52]. M has *macecepoa* '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 MĀ(I)-TL, CECEPOCA.

MĀCEH particle cluster used in place of simple MĀ to introduce clauses expressing wishes, commands, admonitions [[3]Cf.25v]. See MĀ, ZO, (Y)EH.

MĀCĒHUAL-LI pl: **-TIN** subject, commoner; indigenous person, speaker of Nahuatl / vasallo (M), hombre plebeyo (C), mejicano, azteca, uno que habla nahuatl, trigueño (Z) This contrasts with MAHCĒHUAL-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 plebians.'

MĀCĒHUALTĪĀ vrefl,vt to make others vassals to oneself; to provide someone with vassals / hacer a otros vasallos míos (M for first pers. sg. reflexive); dar vasallos a otro, o echar algo a la rebatiña (M) This is not directly attested in the sources for this dictionary, but it can be derived from MĀCĒHUAL-LI. It contrasts with MAHCĒHUALTĪĀ '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 MĀCĒHUAL-LI.

MĀCĒHUALTLĀCA-TL indigenous Mexican / hombre mexicano, indígena azteca (T) [[1]Tp.165]. See MĀCĒHUAL-LI, TLĀCA-TL.

MĀCEPŌHUIĀ for the hand or arm to tingle because of reduced circulation / se adormece la mano (T) [[3]Tp.165]. See MĀ(I)-TL, CEPŌHUIĀ.

MĀCEPŌHUIHUA nonact. MĀCEPŌHUIĀ

MĀCEPŌHUIĪĀ caus. MĀCEPŌHUIĀ

MACH 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 TLEINMACH 'what the devil?' In a question this implies perplexity; in confirming something, it leaves room for doubt.

MACH very much, indeed, positively / mucho, en gran manera (C), mucho, en

extremo, ciertamente, positivamente (S)
This is generally accompanied by antecessive Ò- or by NEL or is used in the extended form MACHEH, all of which serve to distinguish it from dubitive MACH.

MACHEH very much, especially / mucho, en gran manera (C), especialmente (C) See MACH, (Y)EH.

MACHIA to be known, to be apparent / ser conocido, descubierto (S), se sabe, se siente (T) [(2)Tp.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 IÄ. 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 MAT(I).

MACHILIA *vt* to be aware of defects in someone or something, to discriminate among things by their quality / saber defectos ajenos (M), disponer o repartir algo a otros conforme a la calidad de cada uno (M) applic. MAT(I)

MACHILILIA applic. MACHILIA

MACHILILÖ nonact. MACHILIA

MACHILTIA This causative form of MAT(I) should by general rule have a short vowel before -LTIA, 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 MATILTIA.

MACHILTILIA applic. MACHILTIA

MACHILTILÖ nonact. MACHILTIA

MACHITIA *vrefl,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. MAT(I)

MACHIYOTIA *vrefl,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 crismar (M), reglar papel o dibujar algo (M) [(3)Tp.150, (2)Zp.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 MACHIYÖ-TL.

MACHIYÖTLÖ nonact. MACHIYÖTLIA

MACHIYÖ-TL sign, example / señal, comparación, ejemplo o dechado (M) This is implied by the verb MACHIYÖTLIA. See MAT(I), -YÖ.

MACHIZTIA *vrefl,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 entremeterse 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 *machizti* and *machiztia* 'for something to be known or believed.' Both form the preterit by adding -C, which shows that the latter represents MACHIZTIYA rather than MACHIZTIA. See MAT(I).

MACHIZTILIA applic. MACHIZTIA

MACHIZTILÖ nonact. MACHIZTIA

MACHÖ nonact. MAT(I)

MACHTIA *vrefl,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 use of this as 'to pray.' altern. caus. MAT(I)

MACHTILIA applic. MACHTIA

MACHTILIZ-TLI *pl*: -TIN prayer / rezo (X) [(3)Xp.52]. X has X for CH. See MACHTIA.

MACHTILÖ nonact. MACHTIA

MACH-TLI nephew, or niece (from the point of view of an uncle) / sobrino, de varón (M) [(7)Bf.4v,5r,12r,12v]. S glosses this as specifically 'nephew,' but according to the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of M, it applies equally to nephews and nieces.

MÄCIHUI although, granted that / aunque o dado que o puesto caso (M) This is attested once in B with MAH in place of MÄ, but it is clearly a shortened form of MÄZO IHUI. See MÄZO, IHU(I).

MÄCIUHQUI no matter, nonetheless, however that may be / aunque sea tal, o tal cual es (M), no importa, aunque (T) [(1)Tp.165, (3)Zp.17,166]. This shortened

form of MÄZO IUHQUI has undergone further syncope in T, Z and other modern Nahuatl speech communities, and in the form MÄZQUI or MÄZQUE has become a conventional leave-taking phrase in some localities. See MÄCIHUI, MÄZO, IUHQUI.

MÄCO fist, grasp / puño (Z)

[(7)Zp.81,103,159,160]. This only occurs in Z. By general rules, MÄ(I)-TL plus -C(O) yields MÄC. See MÄ(I)-TL, -C(O).

MÄCOHCÖLTZIN someone with crippled hands / parálitico de las manos (T) [(1)Tp.164]. See MÄ(I)-TL, COHCÖL-LI.

MÄCOHCOZTIC paw or foot of an animal colored yellow / pata (de animal) amarillo (T) [(1)Tp.164]. See MÄ(I)-TL, COZTIC.

MÄCOTÖCTIC See MÄCOTÖLTIC.

MÄCOTÖLTIC person who has had a hand or arm cut off / manco de la mano por se la haber cortado (M for *macotöctic*) [(2)Zp.81,165]. Z has COTÖLTIC for COTÖCTIC elsewhere. See MÄ(I)-TL, COTÖCTIC.

MÄCOTÖN(A) *vt* to cut off someone's hand, to injure a hand / cortar a otro la mano (M), le mocha la mano (T) [(4)Tp.191]. T provides an additional gloss 'to make *memelas* (a type of thick, oblong tortilla).' In this sense it probably means to section something off by hand. See MÄ(I)-TL, COTÖN(A).

MÄCOTÖNALÖ nonact. MÄCOTÖN(A)

MÄCOTÖNILIA applic. MÄCOTÖN(A)

-MÄCPA compound *postposition* from or by one's hands / de mis manos o por mis manos (M for first person possessor) [(1)Cf.104v]. See -MÄC, -PA.

MÄCPAL-LI the palm of the hand / palma de la mano (M) [(1)Tp.131, (3)Zp.93,159,189]. See MÄ(I)-TL, -C(O), -PAL.

MÄCPALXÖCHI-TL a type of plant (Chiranthodendron pentadactylon) / manita, mano de león (K) This is not directly attested in the 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 MÄCPAL-LI, XÖCHI-TL.

MÄCTIA *vrefl,vt* to surrender, submit; to hand something over / se entrega, se rinde (T), lo pone en la mano, lo entrega (T) [(6)Tp.152,191, (2)Zp.53,197]. See -MÄC.

MÄCTILIA applic. MÄCTIA

MÄCTILÖ nonact. MÄCTIA

MÄCUAUHPITZOÄ *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)Tp.153]. See MÄ(I)-TL, CUAUHPITZOÄ.

MÄCUAUHTI for the hands, arms to tire, grow stiff / se cansa las manos (T) [(3)Tp.164]. See MÄ(I)-TL, CUAUHTI.

MÄCUAUHTIHUA nonact. MÄCUAUHTI

MÄCUAUHTILIA *vt* to tire out someone's arms / le cansa las manos (T) [(4)Tp.164,191]. applic. MÄCUAUHTI

MÄCUAUHTILILIA applic. MÄ-

CUAUHTILIA

MÄCUAUHTILILÖ nonact. MÄ-CUAUHTILIA

MÄCUÈLEH compound *introductory particle* for clauses expressing strong wishes and exhortations let it be that ... , on with ... / ea ea, alto a ello, suso (M), ojalá (C) [(3)Cf.26v,27r,29r]. See MÄ, CUÈL, (Y)EH.

MÄCUÈLOÄ *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 / torcérseme o desconcertárseme 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 MÄ(I)-TL, CUÈLOÄ, and MÄCUÈLPACHYÄN.

MÄCUÈLPACHYÄN elbow / ángulo del codo (Z) [(2)Zp.10,165]. See MÄ(I)-TL, CUÈLPACHOÄ, -YÄN.

MÄCUEP(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) [(5)Zp.44,45,128,189]. Z has this as both MÄCUEP(A) and MÄ-QUEP(A), apparently synonymous. See MÄ(I)-TL, CUEP(A).

MÄCUETLAXTIC someone lacking strength in an arm, someone with a withered arm / mano suelta (que no tiene

fuerza) (T) [(1)Tp.164]. M has *macuetlaxtli* for a type of bracelet, possibly one of cured leather. See MĀ(I)-TL, CUETLAXTIC.

MĀCUI *vt* to grasp something, to take something in one's hand / lo coge en la mano, lo agarra con la mano (T) [(3)Tp.191]. Z has MAHCUI 'to baptize' and TLAMAHCUIĪLIZ-TLI 'baptism' which may be variants of this verb in the sense of faith taking one into its hands or being bestowed by the laying on of hands. See MĀ(I)-TL, CUI.

MĀCUIĪCĀN in five places or parts / en cinco lugares o partes (M) [(1)Cf.91r]. See MĀCUIĪ-LI, -CĀN.

MĀCUIĪ applic. MĀCUI

MĀCUIĪLŌ nonact. MĀCUI

MĀCUIĪ-LI five / cinco (M)

MĀCUIĪPA five times / cinco veces (M) [(2)Cf.106r, (1)Tp.164]. See MĀCUIĪ-LI, -PA.

MAH *negated form*: **MAHCA** as though, as though it were / como que (K) According to C, with negated locatives such as AHCĀN 'nowhere' MAH emphasizes the negation (Cf.90v). With IUHQUI, 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 AHMŌ MAHCA is 'without doubt' (Cf.123v). This contrasts with MĀCA, the negative counterpart of the clause-introductory particle MĀ. See MAH.

MAHCAMŌ such that not, as though it weren't / y que no (C) [(6)Cf.123v, 131v]. C specifically contrasts this with MĀCAMŌ, the extended negated form of MĀ which is exclusively used with the optative and vetative forms of the verb (Cf.123v). See MAHCA, MAH.

MAHCĒHU(A) *vt* to obtain or to deserve what one desires; to do penance / conseguir o merecer lo deseado (M), hacer penitencia (M) The penitential sense of MAHCĒHU(A) probably has the object prefix TLA- fused and can be regarded as an intransitive verb. M has intransitive *maceua* '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.

MAHCĒHUAL-LI merit, recompense, fortune / mérito, recompensa (S) This contrasts with MĀCĒHUAL-LI 'subject, commoner, indigenous person.' See MAHCĒHU(A).

-MAHCĒHUALTI *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 -MAHCĒHUALTIC. See MAHCĒHUAL-LI.

MAHCĒHUALTIĀ *vt* to give someone his due, or to assign penance to someone / dar a merecer o dar penitencia a otro (M) caus. MAHCĒHU(A)

MAHCĒHUIĀ applic. MAHCĒHU(A)

MAHCIC something whole, solid, certain / cosa entera o maciza (M) This is implied by MAHCITICAH and MAHCITOC. See AHCI.

MAHCITICAH something whole, something unadulterated / cosa entera, fina, o pura (M) [(1)Rp.100]. See AHCI, the verb CĀ.

MAHCITOC something whole / entero (Z) [(2)Zp.53, 165]. See AHCI, the verb O.

MAHCUEXTIĀ *vt* to bedeck something with a bracelet / enjorar (K) [(1)Bf.6r]. M has *macuextli* 'bracelet or string of precious stones for the wrist.' See MĀ(I)-TL.

MAHCUEX-TLI See MAHCUEXTIĀ.

MAHCUI *vt* to baptize someone / lo bautiza (Z) [(4)Zp.19, 189, 209]. See MĀCUI.

MAHIUHQUI as, in the manner of / como, a manera (C) [(2)Cf.121r]. Both attestations of this occur in the phrase IN MAHIUHQUI. See MAH, IUHQUI.

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) [(1)Cf.44r, (3)Tp.189]. redup. MACA

MAHMACALŌ nonact. MAHMACA

MAHMACHILIĀ *vt* to test something / lo prueba (Z) [(2)Zp.102, 189]. redup.

MACHILIĀ

MAHMĀIHCIHU(I) to gather things together quickly and leave / coge cosas rápidamente y va (T) [(3)Tp.140]. See MĀ(I)-TL, (I)HCIHU(I).

MAHMĀIHCIHUIHUA nonact. MAH-MĀIHCIHU(I)

MAHMĀIHCIHUIĪ caus. MAH-MĀIHCIHU(I)

MAHMAN(I) for things to be individually spread out / para significar la multitud de cosas que están tendidas (R) [(1)Rp.101]. This is a distributive use of MAN(I) 'to spread out.' redup. MAN(I)

MAHMAQUILIĀ applic. MAHMACA

MAHMAT(I) This is the distributive reduplicated form of MAT(I).

MAHMAUHTIĀ *vrefl, vt* to get frightened; to frighten or threaten someone / se espanta (T), espantar o amenazar a otro (M) redup. MAUHTIĀ

MAHMAUHTILIĀ applic. MAHMAUHTIĀ

MAHMAUHTIĪLŌ nonact. MAHMAUHTIĀ

MAHPĒHU(A) *vt* to shove something aside, cast something down with disgust, to hold something in contempt / dar empujón a otro o echar a alguno por ahí con desdén (M), lo desprecia (Z) [(2)Zp.44, 189]. See MĀ(I)-TL, PĒHU(A).

MAHPILCOTŌN(A) See MAHPIL-LI, COTŌN(A).

MAHPILCUECHAQUIĀ *vrefl* to twist, sprain one's finger / se tuerce el dedo (T) [(3)Tp.150]. See MAHPIL-LI, CUECHAQUIĀ.

MAHPILCUECHAQUIĪLŌ nonact.

MAHPILCUECHAQUIĀ

MAHPILHUIĀ *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) [(3)Tp.189, (2)Zp.115, 189]. See MAHPIL-LI, -HUIĀ.

MAHPILHUIĪ applic. MAHPILHUIĀ

MAHPILHUIĪLŌ nonact. MAHPILHUIĀ

MAHPIL-LI finger / dedo de la mano (M) See MĀ(I)-TL, PIL-LI.

MAHPILPITZOĀ *vt* to suck some-

one's finger / lo chupa a un dedo (Z) [(2)Zp.39, 189]. See MAHPIL-LI, PIPITZOĀ.

MAHPILTEHTQU(I) *vrefl* to cut one's finger / se corta el dedo (T) [(3)Tp.150]. See MAHPIL-LI, TEHTQU(I).

MAHPILTEPĀCHOĀ *vrefl, vt* to bruise one's finger; to bruise someone's fingers / se machuca el dedo (T), le machuca el dedo (T) [(6)Tp.152, 189]. See MAHPIL-LI, TEPĀCHOĀ.

MAHPILTOMĀHUAC thumb / dedo pulgar (X) [(4)Xp.52]. X has MĀ for MAH. See MAHPIL-LI, TOMĀHUAC.

MAHPILZAHZĀLIHUIYĀN-TLI finger joint, knuckle / conjunturas de los dedos de las manos (M), artejo (Z) [(2)Zp.14, 159]. See MAHPIL-LI, ZĀLIHUIYĀN-TLI.

MAHTĒL *conventional leave-taking phrase* así se responde cuando otro saluda y se va de nuevo (T) [(2)Tp.140, 141]. The literal sense of this is 'well anyway, though so it is.' C has abundant attestations of MĀTĒL, a clause introductory compound particle used with the optative and implying doubt or difficulty, which contrasts phonologically with MAHTĒL. In T MAHTĒL is used as MĀCIUHQUI is in some other communities. See MAH, TĒL.

MAHTEQUIĀ *vrefl* to wash one's hands / lavarse las manos (M) [(3)Cf.98r, 127r, (3)Xp.58]. C contrasts this with the imperfect form of MĀTEQU(I) 'to cut one's hand.' This would seem to be from MĀ(I)-TL 'hand' and ĀTĒQUIĀ 'to sprinkle water on something,' but the vowel length pattern is completely wrong. Even deriving it with MAH, the alternative stem of MĀ(I)-TL, and TĒQUIĀ 'to sprinkle something,' there remains a discrepancy. X has MĀ for MAH.

MAHTLACCĀN in ten places / en diez partes (M) [(2)Cf.91v]. See MAHTLAC-TLI, -CĀN.

-MAHTLACCĀNIXTI *necessarily possessed form* in all ten parts of something / en todas diez partes (M) [(1)Cf.91v]. See MAHTLACCĀN, -IXTI.

MAHTLACPA ten times / diez veces (M) [(1)Tp.140]. See MAHTLAC-TLI, -PA.

MAHTLAC-TLI ten / diez (M) This is abundantly attested across sources, and

with the exception of X (which has MĀ) 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 *mātlātlaquilhuica* (Cf. 19v, 107r). This reduplication is unusual in that it is the second syllable that reduplicates, as well as in the occurrence of MĀ for expected MAH.

MAHTZOLCUI *vt* to seize something with the hands, talons / lo agarra con las manos, con las uñas (T) [(3)Tp.189]. M has *matzoloa* 'to take a handful of something.' See MĀ(I)-TL, CUI.

MAHTZOLCUIHUA nonact. MAHTZOLCUI

MAHTZOLCUIIĀ applic. MAHTZOLCUI **MĀHU(A)** *vrefl, vt* for illness to spread; to infect someone, to spread contagion to others / se contagia, infecta (T), inficionar o pegar enfermedad contagiosa a otro (M)

MĀHUALŌ nonact. MĀHU(A)

MAHU(I) to be frightened / temer (M) Z has O for A in the first syllable, and this substitution in this particular item is common in modern Nahuatl, although not in T. X gives *u*, which is not the local reflex of either O or Ō. In both cases the labial vowel represents an assimilation of A to following HU.

MĀHUILIĀ This contrasts with MAHUILIĀ 'to fear someone, something.' applic. MĀHU(A)

MAHUILIĀ *vt* to fear something, someone / lo teme, le teme [(3)Tp.188]. This contrasts with MĀHUILIĀ, the applicative form of MĀHU(A). applic. MAHU(I)

MAHUILILIĀ applic. MAHUILIĀ

MAHUILĪŌ nonact. MAHUILIĀ

MAHUILIZ-TLI fear / miedo, temor (Z) [(1)Tp.139, (3)Zp.84, 120, 169]. Z has O for A. This appears to be synonymous with MAHUIZ-TLI. See MAHUILIĀ.

MĀHUILTIĀNI *pl: -MEH* someone playful / jugetón (T) [(1)Tp.164]. See ĀHUILTIĀ.

MĀHUILTIHQI someone playful / jugetón (Z) [(2)Zp.74, 165]. S has the variant *mauiltiani* with the same sense. See ĀHUILTIĀ.

MĀHUILTILIZ-TLI play, game / juego (Z) [(2)Zp.74, 165]. By general deri-

vational processes this should be NEĀHUILTILIZ-TLI, which is the form to be found in M. See ĀHUILTIĀ.

MAHUINI *pl: -MEH* someone fearful, frightened / miedoso, temeroso (T) [(1)Tp.139]. See MAHU(I).

MAHUIZALHUIĀ applic. MAHUIZOĀ

MAHUIZCUĪTIĀ *vrefl, vt* to learn from experience; to correct someone, to inspire a respectful attitude in someone / se escarmienta (T), lo escarmienta (T) [(6)Tp.150, 188]. M has intransitive *mahuizcui* 'to take fear, become frightened.' See MAHUIZ-TLI, CUĪTIĀ.

MAHUIZCUĪTILIĀ applic. MAHUIZCUĪTIĀ

MAHUIZCUĪTILŌ nonact. MAHUIZCUĪTIĀ

MAHUIZOĀ *vt* to marvel at something, to observe something / admirarse (M), estar sorprendido (S), lo divierte (T) lo observa (Z) This is abundantly attested across sources. It contrasts with intransitive MAHUIZOHUA 'to receive honor' not only in preterit formation but also in that in C the intransitive is sometimes represented with a geminate ZZ. This may be the basic form, with the single Z the result of degemination. S combines the the transitive and intransitive verbs in a single entry, while M separates them in contiguous entries. See MAHUIZ-TLI.

MAHUIZOH something or someone honorable and glorious / cosa honorosa y gloriosa (M), cosa o persona que tiene honra y gloria (C) [(4)Cf.6r, 7r, (2)Rp.44, 100]. This appears to be a reduction of MAHUIZZOH by degemination, but it is possible that a different derivation is involved. See MAHUIZ-TLI, -YOH.

MAHUIZOHUA to become renowned, to receive honor / afamarse o recibir honra (M), hacerse ilustre (C) This appears to be a reduction of MAHUIZZOHUA by degemination. It contrasts with transitive MAHUIZOĀ. See MAHUIZZOHUA.

MAHUIZŌLŌ nonact. MAHUIZOĀ

MAHUIZŌLTĪĀ See TLAMAHUIZŌLTĪĀ.

MAHUIZŌTIĀ *vt* to divert or observe someone / lo divierte, lo observa (T) [(6)Tp.188, 232]. caus. MAHUIZOĀ

MAHUIZŌTILIĀ applic. MAHUIZŌTIĀ

MAHUIZŌTILŌ nonact. MAHUIZŌTIĀ **MAHUIZŌ-TL** honor / honra o dignidad de grandes (M) [(1)Bf.2v, (3)Cf.7r, 31v, 66r, (1)Tp.131]. This is apparently a reduction of MAHUIZZŌ-TL by degemination. See MAHUIZ-TLI, -YŌ.

MAHUIZPIY(A) *vt* to hold someone in respect / lo respeta (Z) [(2)Zp.109, 190]. See MAHUIZ-TLI, PIY(A).

MAHUIZPOLOĀ *vrefl, vt* to disgrace oneself; to defame, insult someone / disfamarse o deshonorarse (M), disfamar o deshonar a otro (M) [(4)Zp.71, 72, 90, 190]. See MAHUIZ-TLI, POLOĀ.

MAHUIZTI to be held in esteem, respect / ser estimado (M) [(1)Cf.57v]. See MAHUIZ-TLI.

MAHUIZTIC something marvelous, awesome, worthy of esteem / cosa maravillosa y de estima (M) See MAHUIZTI.

MAHUIZTILIĀ *vt* to honor, respect someone, to hold someone in awe, to adore someone / honrar y respetar a otro (M), lo adora (Z) applic. MAHUIZTI

MAHUIZTILILIĀ applic. MAHUIZTILIĀ **MAHUIZTILĪLLANI** *vrefl* to desire to be honored, respected, held in awe / desear ser honrado y respetado (M) [(1)Cf.119r]. By general derivational rules the vowel of the fourth syllable should be long, but it is not marked long in the single attestation. See MAHUIZTILIĀ, TLANI.

MAHUIZTILIZ-TLI adoration / adoración (Z) [(2)Zp.5, 170]. See MAHUIZTILIĀ.

MAHUIZ-TLI awe, or person worthy of awe and respect / miedo o persona digna de honra (M) [(1)Cf.57v]. See MAHU(I).

MAHUIZYOH See MAHUIZZOH.

MAHUIZYŌTILIĀ See MAHUIZZŌTILIĀ.

MAHUIZYŌ-TL See MAHUIZZŌ-TL.

MAHUIZZOH someone who is the embodiment of honor / persona de honra (C) [(2)Cf.54v, 119r]. In one of the attestations, the ZY sequence of this derived form remains unassimilated. This also appears as MAHUIZOH, apparently by degemination. See MAHUIZ-TLI, -YOH.

MAHUIZZOHUA to become renowned, to receive honor / afamarse o recibir honra (M), recibir honra y dignidad (C) [(1)Bf.2r, (3)Cf.31v, 54v]. The preterit of this intransitive verb is MAHUIZZOHUAC, which

contrasts with preterit MAHUIZOH from transitive MAHUIZOĀ. Neither attestation of MAHUIZZOHUA marks the vowel before -HUA long, although by derivation from MAHUIZZŌ-TL it should be. Cf. 31v has this as a stem and in its preterit form, both spelled with a single rather than a geminate consonant, although on Cf.54v it has two consonants. See MAHUIZZŌ-TL.

MAHUIZZŌTIĀ *vt* to render honor and glory to someone / dar honra y gloria a otro (C) [(1)Bf.2v, (2)Cf.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 MAHUIZZŌ-TL.

MAHUIZZŌTILIĀ applic. MAHUIZZŌTIĀ **MAHUIZZŌ-TL** honor / honra (C) [(3)Bf.3v, 5v, 8v, (1)Cf.54v, (3)Zp.32, 109, 170]. The ZY sequence of MAHUIZ-YŌ-TL assimilates to ZZ, and then apparently optionally degeminates to yield alternative MAHUIZŌ-TL, which is the form represented in M. See MAHUIZ-TLI, -YŌ.

MAHXĪTIĀ *vt* to complete something, to make something whole / lo completa (2) [(2)Bf.6v, (2)Zp.13, 189]. M has *maxiltia* '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 *macic* 'something whole.' See AHCI.

-MĀICNĪUH only attested in possessed form one's comrade, fellow laborer / su compañero de trabajo (T) [(1)Tp.131, (2)Zp.31, 159]. See MĀ(I)-TL, (I)C-NĪUH-TLI.

MĀ(I)-TL compounding form: MĀ ~

MAH hand or arm, branch, dependency / mano (M), mano. por ext. brazo, rama (S) In addition to the alternating stem forms MĀ and MAH, the reduplicated form MĀMĀ is used in some compounds. In referring to a tree's branches the inalienably possessed form is -MĀYŌ or -MĀMĀYŌ. MĀYEH '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 MĀY(I)-TL. X gives *mātlī*, which also implies a stem-final consonant. MĀH-TLī, however, is impossible in terms of Nahuatl phonology, because vowels before glottal stops are always short.

MĀITZMĪN(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) [(6)Tp.153,191]. See MĀ(I)-TL, ITZMĪN(I).

-MĀIXCO compound *postposition* in the palm of one's hand / palma de la mano (Z) [(2)Zp.93,159]. See MĀ(I)-TL, -IXCO.

MĀIXNŌTZ(A) *vt* to beckon to someone with one's hand / lo llama con la mano (Z) [(2)Zp.78,189]. See MĀ(I)-TL, IX-TLī, NŌTZ(A).

MALACACHIHU(I) to spin, revolve / girar (K) [(3)Tp.136]. This intransitive verb is only attested in the compound ĪXMALACACHIHU(I) 'to be dizzy, bewildered' and in derived forms in M. See MALACACHŌA.

MALACACHIHUĪHUA nonact. MALACACHIHU(I)

MALACACHIHUĪTIĀ caus. MALACACHIHU(I)

MALACACHILHUIĀ applic. MALACACHŌA

MALACACHŌA *vrefl, vt* to turn, revolve; to turn, spin something / volverse al derredor estando en pie, o dar vueltas al rededor (M), volver algo al derredor (M) P has this in reduplicated form, MAHMALACACHŌA, used reflexively. See MALACA-TL.

MALACACHŌLŌ nonact. MALACACHŌA
MALACACHTIC something round, circular / redondo, circular (S) [(2)Tp.136,140, (1)Zp.165]. See MALACACHŌA.

MALACAEHĒCA-TL whirlwind / viento (Z) [(2)Zp.120,191]. This occurs in a phrase meaning 'rain squall with wind.' See MALACA-TL, EHĒCA-TL.

MALACA-TL spindle, bobbin, spiral / huso (M)

MALCOCHILHUIĀ applic. MALCOCHOĀ
MALCOCHOĀ *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) [(3)Tp.189].

MALCOCHŌLŌ nonact. MALCOCHOĀ

MALHUIĀ *vrefl, vt* to be careful with one's appearance or reputation; to handle something delicately, to take care of something / regalar, tratarse bien, o tener cuenta con su honra (M), tratar bien y delicadamente alguna cosa (M), lo guarda, lo ahorra, lo asegura (T) [(9)Tp.152,153,189].

MALHUIĪĀ applic. MALHUIĀ

MALHUĪL-LI *pl*: -TIN ~ -MEH something protected, hallowed / cosa guardada, cosa consagrada (T) [(1)Tp.140]. See MALHUIĀ.

MALHUĪLŌ nonact. MALHUIĀ

MALĪN(A) *vrefl, vt* to wind, twist; to wind, twist, sprain something / se tuerce (T), lo tuerce (T), torcer cordel encima del muslo (M) Fused with the prefix TLA-, this means 'to make rope.'

MALĪNALŌ nonact. MALĪN(A)

MALĪNĪĪĀ applic. MALĪN(A)

MĀL-LI *pl*: -TIN captive, prisoner / cautivo en guerra o cautivado (M) [(1)Cf.58v]. M also has a reduplicated plural *mamaltin* and the same form missing the final consonant *mamalti*. See the verb MĀ.

MĀLTI to be a captive / cautivado ser (M) [(2)Cf.58v]. See MĀL-LI.

MĀMĀ *vt*; *pret*: MĀMAH to bear something, to carry something on one's shoulders, to govern someone / llevar carga a cuestras (M), llevar a cuestras a otro, o regir 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 preterit as it does), the corresponding vowel in TLAMĀMAL-LI 'burden' is short, and B also marks the corresponding vowel short in TLAMĀMALŌNI '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 CUĀ 'to eat' and TLACUAL-LI 'food.' MĀMĀ may be derivationally related to the verb MĀ 'to take someone captive,' since captives were bound and borne on the shoulders. The preterit is homophonous with that of MĀMAT(I) 'to be embarrassed.'

MĀMĀCUĪLILHUITICA every five days / cada cinco días (C) [(2)Cf.107r]. See MĀCUĪL-LI, ILHUI-TL.

MĀMĀCUĪL-LI by fives, five apiece / de cinco en cinco, o cada uno cinco (M) This is implied by MĀMĀCUĪLILHUITICA. redup. MĀCUĪL-LI

MĀMALACACHŌA redup. MALACACHŌA

MĀMALHUĀZ-TLī gear for carrying something on the shoulders / mochila (K) [(1)Bf.3v]. This is paired with CUEXĀN-TLī 'packing bags,' the whole phrase meaning 'under the protection of someone' M has *mamalhuaztli* 'the constellation of Castor and Pollux' (literally 'the Drill'), which would contrast with this item in vowel length of the first syllable. See TLAMĀMAL-LI, MĀMĀ.

MĀMALHUIĀ *vrefl* to acknowledge one's sins, to load something on oneself / se acusa, se carga (T) [(3)Tp.153]. Although this would appear to be an alternative applicative form of the verb MĀMĀ, it makes better sense as a truncation of TLAMĀMAL-LI plus -HUIĀ.

MAMAL(I) *vt* to drill a hole through something / taladrar o barrenar algo (M) [(3)Bf.4r,5v,6r, (1)Cf.47v, (1)Rp.41]. This verb is easily confused with forms derived from the verb MĀMĀ 'to bear, carry something.'

MĀMĀĪĪĀ applic. MĀMĀ

MĀMĀLŌ nonact. MĀMĀ

MĀMALTĪĀ *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, encargarse de algo, o tomar algo a cuestras (M), tomar la carga a cuestras (M), cargar a otro o encargarle algo (M), abonar a otro en la hacienda (M), le carga, lo acusa (T) [(2)Bf.1v,11v, (7)Tp.153,191]. The vowel of the second syllable is short here, although it is long in the verb MĀMĀ 'to bear something' and in the applicative derivation from MĀMĀ. Derived forms of MĀMĀ with L are easily confused with MAMAL(I) 'to drill a hole through something.' caus. MĀMĀ

MĀMALTĪĪĀ applic. MĀMALTĪĀ

MĀMALTĪLŌ nonact. MĀMALTĪĀ

MĀMĀPĒHU(A) *vrefl* to keep pushing oneself away / se empuja mucho (T) [(3)Tp.153]. redup. MĀPĒHU(A)

MĀMĀPĒHUALŌ nonact. MĀMĀPĒHU(A)

MĀMAT(I) *vrefl, vt*; *pret*: MĀMAH to be timid, embarrassed; to be embarrassed by others / ser empacho o vergonzoso (M), tener empacho de otros (M) [(2)Cf.44r]. The preterit is homophonous with that of MĀMĀ 'to bear something' R attests this with MAH in place of MĀ for the first syllable. See MAT(I).

MĀMATILOĀ *vt* to confound someone, to ensnare someone / enredar (X) [(3)Xp.70]. See MĀMAT(I).

-MĀMĀYŌ necessarily possessed form the branches of a tree / su rama (T) [(1)Tp.131]. M has this in *mamatlapaltia* 'for a tree to come into leave.' redup. -MĀYŌ

MĀMELĀHU(A) *vrefl* to extend one's hand / extiende la mano (Z) [(2)Zp.58,170]. See MĀ(I)-TL, MELĀHU(A).

-MĀMOMOLOC only attested in possessed form one's elbow / su codo (T) [(1)Tp.131]. In the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side this has the reflex of a long vowel in the last syllable. See MĀ(I)-TL, MOLIC-TLī.

-MĀN locative suffix [(2)Cf.56v]. This appears to be derived from MAN(I) 'to extend over a surface,' but both attestations in C, ĀCŌLMĀN and ŌZTŌMĀN, have a specifically marked long vowel. Unlike a postposition, this combines only with full stems, not with possessive prefixes.

MAN(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 cuezan en el comalli (M) M also glosses this as 'to make an offering,' presumably by laying something out on a surface. See MAN(I).

MĀNĀHUAL-LI coverlet for a cradle, protection / manta de cuna de niño (M) [(1)Bf.7r]. This appears in M and B in possessed form. S provides the absolutive suffix.

MĀNAHUATĪĀ *vt* to cast something or someone away / se despidе de él (con la mano) (Z) [(1)Zp.189]. See MĀNAHUIĀ.

MĀNAHUIĀ *vrefl, 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 partir a los que riñen (M) [(3)Tp.156]. M also glosses reflexive *manauia* as 'to suffer from diarrhea.'

MĀNAHUIĀ nonact. **MĀNAHUIĀ**

MANALŌ nonact. **MAN(A)**

MĀNĀMIC-TLI *pl*: **-TIN** tool, instrument / instrumento (Z), herramienta (Z) [(4)Zp.67,72,165]. See **MĀ(I)-TL**, **NĀMIC-TLI**.

MANCA See **MAN(I)**.

MĀNEHNENQUI something that goes on all fours / cuadrúpedo (R) [(1)Rp.101]. R fails to mark the vowel of the first syllable long. See **MĀ(I)-TL**, **NEHNEM(I)**.

MĀNEL although / aunque (M), si quiera (C) See **MĀ**, **NEL-LI**.

MĀNELIHU(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 **MĀNELOĀ**.

MĀNELIUHTOC something beaten together, mixed by hand / revuelto (Z) [(2)Zp.110,165]. See **MĀNELIHU(I)**, the verb O.

MĀNELOĀ *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 **MĀ(I)-TL**, **NELOĀ**.

MĀNĒN 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, advirtiendo, ... mirad bien y advertid (M) This serves as a more emphatic introductory particle than simple **MĀ** with the admonitive. If the following clause includes explicit negation, in addition to the admonitive construction itself, **MĀNĒN** creates a double negative which serves to affirm rather than to negate. See **MĀ**, **NĒN**.

MAN(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 **-MĀN** 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)**.

MANILIĀ *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. **MAN(A)**, **MAN(I)**

MANILILIĀ applic. **MANILIĀ**

MANILILŌ nonact. **MANILIĀ**

MĀNOCEH nor, or else / ni (C), o (C), sirve algunas veces ... de lo mismo que *mā* (C) [(7)Cf.102v,111v,115v,124r, (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 **MĀ**. 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 **MĀ**, **NOCEH**.

MĀNŌTZ(A) *vt* to beckon to someone with one's hand / lo llama con la mano (Z) [(2)Zp.78,189]. See **MĀ(I)-TL**, **NŌTZ(A)**.

MĀNOZO compound introductory particle for clauses expressing wishes, commands, or admonitions or else / sirve ... de lo mismo que *mā* (C) [(1)Bf.4r, (3)Cf.111v]. Only B marks the vowel of the first syllable long. B specifically marks the vowel of the second syllable short. See **MĀ**, **NOZO**.

MANQUI something smooth, flat / de nivel, plano (T) [(2)Tp.136,140]. M has *manqui* 'advanced in years, aged,' which may have a different derivation, possibly from **ĀN(A)**, since M has *ana*, used reflexively, 'to grow in bodily size.' See **MAN(I)**.

MANTIMAN(I) to lie in a place, to be located somewhere / hay (C) [(1)Cf.121r]. See **MAN(I)**.

MĀNTZOCO child unwilling to be separated from its mother / niño que no quiere dejar a su mamá (T) [(1)Tp.165]. S has *tzo-*

coton 'something very small.' The first element may be from **ĀN(A)**, used reflexively, 'to grow in bodily size.' See **TZOCO**.

MĀOLINIĀ *vrefl* to move one's hand / mueve la mano (Z) [(2)Zp.86,171]. There is a vowel length discrepancy between **-OLINIĀ** in compounds and **ŌLINIĀ** as a free form. See **MĀ(I)-TL**, **ŌLINIĀ**.

MĀPACH-IN *pl*: **-TIN** ~ **-MEH** raccoon; thief (by extension) / el que hurta, ladrón (T), mapache (animal) (Z) This apparently can extend to coatis and ringtails. See **MĀPACHOĀ**.

MĀPACHOĀ *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 **MĀ(I)-TL**, **PACHOĀ**.

MĀPAHPĀC(A) *vrefl* to wash one's hands / se lava las manos (Z) [(3)Tp.153, (2)Zp.76,171]. See **MĀ(I)-TL**, **PĀC(A)**.

MĀPAHPĀCO nonact. **MĀPAHPĀC(A)**

MĀPAHPAZOL something rough, irritating / es muy tentón (T) [(1)Tp.165]. See **MĀ(I)-TL**, **PAHPAZOL**.

MĀPĀTILIĀ In this applicative form of **MĀPĀTLA**, there is T rather than expected TL before the applicative suffix **-ILIĀ**.

MĀPĀTLA *vrefl, vt* to defend oneself, to put up resistance; to beat something with one's hand, to mix something by hand / defenderse o resistir (M), lo bate con la mano, lo revuelve con la mano (T) [(3)Tp.191]. See **MĀ(I)-TL**, **PĀTLA**.

MĀPĀTLALŌ nonact. **MĀPĀTLA**

MĀPĒHU(A) *vt* to push something / lo empuja [(3)Tp.191, (3)Xp.70]. See **MĀ(I)-TL**, **PĒHU(A)**.

MĀPĪCCA-TL glove / guante (Z) [(2)Zp.65,159]. This is only attested in third person singular possessed form, but S has *piccatl*. See **MĀ(I)-TL**, **PĪCCA-TL**, **MĀPĪQU(I)**.

MĀPĪCH-TLI *pl*: **-TIN** ~ **-MEH** fist / puño de la mano (X) [(2)Bf.8r,9v, (3)Xp.51]. X has X before the absolute suffix and CH elsewhere. See **MĀPĪQU(I)**.

MĀPĪCTŌN a small handful / puñadillo (C) [(1)Cf.125v]. See **MĀPĪCH-TLI**, **-TŌN**.

MĀPĪQU(I) *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)Cf.125v]. See **MĀ(I)-TL**, **PĪQU(I)**.

MĀPIY(A) *vt; pret*: **-PIX** ~ **-PĪX** to hold something in one's hand / lo tiene en la mano (T) [(3)Tp.191]. See **MĀ(I)-TL**, **PIY(A)**.

MĀPŌCH *pl*: **-TIN** left hand / mano izquierda (X) [(4)Xp.52,62]. See **MĀ(I)-TL**, **ŌPŌCH-TLI**.

-MĀPŌCHCOPA necessarily possessed form to one's left-hand side / a la izquierda (X) [(2)Xp.46]. See **MĀPŌCH**, **-COPA**.

MĀPOHPŌHU(A) *vrefl* to clean one's hands / lavarse las manos (S) [(2)Cf.45v, (1)Rp.102]. See **MĀ(I)-TL**, **POHPŌHU(A)**.

MĀQUECHTLAN-TLI wrist / muñeca del brazo (T) [(1)Tp.131, (3)Zp.87,159]. M has *maquechtli* with the same sense. See **MĀ(I)-TL**, **QUECHTLAN-TLI**.

MĀQUEP(A) See **MĀCUEP(A)**.

MAQUILIĀ applic. **MACA**

MĀQUITZQUIĀ *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 **MĀ(I)-TL**, **QUITZQUIĀ**.

MĀQUITZQUILIĀ applic. **MĀQUITZQUIĀ**

MĀQUITZQUILŌ nonact. **MĀQUITZQUIĀ**

MĀQUIXTIĀ *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) caus. **MĀQUIZ(A)**

MĀQUIZ(A) to escape, free oneself from danger or harm / escaparse o librarse de algún peligro o daño (M) See **MĀ(I)-TL**, **QUIZ(A)**.

MĀQUIZTE-TL bracelet, ornament / brazalete, adorno (K) [(3)Bf.6r,9r]. See **MĀQUIZ-TLI**, **TE-TL**.

MĀQUIZ-TLI bracelet / ajorca o cosa semejante (M) [(8)Bf.4r,5r,5v,6r,9r]. There is a typographical error in M; this is spelled *meqiztli* but alphabetized as *maquiztli*. See **MĀ(I)-TL**.

MĀTAHTAPAYOLTIC someone broken out with bumps on the arms / tiene bolas en el brazo (T) [(1)Tp.165]. See **MĀ(I)-TL**, **TAPAYOLTIC**.

MATCĀ gradually, peacefully / apacible-

mente, con dulzura (S), poco a poco (C) [(5)Cf.109v,119v,120r]. M has this in the construction *matcanemini* 'someone peacable, tranquil.' See TLAMATCĀ.

MĀTĒCA *vt* to pull up weeds / arranca (yerba), roza (T), desyerba (Z) [(3)Tp.233, (2)Zp.45,210]. The nonspecific object prefix TLA- appears to be fused to the stem in this verb. See MĀ(I)-TL, TĒCA.

MĀTECHĀN(A) *vt* to seize something with the hand, to direct something with one's hand / lo agarra con la mano, lo coge con la mano, lo guía con la mano, lo lleva con la mano (T) [(3)Tp.191]. See MĀ(I)-TL, -TECH, ĀN(A).

MĀTECHĀNALŌ nonact. MĀTECHĀN(A)

MĀTECHĀNĪLĪ applic. MĀTECHĀN(A)

MĀTECOCHTŌN a small handful / puñadillo (C) [(1)Cf.125v]. See MĀ(I)-TL, TECOCH-TLI, -TŌN.

MĀTEHTEQU(I) See MĀ(I)-TL, TEHTEQU(I).

MĀTĒL *compound introductory particle for clauses with implied doubt, difficulty* let it be ... after all, anyway / cuando uno tuvo duda, ... en resolviéndose, dice *mātēl* (C) [(5)Cf.25v,119v]. See MĀ, TĒL.

MATELĪN(A) *vrefl* to twist / se tuerce (T) [(1)Tp.152]. See MATELOĀ.

MATELOĀ *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 *mateloa* referring to striking things with the hand, and S believes it to be derived from MĀ(I)-TL, but if so the initial syllable would be MĀ or MAH. Conceivably T has characteristically lost a glottal stop. See MATILOĀ.

MATELOLO nonact. MATELOĀ

MATEPĀCHOĀ *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 MĀ(I)-TL, TEPĀCHOĀ.

MĀTEPOZ-TLI ring (for the finger) / anillo (Z,X) [(2)Zp.11,159, (4)Xp.52]. M glosses this as 'adze, a hand-held cutting tool.' The literal sense is 'hand metal.' See MĀ(I)-TL, TEPOZ-TLI.

MĀTEQU(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.127r]. C contrasts the present reflexive form of this with the preterit of reflexive MAHTEQUĪĀ 'to wash one's hands.' See MĀ(I)-TL, TEQU(I).

MĀTETLAHTLATZCUEPŌNĪĀ *vt* to beat someone or something with one's hand / lo pega con la mano (T) [(3)Tp.192]. See MĀ(I)-TL, TLAHTLATZCUEPŌNĪĀ.

MĀTETLAHTLATZCUEPŌNĪLĪĀ applic.

MĀTETLAHTLATZCUEPŌNĪĀ

MĀTETLAHTLATZCUEPŌNĪLŌ nonact.

MĀTETLAHTLATZCUEPŌNĪĀ

MAT(I) *vt; 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 interperse 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 NINOMAT(I). ONMAT(I) with the directional particle ON- means 'to know the way to a place.'

MĀTIĀ *vt* to equip something with hands or arms / poner manos a la estatua o figura (C) [(1)Cf.127v]. C contrasts this with MATIYA, the imperfect form of MAT(I). See MĀ(I)-TL.

MATĪHUA altern. nonact. MAT(I)

MATILHUIĀ applic. MATILOĀ

MATILĪĀ This applicative form of MAT(I) is attested only in the construction TLAZOHCĀMATILĪĀ on Tp.210, but T also has the applicative form TLAZOHCĀMACHILĪĀ on p.209. See MAT(I).

MATILOĀ *vt* to injure something or someone by rubbing or abrading / lo lastima (T) [(6)Tp.190,217]. This is a variant of MATELOĀ. 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.

MATILŌLŌ nonact. MATILOĀ

MATĪLTĪĀ *vt* to inform someone, to make something known / lo entera, lo anuncia (Z) [(6)Zp.11,53,71,190,197]. This corresponds to MACHILTĪĀ in the other sources. altern. caus. MAT(I)

-MATIYĀN *necessarily possessed form* one's time, span of personal experience / en mi tiempo (M for first pers. sg. possessor) [(3)Cf.99v,115r]. See MAT(I), -YĀN.

MĀTLAHPALTIC someone very strong / bracero que tira mucho (M), es en gran manera fuerte (C) [(1)Cf.110v]. See MĀ(I)-TL, TLAHPALTIC.

MĀTLAHTLANĪĀ *vt* to interrogate someone / lo interroga (Z) [(2)Zp.72,190]. See MĀ(I)-TL, TLAHTLANĪĀ.

MĀTLAHUĒL-LI *pl:* -TIN ~ -MEH large knife / machete (X) [(4)Xp.52]. See MĀ(I)-TL, TLAHUĒL-LI.

MĀTLALHUA-TL *inalienably possessed form:* -MĀTLALHUAYŌ tendon of the hand, arm / su tendón de la mano (T for possessed form) [(1)Tp.132]. See MĀ(I)-TL, TLALHUA-TL.

MĀTLĀL-IN the color dark green / color verde oscuro (M) [(2)Zp.130,166]. This is attested in Z in MĀTLĀLZAHUA-TL (literally 'green pox') and possibly in MĀTLĀLPAN, 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 TLĀLPAN 'on the ground.'

MĀTLĀLZAHUA-TL pox / viruela (Z) [(2)Zp.130,166]. This is literally 'green pox.' See MĀTLĀL-IN, ZAHUA-TL.

-MĀTLAN *necessarily possessed form* in the hand of, under the power of / en su mano (en su poder) (T) [(1)Tp.131]. See MĀ(I)-TL, -TLAN.

MĀTLANĪTZ-TLI the long bone of the arm / su canilla (de brazo) (T) [(1)Tp.132]. See MĀ(I)-TL, TLANĪTZ-TLI.

MĀTLAPAL-LI *pl:* -TIN wing / ala (X)

[(4)Xp.52]. This is synonymous with AHTLAPAL-LI. See MĀ(I)-TL, TLAPAL-LI.

MĀTLAPECH-TLI glove / guante (Z) [(2)Zp.65,166]. See MĀ(I)-TL, TLAPECH-TLI.

MĀTLAPĪCHILĪĀ applic. MĀTLAPĪTZ(A)

MĀTLAPĪTZ(A) to make a whistle with the

hands and mouth / silbar con las manos y boca (M) [(3)Tp.165]. See MĀ(I)-TL, PĪTZ(A).

MĀTLAPOĀ *vrefl,vt* to be injected intravenously; to give someone an intravenous injection / se inyecta intravenosamente (T), lo inyecta intravenosamente (T) [(6)Tp.153,192]. The literal sense of this is 'to open the arm.' See MĀ(I)-TL, TLAPOĀ.

MĀTLAPOLŌLTĪĀ *vrefl* to make a slip of the hand / se equivocó con la mano (T) [(3)Tp.153]. See MĀ(I)-TL, TLAPOLOĀ.

MĀTLAPOLŌLTĪLŌ nonact. MĀTLA-POLŌLTĪĀ

MĀTLAQUECHIĀ *vrefl* to lean on something, support oneself with something / se apoya (T for ĪTECH MOMĀTLAQUECHIĀ) [(4)Tp.153]. This is used in construction with a possessed form of the postposition -TECH. See MĀ(I)-TL, TLAQUECHIĀ.

MĀTL(A)-TL 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.

MĀTLĀTLAC-TLI This reduplicated form is implied by MĀTLĀTLAQUILHUITICA. See MAHTLAC-TLI.

MĀTLĀTLAQUILHUITICA every ten days / de diez en diez días (M), cada diez (días) (C) [(2)Cf.19v,107r]. See MAHTLAC-TLI, ILHUI-TL.

MĀTLAXCALHUIĀ *vt* to applaud something or someone / lo aplaude (S) [(3)Tp.192]. applic. MĀTLAXCALOĀ

MĀTLAXCALOĀ *vrefl* to applaud / aplaude (T) [(3)Tp.153, (2)Zp.12,171]. The literal sense of this is to slap one's hands together as in making tortillas. M has the reduplicated form *matlatlaxcaloa* with the same sense. See MĀ(I)-TL, TLAXCAL-LI.

MĀTLĀXILĪĀ *vt* to signal to someone, to beckon to someone with the hand / le hace señas con la mano, lo llama con la mano (T) [(3)Tp.192]. See MĀ(I)-TL, TLĀXILĪĀ.

MĀTLĀXILĪLĪĀ applic. MĀTLĀXILĪĀ

MĀTLĀXILĪLŌ nonact. MĀTLĀXILĪĀ

MĀTLEQUIQUIZTLĀZQUI musketeer / los arcabuceros (C for plural) [(1)Cf.120r]. M has *matlequiquiztli* 'harquebus.' See MĀ(I)-TL, TLEQUIQUIZ-TLI, TLĀZ(A).

MĀTOCA *vrefl,vt* to fondle oneself, to

masturbate; to touch, feel, fondle someone or something / palpar o tocar sus partes vergonzosas (M), palpar a otro así (M), tocar o tentar algo con la mano (M) [(3)Tp.192, (2)Zp.121,190]. M gives a specifically sexual interpretation that is lacking in the literal Nahuatl 'to hand-follow.' See MĀ(I)-TL, TOCA.

MĀTOCALŌ nonact. MĀTOCA

MĀTOHMI-TL *inalienably possessed form*:

-MĀTOHMIYŌ the hair of one's hands and arms / su pelo de la mano o del brazo (T) [(1)Tp.132]. See MĀ(I)-TL, TOHMI-TL.

MĀTOQUILĀ applic. MĀTOCA

MATZAH-TLI pineapple / piña, fruta de la tierra (M) [(1)Rp.103]. R marks the glottal stop. The vowel of the first syllable is unmarked for length.

-MĀTZĀLAN *compound postposition* between the hooves, paws of an animal / entre las patas del animal (T) [(1)Tp.132]. See MĀ(I)-TL, -TZĀLAN.

MĀTZOCUITLANELTIC something dirty / sucio (T) [(1)Tp.165]. M has *tzocuitlatl* 'thick sweat of the body.' See MĀ(I)-TL, TZO-TL, CUITL(A)-TL, NELTIC.

MAUHCĀCĀHU(A) *vt* to keep one's silence out of fear / tu callas por miedo (R for second pers. sg. subject) [(1)Rp.31]. R fails to mark the vowel of the third syllable long. See MAHU(I), CĀHU(A).

MAUHCĀHUIHUIYOCA to tremble, shake with fear / estremece, tiembla (T) [(3)Tp.140]. See MAHU(I), HUIHUIYOCA.

MAUHCĀHUIHUIYOCOHUA nonact. MAUHCĀHUIHUIYOCA

MAUHCĀHUIHUIYOQUĪTĪĀ caus.

MAUHCĀHUIHUIYOCA

MAUHCĀITTA *vt* to regard someone, something with fear, respect / ver a alguien con temor, respeto (S), prestar atención a una cosa, mirarla con temor (S) [(3)Tp.189]. See MAHU(I), ITTA.

MAUHCĀMAHUILIZ-TLI fright, fear / susto, miedo (T) [(1)Tp.140]. See MAHU(I), MAHUILIZ-TLI.

MAUHCĀMICOHUA nonact. MAUHCĀMIQU(I)

MAUHCĀMICTIĀ *vt* to frighten someone / lo espanta, le da un susto (T) [(6)Tp.189,232]. altern. caus. MAUHCĀMIQU(I)

MAUHCĀMICTILIĀ applic. MAUHCĀMICTIĀ

MAUHCĀMICTIŌ nonact. MAUHCĀMICTIĀ

MAUHCĀMIQU(I) *pret*: **-MIC** to get scared, to take fright; to faint or urinate from fear / mearse o amortecerse de temor (M), se espanta, se asusta, tiene miedo (T) [(3)Tp.140]. See MAHU(I), MIQU(I).

MAUHCĀMIQUĪTĪĀ altern. caus.

MAUHCĀMIQU(I)

MAUHCĀTIC someone timid, easily frightened / tímido (Z) [(2)Zp.122,174]. See MAUHCĀ-TL.

MAUHCĀ-TL someone fearful, cowardly / miedoso (Z), temeroso (Z) [(4)Zp.84,120,170,174]. MAUHCĀ-, the verb MAHU(I) plus the ligature -CĀ-, is an element in a large number of constructions, but MAUHCĀ-TL as a free nominal form with an absolutive suffix appears only in Z. See MAHU(I).

MAUHCĀTOCA *vt* to put someone to flight by scaring him / lo corretea, lo ahuyenta (T) [(3)Tp.189]. See MAHU(I), TOCA.

MAUHCĀTOCALŌ nonact. MAUHCĀTOCA

MAUHCĀTOQUILĀ applic. MAUHCĀTOCA

MAUHCĀTZAHITZI to cry out in fear / grito de espanto (T) [(3)Tp.140]. See MAHU(I), TZAHITZI.

MAUHCĀTZAHITZĪHUA nonact.

MAUHCĀTZAHITZI

MAUHCĀTZAHITZĪTĪĀ caus.

MAUHCĀTZAHITZI

MAUHCĀYACĀN(A) *vt* to flee ahead of someone / va adelante huyendo (el otro le sigue) (T) [(3)Tp.189]. See MAHU(I), YACĀN(A).

MAUHCĀYACĀNALŌ nonact. MAUHCĀYACĀN(A)

MAUHCĀYACĀNILIĀ applic. MAUHCĀYACĀN(A)

MAUHCĀYŌ-TL fear, terror / temor, timidez; terror, espanto, miedo (S) [(6)Zp.72,84,119,169,175]. See MAUHCĀ-TL, -YŌ.

MAUHTIĀ *vrefl, vt* to be frightened; to frighten someone / haber miedo (M), espantar a otro (M) caus. MAHU(I)

MAUHTILIĀ applic. MAUHTIĀ

MAUHTIŌ nonact. MAUHTIĀ

MAXAC-TLI thighs, crotch / entre mis piernas o en la horcajadura (M for first pers. sg. possessor), parte interior de las piernas (X) [(2)Xp.52]. See MAXAL-LI.

MAXAL-LI *pl*: **-TIN** earwig (Psalis americana), something forked / tijerilla (animalito) (T), horqueta, horcón (Z,X for CUAUHMAL-LI) [(1)Tp.140, (4)Zp.69,122,148,149]. Despite the vowel length discrepancy, this appears to be related to MĀXTLA-TL 'breachclout.' M has *maxaltic* 'something divided like a road or the crotch of a tree.' The absolutive form is attested in the compound CUAUHMAL-LI. It is possible that the insect name should take absolutive -IN rather than -TLI. T is ambiguous between the two.

MAXAUHTINEM(I) to go about with one's crotch exposed / anduvieras con las carnes defuera (C for second pers. sg. subject, future tense) [(1)Cf.105r]. M has reflexive *mamaxauia* 'to undress, to expose oneself' in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side only. See MAXAL-LI, NEM(I).

MĀXITTOMŌN(I) for blisters or bumps to appear on the hand / se ampolla la mano (T) [(3)Tp.165]. See MĀ(I)-TL, XITTOMŌN(I).

MĀXITTOMŌNĪHUA nonact. MĀXITTOMŌN(I)

MĀXITTOMŌNTIĀ caus. MĀXITTOMŌN(I)

MĀXIXITTOMŌNIĀ *vrefl* for blisters or bumps to appear on the hand / le levantan ampollas en la mano, ampolla la mano (T) [(3)Tp.153]. Because of the distributive sense of this, a glottal stop is to be expected in the reduplication of XITTOMŌNIĀ, but none is attested, perhaps due to T's characteristic tendency to lose internal glottal stops. See MĀXITTOMŌN(I).

MĀXIXITTOMŌNĪŌ nonact. MĀXIXITTOMŌNIĀ

MĀXOXOCOTETIC someone with blistered hands or arms / tiene bolas en el brazo (T) [(1)Tp.165]. See MĀ(I)-TL, XOCOTETIC.

MĀXTLA-TL *possessed form*: **-MĀXTLI** breachclout / bragas o cosa semejante (M)

[(1)Bf.11r, (3)Cf.82v]. Without the absolutive suffix, this may serve as a personal name. The sequence *max* 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 MĀX-TLA-TL.

MĀYAHU(I) *vrefl, 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 ahí (M), derribar a otro en el suelo (M), arrojar o echar algo por ahí (M)

MĀYAHUIHUA nonact. MĀYAHU(I)

MĀYAHUILĀ applic. MĀYAHU(I)

MĀYĀN(A) to be hungry / tener hambre (M) **MĀYĀNALIZ-TLI** hunger, famine / hambre general (M) [(2)Zp.66,166]. See MĀYĀN(A).

MĀYĀNALŌ nonact. MĀYĀN(A)

MĀYĀNALTĪĀ caus. MĀYĀN(A)

MĀYĀNCĀCUI to get hungry / le da hambre (Z) [(2)Zp.66,166]. See MĀYĀN(A), CUI.

MĀYĀNMIQU(I) *pret*: **-MIC** to be very hungry, to be perishing of hunger / se muere de hambre (Z) [(2)Zp.86,166]. This is attested without assimilation of the NM sequence to MM. See MĀYĀN(A), MIQU(I).

MĀYĀN-TLI hunger / hambre (Z) [(4)Zp.66,166]. See MĀYĀN(A).

-MĀYĒCCĀNCOPA *necessarily possessed form* at one's right hand / a tu mano derecha (C for second pers. sg. possessor) [(1)Cf.94v]. See MĀYĒCCĀN-TLI, -C(O), -PA.

MĀYĒCCĀN-TLI the right hand / mano derecha (M) [(1)Cf.94v]. See MĀ(I)-TL, YĒC-TLI, -CĀN.

-MĀYĒCMĀ *necessarily possessed form* one's right-hand side / su lado derecho (T) [(3)Tp.132]. See MĀ(I)-TL, YĒC-TLI.

MĀYECUĒLEH *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 MĀCUĒLEH.

MĀYEH someone with hands / el que tiene manos (C) [(1)Cf.55r, (2)Zp.24,166,

(1)Rp.45]. The Y of this form may be the stem-final I of MĀ(I)-TL, or it may be an intrusive intervocalic glide between the stem and the possessor suffix. See MĀ(I)-TL.

MĀYEHCHIQIHUI(I)-TL handbasket / canasta (de mano) (T) [(2)Zp.24,166]. See MĀYEH, CHIQIHUI(I)-TL.

MĀYI *leavetaking phrase used in T* se responde así cuando otro dice que ya se va (T) [(4)Tp.140,141]. This may be a further reduction of MĀCIUHQUI, which is used as a leave-taking phrase in some Nahuatl-speaking communities.

-MĀYŌ *inalienably possessed form of MĀ(I)-TL* a tree's crown, its branches and foliage / su rama (Z) [(1)Tp.131, (4)Zp.52,105,159,193]. T has this in reduplicated form -MĀMĀYŌ. M has *imamainquauitl* 'branches of a tree,' which represents the phrase ĪMĀMĀ IN CUAHUITL, literally 'its-branches the tree,' where the suffix -YŌ indicating inalienable possession is not used. See MĀ(I)-TL.

MĀZĀ *compound introductory particle for clauses expressing wishes, commands, admonitions* let it be that ... / ojalá que (K) [(1)Cf.25v]. C mentions this as one example of numerous such clause-introductory particles without specifically glossing it. See MĀ, ZĀ.

MAZĀCŌĀ-TL *pl: -MEH* a type of horned caterpillar or a type of large, nonvenomous snake, a boa / gusano gordo con cuernos o culebra grande que no hace mal (M), culebra mazacuate (Z) [(2)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 MAZĀ-TL, CŌĀ-TL.

MĀZANNEL even if / aunque (C) [(1)Bf.4v, (2)Cf.119v]. See MĀ, ZAN, NEL.

MAZĀ-TL *pl: MĀMAZAH ~ MAZĀ-MEH* deer / venado (M), ciervo (C)

MĀZO if only even, howsoever / aunque (C) [(1)Bf.4v, (6)Cf.119r,119v]. See MĀ, -ZO.

MĀZOIHUI although it were so that ... / aunque, dado que, o puesto caso (M) [(1)Cf.119v]. This is commonly shortened to MĀCIHUI. See MĀZO, IHUI(I).

MĀZOLHUIĀ *vt* to make gestures while talking to someone / habla agitando las manos enfrente 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 MĀZOL 'someone who goes about touching things.' See MĀ(I)-TL, ZOĻŌĀ.

MĀZONELIHUI although it were so that ... / aunque, dado que, o puesto caso o puesto caso que sea así (M) [(1)Cf.119v]. See MĀZOIHUI, NEL-LI.

MĀZOTĒL given that, no matter if / demos caso que (C) [(6)Cf.118r,131v]. See MĀZO, TĒL.

MECAHUITEQU(I) *vrefl,vt* to flagellate oneself; to beat someone with a whip / azotarse a sí mismo (M), azotar a otro (M) [(1)Cf.112v]. See MECA-TL, HUITEQU(I).

MECĀNIĀ *vrefl,vt* to hang oneself; to hang someone / ahorcarse (M), ahorcar a otro (M) [(3)Bf.11r, (2)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 MECA-TL.

MECĀNĪŌ This is attested twice (Bf.11r), both times with the vowel of the third syllable marked short, although by regular derivational processes it should be long. nonact. MECĀNIĀ

MECAPAH-TLI sarsaparilla / la zarzaparrilla (R) [(1)Rp.104]. See MECA-TL, PAH-TLI.

MECAPAL-LI *pl: -MEH ~ -TIN* tumpline, rig for carrying a load on the back supported by a band across the forehead / mecapal, cordel para llevar carga a cuestras (M) [(1)Cf.103v, (2)Tp.133,141, (3)Xp.52]. See MECA-TL, -PAL.

MECA-TL *pl: -MEH* cord or rope, whip made of knotted cords, vine / cordel o soga o azote de cordeles (M)

MECAYŌ-TL lineage / abolorio o parentesco de consanguinidad (M) This is indirectly attested in MECA-TL. See MECA-TL, -YŌ.

MECEYŌCAYEHUAL-LI *pl: -TIN* flowering stalk of the maguey / quito (T) [(1)Tp.141]. See MECEYŌ-TL, CAYEHUAL-LI.

MECEYŌ-TL wild maguey / maguey del campo (T) [(1)Tp.141]. M has *mecellotl* 'maguey heart, crown before it has sprouted.' See ME-TL.

MECHŌNTIC someone bandylegged / perniabierto (T) [(1)Tp.141].

MEHCACEHUIZ-TLI fleabites, rash / sarpullido, erupción (T) [(1)Tp.141].

MELACTIC something long and straight / cosa derecha y luenga (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, MELAZTIC, which appears to be synonymous. See MELĀHU(A).

MELĀHU(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 (M) See MELACTIC.

MELĀHUAC something straight, true, genuine, honest / vertical, recto (Z), verdadero, cierto, derecho, positivo (S) C gives the phrase *ca huel melahuac* 'it is very true.' The negation AHMŌ MELĀHUAC means 'false.' As variants of this, Z has MELĀUH, which has the form of the preterit of the verb MELĀHU(A), and MELĀN with N replacing the final -UH. See MELĀHU(A).

MELĀHUALŌ nonact. MELĀHU(A)

MELĀHUILĀ applic. MELĀHU(A)

MELĀHUHCĀPŌHU(A) *vt* to relate, declare, explicate something / narrar, exponer algo fielmente, exactamente (S), lo afirma, lo declara, lo explica, testifica (T) [(3)Tp.190]. See MELĀHU(A), PŌHU(A).

MELAZŌĀ *vrefl* to stretch out, extend / se estira (T) [(3)Tp.152]. See MELAZTIC, MELĀHU(A).

MELAZŌLŌ nonact. MELAZŌĀ

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) [(1)Tp.141]. redup. ME-TL

ME-TL century plant, maguey, member of

the Agave family of plants (most commonly those cultivated for the production of pulque and mezcal) / maguey (M) T has the reduplicated form MEME-TL for cultivated maguey, presumably referring to a field of plants.

METLAMĀ(I)-TL stone rolling pin used to grind cornmeal on the metate / metlapile, la mano de metate (Z) [(3)Zp.81,84,167]. A more common name for this is METLAPĪL-LI. See METL(A)-TL, MĀ(I)-TL.

METLAPĪL-LI *pl: -MEH ~ -TIN* stone rolling pin used to grind cornmeal on the metate / moedor con que muelen el maíz (M) [(1)Tp.141, (6)Xp.53]. See METL(A)-TL.

METLAPĪLTETZOTZONTZIN road-runner / correccaminos (X) [(1)Xp.53]. See METLAPĪL-LI, TE-TL, TZON-TLI.

METLATE-TL type of stone used in making metates / piedra de metate (Z) [(1)Zp.98]. Z also has TEMETL(A)-TL with the same gloss. See METL(A)-TL, TE-TL.

METL(A)-TL *pl: -TIN ~ -MEH* stone slab for grinding cornmeal, metate / piedra donde muelen el maíz, etc. (M), metate (T)

METLAXELHUĀZ-TLI scrubbing brush for the metate / escobeta para metate (Z) [(1)Tp.141]. See METL(A)-TL, XELHUĀZ-TLI.

-METZĀCAYŌ *necessarily possessed form* one's shin bone / su tibia, su canilla, su espinilla (Z) [(4)Zp.25,56,122,159]. See METZ-TLI, ĀCĀ-TL.

METZCAMOH someone barefoot / descalzo (Z) [(2)Zp.42,167]. The second element appears to be CAMOH-TLI 'sweet potato,' but the sense would be obscure. See METZ-TLI.

METZCOCOXQUI someone lame / rengo (Z) [(2)Zp.108,167]. See METZ-TLI, COCOXQUI.

METZCOHCŌLTIC someone lame / rengo (Z) [(2)Zp.108,167]. See METZ-TLI, COHCŌL-LI.

METZCOPĪN(A) *vrefl* to dislocate one's hip / se disloca (Z) [(2)Zp.46,171]. See METZ-TLI, COPĪN(A).

METZCOPĪN(I) for one's hip to become dislocated / se zafa (el pie) (Z) [(2)Zp.131,167]. See METZ-TLI, COPĪN(I).

METZCOTOLTIC someone lame / rengo (Z)

[[2]Zp.108,167]. This would seem to mean 'someone lame by virtue of having lost a leg.' See METZ-TLI, COTOLTIC.

METZCOTŌNI someone crippled by loss of a leg or foot / cojo (falta un pie) (Z) [[2]Zp.29,168]. See METZ-TLI, COTŌN(I).

MĒTZCUALO eclipse of the moon / eclipse de luna (T) [(1)Tp.142]. T also has CUALOMĒTZ-TLI with the same sense. If the second element is the nonactive form of the verb CUĀ 'to eat something,' the final vowel should be basically long, but it is not long in the synonymous construction CUALOMĒTZ-TLI. See MĒTZ-TLI, CUĀ, CUALŌ.

METZCUAUHYOH *pl*: -MEH thigh, inner side of the leg / el muslo o el largor de toda la pierna (M) [(3)Xp.53]. See METZ-TLI, CUAHU(I)-TL, -YOH.

METZHUHHUELOĀ *vrefl* to dislocate one's hip / se disloca (Z) [[2]Zp.46,171]. See METZ-TLI, HUEHHUELOĀ.

METZICXIPIL-LI toe / dedo (del pie) (Z) [[2]Zp.40,159]. See METZ-TLI, (I)CXI-TL, (I)CXOPIL-LI.

METZIHCAOTC someone on foot / está de pie (Z) [[2]Zp.98,168]. See METZ-TLI, IHCA, the verb O.

METZIUHQUI someone barefoot / descalzo (Z) [[2]Zp.42,168]. See METZ-TLI, IUHQUI.

-METZĪXCO *necessarily possessed form* sole of one's foot / planta del pie (Z) [[2]Zp.99,159]. This is a locative expression 'at the sole of one's foot' and implies a noun METZĪX-TLI. See METZ-TLI, ĪX-TLI, -C(O).

METZĪX-TLI See -METZĪXCO.

MĒTZOCUIL-IN *pl*: -TIN earthworm, tapeworm / lombriz (T) [(1)Tp.142]. See MĒTZ-TLI, OCUIL-IN.

METZOHOUICĀN a road, path very hard on the legs, rocky and difficult / el camino muy fiero (Z) [(1)Zp.168]. See METZ-TLI, OH-TLI, OHUHCĀN.

METZQUECHZĀLIUHYĀN-TLI ankle / su tobillo (Z for possessed form) [[2]Zp.123,159]. See METZ-TLI, QUECH-TLI, ZĀLIUHYĀN-TLI.

METZTELOĀ *vrefl* to stumble / tropieza (Z) [[2]Zp.126,171]. See METZ-TLI, TELOĀ.

METZTETZĪLOĀ *vrefl* to twist, sprain one's foot / se tuerce (el pie) (Z) [[2]Zp.123,171]. See METZ-TLI, TETZĪLOĀ.

-METZTLAMPA *necessarily possessed form* sole of one's foot / planta de pie (Z) [[2]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) [(5)Xp.53]. See METZ-TLI, TLAPACH-TLI.

MĒTZ-TLI moon, month / luna o mes (C) M combines the glosses of MĒTZ-TLI and METZ-TLI 'thigh, leg' in a single entry.

METZ-TLI thigh, leg / muslo o pierna (C) M combines the glosses of METZ-TLI and MĒTZ-TLI 'moon, month' in a single entry.

MĒTZTŌNA for the moon to be up and shining / hace luna (T) [(1)Tp.142, (2)Zp.78,210]. See MĒTZ-TLI, TŌNA.

-METZTZĀLAN *compound postposition* between the legs of / entre sus piernas (Z) [(1)Tp.131]. See METZ-TLI, -TZĀLAN.

METZXOCAL-LI sole of one's foot / planta del pie (Z) [[2]Zp.99,160]. See METZ-TLI, XOCAL-LI.

MEXCALĀ-TL sap, juice of the maguey used as an unfermented drink / agua o jugo de maguey (Z) [[2]Zp.7,168]. In both attestations this is bound with -TZIN. See MEXCAL-LI, Ā-TL.

MEXCALCOHCOHYOC drunkard / borracho (T) [(1)Tp.141]. M has *cocoyonenemi* 'to crawl on all fours,' which may contain another instance of what is the second element here. See MEXCAL-LI.

MEXCALHUIĀ *vrefl,vt* to rub alcohol, mezcal on oneself; to rub mezcal on someone / se unta con alcohol (T), lo unta con alcohol (T) [(6)Tp.152,190]. See MEXCAL-LI, -HUIĀ.

MEXCALHUIĀ *applic*. MEXCALHUIĀ

MEXCALHUIĀ nonact. MEXCALHUIĀ

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 álces 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 'maguey' and (I)XCA 'to bake something' Distilling was a late introduction, and the earliest attestation of this item among the sources for this dictionary is R.

MĒXHICA-TL *pl*: MĒXHICAH resident of Mexico-Tenochtitlan / Mexicano, natural de Mexico (C) See MĒXHICO.

MĒXHICAYŌ-TL the essence of Mexico community and culture / el imperio mexicano (C), el señorío de Mexico (C), la nobleza o republica de los Mexicanos (C), cosa de México (C) [(7)Cf.53r,82v,102r,115r,121v]. See MĒXHICA-TL, -YŌ.

MĒXHICO Mexico / México (C) [(4)Bf.2r,9v,11r, (4)Cf.56r,79r,102r,104r, (1)Tp.142]. The etymology of this is opaque. Because of the difference in vowel length, it cannot be derived from ME-TL 'maguey.' The sequence XIH 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.

MĒY(A) *pret*: MĒX to gush, bubble up / manar la fuente o cosa semejante (M)

MĒYAL-LI spring, fountain, place where something comes gushing forth / manantial (T) [[2]Tp.170]. This is only attested as ĀMĒYAL-LI 'water spring, water fountain.' See MĒY(A).

MĒYYŌ-TL rays of light, lightning / luz (los rayos), rayo (Z) [(3)Zp.78,106,168]. See MĒY(A), -YŌ.

MIAC *pl*: MIAQUĪN ~ MIAQUĪNTĪN ~ MIACTĪN ~ MĪMIAC very much, many; the constellation Pleiades (by extension) / mucho en cantidad, o las siete cabrillas, constelación (M for *miec*) This varies greatly in form. B, C, and R have MIEC, while Z and X have MIAC. T has MEYAC. M has both *miac* and *miec*. 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 MOCH(I) and C does with ĪZQUI.

MIACCĀN in many places / en muchas partes (M for *mieccan*) [(2)Cf.91v, (3)Zp.77,94,168]. See MIAC, -CĀN.

MIACPA many times / muchas veces (M for *miecpa*) [(1)Tp.141, (3)Zp.86,129,168]. See MIAC, -PA.

MIACTILIĀ *vt* to augment, multiply something / lo aumenta, lo multiplica (Z) [(3)Zp.17,87,190]. See MIAC.

MIĀHUATI See MIYĀHUATI.

MIĀHUA-TL See MIYĀHUA-TL.

MIAQUILIĀ *vrefl,vt* to increase, multiply; to augment, multiply something / se aumenta, multiplica, produce (T), lo aumenta, lo multiplica (T) [(3)Tp.190]. This has the same sense as MIACTILIĀ. *applic*. MIAQUIYA

MIAQUILILIĀ *applic*. MIAQUILIĀ

MIAQUILĪLO nonact. MIAQUILIĀ

MIAQUIYA to abound / abundarse (X) [(3)Xp.53]. See MIAC.

MICCĀ- This has two sources. It is the compounding form of the derived noun MICQUI 'corpse, dead person,' and it also arises directly from the verb MIQU(I) 'to die' followed by the -CĀ- ligature.

MICCĀCĀHU(A) *vrefl* to faint / se desmaya (Z) [[2]Zp.43,171]. Z idiosyncratically raises the Ā to Ē. See MICCĀ-, CĀHU(A).

MICCĀCĀHUAL-LI orphan, stepdaughter / huérfano (Z), entenada (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 vowel of the second syllable is idiosyncratically raised to Ē. See MICCĀ-, CĀHUAL-LI.

MICCĀCHĪHU(A) *vrefl* to faint / se desmaya (Z) Z idiosyncratically raises Ā to Ē. See MICCĀ-, CHĪHU(A).

MICCĀCOYOC-TLI *pl*: -MEH grave / sepulcro, tumba (T) [[2]Tp.142, (3)Zp.115,126,167]. Z also has a variant in which the second vowel is idiosyncratically raised to Ē. See MICCĀ-, COYOC-TLI.

- MICCÂTÊCA** *vrefl, vt* to be stunned, dazed, unconscious; to daze, stun someone / se priva, está inconsciente (T), lo priva (T) [(6)Tp.152,190]. See MICCÂ-, TÊCA.
- MICCÂTLATLAXIZ-TLI** whooping cough / toserina (T) [(1)Tp.142, (2)Zp.124,167]. Z has a variant with the Â idiosyncratically raised to Ê. See MICCÂ-, TLATLAXIZ-TLI.
- MICCÂTLATZILÎN(I)** for the bell for the dead to toll / repica la campana para el muerto (T) [(3)Tp.142]. See MICCÂ-, TZILÎN(I).
- MICCÂTLATZILÎNILÎÂ** applic. MICCÂTLATZILÎN(I)
- MICCÂTLATZILÎNÎLÔ** nonact. MICCÂTLATZILÎN(I)
- MICCÂTÔNAHUIZ-TLI** malaria / paludismo (Z) [(2)Zp.93,167]. Z idiosyncratically raises Â to Ê. See MICCÂ-, TÔNAHUIZ-TLI.
- MICCÂTZONTECOM(A)-TL** skull / calavera (T) [(1)Tp.142, (2)Zp.23,167]. Z idiosyncratically raises Â to Ê. See MICCÂ-, TZONTECOM(A)-TL.
- MICCÂXÔCHI-TL** marigold (*Tagetes erecta*) / flor de muerto (Z) [(2)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 CEMPÔHUALXÔCHI-TL. Z idiosyncratically raises Â to Ê. See MICCÂ-, XÔCHI-TL.
- MICCÂYEHYECOÂ** *vrefl* to be in terminal agony / está en agonía (T) [(3)Tp.152]. The literal sense of this is 'to sample death.' T also has MIQUILIZEHYECOÂ 'to have a brush with death.' See MICCÂ-, YEHYECOÂ.
- MICECUIL** only attested in possessed form one's rib / su costilla (T) [(2)Tp.131]. One of these attestations reduplicates the initial syllable. See OMICICUIL-LI.
- MICHCOZ-TLI** codfish / bacalao (T) [(1)Tp.141]. See MICH-IN, COZTIC.
- MICHHUAH** possessor of fish, person from Michoacan / dueño de pescado (C), natural de Michoacán (C) [(6)Cf.18v,53r,57r, (4)Rp.45,46]. See MICH-IN.
- MICHHUAHCÂN** place name Michoacan [(1)Cf.57r]. See MICHHUAH, -CÂN.
- MICHHUAHCA-TL** resident of Michoa-

can / natural de Michoacán (K) [(1)Cf.57r, (1)Rp.46]. See MICHHUAH.

MICHHUAHCAYÔ-TL quality, thing pertaining to Michoacan / cosa de Michoacán (C) [(1)Cf.53r]. See MICHHUAHCA-TL, -YÔ.

MICH-IN *pl*: MÎMICHITIN fish / pescado (M) This is commonly reanalyzed so that the stem is taken to be MICHÎ or MICHIN. X has the plural form MICHIMEH, but in X this is the general way in which stems that take the -IN absolutive suffix form their plurals.

MICHPAH-TLI walnut tree / nogal (Z) [(2)Zp.89,168]. 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 MICH-IN, PAH-TLI.

MICHTLAHZOL-LI small fresh water fish abundant in Michoacan / charal (T) [(1)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 MICH-IN, TLAHZOL-LI.

MICOHUA C has the O before -HUA marked long twice. nonact. MIQU(I)

MICOHUANI deadly weapon, instrument / cosa mortífera o ponzoñosa (M), instrumento para morir (C) [(2)Cf.45v]. See MICOHUA.

MICOHUAYÂN place of death / donde se muere (C) [(1)Cf.51r]. C marks the O long in the single attestation. See MICOHUA, -YÂN.

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 MIQU(I). See MIQU(I).

MICTIÂ *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 TLA-. M also has an opaque gloss of the reflexive as 'to choose the best.' altern. caus. MIQU(I)

MICTILIÂ applic. MICTIÂ

MICTILO nonact. MICTIÂ

MICTLÂNCAL-LI the house of the dead / infierno, purgatorio (T) [(1)Tp.141]. See MICTLÂN-TLI, CAL-LI.

MICTLÂNCAYÔ-TL something pertaining to the realm of the dead / cosa infernal o del infierno (M) [(1)Cf.53v, (1)Rp.44]. C also gives the synonymous short form MICTLÂNYÔ-TL. See MICTLÂN-TLI, -YÔ.

MICTLÂN-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 absolutive suffix. It is more common without and does not take the suffix when used as a locative expression. See MIQU(I), -TLÂN.

MICTLÂNYÔ-TL something pertaining to the realm of the dead / cosa infernal o del infierno (K) [(1)Cf.53v, (1)Rp.44]. C gives this as synonymous with MICTLÂNCAYÔ-TL. See MICTLÂN-TLI, -YÔ.

MIEC See MIAC.

MIECCÂN See MIACCÂN.

MIECPA See MIACPA.

MIHMATCÂTLÂCA-TL a prudent person / prudente y avisado (M), cuerdo (C) [(1)Cf.113v]. See IHMAT(I), TLÂCA-TL.

MIHMILHUIÂ applic. MIHMILOÂ

MIHMILOÂ *vt* to spill something / trastornar o derrocar cántaro o cosa semejante (M), lo vierte, lo derrama (T) [(3)Tp.190, (2)Zp.41,107]. This contrasts with MÎMILOÂ 'to trample about' and MIMILOÂ 'to revolve, turn something' Z has a form COCHMIHMIL 'sleepyhead,' which may be derived from this. In both attestations of the verb in Z the internal glottal stop is omitted.

MIHMILÔLÔ nonact. MIHMILOÂ

MIHMIQU(I) redup. MIQU(I)

MIHTOH-TLI dance / baile (R) [(1)Rp.105]. See IHTÔTIÂ.

MIHTÔTIÂNI dancer / danzante (M)

[(1)Zp.39]. Z glosses this as 'dance' rather than 'dancer,' but from a derivational viewpoint, M's gloss is the correct one. See IHTÔTIÂ.

MIHTÔTIHQUI dancer / danzante (M),

bailador (Z) [(1)Tp.150, (2)Zp.18,168]. T has the variant MOHTÔTIHQUI. See IHTÔTIÂ.

MÎHUAH possessor of arrows / el que tiene flechas, el dueño de las flechas (K) [(1)Cf.55v]. See MÎ-TL.

MÎLCHIPÂHU(A) to clear land for cultivation / limpia un sembrado (milpa) (Z) [(2)Zp.76,166]. See MÎL-LI, CHIPÂHU(A).

MÎLEH possessor of cultivated land / el dueño de la sembrera (C)

[(4)Cf.55v,81v,84r, (1)Rp.45]. See MÎL-LI.

MÎLÎN(I) to shine, sparkle, flare / brilla (Z) [(4)Zp.21,60,166,167].

MÎLÎNTIÂ *vt* to set something afire / lo prende (Z) [(2)Zp.101,190]. caus. MÎLÎN(I)

MÎLLAH place where there is an abundance of cultivated land / lugar de sembreras (C), milpa (Z) [(2)Cf.57r, (2)Zp.84,168]. See MÎL-LI, -TLAH.

MÎLLAHCA-TL field laborer / labrador o aldeano (M) [(1)Cf.57r, (1)Rp.46]. R fails to indicate the glottal stop, but it is attested in C. See MÎLLAH.

MÎL-LI cultivated land, field / heredad (M), sembrera (C)

MÎLTEPÂN-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) [(1)Tp.142]. See MÎL-LI, TEPÂN-TLI.

MÎLTIÂ *vrefl* to prepare a cultivated field for oneself / hago sembrera para mí (C for first pers. sg. subject) [(1)Cf.57v]. See MÎL-LI.

MÎLZACA-TL forage, fodder / forraje (Z) [(2)Zp.60,166]. See MÎL-LI, ZACA-TL.

MÎMIAC T attests this reduplicated form with a plural sense (p.141). redup. MIAC

-MIMICECUIL See -MICECUIL.

-MIMICECUILYÔ See -MICECUIL.

MÎMICOHUA nonact. MÎMIQU(I)

MIMILAHU(I) to swell, spill, overflow / des-parrama (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 MIMILIHU(I).

MIMILHUIÂ applic. MIMILOÂ

MIMILICA to shine, sparkle, flare / brilla (Z) [(2)Zp.21,167]. See MÎLÎN(I).

MIMILIHU(I) to round out or swell, to unroll or unfold / abotonarse la flor o crecer el vientre de la que está preñada (M), rodar (X) [(3)Xp.54]. Z has the variant **MIMILAHU(I)**.

MIMILĪN(I) to flame up / flamea ... la lumbr flamea (Z) [(3)Zp.60,167]. This form should have long-vowel reduplication or vowel and glottal stop reduplication, but the attestations indicate neither. redup. **MILĪN(I)**

MIMILOĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to roll over and over; to roll or revolve something / rodar por el suelo (M), lo rueda (T) C contrasts this with **MIMILOĀ** 'to trample about.' They both contrast with **MIHMILOĀ** 'to spill something' M combines the reflexive glosses of **MIMILOĀ** and **MIMILOĀ** in a single entry.

MIMILOĀ *vrefl* to trample about / se revuelca como una bestia (C) [(1)Cf.127v]. C contrasts this with **MIMILOĀ** 'to roll over and over; to roll something.' They both contrast with **MIHMILOĀ** 'to spill something.'

MIMILŌLŌ nonact. **MIMILOĀ**

MIMILTIC something round, columnar / rollizo (T) [(1)Tp.142, (1)Zp.167]. See **MIMILOĀ**.

MĪMIQU(I) *pret*: **-MIC** to have an attack / le da ataque (T) [(3)Tp.142]. redup. **MIQU(I)**

MĪMIQUĪTIĀ caus. **MĪMIQU(I)**

MIMITE-TL *pl*: **-MEH** bone / hueso (T) [(1)Tp.142]. T has this and also **MICECUIL** ~ **MIMICECUIL** ~ **MIMICECUILYŌ** 'rib.' These latter all correspond to **OMICICUIL-LI**, 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**.

MIMIYĀHUATZIN a type of brightly colored bird / dominico (pájaro) (Z) [(2)Zp.47,166]. M has *mimiauatl* 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 vowel of the third. The derivation is questionable. See **MIYĀHUA-TL**.

MĪMIZQUICUAHU(I)-TL *pl*: **-MEH** mesquite tree / mesquite (T) [(1)Tp.142]. See **MIZQUI-TL**, **CUAHU(I)-TL**.

MĪMIZQUI-TL redup. **MIZQUI-TL**

MĪN(A) *vt* to shoot arrows, to pierce someone with arrows / tirar saeta o garrocha (M), asaetar a alguno (M) [(1)Cf.96r]. The variant **MĪN(I)** is abundantly attested in T.

MĪN(I) *vt* to prick, pierce something / le quema (el sol), le pica (abeja, etc.) (T) This is abundantly attested in T. The preterit is **MĪN**, not **MĪNIC**, but T's nonactive form consistently has the reflex of a long vowel in the second syllable. This is a variant of **MĪN(A)**. See **MĪ-TL**.

MĪNILIĀ *vt* to inject someone with something / se lo inyecta (T) applic. **MĪN(I)**

MĪNILILIĀ applic. **MĪNILIĀ**

MĪNILILŌ nonact. **MĪNILIĀ**

MĪNILŌ By general rule the vowel of the second syllable should be short, but T consistently has the reflex of a long vowel. nonact. **MĪN(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 **ĀPIZMIQU(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,' **TĒMIQU(I)** 'to dream.'

MIQUILIĀ applic. **MIQU(I)**

MIQUILIZ-TLI death, mortality / muerte o mortandad (M) The short form **MIQUIZ-TLI** is more common, but this is abundantly attested across sources. See **MIQU(I)**.

MIQUILIZYEHYECOĀ *vrefl* to have a brush with death / está para morir (pero revive) (T) [(3)Tp.152]. T also has **MICCĀYEHYECOĀ** 'to be in terminal agony.' See **MIQUILIZ-TLI**, **YEHYECOĀ**.

MIQUILIZYEHYECŌLŌ nonact.

MIQUILIZYEHYECOĀ

MIQUILTĪĀ altern. caus. **MIQU(I)**

MIQUĪTIĀ altern. caus. **MIQU(I)**

MIQUIZCUAHU(I)-TL *pl*: **-TIN** casaguate (Ipomoea murucoides, Ipomoea arborescens) / palo de muerto (X) [(3)Xp.54]. This tree is believed to be poisonous to people and animals. See **MIQUIZ-TLI**, **CUAHU(I)-TL**.

MIQUIZ-TLI death / muerte (M) X glosses

this as 'corpse,' which is more appropriate to **MICQUI**. See **MIQU(I)**.

MĪ-TL arrow, dart / saeta o flecha (M) [(1)Bf.10r, (2)Cf.55v]. This is also abundantly attested in the verbs **MĪN(A)** and **MĪN(I)** 'to prick, pierce something.'

MIXĀEHĒCA-TL wind and drizzle / llovizna con viento (Z) [(2)Zp.79,167]. See **MIXĀ-TL**, **EHĒCA-TL**.

MIXĀ-TL mist, drizzle / llovizna (Z) [(4)Zp.79,167]. See **MIX-TLI**, **Ā-TL**.

MĪXCUEPANI *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-TLI**, **CUEP(A)**.

MIXHUĀQU(I) for fog or clouds to lift / se levanta la neblina (Z for preterit form) [(2)Zp.88,167]. See **MIX-TLI**, **HUĀQU(I)**.

MĪXIHU(I) to give birth / parir la mujer (M), le da a luz, pare su hijo (T) [(1)Cf.99v, (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-TLI**.

MĪXIHUIĀ *vrefl* to use an intoxicating herb, to get drunk / se emborrachó (C for preterit form) [(1)Cf.60v]. This is conventionally paired with **TLĀPĀHUIĀ**, the whole phrase meaning 'to become intoxicated.' This verb contrasts with intransitive **MĪXIHU(I)** 'to give birth' both in the final syllable and in being reflexive. See **MĪXĪ-TL**.

MĪXIHUIĤUA nonact. **MĪXIHU(I)**

MĪXIHUIĀ applic. **MĪXIHU(I)**

MĪXĪ-TL intoxicating herb, possibly jimsonweed / hierba que altera el cerebro (S) [(4)Cf.60v,116v,121r]. C gives the vowel of the second syllable long. According to S, the possessed form is **-MĪX**, but this is unlikely, since long stem-final vowels do not drop. This is conventionally used in the phrase **IN MĪXĪ-TL**, **IN TLĀPĀ-TL** 'intoxication.'

MIXMOLŌN(I) for clouds to build up / se levantan las nubes atrás de los cerros, está nublado (T) [(1)Tp.41]. See **MIX-TLI**, **MOLŌN(I)**.

MIXQUIYAHU(I) to drizzle / llovizna (Z) [(2)Zp.79,167]. See **MIX-TLI**, **QUIYAHU(I)**.

MIXTĒM(I) to be cloudy / está nu-

blado [(4)Zp.88,89,210]. Z treats this as a transitive verb and prefixes it with **TLĀ-**. See **MIX-TLI**, **TĒM(I)**.

MIXTETEICA to drizzle / llovizna (Z) [(2)Zp.79,167]. The literal sense of this is for a cloud to get ground up, chewed up. See **MIX-TLI**, **TETEICA**.

MIXTLAH an abundance of clouds / está nublado (T) [(2)Zp.89,167]. See **MIX-TLI**, **-TLAH**.

MIXTLAYOHUA to be dark because of heavy clouds / medio se obscurece por estar muy nublado (T) [(1)Tp.141]. See **MIX-TLI**, **TLAYOHUA**.

MIX-TLI cloud / nube (M) T has the variant form **MEX-TLI**.

MIYAC See **MIAC**.

MIYĀHUAPAH-TLI a parasitic plant used to stimulate the appetite / cierta planta parásita y medicinal (R) [(1)Rp.104]. R fails to mark the vowel of the second syllable long. See **MIYĀHUA-TL**, **PAH-TLI**.

MIYĀHUATI for a cornstalk to produce tassels and flowers / echar espiga y flor la caña del maíz (M) [(2)Cf.108r,114v]. In one of the attestations C has a glottal stop before verbal **-TI**, but since the noun stem ends in a vowel, this is probably an error. See **MIYĀHUA-TL**.

MIYĀHUA-TL *inalienably possessed form*: **-MIYĀHUAYŌ** 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 unalternating, it is impossible to determine whether this is **MIYĀ** or **MIĀ**.

MĪYEX(I) to break wind / despidе pedos, ventosea (T) [(3)Tp.144]. M has *miexini* 'flatulent.'

MĪYEXĪHUA nonact. **MĪYEX(I)**

MĪYEXĪTIĀ caus. **MĪYEX(I)**

MIZILAMA female cat / gata (hembra) (T) [(1)Tp.142]. See **MIZ-TLI**, **ILAMA-TL**.

MIZQUI-TL mesquite / árbol de goma para tinta (M), mesquite (T) [(1)Bf.4r, (2)Tp.142, (5)Xp.54,86]. X marks the vowel of this long, while T reduplicates it to yield **MĪMIZQUI-TL**.

MIZ-TLI *pl*: **MĪMIZTIN** feline, mountain lion / león (M) The diminutive of this,

MIZTŌN, is used for the domestic cat.
MŌ particle which combines with negative particles to form **AHMŌ** 'no, not,' **AOCMŌ** 'no longer,' **AYAMŌ** 'not yet,' etc. MŌ can serve as a negative particle on its own in questions expressing doubt; in such a context MŌ is synonymous with **AHMŌ**, and **MŌNEL** is synonymous with **AHMŌ NEL** (Cf. 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 **-TZINOĀ** for honorific address. Nahuatl 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 Nahuatl and in varieties of Nahuatl 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 binds with verbals, while the latter binds with nominals.

MO- second person singular possessive prefix your / tu (K) Possessive **MO-** and reflexive **MO-** are homophonous, but the former binds with nominals, and the latter binds with verbals.

MOĀN(A) to flame up / flamea (T) [(2)Tp.154]. T gives the variant **MĀN(A)**. This appears to be **ĀN(A)** used reflexively, which in M is glossed as 'to grow in bodily size.' See **ĀN(A)**.

MOCA full of / lleno de (C) [(7)Cf.118r,122r,122v,131v].

MOCĀHU(A) to cease, to remain behind / cesar de llover, o de llorar, o de hacer algo (M) This reflexive use of **CĀHU(A)** has become lexicalized and is commonly used only in the third person singular. See **CĀHU(A)**.

MOCĒLOQUICH-TLI soldier, warrior / soldado (C) [(3)Cf.86r,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 **MOCĒL-** as 'peerless.' See **-CĒL**, **OQUICH-TLI**.

MOCH See **MOCH(I)**.

MOCHAHCHAMĀHUANI someone arrogant and self-important / el que se jacta y alaba (M), arrogante, orgulloso (T) [(1)Tp.148]. This is specifically non-first person. Presumably it could also take first person prefixes. See **CHAMĀHU(A)**.

MOCHEH all of something not named but understood / todo (K) [(1)Cf.119r]. See **MOCH(I)**, (Y)EH.

MOCH(I) pl: **MOCHĪN** ~ **MOCHĪNTĪN** ~ **MOCHTĪN** 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 **ĪZQUI** is attested as **-TĪN** rather than **-TIN**, in this case in B, C, and T. T, Z, and X have **NOCH(I)** for **MOCH(I)**, as do many communities peripheral to the central dialect area. X uses the plural suffix **-MEH** with **NOCH(I)**.

MOCHĪHU(A) to occur, to come about / sucede, acontece, ocurre (Z) [(2)Cf.50v,111r, (5)Zp.4,90,118,169,224]. This is the non-first person reflexive form of the verb **CHĪHU(A)** 'to make or do something.' See **CHĪHU(A)**.

-MOCHĪHUAYĀN necessarily possessed form proper time or place for something to come about, as for fruit trees to bear fruit / tiempo o lugar ... donde o cuando se da (C) [(1)Cf.50v, (1)Rp.43]. C also has the shorter form **-MOCHĪUHYĀN** with the same sense. See **MOCHĪHU(A)**, **-YĀN**.

MŌCHILĪĀ applic. **MŌTLA**

MOCHĪN See **MOCH(I)**.

MOCHIPA always, continually / siempre, de continuo (C) [(7)Cf.105v,106r,116v,131v]. T and Z have **NOCHIPA** with the same sense. See **MOCH(I)**, **-PA**.

-MOCHĪUHYĀN necessarily possessed form the proper time for something to come about / es tiempo de (C) [(2)Cf.51r, (1)Rp.42]. See **-MOCHĪHUAYĀN**.

MOCHTĪN See **MOCH(I)**.

MOCUĀNI pl: **-MEH** something edible / se come, es comestible (T) [(1)Tp.147]. See **CUĀ**.

MOCUIHCUIĪĀNI someone who makes another entreat him, someone who resists / el que se hace de rogar o el que resiste (M) [(1)Cf.52r]. This is synonymous with **MOCUIHCUIĪHQUI**. See **CUIHCUIĪĀ**.

MOCUIHCUIĪHQUI someone who makes another entreat him, someone who resists / el que se hace de rogar o el que resiste (M) [(1)Cf.52r]. This is synonymous with **MOCUIHCUIĪĀNI**. See **CUIHCUIĪĀ**.

MOHCIHUIĀ *vrefl*, vt to suffer, agonize, be troubled; to bother, upset someone / congojarse, trafagar o agonizar (M), se molesta, se fastidia (T), ser importuno o desasosegar a otro (M) [(1)Bf.1r, (6)Tp.152,191]. T has lost the internal glottal stop. See (I)HCIHU(I).

MOHCIHUIĪĀ applic. **MOHCIHUIĀ**

MOHCIHUIĪĀ nonact. **MOHCIHUIĀ**

MOHMŌTLA vt to stone someone, to throw rocks at someone / apedrear a otro (M) [(3)Zp.12,122,190]. redup. **MŌTLA**

MOHMOTZALTIC something rough, scratchy / rasposa (T) [(1)Tp.149]. Related forms in T and C lack the internal glottal stop. See **MOMOTZOĀ**.

MOHMOXTIC something torn open, tattered / rasgado, rasgón, roto (Z) [(3)Zp.105,111,170]. The related verbs **MOMOXTIYA** and **MOMOTZOĀ** lack the internal glottal stop. See **MOMOXTIĀ**.

MOHMOYĀHU(A) vt to deflate something / lo deshinchia (T) [(3)Tp.190]. redup.

MOYĀHU(A), see **MOHMOYĀHU(I)**

MOHMOYĀHU(I) to emit air or fluid, to deflate / se deshinchia (T) [(1)Tp.149]. See **MOYĀHU(A)**.

MOHTŌTIHQUI See **MIHTŌTIHQUI**.

MŌLA *vrefl*, vt to get ground up; to grind something / se muele (chile, tomato, etc.) (T), lo muele (chile, tomato, etc.) (T) [(4)Tp.153,192]. See **MŌL-LI**.

MŌLALŌ nonact. **MŌLA**

MŌLCA-TL secondary ear of maize that remains small and does not develop fully / mazorca chiquita o segunda, inferior (Z) [(4)Zp.80,82,170]. In one attestation the vowel of the second syllable is marked long.

MŌLCATLAŌL-LI inferior maize / maíz segundo (Z) [(2)Zp.80,170]. Z has **TLAGŌL**

for **TLAŌL**. See **MŌLCA-TL**, **TLAŌL-LI**.

MŌLCAX(I)-TL pl: **-MEH** ~ **-TIN** stone mortar, soup bowl / escudilla (M), molcajete (T) [(1)Bf.11r, (1)Tp.166].

MŌLĒHU(A) vt to root about in the ground, to break up soil / amolentar la tierra (M), hocica (Z) [(2)Zp.68,211]. 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 **MŌL-LI**, **ĒHU(A)**.

MOLICPI-TL elbow / codo (M) [(2)Cf.82v]. See **MOLIC-TLI**.

MOLIC-TLI elbow / codo (M), su codo (parte del cuerpo) (Z), codo (medida) (Z) [(1)Bf.10r, (4)Zp.29,160,202]. Z has a long vowel 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*.

MŌLILĪĀ applic. **MŌLA**

MŌLINĪĀ See **ŌLINĪĀ**.

MŌL-LI sauce, broth, gravy, mole / salsa, guiso, potaje (S), mole (T) See **MŌLA**.

MOLŌN(I) to waft, 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 extenderse o oler mucho los perfumes o olores suaves (M) [(1)Cf.74v, (2)Tp.141,150, (3)Zp.67,170].

MOLŌNĪĀ vt to lighten something or to fill something with air by boiling, carding, tilling, etc. / mullir lana o pluma (M), labra (tierra), hócica, escarba (T for reduplicated form), lo hierva (T) This is abundantly attested, but only in T. See **MOLŌN(I)**.

MOLŌNILĪĀ applic. **MOLŌNĪĀ**

MOLŌNĪĀ nonact. **MOLŌNĪĀ**

MOLŌNTOC something boiling / hirviendo (Z) [(2)Zp.68,170]. See **MOLŌN(I)**, 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**.

MOMACHTIHQUI student, follower / aprendiz o estudiante (M), discípulo, alumno, estudiante (Z) [(4)Zp.9,46,58,170]. See **MACHTIĀ**.

MOMĀMATINI someone timid, embarrassed / el que tiene empacho (C) [(1)Cf.44r]. See MĀMAT(I).

MOMAT(I) *pret*: **MOMAT** it appears, it is thought, it happens that / se halla, se engrie, se acostumbra, se impone (T) [(4)Tp.152, (4)Zp.5,66,171]. 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) that ...' See MAT(I).

MOMOLOCA to bubble up, to waft up on air currents / burbujear el agua, o levantarse gran polvo de cosas secas y livianas así como harina, cal, o de cosas semejantes (M) See MOLŌN(I).

MOMOLOTZ(A) *vt* to mix something with air / hacer espuma en el agua, meneándola (M), levantar ... polvo (C) [(1)Cf.74v]. See MOLŌN(I).

MOMOTZALHUIĀ *vt* to pluck, clean feathers or something of the sort / rozar o repelar pluma o cosa semejante (M), mesar a otro (C) [(1)Cf.65r, (1)Tp.206]. *altern.* applic. **MOMOTZOĀ**

MOMOTZOĀ *vrefl, vt* to scrape, scratch oneself; to scrape, scratch or pluck something or someone / rasguñarse o rascarse (M), rasguñar o rascar a otro (M), rozar o coger yerbas sin arrancarlas (C)

MOMOTZOLHUIĀ *altern.* applic. **MO-MOTZOĀ**

MOMOTZOLŌ *nonact.* **MOMOTZOĀ** **MOMOXTIYA** to come apart, to get tattered / se desmorona (Z) [(2)Zp.43,171]. Z also has **MOHMOXTIC** 'something torn, tattered' with an internal glottal stop. See **MOMOTZOĀ**.

MOMOYOCA This is only attested in YACAMOMOYOCA 'for one's nose to itch' in T. See MOYŌN(I).

MOMOYOCOHUA *nonact.* **MOMOYOCA** **MOMOYQUITĪĀ** *caus.* **MOMOYOCA**

MŌMŌZTLAEH every day / cada día (M) T omits the final -EH; Z has it unreduplicated as MŌZTLAH. See MŌZTLA.

MONECQUI someone arrogant / arrogante (T) [(1)Tp.154]. See NEQU(I).

-MONECYĀN *necessarily possessed form* the proper time or place for something / su

lugar (C) [(1)Cf.96r]. This is a short form of -MONEQUIYĀN. See NEQU(I), -YĀN.

MŌNEL *interrogative particle conveying doubt* is it really so that ... ? / ¿no lo verás? (C for *mōnel tiquittaz*) [(6)Cf.120r, 121v, 122r, 131v]. **MŌNEL** is synonymous with AHMŌ NEL. See MŌ, NEL-LI.

MONENEPILTĪĀ See NENEPILTĪĀ.

MONEQU(I) to be necessary or wanting, to be useful / es necesario, se necesita (Z), serme útil, ventajoso, usarse en provecho mío, hablando de una cosa (S for construction with NOTECH) The person or thing experiencing lack or need is expressed with -TECH in construction with this lexicalized use of the reflexive of the verb NEQU(I) 'to want something' In Z the negation AHMŌ MONEQU(I) is glossed as 'it does not matter.' M glosses *monequitte* as 'to live in poverty,' but *atle monectoc* 'for there to be an abundance of whatever is necessary.' See NEQU(I).

MONEQUINI *pl*: **-MEH** someone arrogant, proud / orgulloso (T) [(1)Tp.154]. T also has **MONECQUI** with the same sense. M has **MONEQUINI** with its more literal sense of 'something necessary.' See NEQU(I).

-MONEQUIYĀN *necessarily possessed form* the proper time or place for something / la sazón y tiempo (C) [(1)Cf.42v]. C also has the short form -MONECYĀN. See NEQU(I), -YĀN.

MŌNNĀN-TLI *pl*: **-TIN** mother-in-law / suegra, madre de mujer casada (M) See MŌN-TLI, NĀN-TLI.

MŌNTAH-TLI *pl*: **-TIN** father-in-law / suegro, padre de la mujer casada (M) See MŌN-TLI, TAH-TLI.

-MŌNTÉZYŌ *only attested in possessed form* mother-in-law of a man / su suegra (del hombre) (T) [(1)Tp.131]. See MŌN-TLI.

MŌNTĪĀ *vrefl* 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 MŌN-TLI.

MŌNTĪHUA *nonact.* **MŌNTĪĀ**

MŌNTĪLTĪĀ T has a long vowel in the second syllable, although by general rule it should be short. *caus.* **MŌNTĪĀ**

MŌNTIQUI son-in-law, daughter-in-law / yerno, nuero (Z) [(3)Zp.89, 131, 171]. See MŌN-TLI.

MŌN-TLI son-in-law / yerno, marido de hija (M) In general MŌN carries the sense of 'related by marriage.' CIHUĀMŌN-TLI is 'daughter-in-law,' MŌNNĀN-TLI 'mother-in-law,' and MŌNTAH-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.

MOPĪCHAQUIĀNI someone compliant, meek, humble / sumiso, humilde (T) [(1)Tp.155]. See PĪCHAQUIĀ.

-MOPĪLOĀYĀN *necessarily possessed form* place where something hangs, gathers, or looms / lugar donde se arman los aguaceros (C referring in context to rain) [(1)Cf.50v]. See PILOĀ, -YĀN.

MOPĪTZNEQUI a sulky child / un niño berrinchudo, se enoja pronto (T) [(1)Tp.155]. See PĪTZ(A), NEQU(I).

MOPŌHUANI someone proud, arrogant / soberbio (M) [(1)Cf.44r]. See PŌHU(A).

MOPOLOH something destroyed / perdido (Z) [(2)Zp.96, 172]. See POLOĀ.

MOQUEQUETZ(A) See QUEQUETZ(A).

-MOTĒCAYĀN *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) [(1)Cf.50v]. R glosses this as 'place where rain clouds form,' which is the gloss C provides for -MOPĪLOĀYĀN. See TĒCA, -YĀN.

MOTĒCUITLAHUIĀNI guardian of someone / el que cuida de ellas (C) [(1)Cf.44r]. C contrasts this with **MOTLACUITLAHUIĀNI** 'guardian of something.' See CUITLAHUIĀ.

MOTĒICNŌITTLIĀNI someone compassionate / misericordioso (C) [(1)Cf.44v]. See (I)CNŌITTA.

MOTĒNĒHUANI someone arrogant,

boastful / arrogante (T) [(1)Tp.158]. See TĒNĒHU(A).

MOTĒTLAPOHPOLHUIĀNI pardoner, one who forgives / perdonador (C) [(1)Cf.44r]. See POHPOLHUIĀ.

MOTĒTLATZONTEQUILIĀNI judge / juez (C) [(1)Cf.101v]. See TZONTEQUILIĀ.

MOTĒUCZŌMA *personal name* Montezuma / Moctezuma (C) [(2)Cf.109r]. Because word-final vowels are subjected to shortening, and because this is not attested in suffixed or compounded form, the basic length of the final vowel cannot be determined. See TĒUC-TLI, ZŌMĀ.

MŌTLA *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)

MOTLACUITLAHUIĀNI guardian of something / el que cuida de algo (C), hombre cuidadoso (M) [(1)Cf.44r]. C contrasts this with **MOTĒCUITLAHUIĀNI** 'guardian of someone.' See CUITLAHUIĀ.

MOTLAHTLAIHTLANI beggar, one who seeks alms / mendicante que pide limosna (M) [(1)Tp.159]. See TLAHTLAIHTLAN(I).

MOTLAHYELTĪĀNI someone experiencing nausea / asqueroso (T) [(1)Tp.159]. See TLAHYELTĪĀ.

MŌTLALŌ *nonact.* **MŌTLA**

MOTLĀTIHTOC something hidden, covert / escondido, oculto (Z) [(3)Zp.55,90,173]. See TLĀTĪĀ, the verb O.

MŌTOH-TLI *pl*: **-MEH** squirrel / ardilla (C) [(1)Cf.2r, (1)Rp.106, (3)Xp.55].

MOTTA to be visible / se ve, visible (Z) [(5)Zp.72,90,128,130]. 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 (I)TTA. AHMŌ MOTTA has the sense 'to be invisible, hidden.' See (I)TTA.

MOTTITĪĀ *vt* to see something in a dream / lo revela (lo ve en un sueño) (T) [(3)Tp.190]. The reflexive prefix MO- has been absorbed into the stem, so this receives a second MO- when used honorifically. See MOTTA.

MOTTITĪĀ applic. **MOTTITĪĀ**

MOTTITĪLŌ *nonact.* **MOTTITĪĀ**

MOTZOLIHU(I) to huddle / acurrucarse (X)

[[4]Xp.84]. M has *motzoloa* to hold on to someone, to grapple with someone.'

MOXICOANI devil; jealous, invidious person / diablo, satanás, el envidioso (T) [[1]Tp.162]. M has *moxico* 'someone envious.' See XICOA.

MOXICOHCATLACA-TL diabolical, jealous person / el hombre envidioso, diablo (T) [[1]Tp.162]. See XICOA, TLACA-TL.

MOXIX(A) to rust / se oxida ... se enmohece (metal) (Z) [[5]Zp.52,92,175]. See XIX(A).

MOXIXAC something rusted / oxidado (Z) [[2]Zp.92,175]. See MOXIX(A).

MOYAHU(A) vt to disseminate or disperse something, to deflate something / echar fama 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 líquida (M), lo deshinch (T)

MOYAHUALO nonact. MOYAHU(A)

MOYAHUILIÁ applic. MOYAHU(A)

MOYOCOCO-TL insect bite / grano de mosca (Z) [[2]Zp.64,175]. See MÖYÖ-TL, COCO-TL.

MOYOLĒHUANI someone with an interest, preoccupation / tiene interés (T) [[1]Tp.164]. M has *moyoleuhqui* 'someone in love, someone driven by internal motivation.' See YOLĒHU(A).

MOYOLICAHTZIN See -YOLICAHTZIN.

MOYON(I) to swarm / brullir las hormigas, gusanos o cosa semejante (M) [[2]Zp.8,175].

This appears to be related to MÖYÖ-TL 'mosquito, flying insect,' but there is a vowel length discrepancy in the first syllable.

MÖYÖ-TL pl: MÖYÖMEH ~ MÖ-

MÖYOH mosquito, flying insect / mosquito (M)

MÖYÖTZIN gnat / jején, chaquistle (Z) [[2]Zp.73,175]. See MÖYÖ-TL.

MÖZÖ-TL plant that produces indigo dye and from which an antidysentery medicine is made / mozote (Z) [[5]Zp.86,175].

MÖZTICA See MÖZTLATICA.

MÖZTLA tomorrow / mañana (M) This is conventionally paired with HUİPTLA 'day after tomorrow,' the sense of the phrase being 'in the future, from this day forward.'

MÖZTLAH See MÖMÖZTLAEH.

MÖZTLATI to see another day, to survive until tomorrow / llegar a mañana (C) [[2]Cf.59r]. See MÖZTLA.

MÖZTLATICA the following day, in the future / el día siguiente, el día próximo, en el futuro (T) [[1]Tp.166]. Z has a shortened form MÖZTICA, which is only attested in possessed form. See MÖZTLA, -CA.

-MÖZTLAYÖC necessarily possessed form the day following something / el día siguiente (S) [[6]Cf.85r,97r,97v]. All attestations are in possessed form. In construction with preceding OC, this means 'the day before something.' See MÖZTLA, -YÖ, -C(O).

N

NACACEH something possessing ears / que tiene orejas, ángulos (S), jarro de dos asas, pero no redondas (C for NECOC NACACEH) [[1]Cf.92r]. This combines with İX-TLI 'eye' to form the phrase NACACEH İXEH '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-TLI.

NACACIC on the side / de lado (M) This is attested in Z's NACACICAHUİCA and T's NACACICATĒCA. In M it appears as an initial element of seven different entries, although it does not appear independently. Since this is not derived from a verb, it is probably a locative construction based on a stem form *NACACI rather than NACAZ. See NACAZ-TLI, -C(O).

NACACICAHUİCA vt to make something get out of line, to carry something on its side / lo desploma ... lo lleva de lado (Z) [[2]Zp.44,190]. See NACACIC, HUİCA.

NACACICATĒCA vrefl,vt to sleep on one's side; to lay something down on its side / duerme del lado (T), lo acuesta de lado (T) [[6]Tp.153,192]. See NACACIC, TĒCA.

NACACICATĒCALO nonact. NACACICATĒCA

NACACICATĒQUILIÁ applic. NACACICATĒCA

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]Tp.192]. See NACAZ-TLI, İTTA.

NACACITTALÖ nonact. NACACITTA

NACACITTILIÁ applic. NACACITTA

NACACUÁ to eat flesh / comer carne (K) [[1]Cf.98r]. M has *nacaqualizpan* 'period during which one may eat meat,' i.e. a nonfast day. See NAC(A)-TL, CUÁ.

NACAMÖL-LI meat stew / guisado o potaje

de carne (M) [[1]Tp.166]. See NAC(A)-TL, MÖL-LI.

NACANAMACAC meat vendor / carnicero que pesa y vende carne (M) [[1]Cf.51v]. See NAC(A)-TL, NAMACA.

NACAOCUIL-IN pl: -TIN maggot or cataract of the eye / gusano de carne dañada (M), catarata (T) [[1]Tp.166]. See NAC(A)-TL, OCUIL-IN.

NACAPALAX-TLI rotten meat / carne podrida [[1]Cf.49v]. See NAC(A)-TL, PALĀN(I).

NACATAMAL-LI meat tamale / empanada de carne o cosa semejante (M) [[1]Tp.223, [3]Zp.119,176,210]. See NAC(A)-TL, TAMAL-LI.

NAC(A)-TL inalienably possessed form:

-NACAYÖ 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 NAC(A)-TL, -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) [[2]Cf.84r]. See NACAYOH, -POH.

NACAYÖTIÁ vrefl,vt to assume flesh, to grow fat; to give someone a fleshly form, to fatten animals / encarnar o pararse gordo (M), cebar o engordar aves o puercos, etc. (M) [[1]Bf.1v, [4]Cf.21v,22r,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 NACAYÖ-TL.

NACAYÖ-TL something pertaining to flesh / cosa que pertenece a la carne (M) In the sources for this dictionary all instances of -NACAYÖ are instances of the inalienably

- possessed form of NAC(A)-TL, but this is indirectly attested in the derived verb NACAYÔTIĀ. See NAC(A)-TL, -YÔ.
- NACAZCÔLO-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, cascalote (X) [(3)Xp.55]. See NACAZ-TLI, CÔLO-TL.
- NACAZCOTOCTIC** something, someone with a cropped ear / oreja mocha (T) [(1)Tp.166]. See NACAZ-TLI, COTOCTIC.
- 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-TLI, COYOC-TLI.
- NACAZCOYÔNIĀ** *vrefl,vt* for one's ear to get pierced, to pierce someone's ear / se agujera la oreja (T), le agujera la oreja (T) [(6)Tp.153,192]. See NACAZ-TLI, COYÔNIĀ.
- NACAZCUEHZOĀ** *vt* to impede someone's hearing / molesta el oído (Z) [(2)Zp.85,220]. See NACAZ-TLI, CUEHZOĀ.
- NACAZCUIHCUITL(A)-TL** earwax / cera de los oídos (M) [(1)Zp.175]. The single attestation in Z has CHI for the third syllable instead of CUIH. See NACAZTECUIHCUITL(A)-TL.
- NACAZMAHU(I)** to live in fear with one's ears cocked / tienen temores (y) sobresaltos (C for third person plural subject) [(1)Cf.120r]. See NACAZ-TLI, MAHU(I).
- NACAZPACHÔNTIC** someone, something shaggy, with a great deal of hair on the head / mechudo, le crece mucho el pelo (T) [(1)Tp.166]. See NACAZ-TLI, PACHÔNTIC.
- 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-TLI, QUETZ(A).
- NACAZQUETZALÔ** nonact. NACAZ-QUETZ(A)
- NACAZTAPAL** someone deaf / sordo (M) [(2)Zp.117,175]. See NACAZ-TLI.
- NACAZTĀTAPA** *pl*: -MEH a type of locust,

- grasshopper / una clase de langosta (T) [(1)Tp.166]. See NACAZTAPAL.
- NACAZTECUIHCUITL(A)-TL** earwax / su cerilla (T for possessed form) [(2)Tp.132,166]. See NACAZTE-TL, CUITL(A)-TL.
- NACAZTEHEQU(I)** See NACAZ-TLI, TEHEQU(I).
- NACAZTEPOLTIC** something, someone with a cropped ear / oreja mocha (T) [(1)Tp.166]. See NACAZ-TLI, TEPOLTIC.
- 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-TLI, TE-TL.
- NACAZTILĀN(A)** *vt* to pull someone's ear / le jala la oreja (T) [(3)Tp.192, (2)Zp.73,190]. See NACAZ-TLI, TILĀN(A).
- NACAZTITĪCA** earache / dolor de oído (Z) [(2)Zp.47,176]. One of the attestations is missing the Z. M has reflexive *nacastitza* 'to have a buzzing in the ears.' See NACAZ-TLI.
- NACAZTLAN** compound postposition next to, beside, near / junto a él, a lado de, proximidad (Z) [(1)Tp.132, (4)Zp.74,75, 103, 160]. See NACAZ-TLI, -TLAN.
- NACAZTLAPILÔL-LI** earring / arete (Z) [(2)Zp.13,160]. See NACAZ-TLI, PILOĀ.
- NACAZ-TLI** ear / oreja (M)
- NACAZTZACU(I)** to become deaf / sordo, ensordece, remolino, torbellino (Z) [(4)Zp.53,108,117,175]. See NACAZ-TLI, TZACU(I).
- NACAZTZATZA** someone deaf / sordo (Z) [(2)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 *tzatzati* 'to go deaf' is derived from the noun TZATZA. See NACAZ-TLI, TZATZA.
- NAHNACAZQUETZ(A)** redup. NACAZ-QUETZ(A)
- NAHNAHUATĪĀ** *vrefl* to take leave / se despide (Z) [(2)Zp.44,171]. redup. NAHUATĪĀ
- NAHNALTIC** someone with a hoarse voice / habla de ronco, con voz ronca (T) [(2)Tp.166,241]. See NANALCA.
- 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.'
- NĀHUAC** postposition near to, adjacent to, within earshot / par de mí o conmigo (M for first pers. sg. possessor) See NĀHUA-.
- NĀHUAHEQU(I)** *vrefl,vt* to hug oneself, to embrace someone / abrazar a sí mismo (M), abrazar a otro (M) [(3)Tp.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 NĀHUA-CTEQU(I). See NĀHUA-, TEQU(I).
- NĀHUAHEQUĪHUA** nonact. NĀHUA-TEQU(I)
- NĀHUAHEQUILĪĀ** applic. NĀHUA-TEQU(I)
- NĀHUALAHCI** *vt* to take someone by surprise, stealth / le agarra con sorpresa (T) [(6)Tp.194,233]. See NĀHUAL-LI, AHCI.
- NĀHUALCOCO-TL** sore caused by sorcery / llaga de brujería (Z) [(2)Zp.21,176]. See NĀHUAL-LI, COCO-TL.
- NĀHUALHUIĀ** *vt* to put a spell on someone / lo embruja (Z) [(2)Zp.49,190]. See NĀHUAL-LI, -HUIĀ.
- NĀHUALIZ-TLI** sorcery / brujería (X) [(1)Xp.56]. X marks the vowel of the second syllable long instead of the first. See NĀHUAL-LI.
- NĀHUAL-LI** *pl*: NĀNĀHUALTIN ~ NĀHUALTIN sorcerer, one who uses spells and incantations / bruja (M), nagual, brujo (T) See NĀHUA-.
- NĀHUALLO-TL** sorcery / nigromancia o cosa semejante (M), brujería, mágico (Z) [(3)Zp.21,79,176]. See NĀHUAL-LI, -YÔ.
- NĀHUALPOLOĀ** *vrefl,vt* to go into danger unwittingly; to lure someone into danger / vas a la muerte sin saber lo que haces (C for second pers. singular subject), llevar con cautela a otro a algún lugar peligroso, para hacerle mal (M) [(1)Cf.118v]. See NĀHUAL-LI, POLOĀ.
- NĀHUALTLAHCACAQUĪTĪĀ** *vt* to offend someone / lo ofende (T) [(3)Tp.194]. See NĀHUAL-LI, CAQUĪTĪĀ.

- NĀHUALTLAHCACAQUĪTĪĀ** applic. NĀHUALTLAHCACAQUĪTĪĀ
- NĀHUALTLAHCACAQUĪTĪLO** nonact. NĀHUALTLAHCACAQUĪTĪĀ
- NĀHUAQUEH** 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 Tloque, 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 -NĀHUAC.
- NĀHUAT(I)** to speak clearly, to make a clear sound, to answer or respond / hablar alto o tener buen sonido la campana o cosa así (M), responde, contesta (T) See NĀHUA-TL.
- NAHUATĪĀ** *vt* 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 NĀHUAT(I) '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, NĀHUAT(I) has the reflex of a long vowel in the first syllable, and NAHUATĪĀ 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 NĀHUA-, NĀHUAT(I).
- NĀHUATILĪĀ** applic. NĀHUAT(I)
- NAHUATILĪĀ** applic. NAHUATĪĀ
- NAHUATĪL-LI** law, obligation, constitution / ley o constitución (M) [(2)Cf.84r,87v]. See NAHUATĪĀ.
- NAHUATĪLO** nonact. NAHUATĪĀ
- NĀHUA-TL** something that makes an agreeable sound, someone who speaks well or speaks one's own language / cosa que suena bien, así como campana, 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 NĀHUATLAHTÔL-LI is attested rather than simple NĀHUA-TL. See NĀHUA-.
- NĀHUATLĀCAH** plural form Nahuatl-

speaking people / nombre que se dió a las naciones cultas que hablaban la lengua mexicana (R) [(1)Rp.107]. See NĀHUA-TL, TLĀCA-TL.

NĀHUATLAHTALHUIĀ *vt* to serve as interpreter for someone / ser nahuatlato o intérprete de otro (M) [(1)Cf.65r]. applic. NĀHUATLAHTOĀ

NĀHUATLAHTOĀ to serve as interpreter / tener oficio de faraute (M), hago oficio de intérprete (C for first pers. sg. subject) [(2)Cf.65r]. See NĀHUA-TL, (I)HTOĀ.

NĀHUATLAHTŌL-LI one's native language, Nahuatl / lengua mexicana (R) [(1)Rp.107]. See NĀHUA-TL, TLAHTŌL-LI.

NĀHU(I) four / cuatro (M) M glosses *naui* as 'four or my aunt,' the second part of the gloss being the first pers. sg. possessed form of ĀHUI-TL 'aunt.'

-NĀL *postposition* across, through, to the other side / allende (C) This is nearly exclusively restricted to compositions with Ā-TL 'water'; ĀNĀL ~ ĀNĀLCO 'across the water, on the other side of the river.' In Z, ĀNĀL simply means 'on the other side,' and to convey the sense of 'across water' ĀNĀL is further compounded with Ā-TL to yield ĀNĀLĀ-TL.

NĀL- This is the initial element of a number of verbs having to do with crossing, travelling through, and being at a distance. See -NĀL.

NĀLCAQU(I) *vt* to hear something from a distance / lo está oyendo de afuera o de lejos (Z for construction with the verb O) [(1)Zp.190]. See NĀL-, CAQU(I).

NĀLĪXAHCI *vt* to recognize someone from a distance / lo reconocio (Z) [(2)Zp.106,190]. See NĀL-, ĪXAHCI.

NĀLPANOHUA to cross to the other side / lo cruza ... lo atraviesa (Z) [(3)Zp.16,36,176]. See NĀL-, PANŌ.

NĀLQUÍZ(A) for something to be traversed, penetrated, torn in half / traspasarse o penetrarse alguna cosa (C), se rompe de lado a lado (Z) [(1)Cf.18r, (1)Tp.168]. In M this is compounded to other verbs with the ligature -CĀ- to convey the sense of 'entirely, thoroughly.' See NĀL-, QUÍZ(A).

NĀLTLACHIIY(A) to gaze from afar / mira (para afuera, a otro lado) (Z) [(2)Zp.85,176].

M has the longer form *nalquizcatlachia* 'to see completely, to observe, to take notice.' In both attestations in Z, CHIIY(A) has been reduced to CHA, once with the vowel marked long. See NĀL-, CHIIY(A).

NĀLTOCTIC something transparent / transparente (Z) [(2)Zp.125,176]. M has *naltonac* with the same sense. See NĀLTŌNA.

NĀLTŌNA to be entirely clear, transparent / hacer claro por todas partes (M), estar traspasado de luz y transparente (C) [(1)Cf.18r]. See NĀL-, TŌNA.

NĀLTŌNI something transparent / transparente (Z) [(2)Zp.125,176]. See NĀLTŌNA, NĀLTOCTIC.

NAMACA *vt* to sell something / vender algo (M) This verb commonly incorporates objects, yielding such constructions as OCNAMACA 'to sell pulque,' ĒLŌNAMACA 'to sell corn,' etc.

NAMACALŌ altern. nonact. NAMACA

NAMACŌ altern. nonact. NAMACA

NAMACŌYĀN place where something is sold / la taberna (C for OCNAMACŌYĀN) [(1)Cf.105v]. See NAMACŌ-, YĀN.

NAMAQUILĪĀ applic. NAMACA

NAMAQUILTĪĀ 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

NAMAQUILTĪĀ applic. NAMAQUILTĪĀ

NAMAQUILTĪLO nonact. NAMAQUILTĪĀ

NĀMICOHUA altern. nonact. NĀMIQU(I)

NĀMICTĪĀ *vrefl.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), contender o tener bragas con otro (M), juntar o igualar una cosa con otra o declarar sueños (M) altern. caus. NĀMIQU(I)

NĀMICTĪĀ applic. NĀMICTĪĀ

NĀMICTĪL-LI marriage / casamiento (X)

[(1)Xp.56]. X fails to mark the vowel of the third syllable long. See NĀMICTĪĀ.

NĀMICTĪLO nonact. NĀMICTĪĀ

NĀMIC-TLI *pl*: NĀNĀMICTIN spouse / casado o casada (M) See NĀMIQU(I).

NĀMIQUEH one who has a spouse / casado o casada (M) [(1)Cf.61v, (5)Zp.26,116,176,

[(1)Rp.108]. M has a separate entry for *namiqueque* 'spouses,' the regular plural of this. See NĀMIC-TLI.

NĀMIQU(I) *vt; pret*: NĀMIC 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, o encontrar con alguno, o contender con otros (M), incurrir en pena puesta por la ley (M)

NĀMIQUĪHUA altern. nonact. NĀMIQU(I)

NĀMIQUILĪĀ applic. NĀMIQU(I)

NĀMIQUILTĪĀ *vt* to make something even, equal with something else / aparear e igualar una cosa con otra (C) [(1)Cf.62r]. altern. caus. NĀMIQU(I)

NĀMIQUITĪĀ altern. caus. NĀMIQU(I)

NĀMOYĀ *vt; pret*: NĀMOYĀC to rob someone / robar a alguno (M) [(2)Cf.64r]. C gives an applicative form of this with the vowel of the third syllable marked long.

NĀMOYĀLIĀ *vt* to rob something from someone / robar algo a alguno (C) [(1)Cf.64r]. applic. NĀMOYĀ

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 NAHNAC(A)-TL. See NAC(A)-TL, NANATZOĀ.

NĀNĀHUACOCO-TL sore caused through sorcery / llaga (de brujería) (Z) [(2)Zp.78,176]. Although this looks like a reduplicated form of NĀHUALCOCO-TL, which has the same gloss, there is no L in either attestation. If this is instead derivationally related to NĀNĀHUA-TL 'bubo, swollen gland,' then Z has confused two similar but distinct items. See NĀHUAL-LI, COCO-TL.

NĀNĀHUAPAH-TLI medicinal plant used to alleviate syphilis / cierta planta medicinal, especialmente contra la gálico (R) [(1)Rp.108]. See NĀNĀHUA-TL, PAH-TLI.

NĀNĀHUA-TL bubo, swollen gland / bubas (M) [(2)Rp.108]. This is attested without diacritics in R. Z's NĀNĀHUACOCO-TL suggests long vowels in the first two syllables.

NĀNĀHU(I) by fours, four apiece / cuatro en

cuatro (C) [(4)Cf.19v,107r,120r]. M has *nanauin* with the same sense. redup. NĀHU(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 NAHNALTIC with an internal glottal stop. In two of three attestations in Z the vowel of the second syllable is marked long. See NAHNALTIC, NANATZCA.

NĀNĀNQUILĪĀ *vt* to respond to someone's criticism with impatience; to oppose someone / responder con impaciencia el que es reprehendido o corregido (M), le opone, le hace oposición (T) redup. NĀNQUILĪĀ

NĀNĀNQUILILĪĀ applic. NĀNĀNQUILĪĀ

NĀNĀNQUILILŌ nonact. NĀNĀNQUILĪĀ

NANATZALHUIĀ applic. NANATZOĀ

NANATZCA to creak / rechinar o crujir algo (M), rechina (Z) [(2)Zp.107,176]. In both attestations Z has an intrusive O,

NANATZOCA.

NANATZOĀ *vrefl.vt* to get fat; to bother someone / pararse gordo o engordarse (M), lo molesta (T) [(3)Tp.192]. This may be related to NAC(A)-TL 'flesh.'

NANATZOCA See NANATZCA.

NANATZŌLŌ nonact. NANATZOĀ

NĀNĀUHTE-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. NĀUHTE-TL

NĀNQUILĪĀ *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)

NĀNQUILĪĀ applic. NĀNQUILĪĀ

NĀNQUILILŌ nonact. NĀNQUILĪĀ

NĀNTĒNĒHU(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 NĀN-TLI, TĒNĒHU(A).

NĀNTĒNĒHUALŌ nonact. NĀN-TĒNĒHU(A)
NĀNTĒNĒHUILIĀ applic. NĀN-TĒNĒHU(A)
NĀNTIĀ *vrefl* to take someone as one's mother or godmother, or to take up residence / tomar a alguna por madre o por madrina o avecindarse (M) [(1)Cf.58r]. See NĀN-TLI.
NĀN-TLI mother / madre (M) This can be used in the extended sense of 'protector.' A tree planted to shade crops is called NĀN-TLI, and the coral snake is called an 'ant-mother,' because it is believed to live in ant hills and protect the insects.
NĀNYŌ-TL motherhood, the responsibilities of motherhood / matriz generalmente (M), maternitas, oficio de madre (C) [(2)Cf.53r]. See NĀN-TLI, -YŌ.
NĀPALHUIĀ *vt* to carry something in one's arms for someone / 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 NĀ. applic. NĀPALOĀ
NĀPALOĀ *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 NĀ.
NĀPALŌLŌ nonact. NĀPALOĀ
NĀPPA See NĀUHPA.
NĀPPŌHUAL-LI See NĀUHPŌHUAL-LI.
NATZCUĀLTĪĀ *vt* to bruise, pound something / lo apresa, lo machuca, lo machaca (Z) [(2)Zp.79,190].
NĀUHCĀN in four places or parts / en cuatro partes o lugares (M) [(3)Cf.91r]. See NĀHU(I), -CĀN.
NĀUHPA four times / cuatro veces (M NĀPPA) [(1)Cf.98r, (2)Tp.168, (2)Zp.36,176]. The UHP sequence often assimilates to PP. See NĀHU(I), -PA.
NĀUHPŌHUALLAHTŌL-LI court of justice held every eighth day / tribunal que celebraba audiencia cada ochenta días (S) [(1)Bf.10v]. See NĀUHPŌHUAL-LI, TLAHTŌL-LI.
NĀUHPŌHUAL-LI eighty / ochenta (M for *nappoalli*) [(1)Bf.10v]. The UHP sequence often assimilates to PP. See NĀHU(I), -PŌHUAL-LI.

NĀUHTĒ-TL four / cuatro (M) [(2)Tp.168]. T glosses this as 'a bit.' See NĀHU(I), TE-TL.
NĒ there; that one / ahí (T), aquel, aquella (Z) This is abundantly attested in T, Z, and X but not in the older sources. See NECHCA.

NE- *nonspecific reflexive object prefix* The nonactive form of reflexive verbs and nominals derived from reflexive verbs take this prefix. For example, NĀMICTIĀ used reflexively has the sense 'to get married,' and NĒNĀMICTILIZ-TLI 'marriage' is a derived nominal, while the nonactive form is NĒNĀMICTIĻŌ 'people get married.' NEHCALILIZ-TLI 'battle, engagement' is derived from (I)HCAL(I) 'to engage in skirmishing.' CĒHUIĀ used reflexively has the sense 'to rest,' and -NECĒHUIĀYĀN means 'someone's resting place.'

NEAHCOMANALIZ-TLI uprising, disturbance / alboroto de gente (M) [(1)Rp.108]. See AHCOMAN(A).

NĒCAH to be there (distant) [(5)Tp.167]. This is a compound of the deictic particle NĒ and the verb CĀ. It appears to have been lexicalized to function as a demonstrative particle, but its plural retains the verbal plural form of -CĀ, -CATEH. See NĒ, the verb CĀ.

-NECĀUHCĀ *necessarily possessed form* relic, remainder of someone, something / reliquia (C) [(1)Bf.8r, (2)Cf.49r]. M has unpossessed *necauhcaoyotl* with the same sense. See CĀHU(A).

-NECĒHUIĀYĀN *necessarily possessed form* one's resting place / lugar para descansar o de descanso (M for *neceuiloyan*) [(1)Bf.1v]. M's form is derived from the nonactive form of CĒHUIĀ 'to rest,' while B's derivation is from the active form. See CĒHUIĀ, -YĀN.

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)Cf.89v]. See NECHCA, -PA.

NECHICALHUIĀ applic. NECHICOĀ
NECHICOĀ *vrefl, vt* to be collected; to collect something / se cobra (T), lo cobra (T), ayuntar o recoger algo (M)

NECHICŌLŌ nonact. NECHICOĀ

NEC(I) *pret*: NĒZ 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.'

NECŌ altern. nonact. NEQU(I)

NECOC 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)

NECOCCĀMPA from or toward both sides / de ambas, o desde ambas, o hacia ambas partes (M) [(3)Cf.92r]. See NECOC, -CĀN, -PA.

NECŌNI something that is necessary, beneficial, advantageous / cosa que es menester y es provechosa (M), lo que es digno de quererse y desearse (C) [(1)Cf.44v, (2)Zp.66,177]. Z postposes YA 'already' and cliticizes it to this. See NEQU(I).

NECPACHILHUIĀ applic. NECPACHOĀ
NECPACHOĀ *vrefl, vt* to rise above something, to exalt oneself; to place something on top, to raise something on high / se enciman, se sobreponen (T), lo encima (T) This shares some common meaning with MONECQUI and MONEQUINI 'someone proud, arrogant,' suggesting that the first element is derived from the verb NEQU(I) 'to want something.' See NEQU(I), PACHOĀ.

NECPACHŌLŌ nonact. NECPACHOĀ
NECTIĀ *vt* to desire something for oneself; to get someone to desire something to court someone / codiciar algo para sí (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. NEQU(I)

NECTILIĀ applic. NECTIĀ

NECTIĻŌ nonact. NECTIĀ

NECUĀĀTĒQUILIZ-TLI baptism / bautismo que se recibe (M) [(1)Cf.35r]. The sequence ĀĀ is conventionally written with a single letter. See CUĀĀTĒQUIĀ.

NECUALTIC mesh of a net / malla (Z) [(2)Zp.80,177].

NECUĀ-TL unfermented maguey juice /

agua miel (Z) [(2)Zp.7,177]. See NEUC-TLI, Ā-TL.

NECUILHUIĀ applic. NECUILOĀ

NECUILIHU(I) to twist, bend / encorvarse, torcerse (K) [(1)Tp.113]. This is only attested in CAMANECUILIHU(I) 'to make gestures with the mouth.' See NECUILOĀ.

NECUILIHUIHUA nonact. NECUILIHU(I)
NECUILOĀ *vrefl, vt* to bow or bend; to bend or twist something, to engage in commerce / se echueca (T), contratar, regatonear, o entortar 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 glosses the reflexive as 'to get dislocated.' See NECUILIHU(I).

NECUILŌLŌ nonact. NECUILOĀ

NECUILTIC someone bow-legged / chueco (T) [(1)Tp.167]. NECUILOĀ

NECUILTŌNŌL-LI wealth / riqueza (M), riqueza, prosperidad, y gozo (C) [(2)Cf.46v,114v]. See CUILTŌNOĀ.

-NECUITLAHUIĻŌCĀ *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 CUITLAHUIĀ 'to care for, nurture someone.'

NECUITLAHUIĻŌNI someone or something deserving to be cared for / merecedor que se tenga del cuidado (M) [(1)Cf.45r]. See CUITLAHUIĀ.

-NEĒLLELQUIXTIĀYA *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 *neellelquixtiliztli* 'pastime, recreation.' See ĒLLELQUIXTIĀ.

NEH *first person singular pronoun* I, me / yo, pronombre (M) This is a freestanding pronoun, as contrasted with the personal prefixes NI- 'I' and NĒCH- 'me.' See NEHHUĀ-TL.

NEHCALILIZ-TLI battle, engagement, fight / batalla o pelea (M) [(3)Cf.21r,100r,107v]. M also has the shorter form *necaliztli* with the same sense. See (I)HCAL(I).

NEHHUĀ-TL *first person singular pronoun*,

long form I, me / yo, pronombre (M) When this appears without the absolutive suffix, the Ā is subject to the general rule of word-final shortening. The sequence NEH, NEHHUĀ, NEHHUĀ-TL represents increasingly emphatic 'I, me.' See NEH.

-NEHHUIYĀN *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 *neuhyantli* 'something personal, created of one's own will, voluntary.'

NEHHUIYĀNHUIĀ *vrefl* to be the occasion or cause of something happening to oneself / sucederme algo dando yo la oración, 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.60v]. See -NEHHUIYĀN, -HUIĀ.

NEHMACHYŌ-TL *prudence*, proper deportment / la prudencia, y el estar sobre aviso (C) [(1)Cf.54r]. See IHMAT(I), -YŌ.

NEHNECOC *redup.* NECOC

NEHNECTIĀ *vrefl* to volunteer oneself, to meddle, to aspire to do something one is not equipped for / se acomide, se entremete, pretende hacer una cosa (sin poder hacerlo bien) (T) [(3)Tp.154]. *redup.* NECTIĀ

NEHNECTĪLŌ *nonact.* NEHNECTIĀ

NEHNECUIL-LI something displaced, dislocated, twisted / desplazado, torcido (K) [(2)Tp.137]. This is only attested in ĪXTENEHNECUIL-LI 'someone cross-eyed.' It implies NEHNECUILOĀ. See NECUILOĀ.

NEHNECUILOĀ *vrefl* to totter along / bambanearse a una parte y a otra (M) This is implied by ĪXTENEHNECUIL-LI. *redup.* NECUILOĀ

NEHNEHNEM(I) *pret.* -NEN to walk, stroll, wander about / pasearse por las calles, por las plazas, etc. (S) [(1)Cf.71v]. *redup.* NEHNEM(I)

NEHNEHNENTINEM(I) *redup.* NEHNENTINEM(I)

NEHNEHUILIĀ *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) [(2)Rp.70,110]. P also attests this with a glottal stop in the first syllable, while C has NĒNEHUILIĀ and T has NENEHUILIĀ 'to weigh, consider, imagine something,' which is probably just this item with T's characteristic loss of glottal stop. See NĒNEHUILIĀ, NENEHUILIĀ.

NEHNELOĀ *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 NELOĀ.

NEHNEM(I) *pret.* -NEN to wander about / andar o caminar (M) This is a reduplicated form of NEM(I), which in the free form generally means 'to live' but here and in compounds 'to go about.'

NEHNEMILIĀ *vt* to mull something over, to imitate or copy someone, something / juzgar (Z for TLANEHNEMILIĀ), lo imita, lo remeda (Z) [(6)Zp.70,74,108,191,211]. *redup.* NEMILIĀ

NEHNEMILIZ-TLI the act of walking about, travel / el acto de andar o caminar (M), viaje (R) [(1)Rp.111]. See NEHNEM(I).

NEHNEMĪLTĪĀ 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. caus.* NEHNEM(I)

NEHNEMĪTĪĀ *altern. caus.* 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, (1)Rp.101]. See NEHNEM(I).

NEHNENTINEM(I) *pret.* -NEN to wander / andar vagueando (R) [(2)Rp.99,111]. See NEHNEM(I).

NEHNEQU(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), antojárseme algo, o ser tirano (M for first pers. sg. subject) The reflexive form incorporates the name of what one is posing as, NINOCOCOXĀNEQUI 'I pretend to be someone sick.' See NEQU(I).

NEHNEUHĀ *equally / igualmente* (M) [(1)Cf.114r]. This is also attested in P with the glottal stop marked. See NEHNEHUILIĀ.

NEHNEUHQUI something equal, on par with, like another / cosa igual o pareja, o cosa que es semejante a otra (M) [(1)Rp.70]. The attestaton is 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 NEHNEHUILIĀ.

NEHTŌL-LI *vow*, promise, vote / 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 NEHTŌLTĪĀ T has the reflex of a long vowel. See (I)HTŌĀ.

NEHTŌLTĪĀ *vrefl* to make a vow, promise / hacer voto (M), prometer (R), se encomienda a las imágenes (T) [(1)Cf.122r, (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 NEHTŌL-LI.

NEHTŌLTĪLŌ *nonact.* NEHTŌLTĪĀ

NEHUĀN both together / ambos a dos o juntamente 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, ĪNNEHUĀN 'the two of them.' The phrase NEHUĀN ĒHUAH appears in C and M meaning 'they are siblings.' See NE-, -HUĀN.

NEHUĀNTILIĀ *vt* to join something / lo junta (T) [(3)Tp.193]. T has a short vowel in the second syllable, but NEHUĀN has a long syllable elsewhere. See NEHUĀN.

NEHUĀNTILILIĀ *applic.* NEHUĀNTILIĀ

NEHUĀNTILILŌ *nonact.* NEHUĀNTILIĀ

NEHUILTIĀ *vt* to compare something / lo compara (Z) [(2)Zp.31,190]. An unattested verb *NEHUILIĀ underlies the reduplicated forms NEHNEHUILIĀ and NĒNEHUILIĀ, and this appears to be the causative form of it.

NEHUILTILIZ-TLI *comparison / comparación* (Z) [(2)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 *tlaneuuiliztli*. See NEHUILTIĀ.

NĒHUĪN *there / ahí, por ahí* (Z)

[(4)Zp.3,7,177,212]. Z gives this as synonymous with NĒPA.

NĒHUĪNTLANI *there below / para allá abajo* (Z) [(2)Zp.3,212]. See NĒHUĪN, TLANI.

NEĪXCUIŤIL-LI *example, model, pattern / dechado o ejemplo* (M), señal, demostración, prueba, maravilla, milagro (Z) [(6)Zp.41,82,84,103,115,178]. In Z the sequence NEĪX has been consolidated to NĒX. See ĪXCUIŤIĀ.

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 (f.91r), but this does not seem to hold in all cases, CĀMPANEL 'where in the world?' Among common constructions are AHNEL 'isn't it so?', CANEL (NOZO) 'because,' CĀNNEL 'where?', MĀNEL 'however,' MŌNEL 'isn't it so?', NELNOZO ~ NOZONEL 'how could it be otherwise?' and QUĒNNEL 'how else?' See NEL-LI.

NELCHĪHU(A) This is implied by the applicative form NELCHĪHUILIĀ. 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, CHĪHU(A).

NELCHĪHUILIĀ *vt* to demand something, to insist on something, to struggle for something / lo exige, insiste, lucha (T) [(3)Tp.193]. *applic.* NELCHĪHU(A)

NELCOHCOCOĀ *vrefl* to seriously injure oneself / se lastima gravemente (Z) [(2)Zp.75,171]. See NEL-LI, COHCOCOĀ.

NELHUA-TL pl. -MEH *root / raíz* (T) [(2)Tp.167,237, (2)Zp.105,176]. Z has Ā in the first syllable in place of E. The inalienably possessed form is probably -NELHUAYŌ, but there are no unambiguous attestations. See NELHUAYŌ-TL.

NELHUAYŌTIĀ *vrefl, vt* to take root, settle down; to base a discourse on a particular authority / arraiga o echar raíces (M), fundar plática o sermón sobre alguna autoridad de escritura (M) See NELHUAYŌ-TL.

NELHUAYŌ-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.56]. This is an abstract derivation from NELHUA-TL 'root,' but apparently it can be used concretely and hence synonymously with NELHUA-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 NELHUA-TL. M also has *nelhuayo*, which represents NELHUAYOH 'something that has a root,' which also appears in P.

NELHUIĀ *vt* to stir up something, to disorder something, to make a mess of something for someone / remar a otro o mecerle y revolverle alguna cosa (M), agitar, sacudir a alguien, desordenarle, revolverle alguna cosa (S) applic. NELOĀ

NELHUIĀ applic. NELHUIĀ

NELHUIĀ nonact. NELHUIĀ

NELIHU(I) This is only attested in the construction PITZONELIHU(I) 'to get dirty.' NELIHU(I) is the intransitive verb corresponding to transitive NELOĀ 'to stir up something, to make a mess of something.' See NELOĀ.

NELIZTAYOH something very salty / salado (tiene mucho sal) (Z) [(2)Zp.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 HUEL 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.

NELOĀ *vrefl, 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)

NELŌLŌ nonact. NELOĀ

NELŌLTĪĀ *vrefl, vt* to get mixed together; to mix something / se mezcla (T), lo revuelve, lo mezcla (T) [(4)Tp.154,193, (3)Xp.71]. On p.193 T gives the nonactive form of this verb as NELTĪLŌ, but this is clearly a typographical error involving the omission of two letters. The nonactive form should be NELŌLTĪLŌ. caus. NELOĀ

NELŌLTĪĀ applic. NELŌLTĪĀ

NELŌLTĪLŌ See NELŌLTĪĀ.

NELTI to prove true, to be verified, to be realized / verificarse algo (M), hacerse verdadero ... verificarse, cumplirse (C) [(1)Bf.5r, (2)Cf.58v,110v]. C gives NELTĪĀ with the same sense. See NEL-LI.

NELTĪĀ to prove true, to be verified, to be realized / hacerse verdadero ... verificarse, cumplirse (C) [(2)Cf.58v,110v]. C gives this as synonymous with NELTI. S provides the preterit form *onelti*. If this is correct, assuming the vowel of the second syllable to be unmarked for length rather than specifically short, the future form *neltiz* on Cf.110v is ambiguous between the two.

On the other hand, a verb with the form NELTĪĀ should be transitive. B's NELTIY(A) would be the intransitive, and S's preterit form, on which this entry is based, may simply be an error. See NELTI, NELTIY(A).

NELTIC This is only attested in the constructions PITZONELTIC and MĀTZOCUITLANELTIC, both meaning 'something dirty.' It is related to NELIHU(I) 'to get messy' and NELOĀ 'to make a mess of something.'

NELTILIZ-TLI truth / verdad (M)

[(4)Cf.111,112v,123r,124v]. See NELTI, NELTĪĀ.

NELTIY(A) *pret*: **NELTIX** to prove true, to be verified, to be realized / hacerse verdadero

(K) [(1)Bf.3r]. The single attestation is in preterit form. C's *neltia*, given as synonymous with NELTI, may represent NELTIY(A) rather than NELTĪĀ, in which case the future form *neltiz* on Cf.110v is unambiguously the future form of NELTI alone. S assumes that it represents NELTĪĀ with the preterit form NELTIH. If this were correct, then there would be three nearly synonymous verbal derivations from NEL-LI 'something true, certain,' namely NELTI, NELTĪĀ, and NELTIY(A), each with a different paradigm, but NELTĪĀ is questionable. See NELTI, NELTĪĀ.

NELTLAHTLAN(I) to request, demand / lo exige (Z) [(2)Zp.58,177]. See NEL-LI, TLAHTLAN(I).

NELTLAMATQUI someone wise / sabio (Z) [(2)Zp.112,177]. See NEL-LI, TLAMATQUI.

NELTLANAHU(I) to be in a bad way, to be gravely ill / se pone grave (Z) [(2)Zp.64,177]. See NEL-LI, TLANAHU(I).

NELTOCA *vrefl, vt* to hold a belief; to believe in something / cree (T), creer algo (M) See NEL-LI, TOCA.

NELTOCALŌ altern. nonact. NELTOCA

NELTOCŌ altern. nonact. NELTOCA

-NELTOCŌCĀ necessarily possessed form the faith others have in one / la fé con que me creen (C for first person possessor) [(2)Cf.48v]. S has *neltococayotl* 'faith, belief.' C distinguishes between -NELTOCŌCĀ, the faith others have in one, and TLANELTOQUILIZ-TLI, the faith one has in something else, which is the general distinction between nonactive derivations in -CĀYŌ-TL and active ones in -LIZ-TLI. See NELTOCA.

NELTOQUILIZ-TLI faith / fé (T) [(1)Tp.167].

This appears to be a truncated form of TLANELTOQUILIZ-TLI. M has *neltoquitzli* 'something worthy of belief.' See NELTOCA.

NELTOQUITĪĀ caus. NELTOCA

NELYŌLCOCOLIZ-TLI sadness / tristeza (Z) [(2)Zp.125,177]. Z also has NEYŌLCOCOLIZ-TLI 'affliction, trouble, grief,' which is formed with the non-specific reflexive prefix NE- rather than with NEL. See NEL-LI, YŌL-, COCOLIZ-TLI.

NELYŌLQUĪZALIZ-TLI great happiness / muy gozoso (Z) [(2)Zp.64,177]. See NEL-LI, YŌLQUĪZAC.

NEMACHTĪĀ *vrefl, vt* to prepare, to accuse oneself; to become accustomed to something, to use something / apercibirse o aparejarse (M), se acostumbre (T), lo acostumbre (T) See MAT(I).

NEMACHTILĪĀ applic. NEMACHTĪĀ

NEMACHTĪL-LI study, learning / el estudio, el aprender (C) [(1)Cf.46r]. C marks the vowel of the first syllable long, which is incorrect. See NEMACHTĪĀ.

NEMACHTĪLŌ nonact. NEMACHTĪĀ

NEMACTĪĀ *vt* to give a portion, endowment, dowry to someone / dar algo de balde o dotar a otro (M) [(2)Bf.1v,2r, (2)Zp.90,191]. With the oblique reflexive, this means 'to obtain a portion, gift, dowry.' See NEMAC-TLI.

NEMACTILĪĀ applic. NEMACTĪĀ

NEMAC-TLI inheritance, gift, portion / don, o merced que se recibe (M) [(1)Bf.1v, (1)Cf.125v].

NEMĀPOHPŌHUALŌNI towel for wiping the hands / instrumento para limpiarse las manos (C), paño de manos o toalla (M for *nemapopohuani tilmatli*) [(1)Cf.45v]. See MĀPOHPŌHU(A).

NEMĀQUĪXTILIZ-TLI redemption, salvation / rescate, salvación (T) [(1)Tp.167]. See MĀQUĪXTĪĀ.

NEMAHTĪL-LI fear, dread / espanto, susto (Z) [(3)Zp.55,119,177]. Z has O for A in this item and no absolute suffix. M has the longer form *nemahtiliztli* with the same sense. See MAHTĪĀ.

NEM(I) *pret*: **NEN** to live / vivir o morar (M) In compound constructions NEM(I) also has the sense 'to go about doing something,' but as a free form it is generally reduplicated, NEHNEM(I) 'to go along, to walk, to wander.' The preterit form contrasts in vowel length with NĒN 'in vain.'

NEMILĪĀ *vrefl, vt* to provide one's own sustenance, to support oneself, to be resolved; to consider, ponder, or look into something / mantenerse con su industria (M), se resuelve (Z), pesquisar o inquirir vida ajena (M), pensar o deliberar algo (M)

There are divergent senses here, between concrete support and sustenance of life on one hand and mental provision of life through imagination and investigation on the other. applic. NEM(I)

NEMILICEH something, someone with a life / el que tiene vida (C) [(1)Cf.55v, (1)Rp.45]. See NEMILIZ-TLI.

NEMILILIÄ applic. NEMILIÄ

NEMILILÖ nonact. NEMILIÄ

NEMILIZ-TLI life / vida (C), vida, conducta, manera de vivir (S) See NEM(I).

NEMILTIA vt to raise, maintain someone or something / le crio o sustento (C for first pers. sg. subject) [(1)Cf.61r, (1)Rp.32]. altern. caus. NEM(I)

NEMILTILIA T has the reflex of a long vowel in the second syllable, but it is not marked long in C. applic. NEMILTIA

NEMILTILÖ T has the reflex of a long vowel in the second syllable, but it should not be. nonact. NEMILTIA

NEMINI resident / el que vive o mora en algún lugar (M) [(1)Cf.59r]. The attestation is of a verb form which is, however, homophonous with the noun. See NEM(I).

NEMITIA vt to maintain, nurture someone or something / mantener o sustentar a otro (M), tener o sustentar criado o caballo (M) altern. caus. NEM(I)

NEMITILIA applic. NEMITIA

NEMITILÖ nonact. NEMITIA

-NEMIYÄN necessarily possessed form the place or time in which one lives / lugar donde yo vivo (C for first pers. sg. possessor), duración, tiempo de vida (S) [(2)Cf.50v]. See NEM(I), -YÄN.

NEMOHUA for living or residence to go on / todos viven o todos moran en alguna parte (M) [(3)Tp.167,242]. This is only attested in the spelling *nemoa*, but M's preterit form *nemoac* shows that it is an -OHUA verb rather than an -OÄ one. nonact. NEM(I)

NEMOHUAYÄN place where people reside / lugar donde algunos moran o habitan, o población (M) [(1)Rp.42]. R fails to mark the vowel of the last syllable long. See NEMOHUA.

NEMPANCAH something without a clear outcome or benefit, something in vain / cosa sin provecho o por demás (M) usarse

cuando uno pretende hacer algo y dudando si le ha de salir bien, se resuelve a cometerle (C) [(5)Cf.122r,123r,131v]. See NÄN, -PAN, the verb CÄ.

NEMPÄHUALTIÄ vt to mistreat someone for no good reason / maltratar a otro sin causa (M) [(1)Cf.77r, (3)Tp.193]. See NÄN, PÄHUALTIÄ, NEMPÄHU(I).

NEMPÄHUALTILIA applic. NÄN-PÄHUALTIA

NEMPÄHUALTILÖ nonact. NÄN-PÄHUALTIA

NEMPÄHU(I) to begin to have some feeling of apprehension for no good reason / empieza [a tener miedo, etc.] sin causa (T) [(3)Tp.167]. See NÄN, PÄHU(A).

NEMPÄHUIHUA nonact. NEMPÄHU(I)

NEMPÄHUITIA caus. NEMPÄHU(I)

NEMPOLIHU(I) to spoil, to get stale, to be ruined / desperdiciarse algo (M), se echa a perder, se pierde (T) [(3)Tp.167]. See NÄN, POLIHU(I).

NEMPOLOÄ vt to waste, spoil or damage something, to kill someone / desperdiciar o echar a perder (M), lo pierde, lo echa a perder, lo asesina (T) [(3)Tp.193]. See NÄN, POLOÄ, NEMPOLIHU(I).

NEMPQTI-TL stutterer / tartamudo (T) [(2)Tp.167]. T gives the variants NEMPOTI-TL and NEMPOTE and a plural form NEMPOTEMEHE.

NÄN in vain, futilely, profitlessly / en vano, por demás, o sin provecho (M) This commonly occurs bound with ZAN. It contrasts in vowel length with the preterit form of NEM(I).

NENÄMICTILIZ-TLI wedlock / casamiento o desposorio (M) [(4)Bf.3r,3v, (2)Zp.26,176]. Z lacks the reflexive NE-. See NÄMICTIA.

NENÄMICTILÖYOH marriage / matrimonio, casamiento (T) [(1)Tp.167]. It seems that this should be derived with -YÖ or -YÄN rather than -YOH, but T's form has no absolutive suffix as -YÖ would and has the reflex of O rather than Ä. T would not retain final H or N in any case. M has *nenamictiliztli* 'marriage, wedlock' and also *nenamictiloni* 'something pertaining to marriage.' See NÄMICTIA.

NENCAH to be idle, without profit, in vain, futile / estar ocioso y sin alguna ocupación

(M) [(2)Tp.167,221, (4)Zp.18,64,127,177]. T and Z both have this in composition with ZAN, either before or after NENCAH, the phrase functioning adverbially. See NÄN, the verb CÄ.

NENCÄHU(A) *vrefl.vt* to be negligent; to leave something undone through negligence / ser desdichado (M), dejar de hacer algo por negligencia o dejar de castigar algún delito (M) This is implied by -NENCÄUHYÄN and NENCÄHU(I). Its preterit form contrasts in vowel length with -NENCÄUH 'one's servant.'

NENCÄHU(I) to be in vain / ser en balde (K) [(2)Tp.167]. T only gives a gloss for the negation of this, AHMÖ NENCÄHU(I) 'not to be in vain, hopeless.' The preterit of this verb contrasts in vowel length with -NENCÄUH 'one's servant.' See NÄN-CÄHU(A).

-NENCÄUH necessarily possessed form; pl: **-NENCÄHUÄN** one's servant / mi criado (M for first pers. sg. possessor) [(1)Cf.119v]. This contrasts in vowel length with the preterit forms of the verbs NENCÄHU(A) 'to leave something undone' and NENCÄHU(I) 'to be in vain.' See NENQUI.

-NENCÄUHYÄN necessarily possessed form one's negligence / negligencia (K) [(2)Bf.7r,9r]. See NENCÄHU(A), -YÄN.

NENCÄYÖ-TL possessed form: **-NENCÄ** sustenance, what one needs to support life / mantenimiento humano (M) [(3)Cf.49r,54r]. This conventionally appears in the phrase -YÖLCÄ -NENCÄ (both possessed) with the sense 'one's daily sustenance.' The possessed form -NENCÄ contrasts with NENCAH 'for something to be in vain' both in vowel length and in the presence or absence of a final glottal stop. See NEM(I), -YÖ.

NENCHIHU(A) vt to do something in vain or without profit / hacer algo en vano o sin algún provecho (M) [(3)Tp.194]. See NÄN, CHIHU(A).

NENCHIHUALÖ nonact. NENCHIHU(A)

NENCHIHUILIA applic. NENCHIHU(A)

NENCUAH See NÖNCUAH.

NENCUEP(A) *vrefl.vt* to go somewhere for naught; to restore, return something to no avail / va en balde, va en vano (T), lo

devuelve en vano (T) [(6)Tp.154,194]. See NÄN, CUEP(A).

NENCUEPALÖ nonact. NENCUEP(A)

NENCUEPILIA applic. NENCUEP(A)

NENECOC on, to or from both sides, both sides of several things / a una parte y a otra, o de una parte y de otra, o al un lado y al otro, o a ambos lados (M), pluralidad de cosas que tienen los dos lados (C) [(4)Cf.92r,92v]. redup. NECOC

NENECUIL-LI pl: **-TIN** a type of tree (Inga jinicuil) / jinicuil (K) This is attested only as the second element of CUAUH-NENECUIL-LI 'jinicuil tree.' It is certainly related to M's *nenecuiloa* 'to stagger, meander this way and that.' It is possible that the absolutive suffix should be -IN, because this is attested only in T, where there is an ambiguity between absolutive -LI and -IN in cases where the stem ends in L. See NECUILOÄ.

NENEHTÖTILIZ-TLI vow, pledge / voto (M) [(1)Rp.111]. R fails to mark the vowel of the third syllable long. See NEHTÖLTIA.

NENEHUILIA vt to equal something else; to pair things, 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)Cf.121v]. T has NENEHUILIA with the closely related sense of 'to consider, imagine something' but with a short vowel in the initial syllable. R has NEHNEHUILIA with a glottal stop in the first syllable. This implies an unattested verb *NEHUILIA with all the possible kinds of initial-syllable reduplication. M has the verb *neuiulia* 'to be equal to something, someone else.' See NEHNEHUILIA, NENEHUILIA.

NENEHUILIA vt to weigh, consider, imagine something / lo piensa, lo considera, lo imagina, lo opina, lo prueba, lo supone (T) [(6)Tp.193,217]. This is probably NEHNEHUILIA with loss of the glottal stop, which is characteristic of T. See NEHNEHUILIA, NENEHUILIA.

NENEHUILILIA applic. NENEHUILIA

NENEHUILILÖ nonact. NENEHUILIA

NENEMIZQUI someone invited / el in-

vitado (T) [(2)Tp.167,232]. In one of two attestations T gives a plural gloss to a singular form and a different form as the plural. See NEM(I).

NENEPIL-LI *pl*: -TIN tongue / lengua (M) See NENE-TL, PIL-LI.

NENEPILTĪĀ *vrefl, 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)Cf.58r]. The literal sense of this has to do with becoming like or serving as a tongue. See NENEPIL-LI.

NĒNETECH close together (of more than two objects) / muy juntos unos de otros (C), cercanía de cosas ... más de dos (C) [(3)Cf.93r]. redup. NETECH

NENE-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 CUAHUINENETZIN (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.

NENĒTZ twin / cuate, gemelo (Z) [(4)Zp.36,63,177]. Z gives NENĒTZTIC as an alternative form. Relationship to NĒNETECH 'close together' is plausible, but the vowel length values are reversed.

NĒNMANIYĀN ordinary day, day between festivals / entre semana (C) [(3)Cf.106r,114r]. M has *nemayan* 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 CEMMANIYĀN. It is written only as y in the attestations. See NĒN, MAN(I), -YĀN.

NENOHMAHHUILIZ-TLI free will / libre albedrío (M) [(1)Rp.111]. This is also attested in P with the glottal stops marked. See NOHMAHHUIĀ.

NĒNQUĒN right away, immediately / inmediatamente, prisa, apurado, aprisa (Z) This is abundantly attested, but only in Z. See NĒN, QUĒN.

NĒNQUĒNTI to improve / mejora (Z)

[(2)Zp.83,177]. The sense of this may be related to that of the phrase AHMŌ QUĒN CAH 'for nothing to be the matter with something.' See NĒNQUĒN.

NĒNQI 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 NĒNQI is clearly derived from NEM(I) 'to live,' which has a short vowel. The possessed form -NENCĀUH is glossed by M and C as 'one's servant.' See NEM(I).

NĒNQUÍZCĀYŌ-TL vanity, something nonsensical, inane / vanidad (C) [(1)Cf.114v]. S has *nenquizqui* 'something useless, futile, profitless,' and M has *nenquiça* 'to labor in vain.' See NĒN, QUIZ(A), -YŌ.

NĒNTEQUITI to labor in vain, to no end / trabaja en balde, en vano (T) [(3)Tp.167]. T forms the preterit of this by dropping the final vowel, but M forms the preterit of TEQUITI by adding -C. See NĒN, TEQUITI.

NĒNTEQUITĪHUA nonact. NĒNTEQUITI
NĒNTEQUITILĪĀ applic. NĒNTEQUITI
NĒNTI for something to turn out to be in vain, to be frustrated / salir vana una cosa, frustrarse (C) [(2)Cf.58v, (1)Rp.47]. See NĒN.

NĒNTLĀCA-TL worthless person, good for nothing / hombre sin provecho (C) [(2)Cf.59r,77r]. See NĒN, TLĀCA-TL.

NĒNTLAMACHILIZ-TLI anxiety, distress / congoja, angustia, o aflicción (M), determinación (Z) [(2)Zp.45,177]. Z's gloss does not seem to follow directly from the component parts of this item. See NĒN, TLAMACHTILIZ-TLI.

NĒNYĀN in vain, to no end / en vano, inútilmente, sin provecho (S) [(6)Cf.112v,113v]. Both C and S provide a variant of this without the final N. See NĒN, -YĀN.

NĒPA there, at some distance in space or time / allí o allá o de allí o de allá (M), antiguamente (C for IN YE NĒPA), en aquel tiempo, en aquellos días (T for CA YE NĒPA) According to C this is close in sense to NECHCA but does not require the point in question to be visible, as

NECHCA does (f.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 (f.90r).

NĒPACAH to be at a distance / helo allí o helo allá o allí está (M), de aquel lado (Z) [(1)Cf.16v, (5)Zp.75,82,143,177]. See NĒPA, the verb CA.

NĒPACATICA 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 NĒPACAH but rather NĒPA and -CA, and that in turn suffixed by the sequence -TI-CA. See NĒPACAH.

NEPAN- This appears only as an element of compounds and derivations and conveys a sense of mutuality or reciprocity. See NE-, -PAN.

NEPANOĀ *vrefl, 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)Cf.90v, (1)Zp.10]. See NEPAN-.

NEPANŌHUILĪĀ *vt* to pile something up / lo amontona (Z) [(1)Zp.191]. In the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of Z, NEPANOĀ is given instead of NEPANŌHUILĪĀ. This may not be derived from the verb NEPANOĀ but from NEPANŌ-TL and -HUIĪĀ. In either case the vowel of the third syllable should be long but is not so marked in the single attestation. See NEPANOĀ.

-NEPANŌL-LI something joined, crossed, formed by placing one thing on top of another / cruzado (K) [(3)Cf.20r,67r]. This is not attested as a free form but only as the second element of CUAUHNEPANŌL-LI 'cross.' M has *calnepanolli* 'two-story house, attic of a house' and *tlānepanolli* 'something collated or investigated.' See NEPANOĀ.

NEPANŌ-TL mutuality, reciprocity / unos a otros, o unos con otros, o los unos a los otros (M) [(5)Cf.35v,125r]. The NY sequence NEpanyō-TL apparently undergoes assimilation of Y to N and then degemination of the resulting NN. This is mainly used in adverbial constructions

with the sense 'mutually, reciprocally.' See NEPAN-, -YŌ.

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 cliticized 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.

NEPANTLAHTILĪĀ *vrefl* for it to get late in the morning, to draw near to noon / se hace tarde (en la mañana) (Z) [(2)Zp.119,171]. See NEPANTLAH.

NEPANTLAHTITOC late in the morning, near to noon / atardece la mañana (Z) [(2)Zp.16,177]. This appears with YA 'already' postposed and cliticized to the end, with a spelling change that makes the construction opaque. The analysis is supported by Z's paired phrase TEŌTLACTOC YA 'late in the afternoon,' which is not written solid (p.16). See NEPANTLAH, the verb O.

NEPANTLAHTŌNATIUH at midday / a medio día (C) [(3)Cf.95r,95v]. See NEPANTLAH, TŌNATIUH.

NEPANTLAHYŌ-TL lunch, midday meal / comida, de medio día (Z) [(2)Zp.30,177]. See NEPANTLAH, -YŌ.

NEPĀPAN various different, discrete things / cosas diversas y diferentes (M) [(5)Bf.10r,10v]. redup. NEPAN-

NEPECHTĒQUILIZ-TLI prostration, genuflection, bow / inclinación (C) [(1)Cf.67v]. M has *nepechtecaliztli*. See PECHTĒCA.

NEPŌHUALIZ-TLI haughtiness, arrogance / la soberbia (C) [(1)Cf.48r]. See PŌHU(A).

NEQUETZALIZ-TLI 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) [(3)Zp.12,57,177]. See QUETZ(A).

NEQU(I) *vt; pret*: NEC 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, NEQU(I) means 'to want to ...' Used reflexively with an incorporated noun, NEQU(I) means 'to pretend to be ...'

NEQUÍHUA altern. nonact. NEQU(I)

NEQUILĪĀ applic. NEQU(I)

NEQUILIZ-TLI pride / orgullo (Z for HUĒINEQUILIZ) [(2)Zp.92, 155]. Z appears to have lost a necessary prefix, probably NE-. See MONECQUI, MONEQUINI.

NEQUILTĪĀ 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. NEQU(I)

NEQUĪTĪĀ altern. caus. NEQU(I)

NETECH close together, adjacent (with respect to two objects) / entre sí (M), cercanía de cosas ... solas dos (C) [(4)Cf.93r, (1)Tp.132]. For more than two objects, the reduplicated form NĒNETECH is used. See NE-, -TECH.

NETECHILHUIĀ applic. NETECHOĀ

NETECHOĀ *vrefl,vt* 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)Tp.154, 193]. See NETECH.

NETECHŌLŌ nonact. NETECHOĀ

NETĒCUITLAHUILIZ-TLI care of someone / cuidado de personas (K) [(1)Cf.48r]. C contrasts this with NETLACUITLAHUILIZ-TLI 'care of something.' See CUITLAHUIĀ.

NETĒCUITLAHUILŌNI means of caring for someone / instrumento para cuidar de alguno (C) [(1)Cf.45v]. See NETĒCUITLAHUILIZ-TLI.

NETEQUIPACHŌLIZ-TLI affliction, suffering / aflicción y angustia del que la padece (M) [(5)Zp.6, 48, 125, 178]. See TEQUIPACHŌĀ.

NETĒYEHYECALIZ-TLI temptation, experiment / tentación, prueba (R) [(1)Rp.112]. See YEHYECŌĀ.

NETLĀCATILIZPAN nativity, Christmas / navidad (T) [(1)Tp.167]. See TLĀCATILIZ-TLI, -PAN.

NETLACUITLAHUILIZ-TLI care of

something / cuidado de algo (C) [(1)Cf.48r]. C contrasts this with NETĒCUITLAHUILIZ-TLI 'care of someone.' See CUITLAHUIĀ.

NETLAMACHCUILTŌNOLŌYĀN place of well-being / lugar de ... bienaventuranza (C) [(1)Cf.102r]. See TLAMACHTĪĀ, CUILTŌNŌĀ.

NETLAMACHTĪL-LI riches, good fortune / riqueza, prosperidad, y gozo (C) [(1)Cf.46r]. See TLAMACHTĪĀ.

-NETLAQUECHIĀYA necessarily possessed form staff, crutch, support / bordón o muleta (C) [(1)Cf.50r, (1)Rp.43]. See QUETZ(A).

NETLATLĀTLAUHTILIZ-TLI prayer, request / súplica (Z) [(2)Zp.118, 178]. See TLATLĀTLAUHTILIZ-TLI.

NETLAZOHTLALIZ-TLI love of people for one another or of someone for himself / amor con que algunos se aman, o amor propio (M), estimación (Z) [(2)Zp.57, 178]. M contrasts this with *netlaçotiliztli* 'exaggeration of worth.' See TLAZOHTLA.

NETLOC close to / juntamente (M), muy juntos, cerquita, junto a (T) [(1)Tp.132]. T treats this as a postposition -NETLOC and has A for O in the second syllable. See NE-, -TLOC.

NETOLĪNĪLIZ-TLI poverty, misery / pobreza o miseria (M) [(1)Cf.88r]. See TOLĪNĪĀ.

NEUCCHĪUHPAN pl: -MEH beehive / colmena de abeja (X) [(3)Xp.57]. X has L for UH. M has *necuchia* 'for bees to make honey.' See NEUC-TLI, CHĪHU(A), -PAN.

NEUC-TLI honey / miel (M) T and Z have lost the labialization of the stem-final consonant, NEC-TLI.

NĒUHCĀYŌ-TL possessed form: -NĒUH-CĀ sustenance, a meal taken upon rising, breakfast / el sustento necesario (C), lo que se come después de levantarse (C), víveres, alimentos, nutrición, subsistencia (S) This is conventionally paired with COHCĀYŌ-TL 'evening meal,' both possessed, the whole phrase meaning 'one's daily bread.' See ĒHU(A).

NEXĀ-TL lime water (used in preparing maize for grinding) / lejía (M), el agua de nixtamal, nijayote, agua encalada (T) [(1)Tp.167]. See NEX-TLI, Ā-TL.

NEXCŌMEH type of small wasp / una clase de avispa más chiquita (Z) [(2)Zp.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 NEXCŌM(I)-TL.

NEXCŌM(I)-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, CŌM(I)-TL.

NEXHUA pl: -MEH a type of gray snake that inhabits rocky places / cierta víbora (M), culebra nezua (color gris) (T) [(1)Tp.167, (3)Xp.57]. See NEX-TLI.

NEXHUĪTĪL indigestion, intestinal cramps / enfermo del estómago, descompuerto del estómago, indigestión (Z) [(4)Zp.42, 51, 71, 178]. M has *nexuilitzli* with the same sense. See (I)XHUĪTĪĀ.

NEXĪCŌLHUIĀ vt to envy someone / lo envidia (Z) [(2)Zp.54, 191]. See NEXĪCŌL-LI, -HUIĀ.

NEXĪCŌLHUILIZ-TLI envy, jealousy / envidia (Z) [(2)Zp.54, 178]. See NEXĪCŌLHUIĀ.

NEXĪCŌLITTA vt to be jealous of someone / le tiene envidia (X) [(1)Xp.71]. See NEXĪCŌL-LI, (I)TTA.

NEXĪCŌLIZ-TLI envy, jealousy / envidia (M) [(1)Tp.167]. See XĪCŌĀ.

NEXĪCŌL-LI vanity, envy / egoísmo (T), envidia (X) [(1)Tp.132, (2)Zp.54, 178, (1)Xp.57]. See XĪCŌĀ.

NĒXILTĪĀ vt to make something appear, to show something / le hago parecer, le muestro (C for first pers. sg. subject) [(1)Cf.62r]. altern. caus. NĒC(I)

NĒXĪTĪĀ vt to make something appear, to show something / le hago parecer, le muestro (C for first person subject) [(1)Cf.62r]. altern. caus. NĒC(I)

NĒXOHUA nonact. NĒC(I)

NEXPIQU(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 rescoldo (T) [(4)Tp.154, 193]. See NEX-TLI, PĪQU(I).

NEXQUETZ(A) to soak maize in lime water / pone el nixtamal, encala el maíz (T) [(3)Tp.167]. See NEX-TLI, QUETZ(A).

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.

NEXTECUIL-IN pl: -TIN type of large, whitish caterpillar that eats the roots of plants; a deranged person / gusano de muladar, o persona desatinada y loca (M), nextecuil, gallina ciega (gusano) (T) See NEX-TLI, OCUIL-IN.

NĒXTĪĀ *vrefl,vt* to reveal oneself; to reveal someone, something; to eke out a living / descubrirse o manifestarse (M), descubrir y manifestar a otro (M), descubrir o manifestar algo, o buscar lo necesario a la vida (M) altern. caus. NĒC(I)

NEXTIC something gray, ashen / gris, de color ceniciento (S), gris, pardo, color de plomo (T) See NEX-TLI.

NĒXTĪĀ *vrefl,vt* to reveal oneself to others; to reveal, teach something to someone, to tell something to someone in confidence / aparecer o manifestarse a otros (M), revelar o descubrir algo a otro (M), descubrir secreto al amigo (M) applic. NĒXTĪĀ

NĒXTILĪĀ applic. NĒXTĪĀ

NĒXTILĪŌ nonact. NĒXTĪĀ

NĒXTĪŌ nonact. NĒXTĪĀ

NEX-TLI ashes, cinders / ceniza (M)

NEYŌLCOCOLIZ-TLI affliction, trouble, grief / duelo (Z) [(2)Zp.48, 178]. The pairing of NE- with COCOLIZ-TLI is irregular. Possibly this is derived instead from the reflexive use of YŌLCOCOĀ '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 NELYŌLCOCOLIZ-TLI 'sadness.' See YŌL-, COCOLIZ-TLI.

NEYŌLCUĪTILIZ-TLI confession / confesión (M) [(1)Cf.77r]. In the single attestation, the vowel of the third syllable is not marked long, but the vowel in the corresponding verb is long. See YŌLCUĪTĪĀ.

NEZAHUALCOYŌ-TL personal name Nezahualcoyotl [(2)Bf.8r, rov, (1)Cf.97r]. The honorific form of this is NEZAHUALCOYŌTZIN. See NEZAHUALIZ-TLI, COYŌ-TL.

NEZAHUALIZ-TLI fast, hunger / ayuno de la iglesia o voluntario (M) [(1)Zp.201, (2)Xp.57]. See ZAHU(A).

NEZAHUALPIL-LI *personal name*

Nezahualpilli [(5)Bf.8r,9v,11r, (1)Cf.85r].

The honorific form of this is

NEZAHUALPILTZIN-TLI. The sense here, in spite of truncation, is 'son of Neza-hualcoyotl.' See NEZAHUALIZ-TLI, PIL-LI.

NEZCALILIZ-TLI resurrection; prudence or profit / resurrección, cordura, o aprovechamiento del que va aprovechando en algo (M) [(1)Cf.97r]. See [I]ZCALIĀ.

NEZCĀYŌTIĀ *vt* to mean, denote, indicate something / denotar, figurar, o significar algo (M) [(1)Cf.101v]. See NEZCĀYŌ-TL.

NEZCĀYŌ-TL sign, token, gift / marca, señal (S), regalo, propina (Z) [(3)Zp.102,107,177]. See NĒC(I), -YŌ.

NEZOHUAHTILOYŌ-TL marriage / matrimonio, casamiento (T) [(1)Tp.167]. This implies an otherwise unattested reflexive use of ZOHUAHTIĀ, which in its transitive (and literal) sense means 'for a man to take a wife.' See ZOHUAHTIĀ.

NICĀN here / aquí, acá, de aquí, o por aquí (M) See -CĀN.

NICCA *exclamation used for hailing someone, getting someone's attention* hola, hao, oyes, para llamar a alguno (M) [(1)Cf.124v].

NICI here, nearby / aquí (S) [(1)Bf.9v, (2)Cf.95v,96r]. This form arises from a reanalysis of IN ICI as IN NICI. See ICI.

NIMAN then, right away / luego, o incontinenti (M)

NIPA over there, the other way / acullá, o a ésta parte (M), por ahí, a otra parte (C) [(6)Cf.89r,90r,131r]. C remarks that this is close in sense to NĒPA '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 NŌ.

NŌ 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 (f.7v,10r,10v). C says that NOCEH is a syncopated form of NOZO (Y)EH (f.111v), which implies that neither NOCEH or NOZO has NŌ 'also' as a component part, although it would be compatible with their senses. See NOZO, (Y)EH.

NOCHEHUĀ-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) [(1)Tp.168]. M combines the gloss of this with that for 'the fruit of a prickly pear cactus' < NŌCH-TLI. M also has *mucheuatl* derived from corresponding MOCH(I). See NOCH(I), (Y)EHUĀ-TL.

NOCH(I) *pl*: NOCHTĪN ~ NOCHIMEH all / todo (T) T, Z, and X have NOCH(I) for MOCH(I) as do many other Nahuatl speech communities. See MOCH(I).

NŌCHILĀ *applic*. NŌTZ(A)

NOCHIPA forever / eterno, siempre (T) [(1)Tp.168, (1)Xp.58]. See MOCHIPA.

NOCHTĪN See NOCH(I).

NŌCH-TLI fruit of the prickly pear cactus / tuna, fruta nococida (M) [(1)Tp.168]. See NOHPAL-LI.

NŌCUĒL 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 NŌCUĒLYEH occurs on Cf.108r. See NŌ, CUĒL.

NŌCUĒLYEH See NŌCUĒL.

NOHMAH spontaneously, still / aún todavía (M), todavía, mismo, siempre, espontáneamente (S) M contrasts this with NOMĀ 'my hand' by giving them in separate contiguous entries, although he spells them identically. See -NOHMAH.

-NOHMAH *necessarily possessed form; pl*: **-NOHMAH** ~ **NOHMAHCAH** 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 IYOĀ 'to be alone' and IYOH 'only.' See IYOĀ.

NOHMAHHUIĀ *vrefl* to act of one's free will / hacer algo de su propio albedrío y voluntad (M) [(2)Bf.10r,11r, (2)Cf.60v, (2)Rp.111]. See NOHMAH, -HUIĀ.

NOHMAHHUIĀ *applic*. **NOHMAHHUIĀ** **-NOHMAHCAH** See NOHMAH.

NOHNŌHUIYĀN *redup*. NŌHUIYĀN

NOHNŌNCUAH 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 NŌNONCUAH for the distributive plural. *redup*. NŌNCUAH

NOHNŌNCUAHITTA *vt* to discriminate, divide something / discernir, dividir (R) [(1)Rp.114]. See NOHNŌNCUAH, (I)TTA.

NOHNŌNCUAHQŪXTIĀ *vt* 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*. NŌNCUAHQŪXTIĀ

NOHNŌNCUAHTLĀLIĀ *vt* to divide, separate things, to set things apart / dividir, separar (R) [(1)Rp.114]. *redup*. NŌNCUAHTLĀLIĀ

NOHNŌQUIHU(A) to spread out, to be scattered, to leak / derramarse (R) [(1)Rp.114]. This also appears in P with the glottal stop marked but not the long vowel. M has *nonoquiuhuih* with the same sense. See NŌQUIĀ, NŌNŌQUIHU(I).

NOHNŌTZ(A) *vt* 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 NŌNŌTZ(A), although the latter seems to have the sense of 'to advise, instruct' not shared by NOHNŌTZ(A). Since M does not distinguish between the two, the glosses are probably mixed. M's gloss for *nonotza* with the directional prefix ON- 'to go to chat with others' is undoubtedly this one; M's other glosses appear here under NŌNŌTZ(A). *redup*. NŌTZ(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, (3)Zp.22,89,179]. M gives NOHPAL-LI as part of a phrase meaning to cultivate the plant. T has the variant form NOHPALI-TL.

NŌHUIYĀMPA to, from everywhere / de todas partes (M) [(1)Cf.117r]. See NŌHUIYĀN, -PA.

NŌHUIYĀN 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 -YĀN.

NŌHUIYĀNYOH something common, universal / común, universal (R) [(1)Rp.113]. See NŌHUIYĀN, -YOH.

NŌIUH in the same way / de la misma manera (M) [(3)Cf.120v]. This often appears in the phrase ZAN NŌIUH. See NŌ, IUH.

NOMATI it seems that ..., I think that ... / parece que (M), pareceme (C) [(4)Cf.126r,126v]. This is a lexicalized syncopated form of NINOMAT(I). See MAT(I).

NŌNCUAH apart, separate / aparte, o por sí aparte (M) This is abundantly attested in C and R. T has the variant NENCUAH.

NŌNCUAHCAH to be separate, apart / está aparte, está apartado (T) [(1)Tp.167]. See NŌNCUAH, the verb CĀ.

NŌNCUAHQŪXTIĀ *vt* 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 NOHNŌNCUAHQŪXTIĀ and is abundant in P, where the glottal stop is marked but not the long vowels. See NŌNCUAH, QŪXTIĀ.

NŌNCUAHTLĀLIĀ *vrefl, 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) [(1)Cf.94v, (3)Tp.154]. C also gives NŌNCUAH TLĀLIĀ as separate words with verbal prefixes attached to TLĀLIĀ alone. M gives this as synonymous with NŌNCUAHQŪXTIĀ. See NŌNCUAH, TLĀLIĀ.

NŌNCUAHXELOĀ *vrefl, vt* to be separated, set apart; to separate something, to set something apart / se aparta, se separa (T), lo aparta, lo separa (T) [(6)Tp.154, 193]. In the attestations in T the final glottal stop of the first element is missing. See NŌNCUAH, XELOĀ.

NŌNŌCHILIĀ *applic.* NŌNŌTZ(A)

NŌNŌHUIYĀN *redup.* NŌHUIYĀN

NŌNŌNCUAH *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 NOHNŌNCUAH for the distributive plural of NŌNCUAH. *redup.* NŌNCUAH

NŌNŌQUIĀ *vt* to sprinkle, scatter, spill something / lo desparrama, lo derrama, lo riega (agua, leche, etc.), lo vacía (líquido), lo vuelca (T) [(3)Tp.194]. See NŌQUIĀ.

NŌNŌQUIHU(I) to spill, scatter, overflow, leak / se tira (de una cosa llena), derrama, se desborda, se riega, se desparrama (T) [(1)Tp.168]. M has *nonoquihuhtih* 'to go about spreading or scattering.' See NŌQUIĀ.

NŌNŌQUILIĀ *applic.* NŌNŌQUIĀ

NŌNŌQUILŌ *nonact.* NŌNŌQUIĀ

NŌNŌTZ(A) *vrefl, 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 NŌNŌTZ(A) from NOHNŌTZ(A). Both are attested across sources. NŌNŌTZ(A) seems to carry more of the sense of 'to advise, instruct,' while NOHNŌTZ(A) is more neutrally 'to converse.' C contrasts serious discussion of business (NŌNŌTZ(A)) with casual chat (NOHNŌTZ(A)) (f.73r). *redup.* NŌTZ(A)

NŌN-TLI someone mute / mudo (M) [(2)Zp.86, 179, (2)Xp.59].

NŌQUIĀ *vt* to upset, spill something / lo trastorna, lo derrama (T) [(3)Tp.194, (5)Zp.43, 127, 130, 191, 199].

NŌQUILIĀ *applic.* NŌQUIĀ

NŌQUILŌ *nonact.* NŌQUIĀ

NŌTZ(A) *vt* to call or summon someone, to talk to someone / citar o llamar a alguno, o hablar con otro (M)

NŌTZALŌ *nonact.* NŌTZ(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 NŌ 'also.' See NŌ, ZAN.

NOZO *or*, either ... or / o (C) With CA, CA NEL, and INĪC this has the sense of 'because.' According to C, CA NELNOZO indicates stronger causality, to the point of necessity.

NOZONEL See NELNOZO.

O

O *preterit-as-present verb; pret:* OC to be lying, to stretch out / estar echada o tendida alguna persona, o madero, o cosa semejante que sea larga (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 Nahuatl and convey a progressive sense.

Ō exclamation that conveys admiration or surprise that something 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 Ō on f.124r, 124v, C remarks that this particle can compound with honorific -TZIN for greater formality.

Ō- antecessive 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 Ō (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 ŌME 'two.'

OCACHI a bit more / otro poco más (M) [(2)Cf.87v]. See OC, ACHI.

OCCĀMPA to or from two places or directions / de dos o a dos partes (C) [(2)Cf.91r]. See OCCĀN, -PA.

OCCĀN in two places / en dos partes o en dos lugares, o dos raciones de comida (M) See OC, -CĀN.

OCCĒ another, one more / otro o otra, o otro más (M) See OC, CĒ.

OCCECNI in another place / en otro lugar (C) [(2)Cf.92r]. See OC, CECNI.

OCCENCAH principally, especially / mayormente o principalmente (M) [(3)Cf.87r, 87v]. See OC, CENCAH.

OCCENCAHYEH principally, especially / mayormente o especialmente (M) [(1)Cf.87r]. See OCCENCAH, -YEH.

OCCENTE-TL other, the next thing / otro (M), próximo, otro (T) [(4)Tp.168, 222, (1)Xp.61]. See OC, CENTE-TL.

OCCENTLAMAN-TLI another thing altogether, in another way / otra cosa, en otra manera o de otra manera (M), diferente concepto (C) [(1)Cf.124r]. See OC, CENTLAMAN-TLI.

OCCENTLAPAL other side, on or from the other side / el otro (lado) (C), del otro (lado) (C) [(2)Cf.92v]. See OC, CENTLAPAL.

OCCEPPA again / otra vez (M) T has a variant OCZAPPA. See OC, CEPPA.

OCCEQUI *pl:* OCCEQUĪN ~ OCCEQUĪNTĪN something more, something additional, a bit more / más, o un poco, o otras cosas (M) See OC, CEQUI.

OCCEQUĪNTĪN others / otros (M) [(1)Cf.5v]. This also appears in the short form OCCEQUĪN in C and Z. The long vowel of TĪN here is provided by analogy with other quantifiers. See OCCEQUI.

ÔCÊLMOTLAHUÊLITIC Oh how wretched you are. Woe to you. / o desventurado de tí, guay de tí (M), desdichadísimo (C) [(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 Ô, -CÊL, TLAHUÊLITIC.

ÔCÊLÔ-TL *pl*: -MEH jaguar (Felis onca), ocelot (Felis pardalis) / tigre (M) [(3)Bf.2v,3r, (2)Cf.4v]. B marks the first vowel long, but C fails to.

ÔCÊLÔXÔCHI-TL Aztec lily, tiger flower (Tigridia pavonia), the bulbs of which are used as food and to treat fevers and infertility / cacomite, flor de tigre (K) This is not directly attested in the sources for this dictionary, but the component parts are. See ÔCÊLÔ-TL, XÔCHI-TL.

ÔCHPAHUÂZ-TLI broom / escoba para barrer (M) [(2)Zp.55,179]. This appears only in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of M. See ÔCHPÂN(A).

ÔCHPÂN(A) *vt* to sweep something / lo barre (Z) [(2)Zp.19,145]. M has an entry *chpana* 'to sweep' requiring the prefix TLA- and yielding TLACHPÂN(A). See (I)CHPÂN(A).

OCMÂ This shortened form of OCMÂYA is only attested in the phrase TLÂ OCMÂ 'wait a minute.' See OCMÂYA.

OCMÂYA a bit further on, a bit ahead, soon / de aquí a un poco, o aguarda un poco (M) The phrase TLÂ OCMÂYA and its short form TLÂ OCMÂ mean 'wait a minute,' and OCMÂYA alone can also be used with this sense. See OC, MÂ.

OCNAMACAC pulque vendor / tabernero o tabernera (M), el pulquero, que vende pulque (C) [(1)Cf.51v]. See OC-TLI, NAMACA.

OCNAMACÔYÂN place where pulque is sold / taberna (M), taberna donde se vende pulque (C) [(2)Cf.51r,105v]. See OC-TLI, NAMACA, -YÂN.

OCNÔ in addition, more, too / y más, y también (M) [(2)Cf.92r]. See OC, NÔ.

OCNÔCECNI in another place / en otro lugar (C) [(2)Cf.92r]. See OCNÔ, CECNI.

OCOCIN-TLI pine seed / semilla de ocote (Z) [(1)Zp.179]. See OCO-TL, CIN-TLI.

OCOPETL(A)-TL fern / helecho (S) [(1)Bf.10r]. The literal meaning of this is 'pine-mat,' probably referring to ferns as ground cover in pine forests. See OCO-TL, PETL(A)-TL.

OCO-TL pine tree; torch made of pine / tea, raja o astilla de pino (M), ocote (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.

OCOTZOCUAHU(I)-TL gum tree (Liquidambar styraciflua) / ocozol, liquidámbar (Z) [(3)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, CUAHU(I)-TL.

OCOTZO-TL pine pitch, turpentine / resina de pino o trementina (M) [(1)Tp.168, (2)Zp.125,179]. See OCO-TL, TZO-TL.

OCOXÂL-IN carpet of decayed pine needles that collects on the floor of pine forests / ocoxale (Z) [(4)Zp.90,179]. Z gives this twice with the -IN absolutive and twice with no absolutive suffix. See OCO-TL, XÂL-LI.

OCPA two times / dos veces (X) [(1)Xp.61]. See OC, -PA, ÔPPA.

OC-TLI pulque / vino (M), pulque (C) Z has a long vowel in this item, but in abundant attestation elsewhere it is short.

ÔCUÊL very quickly, soon / tan presto (C) [(2)Cf.107v]. See Ô-, CUÊL.

OCUIL-IN *pl*: -TIN worm, caterpillar / gusano generalmente, o cebo para pescar (M) Z also uses OCUIL-IN with the sense 'wild animal.'

OCUILLÔ-TL something pertaining to worms / cosa de gusanos (M) [(1)Cf.53r]. See OCUIL-IN, -YÔ.

OCUILOÂ to become wormy, worm-eaten / se agusan (T) [(1)Tp.169]. See OCUIL-IN.

OHCHÎUHQUI one who builds, maintains roads / uno que hace caminos, repara caminos (Z) [(1)Zp.180]. See OH-TLI, CHÎHU(A).

OHHUITIÂ *vt* to guide someone, to show someone the way / lo encamina, lo guía (T) [(1)Tp.116]. See OH-TLI.

OHHUITILIÂ applic. OHHUITIÂ

OHHUITÎLÔ nonact. OHHUITIÂ

OHHUIYÔ-TL matters having to do with roads / cosa de caminos (K) [(1)Cf.53r, (1)Rp.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 OHUIHCÂYÔ-TL 'danger, difficulty.' See OH-TLI, -YÔ.

OHMACA to guide / guía (Z) [(3)Zp.180,191,212]. See OH-TLI, MACA.

OHMACALIZ-TLI advice / consejo (Z) [(1)Zp.180]. See OHMACA.

OHMACTIÂ *vt* to guide someone, to show someone the way / lo encamina (Z) [(1)Zp.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 *tochomitl*) [(1)Bf.10v]. This contrasts with OMI-TL 'bone, awl.' -OHMI-TL is only attested compounded with TÔCH-TLI 'rabbit.' TOHMI-TL 'down' occurs as a free form.

OHNENQUI traveler / pasajero, viajero (Z) [(1)Zp.180]. See OH-TLI, NEM(I).

OHÔME each two, two by two, two apiece / cada dos, o de dos en dos, o cada uno dos (M) redup. ÔME

OHÔMEILHUITICA every other day, every second day / cada dos (días) (R) [(1)Rp.37]. This appears in R without diacritics. See OHÔME, ILHUI-TL.

OHONOC redup. ONOC

OHÔYALÔ redup. ÔYALÔ

OHPITZAC-TLI *pl*: -MEH path, narrow way / vereda, senda (T) [(1)Tp.169, (1)Zp.180]. Z has a long vowel in the second syllable, but it is inconsistent with the derivation. See OH-TLI, PITZAC-TLI.

OHTNÿÔ-TL roadside / orilla (del camino) (Z) [(1)Zp.180]. See OH-TLI, TÊN-TLI.

OHTLATOCA to travel a road, to go along in life, for a stain to spread / caminar, o ir cundiendo mucho la mancha (M) Z has a short form OHTOCA attested twice, once with a long vowel in TOCA. See OH-TLI, TOCA.

OHTLATOCTIÂ caus. OHTLATOCA

OH-TLI possessed form: -OHHUI road / camino generalmente (M)

OHTLÎCA along or in the road / por el camino (C) [(1)Cf.19v, (1)Rp.65]. See OH-TLI, ÎCA.

OHTLÎPANQUETZ(A) *vrefl* to set out on the road / se pone en camino (Z) [(1)Zp.171]. In the single attestation the second vowel is not marked long, but the structure of the first part of this is parallel to OHTLÎCA. See OH-TLI, -PAN, QUETZ(A).

OHUAA-TL juice pressed from sugar cane / jugo de caña (Z) [(1)Zp.179]. See OHUA-TL, Â-TL.

OHUACAMAC canebreak / cañaveral (T) [(1)Tp.169]. See OHUA-TL, -CAMAC.

OHUAMELAC-TLI long canes / cañas largas enteras (T) [(1)Tp.169]. See OHUA-TL, MELACTIC.

OHUAMÎL-LI cane field / cañaveral (Z) [(1)Zp.179]. See OHUA-TL, MÎL-LI.

OHUANEUC-TLI cane syrup, corn syrup / miel de cañas de maíz, que parece arroyo (M) [(1)Zp.179]. OHUA-TL, NEUC-TLI

OHUAPACH-TLI remains of sugar cane after pressing / bagazo (Z) [(1)Zp.179]. See OHUA-TL, PACH-TLI.

OHUATEQU(I) See OHUA-TL, TEQU(I).

OHUA-TL green maize stalks, sugar cane / caña de maíz verde (M), caña de azúcar (Z)

OHUATLAH canebreak / cañaveral (Z) [(1)Zp.179]. See OHUA-TL, -TLAH.

OHUIH 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.

OHUIHCÂN dangerous place, situation / lugar dificultoso y peligroso, o escondrijo de fieras, o lugar oscuro y espantoso (M) [(1)Bf.11r, (1)Zp.180]. See OHUIH, -CÂN.

OHUIHCÂYÔ-TL danger, difficulty / dificultad o peligro (M) [(1)Cf.53v, (1)Rp.44]. See OHUIH, -YÔ.

OHUIHTITOC something laborious, difficult / trabajoso (Z) [(2)Zp.124,180]. In one attestation Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long. See OHUIH.

OHXILIÂ *vt* to put salve on something, to anoint something, someone / lo unta (Z) [(2)Zp.126,191]. M has *oxitl* 'salve made of turpentine' and *oxitluta* 'to anoint some-

thing with this salve.' This also appears in P with the glottal stop marked. See OHZA. **OHYĀNQUI** traveler / viajero, pasajero (Z) [(2)Zp.129,180]. See OH-TLI, YĀ.

OHZA vt to put salve on something, to anoint something, someone / untar o embijar a otro (M)

ŌILĪĀ vt to shell something for someone / desgranar algo (K) [(2)Cf.64r, (1)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. applic. ŌY(A)

***ŌLĪN(I)** See ŌLĪNĪĀ.

ŌLĪNĪĀ vrefl,vt to move; to move something / menearse, o moverse (M), lo mueve, lo menea (T) The basic intransitive verb ***ŌLĪN(I)** is not attested in the sources for this dictionary. As a free form in T and Z, **ŌLĪNĪĀ** 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.

ŌLĪNĪLĪĀ applic. **ŌLĪNĪĀ**

ŌLĪNĪLŌ nonact. **ŌLĪNĪĀ**

OLŌCHTLATZOTZONANĪH This is a plural, which is formed by adding -H. group of musicians / grupo de músicos (Z) [(2)Zp.64,180]. In one of the attestations, the vowel of the next to last syllable is marked long. See OLŌCH-TLI, TLATZOTZONANĪH.

OLŌCH-TLI a group / grupo, unidos (Z) [(5)Zp.64,180]. See OLOLOĀ.

OLŌLHUĪĀ applic. OLOLOĀ

OLOLOĀ vt to roll something into a ball; to collect something / hacer alguna cosa redonda como bola, o cosa semejante esférica, o arrebajar y ayuntar algo (M) The vowel of the second syllable is consistently short in T but long in 4 of 6 attestations in Z.

OLOLOLŌ nonact. OLOLOĀ

OLŌLTĒNTOC heap, pile / montón (Z) [(1)Zp.180]. See OLOLOĀ, TĒM(I).

OLŌLTIC something ball-shaped, spherical / bola (Z) [(2)Zp.20,221]. The single attesta-

tion has both the second and third vowels long. See the note about attested vowel length in OLOLOĀ. A long vowel in -TIC is idiosyncratic to Z. See OLOLOĀ.

ŌLŌTETZONTE-TL pl: -MEH instrument for removing kernels from corncobs / olotera (para desgranar) (T) [(1)Tp.245]. See ŌLŌ-TL, TE-TL, TZON-TLI.

ŌLŌ-TL corncob with kernels removed / el corazón o espiga desgranada de la mazorca de maíz (M) [(2)Tp.245, (1)Zp.180].

ŌLŌXŌCHI-TL maize flower / flor de olote (X) [(3)Xp.61]. See ŌLŌ-TL, XŌCHI-TL.

OM- prefix used in adding digits to larger numbers in the Nahuatl vigesimal number system and, plus / y, más (K) Despite the vowel length discrepancy, this appears to be related to both ŌME 'two' and OC 'another, again.' Regular nasal assimilation gives this the form ON- with numbers beginning with a nonlabial consonant. See ŌME, OC.

ŌMACH- a great deal / mucho (C) [(2)Cf.116v]. This is MACH inserted between antecessive Ō- and the rest of the verb complex. See Ō-, MACH.

ŌME pl: **ŌMENTIN** ~ **ŌMEMEH** two / dos (M) Z has a single attestation of ŌMEN as a plural form, and C forms the plural of OMŌME 'twelve' by adding -N too. In compounds the final vowel is lost, and before nonlabial consonants there is nasal assimilation yielding the alternation ŌM- ~ ŌN-. B has an attestation of an honorific form in which a glottal stop intervenes between ŌME and -TZIN. See OM-.

ŌMEQUIL(I)-TL a fragrant white lily-like flower (Polyanthes tuberosa, Polyanthes mexicana) / omequelite (yerba) (Z) [(2)Zp.91,180]. This is another name for OMIXŌCHI-TL. Possibly the ŌME element is a substitution for OMI. See ŌME, QUIL(I)-TL.

OMICICUIL-LI rib / costilla (M) [(3)Tp.131,142]. 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 -YŌ. M has this in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl

side, while in the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side it occurs only in a compound. See OMI-TL, CICUIL-LI.

OMI-TL bone, awl / 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.'

OMIXŌCHI-TL a fragrant white lily-like flower (Polyanthes tuberosa, Polyanthes mexicana) / azucena (M), flor de hechura de hueso (C) [(1)Cf.76r]. R has the variant OMIYŌXŌCHI-TL See OMI-TL, XŌCHI-TL.

-**OMIYŌ** necessarily possessed form one's own bones / sus huesos (K) See OMI-TL.

-**OMIYOHĀPOHTZIN** 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 MOCHĪHU(A)) This is said of Christ's incarnation. It is paired with -EZYOHĀPOHTZIN 'sharing one's own type of blood.' See -OMIYŌ, -POH.

OMŌME pl: **OMŌMEN** twelve / doce [(1)Cf.110r]. C marks the vowel of the last syllable long in the plural form. See ŌME.

ŌMPA there (distal) / allá, o de allá (C) T consistently has a short vowel in the first syllable. See ŌN, -PA.

ON- 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 vía o manera de ornato y buen sonido, etc. (M) Although this shares the distal sense with the particle ŌN found in ŌMPA, INŌN, etc., they differ in vowel length.

ŌN distal particle / adj. que indica la distancia, la lejanía (S) This particle contrasts with the proximal particle ĪN to form such pairs as INŌN 'that, those' and INĪN '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 Ō. The directional

verbal prefix ON- differs from the particle ŌN in vowel length despite the similarity of meaning.

ONCĀN there, middle distance / ahí, allí (C) This sometimes has the sense 'within sight,' closer than ŌMPA. One would expect the ON to have a long vowel as ŌMPA does, and in fact B marks the vowel long in two out of six attestations, and X has u for O. Elsewhere it is consistently short. See ON-, -CĀN.

ONĪ See the verb Ī.

ONOC See the verb O.

ONOLTIĀ caus. of the verb O

ŌNTE-TL two (of a class of lump-shaped things) / dos (M) See ŌME, TE-TL.

ŌNTLAPAL on, from both sides / de dos lados (M), de ambos lados (C) [(4)Cf.92v]. C does not mark the vowel of the first syllable long in any of the attestations. See ŌME, TLAPAL-LI.

ŌNTLAPALIXTI on, from both sides / de dos lados (M) [(2)Cf.92v]. See ŌNTLAPAL, -IXTI.

-**ŌPŌCHCOPA** only attested in possessed form at one's left hand / a tu mano izquierda (C for second pers. sg. possessor) [(1)Cf.94v]. C does not mark the first and second vowels long in the single attestation. See ŌPŌCH-TLI, -COPA.

ŌPŌCHEHĒCA-TL pneumonia / pulmonía (Z) [(2)Zp.103,180]. Z fails to mark the long vowels in this item. See ŌPŌCH-TLI, EHĒCA-TL.

ŌPŌCHMĀ(I)-TL the left hand / mano izquierda (M) [(2)Cf.82r, (2)Zp.81,180].

ŌPŌCH-TLI, MĀ(I)-TL

ŌPŌCH-TLI left, left-hand side / izquierdo (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 *opuch* suggests a long second vowel, but M is not consistent in using this convention only for long Ō.

ÖPPA two times / dos veces (M) In two attestations C does not mark the initial vowel long, but T consistently has the reflex of *Ö*, and Z marks it long once out of two times. In T **ÖPPA** has been reanalyzed as a unitary lexical item and a second -PA attached to yield **ÖPPAPA**. In Z **ÖPPA** also seems to have been lexicalized and from it has been derived **ÖPPATICA** ‘for a second time.’ X has a different derivation, **OCPA** < OC ‘another’ and -PA, but with the same sense. See **ÖME**, -PA.

OQUIC 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*

OQUICHCONĒ-TL male child / niño (de nene hasta los 9 años) (X) [(2)Xp.69]. See **OQUICH-TLI**, **CONĒ-TL**.

-OQUICHNACAYŌ necessarily possessed form one’s male genitals / de sus partes, hablando honestamente ... de las del varón (C) [(1)Cf.83r]. See **OQUICH-TLI**, **NAC(A)-TL**.

OQUICHPIL-LI boy, youth / niño o muchacho (M for honorific *oquichpiltzintli*) [(5)Zp.86,88,128,180]. Z idiosyncratically has *PIL* where other sources have *PIL*. See **OQUICH-TLI**, **PIL-LI**.

OQUICHPĪPILOC youth / juventud (Z) [(2)Zp.74,180]. Z idiosyncratically has *PĪL* where other sources have *PIL*. The long vowel of the reduplication is standard. The derivation is opaque; perhaps it should be from *PĪPIL*, -YŌ, and -C(O). See **OQUICHPIL-LI**.

-OQUICHTIHUAHTZIN necessarily possessed form honorific form of -**OQUICHTIUH**

-OQUICHTIUH necessarily possessed form older brother (from the point of view of a sister) / la hermana dice de su hermano mayor (C) [(2)Cf.81v]. See **OQUICH-TLI**.

OQUICHTLAĪCŌLTĪĀ *vrefl* to have lovers / tiene queridos (T) [(3)Tp.156]. T has *COL* here, but there should be the

reflex of a long vowel. See **OQUICH-TLI**, **ĪCŌLTĪĀ**.

OQUICH-TLI *pl*: **-TIN** ~ **MEH**; possessed form: **-OQUICHHUI** man, male, husband / varón, o macho en cada especie (M) The possessed honorific form is **-OQUICHHUAHTZIN** with a glottal stop intervening between the possessed noun form and -TZIN.

-OQUICHXINĀCHYŌ necessarily possessed form one’s semen / el semen genital (C) [(1)Cf.83r]. See **OQUICH-TLI**, **XINĀCH-TLI**.

-OQUICHYŌ necessarily possessed form one’s semen / semen genital (C) [(1)Cf.83r]. See **OQUICH-TLI**.

OTLA-TL bamboo / caña maciza y recia (M) [(1)Tp.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.

OTOMI-TL *pl*: **-H** a member of the group of people who speak Otomi (a language unrelated to Nahuatl) / de nación Otomí (C) [(2)Cf.4r].

ÖTZTIĀ *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 *onotztic*, but T has it as a regular -IĀ verb. X has Z for TZ. See **ÖTZ-TLI**.

ÖTZTĪLŌ nonact. **ÖTZTIĀ**

ÖTZTITOC pregnant / embarazada (Z) [(2)Zp.49,180]. This is not directly derived from **ÖTZTIĀ** but rather from M’s related intransitive verb, which forms its preterit with -C. See **ÖTZTIĀ**.

ÖTZ-TLI *pl*: **ÖÖTZTIN** someone pregnant / preñada (M), encinta, embarazada (T) [(1)Tp.245, (2)Xp.61]. X has Z for TZ.

ÖY(A) *vt; pret*: **ÖX** to shell something (corn, peas, etc.) / desgranar (C) T has a reduplicated form that loses the Y and forms the preterit as a regular -OĀ verb, **OHOĀ**. T

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, **ÖILĪĀ**.

ÖYALŌ nonact. **ÖY(A)**

***ÖZTETĪĀ** *vrefl* to germinate, sprout / germina, brota (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 **ÖTZTIĀ** ‘to conceive, to become pregnant.’ A possible alternate derivation is

from a reflexive verb ***[I]ZTETĪĀ** having to do with becoming powerful, taking command. See also **TEĪZTI** ‘someone’s fingernail’ as a metaphor for ‘child, offspring.’ See **ÖTZTIĀ**, **[I]ZTE-TL**.

ÖZTŌMĀN place name Oztoman [(1)Cf.56v]. See **ÖZTŌ-TL**.

ÖZTŌMĒCA-TL *pl*: **-H** a type of merchant; person from Oztoman / tratante o mercader (C) [(3)Cf.4r,56v]. See **ÖZTŌ-TL**.

ÖZTŌ-TL *pl*: **-MEH** cave / cueva o caverna (M)

P

-PA This indicates movement toward or from a point and, with numerals, how many times; **MĀCUĪLPA** 'five times' < **MĀCUĪL-LI** 'five.'

PĀ *vt*; **pret**: **PAH** to dye something / teñir algo con tinta o colores de tintoreros (M) [[6]Cf. 31r, 32v, 64v, 128v, (2)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 **TLAPALLŌTIĀ** derived from **TLAPAL-LI** 'dye.'

PĀC(A) *vrefl*, *vt* to bathe; to wash, launder something / se lava, se asea (T), lavar algo o batanar paños o sayales (M) In a section on the preterits of verbs represented by **MACA** and **TOCA** which retain their stem-final vowels, C points out that **PĀC(A)** follows the rules of vowel-dropping but leaves it open that it may have an alternate preterit **PĀCAC** (Cf. 31v). M gives alternative preterits **-PĀC** and **-PĀCAC** for **TLAHTLAPĀC(A)** 'to wash something repeatedly.' This verb preserves the Proto-Uto-Aztecan initial *P which has been lost in Ā-TL 'water, liquid.'

PĀCALŌ altern. nonact. **PĀC(A)**

PĀCALTĪĀ caus. **PĀC(A)**

PĀCCĀ happily, contentedly, pacificly, without struggle / alegremente (M), con quietud y sosiego (C), poco a poco, etc. (C) [[4]Cf. 2v, 70v, 119v, (6)Tp. 176]. See **PĀQU(I)**.

PĀCCĀCOCH(I) to sleep to one's content / duerme a gusto (T) [(3)Tp. 176]. See **PĀCCĀ**, **COCH(I)**.

PĀCCĀCOCHĪHUA nonact. **PĀC-CĀCOCH(I)**

PĀCCĀCOCHĪTIĀ caus. **PĀCCĀCOCH(I)**

PĀCCĀPOLIHU(I) to be weak, faint, sickly / tiene flojera, se desmaya, tiene poca salud (T) [(3)Tp. 176]. See **PĀCCĀ**, **POLIHU(I)**.

PĀCCĀYŌHUIĀ *vt* to suffer something / lo sufre (dolor, enfermedad, etc.) (T) [(3)Tp. 199]. See **PĀCCĀ**.

PĀCCĀYŌHUIĪĀ applic. **PĀCCĀYŌHUIĀ**

PĀCCĀYŌHUIĪĀ nonact. **PĀCCĀYŌHUIĀ**

PACHAYOH-TLI *pl*: **-TIN** chayote, a spiney edible squash / chayote, pachayota (X) [(3)Xp. 62]. See **PACH-TLI**, **AYOH-TLI**.

PACHIHU(I) to collapse, for a building to settle / hundirse algo así como la sepultura, el atabal, la casa, o la troja (M), hacer asiento el edificio (M) See **PACHŌĀ**.

PACHIHU(I) to eat one's fill, to be satisfied / hartarse de vianda o estar satisfecho (M) [(3)Cf. 85r, 114r, 124v, (3)Tp. 116]. With **YŌLLŌ** this means to satisfy someone about some matter in doubt. This may be an extension of **PACHIHU(I)** 'to collapse, settle' in the sense that one is satisfied when one's meal has settled. See **PACHŌĀ**.

PACHIHIUIĀ *vt* to waylay or spy on someone / asechar o espiar a otro (M) [(1)Cf. 127v]. This takes a direct object plus an oblique reflexive prefix. C contrasts this with **PAHCHĪHUIĀ** 'to benefit from medicine.'

PACHIHIUIĪHUA nonact. **PACHIHIUI(I)**

PACHIHIUIĪTIĀ caus. **PACHIHIUI(I)**

PACHILHUIĀ *vt* to press something down on someone / apretar o apesgar algo a otro (M) [(2)Bf. 4v, (1)Cf. 65v]. applic. **PACHŌĀ**

PACHŌĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to bow down; to press down on someone, to govern or control someone, or for a hen to sit on her eggs / abajarse, inclinando el cuerpo, o apretarse 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 **PACHŌĀ** with homophonous derived forms. This one has to do with pressing down on something, while the

other has to do with gathering something.

PACHŌĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to be gathered; to reap something to oneself / se arrima, se acerca (T), lo arrima, 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 **PACHŌĀ** 'to press something' in that in gathering, one presses something to oneself.

PACHŌHUĀZHUIĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to comb, groom oneself; to comb, groom someone / se peina, se acepilla (T), lo peine, lo acepilla (T) [(6)Tp. 154, 195]. See **PACHŌHUĀZ-TLI**.

PACHŌHUĀZHUIĪĀ applic. **PACHŌHUĀZHUIĀ**

PACHŌHUĀZHUIĪĀ nonact. **PACHŌHUĀZHUIĀ**

PACHŌHUĀZ-TLI *pl*: **-MEH** comb / peine (T) [(7)Tp. 154, 172, 195]. T's notation is ambiguous between **OHUA** and **ŌHUA**, but by general rule the sequence here should be **ŌHUA**. See **PACHŌĀ**.

PACHŌLŌ nonact. **PACHŌĀ**

PACHŌNTIC something hairy, woolly / lanudo, velludo (T) [(2)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 cuelfa en los árboles (M), heno (T) [(3)Tp. 128, 172, (10)Zp. 44, 85, 87, 148, 149, 152, 179, 181, 224]. **CUAUHPACH-TLI** is Spanish moss. The sense common to the many uses of **PACH-TLI** is of worthlessness, parasitism, or refuse with respect to plants.

PĀCŌ altern. nonact. **PĀC(A)**

PĀCOHUA This nonactive form of **PĀQU(I)** 'to be happy' contrasts with **PĀCALŌ** ~ **PĀCŌ**, the alternative nonactive forms of **PĀC(A)** 'to bathe, wash.'

PĀCTĪĀ *vt* to enjoy, take pleasure in something; to give someone pleasure / fruir de algo o tener mucho placer y contentamiento con alguna cosa (M), dar placer a otro (M) altern. caus. **PĀQU(I)**

PĀCTICAH to be happy and content / estar alegre y contento (M) [(1)Tp. 176]. See **PĀQU(I)**, the verb **CĀ**.

PĀCTILIĀ applic. **PĀCTĪĀ**

PĀCTILŌ nonact. **PĀCTĪĀ**

PĀCTOC someone, something healthy / sano, salvable, buena salud (Z) [(4)Zp. 113, 181, (2)Xp. 62]. See **PĀQU(I)**, the verb **O**.

PACYŌ-TL weft of cloth, fabric, web / trama (M) [(2)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, **PAQUIYŌ-TL**.

PAHCHĪHUIĀ *vt* to avail oneself of something as medicine / me aprovecho de algo, como de medicina (C for first pers. sg. subject) [(1)Cf. 127v, (1)Rp. 119]. This takes a direct object plus an oblique reflexive object. C contrasts it with **PACHIHIUIĀ** 'to spy on someone, to waylay someone.' See **PAH-TLI**, **CHĪHU(A)**.

PAHCUALTIĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to take poison; to poison someone / se envenena (T), lo envenena (T) [(6)Tp. 155, 195]. See **PAH-TLI**, **CUALTIĀ**.

PAHCUALTIĪĀ applic. **PAHCUALTIĀ**

PAHCUALTIĪĀ nonact. **PAHCUALTIĀ**

PAHHUIĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to take poison; to poison someone or something / se envenena (Z), lo envenena (Z), lo fumiga (T) [(3)Tp. 195, (4)Zp. 54, 171, 192]. M has *pauia* 'for a mother to chew food for her child.' See **PAH-TLI**, **-HUIĀ**.

PAHHUIĪĀ applic. **PAHHUIĀ**

PAHHUIĪĀ nonact. **PAHHUIĀ**

PAHĪ *pret*: **PAHĪC** to drink medicine / tomar o beber purga o jarabe (M) [(1)Cf. 62v]. See **PAH-TLI**, **Ī**.

PAHĪTIĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to take medicine or poison; to administer medicine or poison to someone / tomar o beber purga o ponzoña jarabe o cosa así (M), dar purga o ponzoña a otro (M) [(1)Cf. 62v]. caus. **PAHĪ**

PAHMICTĪĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to take poison; to poison someone / tomar ponzoña para matarse (M), matar con veneno (R) [(1)Rp. 119]. caus. **PAHMIQU(I)**

PAHMIQU(I) *pret*: **-MIC** to die of poisoning / morir con veneno (R) [(2)Rp. 119]. See **PAH-TLI**, **MIQU(I)**.

PAHNAMACAC apothecary / boticario o vendedor de medicinas (M) [(1)Cf. 51v]. See **PAH-TLI**, **NAMACA**.

PAHPĀC(A) *vrefl, vt* to bathe; to bathe someone, scrub something / lavarse (M), enjabonar ... a otra (M), fregar o lavar vasos, o quitar y limpiar heces (M) This contrasts with PĀPĀC(A) 'to insult someone' M combines them in a single entry. redup. PĀC(A)

PAHPACHOĀ *vt* to knead, pummel something / soba (Z) [(2)Zp. 116, 192]. redup. PACHOĀ

PAHPĀCŌ nonact. PAHPĀC(A)

PAHPĀCOHUA nonact. PAHPĀQU(I)

PAHPAHZOL *pl*: **-TIN** something, someone bothersome, uncomfortable, rough / travieso, molesto (T) [(3)Tp. 165, 172]. M has the transitive verb *papaçoloa* 'to snare, perplex, entangle something or to make impertinent remarks.' T has lost the glottal stop in the second syllable. See PAHZOLOĀ.

PAHPAHZOLTIC something or someone rough, bothersome / tentón, travieso (T) [(1)Tp. 172]. T has lost the glottal stop in the second syllable. Z has PĀPAHZOLTIC 'something disordered, messed up.' See PAHPAHZOL.

PAHPĀL-LI something black, dark / negro, oscuro (K) [(3)Tp. 136]. This is only attested in compounds with IX-TLI 'eye,' the construction having the sense 'blind.' Although TLAPAL-LI 'dye' 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 PĀ, TLAPAL-LI.

PAHPALOĀ *vrefl, vt* to lick one's lips; to lick something, to touch something lightly / lamarse o relamerse (M), lamer algo (M), lamer a otro (M) redup. PALOĀ

PAHPĀLTIC something dark, black / negro, oscuro (K) [(1)Tp. 136]. See PAHPĀL-LI.

-PAHPANI redup. -PANI

PAHPĀQU(I) to enjoy oneself, to take great pleasure / tomar placer y alegrarse (M) M also has transitive *papaqui* 'to repeatedly enjoy something' R consistently has PAHPAHQU(I) for PAHPĀQU(I) and its derivations. redup. PĀQU(I)

PAHPĀQUILIZ-TLI joy, rejoicing / alegría o gozo (M), recogio grande (R) [(1)Rp. 120]. See PAHPĀQU(I).

PAHPĀQUILTĪĀ *vt* to cause someone to be happy / alegre a otros (C for first pers. sg. subject) [(3)Cf. 51r, (1)Rp. 120]. caus. PAHPĀQU(I)

PAHPĀT(I) to melt, dissolve, be consumed / deshacernos (C for first pers. plural subject) [(1)Cf. 18v]. redup. PĀT(I)

PAHPATLA large leaf, frond / hoja grande (como el plátano), papatla (Z) [(3)Zp. 68, 93, 181]. This seems to describe foliage rather than to refer to a specific plant. T has PĀPATLA. See PATLĀHUA.

PAHPATLĀHUAC something broad / ancho (T) [(1)Tp. 237]. redup. PATLĀHUAC

PAHPĀTZ(I) to get creased, dented, bruised / se abolla (T) [(2)Tp. 172]. See PĀTZIHU(I).

PAHPĀTZTIC something creased / abollado (T) [(1)Tp. 172]. See PAHPĀTZ(I).

PAHTĒQUILĪĀ *vt* to give medicine to someone / le pone medicina (T) [(3)Tp. 195]. See PAH-TLI, TĒQUILĪĀ.

PAHTĒQUILĪĀ applic. PAHTĒQUILĪĀ

PAHTĒQUILĪŌ nonact. PAHTĒQUILĪĀ

PAHTI to recover one's health / convalecer y sanar el enfermo (M) The preterit of this, PAHTIC, contrasts with the preterit of PĀT(I) 'to melt, dissolve, be consumed,' which is PĀT. See PAH-TLI.

PAHTIĀ *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.

PAHTĪHUA nonact. PAHTI

PAHTILĪĀ applic. PAHTIĀ

PAHTILIZ-TLI cure, restoration of health / cura o sanidad (M), restablecimiento de la salud (R) [(1)Rp. 120]. See PAHTIĀ.

PAHTĪŌ nonact. PAHTIĀ

PAHTĪLTĪĀ By general rule the vowel of the second syllable should be short here but is attested as long in both T and Z. caus. PAHTIĀ

PAHTIYOH something with medicinal properties / medicina eficaz (R) [(1)Rp. 120]. This contrasts with PATIYOH 'something costly.' See PAH-TLI.

PAHTLĀLILĪĀ *vrefl, 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-

cina, lo sana (T) [(9)Tp. 155, 195, 234]. See PAH-TLI, TLĀLĪĀ.

PAHTLĀLILĪĀ applic. PAHTLĀLILĪĀ

PAHTLĀLILĪŌ nonact. PAHTLĀLILĪĀ

PAH-TLI medicine, potion / medicina generalmente, emplasto, ungüento, etc. (M) This often has the sense of 'poison' as well as beneficial medicine.

PĀHUAC(I) *vt*; *pret*: **PĀHUAZ** to cook something in a pot, to stew something / cocer algo en olla o en cosa semejante (M) [(7)Cf. 46v, 62v, 64r]. The initial syllable of this is probably cognate with Ā-TL 'water, liquid' and preserves the Proto-Uto-Aztec initial *P.

PĀHUAXILĪĀ applic. PĀHUAC(I)

PĀHUAXĪLTĪĀ 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. PĀHUAC(I)

PAHUETZ(A) See PANHUETZ(I).

-PAHUIC 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.

PAHZOLHUIĀ *vt* to be bothered by something, someone / se lo molesta (T) [(5)Tp. 195, 196, 220]. applic. PAHZOLOĀ

PAHZOLHUIĪĀ applic. PAHZOLHUIĀ

PAHZOLHUIŌ nonact. PAHZOLHUIĀ

PAHZOL-LI briarpatch / maraña (Z for CUAUHPAHZOL) [(4)Tp. 119, 225, (2)Zp. 81, 149]. M has *paçoltic* 'something tangled, matted, thick.' In TEPAHZOL-LI T and X have lost the internal glottal stop. See PAHZOLOĀ.

PAHZOLOĀ *vrefl, vt* to bristle, to be bothered, troubled; to snarl, entangle, bother, or trouble someone / erizarse el pelo al gato o al perro (M), se molesta, se estorba (T), reburujar, enhetrar, 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.

PAHZOLŌŌ nonact. PAHZOLOĀ

-PAL *postposition* for, by means of, for the sake of / por, y mediante, como (C), por, por medio de, cerca, con, etc. (S)

PALĀCTIC something rotten / podrido, pudrido (Z) [(2)Zp. 100, 181]. By general rule

the vowel of the second syllable should be short, but is attested as long in Z. See PALĀN(I).

PALĀNALTĪĀ *vt* to rot something / lo pudre (T) [(4)Tp. 172, 195, (2)Zp. 100, 192]. M has *palaniltia* with the same sense. caus. PALĀN(I)

PALĀNALTILĪĀ applic. PALĀNALTĪĀ

PALĀNALTĪŌ nonact. PALĀNALTĪĀ

-PALĀNCĀ necessarily possessed form one's unworthiness, one's sins, one's rottenness / nuestra podredumbre (C for first pers. plural possessor) [(1)Cf. 49v]. See PALĀNQUI.

PALĀNCĀNAC(A)-TL rotten flesh / carne podrida (C) [(1)Cf. 76v]. C fails to mark the vowels of the second and third syllables long. See PALĀNQUI, NAC(A)-TL.

PALĀNCĀPAH-TLI name of several medicinal plants / nombre de dos o tres plantas medicinales (R) [(1)Rp. 119]. R indicates the glottal stop but not the long vowels. See PALĀNQUI, PAH-TLI.

PALĀN(I) to rot / podrerse (M)

PALĀNOHUA nonact. PALĀN(I)

PALĀNQUI something rotten / cosa podrida (M) [(1)Cf. 76v, (1)Tp. 172]. Z has PALĒNQUI (once with the vowels of both the first two syllables long) with the sense 'distillery of aguadiente.' This may be a variant of PALĀNQUI and refer to the fermentation process. See PALĀN(I).

PALAX-TLI something festering or rotten, a wound, sore, or tumor / carne podrida (C for *nacpalaxtli*), llaga, herida, tumor (S) [(1)Cf. 49v]. This implies an unattested verb *PALAY(A) 'to fester, become infected.' See PALĀN(I).

*PALAY(A) See PALAX-TLI.

PĀLCHICHĪN(A) *vt* to suck something in, to inhale / lo chupa (T) [(3)Tp. 199]. See CHICHĪN(A).

PĀLCHICHĪNALŌ nonact. PĀL-CHICHĪN(A)

PĀLCHICHĪNĪĀ applic. PĀLCHICHĪN(A)

PALĒHUIĀ *vrefl, vt* to look after one's own interests; to help someone, for something to favor someone / favorecer y ayudar a mí mismo (M), ayudar a otro (M), serme favorable y provechosa alguna cosa (M with first pers. sg. object)

PALĒHUĪHUA altern. nonact. **PALĒHUIĀ**
PALĒHUIĪĀ applic. **PALĒHUIĀ**
PALĒHUIĪĀ altern. nonact. **PALĒHUIĀ**
PALHUIĀ applic. **PALOĀ**
PALIĀ applic. **PĀ**
PAL-LI black clay used in dying cloth / barro negro para teñir ropa (M) This is indirectly attested in TLAPAL-LI 'dye.' The verb **PĀ** 'to dye something' has a long vowel, while the corresponding vowel of TLAPAL-LI is short. By analogy, the vowel of PAL-LI is probably also short, but T has **ĪXPAHPĀL-LI** 'blind,' also derived from **PĀ** and with the reflex of a long vowel. See **PĀ**.
PALOĀ 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, **PAHPALOĀ**, has among its senses 'to lick something.'
PALŌĪ nonact. **PALOĀ**
PALTI See **PALTIY(A)**.
PALTIĀ vt to wet, soak something / lo moja (T) [(3)Tp.195]. This contrasts with intransitive **PALTIY(A)** 'to get wet, soaked.'
PALTIC something wet, soaked / cosa mojada (M) [(2)Tp.136,172, (2)Zp.85,181]. T consistently has a short vowel in the initial syllable and Z a long one. See **PALTIY(A)**.
PALTILIĀ *vrefl*, vt to get wet, soaked; to wet, soak something / se moja (T), mojar a otro (M), mojar algo (M), se lo moja (T) applic. **PALTI**
PALTILIĀ applic. **PALTILIĀ**
PALTILĪĪĀ nonact. **PALTILIĀ**
PALTILŌ nonact. **PALTILIĀ**
PALTIY(A) *pret*: **PALTIX** ~ **PALTIYAC** to get wet, soaked / mojarme (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-Uto-Aztecan *P, and this item is related to **PĀC(A)** 'to wash something,' **PĀT(I)** 'to dissolve,' and **Ā-TL** 'water, liquid.' M also has the variant *palti*.
PĀM(I)-TL possessed form: **-PĀN** flag, banner / bandera, estandarte (S) [(4)Cf.82v,93r, (2)Tp.244]. A variant of this is **PĀN-TLI**, which is homophonous with the word for 'row, wall.' The possessed form **-PĀN** contrasts in vowel length with locative

-PAN 'at (surface or time).' M has this in the compounded forms *quachpamitl*, *quachpantli* and *quachpanitl*.
-PAMPA compound postposition for, for the sake of, through, because of / por, por amor, a causa de (S) See **-PAN**, **-PA**.
PAMPILOĀ vt to suspend, hang something / lo cuelga, lo suspende (Z) [(4)Zp.30,119,192]. See **-PAN**, **PILOĀ**.
-PAN 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.
PANAHAQU(I) to sink / hundir (Z) [(1)Zp.181]. **-PAN**, **AQU(I)**
PANAHUIĀ 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), traspasar mandamiento o ley (M), lo cruza, los pasa (T) See **PANŌ**.
PANAHUIĪĀ applic. **PANAHUIĀ**
PANAHUIĪĀ nonact. **PANAHUIĀ**
PANCALAQU(I) to sink / se hunde, se sume (Z) [(2)Zp.70,181]. See **-PAN**, **CALAQU(I)**.
PANHUETZ(I) to climb upward, to scale the heights, to attain honor / alcanzar honra o encumbrar sierra o cuesta (M), encumbra, va cuesta arriba, va subiendo (T) [(6)Tp.172,195, (1)Rp.119]. This has the opposite sense from **HUETZ(I)** 'to fall.' T has the variant form **PAHUETZ(I)**. M has entries for both forms. See **-PAN**, **HUETZ(I)**.
PANHUETZĪHUA nonact. **PANHUETZ(I)**
PANHUETZĪTIĀ vt to climb, scale something / lo sube, lo saca para arriba (T) [(4)Tp.172,195]. caus. **PANHUETZ(I)**
PANHUETZĪTILIĀ applic. **PANHUETZĪTIĀ**
PANHUETZĪTILŌ nonact. **PANHUETZĪTIĀ**
PANI on top, on the outside or surface / encima, o por de fuera, en la sobre haz (M) See **-PAN**.
-PANI irregular verb; *pret*: **-PANIC** to go well with / convenir, ir bien (S) [(3)Cf.123r]. This item takes possessive rather than subject prefixes and is always sg. in form.

PANILHUIĀ applic. **PANOĀ**
PANIYĀN place on top, at the summit / encima de él (Z) [(1)Bf.13r, (2)Zp.50,181]. See **PANI**, **-YĀN**.
PANŌ *pret*: **PANŌC** to ford, cross a river / pasar el río a pie, o nadando, o en barca (M) Z has intransitive **PANOĀ** 'to go by, cross over' and transitive **PANŌHUIĀ** 'to cross something' X has **PANOHUA** but drops the HUA and adds C to form the preterit.
PANOĀ vt to transport something / lo lleve (T) [(3)Tp.214, (1)Rp.68]. Z has this as an intransitive verb 'to go by, cross over' and has **PANŌHUIĀ** as the corresponding transitive verb 'to cross something.' See **PANO**.
PANŌHUA nonact. **PANŌ**
PANŌLIZ-TLI crossing, habit or life style / travesía (S), costumbre (modo de vivir) (Z) [(2)Zp.35,160]. See **PANŌ**.
PANŌĪ nonact. **PANOĀ**
PANŌLTĪĀ 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. **PANŌ**
PANŌLTĪH salutation directed to a stranger, someone not local saludo entre el mexicano (el de pueblo) y la persona de afuera (T) [(2)Tp.173]. This is most commonly used in honorific form, **PANŌLTĪHTZINOH**. See **PANŌLTĪĀ**.
PANŌLTILIĀ applic. **PANŌLTĪĀ**
PANŌLTILŌ nonact. **PANŌLTĪĀ**
PANQUIXTIĀ vt to make something clear, manifest / lo aclara, lo manifiesta (T) [(3)Tp.195]. T consistently has a short vowel in the first syllable of **QUIXTIĀ**. By general rule the vowel should be long, and it is so marked in other constructions of this type from other sources. caus. **PANQUIZ(A)**
PANQUIZ(A) to rise, revive, bloom forth, issue / sube, mana, brota, resucita, encumbra (Z) [(6)Zp.51,81,109,118,181]. See **-PAN**, **QUIZ(A)**.
PANTIĀ vt to blame someone for something / se lo achaca (Z) [(2)Zp.5,192]. See **-PAN**.
PANTLĀLIĀ vt to mount something / lo monta (Z referring to a horse) [(2)Zp.86,192]. See **-PAN**, **TLĀLIĀ**.
PANTLAMŌTLA vt to hurl something from above / lo arroja (de arriba abajo), lo tira (de

arriba abajo) (Z) [(2)Zp.14,192]. See **-PAN**, **MŌTLA**.
PĀN-TLI row, wall / muro, línea, hilera (S), grupo (Z) [(4)Zp.64,87,94,181]. This is also abundantly attested in T in **TEPĀN-TLI** 'stone wall.' **PĀM(I)-TL** 'flag, banner' has a variant form that is homophonous with this.
PANTZICUĪN(I) to leap down from above; for water to fall, cascade / brinca de arriba abajo (Z), salto de agua, cascada (Z) [(4)Zp.21,113,181]. See **-PAN**, **TZICUĪN(I)**.
PĀPĀC(A) vt to ridicule, insult someone / baldonar una mujer a otra (M), lo escarnece (T) [(1)Cf.127v, (3)Tp.199]. C contrasts this with **PAHPĀC(A)** 'to scrub something.'
PĀPĀCALŌ nonact. **PĀPĀC(A)**
PAPACHCA to curdle, to separate / cortarse el almendradora o otra cosa semejante (M), trasmina (T) [(1)Tp.173]. In the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side T has **PAHPACHCA**.
PĀPACHŌ vt to caress, massage someone / lo papacha (T) [(3)Tp.199]. See **PACHŌĀ**.
PAPACTIC something greasy, sticky / pegajoso, se siente el cabello pegajoso, grasiento (T) [(1)Tp.173].
PĀPAHZOLOĀ vt to mess something up, to disorder something / marañar o enhetrar algo o mezclar pláticas impertinentes (M), desordena (Z) [(4)Zp.41,43,181]. T has two related forms with PAH instead of PĀ for the initial syllable. redup. **PAHZOLOĀ**
PĀPAHZOLTIC something disordered, messed up / desarregrado (Z) [(2)Zp.41,181]. T has **PAHPAHZOLTIC** 'something rough, bothersome.' See **PĀPAHZOLOĀ**.
PĀPĀLOCUAHU(I)-TL tropical elm tree (Ulmus mexicana) / papalote (árbol) (Z) [(1)Zp.181]. See **PĀPĀLŌ-TL**, **CUAHU(I)-TL**.
PĀPĀLŌQUIL(I)-TL edible plant used for food and medicinally for rheumatism / papaloquelite (T) [(1)Tp.176, (2)Zp.93,181]. In T the third syllable has been elided. See **PĀPĀLŌ-TL**, **QUIL(I)-TL**.
PĀPĀLŌ-TL *pl*: **-MEH** butterfly / mariposa (M)
PĀPĀQUILIĀ applic. **PĀPĀC(A)**
PĀPATLA large leaf, frond / papatla (hoja grande), quequesque (T) [(1)Tp.176]. This seems to describe foliage rather than refer

to a specific plant. Z has PAHPATLA. See PATLĀHU(A).

PAPATLACA to flutter, palpitate, tremble / revolar el ave, o temblar y tiritar de frío (M), revolotear el ave, temblar el corazón, etc. (C) [(1)Cf.75r]. See PATLĀN(I).

PAPATLATZ(A) *vrefl* for something to beat its wings / se pega con sus alas (Z) [(1)Zp.172]. Z gives this as though it were a preterit-as-present verb, although verbs of this type are otherwise regular. See PAPATLACA, PATLĀN(I).

PĀPĀYĪN(I) to pace nervously / anda por aquí y por allá, inquieto (Z) [(3)Zp.10,71,181]. In one of the attestations the vowels of the first two syllables are unmarked for length.

PĀQU(I) to be happy, to experience pleasure / alegrarse 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) [(1)Tp.173]. This contrasts with the verb PĀQU(I) 'to be happy.' R consistently has PAH for PĀ. See -PA.

PĀQUILĪĀ applic. PĀQU(I)

PĀQUILIZMACA *vt* to give someone pleasure, enjoyment / le complace, le da gozo (T) [(3)Tp.199, (2)Zp.64,192]. See PĀQUILIZ-TLI, MACA.

PĀQUILIZ-TLI pleasure, happiness / gozo y alegría (M) See PĀQU(I).

PĀQUILTIĀ *vt* to make someone happy, to give someone pleasure / alegrar a otro (M), le alegro (C for first pers. sg. subject) [(1)Bf.1r, (1)Cf.61v, (1)Rp.33]. M gives this as synonymous with *papaquiltia*, which is only to be found in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of the dictionary. altern. caus. PĀQU(I)

PĀQUĪTIĀ *vt* to make someone happy, to give someone pleasure / lo alegra (T) [(4)Tp.172,199]. altern. caus. PĀQU(I)

PĀQUĪTILĪĀ applic. PĀQUĪTIĀ

PĀQUĪTĪLŌ nonact. PĀQUĪTIĀ

PĀQUITTA *vrefl* to rejoice, to take delight / se regocija (Z) [(2)Zp.107,172]. See PĀQU(I), (1)TTA.

PATCA substitute, mistress or concubine / de parte de, por parte de, en lugar de (Z for -ĪXPATCA), su querida (del hombre casado)

(T) [(3)Tp.132, (2)Zp.77,94,158]. M has *patcayotia* 'to substitute for someone, to succeed someone in office.'

PĀT(I) to dissolve, melt / deshacerse la sal, nieve, o hielo y carámbano o hacerse agua y derretirse (M) [(5)Cf.3v,18v,127v, (2)Zp.41,182]. This verb preserves the Proto-Uto-Aztec initial *P which has been lost in Ā-TL 'water, liquid.' C contrasts this with PAHTI 'to recover one's health.' See PĀTLA.

***PATI** This is implied by PATIUH-TLI, and PATIYOH. It has to do with worth or price and may also be related to PATLA 'to exchange something'

PĀTILĪĀ *vt* to dissolve, melt something for someone / se lo derrite (para otra persona), se lo revuelve (T) [(2)Cf.3v,64v, (3)Tp.199]. The applicative forms of intransitive PĀT(I) 'to dissolve' and transitive PĀTLA 'to dissolve something' appear to have fallen together in T. applic. PĀT(I)

PATILĪĀ *vrefl, vt* to change; to misdirect someone, to change, exchange, or barter something with someone / se cambia (T), errar a otro en el camino (M), vender, trocar ... una cosa (S) [(2)Bf.5v, (3)Cf.3v,64v,114r, (6)Tp.155,160]. C contrasts this with PĀTILĪĀ, the applicative form of PĀT(I) 'to dissolve.' S confuses this with PAHTILĪĀ 'to cure someone' and PĀTILĪĀ 'to dissolve something for someone.' applic. PATLA

PĀTILILĪĀ applic. PĀTILĪĀ

PĀTILĪLŌ nonact. PĀTILĪĀ

PATIUH-TLI price, worth of something / paga, precio de lo que se vende, o soldada (M) This is almost always used in possessed 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-TILĪĀ applic. PATIYOH-TIYĀ

PATIYOH-TIYĀ to rise in price / se encarece (Z) [(2)Zp.50,182]. See PATIUH-TLI, PATIYOH.

PATIYŌHUA to rise in price, to be expensive / costar o valer tanto, o cosa que tiene precio (M), se encarece, sube el precio (T) [(1)Tp.173]. See PATIUH-TLI, PATIYOH-TIYĀ.

PATIYŌTIĀ *vt* to raise the price of something / lo encarece (T) [(3)Tp.196]. See PATIUH-TLI, PATIYOH-TIYĀ.

PATIYŌTILĪĀ applic. PATIYŌTIĀ

PATIYŌTĪLŌ nonact. PATIYŌTIĀ

PATLA *vt* to change, exchange something / cambiar o trocar algo (M) M combines the glosses of this and PĀTLA 'to dissolve, melt something' in a single entry. C contrasts the two.

PĀTLA *vt* to dissolve, melt something / desleir o deshacer algo, como azúcar, sal, nieve, carambano, etc. (M) M combines the glosses of this and PATLA 'to change, exchange something' in a single entry. C contrasts the two. See PĀT(I).

PĀTLA *vrefl* to lose hope, to weary of waiting / enfadarse o cansarse de espera o desconfiar (M) [(1)Cf.127v, Rp.120]. If this is just a reflexive use of PĀTLA 'to dissolve, decompose, melt something,' it is considerably removed in sense. C contrasts both this and transitive PĀTLA with PATLA 'to change, exchange something.'

PATLACHIHU(I) to become flat, to collapse / se aplasta (T) [(1)Tp.173]. This is synonymous with the reflexive use of PATLACHOĀ. See PATLACHOĀ.

PATLACHILHUIĀ applic. PATLACHOĀ

PATLACHOĀ *vrefl, 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.

PATLACHŌLŌ nonact. PATLACHOĀ

PATLACHTIC something broad / cosa ancha, así como mesa, viga, etc. (M) [(2)Tp.137,173]. See PATLACHOĀ.

PATLĀHUA to widen / ensancharse lo angosto y estrecho (M) M has intransitive and transitive *patlahua* and gives no preterit form for the transitive verb. It is likely that the preterit of this item is PATLĀHUAC, contrasting with the transitive preterit PATLĀUH, but this is not adequately attested.

PATLĀHU(A) *vt* to widen something /

ensanchar camino, mesa, lecho, o cosa semejante (M) See PATLĀHUA.

PATLĀHUAC something broad, wide / cosa ancha (M) See PATLĀHUA.

PATLĀHUALŌ nonact. PATLĀHU(A)

PATLĀHUILĪĀ applic. PATLĀHU(A)

PATLALŌ nonact. PATLA

PĀTLALŌ nonact. PĀTLA

PATLĀNALTĪĀ *vt* to make something fly / lo hace volar (T) [(4)Tp.173,196]. caus. PATLĀN(I)

PATLĀNALTILĪĀ applic. PATLĀNALTĪĀ

PATLĀNALTĪLŌ nonact. PATLĀNALTĪĀ

PATLĀN(I) to fly / volar (M)

PATLĀNOHUA nonact. PATLĀN(I)

PATOĀ to throw dice, gamble, play patole / jugar a los dados, o a juego de fortuna (M) [(4)Cf.34v,65v]. M glosses *patolli* as 'dice' although it is actually a game played with colorín seeds.

PATOHUIĀ to gamble with someone / jugar con otro a los dados o a juego de fortuna (M) [(1)Cf.65v]. applic. PATOĀ

PATŌLŌ nonact. PATOĀ

PĀTZ- This element is a constituent of many constructions having to do with liquid; PĀTZCA 'to squeeze liquid out of something,' PĀTZIHU(I) 'for a swelling to subside,' PĀTZCALAQU(I) 'to sink,' PĀTZTŌCA 'to submerge something,' etc. This preserves the Proto-Uto-Aztec *P that has been lost in Ā-TL 'water, liquid.'

PATZAC-TLI something mildewed, blighted, smutted / trigo, maíz, o cacao añublado o helado o cosas semejantes (M for *patzactic*) [(4)Cf.7v,125v]. M has *patzac* in a phrase referring to mildewed maize.

PĀTZCA *vrefl, vt* to express, give forth liquid; to squeeze liquid out of something, to wring out wet clothes / se exprime, se aprensa, se oprime (T), exprimir o sacar zumo de alguna cosa o torcer ropa mojada (M), exprimir cosa que da aqua o zumo (C) PĀTZCA is an element of CŌCOHPĀTZMICTIĀ and QUECHPĀTZCA 'to choke, strangle someone.' See PĀTZ-.

PĀTZCALACOHUA nonact. PĀTZ-CALAQU(I)

PĀTZCALAQU(I) to sink, submerge / se hunde, se sume, se sumerge (T) [(3)Tp.176]. See PĀTZ-, CALAQU(I).

PÄTZCALAQUIÄ *vt* to sink, submerge something / lo hunde (T) [(3)Tp.199]. See **PÄTZCALAQUI(I)**.

PÄTZCALAQUILÄ *applic.* **PÄTZCALAQUIÄ**

PÄTZCALAQUILÖ *nonact.* **PÄTZCALAQUIÄ**

PÄTZCALÖ *nonact.* **PÄTZCALAQUIÄ**

PÄTZCALTIA *caus.* **PÄTZCALAQUIÄ**

PÄTZIHU(I) for something to get crushed, bruised, dented in, or for a swelling to subside / abollarse alguna cosa o deshincharse el encordio (M) [(1)Tp.176]. See **PÄTZÖÄ**.

PÄTZILHUIÄ *applic.* **PÄTZÖÄ**

PÄTZÖÄ *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 apocar lo que otro dice o hace (M) See **PÄTZ-**.

PÄTZÖLÖ *nonact.* **PÄTZÖÄ**

PÄTZQUILÄ *vt* to squeeze, wring out excess liquid from something for someone / sacar, estrujar o exprimir zumo de alguna cosa para otro (M) *applic.* **PÄTZCALAQUIÄ**

PÄTZQUILILÄ *applic.* **PÄTZQUILÄ**

PÄTZQUILILÖ *nonact.* **PÄTZQUILÄ**

PÄTZTIC something dripping wet, something juicy, something bruised, mashed, soft / cosa abollada o cosa blanda, así como fruta muy madura (M), mojado (X) [(1)Tp.176, (3)Xp.63]. X has reduced TZT to TZ. See **PÄTZ-**, **PÄTZÖÄ**.

PÄTZTÖCA *vrefl, 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 **PÄTZ-**, **TÖCA**.

PAYÄN(A) *vrefl, vt* for something to get pulverized, to break up, crumble, grind something / se muele (T), quebrantar terrones o desmenuzar algo (M)

PAYÄNALÖ *nonact.* **PAYÄN(A)**

PAYÄNILÄ *vrefl, vt* to grind something for someone / se lo muele (T), se lo muele (el nixtamal a otra persona) (T) [(7)Tp.155, 196]. *applic.* **PAYÄN(A)**

PAYÄNILILÄ *applic.* **PAYÄNILÄ**

PAYÄNILILÖ *nonact.* **PAYÄNILÄ**

PÄYÄ-TL *pl: -MEH* woolly caterpillar or insect / cierto gusanillo veloso (M), moyote (T)

PAZOLOÄ See **PAHZOLOÄ**.

PËCHILHUIÄ *applic.* **PËCHOÄ**

PËCHOÄ *vrefl, 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 **PËCHOÄ** 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.

PËCHÖLÖ *nonact.* **PËCHOÄ**

PECHTËCA *vrefl* to bow low, to humble oneself / humillarse, inclinando mucho el cuerpo (M) [(1)Cf.66r]. This is abundantly attested in applicative form. See **PËCHOÄ**, **TËCA**.

PECHTËQUILÄ to bow down in reverence before someone / hacer a otro gran inclinación y reverencia (M) *applic.* **PECHTËCA**

PECH-TLI sleeping mat, petate / petate de zacate (Z for ÄCAPECH-TLI) [(1)Zp.139]. This is not attested as a free element. It appears as prefixed **TLAPECH-TLI**, reduplicated **PEHPECH-TLI**, and in compounds. See **PËCHOÄ**.

PEHPECH-TLI mattress, bedclothes, saddle, riding tack / colchón o ropa sobre que nos echamos a dormir (M), avío (de las bestias), silla, fuste (T) [(1)Tp.173, (2)Zp.17, 160]. See **PËCHOÄ**.

PEHPEN(A) *vt* to pick, choose someone, to gather, collect, or glean something / elegir o escoger a alguno (M), escoger algo o arrebatar 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 **CUAUHPEHPEN(A)** 'to gather firewood,' **TLAÖLPEHPEN(A)** 'to harvest maize,' **XITOMAPEHPEN(A)** 'to pick tomatoes,' etc.

PEHPENALÖ *altern. nonact.* **PEHPEN(A)**

PEHPENILÄ *applic.* **PEHPEN(A)**

PEHPENÖ *altern. nonact.* **PEHPEN(A)**

PEHPETLA *vrefl, vt* to groom oneself; to groom someone or to stroke, pat, or pet something / peinarse (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) [(2)Zp.4, 192]. See **PETLÄN(I)**.

PEHPETZILHUIÄ *applic.* **PEHPETZÖÄ**

PEHPETZÖÄ *vt* to rid oneself entirely of something / lo quita todo (T) [(3)Tp.196]. As a reduplicated form of **PETZÖÄ** '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 **PETZÖÄ**, **PEHPETZTIC**.

PEHPETZÖLÖ *nonact.* **PEHPETZÖÄ**

PEHPETZTIC something smooth, shiny / cosa muy alisa que reluce (M) [(2)Tp.123, 173, (1)Xp.63]. M has *pepetzca* 'for silk or fine plumage to shimmer.' redup. **PETZTIC**

PËHU(A) to begin / tener comienzo o principio, o comenzar, o hacer algo (M) There is a typographical error in M so that this appears as a transitive verb with the non-specific human object prefix **TË-**, 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.'

PËHU(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.197, 234, (2)Zp.14, 192].

PËHUALÖ *nonact.* **PËHU(A)**

PËHUALTIA *vt* to begin, initiate something / comenzar o principiar algo (M) *caus.* **PËHU(A)**

PËHUALTILÄ *applic.* **PËHUALTIA**

PËHUALTILÖ *nonact.* **PËHUALTIA**

PËHUILÄ *applic.* **PËHU(A)**

***PEPECHIHU(I)** See **PEPECHIUHTOC**.

PEPECHILHUIÄ *applic.* **PEPECHOÄ**

PEPECHIUHTOC something affixed, permanent / pegado, fijo (Z) [(3)Zp.60, 95, 182]. This implies intransitive ***PEPECHIHU(I)** 'to stick, to become

attached,' although only the transitive **PEPECHOÄ** 'to affix something' is attested. See **PEPECHOÄ**, the verb O.

PEPECHOÄ *vt* to cover or patch something, to affix something, to attach something permanently / atapar o cerrar algún agujero de pared a piedra lodo (M), lo pega, lo suelda (T), lo pega (con goma), lo conecta (Z)

PEPECHÖHUILÄ *vt* to hook something up, to harness something / lo engancha (Z) [(2)Zp.51, 192]. See **PEPECHOÄ**.

PEPECHÖLÖ *nonact.* **PEPECHOÄ**

PËPËHUALTIA *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 **PËHUALTIA** 'to initiate something,' redup. **PËHUALTIA**

PËPËHUALNI a type of ant / hormiga pepehua (Z) [(2)Zp.68, 182]. See **PËPËHUALTIA**.

PEPETLACA 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 **PETLÄN(I)**.

PEPETLACHILÄ *applic.* **PEPETLATZ(A)**

PEPETLAQUILIZ-TLI shimmer, gleam / resplandor (M) [(1)Rp.121]. See **PEPETLACA**.

PEPETLATZ(A) *vt* to sprinkle, to scatter water / riega agua (T) [(3)Tp.196]. This should share with **PEPETLACA** and **PETLÄN(I)** the sense of 'to shimmer, to reflect light.'

PEPETLATZALÖ *nonact.* **PEPETLATZ(A)**

PEPETÖN(I) redup. **PETÖN(I)**

PËPETZÖÄ *vt* to pat or stroke something / lo acaricia (el perro, etc.) (T) [(3)Tp.197]. redup. **PETZÖÄ**

PËPETZOLHUIÄ *applic.* **PËPETZÖÄ**

PËPETZÖLÖ *nonact.* **PËPETZÖÄ**

PËPETZTOLOÄ *vt* to lap or slurp something / beber a lengüetadas (K) [(1)Bf.11v]. redup. **PETZTOLOÄ**

PEPEYACA to spill, spread, scatter / desparramar (Z) [(2)Zp.44, 182]. M has *pepeyoca* '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.

PEPEYCHILIA applic. **PEPEYOTZ(A)**

PEPEYOTZ(A) *vt* to give someone the shivers, to make someone's skin crawl / le hace cosquillas, siente andar algo en la piel (T) [(3)Tp.196]. This should relate in some regular way to M's *pepeyoca* 'for something to shimmer with reflected light.'

PETLĀCAL-LI woven wicker hamper / petaca a manera de arca que hacen de cañas tejidas (M) [(2)Bf.7r,9r, (1)Cf.113v]. The vowel of the second syllable is marked long in all attestations. Possibly this is a compound of **PETL(A)-TL** 'woven mat' and **ĀCAL-LI** 'boat' < **Ā-TL** 'water' and **CAL-LI** 'structure' and partially analogous to **CUAUHCAL-LI** 'cage.'

PETLĀHU(A) *vrefl, vt* to disrobe; to undress someone, to uncover something, to polish or burnish something / despojarme o desnudarme (M), despojar o desnudar a otro (M), bruñir, lucir, o acicalar algo (M) This makes the same connection between 'bare' and 'shiny' that **PEHPETZOĀ** and **PEHPETZTIC** do. See **PETLĀN(I)**.

PETLAHUAH possessor of mats, petates / dueño de esteras [(3)Cf.56r]. In one of three attestations C marks the vowel of the second syllable long. See **PETL(A)-TL**.

PETLAHUAHCĀHUAH master of the possessors of mats, petates / señor de los dueños de las esteras y petates (C) [(1)Cf.56r]. See **PETLAHUAH**.

PETLĀHUALŌ nonact. **PETLĀHU(A)**

PETLĀHUILIĀ *vt* to undress someone, to uncover something for someone / se lo descubre (T) [(4)Tp.196]. applic. **PETLĀHU(A)**

PETLĀHUILILIĀ applic. **PETLĀHUILIĀ**

PETLĀHUILILŌ nonact. **PETLĀHUILIĀ**

PETLĀN(I) for something to scatter, glisten, reflect / derramarse alguna cosa líquida (M), derramarse algo y relumbrar (C), brilla, reluce, relumbra (T)

PETLĀNĪĀ to scatter or sprinkle something / derramar cosa líquida o acicalar y lucir algo (M), lo tira, lo riega (T) [(3)Tp.196]. See **PETLĀN(I)**.

PETLĀNILIĀ applic. **PETLĀNĪĀ**

PETLĀNĪLŌ nonact. **PETLĀNĪĀ**

PETL(A)-TL *pl*: **-MEH** woven mat, petate / estera generalmente (M), petate (T)

PETLAZOL-LI *pl*: **-TIN** centipede / ciempiés (T) [(1)Tp.173]. M has *petlaolcoatli* with the same sense. It is possible that the absolutive suffix here should be **-IN**, since T's notation is ambiguous for **-LI** and **-IN** with stems ending in L.

PETLAZŌYĀ-TL petate woven of palm fronds / petates de palma (T) [(1)Tp.173]. See **PETL(A)-TL**, **ZŌYĀ-TL**.

PETŌNALTĪĀ caus. **PETŌN(I)**

PETŌN(I) 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) [(1)Cf.94r, (4)Tp.136,173]. T gives as a nonactive form of this **PETŌNĪLŌ** with the reflex of a long vowel in the third syllable, which is clearly wrong.

PETZALHUIĀ altern. applic. **PETZOĀ**

PETZALHUILIĀ applic. **PETZALHUIĀ**

PETZALHUILŌ nonact. **PETZALHUIĀ**

PETZCAHUI to slip, slide / se resbala (T) [(1)Tp.173]. T gives the preterit of this as **PETZCAHUIC** even though it pairs with transitive **PETZCOĀ** as **-HU(I)** verbs in general pair with **-OĀ** verbs. See **PETZCOĀ**.

PETZCALHUIĀ applic. **PETZCOĀ**

PETZCOĀ *vrefl, 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 **PETZOĀ** 'to make something smooth, to polish something.'

PETZCŌHUĪX-IN *pl*: **-MEH** a type of venomous lizard / aspia, tipo de lagartija muy brillante y venenosa (X) [(3)Xp.64]. See **PETZCOĀ**, **CUĪX-IN**.

PETZCŌLŌ nonact. **PETZCOĀ**

PETZIHU(I) to be smooth, slippery, shiny / pararse muy lucio lo bruñido o acicalado (M), se resbala, se alisa (T) [(2)Tp.173,248]. See **PETZOĀ**.

PETZOĀ *vt* to polish, burnish something, to make something smooth and shiny / acicalar, bruñir, o lucir algo (M) [(9)Tp.148]. See **PETZ-TLI**.

PETZOLHUIĀ altern. applic. **PETZOĀ**

PETZŌLŌ nonact. **PETZOĀ**

PETZTIC something smooth, shiny, slippery / pulido, brillante, reluciente, barnizado, fino, liso (S) [(2)Tp.136, (1)Xp.63]. X has reduced **TZT** to **ZT**. See **PETZIHU(I)**.

PETZ-TLI *pl*: **-MEH** pyrite, material used in making mirrors / piedra de espejos (M) [(1)Tp.225]. See **PETZOĀ**.

PETZTOLHUIĀ applic. **PETZTOLOĀ**

PETZTOLOĀ *vt* to swallow something soft, slippery / lo traga (cosa lisa) (T) [(3)Tp.197, (2)Zp.124,192]. See **PETZOĀ**, **TOLOĀ**.

PETZTOLOLŌ nonact. **PETZTOLOĀ**

PEXŌN(I) to fill up with liquid / henchirse o rebosar la medida de cosa líquida (M), llena (Z) [(2)Zp.78,182].

PEXŌNTĪĀ *vt* to fill something up with liquid / henchir mucho alguna medida de cosas líquidas (M), lo llena (Z) [(4)Zp.71,78,189,192]. caus. **PEXŌN(I)**

PEXŌNTOC something full / lleno (Z)

[(2)Zp.78,182]. See **PEXŌN(I)**, the verb O.

PEYĀHU(I) to slip / resbalar (X) [(3)Xp.64].

PEYO-TL mescal cactus (*Lophophora lewinii*, *Lophophora williamsii*), the button-shaped segments of which are consumed as an intoxicant / cierta planta medicinal de que abusan para la superstición (R) [(1)Rp.121]. This appears in R without diacritics. M has *peyutl* 'cocoon.'

PĒZOH-TLI *pl*: **-TIN** ~ **-MEH** badger / cierto animalejo (M), tejón (T,Z) [(1)Tp.173, (2)Zp.120,182, (4)Xp.63].

PĪ *vt*; *pret*: **PĪC** to gather plants without disturbing the roots, to pluck something / pelar o sacar de raíz los pelos o coger yerbas sin arrancar las raíces 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 **PEHPEN(A)**. C does not mark the vowel long in several attestations of the preterit but does consistently mark it long in causative **PĪLTĪĀ**. This is weak evidence, because there is some variation over verbs in general between short and lengthened vowels before **-LTĪĀ**. For **CUI** there is more evidence of a short stem vowel, but its

attested causative is nonetheless **CUĪLTĪĀ**. In the attested applicative form of reduplicated **PIHPĪ** T has the reflex of a short vowel before **-LIĀ**. See **PIY(A)**, **PĪQU(I)**.

PĪCCA-TL wrapping / envoltura (K) [(4)Zp.63,65,157,159]. This is attested in the possessed forms **-MĀPĪCCA** 'glove' and **-CUĀPĪCCA** 'bonnet.' M has *picca*, also in possessed form, referring to the vulva, and S gives *piccatl* as the absolutive form. S is the only authority for the absolutive form. The attestations from the sources for this dictionary are compatible with this being the possessed form of **PĪCQUI** 'something wrapped up.' See **PĪQU(I)**.

PĪCHAQUIĀ *vrefl, vt* to humble oneself; to humble someone, to bring someone low / es humilde, se humilla (T), lo humilla (T) [(6)Tp.155,197]. See **PĪCHOĀ**, **AQUIĀ**.

PĪCHAQUIHUA This is the nonactive form attested for the transitive use of **PĪCHAQUIĀ**.

PĪCHAQUILĪĀ applic. **PĪCHAQUIĀ**

PĪCHAQUILŌ This is the nonactive form attested for the reflexive use of **PĪCHAQUIĀ**.

PĪCHĒHUA-TL skin, complexion / cutis (Z) [(2)Zp.37,182]. Z also has **PĪTZĒHUA-TL**. See **ĒHUA-TL**.

PĪCHILIĀ *vt* to blow or snort at someone / se lo sopla (T) This is abundantly attested in T. applic. **PĪTZ(A)**

PĪCHILILIĀ applic. **PĪCHILIĀ**

PĪCHILILŌ nonact. **PĪCHILIĀ**

PICICTIC someone fat, stout / gordo (T) [(1)Tp.174].

PICILIHU(I) for something to get worn down, diminished, ground fine / hacerse menudo lo que era grueso y redondo (M) This is implied by **PICILTIC**.

PICĪLOĀ *vt* to wear something down, to make large, round things smaller, to grind something fine / desbastar o achicar cosas grandes y redondas (M) This is implied by **PICILTIC**. X has **TLAPICĪLOĀ** 'to rain' and a derived noun meaning '(rain)drop.'

PICILTIC something small or fine, something ground down to small size / cosas menudas así como chinás o aljofar (M),

tejido apretado (de tela, ayate, zaranda, etc.) (T), picado, pequeño (Z) [(2)Tp.174, (3)Zp.96,98,183]. Z also has the shortened form PICIL referring to gravel. This implies PICILOĀ and PICILIHU(I).

PÍCQUI something wrapped up, firm, solid / cosa maciza (M) This is indirectly attested in MĀPĪCTŌN 'handful,' MĀPĪCCA-TL 'glove,' and -CUĀPĪCCA 'bonnet.' In the sources for this dictionary and in M there is only possessed -PĪCCA, which would seem to be the possessed form of this, but S has *piccatl* as well as *picqui*, assuming two lexical items distinct in their absolute forms. See PÍQU(I).

PIHPĪ vt to pluck, gather something in quantity / coger muchas y varias (C) This reduplicated form is the distributive of PĪ '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 PĪ has a long stem vowel, the attested applicative form in T has a short vowel before -LIĀ and -TZĪNOĀ. redup. PĪ

PIHPĪHUA nonact. PIHPĪ

PIHPĪLIĀ applic. PIHPĪ

PIHPĪLTĪĀ caus. PIHPĪ

PIHPĪTZCUA vt for something to make one's skin itch / le cosquillea la piel (p. ej. cuando ha andado en la yerba o en la milpa, etc.) (T) [(3)Tp.197]. redup. PĪTZCUA

PIHPĪTZCUALŌ nonact. PIHPĪTZCUA

PIHPĪTZCUALTĪĀ caus. PIHPĪTZCUA

PIHPĪY(A) vt; pret: **PIHPĪX** to spy on someone, to lurk in wait for someone / espiar o acechar a otro (M) [(2)Zp.56,193]. Z has PIHPĪX as the name of a thrush (tordo real). If this is derived from the verb, then the preterit form of the verb is also PIHPĪX. See PIY(A) for more about the alternation of long and short I in preterits ending in X. redup. PIY(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) [(1)Bf.111, (2)Cf.83v]. C comments that the honorific form -PIHTICĀTZIN is more affectionate than simple -PIHTZIN.

PĪHUA nonact. PĪ

PĪHUIC 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]. TLAPĪHUILĪĀ

-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 -HUĀN. Unlike PIL-LI 'noble person,' this plural does not reduplicate, NOPILHUĀN 'my children' contrasts with NOPĪPILHUĀN ~ NOPĪPILLŌHUĀN '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.55v). Although PIL with the sense of child rarely occurs in absolute form, the diminutives PILTŌN-TLI and PILTZIN-TLI do, and in these the plural stem does reduplicate in just the same form as PIL-LI 'noble person,' PĪPILTZINTIN. See PIL-LI.

-PĪL diminutive compounding element; pl: **-PĪPĪL** C gives the difficult example of PILPĪL 'little boy,' the plural of which (to be found in M as well) is PĪPILPĪPĪL, 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 -PĪL 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.

PILĀHULTIĀ to look after children, to play with a child / hace por cuidar a las criaturas, juega con el niño (T) [(3)Tp.174]. See -PIL, ĀHULTIĀ.

PILĀHULTILIĀ applic. PILĀHULTIĀ

PILĀHULTILŌ nonact. PILĀHULTIĀ

PILALACCONĒ-TL pl: **PILALACCŌCONEH** little boy / niño, niño, chamaquito, chamaco, muchachito (T) [(1)Tp.174]. T has the possessed form -PĪPILANCONĒ and the plural possessed form -PĪPILANCONĒHUĀN. See PILALAC-TLI, CONĒ-TL.

PILALAC-TLI pl: **-MEH** boy / muchacho, chamaco (T) [(2)Tp.174]. T has the variants PILAN- and PĪPILAN- in compounds. See -PIL.

PILCA preterit-as-present verb; pret: **PIL-CAC** to be hanging / estar colgado o ahorcado (M) See PILOĀ.

PILCATICAH to be hung up / está colgado (T) [(1)Tp.174]. M has *pilcaticac* with the same sense. See PILCA, the verb CĀ.

PILCATOC something hung up / colgado (Z) [(5)Zp.6,30,71,163,182]. In three of the attestations Z marks the vowel of the initial syllable long, but it should not be. See PILCA, the verb O.

PILCHĪHU(A) vt to commit a sin / pecar o hacer algún defecto (M) [(1)Bf.9v]. See CHĪHU(A).

PILHUAH one who has children / persona que tiene hijos (M) See -PIL.

PILHUAHTĪĀ vrefl,vt to conceive children, to provide someone with children / hacer hijos o engendrarlos (M), le engendra hijos (T) [(3)Tp.197]. See PILHUAH.

PILHUAHTILIĀ applic. PILHUAHTĪĀ

PILHUAHTILŌ nonact. PILHUAHTĪĀ

PILHUĒHUEHCA someone who has children separated by long intervals / tiene hijos de vez en cuando, no continuamente (T) [(1)Tp.174]. See -PIL, HUĒHUEHCA.

PILHUIĀ vt to hang something up for someone / colgar algo a otro de algún palo, etc. (M) applic. PILOĀ

PILĪN(I) to wither, to deflate / se marchita, se deshinchia (T) [(1)Tp.174].

PILĪNQUI something wrinkled, withered / arrugado, marchitado (T) [(1)Tp.174]. M has *pilinqui* 'someone bushy-haired.' See PILĪN(I).

PILIZOL pl: **-TIN** blanket, sarape / cobija, sarape (T) [(1)Tp.174].

PIL-LI pl: **PĪPILTIN**; possessed form:

-PILLŌ 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 *cihuāpīlīn* and *cihuāpīlīn*. B marks the corresponding vowel long in TĒCPILLŌ-TL 'nobility' and TĒCPILCAL-LI 'court.' (The same assimilation appears when B marks the vowel of the last syllable of CUITLAPIL-LI 'tail' short when followed by -LI but long when followed by plural possessive -HUĀN.) The honorific vocative form has two full honorific -TZIN's, NOPILTZINTZINE 'my noble person,' etc. This best makes sense if thought of as the iterative addition of -TZINE to PILTZIN; it is not reduplication, which would give -TZITZINE. PIL-LI is neutral with respect to sex or masculine by default. 'Lady' has the modified form CIHUĀPIL-LI. M has *nopilo* '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 CUITLAPIL-LI 'tail,' NENEPIL-LI 'tongue,' MAHPIL-LI 'finger,' and (I)CXOPIL-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 PILOĀ 'to hang.' The vowel of the stem 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 TĒN-TLI 'beak' to mean 'stinger' and with TZON-TLI 'head' to mean 'cold, respiratory infection.' Despite the affinity of meaning, it is apparently not a component of TŌPIL-LI 'staff, rod' or METLAPIL-LI 'rolling pin,' since it differs in vowel length.

PILLŌ-TL nobility / nobleza tal (M) [(4)Cf.81v]. M also gives 'childishness,' which is derived from -PIL 'child.' See PIL-LI, -YŌ.

PILOĀ vrefl,vt to hang oneself; to hang something up, to hang someone / ahorcarse o colgarse (M), ahorcar o colgar a otro (M), colgar alguna cosa de alto, así como ropa, etc. (M) This contrasts with PILOĀ 'to make something thinner.'

PILOĀ *vt* to make something thinner, to taper something / adelgazar algo (C) [(4)Cf.127v]. This contrasts with PILOĀ 'to hang something up.'

PILOHUILIĀ *vt* to connect something, to hook something up / lo conecta, lo engancha (Z) [(3)Zp.32,51,193]. Only one of the three attestations marks the O long. See PILOĀ.

PILOL-LI pitcher / cántaro (C) [(1)Cf.105r, (1)Tp.247]. See PILOĀ.

PILOLŌ nonact. PILOĀ

-PILPĒHUAYĀN *necessarily possessed form* childhood / niñez (C) [(1)Cf.100r]. See -PIL, PĒHU(A), -YĀN.

PILQUITIĀ caus. PILCA

PILTĪĀ caus. PĪ

PILTIC something, someone noble / hombre gentil (M), cosa ahidalgada y noble (C) [(3)Cf.127v]. This contrasts with PĪLTIC 'something thin or tapered to a point.' See PIL-LI.

PĪLTIC something thin or tapered to a point / hilo adelgazado (C) [(1)Cf.127v, (1)Rp.122]. This contrasts with PILTIC 'something or someone noble.' See PILOĀ.

-PILTIYĀN *necessarily possessed form* one's childhood / mi niñez o el tiempo de mi niñez (R for first pers. sg. possessor) [(1)Rp.43]. This implies *PILTĪ 'to be a child.' R fails to mark the vowel of the final syllable long. See -PIL, -YĀN.

PILTŌN-TLI 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 vuela (M) [(1)Cf.122v].

PĪNĀHUA to be ashamed / tener vergüenza (M) T has preterit PĪNĀUH rather than PĪNĀHUAC. M also has transitive *pina-hua* 'to be embarrassed to appear or to do something before others' with the same preterit form as T's intransitive.

PĪNĀHUAC, embarrassed, bashful / vergonzoso, tímido (Z) [(3)Zp.122,128,182]. See PĪNĀHUA, PĪNĀUHQUI.

PĪNĀHUALIZ-TLI shame, embarrassment / vergüenza (M) [(1)Tp.174, (2)Zp.129,182]. See PĪNĀHUA.

PĪNĀHUALŌ nonact. PĪNĀHUA

PĪNĀHUALTIĀ caus. PĪNĀHUA

PĪNĀHUIĀ *vt* to ridicule, embarrass someone / le hace burla, se burla de uno (T) [(3)Tp.197]. See PĪNĀHUA.

PĪNĀHUILIĀ applic. PĪNĀHUIĀ

PĪNĀHUIĻŌ nonact. PĪNĀHUIĀ

PĪNĀHUIZ-TLI shame, embarrassment / vergüenza (M) [(1)Bf.9v]. See PĪNĀHUA.

PĪNĀUHQUI *pl*: PIHPĪNĀUHQUI someone embarrassed, timid / vergonzoso (M) [(2)Tp.174]. See PĪNĀHUA.

PĪNĀUHTIĀ *vrefl,vt* to be ashamed, to shame or insult someone / tiene vergüenza, se avergüenza (T), avergonzar o afrentar a otro (M) caus. PĪNĀHUA.

PĪNĀUHTILIĀ applic. PĪNĀUHTIĀ

PĪNĀUHTIĻŌ nonact. PĪNĀUHTIĀ

PINOLĪYŌ sheep tick / garrapata 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 deslian (M), sal molida (C for IZTAPINOL-LI) [(2)Cf.60v, (2)Xp.64].

PINTETIC something small, pointed / chico (T) [(1)Tp.137]. See PINTIC.

PINTIC something small, pointed / puntiagudo (T) [(2)Tp.123,174]. S has *pinton* 'something very small.' See PĪPINOĀ, XIPINTIC.

PIPICTIC something tough, hard, sinewy / correoso, 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 PĪCQUI.

PIPIHYĀC something with a strong scent / perfumado (T), huele a orines (T for ĀXĪXPIPIHYĀC) [(2)Tp.171]. M has *pipiyaltzli* 'underarm odor.' T has YOC for YĀC. See IHYĀC.

PĪPILANCONĒ-TL *pl*: PĪPILANCŌCONEH small child, little boy / niño, chamaco (T) [(2)Tp.133,174]. See PĪLALACCONĒ-TL.

PĪPILLŌ-TL childishness / niñería (M) [(1)Bf.1v]. See PĪLLŌ-TL, -PIL.

PIPIŌNA *vt* to suck on something / comer y chupar cañas (M) [(1)Zp.39]

PĪPINALHUIĀ applic. PĪPINOĀ

PĪPINOĀ *vt* to draw something out into a point, to sharpen something / le saca punta (T) [(3)Tp.197].

PĪPINOLŌ nonact. PĪPINOĀ

PIPIŌTZ(A) *vt* to blow on something with bellows, to blow on something repeatedly / follar o soplar muchas veces (M) [(2)Zp.117,193]. redup. PĪTZ(A)

PĪPITZATZIN something drawn into a point, something or someone thin, narrow / delgado (hombre), estrecho, angosto (T) [(2)Tp.123,174]. See PITZA.

PIPIŌTZCA to whinny, shriek, squeak / brama el ciervo, relinchar el caballo, o chillar el ratón (M), rechina (T) [(1)Tp.174].

PIPIŌTZŌĀ *vt* to suck or gnaw something / chupar o roer algo (M) T specifically marks the vowel of the reduplicated syllable short. redup. PITZŌĀ

PĪPIXAHU(I) to drizzle or to snow / lloviznar, cerner, o caer nieve (M) [(2)Bf.6v]. M also has unreduplicated *pixau* with the same sense.

PĪQU(I) *vt* to invent or fabricate something, to wrap something up or enclose something / forgicar o fingir e inventar alguna cosa o mentir a sabiendas, o envolver tamales en hojas cuando los hacen, o cosa semejante (M), lo envuelve (Z) See PĪ.

PĪQUĪHUA nonact. PĪQU(I)

PĪQUILIĀ applic. PĪQU(I)

PĪQUILŌNI wrapper, container / envoltura (K) This is attested in CUĀPĪQUILŌNI 'bonnet' and TLXCALPĪQUILŌNI 'napkin for wrapping tortillas.' See PĪQU(I).

PĪTZ(A) *vrefl,vt* to huff and puff with anger, to blow on something, to play a wind instrument / pararse bermejo o encenderse de enojo (M), tañer o tocar trompeta, chirimía, flauta o otro instrumento semejante o soplar el fuego (M) This contrasts with PITZA 'something thin, tough.'

PITZA something thin, tough / flaco (T for CUAUHPITZA) [(5)Tp.119,174]. This contrasts with the transitive verb PĪTZ(A) 'to blow on something.' See PITZĀHU(I).

PITZAC-TLI something thin and long / cosa delgada y larga así como vara, sogá, o cosas semejantes (M) Z marks the vowel of the first syllable long, but it is short elsewhere. See PITZĀHUAC.

PĪTZAHTZI to talk in a high, thin voice, to squeak / habla en voz delgadita, chilla (garganta, puerta, etc.) [(3)Tp.174]. Despite the discrepancy in vowel length, this appears to be related to PĪPITZCA 'to

whinny, shriek, squeak.' See PĪTZ(A), TZAHTZI.

PĪTZAHTZĪHUA nonact. PĪTZAHTZI

PĪTZAHTZĪTIĀ caus. PĪTZAHTZI

PITZĀHUA to get thin / pararse delgado y flaco (M) This is implied by PITZĀHUAC and is synonymous with PITZĀHU(I).

PITZĀHU(A) *vt* to make something thin, to cut boards or lengths of rope / adelgazar palos o sogas (M) This is implied by PITZĀHUAC and PITZĀHU(I). M combines this gloss in one entry with another referring to a high-pitched voice, which is derived from PĪTZ(A).

PITZĀHUAC something thin, slender / cosa delgada, así como varas, pilares, columnas, sogares, y cosas largas y rollizas, o el camino, el viento delgado y sutil, los frijoles pequeños, lentejas, o cosas semejantes (M) This implies intransitive PITZĀHUA 'to get thin' and transitive PITZĀHU(A) 'to make something thin.' See PITZĀHU(I).

PITZĀHUAQUE-TL long bean / frijol delgado (Z) [(2)Zp.61,183]. See PITZĀHUAC, E-TL.

PITZĀHU(I) to get thin / se adelgaza (T) [(4)Tp.119,175]. In a compound with CUAUH 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.

PITZALHUIĀ applic. PITZŌĀ

PITZALHUIĀ applic. PĪTZ(A)

PĪTZALŌ nonact. PĪTZ(A)

PITZĀUHCĀCECU(I) to have chills, to shiver / tiene calofríos, tiene escalofríos (T) [(3)Tp.175]. See PITZĀUHQUI, CECU(I).

PITZĀUHCĀCECUĪHUA This is attested in T, which has CŌHUA for CŪHUA. nonact. PITZĀUHCĀCECU(I)

PITZĀUHCĀCECUĪTIĀ caus. PĪTZĀUHCĀCECU(I)

PITZĀUHCĀN *pl*: -MEH waist, belt / cintura (X) [(3)Xp.65]. See PITZĀHU(I), -CĀN.

PITZĀUHQUI something thin, weak, lean / delgado, flaco, y magro (M) [(1)Tp.175]. See PITZĀHU(A).

PITZCOTŌN(A) *vt* to pinch something / lo

- pellizca (T) [(3)Tp.198]. T has a long vowel in the first syllable of PĪTZCUA 'to pinch something' and a short vowel here. See PITZĀHUA, COTŌN(A).
- PITZCOTŌNALŌ** nonact. PĪTZCOTŌN(A)
- PITZCOTŌNILIĀ** applic. PĪTZCOTŌN(A)
- PĪTZCOYŌN(I)** to become pierced / se agujera (T) [(1)Tp.174]. See PĪTZCOYŌNQUI.
- PĪTZCOYŌNQUI** something pierced, something with a narrow opening / estrecha cosa así como agujero o cosa semejante (M), agujerado (T) [(1)Tp.174]. Despite the vowel length discrepancy, this appears to be related to PITZĀHU(A) 'to make something thin.' See PĪTZCOYŌN(I).
- PĪTZCUA** vt; pret: **PĪTZCUAC** to pinch something / lo pellizca (T) [(3)Tp.198]. T has a short vowel in the first syllable of PĪTZCOTŌN(A) 'to pinch something' and a long vowel here. See PITZĀHU(A).
- PĪTZCUALŌ** nonact. PĪTZCUA
- PĪTZĒHUA-TL** *inalienably possessed form*: -PĪTZĒHUAYŌ skin / su cutis (Z for possessed form) [(2)Zp.37,160]. Z also has PĪCHĒHUA-TL with the same sense. See ĒHUA-TL.
- PITZĪN(I)** for something to burst / quebrarse el huevo, machucarse la fruta, o quebrarse el ojo, o reventar el encodio o cosa semejante (M), se exprime (T) [(1)Tp.174].
- PITZĪNILIĀ** vt to squeeze something out for someone / se lo exprime (T) [(3)Tp.198]. applic. PITZĪN(I)
- PITZĪNİLĪŌ** nonact. PITZĪNILIĀ
- PITZOĀ** vt to kiss someone or something / lo besa (T) [(3)Tp.198, (3)Xp.72]. This seems to have to do with extending or puckering the lips. See PITZĀHU(A).
- PITZOEĒCA-TL** pl: -MEH malicious spirit, ghost / espíritu malo, mal aire (T) [(1)Tp.175]. See PITZO-TL, EHĒCA-TL.
- PITZOILAMA** sow / puerca, marrana (T) [(1)Tp.174]. In T the initial I of ILAMA drops after the final vowel of PITZO-TL, but elsewhere ILAMA retains its initial I adjacent to preceding vowels. PITZO-TL, ILAMA-TL
- PITZŌLIZ-TLI** kiss / beso (T) [(1)Tp.175]. See PITZOĀ.

- PITZŌL-LI** kiss / beso (T) [(2)Tp.175,235]. See PITZOĀ.
- PITZONAC(A)-TL** pork / carne de puerco (C) [(1)Cf.60v, (2)Tp.166,174]. See PITZO-TL, NAC(A)-TL.
- PITZONELHUIĀ** applic. PITZONELOĀ
- PITZONELIHU(I)** to get dirty / se ensucia (T) [(1)Tp.174]. See PITZONELOĀ.
- PITZONELOĀ** *vrefl,vt* to get dirty, to get something dirty / se ensucia (T), lo ensucia, lo mancha (T) [(6)Tp.155,198]. See PITZO-TL, NELOĀ.
- PITZONELŌLŌ** nonact. PITZONELOĀ
- PITZONELTIC** something dirty / mugriento, sucio (T) [(1)Tp.174]. See PITZONELOĀ.
- PITZONEM(I)** pret: -NEN to go about dirty / andar sucio (Z) [(2)Zp.118,183]. See PITZO-TL, NEM(I).
- PITZOTIC** something ugly, dirty, repulsive / feo, escabroso, cosa inmundada, sucio, terrible (T) This is attested twice in T and abundantly in Z. It contrasts with PITZŌTIC 'narrow.' See PITZO-TL.
- PITZŌTIC** something narrow, squeezed together / angosto, reducido (T) [(2)Tp.137,175]. See PITZOĀ PITZĀHU(A).
- PITZŌTILIĀ** *vrefl,vt* to soil oneself; to make something ugly, to defile something / se ensucia (Z), lo hace feo, lo afea, lo mancha (T) See PITZO-TL.
- PITZŌTILILIĀ** applic. PITZŌTILIĀ
- PITZŌTILĪŌ** nonact. PITZŌTILIĀ
- 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 PITZOĀ.
- PITZOTLAHTOĀ** to speak in a crude manner / habla sucio (T) [(4)Tp.174]. See PITZO-TL, TLAHTOĀ.
- PITZOTLAHTOĀNI** someone who speaks in a gross or obscene way / uno que habla sucio, grosero (T) [(1)Tp.175]. See PITZOTLAHTOĀ.
- PITZOTLAHTŌL-LI** obscene or gross speech / palabra sucia, grosería (T) [(2)Tp.112,175]. See PITZOTLAHTOĀ.
- PITZOYŌ-TL** uncleanness, defilement,

- something unclean / cosa inmundada, suciedad (T) [(1)Tp.175]. See PITZO-TL, -YŌ.
- PĪTZQUILIĀ** applic. PĪTZCUA
- PITZTIC** something lean, tough / delgado (animal o hombre), duro, macizo, tieso, 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-TLI.
- PĪTZ-TLI** pit, stone of a fruit / cuesco o hueso de cierta fruta (M) [(1)Tp.127].
- PIXCA** to harvest maize or wheat / coger el maíz o segar el trigo (M) See PIY(A).
- PIXĪCAH** pl: PĪPIXĪCAHTIN balloon / globo (T) [(1)Tp.175].
- 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 / cosecha, lo que se coge, o siega de la heredad o sementera (M) [(2)Cf.47r,113r, (1)Rp.41]. See PIXCA.
- PIY(A)** *vrefl; pret*: PIX ~ PĪX to protect oneself from something; to take care of someone or something, to have stewardship of something, to hold something / guardarse de algo (M), guardar a otro (M), guardar alguna 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 TLAHPIY(A) implies a virtually synonymous derived verb (I)HPIY(A). A common variant of PIY(A) is PIY(E).
- PIYĀCILHUIĀ** applic. PIYĀZOĀ
- PIYALIĀ** vt to keep something for someone, to care for something for someone / guardar algo a otro (M) A common variant of this is PIYELIĀ. T reduces it further to PILIĀ in compounds and PĪLIĀ as a free form. applic. PIY(A)
- PIYALILIĀ** applic. PIYALIĀ
- PIYALĪŌ** nonact. PIYALIĀ
- PIYALŌ** nonact. PIY(A)
- PIYALTIĀ** *vrefl,vt* to entrust oneself to

- someone; to deposit something with someone for safekeeping / encomendarme a otro o fiar 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)
- PIYALTILIĀ** applic. PIYALTIĀ
- PIYALTILŌ** nonact. PIYALTIĀ
- PIYĀZOĀ** vt to make something long and straight / hacer una cosa larga, derecha, y redonda como una vara (C) [(2)Cf.65v]. T has YO for YĀ, 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 *piazoa* 'to steal off, to slip away' and also *piaztlī* '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-.
- PIYĀZTĒTĒCA** *vrefl,vt* to lie stretched out; to lay something straight / se acuesta estirado (T), lo acuesta bien derecho (T) [(6)Tp.155,198]. T has YOZ for YĀZ See PIYĀZTIC, TĒTĒCA.
- PIYĀZTIC** something straight, narrow, vertical / cosa larga y delgada así como hombre, columna, o cosa semejante, o cosa estrecha así como mesa, lecho, o cosa así (M), derecho (vertical—se dice de palo) (T) [(1)Tp.175, (2)Xp.64]. T has YOZ for YĀZ. See PIYĀZOĀ.
- PIY(E)** See PIY(A).
- PIYELIĀ** See PIYALIĀ.
- PIYELTIĀ** See PIYALTIĀ.
- PIYELTILŌ** See PIYALTILŌ.
- PŌCH This element of (I)CHPŌCH-TLI 'young woman' and TĒLPŌCH-TLI 'young man' forms its plural by reduplication, -PŌPŌCHTIN, implying that (I)CH and TĒL are modifiers, but these elements do not appear independently in other constructions.
- PŌCH** See PŌC-TLI.
- PŌCHECTIC** something sooty, smoke-blackened / tiznado, ahumado (T) [(2)Tp.113,176]. M has *pochectilia* 'to smoke something.' See PŌC-TLI.
- PŌCHĒHU(A)** *vrefl,vt* to get smoky; to smoke something, to fill something with

smoke / se ahuma (T), ahumar algo (M) [[6]Tp.156,199]. M also has intransitive *pocheua*, preterit formed with -C, 'for a house to fill up with smoke, for bread to scorch.' See PÔC-TLI, ÊHU(A).

PÔCHĒHUALÔ nonact. PÔCHĒHU(A)

PÔCHĒHU(I) to get smoky / se tizna (T) [[1]Tp.176]. This has the same sense as PÔCHĒHU(A) used reflexively.

PÔCHĒHUILIĀ applic. PÔCHĒHU(A)

POCHICTIC something raveled, frayed, spongy; something pale in color, blonde / cosa carmenada, fofa, o esponjada (C), huero, blonde, blanco (Z) [[1]Tp.175, (9)Zp.20,25,69,112,147,161,162,183]. The sense in Z points to PÔC-TLI 'smoke' rather than POCHĪN(A) 'to unravel something,' but in only one of the nine attestations is the vowel of the initial syllable marked long. Z also has POHPÔCTIC 'smoke colored' derived from PÔC-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.

POCHĪN(A) vt to unravel something, to card wool, cotton / cardar o carmenar lana, algodón, o cosa semejante (M) This is implied by POHPOCHĪN(I). Z has what appears to be the causative form POCHĪNALTĪĀ with the sense of 'to whiten something,' possibly because fibers become lighter in color as they are carded.

POCHĪNALTĪĀ vt to make something white / lo blanquea (Z) [[2]Zp.20,193]. In both attestations the vowel of the first syllable is marked long, and this seems to contain the element PÔCH '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 POCHĪN(A) 'to unravel something, to card fiber.' See POCHICTIC, POCHĪN(A).

PÔCHMĀCOCOPA at the left-hand side / mano izquierda (Z) [[2]Zp.81,160]. See PÔCHMĀ(I)-TL, -C(O), -COPA.

PÔCHMĀ(I)-TL left hand / mano izquierda (Z) [[3]Zp.73,81,160]. See PÔCH-TLI, MĀ(I)-TL.

PÔCHÔ-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.4r, (1)Cf.121r].

PÔCHQUIYĀHUA-TL chimney, smoke hole, window / ventana que da claridad (M) [[1]Bf.7r]. See PÔC-TLI, QUIYĀHUA-TL.

PÔCHTĒCA-TL pl: PÔCHTĒCAH long distance trader, merchant / mercader (C) [[1]Bf.11r, (2)Cf.4r]. This is a regular derivation from a place name, which in this case would be PÔCHTLAN, probably related to PÔC-TLI 'smoke, vapor.'

PÔCH-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 PÔCHMĀ(I)-TL, but Z also has OPÔCH. Since C and M have exclusively OPÔCH, PÔCH can be thought of as a variant which has lost the initial vowel. No absolute form of it is attested in the sources for this dictionary, although S gives it in absolute form.

PÔCHUIĀ vt to smoke, fumigate something / lo ahuma (Z) [[3]Zp.8,193,213]. This derivation with the form PÔC 'smoke' is apparently synonymous with T's POPÔCHHUIĀ with PÔCH. See PÔC-TLI, -HUIĀ.

PÔCTĒM(I) See TLAPÔCTĒM(I).

PÔCTĒMĪTĪĀ vt to fill something up with smoke / lo llena de humo (T) [[3]Tp.199]. See TLAPÔCTĒM(I).

PÔCTĒMĪTĪĀ applic. PÔCTĒMĪTĪĀ

PÔCTĒMĪTĪLÔ nonact. PÔCTĒMĪTĪĀ

PÔC-TLI smoke, vapor, fumes / humo (M) In compounded and derived forms there is generally the form PÔCH in place of PÔC, but Z retains PÔC, and T has both.

PÔCYOH something smoked / cosa que tiene humo (M), ahumado (Z) [[2]Zp.7,183]. Z has an intrusive I between the two syllables, PÔQUIYOH. See PÔC-TLI, -YOH.

PÔCYOHUA to become smoked / se ahuma (Z) [[2]Zp.8,183]. The vowel of the second syllable of PÔCYOHUA 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,' NOTLĀCAPOH 'a human being like myself,' NOCNÔPOH '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 absolute *potli*, but it is nowhere attested in the sources for this dictionary.

POHPÔCHECTIC something smoky / ahumada (T) [[1]Tp.113]. See PÔC-TLI.

POHPOCHĪN(I) to ravel, fray / se deshilacha (lazo, etc.), se enmaraña (T) [[1]Tp.175]. This implies transitive POCHĪN(A) 'to unravel something, to card fiber.'

POHPÔCTIC something the color of smoke / color ahumado (Z) [[1]Zp.183]. See PÔC-TLI.

POHPOHTIĀ vt to pair off, unite, join one thing with another / parear, hermanar, o conchabar una cosa con otra (M) [[1]Cf.84r, (2)Rp.69,123]. In one attestation in R this takes a direct object plus an oblique reflexive object prefix. redup. POHTIĀ

POHPÔHU(A) vt to clean something / alimpiar algo (M) M combines this with PÔPÔHU(A) 'to pay something' in a single entry.

POHPÔHUALÔ nonact. POHPÔHU(A)

POHPÔHUILIĀ applic. POHPÔHU(A)

POHPOLHUIĀ vt to pardon someone for something; to destroy something for someone / perdonar a otro la ofensa o destruirle alguna cosa (M) POHPOLHUIĀ as the applicative of POHPOLOĀ has a literal sense of destruction, but it also has the lexicalized sense of specifically obliterating someone's sins or guilt. applic. POHPOLOĀ

POHPOLHUILIĀ applic. POHPOLHUIĀ

POHPOLHUIĪLÔ nonact. POHPOLHUIĀ

POHPOLIHU(I) redup. POLIHU(I)

POHPOLOĀ vt to consume, destroy, obliterate something / gastar la hacienda (M), destruir combatiendo o conquistando (M), desperdiciar o destruir algo, o hacer costa, borrar alguna cosa, o oscurecer la

claridad grande a la pequeña (M) redup. POLOĀ

POHPOLÔN(I) to stammer, stutter, speak unintelligibly / ser tartamundo o impedido de la lengua (M) [[1]Cf.74v]. redup. POLÔN(I)

POHPOXOĀ *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]Tp.161,165]. T has this modified by TLĀL with the sense 'to roll in the dirt' and by Ā 'to wallow along in water.'

POHPOXÔN smallpox / viruela (Z) [[2]Zp.130,183]. In one of the attestations Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long. This appears to be related to POHPOXOĀ 'to turn something over' and implies *POHPOXÔN(I). M's *puxactic* 'something spongy' may also be relevant.

POHPOZTEQU(I) vt; pret: -TEC to chop, break up, smash something / quebrar muchas veces palos o cosas semejantes (M) [[1]Cf.18v]. This appears as a transitive verb in M, but C gives it as intransitive 'to get broken.'

POHTIĀ vt to pair off, join one thing with another / parear, hermanar, o conchabar una cosa con otra (M) [[3]Cf.83v]. This appears in P as a reflexive verb. See -POH.

PÔHU(A) vt to count something, to read something, to recount, relate, or give account of something, to assign something / contar a algunos o encartarlos (M), contar cosa de cuenta o número, o relatar proceso e historia, o leer, 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.

PÔHU(A) *vrefl,vt* to be lofty, haughty, arrogant; to hold someone in respect / ser soberbio (M), tener respeto a otro (M) [[8]Cf.35r,44r,48r]. 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.'

-PÔHUAL-LI necessarily bound form; pl:

-TIN a unit of twenty in the vigesimal counting system / veinte (M for CEMPÔHUAL-LI) This is prefixed by a number which multiplies the twenty, CEMPÔHUAL-LI 'twenty,' ÔMPÔHUAL-LI 'forty' (two times twenty), etc. TLAPÔHUAL-LI means 'something countable,' and the negated phrase AHMÔ ZAN TLAPÔHUAL-LI 'an infinite number.' See PÔHU(A).

PÔHUALÔ nonact. PÔHU(A)

PÔHUANI *pl.* **-MEH** someone lofty, haughty, arrogant / soberbio (C) [(2)Cf.44r]. 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 relexive prefix corresponding to the person and number of the referent, although the plural also takes an absolutive (i.e., nonpossessed) plural suffix, MOPÔHUANI 'he is haughty,' TITOPÔHUANIMEH 'we are haughty' (Cf.44r). See PÔHU(A).

PÔHU(I) *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), partidario, con él pertenece, lo acompaña (Z) [(5)Zp.97,103,158,162,183]. On the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side Z once has *yohui* corresponding to PÔHU(I) on the other side. See PÔHU(A).

PÔHUILIÄ *vrefl,vt* to count, to talk, to discourse; to count something, to discuss something, to report something to someone / platica, cuenta (T), lo cuenta, lo platica, lo entera (T) This is abundantly attested but only in T. applic. PÔHU(A)

PÔHUILILIÄ applic. PÔHUILIÄ

PÔHUILILO nonact. PÔHUILIÄ

-PÔL *derogative compounding element implying large size, great degree; pl.* **-POPÔL** acrecienta la significación in malam partem de ordinario (C) [(7)Cf.7r,8r,59v].

POLACTIÄ *vt* to submerge something in water / anegar o sumir algo en el agua (M) [(3)Tp.198]. M also has *polacqui* 'something submerged,' which implies *POLAQU(I) 'to sink, to submerge.'

POLACTILIÄ applic. POLACTIÄ

POLACTILO nonact. POLACTIÄ

POLHUIÄ *vt* to lose or destroy something for someone / perder cosa ajena o borrarle algo de otro (M) applic. POLOÄ

POLHUILIÄ applic. POLHUIÄ

POLHUILLO nonact. POLHUIÄ

POLIHU(I) to perish, to disappear, to be missing or consumed / perecer o desaparecer o perderse y destruirse (M) This is the intransitive verb corresponding to transitive POLOÄ 'to lose, ruin, destroy something.'

POLIHUIHUA nonact. POLIHU(I)

POLIHUITIÄ caus. POLIHU(I)

POLIUHCÄYÔ-TL condemnation / mi perdimiento, mi perdición (C for first pers. sg. possessor) [(1)Cf.49r]. This is only attested in possessed form. See POLIHU(I).

POLIUHQUI something lost, condemned / cosa que se perdió (M) [(1)Cf.49r].

-PÔLOÄ *derogative verbal compounding element added directly to the preterit stem* significa menosprecio y vituperio (C) [(6)Cf.70r]. See -PÔL.

POLOÄ *vrefl,vt* to perish, to be destroyed; to destroy, squander or spend something, to lay waste something or someone / perderse y destruirse (M), perder o destruir a otros con guerra o conquistarlos (M), gastar hacienda (M), perder algo (M), perder el juicio y desatinar, borrar algo, o quitarla señal que estaba puesta en alguna parte (M) This contrasts with PÔLOÄ 'to mix flour, earth, etc., with water.' M combines the glosses of both in a single entry. With the prefix TLA-, POLOÄ means to lose one's senses or to make errors.

PÔLOÄ *vt* to mix flour, bran, earth, etc., with water / hacer lodo o barro (M), revolver harina o salvado o tierra con agua (C) [(3)Cf.64v,127v, (1)Rp.123]. This contrasts with POLOÄ 'to lose, destroy something.'

POLOCHTIC someone with curly, nappy hair / chino (T), cabello chino, pelo chino (T for TZON-TLI POLOCHTIC) [(3)Tp.175,244].

POLÔLO nonact. POLOÄ

POLÔLTIA caus. POLOÄ

POLÔN(I) to stutter, to talk unintelligibly /

ser tartamudo y hablar bárbaramente (C) [(2)Cf.74v].

POPÔCA to smoke, to give off vapor / hacer humo (M), humear, echar humo de sí (M) R has POHPÔCA, as does *Flor. Codex*. See PÔC-TLI.

POPÔCÄTAL-IN comet / cometa (T) [(1)Tp.175]. See POPÔCA, CÎTLAL-IN.

POPÔCHCAX(I)-TL censer, vessel for incense / vasija para quemar incienso (Z) [(1)Zp.183]. See POPÔCH-TLI, CAX(I)-TL.

POPÔCHHUIÄ *vrefl,vt* to be smoked; to smoke, fumigate something / se sahuma (T), lo sahuma (T) This is abundantly attested in T and also appears in B and R. R has a glottal stop in the first syllable. This may be derived from POPÔCH-TLI 'incense,' but it seems to be synonymous with Z's PÔCHUIÄ and may also be a reduplicated derivation from PÔCH 'smoke.' See PÔC-TLI, -HUIÄ.

POPÔCHHUILIÄ applic. POPÔCHHUIÄ

POPÔCHHUILLO nonact. POPÔCHHUIÄ

POPÔCH-TLI incense / perfumes (M), sahumerio, incensario (T) [(1)Tp.175]. See POPÔTZ(A).

PÔPÔHU(A) to pay something, to make restitution for something / restituir lo ajeno (M), pagar una cosa (S) M combines this with POHPÔHU(A) 'to clean something' in a single entry. This is not directly attested in the sources for this dictionary but is implied by intransitive PÔPÔHU(I). redup. PÔHU(A)

PÔPÔHU(I) to be restored, discharged / se ha cumplido con la obligación (C for phrase with paired (I)XTLAHU(A)) [(7)Bf.1v,2r,4v,6r,9r,9v,12v, (1)Cf.53r]. redup. PÔHU(I)

POPOLOCA to speak a language badly, to speak a foreign language, to speak unintelligibly / hablar lenguaje bárbaro (M) See POLÔN(I).

POPOLOCOHUA nonact. POPOLOCA

POPOLOQUITIÄ caus. POPOLOCA

POPOLOTZ(A) *vt* to speak in such a way that others fail to understand, to make one's speech unintelligible, to say something in a foreign language / no hacerse comprender, hablar una lengua bárbara (S) [(2)Cf.74v]. See POLÔN(I), POPOLOCA.

POPÔ-TL *pl.* **-MEH** plant used to make

brooms; broom, straw / escoba (T) [(2)Tp.125,176].

POPÔTZ(A) *vt* to smoke something / hacer humo (para alguna cosa, p.ej. hacer salir al conejo) (T) [(2)Cf.75r, (1)Tp.235]. See PÔC-TLI.

POPÔTZOÄ *vrefl* to puff out, thicken, swell / hinchar los carillos, apretarse la gente, o espesarse las yerbas (M) [(2)Zp.103,160]. In one of the two 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) [(2)Tp.137,175]. T omits the C of the third syllable in one attestation, but it is present in the other and in the entries of the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side. See POYÄHU(I).

POPOYÖTIÄ to rot / se pudre (T)

[(1)Tp.175]. See POPOYÔ-TL.

POPOYÖTIC something rotten / medio podrido (T) [(1)Tp.175]. M has *pupuyuctic* referring to blighted grain. See POPOYÔ-TL.

POPOYÔ-TL rottenness, decay / podre, podredumbre (T) [(4)Cf.57v,122v, (2)Tp.175].

POPOZOCA to boil hard, to foam / hervir la olla o cosa así (M), hervir con mucho ruido (C) [(1)Cf.73v, (1)Tp.175, (2)Zp.56,183]. See POZÔN(I).

POPOZOC-TLI foam / espuma (T)

[(1)Tp.175]. See POPOZOCA.

PÔPOZÖNALIZ-TLI foam / espuma (T) [(1)Tp.175]. M has *popoçoniliztli* 'the bubbling, boiling of a pot; great anger.' See POZÔN(I).

POPOZOTZ(A) *vt* to boil something hard, to make something foam / hacer hervir mucho una cosa (S) [(1)Cf.73v]. See POZÔN(I).

PÔQU(I) to give off smoke / fumar (X) [(3)Xp.65]. See PÔC-TLI.

POTÔN(I) to stink / heder o oler mal (M) [(3)Cf.49r]. T has this compounded with TLÄL-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 POTÔNQUI.

POTÔNQUI something stinking, rotten /

cosa olorosa o hedionda (M) [(2)Cf.49r,49v]. M has the additional gloss 'very fine dust or sifted flour.' This would seem to be a separate item, but T provides a gloss for POTÖN(I) referring to dust. See POTÖN(I).

PÖTZ(A) to throw up earth, to burrow / echa tierra, tusa (Z for TLÄLPÖTZ(A)) [(2)Zp.126,213]. One of the attestations is TLÄLPÖTZ(A), while the other appears to be TLAPÖTZ(A). See IHPÖTZ(A), ILPÖTZ(A).

PÖTZAL-LI mound / terrero (K) This is attested as an element of ÄZCAPÖTZAL-LI 'ant hill' and the place name ÄZCAPÖTZALCO. See PÖTZ(A).

-PÖX attested only in possessed form and in compounds, not in absolute form pot belly / barrigón, panzón (Z) This is abundantly attested but only in Z. It may be related to POZÄHU(I) 'to swell.'

POXÄHUAC something spongy / fofo (T) [(1)Tp.176, (1)Zp.183]. M has *poxactic* with the same sense. See POCHICTIC.

POXÄHU(I) to fall, to get out of plumb / se cae, se desploma (T) [(1)Tp.176].

POXCAHU(I) to get moldy, dank / enmohecerse o henchirse alguna cosa de orín (M) [(2)Zp.52,183]. See POXCAHUIYA.

POXCAHUIYA to get covered with slime / se enlama (T) [(1)Tp.176]. See POXCAHU(I).

PÖXIHCA TOC someone with a pot belly / panzón (Z) [(2)Zp.93,184]. In one attestation PÖX is written out as a separate word. See -PÖX, IHCA, the verb O.

-PÖXNACAZTLAN attested only in possessed form one's side, flank / su lado, su costado (Z for possessed form) [(2)Zp.35,160]. See -PÖX, -NACAZTLAN.

PÖXPAMPILCAC someone with a pot belly / panzón (Z) [(2)Zp.93,184]. One of the attestations omits the final C. See -PÖX, -PAN, PILCA.

PÖXTOMÄHUAC someone with a pot belly / panzón (Z) [(2)Zp.93,184]. See -PÖX, TOMÄHUAC.

POYÄHU(A) vt to darken something / matizar en pintura (M) [(1)Cf.97r]. M also has *payahuac* 'something shaded, something dark,' which implies intransitive *POYÄHUA.

POYÄHU(I) to darken / obscurecerse (K) [(1)Tp.137, (2)Zp.82,164]. This is attested in Z in the form IXPOYÄHU(I) 'to be dizzy' and in T in IXTLAPÖPOYÄHU(I) 'to get dark.' See POYÄHU(A).

POYEC something salted / cosa que tiene sal, así como el manjar o el agua (M) [(2)Tp.171,176, (2)Zp.112,184]. T has I for E.

POYELIÄ *vrefl,vt* to get salty; to add salt to something / se pone salado (T), le echa sal (T) [(4)Tp.156,198]. See POYEC.

POYELILIÄ applic. POYELIÄ

POYELILO nonact. POYELIÄ

POYÖMICQUI victim of treachery or evil design / víctima de traición (K) [(1)Bf.12v]. See POYÖMIQU(I).

POYÖMIQU(I) *pret: -MIC* to die by treachery or evil design of others / morir por traición (K) [(1)Bf.12v]. This is implied by POYÖMICQUI. See POYÖ-TL, MIQU(I).

POYÖ-TL something evil / cosa mala, algo mal (K) [(1)Bf.12v]. This is more common in reduplicated form POPOYÖ-TL 'rottenness, decay.'

POZÄHU(A) vt to inflate something / hinchar ... a otro (M), se lo hincha (T) [(6)Tp.198]. M has intransitive *poçaua*, preterit *poçahuac*, 'for one's body to swell up,' while T's corresponding intransitive is POZÄHU(I).

POZÄHUAC something inflated, swollen / hinchado (Z) [(2)Zp.68,183]. See POZÄHU(A).

POZÄHUALÖ nonact. POZÄHU(A)

POZÄHUALTIÄ caus. POZÄHU(A)

POZÄHUALTIÄ applic. POZÄHUALTIÄ

POZÄHUALTILÖ nonact. POZÄHUALTIÄ

POZÄHUAYA to swell, to become inflamed / se hincha ... inflama (Z) [(3)Zp.68,71,183]. See POZÄHU(A).

POZÄHU(I) to swell / se hincha, está hinchado (T) [(3)Tp.176, (3)Xp.65]. See POZÄHU(A).

POZÄHUIHUA nonact. POZÄHU(I)

POZÄHUILIÄ applic. POZÄHU(A)

POZÄHUILIZ-TLI swelling, inflammation / hinchazón, inflamación (T) [(1)Tp.176]. See POZÄHU(I).

POZÄHUILLÖ-TL swelling, inflammation /

hinchazón (Z) [(2)Zp.68,183]. This implies *POZÄHUIÄ. See POZÄHU(I), -YÖ.

POZÄHUIÄ caus. POZÄHU(I)

POZOC-TLI *pl: -TIN* foam / espuma (Z) [(4)Zp.56,183, (3)Xp.65]. Z gives this with and without the absolute suffix. See POZÖN(I).

POZOL-LI pork and hominy stew / pozole (X) [(2)Xp.65]. See POZÖN(I).

POZÖN(I) for something to boil, for the sea to be turbulent and covered with foam; to get very angry / hervir la olla o la mar (M), enojarse mucho (M) [(1)Cf.73v].

POZÖNIÄ vt to boil something / lo hierve (T) [(6)Tp.198, (3)Xp.73]. See POZÖN(I).

POZÖNILIÄ applic. POZÖNIÄ

POZÖNILÖ nonact. POZÖNIÄ

POZÖNQI something boiled / chiltecate, agua de orchata, una cosa hervida (T) [(1)Tp.176]. See POZÖN(I).

POZTECPAH-TLI plant used in treating fractures / nombre de dos plantas medicinales (R), bejuco, huesero (X) [(1)Rp.123]. See POZTEQU(I), PAH-TLI.

POZTEQU(I) *vrefl,vt; pret: -TEC* to split, to break lengthwise; to break something lengthwise / se quiebra, quiebra la dirección en que va (T), quebrar palo o cosa así (M), lo quiebra (T) T also gives this as an intransitive with the same meaning as the reflexive.

POZTEQUIHUA nonact. POZTEQU(I)

POZTEQUILIÄ applic. POZTEQU(I)

QU

QUECHCOHTITLAN *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 QUECHCOHTITLAN. M has the shorter form with an absolutive suffix, *quechtlantli*. See QUECHTLAN-TLI.

QUECHCOTOCTIC someone without a head, decapitated / sin cabeza (T) [(1)Tp.177]. See QUECH-TLI, COTOCTIC, QUECHCOTÔN(A).

QUECHCOTÔN(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, COTÔN(A).

QUECHCOTÔNQI someone without a head, decapitated / degollado, o descabezado (M), un muerto sin cabeza (Z) [(1)Zp.184]. See QUECHCOTÔN(A).

QUECHCÔZCA-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, CÔZCA-TL.

QUECHCUAUHTI for one's head to get tired / cansa el cerebro (T) [(3)Tp.177]. See QUECH-TLI, CUAUHTI.

QUECHCUAUHYÔ *pl*: -MEH the throat, neck, nape of the neck, neck of an animal / su cuello, su pescuezo, su nuca (T), su pescuezo (de animal) (Z) [(1)Tp.133, (2)Zp.97,160, (3)Xp.66]. No attestation indicates a final glottal stop, indicating -YOH rather than -YÔ, but this does not take an absolutive suffix, and since vowels shorten word-finally, the length of the final vowel is ambiguous. See QUECH-TLI, CUAHU(I)-TL, -YÔ.

QUECHIÂ *vt* to support something / se apoya (T for refl. MÂTLAQUECHIÂ)

[(2)Cf.50r, (4)Tp.153, (2)Zp.56,187]. This appears without TLA- only in Z, where CUAUHTÔC 'stake' is incorporated into the verb. See TLAQUECHIÂ, QUETZ(A).

QUECHILACATZOÂ *vt* to twist the neck, to wring someone's neck, to strangle someone / descervigado (M for *quechilacatztic*), estaba torciendo el pescuezo (C) [(1) Cf.104v]. See QUECH-TLI, ILACATZOÂ.

QUECHILÂ applic. QUETZ(A)

QUECHÎLÔ nonact. QUETZ(A)

QUECHMALÎN(A) *vt* to wring the neck / le tuerce el cuello (de gallina, etc.) (T) [(3)Tp.200]. See QUECH-TLI, MALÎN(A).

QUECHNÂHUAHTÉQU(I) *vt*; *pret*: -TEC to hug someone around the neck / lo abraza por el cuello (T) [(3)Tp.200]. See QUECH-TLI, NÂHUAHTÉQU(I).

QUECHÔL-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)Cf.76v]. This attestation is of TLÂUHQUECHÔL-LI 'red flamingo,' which is redundant in English translation but not in Nahuatl, since QUECHÔL refers not to the color of the bird but apparently to the characteristic sweeping motion of its neck. Elsewhere in Nahuatl literature QUECHÔL-LI often appears without the modifying TLÂUH without alteration of sense, as illustrated in the gloss in S. It commonly occurs without the absolutive suffix. See QUECH-TLI.

QUECHPANOÂ *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 QUECHPANÔLTIA. See QUECH-TLI, PANOÂ.

QUECHPANÔLTIA *vrefl* for something to be carried on the shoulders / se pone en el hombro (Z) [(1)Zp.172]. This implies QUECHPANOÂ, which is not directly attested in the sources for this dictionary. caus. QUECHPANOÂ

QUECHPÂTZCA *vt* to strangle someone / lo estrangula, lo ahorca (Z) [(3)Zp.7,57,193]. See PÂTZCA, QUECHPÂTZOÂ.

QUECHPÂTZOÂ *vt* to strangle someone / lo estrangula (T) [(3)Tp.200]. Z has QUECHPÂTZCA with the same sense. See QUECH-TLI, PÂTZOÂ.

QUECHPILOÂ *vt* to hang someone / colgar a alguien por el cuello (S) [(2)Rp.48,49]. See QUECH-TLI, PILOÂ.

QUECHQUÊM(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), rebobo (T), huipil, bufanda (Z) [(1)Tp.177, (3)Zp.21,69,184]. None of the glosses cited conveys a true sense of QUECH-QUÊM(I)-TL. See QUECH-TLI, QUÊM(I)-TL.

QUECHTAMALAYOH-TLI tumor of the neck / bocio (Z) [(2)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 *tamalayutli* meaning a type of squash, it appears that the constituents of this compound are indeed TAMAL-LI and AYOH-TLI and that there are no long vowels at all. See QUECH-TLI, TAMALAYOH-TLI.

QUECHTECOYÂHU(A) *vt* to make a hole in something (a huipil or quechquemilt) in order to pull it on over the head / lo agujera para ponérselo por la cabeza (T) [(3)Tp.200]. See QUECH-TLI, COYÂHU(A).

QUECHTEHTÉQU(I) See QUECH-TLI, TEHTÉQU(I).

-QUECHTEMÊMECAPAL only attested in possessed form tendons of the neck and head / sus tendones del cerebro (T)

[(1)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-TL, MECAPAL-LI.

QUECHTEPOL-LI nape of the neck / la cerviz (M), su nuca (T) [(1)Tp.133]. See QUECH-TLI, TEPOL-LI.

QUECHTE-TL neck / cuello (K) This is only attested as the first element of several compounds. See QUECH-TLI, TE-TL.

QUECHTETZOM(I)-TL shawl, protection for neck / cabello o pelo (M for *tzontli*), lana, seda, crin (S for *tzomitl*) [(1)Bf.71r]. 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 TZOM(I)-TL. This occurs in a metaphor with MÂNÂHUAL-LI 'coverlet, blanket,' and the sense of the whole construction is 'protection.' See QUECHTE-TL, TZOM(I)-TL.

QUECHTLAN-TLI throat, neck / cuello o pescuezo (M) [(2)Tp.131,133]. X has QUECHCOHTITLAN 'nape of the neck.' See QUECH-TLI, -TLAN.

QUECHTLAPÂN(A) *vrefl* to have a tumor of the neck / bocio (Z) [(2)Zp.20,172]. See QUECH-TLI, TLAPÂN(A).

QUECHTLAZÂL-LI shawl, scarf / bufanda (Z) [(2)Zp.21,184]. See QUECH-TLI, TLAZÂL-LI.

QUECH-TLI throat, neck / cuello o pescuezo (M) Z is inconsistent, with a long vowel in some attestations. The rest agree with the other sources in having a short vowel.

QUECHTOMÂHUAC someone with a swollen neck, a tumor of the neck / bocio (Z) [(2)Zp.20,184]. See QUECH-TLI, TOMÂHUA.

QUECHTZON-TLI mane / crin (de caballo) (Z) [(2)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

the short one in TZON-TLI elsewhere. See QUECH-TLI, TZON-TLI.

QUĒCĪZQUIPA how many times each? / cuántas veces cada uno (C) [(2)Cf.117r]. C contrasts this with QUĒZQUIPA which means simply 'how many times?'. See QUĒZQUI, -PA.

QUEHQUEHQUETZTINEM(I) *vrefl, pret*: -NEN to wander about stopping in one place and another / andarse parando en una parte y otra (C) [(1)Cf.71v, (1)Rp.37]. See QUEHQUETZ(A), NEM(I).

QUEHQUELEH someone ticklish, irritable / cosquilloso (Z) [(2)Zp.35, 184]. Z lacks the glottal stop of the first syllable in both attestations. See QUEHQUEL-LI.

QUEHQUELHUIÁ *vt* to tease, ridicule someone / burlar, o escarnecer de alguno (M) [(1)Tp.200]. See QUEHQUELOÁ.

QUEHQUELHUIÁ T has an alternation between QUEHQUELHUIÁ and QUEHQUELHUIÁ. *caus.* QUEHQUELIHU(I)

QUEHQUELIHU(I) to be ticklish, irritable / tiene cosquillas, hace cosquillas (Z) [(3)Tp.177, (1)Zp.184]. See QUEHQUELOÁ.

QUEHQUELIHUIHUA *nonact.* QUEHQUELIHU(I)

QUEHQUELIHUIÁ *caus.* QUEHQUELIHU(I)

QUEHQUEL-LI tickling, teasing, irritation; someone ticklish, irritable / cosquillas (M), cosquilloso (T) [(1)Tp.177]. Z has this without the absolutive suffix with the sense of 'jester, joker.' See QUEHQUELOÁ.

QUEHQUELOÁ *vt* to tease, mock, ridicule someone / hacer cosquillas a otro, o escarnecer y burla a alguno (M) T lacks a glottal stop in the first syllable, and it is only present in some of Z's attestations of QUEHQUELOÁ and its derivations. See QUEHQUEL-LI.

QUEHQUELÓLIZ-TLI joke, hoax, mockery / burla (Z) [(2)Zp.21, 184]. See QUEHQUELOÁ.

QUEHQUELÓLÓ *nonact.* QUEHQUELOÁ

QUEHQUETZ(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) [(2)Cf.71v, 128r, (2)Zp.7, 171, (1)Rp.128]. Z has this in a phrase about ears standing up, a literal distributive sense of QUETZ(A). C contrasts QUEHQUETZ(A) with QUEQUETZ(A) 'to trample on something.' redup. QUETZ(A)

QUEHTZOM(A) to bite something, someone / adentallar, morder a otro, o dar bocados (M) [(4)Tp.200, 235, (2)Zp.86, 193]. T has lost the internal glottal stop. This may be related to (I)HTZOM(A) 'to sew, stitch something.'

QUĒMAH yes / si, afirmando algo (M)

QUĒMAHCA yes / si, afirmando algo (M) [(2)Cf.98r, 110v]. According to C, this is more polite than QUĒMAH alone.

QUĒMAHCA TZIN yes / si, afirmando algo (M) [(2)Cf.110v, 125r, (2)Zp.115, 184]. According to C this is yet more reverential than QUĒMAHCA

QUĒM(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.

QUĒMĪHUA *nonact.* QUĒM(I)

QUĒMILOÁ *vt* to wrap something up, to cover something / lo envuelve, lo cubre (Z) [(3)Zp.36, 54, 193]. T has QUIMELOÁ See QUĒM(I), QUĒM(I)-TL.

QUĒMILTĪÁ *altern.* *caus.* QUĒM(I)

QUĒM(I)-TL garment / vestidura, vestido, manto, etc. (S) The variant QUĒN-TLI co-occurs with QUĒM(I)-TL IN C, T, and Z. When not modified by QUECH, this form is prefixed with TLA- in all attestations. See TLAQUĒM(I)-TL, QUĒM(I).

QUĒMMACH how is it possible? / ¿como es posible? ... ¿es posible? (M) See QUĒN, MACH.

QUĒMMAN at times; at what time? / algunas veces, a tiempos, o a ratos, vel. ¿a que hora? (M) See QUĒN.

QUĒMMANIYĀN sometimes, at times, someday / algunas veces, o 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 IYĀN. See QUĒMMAN.

QUĒN how? in what manner? / ¿de que manera? o ¿como? (M)

QUĒNAMIH *pl*: **QUĒNAMIHQUEH** how? in what manner or condition? / ¿de qué manera? o ¿de qué condición es? o ¿qué arte o condición tiene? (M) [(6)Cf.115v, (1)Bf.6r, (2)Zp.15, 190]. B and Z end in -MEH rather than -MIH. Z has QUI for QUĒ. AMIH is separable to the point that MACH can be inserted to form QUĒMMACHAMIH. See QUĒN.

QUĒNAMIHCÁTZINTLI a respectful greeting / ¿de qué manera es su merced o señoría? (M) [(2)Cf.115v, 116r]. See QUĒNAMIH.

QUĒNIN how? in what manner? / ¿de qué manera? o ¿cómo es eso? (M) Z has this with QUĒN and QUIN variants and also QUEMEH with the same sense. See QUĒN.

QUĒNMACH See QUĒMMACH.

QUĒNMAN See QUĒMMAN.

QUĒNMANIYĀN See QUĒMMANIYĀN.

QUĒNNEL what is to be done (of something irreversible)? / ¿hecho es, qué hemos de hacer? o ¿qué remedio hay? (M) [(1)Cf.91r]. See QUĒN, NEL.

QUĒNOCYEH all the more, how much more? / ¿cuanto más? (M) [(1)Cf.88r]. C gives this together with QUĒNOQUEH to show the variation -YEH ~ -EH. The literal sense is approximately 'how-still-that?' See QUĒN, OC, (Y)EH.

QUĒNOQUEH all the more; how much more? / ¿cuanto más? (M) [(1)Cf.88r]. See QUĒNNEL, CYEH.

QUĒNTĒL somewhat, in some way / algún tanto, o en alguna manera (M) [(6)Cf.125r, 131v, (2)Bf.12v, 131r]. See QUĒN, TĒL.

QUĒNTĪÁ *altern.* *caus.* QUĒM(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 preterit, 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).

QUEPTOC turned over, backwards / volteado, a revés (Z) [(3)Zp.110, 130, 184]. See QUEP(A), the verb O.

QUEQUETZ(A) *vrefl, vt* for birds to copulate; to trample on something / de las aves, que se toman (C), pisar y trillar (C) [(3)Cf.128r]. C contrasts this with QUEHQUETZ(A) 'to stand up, to pace, to kick out at something' M has *moquetza* 'for animals to mate.' See QUETZ(A).

QUEQUEXIHU(I) to have an itch, mange / tiene comezón (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 QUEHQUEXIHU(I) and is in some way related to QUEHQUELOÁ.

QUEQUEXIHUĪHUA *nonact.* QUE-QUEXIHU(I)

QUEQUEXIHUĪTĪÁ *caus.* QUEQUEXIHU(I)

QUEQUEXQUIC something that causes an itch / cosa que da comezón (M) [(1)Tp.177]. See QUEQUEXQUIYA.

QUEQUEXQUILĪÁ *applic.* QUE-QUEXQUILĪÁ

QUEQUEXQUIYA to have an itch, mange / tener comezón (M) [(1)Tp.177, (3)Xp.67]. See QUEQUEXIHU(I).

QUĒQUĒZQUILHUITICA at an interval of how many days? / ¿de cuantos a cuantos dias? (C) [(1)Cf.107r]. See QUĒZQUI, ILHUI-TL.

QUETZ(A) *vrefl, 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)

QUETZALCŌÁ-TL *personal name* Quetzalcoatl (a major deity, also the name associated with the office of a high priest) / dios del aire (S) [(1)Bf.10r, (1)Tp.249]. T has a form EHQUETZALCŌÁ-TL meaning 'whirlwind,' suggesting a blend of this with EHĒCACŌÁ-TL 'wind serpent.' S has a long description of Quetzalcoatl drawn from Sahagún. See QUETZAL-LI, CŌÁ-TL.

QUETZALHUITÓLIHU(I) to twist, writhe

- in the manner of quetzal plumes / se va ... retorciendo a manera de quetzal (C) [(1)Cf.76r]. See QUETZAL-LI, HUĪ-TŌLIHU(I).
- QUETZALILACATZIHU(I)** to weave in and out in the manner of quetzal plumage / se va entretejiendo ... a manera de quetzal (C) [(1)Cf.76r]. See QUETZAL-LI, ILACATZIHU(I).
- QUETZAL-LI** plumage of the quetzal bird, a trogon with long green tail feathers (Pharomachrus mocinno) / pluma rica, larga y verde (M)
- QUETZALŌ** nonact. QUETZ(A)
- QUETZALTEUH** in the manner of quetzal feathers, as something very precious / a manera de quetzales (C) [(1)Cf.18v]. See QUETZAL-LI, -TEUH.
- QUETZALTIĀ** caus. QUETZ(A)
- QUETZOM(A)** See QUETZOM(A).
- QUETZOMALŌ** nonact. QUETZOM(A)
- QUETZOMILIĀ** applic. QUETZOM(A)
- QUEXAHPĀZ-TLI** large earthenware tub / apastle, lebrillo (de barro) (Z) [(3)Zp.12,76,184]. The first element may be related to QUEXĪL-LI 'groin' or QUECH-TLI 'neck.' See AHPĀZ-TLI.
- QUEXĪLIHU(I)** to suffer pain in the groin / está malo de la ingle (T) [(4)Tp.177]. See QUEXĪL-LI.
- QUEXĪLIHUĪHUA** nonact. QUEXĪLIHU(I)
- QUEXĪLIHUĪTIĀ** caus. QUEXĪLIHU(I)
- QUEXĪL-LI** groin / la ingre (M), su ingre (T for possessed form) [(5)Tp.133,177].
- QUĒXQUICH** *pl*: -**TIN** how much, how many? / ¿qué tanto? (M) See QUĒN, ĪXQUICH.
- QUĒXQUICHCA** how far? / ¿qué tanto trecho habrá hasta tal parte? (M), interrogativo del espacio que hay de un lugar a otro (C) [(6)Cf.93v,94v,131r]. See QUĒXQUICH.
- QUĒXQUICHPA** how many times? / ¿cuántas veces? (T) [(1)Tp.186]. See QUĒXQUICH, -PA.
- QUĒXQUICHTZOCOTZIN** a bit / un poco (C) [(1)Cf.125v]. See QUĒXQUICH, TZOCO.
- QUĒZ** only attested in possessed form and in compounds thigh, leg / su muslo, su pierna (T,Z) [(5)Tp.133,156, (1)Zp.160].

- This seems to be related to QUĒXĪL-LI 'groin' but differs in vowel length in the first syllable. See QUĒXĪL-LI.
- QUĒZCUAUHYŌ** only attested in possessed form and compounds thigh, leg / su muslo, su pierna (T) [(4)Tp.133,156]. See -QUĒZ, CUAHU(I)-TL, -YŌ.
- QUĒZCUAUHYŌTEHTQU(I)** See -QUĒZCUAUHYŌ, TEHTQU(I).
- QUĒZPAN** *postposition* in or on someone's legs / en sus piernas (T) [Tp.133]. See -QUĒZ, -PAN.
- QUĒZQUI** *pl*: QUĒZQUIMEH ~ QUĒZQUĪN ~ QUĒZQUĪNTĪN how many? how much? / ¿qué tanto? (C) ¿cuántos o cuántas son? (M for plural forms), un poco (T) The noninterrogative sense of QUĒZQUI and its derivatives is 'a bit, a few.' Other quantifiers with -QUĪN plurals also have -QUĪNTĪN as a longer plural form. The vowel of the last syllable of the longer form for QUĒZQUI is unmarked for length and is given long here by analogy with MOCH(I) 'all' and MIAC 'many.' See QUĒN, ĪZQUI.
- QUĒZQUICĀN** in how many places? / ¿en cuántas partes o lugares? o ¿cuántas raciones son? (M) [(4)Cf.91v]. The noninterrogative sense of QUĒZQUICĀN is 'in a few places.' See QUĒZQUI, -CĀN.
- QUĒZQUIPA** how many times? / ¿cuántas veces? (M) The noninterrogative sense of QUĒZQUIPA is 'few times, seldom.' See QUĒZQUI, -PA.
- QUĒZQUITE-TL** a bit of something / una poca (C) [(1)Cf.118v]. See QUĒZQUI, TE-TL.
- QUĒZZANNEL** what is to be done? / ¿qué remedio hay, qué se ha de hacer? (C) [(2)Cf.116r]. See QUĒN, ZAN, NEL, QUĒNNEL.
- QUI** *pl*: -**QUIH** to come to do something / venir a (K) This is the optative form related to -QUĪHU(I) and -CO.
- QUIĀHUA-TL** See QUIYĀHUA-TL.
- QUIAHUĀ-TL** See QUIYAHUĀ-TL.
- QUIAHU(I)-TL** See QUIYAHU(I)-TL.
- QUICHPĀYA-TL** *pl*: -**PĀPĀYAMEH** a type of bird / agarista (pájaro) (T) [(2)Tp.185,243]. T has the reflex of Ō for Ā

- in the reduplicated syllable of the plural form. Possibly the first element of this is a truncation of OQUICH-TLI 'male.' See PĀYĀ-TL.
- QUICHTŌN** necessarily possessed form; *pl*: -**TOTŌN** the size of something / su tamaño (T) [(3)Tp.111,133]. See ĪXQUICH.
- QUIHQUILPĪ** *pret*: -**C** to gather edible plants by hand without pulling up the root / coger con la mano yerbas comestibles, sin las arrancar de raíz (M) [(3)Cf.62v]. Here QUIL(I)-TL is the incorporated object of PĪ, and there is vowel plus glottal stop reduplication. See QUIL(I)-TL, PĪ.
- QUIHQUILPILTĪĀ** [(2)Cf.62v]. caus. QUIHQUILPĪ
- QUIHQUIZ(A)** redup. QUIZ(A)
- QUIHTŌZNEQU(I)** to mean (of words, phrases) / quiere decir (M) This frozen form includes the specific object prefix. See (I)HTŌĀ, NEQU(I).
- QUĪHU(I)** *centripetal verbal compounding element*; *sg*: -**QUĪUH**, *pl*: -**QUĪHUIH** 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 -TĪHU(I) 'to go to do something' is more abundantly attested long. See -CO.
- QUIL** it is said that / dicen que, o dizque (M) This is abundantly attested in C.
- QUILĀ-TL** a type of vegetable soup / caldo de quelite (Z) [(2)Zp.23,189]. See QUIL(I)-TL, Ā-TL.
- QUILCHĪHUQUI** vegetable gardener / el hortelano (C) [(1)Cf.99r]. See QUIL(I)-TL, CHĪHU(A).
- QUIL(I)-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) [(5)Cf.122r,123r,131v]. In one of five attestations the vowel of QUIL is marked long; elsewhere it is short. See QUIL, MACH.
- QUILTŌNĪL** greens, vegetables / verdura (Z) [(2)Zp.128,189]. The second element is not attested elsewhere. Z often omits absolute suffixes. The full form should probably be QUILTŌNĪL-LI. See QUIL(I)-TL.
- QUIMELOĀ** See QUIMILOĀ.
- QUIMICHCUITLAXŌCHI-TL** a type of flower / flor de ratón (X) [(3)Xp.70].
- QUIMICH-IN** 'mouse' is sometimes used as a diminutive, so this may mean 'dwarf CUITLAXŌCHI-TL, lesser poinsetta.' The Spanish gloss treats the name literally. See QUIMICH-IN, CUITLAXŌCHI-TL.
- QUIMICH-IN** *pl*: QUIMICHTIN ~ QUIQUIMICHTIN ~ QUIMICHIMEH mouse / ratón (M) The alternate plural QUIMICHIMEH 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 QUIMICHIMMEH with nasal assimilation and reduction of the resulting geminate consonant. QUIMICH-IN is used as a diminutive meaning 'small, dwarf, baby,' as in Z with the local word for opossum to mean 'baby opossum.'
- QUIMICHPAH-TLI** white-flowered lily used as a purgative / cebadilla, hierba purgante (R) [(1)Rp.128]. See QUIMICH-IN, PAH-TLI.
- QUIMILCĒHUIĀ** *vt* to relieve someone of his burden / compartirle la carga (K) [(2)Bf.5v]. See QUIMIL-LI, CĒHUIĀ.
- QUIMILHUIĀ** *vt* to wrap or bundle something for someone / envolverle, o liarle algo a otro (M) [(1)Tp.200]. applic. QUIMILOĀ
- QUIMIL-LI** bundle of clothes, blankets / lio de mantas, o de ropa (M) [(6)Bf.5r,5v,7r, (4)Tp.200]. M has *quimili* without the geminate, but elsewhere it behaves as a regular stem ending in L followed by the -LI form of the absolute suffix.
- QUIMILOĀ** *vt* to wrap someone or something in a blanket, to enshroud someone / amortajar muerto, o envolver, enmantar, o vestir a otro (M), liar, o envolver algo en manta, o en cosa semejante (M) T has ME for MI. Z has QUĒMILOĀ with the same sense, and it appears derived from QUĒM(I)-TL 'garment.'

QUIMILÓLO nonact. QUIMILOĀ

QUIMILPATLA vt to change someone's burden / trocarle la carga (K) [(1)Bf.5v]. See PATLA.

QUIN afterwards, then; just now / después (M) This is abundantly attested in C but also appears in B. Z has YĒQUĪNPA 'recently, a while ago,' which appears to be related despite the vowel length discrepancy.

QUINACHĪC a little while ago / ahora poco ha, o denantes (M) [(1)Cf.96r]. See QUIN, ACHĪC.

QUINIHCUĀC when (noninterrogative) / entonces (M) [(6)Cf.100v, 101r, 131r, (2)Rp.92]. According to C, QUINIHCUĀC is distinct from IHCUĀC in that it implies some prior event (f.100v). See QUIN, IHCUĀC.

QUINIUH recently, for the first time / una cosa recién hecha, y que se acaba de hacer (C), ser la primer vez que acaeció algo (M for *quiniuhiti*) [(3)Cf.90r, 96r, (2)Zp.30, 191]. See QUIN, IUH.

QUINĪZQUI a short time ago / poco tiempo ha, o no ha mucho tiempo (M) [(1)Cf.96r]. The vowel of the second syllable is not marked long in the single attestation. See QUIN, ĪZQUI.

QUIQUIC(I) pret: QUIQUIZ to whistle, to hiss / chifla, silba (Z) [(3)Zp.38, 116, 193, (1)Rp.28, (3)Xp.92]. The vowel of the second syllable is marked long in X and in one attestation in Z. This is synonymous with TLANQUIQUIC(I).

QUIQUINACA pret: -C to talk through clenched teeth because of pain or anger; to growl, grunt, squeal, buzz / gemir con dolor, o zumbir el abejón, gruñir el puerco, regañar el perro, o hablar entre dientes (M) [(1)Cf.75r, (4)Zp.66, 147, 193]. In one attestation Z has a long vowel in NA, but elsewhere it is short. See QUIQUINATZ(A).

QUIQUINATZ(A) vt to make various grunting, squealing, buzzing sounds at someone / rifar el caballo (M), me gruñe el perro (C), lo platica (Z) See QUIQUINACA.

QUIQUIZ-TLI conch shell trumpet / bocina de caracol, o caracol que sirve de bocina o de trompeta (M) [(3)Cf.104r, 109r, 120r]. See QUIQUIC(I).

QUITELMATI someone competent / competente (Z) [(2)Zp.31, 196]. See YECTELTLAMATQUI.

QUĪTZQUIĀ vt to grasp, seize something / lo detiene con la mano, lo agarra (T) This is abundantly attested, but only for T and Z.

QUĪTZQUILĀ applic. QUĪTZQUIĀ

QUĪTZQUILŌ nonact. QUĪTZQUIĀ

-QUIUH See -QUIHU(I).

QUĪXOHUA nonact. QUĪZ(A)

QUĪXOHUAYĀN main exterior door, exit / puerta, o lugar por donde salen de casa (M) [(1)Cf.91v]. The single attestation does not provide the HU or the long vowel of -YĀN, but the form is built on QUĪXOHUA, the nonactive form of QUĪZ(A), which is elsewhere attested, and the locative suffix -YĀN is abundantly attested with a long vowel. See QUĪZ(A), -YĀN.

QUĪXTIĀ vrefl, 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 alguno, o parecer el hijo a sus padres (M) T has the exceptional variant QUĪXTIĀ with a short vowel. All the other sources agree that the long vowel of QUĪZ(A) is maintained in this derivation. In construction with -HUĪC, the reflexive of QUĪXTIĀ means to discharge one's obligation to someone. See QUĪZ(A).

QUĪXTILIĀ applic. QUĪXTIĀ

QUĪXTILĪLŌ nonact. QUĪXTILIĀ

QUĪXTILŌ nonact. QUĪXTIĀ

-QUIYĀHUAC compound postposition outside (with respect to a building) / fuera de casa (M) C glosses the construction TĒCPANQUIYĀHUAC, literally 'outside the palace,' as *la plaza*. See QUIYĀHUA-TL, -C(O).

QUIYAHUĀEHĒCA-TL rainstorm with wind / llueve con viento (Z) [(2)Zp.79, 191]. M has *quiauhyo ehecattl* 'south wind.' See QUIYAHUĀ-TL, EHĒCA-TL.

QUIYĀHUATĒMPAN at the door, outside / en el lugar del portal, de la puerta (T), afuera (X) [(1)Tp.219, (1)Xp.67]. See QUIYĀHUATĒN-TLI, -PAN.

QUIYĀHUATĒN-TLI entrance / portal(T) [(2)Tp.219]. X has locative

QUIYĀHUĀTENCO 'patio.' See QUIYĀHUA-TL, TĒN-TLI.

QUIYĀHUA-TL entrance, vestibule / puerta o entrada de alguna casa o lugar (M), zaguán (R) This is abundantly attested, but because the sequence is stem-internal and invariant, there is no evidence to decide between QUIĀHUA-TL and QUIYĀHUA-TL. C has IĀ, T has IYĀ, and B has it both ways. This contrasts with QUIYAHUĀ-TL 'rainstorm.'

QUIYAHUĀ-TL rainstorm / lluvia, aguacero (Z) [(2)Zp.155, 191]. This contrasts with QUIYĀHUA-TL 'entrance.' It is attested only for Z, which has O for A in the second syllable. See QUIYAHU(I)-TL, Ā-TL.

QUIYAHUĀTLAH rainy season / tiempo de aguas, temporal (Z) [(2)Zp.120, 191]. See QUIYAHUĀ-TL, -TLAH.

QUIYAHU(I) to rain / llover (M) [(2)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 QUIAHU(I)-TL and QUIYAHU(I)-TL. Z has O for A. X has the variant QUIYAUH-TLI. Although

this does not appear to be a compound word, there are the related forms such as ĀYAHU(I)-TL 'cloud, fog,' and CEPAYAHU(I)-TL 'snow.' See QUIYAHU(I).

QUIYAUHMĀNAHUIĀ vrefl to take shelter from the rain / se quita de la lluvia (bajo de techo, árbol, petate, etc.), se ataja de la lluvia (T) [(3)Tp.156]. See QUIYAHU(I)-TL, MĀNAHUIĀ.

QUIYAUHTŌTŌ-TL a type of bird / una especie de pájaro (T) [(1)Tp.218]. See QUIYAHU(I)-TL, TŌTŌ-TL.

QUĪZ(A) to come out, to emerge, to conclude or finish / salir de casa (M), concluirse o acabarse alguna obra, o correr el arroyo, o escampar, o sazonarse lo que se sembró, o acabarse la fruta, por haber ya pasado el tiempo de ella (M)

-QUĪZAYĀN 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 QUĪZ(A), -YĀN

QUĪZQUI something set apart / separado, sacado, extraído (S) This is indirectly attested in CENQUĪZQUI 'something perfect.' See QUĪZ(A).

TĀCHCĀUH See **TIĀCHCĀUH**.

TAHTIĀ *vt* to take someone as one's father / tomar a otro por padre (M) [(2)Rp.129]. 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 intransitive meaning 'to become a father.' See **TAH-TLI**.

TAH-TLI *pl*: **TAHTIN**, **TĀTAHTIN** father / padre (M) This contrasts with **TLAH-TLI** 'uncle.' For 'father' T and Z also have **TĀTAH**, a form widespread in modern Nahuatl. M has *tata* specifically as the term of address used by a child.

TAHYŌ-TL fatherhood, paternity / oficio de padre, y paternidad (C) [(2)Cf.53r]. The phrase **IN TAHYŌ-TL**, **IN NĀNYŌ-TL** refers to parental responsibility. See **TAH-TLI**, **-YŌ**.

TALA-TL *pl*: **-MEH** a type of ant / talata (T) [(2)Tp.223].

TALATLĀL-LI *pl*: **-TIN** ant hill, colony of a certain type of ant / talatero (T) [(1)Tp.223]. See **TALA-TL**, **TLĀL-LI**.

TAMACHĪHU(A) *vrefl,vt* to be measured or weighed; to weigh or measure something / se mide (T), medir algo (M), medir, pesar (X) [(9)Tp.158,203,236, (3)Xp.73]. T has E for A in the first syllable.

TAMACHĪHUALŌ nonact. **TAMA-CHĪHU(A)**

TAMACHĪHUILĀ applic. **TAMACHĪHU(A)**

TAMACHĪUHTOC border, boundary / límite, lindero (Z) [(2)Zp.76,209]. See **TAMACHĪHU(A)**.

TAMALAYOH-TLI *pl*: **-MEH** a type of squash / cierto género de calabazas comestibles y muy buenas (M), calabaza para dulce (T) [(2)Tp.109,223, (2)Zp.20,184, (1)Rp.129]. See **TAMAL-LI**, **AYOH-TLI**.

TAMALEPĀHUAX tamale with bean filling / tamal de frijol (T) [(1)Tp.223]. See **TAMAL-LI**, **E-TL**, **PĀHUAC(I)**.

TAMAL-LI bread made of steamed corn-

meal, tamale / pan de maíz envuelto en hojas y cocido en olla (M) By extension **TAMAL-LI** often refers to soft, unstructured things.

TAMALOĀ to make tamales / hacer este pan, tamales (M) This is implied by **TAMALŌLIZ-TLI**.

TAMALŌLIZ-TLI the making of tamales / el hacer tamales (K) [(1)Bf.10v]. See **TAMAL-LI**, **TAMALOĀ**.

TAMALTE-TL a tamale with no filling / tamal toloche (pura masa y sal) (T) [(1)Tp.223]. See **TAMAL-LI**, **TE-TL**.

TAMALXOC-TLI pot for steaming tamales / olla para poner tamales (T) [(1)Tp.223]. See **TAMAL-LI**, **XOC-TLI**.

TAMAZOL-IN *pl*: **-TIN** ~ **-MEH** toad / sapo (M) [(2)Tp.224, (2)Zp.114,210, (3)Xp.84]. For 'big toad' T has **TAMAZOLHUĒHUEH**, forming the plural by adding the reduplicated plural form of the diminutive compounding element **-TŌN**. X has **-LI** for the absolutive suffix and E for A in the first syllable.

TĀMPILHUIĀ applic. **TĀMPILOĀ**

TĀMPILOĀ *vrefl,vt* to swing, to rock; to swing or rock something / se columpia (T), lo columpia, lo mece (T) [(6)Tp.161,213].

TĀMPILOĀ nonact. **TĀMPILOĀ**

TĀNAH-TLI basket with a handle, woven of palm / espuerta hecha de palmas (M)

TAPACHICHI green grasshopper / grillo verde, langosta (T) [(1)Tp.224].

TAPACH-TLI sea shell, coral / coral, concha, o venera (M), concha (del mar) (Z) [(2)Zp.32,212].

TAPAHZOLCĀN briar patch / maraña (Z) [(2)Zp.81,212]. See **TAPAHZOL-LI**, **-CĀN**.

TAPAHZOL-LI bird's nest / nido de pájaros (M), nido de aves (M) [(5)Zp.81,88,212]. M also has *tapaçollos* 'to tangle something.' See **PAHZOL-LI**.

TAPAHZOLYĀN briar patch / maraña (Z) [(2)Zp.81,212]. See **TAPAHZOL-LI**, **-YĀN**.

TAPALCA-TL *pl*: **-MEH** potsherd, broken tile / casco de vasija de barro quebrada, o teja quebrada (M) [(1)Tp.224, (1)Zp.212]. In the compound **ITZTAPAL-LI** 'paving stone' this occurs without final CA.

TAPAYOLTIC something round like a ball, something broken out in bumps / cosa redonda como pelota o bola (M), boludo (T) [(2)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)

TATACALŌ altern. nonact. **TATACA**

TATACŌ altern. nonact. **TATACA**

TĀTAH See **TAH-TLI**.

TĀTAHHUĒ(I) grandfather / abuelo (Z) [(2)Zp.4,214]. The more usual word for 'grandfather' is **CŌL-LI**. See **TAH-TLI**, **HUĒ(I)**.

TATAPAH-TLI *pl*: **-TIN** ~ **-MEH** worn and mended fabric, rag / mancha gruesa, traída y remendada (M), ropa, tela, trapo, género; cosa vieja (T) [(3)Cf.5v, (2)Tp.224,243, (2)Rp.125,129].

TATAQUILĀ applic. **TATACA**

TĒ- 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. **TĒMICTIĀNI** 'murderer' < **MICTIĀ** 'to kill someone'; **TĒMACHTIHQUI** 'teacher' < **MACHTIĀ** 'to teach someone'; **TĒCULTŌNOHCĀN** 'place of recreation, pleasure' < **CUIL-TŌNOĀ** 'to enrich someone' **TĒ-** also occurs as a possessive prefix to convey a generic sense as in M's *tenantzin* 'someone's mother' < **NĀN-TLI**, *tepiltzin* 'son or daughter of someone' < **-PIL** 'offspring,' P's *tetâtzin* referring to God the Father, etc.

TEĀCHCĀUH See **TIĀCHCĀUH**.

TEĀXCĀ something belonging to another / cosa ajena (M) [(2)Cf.13r,58r, (4)Zp.8,101,219]. This is conventionally paired with **TĒTLATQUI**, the whole phrase meaning 'someone else's property.' See **ĀXCĀ(I)-TL**.

TĒCA *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) **TĒCA** through the agency of someone, in the company of someone / de alguno, o de alguna (M), con él (T) [(1)Tp.227]. This is homophonous with the verb **TĒCA** 'to stretch something out,' but the verb is transitive and always appears with an object prefix. The attestation is in honorific form, **TĒCATZINCO**. See **TĒ-**, **-CA**.

TĒCĀHUILĀ *vt* to rent something / lo alquila (Z) [(2)Zp.9,196]. See **CĀHU(A)**.

TĒCALŌ nonact. **TĒCA**

TĒCALPANOHQUI visitor / visita, visitante (Z) [(2)Zp.130,219]. See **CALPANOĀ**.

TECALTĪĀ *vt* to stone someone or something / lo apedrea, lo avienta con piedra (T) [(3)Tp.203]. Possibly a glottal stop has been lost, and the second element here is derived from **(I)HCAL(I)** 'to skirmish with someone.' See **TE-TL**.

TECALTILĀ applic. **TECALTĪĀ**

TECALTILŌ nonact. **TECALTĪĀ**

TECAMAC place where there is an abundance of stone / pedregal, lugar de mucha piedra (T) [(1)Tp.224]. See **TE-TL**, **-CAMAC**.

-TĒCA-TL *pl*: **-TĒCAH** This ending replaces **-TLĀN** in place names to yield 'resident of, person from' that place, **TEPOZTĒCA-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 *tecaxtli* in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side and *te-caxitli* in the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side. See **TE-TL**, **CAX(I)-TL**.

TECAX-TLI See **TECAX(I)-TL**.

TECĀYĀ-TL a type of flower / tecayate (flor) (Z) [(1)Zp.219]. See **ĀYĀ-TL**.

TĒCCIZ-TLI conch, the shell of which was used as a trumpet, or shell in general; egg / caracol grande (M) [(1)Cf.85r].

TĒCEMĪXPAN in public / delante de todos, en público (C) [(1)Cf.21r]. 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) [(2)Cf.20r]. See **-TECH**, **-COPA**.

TECHICHICÔ-TL *pl: -MEH* a type of lizard with blue neck markings / lagartija rasposa que tiene el cuello azul (T) [(1)Tp.224].

TĒCHICHINA a caterpillar that inflicts a painful bite / una oruga que pica muy recio, fuerte (Z) [(2)Zp.92,219]. In both attestations in Z the vowels of the second and third syllables are marked long. But C attests TĒCHICHINATZ with short vowels, and this is clearly related. See CHICHINATZ(A).

TĒCHICHINATZ something that causes pain / cosa que aflige y atormenta (M) [(1)Cf.52r]. See CHICHINATZ(A).

TĒCHICOIHTOĀ See CHICOIHTOĀ.

TĒCHĪHUANI creator, engenderer, steward / hacedor, criador, engendrador (M) [(2)Bf.4r,6r]. See CHĪHU(A), TĒ-CHĪUHQUI.

TĒCHĪUHQUI one who governs, exercises control over people, one who creates or engenders people / el que gobierna, 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 TĒCHĪHUANI. See CHĪHU(A).

TECHTIĀ *vrefl* to become possessor or custodian of something / se hace poseedor, se hace dueño (T) [(3)Tp.158]. 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**.

TECHTĪLŌ nonact. **TECHTIĀ**

TEC(I) *pret: TEZ* to grind something like corn meal / moler maíz o cosa semejante en piedra (M), muele (T) This verb and its derivative **TEX-TLI** 'flour, meal' are abundantly attested with the vowel of the initial syllable short. Hence it is a clear mistake that on Cf.33r this verb and its nonactive form appear with the vowel marked long. T has this as a transitive verb 'to grind something.'

TECIHU(I) to hail / granizar (M) [(1)Tp.226].

TECIHUI-TL *pl: -TIN* hail / granizo (M) Z has a variant with a glottal stop in the first syllable. X has the variant form **TECIUH-TLI**. See **TECIHU(I)**.

TECŌ altern. nonact. **TEQU(I)**

TĒCŌ nonact. **TĒCA**

TECOĀ *vt* to entrust someone with something safekeeping / lo encarga (Z) [(2)Zp.50,196]. M has this used reflexively in construction with **ĪC** and meaning 'to do something on purpose.'

TECOCH-TLI grave, pit, sweet-basil (an herb) / sepultura, hoyo, o mata de albahaca, etc. (M), agujero, hoyo, sepultura (Z) [(1)Cf.125v, (4)Zp.7,69,219, (6)Xp.83]. X has **TECOCHCUITLAPIL-LI** 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 **TECOCHCUITLAPIL-LI**, literally 'woodpecker-tail.' See **COCH(I)**.

TĒCOCOH something painful, anguish / cosa que escuece y duele (M), sufrimiento (T) See **COCOĀ**.

TĒCOCOHĀYŌ-TL pain or itching / pena u escocimiento (M), dolor, dolencia (Z) [(2)Zp.47,219]. See **TĒCOCOH**, **-YŌ**.

-TĒCOCOLIHĀ *only attested in possessed form* one's enemy / los que mal me quieren (C for first pers. sg. possessor, plural) [(1)Cf.111v]. M has synonymous absolutive *tecocoliani*, which may be suppletive with this possessed form. See **COCOLIĀ**.

TĒCOCOLIZ-TLI pain, injury / daño causado a alguien (S), dolor, dolencia (Z) [(2)Zp.47,219]. M has *tecocoliztli* with the sense 'hatred, malice,' which is derived from **COCOLIĀ** and contrasts with this. See **COCOLIZ-TLI**.

TECOHCOYŌ-TL *pl: -MEH* mouse / ratón (T) [(1)Tp.224]. S has *tecocon* and *tecocoton* 'house mouse, rat.'

TECOL-LI *pl: -TIN* charcoal / carbón (M) [(1)Tp.224, (2)Zp.25,219, (3)Xp.83].

TECOLO-TL *pl: TĒTECOLOH* ~ **TECOLŌMEH** owl; louse / buho o piojo blanco del cuerpo (M) The compound **TLĀCATECOLO-TL** < **TLĀCA-TL** 'person' and **TECOLŌ-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 **-TECOMAYŌ** 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 **-YŌ**. Z and X compound **TE-TL** with **CŌM(I)-TL** rather than **COM(A)-TL**, but the sense remains the same. See **TE-TL**, **COM(A)-TL**.

TECOMAXŌCHI-TL a member of the nightshade family, cup of gold (*Solanandra nitida*) or wild cotton (*Cochlospermum vitifolium*) / nombre de dos flores de figura particular (R), copa de oro, tecomaxochitl (K) [(1)Rp.130]. R has **MAC** for **MA**. See **TECOM(A)-TL**, **XŌCHI-TL**.

TECOM(I)-TL See **TECOM(A)-TL**.

TECŌNI something in need of cutting / cosa que se debe cortar (C) [(1)Cf.45v]. This is derived from the nonactive form of **TEQU(I)** 'to cut' and is opposite in meaning from **TLATECŌNI** 'cutting instrument.'

TECONTIC something deep (used with respect to vessels) / hondo (jícara, bandeja, plato, etc.) (T) [(1)Tp.224]. See **TECOM(A)-TL**.

TECOPĪN(A) *vt* to uproot something / lo arranca (T) [(6)Tp.203,224]. See **COPĪN(A)**, **TECOPĪN(I)**.

TECOPĪN(I) to pry out stones, boulders / arranca piedra (T) [(1)Tp.224]. See **TE-TL**, **COPĪN(I)**.

TECOYACTIC something hollow, perforated / agujerado, socavón (T) [(1)Tp.224]. See **TECOYĀHU(A)**.

TECOYĀHU(A) *vt* to perforate something / lo agujera (T) [(3)Tp.203]. See **COYĀHU(A)**.

TECOYĀHU(I) to be pierced through / se perfora (T) [(1)Tp.224]. See **TECOYĀHU(A)**.

TECOYĀHUILIĀ applic. **TECOYĀHU(A)**

TECOYĀHUILIŌ nonact. **TECOYĀHUILIĀ**

TĒCPAN palace / casa o palacio real, o de algún señor de salva (M) In this derivation the final consonant of the stem **TĒUC** 'lord' loses its labiality or has it absorbed into the following labial consonant, and the result is spelled **TĒC**. **TĒCPAN** can

refer to the organization or household as well as to the structure. See **TĒUC-TLI**, **-PAN**.

TECPĀN(A) *vrefl.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 **PĀN-TLI**.

TECPĀNALŌ nonact. **TECPĀN(A)**

TĒCPANCAL-LI palace / casas reales, o de grandes señores (M) [(2)Bf.9v,11r]. See **TĒCPAN**, **CAL-LI**.

TECPĀNILIĀ applic. **TECPĀN(A)**

TĒCPANTLĀCA-TL *pl: -TLĀCAH* 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 **TĒCPAN**, **TLĀCA-TL**.

TECPĀN-TLI See **TLATECPĀN-TLI**.

TECPĀNTOQUI line, column / fila (Z) [(2)Zp.60,219]. See **TECPĀN(A)**, the verb **O**.

TECPAN-TL *pl: -MEH* flint / pedernal (M) [(1)Tp.224].

TĒCPILCAL-LI court, royal reception hall / sala del palacio donde se reunían los soldados nobles y donde el rey juzgaba los delitos de adulterio de esos guerreros (S) [(1)Bf.9v]. See **TĒCPIL-LI**, **CAL-LI**.

TĒCPIL-LI nobleman / hidalgo, persona noble, caballero (C) [(2)Bf.5v,9v, (4)Cf.57v,80r]. See **TĒUC-TLI**, **PIL-LI**.

TĒCPILLŌ-TL nobility, good breeding / hidalguía, nobleza, buena crianza y cortesía (M) [(1)Bf.5v]. See **TĒCPIL-LI**, **-YŌ**.

TĒCPILTIC someone noble, well bred / cortés y bien criado (M) [(2)Cf.57v]. See **TĒCPIL-LI**.

TECPINTLAH place infested with fleas / lugar lleno de pulgas (M) [(1)Bf.7r, (1)Tp.224]. See **TECPIN-TLI**, **-TLAH**.

TECPIN-TL *pl: -TIN* ~ **-MEH** flea / pulga (M) M gives this both with and without the absolutive suffix **-TLI**.

TECPOĀ to resow, replant / resiembra (Z) [(2)Zp.109,219].

TECPŌLIZ-TLI resowing / la resiembra (Z) [(2)Zp.109,219]. See **TECPOĀ**.

TĒC-TLI *pl: -MEH* rattlesnake / ví-

- bora, serpiente, culebra de cascabel (T) [(1)Tp.227]. See TĒCUĀNCŌĀ-TL.
- TĒCTOC** to lie spread out in a body / estancada (Z referring to water) [(6)Zp.7,38,75,144,219]. See TĒCA, the verb O
- TĒCUĀNCŌĀ-TL** *pl*: -MEH rattlesnake / víbora (C), culebra, víbora de cascabel (X) [(1)Cf.96r, (3)Xp.83]. See TĒCUĀNI, CŌĀ-TL.
- TĒCUĀNI** *pl*: -MEH wild beast / una fiera (C), animal fiero (onza, tigre, león, etc.) (T) The literal sense of this is 'maneater.' See CUĀ.
- TECUEH** a type of large venomous lizard / cierta lagartija grande y venenosa (R) [(1)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* Tecuepohtzin [(2)Bf.10r,10v]. See TECUEH, -POH.
- TĒCULTŌNOH** someone or something that enriches someone / el que enriquece a otro, o cosa que enriquece a otro (M) [(2)Cf.6v]. See CULTŌNOĀ.
- TĒCULTŌNOHCĀN** place of recreation, enjoyment, pleasure / lugar de recreación y de alegría (C) [(2)Cf.18v,51v]. See TĒCULTŌNOH, -CĀN.
- TECUĪNALTĪĀ** *vt* to seize, capture someone / lo prende (T) [(3)Tp.203]. M has *tecuinaltia* 'to cause a fire to flame up,' which is the causative form of TECUĪN(I) and homophonous with this item. See TETECUĪNOĀ.
- TECUĪNALTĪĀ** *applic.* TECUĪNALTĪĀ
- TECUĪNALTĪLŌ** *nonact.* TECUĪNALTĪĀ
- TECUĪN(I)** 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) [(1)Cf.74v, (1)Tp.236].
- TĒCUIYŌ** *necessarily possessed form* lord, lordship / mi señor (C for first pers. sg. possessor), cortesanos (C for plural) This slightly idiosyncratic or conservative possessed form of TĒUC-TLI is overwhelmingly attested as TOTĒCUIYŌ 'our Lord' with Christian reference. P has an internal glottal stop, -TĒCUIHYŌ. See TĒUC-TLI.
- TĒELLEQUIXTIHCĀN** place of recre-

- ation, enjoyment, pleasure / lugar aplacible y de recreación (M) [(1)Cf.51v]. See ĒLLEQUIXTIĀ, -CĀN.
- TĒEZZŌ** someone well born / hijo o hija de nobles caballeros (M), bien nacido (C) [(1)Cf.99r]. This is conventionally paired with TĒTLAPALLŌ, 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 TEHHUĀ-TL.
- TEHCUILĪĀ** *vt* to wrap something up for someone, to entangle something for someone / se lo envuelve (T) [(3)Tp.203]. *applic.* TEHCUIY(A)
- TEHCUILĪĀ** *applic.* TEHCUILĪĀ
- TEHCUILĪLŌ** *nonact.* TEHCUILĪĀ
- TEHCUIY(A)** *vt; pret:* TEHCUIX to wrap something, to entangle something / devanar, envolver, o liar algo (M), lo envuelve, lo enreda (T) [(3)Tp.203]. See (I)HCUIY(A).
- TEHCUIYALŌ** *nonact.* TEHCUIY(A)
- TEHHUĀN** *first person plural pronoun* we, us ? nosotros (C) This contrasts with TĒHUĀN 'in the company of someone' TEHHUĀN has a long form, TEH-HUĀNTIN. It is a freestanding pronoun as contrasted with the personal prefixes TI-'we' and TĒCH-'us.'
- TEHHUĀ-TL** *second person singular pronoun, long form* you (singular) / tu (C) When this appears without the absolutive suffix, the Ā is subject to the general rule of word-final shortening. The sequence TEH, TEHHUĀ, TEHHUĀ-TL represents increasingly emphatic 'you (singular).' See TEH.
- TEHTĒCA** *vrefl* to lie down / nos acostamos (C for first pers. plural subject) [(1)Cf.117v]. M also has transitive *teteca* 'to warp cloth or to make a bed' and intransitive *teteca* 'to lie with a woman,' which may represent either TEHTĒCA or TĒTĒCA. *redup.* TĒCA
- TEHTECOPĪN(A)** to clear land of boulders / arranca piedras (T) [(3)Tp.224]. *redup.* TECOPĪN(A)
- TEHTECOPĪNALŌ** *nonact.* TEH-TECOPĪN(A)

- TEHTECOPĪNĪĀ** *applic.* TEH-TECOPĪN(A)
- TEHTEIN(I)** *redup.* TĒIN(I)
- TEHTELICZA** *redup.* TELICZA
- TEHTĒM(A)** *vt; pret:* -TĒN to cast something down, to throw something into something, to scatter something / echar y poner algo en vulgar (M), lo derrama, lo riega (T) [(3)Tp.203]. M combines this in a single entry with TĒTĒM(A) 'to fill something with rocks.' It also contrasts with TĒTĒM(A) 'to stack or pile something.' *redup.* TĒM(A)
- TEHTĒMALŌ** *nonact.* TEHTĒM(A)
- TEHTĒMĪĀ** *applic.* TEHTĒM(A)
- TEHTĒMIQU(I)** *redup.* TĒMIQU(I)
- TEHTĒMOĀ** *redup.* TĒMOĀ
- TEHTĒMOLĪĀ** The vowel of the third syllable is specifically marked long on Cf.126r, although it is short in unreduplicated TĒMOLĪĀ. *redup.* TĒMOLĪĀ
- TEHTEPOL-LI** something dull, blunted, stumpy / desafilado (T referring to a knife) [(2)Tp.224]. See TEPOL-LI.
- TEHTEQU(I)** *vt; pret:* -TEC to cut, hack someone, something to pieces / des-cuartizar, hacer pedazos a otro, o sajar a alguno (M), depedazar o cortar algo en muchas partes (M) This contrasts with TĒTEQU(I) 'to divide, distribute something' M has reflexive *tetequi* 'to practice ritual bleeding.' *redup.* TEQU(I)
- TEHTEQUIHUIĀ** See TĒTEQUIHUIĀ.
- TEHTĒQUILĪĀ** *applic.* TEHTĒCA
- TEHTEQUILĪĀ** *applic.* TEHTEQU(I)
- TEHTETLAH** place of abundant stones / lugar pedregoso, o pedregal (M) [(2)Cf.18v,71v, (2)Tp.224,226]. *redup.* TETLAH
- TEHTĒZCATIC** something blue gray / gris-azul (T) [(1)Tp.137]. This is attested only with prefixed IX- 'somewhat, rather.' See TĒZCA-TL.
- TĒHUĀN** in the company of someone / con otro o con otros (M) [(2)Tp.227]. This contrasts with the pronoun TEHHUĀN 'we.' See -HUĀN.
- TĒHUĀNYŌLQUI** relative or close associate / deudo o pariente de otro (M) [(2)Bf.3r,3v]. In M the N of the second syllable is missing, *teuayolqui*. See -HUĀNYŌLQUI.
- TĒHUĒINĀNAH** great-grandmother / bisabuela (Z) [(2)Zp.20,219]. See HUĒ(I), NĀN-TLI.
- TĒHUĒITĀTAH** great-grandfather / bisabuelo (Z) [(2)Zp.20,219]. See HUĒ(I), TAH-TLI.
- TEHUIĀ** *vrefl,vt* to get struck with stones, to strike, pound something with stones / se topetea (T), dar golpes con piedra, pisar con pisón, o bruñir mantas, papel, o cosa así (M) See TE-TL, -HUIĀ.
- TEHUIĀPĀN-TLI** a band of stones / una cinta de piedras (T) [(1)Tp.224]. See TE-TL, HUIĀPĀN(A).
- TEHUIĪĀ** *applic.* TEHUIĀ
- TEHUIĪLŌ** *nonact.* TEHUIĀ
- TEHUIĪLŌCOTOC-TLI** shard of glass / pedazo de botella (T) [(1)Tp.224]. See TEHUIĪLŌ-TL, COTOC-TLI.
- TEHUIĪLŌ-TL** *pl:* -MEH glass, crystal / cristal o vidrio (M) [(1)Tp.224].
- TĒHUIĒTECŌNI** whip, lash / el instrumento para azotar y dar de palos (C) [(1)Cf.45v]. See TĒHUIĒTEQU(I).
- TĒHUIĒTEQU(I)** *vrefl, pret:* TĒHUIĒTEC to scourge oneself, to shed blood / se azota, se arroja (T) [(3)Tp.158]. T has a short vowel in the first syllable, but C has a long one in derived TĒHUIĒTECŌNI. See HUIĒTEQU(I).
- TĒHUIĒTEQUIHUA** *nonact.* TĒHUIĒTEQU(I)
- TEHUITZCŌLŌ-TL** *pl:* -MEH vinegaroon, whip scorpion / vinagrillo (insecto) (T) [(1)Tp.224]. See TEHUITZ-TLI, CŌLŌ-TL.
- TEHUITZO-TL** 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 (pájaro, etc.) (T for possessed form), piedra puntiaguda (S) [(2)Tp.134,224]. If this is derived from TE-TL '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-TL, HUITZ-TLI.
- TĒICCAUH** younger brother / hermano menor (M) [(2)Bf.11r,12r, (1)Cf.106v]. This basically possessed form, TĒ-ICCAUH, literally 'younger brother of someone,' has been lexicalized and can take a further possessive prefix, NOTĒICCAUH 'my younger brother.' See ICCAUH-TLI.

- TĒICNĒLILIZ-TLI** compassion, mercy, aid / beneficio hecho a otro (M) [(1)Cf.59v, (6)Zp.31,33,75,85,219]. See (I)CNĒLIĀ.
- TĒICNĒLIL-LI** compassion, mercy, aid / beneficio hecho a otro (M) [(2)Bf.5v,13r]. By general rule the vowel of the fourth syllable should be long, but it is unmarked for length in both attestations. See (I)CNĒLIĀ.
- TĒICNĒLTIH** someone sad, woeful / lastimero, lastimoso (Z) [(2)Zp.76,219]. See (I)CNĒLIĀ.
- TĒICNĒLTIHQUI** someone unfortunate / desgraciado (Z) [(2)Zp.42,219]. See (I)CNĒLIĀ.
- TĒICNŌITTANI** someone compassionate, pious / piadoso (M), el misericordioso (C) [(1)Cf.44v]. See (I)CNŌITTA.
- TĒILHUIĀ** *vrefl,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 (I)LHUIĀ.
- TĒILHUĪLŌ** nonact. TĒILHUIĀ
- TĒILNĀMIQUILIZ-TLI** recollection of someone / recordación o memoria que de otro se tiene (M) [(1)Bf.11v]. See (I)LNĀMIQU(I).
- TĒILPIŌYĀN** prison, place of confinement / cárcel (M) [(1)Cf.106v]. See (I)LPĪĀ, -YĀN.
- TEĪN(I)** to shatter / quebrarse algún vaso, saltando con ruido algún pedazo de él (M) [(4)Cf.18v,73v,74r,105r].
- TEĪNĪĀ** *vt* to break something into pieces, to shatter something / quebrar vaso (M), cambiar, lo cambia (dinero) (X) [(3)Xp.73]. X marks the E long rather than the following I. See TEĪN(I).
- TEĪTZ-TLI** glass / vidrio (T) [(1)Tp.224]. See TE-TL, ĪTZ-TLI.
- TĒIXTĒNYOH** something done in public / publicamente (Z) [(2)Zp.103,220]. See ĪXTĒN-TLI, -YOH.
- TĒIZCALIĀNI** tutor, one who instructs someone / el que industria y doctrina a otro (M) [(1)Cf.52v]. See (I)ZCALIĀ.
- TĒIZCALIH** something instructive, didactic / cosa que da doctrina y aviva y da entendimiento (M) [(2)Cf.52v]. M also has *teizcalti* with the same sense. See (I)ZCALIĀ.
- TĒIZTI** offspring / hijo, hija, descendiente

(K) [(2)Bf.4v,6v]. The literal sense of this is 'someone's fingernail.' It is conventionally paired with TĒTZON 'someone's hair,' the whole phrase meaning 'offspring' in a generic sense. See (I)ZTE-TL.

TĒL 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, AHTĒL 'is it not clear?,' MĀTĒL 'although,' MĀZOTĒL 'supposing that,' TĒLYEH 'but,' QUĒNTĒL 'somehow.'

TELAC-TLI *pl*: -MEH thick oblong tortilla / memela (T) [(1)Tp.224]. See TELĀHUAC.

TELĀHUAC something thick, bulky / grueso (p. ej. libro, tabla, pared, etc.) (T) [(4)Tp.224,226].

TELĀHU(I) to rain hard, to pour / llueve fuerte, cae aguacero (T) [(4)Tp.107,224,226]. See TELĀHUAC.

TELĀN(A) See TILĀN(A).

TELĀNALŌ See TILĀNALŌ.

TELĀNĪLĪĀ See TILĀNĪLĪĀ.

TELCHĪHU(A) *vt* to undervalue, dismiss, malign someone, something / menospreciar a otro (M), abominar o maldecir alguna cosa (M) See TELCHI-TL.

TELCHI-TL *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 TELCHĪHU(A).

TELICXILIĀ applic. TELICZA

TELICZA *vt* to kick something, someone / dar de coces a otro o tirar cox (M)

TELICZALŌ altern. nonact. TELICZA

TELICZŌ altern. nonact. TELICZA

TĒLILHUIĀ *vt* to accuse someone / lo tacha, lo acusa (Z) [(3)Zp.5,119,196]. See (I)LHUIĀ.

TELOĀ *vrefl* to stumble / topetea (Z) [(3)Zp.123,126,174].

TELOCHCŌ altern. nonact. TELOCHCUI

TELOCHCUI *vrefl,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.158,203].

TELOCHCUIHUA altern. nonact.

TELOCHCUI

TELOCHCUIĪĀ applic. TELOCHCUI

TĒLOHUIH something difficult / difícil [(2)Zp.46,220]. See TĒL, OHUIH.

TELOLOH-TLI pellet / bodeque de piedra (M) [(1)Cf.116v, (1)Tp.137, (1)Rp.96]. See TE-TL, OLOLOĀ.

TĒLOCA-TL youth, young man / mancebete (M), joven (hombre) (Z) [(1)Cf.113r, (4)Zp.73,74,220, (1)Rp.132]. Z has both TĒLOCA-TL and TĒLPŌCH-TLI, which according to R are synonymous. This corresponds to the variants (I)CHPOCA-TL and (I)CHPŌCH-TLI 'young woman.'

TĒLPŌCHAL-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.10v]. See TĒLPŌCH-TLI, CAL-LI.

TĒLPŌCH-TLI *pl*: TĒLPŌCHTIN youth, young man / mancebo (M) This appears to be synonymous with TĒLOCA-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 (I)CHPŌCH-TLI imply that PŌCH is a compounding element and TĒL a modifier.

TĒLYEH but / pero (C) [(1)Cf.118r]. See TĒL, (Y)EH.

TĒM(A) *vt*; *pret*: TĒN to cause something to fill up, to pour something into a container / echar o poner algo en alguna parte así como maíz, etc., o cocer algo en hornillo pequeño (M) This contrasts with TEM(A) 'to bathe in a sweat house.' See TĒM(I).

TEM(A) *vrefl,vt*; *pret*: TEN to bathe in a sweat house; to bathe someone in a sweat house / bañarse en temazcalli (M), bañar a otro así (M) [(2)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 TĒM(A) 'to cause something to fill up.' See TEMĀZCAL-LI.

TĒMĀC 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 -MĀC.

TĒMACA *vrefl,vt* to surrender, to give oneself up; to give something to someone /

darse alguno así mismo y entregarse a otro (M), dar algo a otro (M) See MACA.

TĒMACALŌ There should be an alternative form of this TĒMACŌ. nonact. TĒMACA

TĒMACHIĀ *vrefl,vt* to expect or have confidence in someone or something; to have expectations of someone / confiar o esperar algo (M), confiar o esperar en otro (M) [(3)Bf.2v,5v, (1)Cf.87v]. See MACHIĀ.

TĒMACHTIĀ to teach or preach / yo predico, yo enseño (C for first pers. sg. subject) C uses this verb in an illustrative paradigm and glosses it throughout as though the nonspecific human object prefix TĒ- were fused with the stem to form an intransitive verb. See MACHTIĀ.

TĒMACHTIĀNI *pl*: -MEH teacher, preacher / enseñador, predicador, o maestro (M) See MACHTIĀ.

TĒMACHTIĀNITI to be a teacher, to serve as a teacher / ser maestro (K) [(1)Cf.58v]. See TĒMACHTIĀNI.

-TĒMACHTIĀYĀN necessarily possessed form place where one gives instruction / lugar donde enseño (C) [(1)Cf.82r]. See TĒMACHTIĀ, -YĀN.

TĒMACHTIHCĀTI to be a teacher, to serve as a teacher / ser maestro (K) [(1)Cf.58v]. See TĒMACHTIĀ.

TĒMACHTIHQUI teacher / enseñador, predicador, o maestro (M) [(2)Cf.66r,98v, (1)Xp.84]. M has synonymous *temachti* and *temachti*. X has reduplicated TĒMAMACHTIHQUI. See TĒMACHTIĀ.

TĒMACHTIL-LI something taught to someone, something instructive or didactic, a sermon / enseñanza tal (M), cosa que se enseña a personas, como plática, sermón (C) [(1)Cf.46r]. See TĒMACHTIĀ.

TĒMACHTIŌYĀN place where people are instructed, school / púlpito, cátedra, o lugar donde enseñan a otros (M) [(2)Cf.82r,129r]. Neither attestation marks the vowel of the third syllable long, but it is marked long elsewhere in attestations of the nonactive form of MACHTIĀ. See TĒMACHTIĀ, -YĀN.

TĒMĀCTIĀ *vrefl,vt* to surrender, to hand something over / se rinde, se entrega (M), lo entrega (M) [(6)Tp.158,205]. See TĒMĀC.

TĒMĀCTILĪĀ applic. **TĒMĀCTIĀ**
TĒMĀCTILŌ nonact. **TĒMĀCTIĀ**
TĒMAHMAUHTIHCĀN frightening place / lugar espantoso y temeroso (M) [(1)Tp.227]. 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-Nahuatl side of T on p.42. See MAHMAUHTIĀ, -CĀN.
TĒMAL-LI pus, infection / materia o podre (M), pus, infección (T) [(3)Tp.227, (6)Zp.71,104,220, (2)Xp.84]. M also has *timalli*. See TĒMALOĀ.
TĒMALLOH something infected / tiene pus (T), infección (Z) [(1)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 TĒMAL-LI, -YOH.
TEMALŌ This nonactive form of TEM(A) 'to bathe in a sweat-house' contrasts with TĒMALŌ, the nonactive form of TĒM(A) 'to cause something to fill up,' and with TĒMALLOH 'something infected.'
TĒMALŌ This nonactive form of TĒM(A) 'to cause something to fill up' contrasts with TĒMALŌ, the nonactive form of TEM(A) 'to bathe in a sweat-house,' and with TĒMALLOH 'something infected.'
TĒMALOĀ to become infected / infecta (T) [(1)Tp.227, (4)Zp.71,220]. M has *temalloa* and *timalloa* 'for an abscess to form.' The preterit of these is formed by adding -C, and they are given with medial *ll* except in the preterit of *temalloa*, which appears as *otemaloac*. See TĒMAL-LI, TĒMALIHU(I).
TĒMALOHTOC something infected / infección (Z) [(2)Zp.71,220]. See TĒMALOĀ, the verb O.
TĒMĀQUIXTIĀNI saviour, deliverer / librador, salvador, o redentor (M) [(3)Cf.71r]. See MĀQUIXTIĀ.
TĒMĀQUIXTIHQUI 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 TOTĒMĀQUIXTIHCĀTZIN 'our Savior (honorific)' and with Christian reference. TĒMĀQUIXTIĀNI is usually used in place of this as a free form. See MĀQUIXTIĀ.

TĒMĀQUIXTILIZ-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 MĀQUIXTIĀ.
TEMATELOĀ *vrefl* to stumble, to stub one's toe / topetea, pisa en un piedra y se magulla el pie (T) [(3)Tp.158]. See TE-TL, MATELOĀ.
TEMATELOĀ nonact. **TEMATELOĀ**
TĒMAUHCĀITTANI someone timid, shy / temeroso, huraño (T) [(1)Tp.227]. See MAUHCĀITTA.
TĒMAUHTIH something frightening / cosa que espanta y pone temor a otros (M) [(1)Tp.227, (2)Xp.84]. See MAUHTIĀ.
TEMAZĀ-TL red deer / temasate (animal) (Z) [(2)Zp.120,220]. See TE-TL, MAZĀ-TL.
TEMĀZCAL-LI *pl*: -**TIN** sweat-house for bathing / casilla como estufa a donde se bañan (M), temascal (T) [(1)Tp.225, (2)Zp.18,220, (3)Xp.84]. See TEM(A), CAL-LI.
TEMECA-TL *pl*: -**MEH** vine, shoot, sucker, coral vine (Cissus cucurbitina) / guía, bejuco, trepador (T) [(1)Tp.224]. See TE-TL, MECA-TL.
TEMECAYOH vineyard, place where there are many vines / lugar de muchos beju-cos (T) [(1)Tp.225]. The final glottal stop is not attested because of the general loss of word-final glottal stop in T. See TEMECA-TL, -YOH.
TEMETL(A)-TL type of stone from which metates are made / piedra de metate (Z) [(2)Zp.98,220]. Z has TEMETL(A)-TL and METLATE-TL, both glossed as 'piedra de metate.' See TE-TL, METL(A)-TL.
TĒM(I) 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 TĒM(A).
TĒMIĀ *vt* to fill something, to stuff something / lo llena bien, lo empaca bien lleno (T for YĒCTĒMIĀ) [(9)Tp.211,212,238]. See TĒM(I).
TĒMICTIĀNI murderer or someone who assaults others, something mortal, harmful or poisonous / matador, o el que maltrata a

otro, o cosa mortífera y venenosa (M) [(2)Cf.44r,117r, (2)Xp.84]. See MICTIĀ.
TĒMICTIH murderer or someone who assaults others, something mortal, harmful or poisonous / matador, o el que maltrata a otro, o cosa mortífera y venenosa (M), veneno (T) [(1)Tp.227, (4)Zp.15,68,82,220]. Z has the longer form TĒMICTIHQUI. See MICTIĀ.
TĒMIC-TLI dream / sueño (M) [(3)Cf.93v,101v,114v]. See TĒMIQU(I).
TEMILĪĀ applic. TEM(A)
TĒMILĪĀ *vt* to throw something onto something, to fill in on top of something / se lo echa (cosa seca) (T) This is homophonous with the applicative form of TĒMIĀ. applic. TĒM(A)
TĒMILĪĀ This is homophonous with the applicative form of TĒM(A). applic. TĒMIĀ
TEMILILĪĀ applic. TĒMILĪĀ
TEMILILŌ nonact. TĒMILĪĀ
TĒMILŌ nonact. TĒMIĀ
TĒMIQU(I) *vt*; *pret*: **TĒMIC** 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.
TEMIQUĪHUA nonact. TĒMIQU(I)
TEMIQUILĪĀ applic. TĒMIQU(I)
TEMIQUILIZ-TLI the act of dreaming / sueño (M) [(2)Tp.116,135]. See TĒMIQU(I).
TĒMĪTIĀ *vt* to fill something, to satisfy someone / hartar a otro (M), henchir algo (M) [(6)Tp.199,205]. caus. TĒM(I)
TĒMĪTILĪĀ applic. TĒMĪTIĀ
TĒMĪTILŌ nonact. TĒMĪTIĀ
TEMŌ *pret*: **TEMŌC** to descend / descender o bajar (M)
TEMŌĀ *vt* to seek something / buscar algo, o inquirir de algún negocio. This contrasts with TEMŌHUA, the nonactive form of TEMŌ 'to descend.'
TEMŌHUA for descent to take place, for people to descend / todos descenden o bajan (M) This nonactive form of TEMŌ with its preterit TEMŌHUAC has an entry of its own in M. It contrasts with TĒMOĀ 'to seek something'. The notation of the attestations is ambiguous for the vowel of the second syllable, but by analogy with TLEHCŌ, it should be long. nonact.

TEMŌ
TEMŌHUIĀ *vt* to lower something / descender o bajar algo (M) The vowel of the second syllable here contrasts in length with that in TEMŌ '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 TEMŌ.
TEMŌHUILĪĀ applic. TEMŌHUIĀ
TEMŌHUILŌ nonact. TEMŌHUIĀ
TĒMOLĪĀ *vt* to seek something for someone, or to make inquiry of someone / buscar algo para otro, o hacer inquisición de vida ajena (M) applic. TĒMOĀ
TEMŌLIZ-TLI descent / descendimiento o el acto de descender y bajar (M) [(5)Zp.18,220]. See TEMŌ.
TĒMOLŌ nonact. TĒMOĀ
TEMŌLO-TL stone for grinding chilies / temolote, para moler (Z) [(4)Zp.120,152,220]. Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long in only one of four attestations. See TE-TL, MŌLA.
TEMŌLTĪĀ caus. TEMŌ
TEMOMOX gravel / grava (Z) [(2)Zp.64,220]. No absolute suffix is attested for this. See TE-TL, MOMOXTIYA.
TĒMŌX-TLI illness, disease / enfermedad o pestilencia (M for phrase with EHĒCA-TL) [(9)Bf.11r,4v,8r,8v,12r,12v,,13r]. B is inconsistent 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 EHĒCA-TL, the whole phrase meaning 'pestilence, disease.'
TĒMPAHPALHUIĀ applic. TĒM-PAHPALOĀ
TĒMPAHPALOĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to lick one's lips; to lick someone's lips / se lame la boca (T), le lame la boca (T) [(6)Tp.158,205]. See TĒN-TLI, PAHPALOĀ.
TĒMPAHPALŌLŌ nonact. TĒMPAHPALOĀ
TĒMPANHUETZOĀ *vt* to mention something, to let something fall in conversation / lo pronuncia, lo menciona (Z) [(3)Zp.83,102,197]. See TĒN-TLI, PANHUETZ(I).
TĒMPATILĪĀ *vrefl* to mix up one's words, to

stammer / trastocar las palabras o trastrabillarse la lengua (M) [(1)Cf. 114r]. See TÊN-TLI, PATILIÁ.

TÊMPÊHUALTIÁ *vt* to incite someone to speak / lo provoca a hablar (Z) [(2)Zp.103,197]. See TÊN-TLI, PÊHUALTIÁ.

TÊMPIPITZOÁ *vt* to suck something in one's mouth / lo chupa en la boca (Z) [(2)Zp.39,197]. See TÊN-TLI, PIPITZOÁ.

TÊMPITZAC *pl*: -MEH a type of insect / chupón (insecto) (T) [(1)Tp.227]. See TÊMPIPITZOÁ.

TÊMPOHPOLHUIÁ *applic.* TÊM-POHPOLOÁ

TÊMPOHPOLOÁ *vt* to dull, blunt something / lo embota, lo desafilá (T) [(3)Tp.205]. See TÊN-TLI, POHPOLOÁ.

TÊMPOHPOLÓ *nonact.* TÊM-POHPOLOÁ

TÊMPOLOÁ *vrefl* to stammer / tartamudea (T) [(3)Tp.158]. See TÊN-TLI, POLOÁ.

TÊMPOLOÁ *nonact.* TÊMPOLOÁ

TÊNA to complain of discomfort / quejarse el enfermo (M), se queja (de dolor) (T) [(3)Tp.225, (2)Zp.104,220, (3)Xp.85].

TÊNACAZCUEHZOÁ See NACAZ-CUEHZOÁ.

TÊNÂCECÊC 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 TÊN-TLI, Â-TL, CECEC.

TÊNALÓ *nonact.* TÊNA

TÊNALTIÁ *caus.* TÊNA

TÊNAMAZ-TLI *pl*: -TIN ~ -MEH the configuration of three hearth stones for supporting pots over fire; by extension, triplets / piedras sobre que ponen la olla al fuego, o tres criaturas nacidas de un vientre (M) [(1)Tp.224, (2)Zp.120,220, (3)Xp.84]. In T and X this is metathesized to TEMANAZ-TLI. M gives only the plural form *tenamaztin*. See TE-TL.

TÊNÂMIQUILIZ-TLI meeting, encounter, reception / recibimientos (C), encuentro fortuito (S) [(1)Cf.108r]. See NÂMIQU(I).

TÊNÂM(I)-TL *possessed form*: -TENÂN wall / cerca o muro de ciudad (M) [(2)Cf.58r].

TENANAC(A)-TL *pl*: -MEH a type of mushroom / una especie de hongo (T) [(1)Tp.225]. See TE-TL, NANAC(A)-TL.

TENÂNTIÁ *vt* to wall something in, to encircle something with a wall or trench / cercar de mura la ciudad o hacer albarrada (M) [(1)Cf.58r]. See TENÂM(I)-TL.

TÊNÂYÔ-TL saliva / su saliva, su baba (Z for possessed form) [(2)Zp.113,162]. See TÊN-TLI, ÂYÔ-TL.

TÊNCÂHUAL-LI crumb, remnant, leaving / relieves o sobras de la mesa (M) [(3)Zp.84,116,162]. See TÊN-TLI, CÂHUAL-LI.

TÊNCAQU(I) *vt* to listen to someone, to court someone / lo escucha (T), lo enamora (Z) [(3)Tp.205, (2)Zp.50,197]. See TÊN-TLI, CAQU(I).

TÊNCHAL-LI chin, beard / barba, no los pelos (M), su barba (T for possessed form) [(7)Tp.134,158]. The CHAL element also occurs in CAMACHAL-LI 'jaw.' Although M specifically excludes individual hairs, in T TÊNCHAL is compounded with verbs of plucking and cutting. See TÊN-TLI.

TÊNCHALPIHPÍ *vrefl* to shave one's beard / rasura la barba (T) [(3)Tp.158]. PIHPÍ literally means 'to pluck' rather than 'to shave.' See TÊNCHAL-LI, PIHPÍ.

TÊNCHALPIHPÍHUA *nonact.* TÊNCHAL-PIHPÍ

TÊNCHALTEHTECÔ *nonact.* TÊN-CHALTEHTEQU(I)

TÊNCHALTEHTEQU(I) *vrefl; pret*: -TEC to cut, trim one's beard / se corta la barba (T) [(3)Tp.158]. See TÊN-TLI, TEHTEQU(I).

TÊNCHICHINOÁ *vrefl* to burn one's mouth / se quema de la boca (Z) [(1)Zp.174]. See TÊN-TLI, CHICHINOÁ.

-TÊNCO *compound postposition* at the edge of something / su orilla (T for third pers. sg. possessor) See TÊN-TLI, -C(O).

-TÊNCOPA *compound postposition* at the order of / a la orden de (K) [(1)Bf.11r]. See TÊN-TLI, -COPA.

TÊNCUALAC-TLI saliva / babas (M), su saliva (T for possessed form) [(1)Tp.134]. X marks the vowel of the second syllable long in TÊNCUALCAX(I)-TL 'jaw.' See TÊN-TLI, TÊNCUÂTZIN.

TÊNCUALCAX(I)-TL *pl*: -TIN jaw / quijada (X) [(3)Xp.85]. This is literally 'saliva box.'

X marks the vowel of the second syllable long, but it is short in T's TÊN-CUALAC-TLI. See TÊNCUALAC-TLI, CAX(I)-TL, TÊNCUÂTZIN.

TÊNCUÂTZIN someone with a hare lip / labio leporino (Z) [(2)Zp.74,220]. M has *tenquapol* 'someone lacking a lip.' In both attestations of TÊNCUÂTZIN Z indicates a long vowel in the second syllable followed by a glottal stop, which is not possible in Nahuatl. See TÊN-TLI.

TÊNCUI *vrefl, vt* to be in dispute; to copy something / se dispute (Z), lo imita (Z) [(4)Zp.46,70,174,197]. 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 CUIC. See TÊN-TLI, CUI.

TÊNEH something sharp, something with a cutting edge / cosa aguda, como espada, etc. (M) [(1)Cf.92r, (2)Zp.60,220, (1)Rp.109]. See TÊN-TLI.

TÊNÊHU(A) *vrefl, vt* for something to be mentioned, named; to endorse, give recognition to someone, to express, mention, praise something / nombrarse, ser llamado (S), afamar a otro o dar voto en elección o encartar a alguno (M), prometer o expresar algo (M) See TÊN-TLI, ÊHU(A).

TÊNÊHUALÔ *nonact.* TÊNÊHU(A)

TÊNÊHUILIÁ *applic.* TÊNÊHU(A)

TENEXCÔN-TLI *pl*: -TIN lime kiln / horno para cocer la cal (X) [(3)Xp.85]. See TENEX-TLI, CÔM(I)-TL.

TENEXTE-TL limestone / piedra de cal (M) [(2)Zp.98,221]. See TENEX-TLI, TE-TL.

TENEXTIC something gray, leaden / gris, plomo (Z) [(3)Zp.64,100,221]. See TENEX-TLI.

TENEX-TLI lime / cal (M) This is abundantly attested in Z and also appears in T. See TE-TL, NEX-TLI.

TÊNHUÊHUEHCA open-work weaving / tejido abierto (T) [(1)Tp.227]. See TÊN-TLI, HUÊHUEHCA.

TÊNHUÎTEQU(I) *vrefl; pret*: TÊN-HUÎTEC to make an outcry / dar alaridos (M) [(1)Bf.11v]. See TÊN-TLI, HUÎTEQU(I).

TÊNIHZA to eat breakfast / almorzar (M) See TÊN-TLI, IHZA.

TÊNNAC(A)-TL *inalienably possessed form*:

-TÊNNACAYÔ gum of the mouth / su encía (Z for possessed form) [(2)Zp.50,162]. See TÊN-TLI, NAC(A)-TL.

TÊNNÂMIQU(I) *vt* to kiss someone / besar a otro (M) See TÊN-TLI, NÂMIQU(I).

TÊNNÂMIQUILIÁ *applic.* TÊNNÂMIQU(I)

TÊNNEHNEMILIÁ *vt* to imitate, mimic someone's voice / lo remeda (con voz) (Z) [(2)Zp.108,197]. See TÊN-TLI, NEHNEMILIÁ.

TENOCHCA-TL *pl*: TENOCHCAH person from Tenochtitlan / natural de Tenochtitlán (K) [(1)Bf.5r]. See TENOCHTITLAN.

TENÔCHTIC something painted, mottled / pintado [(1)Tp.225]. This contrasts with the initial element of TENOCHTITLAN in vowel length of the second syllable.

TENOCHTITLAN Tenochtitlan, the capital of the Mexica / (Tenochtitlán), en el tunal de la piedra, o nacido en la piedra (R) [(4)Bf.4r,9v,11r, (1)Rp.144]. B specifically marks the vowels of the first three syllables short. This contrasts with TENÔCHTIC 'something painted, mottled' as attested in T. NÔCH-TLI 'fruit of the prickly pear cactus' is often cited as a constituent of this name, but it contrasts in vowel length.

TÊNOHOTOTIYA to stammer / tartamudea (Z) [(2)Zp.120,221]. One of the two attestations is truncated, TÊNOHOTO, which would seem to be an associated noun, but it has the same gloss as the longer item. See TÊN-TLI.

TÊNÔNÔTZALIZ-TLI advice, discourse, sermon / amonestación, plática, reprehensión o sermón (M) [(1)Cf.90r]. See TÊN-TLI, NÔNÔTZ(A).

TÊNQÛXTIÁ *vt* to declare something / declarar o pronunciar algo (M) [(1)Bf.5v, (1)Tp.227]. T consistently has the reflex of a short vowel in the first syllable of QÛXTIÁ and all its compounds, but B marks it long for this item, as it should be by general rule. *caus.* TÊNQÛIZ(A)

TÊNQÛIZ(A) to enunciate clearly / pronunciar las palabras bien claras (T) [(3)Tp.227]. T gives the preterit of this as -QÛIZAC rather than -QÛIZ, although T elsewhere has QÛIZ from QÛIZ(A). See TÊN-TLI, QÛIZ(A).

TÊNTIÁ *vrefl, vt* to interfere; to sharpen

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 afila, 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 TÈN-TLI.

TÈNTICAH to be full / está lleno (T) [(1)Tp.227]. See TÈM(I), the verb CĀ.

TÈNTILĀN(A) *vt* to haul, drag something (by a bit or ring in the lip) / lo jala (burro, etc.) (T) [(3)Tp.205]. See TÈN-TLI, TILĀN(A).

TÈNTILĀ applic. TÈNTIĀ

TÈNTILO nonact. TÈNTIĀ

TÈNTLAHTLATIĀ *vrefl* to burn one's mouth / se quema de la boca (Z) [(1)Zp.174]. See TÈN-TLI, TLAHTLATIĀ.

-TÈNTLAN compound postposition before someone's lips / por delante de ... nuestros labios (C for first pers. plural possessor) [(1)Cf.21v]. See TÈN-TLI, -TLAN.

TÈNTLĀN(I) *vt* to surpass someone in speaking or eating / le gana hablando (o comiendo) (Z) [(2)Zp.62,197]. See TÈN-TLI, TLĀN(I).

TÈNTLAPIQUIĀ *vt* to give false testimony about someone / levantar testimonio a otro (M) [(1)Cf.113r]. See TÈN-TLI, PIQU(I).

TÈNTLAPOĀ *vt* to uncover something / lo destapa [(2)Zp.44,197]. See TÈN-TLI, TLAPOĀ.

TÈN-TLI lip, mouth, edge, and (by extension) word / los labios, o el borde, o orilla de alguna cosa (M)

TÈNTOC something filled up, something heaped, thrown together in a place / cosa que está llena o cosa que está puesta en algún lugar (M) [(1)Zp.221, (2)Xp.85]. See TÈM(A), the verb O.

-TÈNTZACCĀ only attested in possessed form cover or stopper for something / tapón, tapadera (Z) [(2)Zp.119,162]. See TÈNTZACU(A).

TÈNTZACU(A) *vrefl,vt* to be stifled, silenced; to force someone to be quiet, to imprison someone / ataparse o cubrirse la boca, o enmudecer (M), hacer callar a otro

confundiéndolo y convenciéndolo (M), lo encierra, le aprisiona (Z) [(5)Zp.13,50,197]. See TÈN-TLI, TZACU(A).

TÈNTZONEH someone with a beard / hombre barbado (M) [(1)Cf.120v, (1)Tp.227, (1)Zp.221]. In the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side M has this for 'sheep, goat.' It contrasts with CUĀCUAHUEH 'steer, cow.' T has I for EH. See TÈNTZON-TLI.

TÈNTZONPIHPĪ *vrefl* to shave one's beard / rasura la barba (T) [(3)Tp.159]. See TÈNTZON-TLI, PIHPĪ.

TÈNTZONPIHPĪHUA nonact. TÈN-TZONPIHPĪ

TÈNTZONQUĪXTIĀ *vrefl* to shave one's beard / se afeita, se rasura (Z) [(3)Zp.6,105,174]. M has *tentzonquiza* 'to be growing out one's beard, to be unshaven.' One of the three attestations is prefixed with TLA- instead of a reflexive prefix. See TÈNTZON-TLI, QUĪXTIĀ.

TÈNTZON-TLI beard / barba (M) See TÈN-TLI, TZON-TLI.

TÈNTZONYŌHUA for one's beard to grow / se hace la barba (Z) [(2)Zp.18,221]. See TÈNTZON-TLI.

TÈNXĪM(A) *vrefl, pret: TÈNXĪN* to shave / se rasura (Z) [(2)Zp.105,174]. M has *tentzonxima* with the same sense. See TÈN-TLI, XĪM(A).

TÈNXĪPAL-LI *pl: -TIN ~ -MEH* lip / labio o bezo (M) [(2)Tp.134,159 (2)Zp.74,162, (5)Xp.85]. In T the NX sequence assimilates to XX, which is then degeminated, yielding X. See TÈN-TLI, XĪPAL-LI.

TÈNXĪPALTEHTEQU(I) *vt, pret: TÈN-XĪPALTEHTEC* to cut someone's lip / le corta el labio (T) [(6)Tp.159,206]. See TÈNXĪPAL-LI, TEHTEQU(I).

TÈNYOH someone of fame, a person of repute / persona afamada o encumbrada en honra (M) [(1)Cf.54v, (3)Rp.44,45,133]. See TÈNYŌ-TL.

TÈNYOH edge, shore / orilla (Z) [(6)Zp.92,162,166]. See TÈN-TLI, -YOH.

TÈNYŌHUA to become famous / hacerse afamado (C) [(3)Cf.32r,54v]. See TÈNYŌ-TL.

TÈNYŌTIĀ *vrefl,vt* to become famous; to make someone famous / afamarse (M), afamar y dar honra a otro (M) [(2)Cf.54v]. See TÈNYŌ-TL.

TÈNYŌ-TL fame, repute / fama (M) See TÈN-TLI, -YŌ.

TEŌĀMOXHCUILOĀNI writer of sacred scripture / el Escritor Sagrado (C) [(1)Cf.92r]. See TEŌĀMOX-TLI, I(H)CUILOĀ.

TEŌĀMOXPAN in sacred scripture / en los libros divinos (M) [(1)Cf.92r]. See TEŌĀMOX-TLI, -PAN.

TEŌĀMOX-TLI sacred scripture / libro divino, libro sagrado. Especie de recopilación general escrita en caracteres jeroglíficos que contenía las leyes, las costumbres, la religión, el rito, lo cronología, la astronomía, etc. (S) [(2)Cf.92r]. See TEŌ-TL, ĀMOX-TLI.

TEŌCHĪHU(A) *vrefl,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 eclesíasticos o otra cualquier cosa (M) See TEŌ-TL, CHĪHU(A).

TEŌCHĪHUILIĀ applic. TEŌCHĪHU(A)

TEŌCUITLAHUIĀ *vt* to gild or silver plate something / dorar algo (M), platear algo (C) [(1)Cf.60v]. See TEŌCUITL(A)-TL, -HUIĀ.

TEŌCUITL(A)-TL gold, silver, precious metal / oro o plata (M) See TEŌ-TL, CUITL(A)-TL.

TEOH-CAL-LI temple, church / casa de dios o iglesia (M) [(1)Bf.10r, (2)Cf.81r,100v]. B

and C agree that a glottal stop intervenes between TEŌ and CAL-LI shortening the final vowel of the first element. See TEŌ-TL, CAL-LI.

TEOHCIHU(I) to be hungry / tener hambre o tener gana de comer (M) [(2)Cf.36r, (3)Tp.225]. M also has transitive *teociui* 'to crave something material or spiritual.' T has lost the internal glottal stop.

TEOHCIHUĪHUA nonact. TEOHCIHU(I)

TEOHCIHUITIĀ caus. TEOHCIHU(I)

TEOHCIŌHUA 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 -HU(I) and -HU(A) form the impersonal by replacing those endings with -ŌHUA (f.36r), and this is one such case. nonact. TEOHCIHU(I)

TEOHPOHU(A) *vrefl,vt* to suffer, be

afflicted; to torment, afflict, offend someone / angustiarse o afligirse (M), angustiar o afligir a otro (M) [(1)Bf.9v, (2)Cf.72v,108v]. This is attested in applicative form only.

TEOHPOHUILIĀ applic. TEOHPŌHU(A)

TEOHPOUHQUI something or someone sad, painful / cosa afligida y angustiada (M) [(1)Bf.1r, (2)Cf.115r,127r]. Conventionally paired with COCŌC, this forms a phrase meaning 'affliction and travail.' See TEOHPŌHU(A).

TEŌMAT(I) *vrefl,vt, pret: TEŌMAH* 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.30v,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 TLAŌMAT(I). See TEŌ-TL, MAT(I).

TEŌPANCALIHTEC inside a church / dentro de la iglesia (C) [(1)Cf.21v]. See TEŌPANCAL-LI, -IHTEC.

TEŌPANCAL-LI temple, church / iglesia o templo (M) [(2)Cf.21v]. M separates this as *teopan calli*. See TEŌPAN-TLI, CAL-LI.

TEŌPAN-TLI *pl: -TIN ~ -MEH* temple, church / iglesia (M) M gives this both with and without the absolutive suffix and with no difference in meaning. See TEŌ-TL, -PAN.

TEŌPIXCĀTI 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 TEŌPIXQUI.

TEŌPIXCĀYŌ-TL religious orders, priesthood / sacerdocio, orden sacra, o dignidad eclesiástica (M) [(2)Cf.53v]. See TEŌPIXQUI, -YŌ.

TEŌPIXQUI priest, religious, member of a religious order / eclesiástico, clérigo, o religioso (M) See TEŌ-TL, PIY(A).

TEŌTI to be, become a god / hacerse Dios (C) [(1)Cf.58r]. See TEŌ-TL.

TEŌTIĀ *vrefl,vt* to create gods for oneself, to be an idolater; to take something to be a god / hago dioses para mí, y usarse por idolatrar (C for first pers. sg. reflexive),

tener o adorar alguna cosa por dios (M) [[3]Cf.58r]. Used transitively, this takes a direct object prefix and an oblique reflexive prefix. See TEÖ-TL.

TEÖ-TL *pl*: **TÊTEOH** god / dios (M) Z has the variant TIÖ-TL

TEÖTLAC afternoon, evening / la tarde del día, a puesta de sol (M), anoche (T) This is abundantly attested in C with Ö, but T, Z, and X have the vowel short. Z has I for E.

TEÖTLACCO evening / noche (T) [[1]Tp.225]. See TEÖTLAC, -C(O).

TEÖTLACPA in the afternoon / por la tarde (Z) [[2]Zp.119,223]. See TEÖTLAC, -PA.

TEÖTLAHTÖL-LI divine word, doctrine / palabras divinas (M) [[1]Cf.33v]. This also appears in P with the glottal stop marked but not the long vowels. See TEÖ-TL, TLAHTÖL-LI.

TEÖTLAQUILIÄ applic. **TEÖTLAQUIYA**

TEÖTLAQUILIZ-TLI evening / noche (T) [[2]Tp.225]. In one of the two attestations T has suffixed *-pa*, which probably represents *-PAN*. See TEÖTLAQUIYA.

TEÖTLAQUILTIA caus. **TEÖTLAQUIYA**

TEÖTLAQUILTIHTZINOH greeting good afternoon / buenas tardes (Z) [[2]Zp.119,223]. See TEÖTLAQUIYA.

TEÖTLAQUIYA to grow late, to get dark / hacerse tarde o anochecer (M) [[2]Zp.119,174]. This is attested in applicative form in Z.

TEÖTOCA *vrefl.vt* to think oneself a god; to take something as a god / se tiene por Dios (C), idolatrar (M) [[4]Cf.67v,79v, (1)Rp.83]. See TEÖ-TL, TOCA.

TEÖXIHU(I)-TL turquoise, precious green stone, gem / turquesa fina y preciosa (M) [[1]Bf.4r, (4)Cf.53v,82v]. M also gives *teoxiuh* with no absolutive suffix as 'generous son or son of generous parents,' probably by metaphor. See TEÖ-TL, XIHU(I)-TL.

TEÖXIHUYÖ-TL C gives this without a gloss as an example of a derivation with *-YÖ*. The sense would be something like 'the quality of being a turquoise.' See TEÖXIHU(I)-TL, *-YÖ*.

TEÖYOH something invested with divinity / cosa que tiene en sí divinidad (C) [[1]Cf.54r]. See TEÖ-TL, *-YOH*.

TEÖYÖ-TL divinity, spirituality / cosa

espiritual o cosa divina (M) See TEÖ-TL, *-YÖ*.

TEPÄCHILHUIÄ applic. **TEPÄCHOÄ**

TEPÄCHOÄ *vt* to bruise someone or something, to pound something / apezgar o empuñar algo (M), lo azota, lo quiebra (frijol, haba, etc.) ... lo martilla (T) This is abundantly attested but only in T. It contrasts with **TEPACHOÄ** 'to stone someone.'

TEPACHOÄ *vt* to stone someone / apedrear a otro (M), tirar piedra (M) [[1]Bf.11r]. This contrasts with **TEPÄCHOÄ** 'to pound something, to bruise something.' See TE-TL, **PACHOÄ**.

TEPÄCHÖLÖ nonact. **TEPÄCHOÄ**

TEPACHÖLÖ nonact. **TEPACHOÄ**

TÊPAHPÄQUILTIHCÂN place of pleasure, enjoyment / lugar deleitoso y placentero (M), lugar donde alegría (C) [[1]Cf.51r]. See **PAHPÄQUILTIA**, *-CÂN*.

TÊPAHTIÄ 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 **PAHTIÄ**.

TÊPAHTIÄNI doctor, curer / medico que cura (M) [[3]Xp.85]. See **TÊPAHTIÄ**.

TÊPAHTIHQUI doctor, curer / doctor, curandero, médico (Z) [[4]Zp.37,47,83,221]. M has *tepati* with the same sense. See **TÊPAHTIÄ**, **TÊPAHTIÄNI**.

-TEPAHYÖ necessarily possessed form it serves one right (expression of satisfaction in just punishment) / cuando uno se huelga del mal de otro, o muestra que tiene u merecido (C), tanto mejor, bien hecho (S) [[7]Cf.122r,125r,125v,131v].

TEPAHZOLIHU(I) to get caught, entangled / se enreda, se enmaraña (T) [[1]Tp.225]. See **TEPAHZOL-LI**.

TEPAHZOL-LI *pl*: **-TIN** ~ **-MEH** nest, tangle / nido (T) [[4]Tp.119,225, (3)Xp.85]. See **PAHZOL-LI**.

TEPAHZOLTIC something tangled / maraña, desordenado, enmarañado (como nido, leña, etc.) (T) [[1]Tp.225]. See **TEPAHZOL-LI**.

TÊPALÊHUILIZ-TLI 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 **PALÊHUIÄ**.

TEPÄM(I)-TL See **TEPÄN-TLI**.

TÊPAN after someone, afterwards / sobre alguno o sobre algunos (M), después (C for *çatêpan*) This is abundantly attested in C, mainly in construction with **QUIN**, **ZÄ**, or both and meaning 'afterwards.' It contrasts with **TEPÄN-TLI** 'wall.' See **PAN**.

TEPÄNCALCO in a walled garden / en la huerta (C) [[1]Cf.118v]. See **TEPÄNCAL-LI**, *-C(O)*.

TEPÄNCAL-LI enclosure, corral, house with stone or adobe walls / corral o casa cercada de paredes (M), casa de piedra, de tabique, de adobe (T) [[1]Cf.118v, (1)Tp.226, (2)Zp.26,221]. See **TEPÄN-TLI**, **CAL-LI**.

TEPÄNCHÂN-TLI house with stone walls / casa de piedra (Z) [[3]Zp.26,162,221]. See **TEPÄN-TLI**, **CHÂN-TLI**.

TEPÄNCHÎHU(A) to build a wall / hacer pared (T) [[3]Tp.226]. See **TEPÄN-TLI**, **CHÎHU(A)**.

TEPÄNCHÎHUALÖ nonact. **TEPÄN-CHÎHU(A)**

TEPÄNCHÎHUILIÄ applic. **TEPÄN-CHÎHU(A)**

TEPÄNCHÎUHQUI mason, bricklayer / albañil (Z) [[2]Zp.8,221]. See **TEPÄN-CHÎHU(A)**.

TEPÄNCOHCOTOC-TLI *pl*: **-MEH** piece of standing wall / pedazo de paredón (T) [[1]Tp.226]. See **TEPÄN-TLI**, **COHCOTOC-TLI**.

TEPÄN-TLI *pl*: **-TIN** ~ **-MEH** wall, boundary / pared (M), pared, muro (T) See **TE-TL**, **PÄN-TLI**.

TEPÄNTZICUÏNALTIA caus. **TEPÄN-TZICUÏN(I)**

TEPÄNTZICUÏN(I) to jump over a wall / brinca sobre la pared (T) [[3]Tp.226]. See **TEPÄN-TLI**, **TZICUÏN(I)**.

TEPÄNTZICUÏNOHUA nonact. **TEPÄNTZICUÏN(I)**

TEPÄNXITOC-TLI old, ruined wall / pared vieja, paredón, muro viejo (T) [[1]Tp.226]. See **TEPÄN-TLI**, **XITÏN(I)**.

TEPÄX-IN *pl*: **-MEH** chameleon / camaleones (X) [[3]Xp.86].

TEPÊCOYOC-TLI cave / cueva (Z) [[2]Zp.36,221]. See **TEPÊ-TL**, **COYOC-TLI**.

TEPÊCUÄCO crest of a hill / sumo, cumbre, punta del cerro (Z) [[3]Zp.103,118,221]. See **TEPÊ-TL**, **CUÄ(I)-TL**, *-C(O)*.

TEPEHPECH-TLI base of a column, stone foundation / base de columna (M), empedrado (T) [[1]Tp.225]. See **TE-TL**, **PEHPECH-TLI**.

TEPEHPEN(A) See **TE-TL**, **PEHPEN(A)**.

TEPÊHU(A) *vt* to scatter, sow something / esparcir o echar algo por el suelo, así como tomines, cacao (M), lo siembra (Z) See **TEPÊHU(I)**.

TEPÊHUAH This possessor derivation from **TEPÊ-TL** 'hill' is conventionally paired with the **ÂHUAH**, the possessor derivation of **Â-TL**, the whole phrase meaning 'resident of a town.'

TEPÊHUALÖ nonact. **TEPÊHU(A)**

TEPÊHUAQU(I) *pret*: **TEPÊHUÄC** to be preserved by drying / se seca y no se pudre (T) [[1]Tp.225]. See **TEPÊ-TL**, **HUAQU(I)**.

TEPÊHUÄX-IN *pl*: **-MEH** a type of acacia tree / huaje de cerro (X) [[2]Xp.86]. See **TEPÊ-TL**, **HUÄX-IN**.

TEPÊHU(I) for a multitude of small objects to fall, spill / caerse las hojas de los árboles, o esparcirse y derramarse trigo o otras semillas por el suelo (M) See **TEPÊHU(A)**.

TEPÊHUIHUA nonact. **TEPÊHU(I)**

TEPÊHUILIÄ *vt* to scatter something for someone or on someone / se lo echa (maíz, zacate, etc.) (T) [[3]Tp.204]. applic. **TEPÊHU(A)**

TEPÊHUILILIÄ applic. **TEPÊHUILIÄ**

TEPÊHUIÏTIA caus. **TEPÊHU(I)**

TEPEHXIHUIÄ *vrefl.vt* to fling oneself headlong, to throw something, someone down from a height, or down a ravine / despeñarse (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 (f.1v). The high frequency in T is due to compounding with many possible locations, **CUAUHTEPEHXIHUIÄ** 'to hurl something down from a tree,' **TLAPECHTEPEHXIHUIÄ** 'to knock someone out of bed,' etc. See **TEPEHXI-TL**, *-HUIÄ*.

TEPEHXIHUIHUA altern. nonact. **TEPEHXIHUIÄ**

TEPEHXIHUILIÄ applic. **TEPEHXIHUIÄ**

TEPEHXIHUILO altern. nonact. **TEPEHXIHUIÄ**

- TEPEHXI-TL** precipice, 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 **TEPĒ-TL**.
- TEPEHXYOH** ravine / barranca, una Peña que tiene pura piedra (Z) [(2)Zp.18,221]. See **TEPEHXI-TL**, -YOH.
- TEPĒIHTIC** valley or ravine among mountains / valle o quebrada de sierras (M) [(1)Cf.21v]. See **TEPĒ-TL**, -IHTEC.
- TEPĒIXCO** face, slope of a hill, ridge / ladera del monte (C), frente del cerro (Z) [(1)Cf.89v, (2)Zp.61,221]. See **TEPĒ-TL**, IX-TLI, -C(O).
- TEPĒMIZQUI-TL** *pl*: -MEH a type of mesquite tree / mesquite de cerro (X) [(3)Xp.86]. See **TEPĒ-TL**, MIZQUI-TL.
- TEPĒ-TL** *pl*: -MEH; *possessed form*: -TEPĒUH hill, mountain, precipice / sierra (M), el monte, y cerro (C) This is conventionally paired with Ā-TL 'water,' the whole phrase meaning 'town.' The phrase may be further reduced to ĀLTEPĒ-TL, but the possessed form often remains separated, TOTĀUH TOTEPĒUH 'our town.'
- TEPĒTLĀL-LI** unirrigated land / (tierra) de temporal (C) [(1)Cf.118v]. The literal sense of this is 'hill(side) land.' See **TEPĒ-TL**, TLĀL-LI.
- TEPETL(A)-TL** *pl*: -MEH a type of porous rock used in construction; someone rough, uncouth / tierra dura (C), Peña, tepe-tate (T), tosca o cucilla (M) See **TE-TL**, PETL(A)-TL.
- TEPĒTOMA-TL** *pl*: -MEH a type of tomato / tomate de cerro (X) [(3)Xp.86]. See **TEPĒ-TL**, TOMA-TL.
- TEPETZ-TLI** *pl*: -MEH smooth stone / piedra lisa (T) [(1)Tp.225]. See **TE-TL**, PETZ-TLI.
- TEPĒXĪLŌXŌCHI-TL** a shrub (Calliandra anomala) with reddish purple tassel-shaped flowers, used in treating inflammations and dysentery. / cierta planta (R), cabeza de ángel (K) [(1)Rp.134]. R fails to mark the long vowels. See **TEPĒ-TL**, XĪLŌXŌCHI-TL.
- TEPĒCHILĪĀ** applic. **TEPĒTZOĀ**

- TEPICĪL-LI** gravel, debris / ripio, piedrezuelas pequeñas (M), grava (Z) [(3)Zp.26,64,221]. See **TE-TL**, PICĪLŌĀ.
- TEPIL-LI** vulva / natura de hembra (M), pudenda muliebria (C) [(1)Cf.128r]. C contrasts the honorific of this, **TEPILTZIN**, with **TĒPILTZIN** 'offspring.' The word for 'penis' is **TEPOL-LI**.
- TEPILŌLŌYĀN** place where people are hanged / lugar donde ahorcan (M) [(1)Cf.51r]. See **PILOĀ**, -YĀN.
- TĒPILTZIN** offspring, someone wellborn / hijo o hija de alguno (M), bien nacido (C) [(2)Cf.99r,128r]. This is -PIL 'offspring' prefixed with the prefix TĒ-, which imparts a generic sense 'offspring of someone,' and the honorific element -TZIN. C contrasts this with **TEPILTZIN**, the honorific form of **TEPIL-LI** 'vulva.' See -PIL.
- TEPĪNĪĀ** *vt* to punch someone, to hit something with one's fist, to strike something with one's elbow / dar coscorrón con los artejos o dar de codo (M), dar puñete con la mano cerrada o dar de codo (M), lo toca (T), lo picotea (Z)
- TEPĪNĪĀ** applic. **TEPĪNĪĀ**
- TEPĪNĪLŌ** nonact. **TEPĪNĪĀ**
- TEPITŌN** *pl*: **TEPITOTŌN** something small, insignificant / cosa pequeña o poca cosa (M) In M the final N is missing. This compounds with nouns to form diminutives, **CALTEPITŌN** 'small house' < **CAL-LI** 'house.' See **TEPITZIN**.
- TEPĪTZAHU(I)** for something to become tough, hardened / endurecerse alguna cosa (M) [(1)Tp.225]. See **TEPĪTZOĀ**.
- TEPĪTZĪLTIC** something closely woven / cerrado el tejido (de tela, ayate, zarando, etc.) (T) [(1)Tp.225]. See **TEPĪTZAHU(I)**.
- TEPITZIN** *pl*: **TEPITZITZIN** something small / un poco, un poquito (C) Z also has the variant **TIPITZIN**. See **TEPITŌN**.
- TEPITZINTĪĀ** to diminish, grow smaller / disminuye (Z) [(2)Zp.46,223]. Z has I for E in the initial syllable. See **TEPITZIN**.
- TEPĪTZOĀ** *vt* to harden something / endurecer alguna cosa (M) [(3)Tp.204]. See **TE-TL**.
- TEPĪTZŌLŌ** nonact. **TEPĪTZOĀ**
- TĒPOHPOLHUĪLŌNI** deed or guilt which

- can or should be pardoned / cosa y culpa que se puede o debe perdonar (C) [(2)Cf.45r]. See **POHPOLHUĪĀ**.
- TĒPŌHUALTĪĀ** *vrefl* to associate with someone / asocia (Z) [(2)Zp.15,174]. See **PŌHU(A)**.
- TEPOL-LI** penis / miembro de varón (M) [(7)Tp.123,133,166,224,225,243]. 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**.
- TEPOLTIC** something docked, stumpy / rabón (T) [(3)Tp.167,225,243]. See **TEPOL-LI**.
- TEPONĀCILHUĪĀ** applic. **TEPONĀZOĀ**
- TEPONĀZOĀ** to play the teponastle / tañer teponastli (M) [(4)Cf.65v,67r]. See **TEPONĀZ-TLI**.
- TEPONĀZ-TLI** lateral log drum, teponastle / cierto palo hueco que tañen y hacen son con el cuando bailan o cantan (M) [(4)Cf.65v,67r]. 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.
- TEPŌTLAMIĀ** *vrefl* to stumble / tropezar sin caer en el suelo (M) [(1)Cf.94r, (3)Tp.158, (2)Zp.126,174]. C fails to mark the vowel of the second syllable long, but it is given as long in T and Z.
- TEPŌTLAMIĪLŌ** nonact. **TEPŌTLAMIĀ**
- TEPOTZCO** compound *postposition* behind, behind someone's back / detrás, a las espaldas (C) [(6)Cf.22r]. See **TEPOTZ-TLI**, -C(O).
- TEPOTZOHTĒCA-TL** person from Tepoztlan / natural de Tepoztlan (C) [(3)Cf.4r,56v]. See **TEPOTZOH-TLI**.
- TEPOTZOHTLĀN** *place name* Tepoztlan [(2)Cf.56v,104v]. See **TEPOTZOH-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)Cf.72v, (3)Tp.204, (3)Zp.58,72,197]. 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**.
- TEPOTZTOCALŌ** nonact. **TEPOTZTOCA**
- TEPOTZTOQUILĪĀ** applic. **TEPOTZTOCA**
- TEPOZCAC-TLI** *pl*: -MEH horse shoe / herradura (T) [(1)Tp.225]. See **TEPOZ-TLI**, **CAC-TLI**.
- TEPOZCUAHU(I)-TL** *pl*: -MEH earring / arete (T) [(1)Tp.225]. See **TEPOZ-TLI**, **CUAHU(I)-TL**.
- TEPOZMECA-TL** metal chain / cadena de hierro (C) [(1)Cf.75v]. See **TEPOZ-TLI**, **MECA-TL**.
- TEPOZQUECHILĪĀ** *vt* to brand an animal / lo marca (al animal) con el hierro (T) [(3)Tp.204]. See **TEPOZ-TLI**, **QUECHĪĀ**.
- TEPOZQUECHILĪLĪĀ** applic. **TEPOZ-QUECHILĪĀ**
- TEPOZQUECHILĪLŌ** nonact. **TEPOZ-QUECHILĪĀ**
- TEPOZTĒCA-TL** someone from Tepoztlan / natural de Tepoztlán (K) [(1)Cf.56v]. This is also the name of a character in folk tales from the Tepoztlan area. See **TEPOZTLĀN**.
- TEPOZTLĀL-LI** iron filings, rust / limaduras de hierro (M), moho (T) [(3)Tp.226]. See **TEPOZ-TLI**, **TLĀL-LI**.
- TEPOZTLĀLLOH** something rusted / oxidado (T) [(1)Tp.226]. The final glottal stop is not attested due to the general loss of word-final glottal stop in T. See **TEPOZTLĀL-LI**, -YOH.
- TEPOZTLĀLLŌTĪĀ** *vt* to rust, oxidize something / lo enmohece, lo oxida (T) [(3)Tp.204]. See **TEPOZTLĀLLOH**.
- TEPOZTLĀLLŌTĪLĪĀ** applic. **TEPOZ-TLĀLLŌTĪĀ**
- TEPOZTLĀLLŌTĪLŌ** nonact. **TEPOZ-TLĀLLŌTĪĀ**
- TEPOZTLĀLOĀ** to rust / se oxida, enmohece (T) [(3)Tp.226]. See **TEPOZ-TLI**, **TLĀLOĀ**.
- TEPOZTLĀN** *place name* Tepoztlan [(1)Cf.56v]. See **TEPOZ-TLI**, -TLĀN.

TEPOZTLAPÓHUAL-LI clock / reloj (C) [(1)Cf.61v]. See TEPOZ-TLI, TLAPÓHUAL-LI.

TEPOZTLATOPÓN firearm / arma de fuego (Z) [(2)Zp.13,221]. See TEPOZ-TLI, TLATOPÓN.

TEPOZ-TLI workable metal, copper or iron, device made from metal / cobre o hierro (M)

TEQU(I) *vt; pret:* **TEC** to cut something / cortar algo (M)

TĒQUIĀ *vrefl,vt* to sprinkle something on someone, something / derramar, echar (K) This is abundantly attested in T but always compounded with Ā-TL 'water' or CUĀ(I)-TL 'head' and generally having to do with baptism. See TĒCA.

TEQUIH- *verbal intensifier* very much / adv. que se intercala entre los verbos y significa mucho (S) [(1)Cf.121r]. This is prefixed directly to the stem, all other prefixes precede it. See TEQUI-TL.

TEQUIHMACA *vt* to drink to excess / bebeis demasiado (C for second pers. plural subject) [(1)Cf.121r]. 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. TEQU(I)

TEQUIHUIĀ *vrefl,vt* to volunteer one-self; to present something, to beg something of someone / se ofrece (Z), lo ofrece (Z), importunar algo a otro (M) [(4)Zp.90,174,197]. See TEQUI-TL, -HUIĀ.

TĒQUILIĀ C contrasts this with TEQUILIĀ, the applicative form of TEQU(I) 'to cut something.' applic. TĒCA

TEQUILIĀ C contrasts this with TĒQUILIĀ, the applicative form of TĒCA. applic. TEQU(I)

TĒQUILILIĀ applic. TĒQUILIĀ

TĒQUILILŌ nonact. TĒQUILIĀ

TEQUILIZ-TLI diarrhea / diarrea (T) [(1)Tp.227]. See TĒCA.

TEQUIŌ nonact. TĒQUIĀ

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.

TEQUIPACHOĀ *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, PACHOĀ.

TEQUIPACHŌLIZ-TLI affliction, suffering / tristeza (T) [(1)Tp.226]. This has lost the reflexive prefix NE-. See NETEQUIPACHŌLIZ-TLI.

TEQUIPACHŌL-LI affliction, suffering / tristeza (T) [(1)Tp.226]. This has lost the reflexive prefix NE-. See TEQUIPACHOĀ.

TEQUIPACHŌLMACA *vt* to cause someone to grieve / le da tristeza, lo entristece (T) [(3)Tp.204]. caus. TEQUIPACHŌL-LI, MACA

TEQUIPACHŌLŌ nonact. TEQUIPACHOĀ

TEQUIPACHŌLTĪĀ *vt* to cause someone to grieve / lo hace triste, lo entristece (T) [(3)Tp.204]. caus. TEQUIPACHOĀ

TEQUIPACHŌLTILIĀ applic. TEQUIPACHŌLTĪĀ

TEQUIPACHŌLTILŌ nonact. TEQUIPACHŌLTĪĀ

TEQUIPANILHUIĀ applic. TEQUIPANOĀ

TEQUIPANOĀ *vt* to work, to serve someone / trabajar (M), lo sirve (T) This verb occurs 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, PANOĀ.

TEQUIPANOĀNI laborer / trabajador (X) [(3)Xp.86]. See TEQUIPANOĀ.

TEQUIPANŌLIZ-TLI labor, public works / trabajo (trabajo comunal) (X) [(2)Xp.86]. In one of the two attestations there is an additional LI syllable. See TEQUIPANOĀ.

TEQUIPANŌLŌ nonact. TEQUIPANOĀ

TEQUIPANŌLTĪĀ caus. TEQUIPANOĀ

TEQUIPOLHUIĀ applic. TEQUIPOLOĀ

TEQUIPOLOĀ *vt* to serve, attend someone, to labor for someone / lo atiende, le sirve (a otro) (T) [(3)Tp.204]. See TEQUI-TL, POLOĀ.

TEQUIPOLŌLŌ nonact. TEQUIPOLOĀ

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.

TEQUITĪHUA nonact. TEQUITI

TEQUITILIĀ applic. TEQUITI

TEQUITILIZ-TLI work, servitude / trabajo, servidumbre (M) [(2)Zp.124,222]. See TEQUITI.

TEQUITILTĪĀ *vt* to put someone, something to work, to use something / le hace trabajar, lo ocupa, lo usa (T) [(3)Tp.204]. By general rule the vowel of the third syllable should be short, but it is attested long in T. caus. TEQUITI

TEQUITILTILIĀ applic. TEQUITILTĪĀ

TEQUITILTILŌ nonact. TEQUITILTĪĀ

TEQUITINI *pl:* -MEH laborer, worker, one who delivers tribute / trabajador o tributario (M) [(1)Tp.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 TEQU(I) 'to cut something.'

TEQUITLĀL-LI *pl:* -TIN communal land / terreno comunal (X) [(3)Xp.86]. See TEQUI-TL, TLĀL-LI.

TEQUITQUI laborer, worker, one who pays tribute / pechero, trabajador o tributario (M) [(1)Tp.226]. Z has the variant form TEQUITQUI.

TEQUIHTĪĀ *vt* to entrust something 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) [(2)Cf.87r,115v]. 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 / tequesquite, polvo para limpiar (Z) [(1)Tp.226, (2)Zp.121,222]. T has a short vowel in the second syllable. This is probably related to the fact that T

idiosyncratically has a short vowel in QUIXTĪĀ < QUIZ(A) 'to come out.' M has *tequizqui* '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) [(1)Tp.226]. The final glottal stop is not attested due to the general loss of word-final glottal stop in T. T has E for I in the second syllable. See TEQUI-TL, -YOH.

TEQUIYŌ-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) [(1)Tp.226]. T has E for I in the second syllable. See TEQUI-TL, -YŌ.

TĒTAH See TAH-TLI.

TĒTĒCA *vrefl,vt* to lie down, stretch out; to stretch something out / se acuesta estirado (T), lo acuesta bien derecho (T for PIYĀZTĒTĒCA) [(6)Tp.155,198, (6)Xp.56,58]. 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 warp cloth' and intransitive *teteca* 'to lie with a woman,' which may represent either TĒTĒCA or TEHTĒCA. redup. TĒCA

TĒTECH of, by, with someone / de alguno o en alguno (M) [(1)Cf.88r]. See -TECH.

TĒTECOHUA nonact. TĒTEQU(I)

TETECUECHILIĀ applic. TETECUITZ(A)

TETECUECA to roar, thunder, resonate, throb / hacer gran ruido la llama de fuego, o escocer, dar latidos, y doler mucho la llaga o el encordio o la hinchazón, o zumar y hacer ruido alguna cosa así como el viento, o reteñir el metal (M) [(3)Cf.74v,86r]. See TECUIN(I).

TETECUINOĀ *vrefl,vt* to become enmeshed, tangled; to catch something, to wrap or roll up something / se enreda, se revuelca (Z), lo enreda, lo enrolla, lo rueda (Z) [(7)Zp.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 TECUINALTĪĀ.

TETECUINŌL-LI roll, bundle / enrollar (Z) [(2)Zp.52,222]. Z glosses this derived noun

as though it were a verb. M has *tetecuintic* 'something trimmed down, with all projections removed.' See TETECUINOÁ.

TETECUITZ(A) *vt* to stomp, to make noise with one's feet / hacer estruendo con los pies (M) [(3)Cf.74v,121v]. This is attested with TLA- and as an intransitive with no object prefix at all. See TECUIN(I).

TETEICA to crumble, shatter, crunch, or for something to come apart from use / crujir algo entre los dientes (M), quebrarse vidrio o otras cosas delicadas ... si los pedazos son muchos (C), se desmorona (Z) [(1)Cf.74r, (4)Zp.43,79,167,222]. See TEIN(I).

TETEITZ(A) *vt* to shatter something, to grind something to bits / roer hueso o cosa semejante (M), quebrar estas cosas (vidrio o otras cosas delicadas) en muchas pedazos (C), lo desmorona (Z) [(1)Cf.74r, (2)Zp.43,197]. See TEIN(I).

TETÉLIC someone grabby / agarroso (Z) [(2)Zp.6,222]. M has *teteloá* 'to elbow.'

TETĒM(A) *vt; pret: TETĒN* to fill something with rocks / henchir algo de piedras, así como cimiento de pared (M) This is implied by TE-TL 'stone' and TĒM(A) 'to fill something.' It contrasts with TEHTĒM(A) 'to cast down, scatter something' and TĒTĒM(A) 'to stack something,' but M combines them all in a single entry.

TĒTĒM(A) *vt; pret: TĒTĒN* to stack or pile something / componer leña, o echar y poner algo en vulgar (M), lo amontona, lo apila (Z) [(3)Zp.10,12,197]. This contrasts with TETĒM(A) 'to fill something with rocks' and TEHTĒM(A) 'to cast down, scatter something.' redup. TĒM(A)

TĒTEMĀTL(A)-TL *pl: -MEH* sling / honda (T) [(1)Tp.134]. M has *tematlatl* '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, MĀTL(A)-TL.

TĒTEMETL(A)-TL gizzard, crop / molleja de ave (M), su molleja (T for possessed form) [(1)Tp.134, (3)Xp.87]. M has *tememetlatl* 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, METL(A)-TL.

TĒTEPITŌN See TĒTEPITZIN.

TĒTEPITZ(A) *vt* to peck something / lo picotea (Z) [(2)Zp.98,197]. See TEPINĀ.

TĒTEPITZIN something very small / chiquillo (C) [(1)Cf.125v]. M has *tetepito* which represents TĒTEPITŌN with the same meaning. redup. TEPITZIN

TĒTEPIZCANTZIN something very small (pejorative) / chiquillo ... con menosprecio (C) [(1)Cf.125v]. See TEPITZIN.

TĒTEQU(I) *vt; pret: TĒTEC* to gnaw on something / roe (Z) [(2)Zp.111,215]. This is only attested with the object prefix TLA-. It contrasts with TĒTEQU(I) 'to slice something' and TEHTĒQU(I) 'to hack something.' redup. TEQU(I)

TĒTEQU(I) *vt; pret: TĒTEC* to slice something evenly, to divide and distribute something / rebano (C for first pers. sg. subject), derrama (T) [(1)Cf.72r, (8)Tp.119,205,236]. This contrasts with TEHTĒQU(I) 'to hack something to pieces' and TĒTEQU(I) 'to gnaw on something.' redup. TEQU(I)

TĒTEQUIHUIĀ to make entreaties / ruega (Z) [(2)Zp.111,215]. One attestation in Z 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 *tetequiuiā*, but the initial *te* in M's entry represents the object prefix TĒ-. Since Z's verbs take an additional prefix TLA-, their TĒ appears to be reduplication rather than a prefix. redup. TEQUIHUIĀ

TĒTEQUILĪĀ applic. TĒTEQU(I)

TĒTEQUILĪŌ nonact. TĒTEQU(I)

-TĒTETZOL only attested in possessed form one's heel / su talón (T) [(1)Tp.134].

TĒTEXILHUIĀ applic. TĒTEXOĀ

TĒTEXOĀ *vt* to gnaw, chew something / lo roe, lo masca (el pie, la mano, etc.) (T) [(1)Tp.205]. Possibly T has lost a glottal stop, and this should be TEHTEXOĀ. See TEC(I).

TĒTEXŌLŌ nonact. TĒTEXOĀ

TĒTEXTIC something rough, unpol-

ished / escabroso (Z) [(2)Zp.54,222]. See TĒTEZ-TLI, TEXCAL-LI.

TĒTEZTIC something very hard / muy duro (T) [(1)Tp.226]. See TĒTEZ-TLI, TEZONTIC.

TĒTEZ-TLI something hard, tough / cosa dura (K) [(1)Tp.220]. This is attested in the compound ZACATĒTEZ-TLI, a type of grass. See TE-TL, TĒTEZTIC, TĒTEXTIC.

TĒTIĀ *vrefl* to lay eggs; to collect stones / ovar 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-TL 'stone, egg' and the preterit form given in M. It contrasts with TĒTIY(A) 'to become hard as stone.' See TE-TL.

TĒTIC something very hard, hard as stone / cosa dura como piedra (M) [(1)Cf.57v, (1)Rp.47]. See TE-TL.

TĒTIY(A) *pret: TĒTIX ~ TĒTIYAC* to become as hard as stone / endurecerse como piedra (M) [(3)Cf.57v]. This contrasts with TĒTIĀ 'to lay eggs, to collect stones.' See TE-TL.

TE-TL *possessed form: -TEUH* stone / piedra generalmente (M) By extension this can mean 'gem' or 'ornament' and in another direction, any solid discrete object.

TŌTOLTE-TL 'egg' is literally 'bird-stone,' and it is often shortened to TE-TL.

ĀTE-TL 'testicle' is literally 'water-stone.' TE-TL is used as a numeral classifier in counting small objects, CENTE-TL 'one' < CEM, ŌNTE-TL 'two' < ŌME, etc. It also often compounds with the names of body parts with no apparent change of meaning as in QUECH-TLI ~ QUECHTE-TL 'neck.'

TĒTLĀCACHIHUALIZ-TLI friendship, esteem / amistad, acción de apreciar (Z) [(2)Zp.10,222]. See TLĀCACHIHU(A).

TĒTLĀCACHIUHQUI someone respected, esteemed / respetable (Z) [(2)Zp.109,222]. See TLĀCACHIHU(A).

TĒTLACUIHCULĪĀNI thief / robador público o arrebataador (M) [(1)Cf.44r]. See CUIHCULĪĀ.

TĒTLAH stony ground, lava bed / pedregal (M) See TE-TL, -TLAH.

TĒTLAHPALŌLIZ-TLI greeting, salutation /

salutación (M), saludo (en la fiesta) (T) [(1)Cf.108r, (1)Tp.227, (2)Zp.113,222]. See TLAHPALŌA.

TĒTLAHTOHUHCĀTZIN saviour / salvador (Z) [(2)Zp.113,222]. See TĒTLAHTOHUIHQUI.

TĒTLAHTOHUIHQUI mediator, advocate, defender / licenciado, abogado, mediador, defensor (Z) [(5)Zp.3,40,76,83,222]. See TLAHTŌĀ.

TĒTLAHYELTIH something that nauseates people / da asco (T) [(1)Tp.227]. See TLAHYEL-LI.

TĒTLAIHĪYŌHUILTILIZ-TLI torment, punishment inflicted on someone / tormento que se da a otro, o castigo (M) [(1)Cf.115r]. See IHĪYŌHUIĀ.

TĒTLAMACANI someone who serves at table / el que sirve a la mesa (M) [(1)Cf.44r]. See TLAMACA.

TĒTLAMACHTIH someone or something that enriches or gives joy to others / cosa o persona que enriquece o alegra a otro (M) [(2)Cf.6v,18v]. M has *tetlamachtiani* with the same sense. See TLAMACHTIĀ.

TĒTLAMACHTIHCĀN place of recreation and enjoyment / lugar de recreación y de alegría (C) [(2)Cf.18v,51v]. See TĒTLAMACHTIH, -CĀN.

TĒTLAMAHMACANI distributor, someone who assigns shares / el que sirve a otros de algo y les da recaudo (M), el que da repartiendo a varios (C) [(1)Cf.44r]. See MAHMACA.

TĒTLAN near someone, abreast of someone / con otros o par de los, o cerca de los, o con otro (M) [(3)Bf.9v,11r]. See -TLAN.

TĒTLANIHTŌĀ *vt* to borrow money against property / pide dinero sobre una propiedad (T) [(3)Tp.206]. See TĒTLAN, (I)HTŌĀ.

TĒTLANIHTŌLŌ nonact. TĒTLANIHTŌĀ

TĒTLANIHTŌLTĪĀ caus. TĒTLANIHTŌĀ

TĒTLAŌCOLILIZ-TLI compassion / misericordia (M) [(1)Cf.123v]. X has TĒTLAŌCOLIZ-TLI 'gift.' See TLAŌCOLĪĀ.

TĒTLAŌCOLĪL-LI tip, charitable gift / propina, regalo, ofrenda (Z) [(4)Zp.90,102,107,222]. See TLAŌCOLĪĀ.

TĒTLAŌCOLTIH something that causes grief, pity / se da lástima (T) [(1)Tp.227]. Because of general loss of final glottal stop in T, the H is not attested. See TLAŌCOLTIĀ.

TĒTLAPALLŌ someone well born / hijo o hija de noble linaje (M) [(1)Cf.99r]. This is conventionally paired with TĒZZŌ, the whole phrase referring to good breeding. See TLAPAL-LI.

TĒTLAPOHPOLHUILIZ-TLI the act of pardon / perdón o dispensación hecha a otro (M) [(3)Cf.48r,48v,59v]. See POHPOLHUIĪĀ.

TĒTLAPOHPOLHUIĪŌNI means of dispensing pardon / instrumento con que se perdona, como la confesión (C) [(1)Cf.45v]. See POHPOLHUIĪĀ.

TĒTLAPOHPOLHUIĪŌYĀN place where pardon is dispensed / lugar de perdón o indulgencia (R) [(1)Rp.42]. See POHPOLHUIĪĀ, -YĀN.

TĒTLATQUI something belonging to another / hacienda ajena (M) [(2)Cf.13r,58r]. This conventionally pairs with synonymous TĒAXCĀ, the whole phrase meaning 'someone else's property.'

TĒTLATZACUITĪŌNI means of inflicting punishment / instrumento para castigar (C) [(1)Cf.45v]. The vowel of the fifth syllable should be long by general rule but is not so marked in C. M has *tetlatzacuitiani* 'someone who inflicts punishment.' See TZACUITĪĀ.

TĒTLAXXĪMALIZ-TLI adultery / adultero (M) [(1)Bf.11r]. M has this with a single x, but B has xx. See TLAXXĪM(A).

TĒTLAZOHTLALIZ-TLI love, charity towards others / amor o caridad que con otro se tiene (M) [(3)Cf.47v,59v, (2)Zp.10,222]. See TLAZOHTLA.

TĒTLAZOHTLALŌYĀN place of human charity, love / lugar donde se ama (C) [(1)Cf.51r]. See TLAZOHTLA, -YĀN.

TĒTLECHIPĀHUALŌYĀN purgatory, place of purification by fire / purgatorio (C) [(1)Cf.93v]. See TLE-TL, CHIPĀHU(A), -YĀN.

TĒTLOC by, close to, next to someone / con alguno o par de alguno (M) [(3)Bf.4v,9r,9v]. See -TLOC.

TĒTOLĪNIH something that causes affliction, injury / cosa penosa y aflicción (M), cosa que lastima y aflige (C) [(1)Cf.52v]. See TOLĪNĪĀ.

TĒTŌNĒHUALŌYĀN hell, inferno / que se dice del infierno (R) [(1)Rp.42]. This appears in R without diacritics. See TŌNĒHU(A), -YĀN.

TĒTŌNĒUH something that causes pain / cosa que atormenta (M) [(1)Cf.52r, (1)Tp.227]. T has lost the final consonant. See TŌNĒHU(A).

TĒTOQUILIZ-TLI pursuit / seguimiento (C) [(1)Cf.48r]. This contrasts with TĒTŌQUILIZ-TLI 'burial.' See TOCA.

TĒTŌQUILIZ-TLI burial / enterramiento de muerto (M) [(1)Cf.48r]. This contrasts with TĒTOQUILIZ-TLI 'pursuit.' See TŌCA.

TĒTZACUITĪŌNI punishable offense / la culpa digna de castigar (C), digno de ser castigado (C) [(2)Cf.45r]. The vowel of the fourth syllable should be long by general rule but is not so marked in the attestations. See TZACUITĪĀ.

TETZĀHU(A) vt to condense, thicken, solidify something / espesar o cuajar algo (M), lo hace espeso, lo espesa, lo condensa (T) [(3)Tp.205, (3)Zp.32,56,197]. M also has intransitive *tetzaua* 'to condense, thicken, congeal,' the preterit of which is formed by adding -C.

TETZĀHUAC something thick, sticky, congealed, hardened / cosa espesa (M), viscoso, pegajoso, espeso (T) [(1)Tp.226, (3)Zp.56,130,222]. See TETZĀHU(A).

TETZĀHUALŌ nonact. TETZĀHU(A)

TETZĀHUATEM(I)-TL body louse / pi-ojo blanco del cuerpo (M) [(3)Xp.87]. See TETZĀHUAC, ATEM(I)-TL.

TETZĀHU(I) to condense, thicken, congeal / queda espeso, se espesa (T) [(1)Tp.226]. This is synonymous with M's intransitive *tetzaua* and contrasts with TĒTZĀHUIĀ 'to be beset by forboding, to augur ill for someone.'

TĒTZĀHUIĀ *vrefl*, vt to be beset by forboding, to frighten others, for something to augur ill for someone / tener alguna cosa por agüero, o espantarse mucho y escandalizarse (M), escandalizar a otros (M), es mal agüero para él (T) [(3)Tp.206]. This con-

trasts with TĒTZĀHU(I) 'to condense, thicken, congeal' See TĒTZĀHUI-TL.

TĒTZĀHUIĪHUA nonact. TĒTZĀHUIĪĀ

TĒTZĀHUIĪĀ applic. TĒTZĀHUIĪĀ

TĒTZĀHUI-TL something extraordinary, frightening, supernatural, an augury, a bad omen / cosa escandalosa o espantosa, o cosa de agüero (M) [(1)Tp.227, (3)Zp.7,102,222].

TĒTZĀHUITTA vt to marvel at something / lo maravilla, lo admira (T) [(6)Tp.206,236].

See TĒTZĀHUI-TL, (I)TTA.

TĒTZĀHUITTALŌ nonact. TĒ-TZĀHUITTA

TĒTZĀHUITTILIĀ applic. TĒTZĀHUITTA

TETZAPŌ-TL sapodilla (Achras zapota) / zapotillo, olopío (árbol) (Z) [(2)Zp.132,222].

See TE-TL, TZAPŌ-TL.

TETZĀUHQUIYAHU(I)-TL heavy rain-storm, 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 TETZĀHU(I), QUIYAHU(I)-TL.

TETZCOHCA-TL pl: **TETZCOHCAH** someone from Texcoco / natural de Tetzco (C) [(4)Cf.4r,56r,107r, (1)Rp.23]. See TETZCOHCO.

TETZCOHCO place name Texcoco [(4)Bf.4r,4v,9v,11v, (2)Cf.56r,97r].

TETZĪCA-TL pl: **-MEH** a type of ant / hormiga (T) [(2)Tp.226]. M has *tetzicatl* '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 TE-TL, TZĪCA-TL.

TETZĪCATLĀL-LI pl: **-TIN** ant hill of a particular type of ant / hormiguero (T) [(1)Tp.226]. See TETZĪCA-TL, TLĀL-LI.

TETZĪLHUIĀ applic. TETZĪŌĀ

TETZĪŌĀ vt to twist something ropelike / torcer mucho cordel, sogá, etc. (M)

TETZĪŌLŌ nonact. TETZĪŌĀ

TETZĪLPITICAH to be fastened with a knot / nudo, está bien amarrado (T) [(1)Tp.226].

TETZĪŌĀ, (I)LPIĀ, the verb CĀ

TETZĪLTIC something twisted / retorcido (T) [(1)Tp.226, (3)Zp.110,123,222]. See TETZĪŌĀ.

TETZĪLTALPĪL-LI hard knot / nudo

duro (T) [(1)Tp.226]. See TETZĪŌĀ, TLALPĪL-LI.

TETZMOLĪN(I) to sprout again, to re-appear / retoña (Z) [(2)Zp.110,222]. See TETZMOL-LI, (I)TZMOLĪN(I).

TETZMOL-LI sprout, sucker / retoño (Z), carrasco verde (M) [(2)Zp.110,222]. See TETZMOLĪN(I).

TĒTZON offspring / hijo, hija, descendiente (K) [(2)Bf.4v,6v]. This contrasts with TETZON-TLI 'stone foundation.' TĒTZON literally means 'someone's hair' and is conventionally paired with TĒIZTI 'someone's fingernail,' the whole phrase meaning 'offspring' in a generic sense. See TZON-TLI.

TETZONQUIL(I)-TL 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)Cf.75v]. See TE-TL, TZON-TLI.

TĒUCTLAHTŌĀ to hold court, public hearing, council / tener audiencia o entender en su oficio el presidente, oidor, alcalde, etc. (M) This is implied by TĒUCTLAHTŌĀYĀN. See TĒUC-TLI, TLAHTŌĀ.

TĒUCTLAHTŌĀYĀN court of justice / tribunal (C) [(1)Cf.101v]. See TĒUCTLAHTŌĀ, -YĀN.

TĒUC-TLI pl: **TĒTĒUCTIN**, possessed form: **-TĒCUIYŌ** lord, member of the high nobility / caballero o principal (M), republicano (C) In older Nahuatl texts this is misleadingly written *tecutli* or *tecuhltli*, which suggests a bisyllabic stem with a stem-final glottal stop when in fact it is a monosyllabic stem with a final labialized velar consonant. The possessed form **-TĒCUIYŌ** contrasts with TĒUCYŌ-TL 'lordship, dominion.' In compounds the final consonant of TĒUC tends to delabialize, yielding TĒC. T and Z have **-TĒCŌ** as the possessed form.

TĒUCYŌ-TL lordship, dominion / señoría de estado o dignidad (M) This is abun-

dantly attested in B and also appears in C. It contrasts with **-TĒCUIYŌ**, the possessed form of **TĒUC-TLI**. See **TĒUC-TLI**, **-YŌ**.

-TEUH necessarily bound form in the manner of / a manera de (C) [(2)Cf.18v].

TEUH-TLI dust / polvo (M) This appears to be related to **TEX-TLI** 'flour' and **TEC(I)** 'to grind.' X has the variant **TEUC-TLI**.

TEUHYOH something full of dust, dusty / cosa polvorienta (M) [(4)Cf.54v, (3)Rp.45,137]. See **TEUH-TLI**, **-YOH**.

TEUHYOHTICAH to be dusty / está lleno de polvo (C) [(1)Cf.54v]. See **TEUHYOH**, the verb **CĀ**.

TEUHYOHTIHU(I) to go along covered with dust / va lleno de polvo (C) [(1)Cf.54v, (1)Rp.45]. See **TEUH-TLI**, **-YOH**, the verb **HU(I)**.

TEUHYOHTIHUĪTZ to come covered with dust / viene lleno de polvo [(1)Cf.54v, (1)Rp.45]. See **TEUH-TLI**, **-YOH**, the verb **HUĪTZ**.

TEUHYŌHUA to get covered with dust / henchirse de polvo (M) [(1)Cf.54v]. C does not mark the vowel of the second syllable long. See **TEUHYOH**.

TEUHYŌHUAC something covered with dust / cubierta de polvo (C) [(1)Cf.122v]. C does not mark the vowel of the second syllable long. See **TEUHYŌHUA**.

TEHAHCALLAH area strewn with rocks, boulders / pedregal, Peña (Z) [(3)Zp.95,96,223]. See **TEHAHCAL-LI**, **-TLAH**.

TEHAHCAL-LI rocky cliff, boulder / roca (Z) [(4)Zp.95,96,111,222]. See **TE-TL**, **XAHCAL-LI**.

TEXĀL-LI sandstone used for sharpening tools / piedra arenisca como mollejo para amolar herramienta (M) This is implied by **TEXĀLTE-TL**. See **TE-TL**, **XĀL-LI**.

TEXĀLTE-TL pl: **-MEH** whetstone, sandstone / piedra arenosa, piedra para afilar (T) [(1)Tp.227]. M has *texalli* 'sandstone used for sharpening tools.' See **TEXĀL-LI**, **TE-TL**.

TEXCAL-LI oven; outcropping of volcanic rock / peñasco, risco, o horno (M), piedra volcánica (Z) [(2)Zp.98,223]. **TE-TL**, (I)**XCA**

TEXCALNAHNAC(A)-TL mushroom-

shaped coastal rock formation / cierta piedra que se forman a orillas del mar a manera de hongo (R) [(1)Rp.137]. See **TEXCAL-LI**, **NANAC(A)-TL**.

TĒXCAN pl: **-MEH** ~ **-TIN** bedbug / chinche (C) [(3)Cf.51]. M has *texca* 'large bedbug,' which may represent either **TĒXCA-TL** without the absolutive suffix or **TĒXCAN** with a characteristically missing final N. See **TĒXCA-TL**.

TĒXCA-TL pl: **-MEH** bedbug / chinche (T) [(1)Tp.227]. See **TĒXCAN**.

TEXĪHUA nonact. **TEC(I)**

TEXILĪĀ vt to grind something for someone / se lo muele (T) [(5)Tp.204,205,226]. applic. **TEC(I)**

TEXILILĪĀ applic. **TEXILĪĀ**

TEXILĪŌ nonact. **TEXILĪĀ**

TEXILIZ-TLI mill, or the act of grinding / molienda o el acto de moler algo (M) [(1)Bf.10v]. See **TEC(I)**.

TEXIXĪCTŌN pl: **-TOTŌN** cañon wren (*Catherpes mexicanus*) / saltapared (pájaro) (T) [(2)Tp.226,243].

TEXŌ nonact. **TEC(I)**

TEXOCO-TL pl: **-MEH** tree of the Rosaceae family (*Crataegus mexicana*) and its fruit / tejocote (fruta) (T) [(1)Tp.226, (3)Xp.87]. See **TE-TL**, **XOCO-TL**.

TEXŌLŌ-TL pl: **-MEH** grinding stone, pestle / tejolote (T) [(1)Tp.227]. See **TEC(I)**, **ŌLŌ-TL**.

TEXPETL(A)-TL pl: **-MEH** mixing trough; shell / batea (T), su concha (T for possessed form) [(5)Tp.132,134,227]. See **TEX-TLI**, **PETL(A)-TL**.

TEXTI to crumble, to become flour / hacer harina y desmenuzarse (M) [(3)Cf.60r]. See **TEX-TLI**.

TEXTILĪĀ vt to grind something into flour, to crumble or mince something / hacer algo harina, desmenuzarlo, y picarlo menudo [(2)Cf.60r]. applic. **TEXTI**

TEX-TLI flour / masa de harina (M) This appears to be related to **TEUH-TLI** 'dust' and **TEC(I)** 'to grind' and contrasts with **TĒX-TLI** 'brother-in-law.' M combines **TEX-TLI** and **TĒX-TLI** in a single entry. Z and X have the variant form **TIX-TLI**.

TĒX-TLI brother-in-law of a man / cuñado

de varón (M) [(3)Cf.31,128r, (2)Zp.37,162, (1)Rp.137]. This contrasts with **TEX-TLI** 'flour,' but M combines them in a single entry.

TĒXXĪPAL-LI See **TĒNXĪPAL-LI**.

TĒXXĪPALTEHTEQU(I) See **TĒN-XĪPALTEHTEQU(I)**.

-TĒXXŌMA only attested in possessed form one's muzzle, snout / su hocico (T) [(4)Tp.134,206]. The first element of this should be **TĒN** 'lip, mouth.' The N would assimilate to X, yielding **XX**, which T degeminates to X. See **TĒN-TLI**.

TĒXXŌMATELICXILĪĀ applic. **TĒX-XŌMATELICZA**

TĒXXŌMATELICZA vt to kick someone or something in the snout / lo pateo en la trompa (T) [(3)Tp.206]. See **-TĒXXŌMA**, **TELICZA**.

TĒXXŌMATELICZŌ nonact. **TĒX-XŌMATELICZA**

TĒYACĀNQUI leader, ruler, boss / guaidor o gobernador (M) [(1)Cf.116v]. See **YACĀN(A)**.

TĒYACAPAN-TLI someone firstborn / primero engendrado o nacido, o primero nacida y engendradora, primogénito o primogénita (M) [(2)Tp.134,227]. M has the variant forms *tiacapan* and *tiyacapan*, where **TĒ-** has shortened and changed vowel quality, as in **TIĀCHCĀUH**. T has E for A in the second syllable. See **TĒ-**, **YACAPAN-TLI**.

TĒYŌCOYANI creator (of humanity) / creador, autor de los hombres (S) [(2)Bf.41,61]. See **YŌCOY(A)**.

TEYOH place full of stones, lava bed / pedregal (Z) [(2)Zp.95,223]. M has *teyo otl* 'stony road.' See **TE-TL**, **-YOH**.

-TĒYŌLCUĪTĪYĀN necessarily possessed form one's confessional / lugar donde yo confieso, mi confesionario (C) [(1)Cf.50v, (1)Rp.43]. M has *teyolcuiloyan* 'confessional.' See **YŌLCUĪTĪĀ**, **-YĀN**.

TĒYŌLCNĒLILIZ-TLI compassion / compasión (Z) [(2)Zp.31,223]. 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 general rule they should not be. See **YŌL-**, (I)**CNĒLĪĀ**.

TĒYŌLLĀLIĀNI someone who gives consolation / consolador (M) [(1)Cf.52v]. See **YŌLLĀLIĀ**.

TĒYŌLLĀLIH something that consoles / cosa que da consuelo (M) [(3)Cf.52r,52v, (2)Rp.44]. See **YŌLLĀLIĀ**.

TĒYŌLLĀLIHQUI someone who gives consolation / consolador (C) [(1)Cf.52v, (1)Rp.44]. See **YŌLLĀLIĀ**.

TEYŌLLŌ-TL pl: **-MEH** pebble / piedrita (T) [(1)Tp.227]. See **TE-TL**, **YŌLLŌ-TL**.

TEZACA to transport rock / acarrea piedra (T) [(1)Tp.201]. See **TE-TL**, **ZACA**.

TEZĀHUA-TL pl: **-MEH** mite / clalsahuate (insecto rojo) (T) [(1)Tp.226].

TĒZCAPAH-TLI a shrub or small tree with clusters of yellow flowers (*Senecio praecox*), used in treating wounds and rheumatism / cierta planta (R), palo loco (K) [(1)Rp.137]. See **TĒZCA-TL**, **PAH-TLI**.

TĒZCA-TL pl: **-MEH** mirror, glass / espejo parar mirarse en él (M), vidrio, espejo, cristal (T)

TĒZCATLEPŌCA personal name Tezcatlipoca (a major deity) / gran dios mexicano (S) [(1)Bf.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 analysis of this name takes **PŌCA** to be a constituent modifying **TĒZCA-TL** 'mirror' with the sense 'smoking.' Although **PŌC** is a stem form of **PŌCH-TLI** 'smoke,' there is no corresponding verb **PŌCA**. However, for reflexive **IHPŌTZ(A)** 'to belch,' there should be a corresponding intransitive verb **IHPŌCA** 'to give forth an exhalation,' conceivably 'to give forth smoke.' T has E for initial I in **IHPŌTZ(A)**, so its corresponding intransitive would be **EHPŌCA**. B's attestation, however, specifically excludes a glottal stop. S provides a lengthy description of Tezcatlipoca drawn from Sahagún. See **TĒZCA-TL**.

TEZOMŌN(I) to snore, to growl / gruñe, ronca [(3)Tp.226].

TEZOMŌNĪHUA nonact. **TEZOMŌN(I)**
TEZOMŌNĪTĪĀ caus. **TEZOMŌN(I)**
TEZONTIC something rough, coarse /
 áspera cosa, así como piedra o cosa seme-
 jante (M) [(1)Tp.226]. See **TEZON-TLI**.
TEZON-TLI porous red volcanic rock used
 in construction / piedra tosca, llena
 de agujeritos y liviana (M for *teçontli*)
 [(1)Bf.11r, (2)Tp.226]. See **TE-TL**.
TEZONTZAPO-TL *pl*: **-MEH** mamey (a type
 of fruit) / mamey (T) [(1)Tp.226]. See
TEZON-TLI, **TZAPO-TL**.
TEZONYOHCĀN place covered with por-
 ous red rock / pedregal de tezontle (K)
 [(1)Bf.11r]. See **TEZON-TLI**, **-YOH**, **-CĀN**.
TIĀCHCĀUH elder brother or something
 superior, better, more / hermano mayor, y
 persona o cosa aventajada, mayor, y mas
 excelente que otras (M) Weakening of the
 first vowel of what was originally the
 prefix **TĒ-** leads to the form **TIĀCHCĀUH**
 with vowel length and quality change and
 ultimately to **TĀCHCĀUH** with vowel
 loss. **TIĀCHCĀUH** contrasts with
TIĀHCĀUH 'someone valiant,' al-
 though they are probably cognates. See
ĀCHCĀUH-TLI.
TIĀHCĀUH someone brave, valiant /
 valiente hombre, animoso y esforzado
 soldado (M) [(1)Bf.8r, (3)Cf.109v, 120r].
 This contrasts with **TIĀCHCĀUH** 'older
 brother,' although they are probably
 cognates.
TIĀMICŌ nonact. **TIĀMIQU(I)**
TIĀMIQU(I) *pret*: **TIĀMIC** to buy and sell,
 to engage in commerce / negociar en com-
 prar y vender (C) See **TIĀNQUIZ-TLI**.
TIĀMIQUILĪĀ applic. **TIĀMIQU(I)**
TIĀNQUIZCO [at the] market place /
 en el mercado (M), mercado, plaza
 (T) [(1)Tp.225]. T has EO for IĀ. See
TIĀNQUIZ-TLI, **-C(O)**.
TIĀNQUIZOĀ to engage in commerce /
 negociar, ir al mercado (K) [(1)Bf.1v]. With
 the directional **ON-** this means 'to go to
 market.' See **TIĀNQUIZ-TLI**.
TIĀNQUIZ-TLI marketplace / mercado (M)
 Because the sequence is internal, it is
 impossible to know if it is IĀ or IYĀ. See
TIĀMIQU(I).

TĪCI-TL *pl*: **TĪTĪCIH** physician, prognosti-
 cator, healer / médico o agorero y echador
 de suertes (M) [(4)Cf.4v, 65v, 116v].
TIHTICUĪNALTĪĀ *vt* to puncture, perforate
 something / lo punza (Z) [(2)Zp.103, 198].
 Both attestations in Z mark the vowel
 of the fourth syllable long, although
 by general rule it should be short. caus.
TIHTICUĪN(I)
TIHTICUĪN(I) to bore, to punch / punza (Z)
 [(4)Zp.103, 223, 232].
TIHTILĀN(A) *vrefl* to stretch one's arms
 and legs / se despereza (Z) [(2)Zp.44, 174].
 redup. **TILĀN(A)**
TIHTĪTLAN(I) redup. **TĪTLAN(I)**
TIHTĪXIĀ *vrefl* to glean after a harvest /
 rebuscar después de la vendimia o co-
 secha (M), racimar, espigar (S), rejunta (T)
 [(6)Tp.145, 159]. See **TIHTĪX-TLI**.
TIHTĪXILO nonact. **TIHTĪXIĀ**
TIHTĪX-TLI something gleaned / rejuntado
 (T) [(3)Tp.113, 237]. See **TIHTĪXIĀ**.
-TĪHU(I) *centrifugal purposive verbal com-*
pounding element; singular -TĪUH,
plural -TĪHUIH; pret: -TO, pret. pl:
—TOH to go to do something. This con-
 trasts with the verb-final sequence **-TIUH**
 which is the progressive construction
 formed by joining a truncated form of
HU(I) 'to go' to the preterit form of a verb
 with the ligature **-TI-**.
TILĀHUAC something thick / grueso (Z)
 [(2)Zp.64, 223].
TILĀN(A) *vt* to haul, pull something /
 estirar o tirar de algo (M), lo jala (T) This
 abundantly attested verb is subject to
 considerable variation in T, where the
 vowel of the initial syllable varies from I to
 E to complete deletion, and the L varies
 with R. See **ĀN(A)**.
TILĀNALŌ nonact. **TILĀN(A)**
TILĀNĪLĪĀ applic. **TILĀN(A)**
TĪLĪN(I) to tighten, constrict / apretarse
 (M) In T the medial L varies with R. See
TĪLĪNĪĀ.
TĪLĪNĪĀ *vrefl, vt* to exert effort; to press on
 something or to tighten something / ce-
 ñirse fuertemente o echar o poner fuerzas
 cuando trabajan (M), tirar de algo, estirar,
 apretar nudo o atadura, flechar o enacar

arco (M) In T the medial L varies with R.
 See **TĪLĪN(I)**.
TĪLĪNĪLĪĀ applic. **TĪLĪNĪĀ**
TĪLĪNĪLO nonact. **TĪLĪNĪĀ**
TĪLĪNTĪĀ caus. **TĪLĪN(I)**
TĪLĪNTICAH to be tightened, pressed down,
 constricted / está apretado (T) [(1)Tp.242].
 See **TĪLĪN(I)**, the verb **CĀ**.
TĪLĪNTIMOMAN(A) for something to
 remain at high tension / duró la fuerza (C
 for preterit) [(1)Cf.100r]. See **TĪLĪN(I)**,
MAN(A).
TĪLĪNTOC something tightened, com-
 pressed / apretado (Z) [(2)Zp.13, 223]. See
TĪLĪN(I).
TILMAHHUAH possessor of a cloak / dueño
 de manta (K) [(1)Cf.55v, (1)Rp.45]. 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)
TĪTLĀLĪĀ *vt* to flatten, crush something /
 lo aplasta (Z) [(2)Zp.12, 198]. See **TĪLĪN(I)**,
TLĀLĪĀ.
TĪMALIHU(I) to swell, to well up / hen-
 chirse (K) [(1)Bf.7v]. See **TĪMALOĀ**.
TĪMALOĀ *vrefl, vt* to aggrandize oneself, to
 be vain; to exalt someone or to swell or
 increase something / alegrarse, vanaglori-
 arse (S), elogiar, exaltar, honrar a alguien (S)
 [(6)Bf.2v, 3r, 6r, 8v]. M's intransitive *timalloa*
 and *temalloa* 'to swell up with infection'
 form their preterits by adding **-C**, and the *ll*
 implies that they are derived from the
 noun **TĒMAL-LI** 'infection, pus.' Hence
 they are different from this verb, although
 S assumes that it is just a matter of variant
 spelling. In B **TĪMALOĀ** is always paired
 with **MAHCĒHU(A)** 'to obtain what one
 deserves,' the whole phrase having to do
 with abundance. See **TĒMALOĀ**.
TIMOMOTZILHUIĀ applic. **TIMO-**
MOTZOĀ
TIMOMOTZOĀ *vrefl, vt* to scratch oneself;
 to scratch something / se rasguña (T),
 rasguña (T) [(6)Tp.159, 236].
TIMOMOTZŌLO nonact. **TIMOMOTZOĀ**
TITĪCHAUHQUI something snug, tight /

vestidura estrecha y corta (M), tupido,
 ajustado (Z) [(2)Zp.126, 224]. Z has lost the
 final consonant of the third syllable. See
TITĪTZ(A)
TITĪCHILĪĀ applic. **TITĪTZ(A)**
TITĪLATZ(A) *vrefl, vt* to creep along; to drag
 something along / se arrastra, gatea (Z), lo
 arrastra (Z) [(5)Zp.14, 63, 174, 198]. See
TILĀN(A).
TĪTĪTLAN(I) *vt* to throw something / lo tira
 (T) [(3)Tp.206]. redup. **TĪTLAN(I)**
TĪTĪTLANĪLĪĀ applic. **TĪTĪTLAN(I)**
TĪTĪTLANĪLO nonact. **TĪTĪTLAN(I)**
TITĪTZ(A) *vrefl, vt* to stretch; to stretch
 something / desperezarse y estirarse,
 boceando (M), lo estira (liga, etc.) (T)
 [(6)Tp.159, 206].
TITĪTZALŌ nonact. **TITĪTZ(A)**
TĪTLAN(I) *vt* to send someone as a mes-
 senger, envoy / enviar o hacer mensajero
 (M) See **TĪTLAN-TLI**.
TĪTLANĪĀ *vt* to send someone / lo
 despacha, lo manda (Z) [(1)Tp.206,
 (3)Zp.43, 81, 198]. See **TĪTLAN(I)**.
TĪTLANĪHUA altern. nonact. **TĪTLAN(I)**
TĪTLANĪLĪĀ *vt* to send something with
 someone, to hurl something at someone /
 lo manda con él, se lo arroja, se lo tira (T)
 [(3)Tp.206]. applic. **TĪTLAN(I)**
TĪTLANĪLĪLĪĀ applic. **TĪTLANĪLĪĀ**
TĪTLANĪLĪLO nonact. **TĪTLANĪLĪĀ**
TĪTLANĪLO altern. nonact. **TĪTLAN(I)**
TĪTLANŌ altern. nonact. **TĪTLAN(I)**
TĪTLAN-TLI *pl*: **-TIN** messenger, envoy /
 mensajero o embajador (M) M also has
tititlantli with the same sense. See
TĪTLAN(I).
TĪZAHUIĀ *vt* to whitewash something /
 barnizar con barniz blanco (M)
 [(1)Cf.60v]. See **TĪZA-TL**, **-HUIĀ**, chalk
TĪZA-TL whitewash, white earth / cierto
 barniz o tierra blanca (M) [(5)Cf.57r, 60v].
TĪZAYOH See **TĪZAYOHCA-TL**.
TĪZAYOHCĀN *place name* Tizayocan
 [(1)Cf.57r, (1)Rp.46]. See **TĪZA-TL**, **-YOH**,
-CĀN.
TĪZAYOHCA-TL someone from Tizayo-
 can / natural de Tizayocán (K) [(2)Cf.57r,
 (1)Rp.46]. This has a short form **TĪZAYOH**.
 C states the principle that in general place

names in -YOHCÂN have alternative 'resident' forms with -YOHCA-TL and -YOH. See TĪZAYOHCÂN.

-TO See -TĪHU(I).

TOCA *vt* to follow, pursue someone / seguir a alguno (M) M combines this with TÔCA 'to bury someone, to sow something' in a single entry.

TÔCA *vt* to bury someone or something, to sow something / enterrar a otro (M), sembrar algo a mano así como pepitas, calabazas, melones, pepinos, o cosa semejante, o soterrar algo (M) For the forms with the nonspecific human object prefix TĒ-, M combines this with TOCA 'to follow, pursue someone' in a single entry.

TÔCA to sow / sembrar como maíz o habas o cosas semejantes (M) [(1)Bf.10v, (2)Cf.91v, 123r]. Intransitive TÔCA appears only in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of M.

TÔCĀITĪĀ *vt* to name someone / lo nombra (Z) [(2)Zp.89, 198]. See TÔCĀ(I)-TL.

TÔCĀ(I)-TL name, reputation / nombre, fama, y honra (M) Z retains the I in possessed form. This contrasts with TOCA-TL 'spider.'

-TÔCĀITZIN *only attested in possessed form* one's godmother / su madrina (Z) [(4)Zp.79, 162]. See TÔCĀ(I)-TL.

TÔCALĒ-TL *pret: -MEH* cicada / chicharra (T) [(1)Tp.242].

TÔCALŌ nonact. TÔCA

TÔCALŌ nonact. TOCA

TÔCĀPATLA *vrefl, vt* to change one's name; to rename someone / se cambia el nombre cuando se casa la mujer por lo civil o por la iglesia o por los dos (T), le cambia su nombre (T) [(6)Tp.161, 213]. See TÔCĀ(I)-TL, PATLA.

TOCATĒHU(A) *vt* to run someone off / lo corretea (Z) [(2)Zp.34, 198]. See TOCA, ÊHU(A).

TOCA-TL *pl: -MEH* spider / araña generalmente (M) [(2)Tp.241, (2)Zp.13, 224]. Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long, but T has the reflex of a short vowel. This contrasts with TÔCĀ(I)-TL 'name.'

TÔCĀYOH a signed document, or one's namesake / firmada escritura (M), su tocayo, su nombre (T for possessed form) [(1)Tp.135]. The single attestation is

ambiguous between TÔCĀYOH and TÔCĀYŌ, but the sense appropriate to TÔCĀYOH 'something invested with a name' seems to agree with both M's gloss and with *tocayo* as it has been absorbed into Mexican Spanish as 'namesake.' See TÔCĀ(I)-TL, -YOH.

TÔCĀYŌTĪĀ *vt* to give a name or value to someone or something, to spread someone's renown, to call someone by name / empadronar a alguno, o matricular, o engrandecer y afamar a otro, o poner nombre, o nombrar a alguno, o llamarle por su nombre (M), tasar o poner precio a lo que se vende, o nombrar (M) [(1)Bf.11r, (3)Tp.213]. Z has the variant TÔCĀITĪĀ. See TÔCĀ(I)-TL, -YŌ.

TÔCĀYŌTĪĀ applic. TÔCĀYŌTĪĀ

TÔCĀYŌTĪŌ nonact. TÔCĀYŌTĪĀ

TÔCH-IN See TÔCH-TLI.

TÔCHMŌCHILĪĀ applic. TÔCHMŌTLA

TÔCHMŌTLA to hunt rabbits / caza conejos (T) [(3)Tp.242]. See TÔCH-TLI, MŌTLA.

TÔCHMŌTLALŌ nonact. TÔCHMŌTLA

TÔCHNAC(A)-TL rabbit flesh / carne de conejo (T) [(2)Tp.166, 242]. See TÔCH-TLI, NAC(A)-TL.

TÔCHOĀ *vrefl, vt* to lean over; to bend something down / se inclina ... se agacha (Z), lo agacha (Z) [(5)Zp.6, 71, 174, 198].

TÔCHOHMI-TL rabbit fur / pelo de conejo (M) [(1)Bf.10v]. See TÔCH-TLI, -OHMI-TL.

TÔCHTECOLŌ-TL ringdove / paloma torcaz (Z) [(2)Zp.93, 224]. Since neither of the birds generally known as ringdoves are indigenous to Mexico, the gloss does not make a clear identification among the many doves and pigeons of the area. Possibly this is Columba fasciata, a dove with a ring-like marking on the neck. See TÔCH-TLI, TECOLŌ-TL.

TÔCH-TLI *pl: TÔTŌCHTIN ~ TÔCHMEH* rabbit / conejo (M) There is variation of absolutive suffix with this, the alternative being TÔCH-IN. M has an entry for each.

-TÔCMĀYŌ *necessarily possessed form*

leaf, foliage / su hoja (de la caña de la milpa) (T), su hoja (del chinamíl) (T) [(2)Tp.134, 135]. See TÔC-TLI, -MĀYŌ.

TOCOTZOĀ *vrefl, vt* to humble oneself, to

make oneself smaller; to shrink or shorten something, to take something in / se encoge (Z), lo encoge (Z) [(4)Zp.50, 174, 198]. This is related by metathesis to synonymous COTOTZOĀ.

TOCOTZTIC something shrunken, shortened / encogido (Z) [(2)Zp.50, 224]. In one of two attestations, Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long but does not so mark the corresponding vowel in the related verb TOCOTZOĀ. See TOCOTZOĀ.

TOCOTZTLĀLIĀ *vrefl, vt* to sit down, to sink; to seat someone / se sienta (Z), lo sienta (Z) [(4)Zp.114, 174, 198]. This is related to synonymous COTOTZTLĀLIĀ by metathesis. See TOCOTZTIC, TLĀLIĀ.

TOCOTZYETOC someone seated / sentado (Z) [(2)Zp.114, 224]. In one of two attestations Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long but does not so mark the corresponding vowel of the verb TOCOTZOĀ 'to make oneself smaller.'

TŌCTI to be buried / estar enterrado (K) [(1)Cf.102r]. This is attested just once in construction with the verb O, bound by the ligature -TI-. The absence of notation for a glottal stop before the ligature implies that the verb is TŌCTI rather than TŌCTĪĀ. See TÔCA.

TOCTĪĀ *vrefl, vt* to hide or shelter oneself behind something or someone, to reside with or accompany someone, to put something under the protection of someone / esconderse o ampararse detrás de algo (M), se aloja con él, se acompaña (T), fortificar una cosa con otra (M), le encarga con el otro (T) [(8)Tp.161, 212, (2)Zp.50, 198]. caus. TOCA

TOCTILĪĀ applic. TOCTĪĀ

TOCTĪŌ nonact. TOCTĪĀ

TŌCTITOC something buried / enterrado (C) [(1)Cf.102r, (2)Zp.53, 224]. In Z this has the shortened form TŌCTOC. See TŌCTI, the verb O.

TŌC-TLI young maize plant, stalk, or cane / porreta o mata de maíz antes que espigue (M), la caña (C) see TÔCA

TŌCZACA-TL stubble / rastrojo (T) [(1)Tp.242]. See TŌC-TLI, ZACA-TL.

TOHMI-TL *inalienably possessed form:*

-TOHMIYŌ fur, fleece, down / pelo o lana o vello sutil (M) T has E for I in the second syllable. See -OHMI-TL.

TOHPOCHILHUIĀ applic. TOHPOCHOĀ

TOHPOCHOĀ *vrefl, vt* to bend, to double over; to bend something so that it cannot be straightened / se encoge, se agacha (forzosamente) (T), lo encorva y no se puede enderezarse (T) [(6)Tp.161, 212].

TOHPOCHŌLŌ nonact. TOHPOCHOĀ

TOHPOCHTIC someone hunchbacked / jorobado (T) [(1)Tp.241]. T has lost the internal glottal stop. See TOHPOCHOĀ.

TOHPOL-LI terrace / bordo (T)

[(3)Tp.240, 241].

TOHPOLTIC something terraced / bordo (T) [(2)Tp.240, 241]. See TOHPOL-LI.

TOH-TLI sparrow hawk / gavilán (T)

[(1)Tp.241, (1)Rp.151]. See TLOH-TLI.

TOHTOCA *vt* to put someone to flight, to evict, dismiss, or exile someone / perseguir a otro, echarle a puertas, o despedirle o desterrarle (M) Z is inconsistent in marking vowel length, but the other sources agree. This contrasts with intransitive TOTŌCA 'to run' and TOHTŌCA 'to plant things.' redup. TOCA

TOHTŌCA to plant things individually in different places / sembrar en varias partes (C) [(1)Cf.129r, (1)Tp.241]. This contrasts with transitive TOHTOCA 'to chase someone' and with intransitive TOTŌCA 'to run.' redup. TÔCA

TOHTOCATINEM(I) *vt; pret: -NEN*

to go along pursuing someone / lo anda siguiendo (Z) [(2)Zp.10, 198]. See TOHTOCA, NEM(I).

TOHTOHUIĀ *vt* to set a dog to barking / hace ladrar al perro (T) [(3)Tp.212].

TOHTOHUILĪĀ applic. TOHTOHUIĀ

TOHTOHUIŌ nonact. TOHTOHUIĀ

TOHTOLCA something harsh, rough in sound / ronquido (T) [(1)Tp.241].

TOHTOLĪNA to crave many different things to eat / antojársele a uno varias cosas de comer (C) [(2)Cf.32r]. redup. TOLĪNA

TOHTOLOĀ redup. TOLOĀ

TOHTOM(A) *vrefl, vt; pret: TOHTON* to undress; to unfasten or loosen something, to undress someone / desabrocharse (M), desenvolver o desfajar criatura, o desabro-

char a otro (M), desenvolver o desatar algo (M) redup. TOM(A)

TOHTOMALŌ nonact. TOHTOM(A)

TOHTOM(I) *pret*: **TOHTON** to come loose, to come untied / (ser) desatado ... de manos y pies (C) [(1)Cf.71r]. redup. TOM(I)

TOHTOMIC something loosened, unfasted / desatado (Z) [(2)Zp.41,224]. See TOHTOM(I).

TOHTOMILIĀ *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)Tp.212]. This also appears in P with the glottal stop marked. applic. TOHTOM(A)

TOHTOMILILIĀ applic. TOHTOMILIĀ

TOHTOMILĪLŌ nonact. TOHTOMILIĀ

TŌHUITZTIC something pointed / puntia-gudo (T for compound with CUĀ(I)-TL) [(1)Tp.123].

TŌLCAL-LI arch (structure) / arcos (C) [(1)Cf.93r]. See TŌLOĀ, CAL-LI.

TOLHUIĀ applic. TOLOĀ

TŌL-IN sedge grass, reeds / juncia o espadaña (M), planta como cañas para hacer petates (Z) [(6)Cf.56v,57r,107r, (1)Zp.224]. This appears in M with geminate *ll* before the absolutive suffix -IN, but that is contrary to the rules of Nahuatl 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.

TOLĪNA to crave some particular thing to eat / antojarse alguna cosa de comer sin la poder haber (M for first pers. sg. subject) [(4)Cf.32r]. See TOLĪNĪĀ.

TOLĪNĪĀ *vrefl,vt* to suffer, to be impoverished; to inflict suffering and travail on someone / ser pobre (M), afligir o maltratar a otro (M) See TOLĪNA.

TOLĪNILIĀ applic. TOLĪNĪĀ

TŌLLĀN *place name* Tula [(1)Cf.56v]. See TŌL-IN, -TLĀN.

TŌLLĀNTZINCA-TL *pl*: **TŌLLĀN-TZINCAH** someone from Tulancingo / los de Tullantzinco (C for plural) [(1)Cf.107r]. See TŌLLĀN, -TZIN-TLI.

TŌLLOH someone from Toluca / natural de Toluca (C) [(1)Cf.57r]. See TŌLLOHCĀN.

TŌLLOHCĀN *place name* Toluca [(1)Cf.57r]. See TŌL-IN, -YOH, -CĀN.

TŌLOĀ to lower, bend down one's head / abajar o inclinar la cabeza (M) [(1)Bf.12r, (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 TOLOĀ 'to swallow something.'

TOLOĀ *vrefl,vt* to swallow something / tragar algo (M) This contrasts with TŌLOĀ 'to lower, bend down one's head.'

TOLŌLŌ nonact. TOLOĀ

TOLOLOH owl / tecolote, buho (Z) [(3)Zp.21,120,224]. 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.

TOLŌLTĪĀ *vt* to make someone swallow something / le hace tragarlo (T) [(2)Cf.68r, (4)Tp.212,236]. M has *tololtia* 'to make someone bow his head,' which represents the causative of TŌLOĀ and which contrasts with TOLŌLTĪĀ. caus. TOLOĀ

TOLŌLTILIĀ applic. TOLŌLTĪĀ

TOLŌLTĪLŌ nonact. TOLŌLTĪĀ

TŌLTĒCA-TL *pl*: **TŌLTĒCAH** someone from Tula / natural de Tula (C) [(3)Bf.10r,10v,11r, (1)Cf.56v]. See TŌLLĀN.

TŌLTITLAN *place name* Toltitlan [(1)Cf.56v]. See TŌL-IN, -TLAN.

TOM(A) *vrefl,vt; pret*: **TON** for something to come loose, to undo one's clothing; to loosen, free, unwrap something / desatar algo o abrirse (M), desatarse o desceñirse (M), desatar o soltar a otro de la prisión (M), desatar o descoger algo o abrir carta (M) See TOM(I).

TOMACHĪL-LI sauce of tomatoes and chili peppers / salsa de tomate con chile (T) [(1)Tp.241]. See TOMA-TL, CHĪL-LI.

TOMĀHUA to grow fat, to swell / engordar o crecer o pararse gordo (M) This is synonymous with the reflexive use of transitive TOMĀHU(A).

TOMĀHU(A) *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 TOMĀHUA.

TOMĀHUAC something plump, thick, fat / cosa gorda, gruesa o corpulenta (M) See TOMĀHUA.

TOMĀHUALIZ-TLI fatness, corpulence / gordura o corpulencia (M) [(2)Zp.63,224]. In both attestations Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long, although by general rule it should not be. See TOMĀHUA.

TOMĀHUALŌ nonact. TOMĀHU(A)

TOMĀHU(I) to grow fat, to swell / engorda (T) [(1)Tp.241]. This is synonymous with TOMĀHUA and the reflexive use of TOMĀHU(A).

TOMĀHUILIĀ applic. TOMĀHU(A)

TOMANAMACA See TOMA-TL, NAMACA.

TŌMĀNEHNEM(I) *pret*: **-NEN** to go on all fours, to crawl / anda en cuatro pies, gatea (T) [(3)Tp.242]. M has synonymous *manenemi* and *mamanenemi*. See MĀ(I)-TL, NEHNEM(I).

TŌMĀNEHNEMILIĀ caus. TŌMĀ-NEHNEM(I)

TŌMĀNEHNEMOHUA nonact. TŌMĀ-NEHNEM(I)

TOMAPACH profusion or scattering of tomatoes / desperdicio de jitomate (Z) [(2)Zp.44,224]. Z uses the element PACH without an absolutive suffix in this and in CHĪLPACH with the sense of 'profusion,' possibly 'waste.' It may be related to PACH-TLI 'moss.' See TOMA-TL.

TOMAPEHPEN(A) See TOMA-TL, PEHPEN(A).

TOMAPIY(A) See TOMA-TL, PIY(A).

TŌMĀQUETZ(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) [(6)Tp.161,213]. See MĀ(I)-TL, QUETZ(A).

TOMAQUIL(I)-TL type of greens / yerba mora, tomate quelite (Z) [(3)Zp.123,131,224]. See TOMA-TL, QUIL(I)-TL.

TOMATEQU(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 XĪTOMA-TL. In gen-

eral, 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 descoserse algo (M) [(2)Cf.71r]. This is synonymous with the reflexive use of TOM(A).

TOMŌN(I) to break out in blisters / levantarse ampolla, vejiga, etc. (C) [(1)Cf.73v, (1)Tp.246].

TOMŌNĪĀ *vrefl,vt* to break out in blisters, to feel nauseated; to raise bumps, bruises / se levantan ampollas en la mano (T for MĀXIXIHTOMŌNĪĀ), quiere vomitar, tiene ganas de vomitar, tiene asco (T), hacer chichones (M) [(6)Tp.153,161]. See TOMŌN(I).

TOMŌNĪLŌ nonact. TOMŌNĪĀ

TOMPIAH-TLI cylindrical or conical container woven of palm and used for transporting goods / esportilla honda, hecha de palmas (M), tompiante (canasta de palma en forma de racimo de uvas) (T) [(2)Tp.241]. Because the sequence is stem-internal, it cannot be determined whether there is a segmental Y between the second and third vowels.

TŌNA to be warm, for the sun to shine / hacer calor o sol (M)

TŌNACĀYŌ-TL produce, human sustenance, one's daily nourishment / mantenimiento humano o los frutos de la tierra (M) [(1)Bf.1v, (1)Cf.123r]. This often specifically refers to maize. It contrasts with TONACAYŌ 'our flesh,' the first person plural inalienably possessed form of NAC(A)-TL 'flesh.' See TŌNA, -YŌ.

TŌNAHU(I) to have a fever / he tenido frios y calenturas (C for first pers. sg. of ĀTŌNAHU(I)) [(1)Cf.106v]. See TŌNA.

TŌNAHUIZ-TLI malaria / paludismo (Z) [(6)Zp.93,158,224]. See TŌNAHU(I).

TŌNALCĀHU(A) *vrefl,vt* to get frightened; to frighten someone / deja el ánima al espantarse (T), le espanta (T) [(6)Tp.161,213]. The literal sense of this has to do with going cold or having chills, as with fright. See TŌNAL-LI, CĀHU(A).

TŌNALCĀHUALŌ nonact. TŌNAL-CĀHU(A)

- TÔNÁLCĀHUILĀ** applic. TÔNÁLCĀHUA west, point where the sun sets / oeste, occidente, poniente (Z) [(3)Zp.90,100,224]. See TÔNÁLCALAQUIYĀN, -PA.
- TÔNÁLCALAQUIYĀN** sunset / la caída del sol (Z) [(5)Zp.23,90,100,224]. See TÔNÁLCALAQUI(I), -YĀN.
- TÔNÁLCĒHU(I)** to be overcast, cloudy so that the sun does not shine / ya no hace sol (T) [(1)Tp.242]. See TÔNÁLCĒHU(I).
- TÔNÁLCĒHUIĀ** *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 sombrea, descansa en la sombra (T), le pone a la sombra (T) [(6)Tp.162,213, (2)Zp.72,174]. Z glosses this as *insola*, which is apparently antithetical to its literal sense. See TÔNÁLCĒHU(I).
- TÔNÁLCĒHUILĀ** applic. TÔNÁLCĒHUIĀ TÔNÁLCĒHUIĀ nonact. TÔNÁLCĒHUIĀ TÔNÁLCĒHUIĀ shadow, place in the shade / sombra (T) [(2)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 -YŌ or -YOH, but the fact that it does not take an absolutive suffix is evidence in favor of -YOH. See TÔNÁLCĒHU(I).
- TÔNÁLCĒHUIĀ** *pret*: TÔNÁLCĒHUĀC to dry in the sun / se asolea (ropa y tierra) (Z) [(2)Zp.15,224]. See TÔNÁLCĒHU(I).
- TÔNÁLCĒHUIĀ** vt to put something in the shade / le pone la sombra (T) [(4)Tp.213,237]. See TÔNÁLCĒHU(I).
- TÔNÁLCĒHUIĀ** applic. TÔNÁLCĒHUIĀ TÔNÁLCĒHUIĀ nonact. TÔNÁLCĒHUIĀ TÔNÁLCĒHUIĀ *vrefl* to dry in the sun, to sunburn / se asolea ... está quemado por el sol (Z) [(3)Zp.15,116,174]. This contrasts with TÔNÁLCĒHUIĀ 'to conceal oneself by day.' See TÔNÁLCĒHU(I).
- TÔNÁLCĒHUIĀ** *vrefl* to conceal oneself by day, to protect oneself from the sun / se esconde en el día (Z) [(1)Zp.174]. This contrasts with TÔNÁLCĒHUIĀ 'to dry in the sun.' See TÔNÁLCĒHU(I).
- TÔNÁLCĒHUIĀ** *pl*: -TIN warmth of the sun, summertime, day / calor del sol o tiempo

- de estío (M), día, astro, sol (T) See TŌNA.
- TŌNALMICOHUA** nonact. TŌNALMICOHUA (I) *pret*: TŌNALMIC to be overwarm, to suffer from the heat / tiene calor (T) [(3)Tp.242]. See TŌNAL-LI, MICOHUA(I).
- TŌNALMICOHUIĀ** caus. TŌNALMICOHUIĀ TŌNALPOLIHUIYĀMPA west, point of sunset / occidente, poniente, oeste [(4)Zp.90,100,224]. See TŌNAL-LI, POLIHUI(I), -YĀN, -PA.
- TŌNALQUÍZAYĀMPA** east, point of sunrise / este, oriente (Z) [(3)Zp.57,92,224]. In two of three attestations in Z the constituent parts are separated by spaces, but they should not be. See TŌNAL-LI, QUÍZ(A), -YĀN, -PA.
- TŌNALTEQUITQUI** day laborer / jornalero (Z) [(3)Zp.73,224]. In two of three attestations, this is shortened to TŌNALTEQUITI. See TŌNAL-LI, TEQUITQUI.
- TŌNALTIĀ** cause. TŌNA TŌNALTZAHTZILĀ vt to call down harm on the head of an enemy, mentioning him by name / nombra a la persona a quien quiere hacer maldad (T) [(3)Tp.213]. See TŌNAL-LI, TZAHTZI.
- TŌNALTZAHTZILĀ** applic. TŌNALTZAHTZILĀ nonact. TŌNALTZAHTZILĀ TŌNALTZAHTZILĀ to shimmer, to shine in rays / está resplandeciendo (C for compound with MAN(I)), resplandecer el sol, echando rayos de sí (M for *tonameyotia*) [(1)Cf.77r]. See TŌNA, MĒY(A).
- TŌNATIUH** sun / el sol (M) See TŌNA.
- TŌNAYĀHUIĀ** *vrefl*, vt to dry in the sun, to dry something in the sun / se asolea (T), lo solea, lo asolea (T) [(6)Tp.162,213]. See TŌNA.
- TŌNAYĀHUIĀ** applic. TŌNAYĀHUIĀ TŌNAYĀHUIĀ nonact. TŌNAYĀHUIĀ TŌNAYĀN the heat of the day, daytime / de día (Z) [(2)Zp.45,224]. M has this in *tonayampa ehecatl* and *tonayan vitz ehecatl* 'warm wind from the east or south.' See TŌNA, -YĀN.
- TŌNAYOH** something permeated with the heat of the sun / en el sol (T) [(1)Tp.242].

- 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 -YŌ or -YOH, but the absence of an absolutive suffix and the sense of the word are evidence for -YOH. See TŌNA, -YOH.
- TŌNĒHU(A)** vt to inflict burning pain on someone / atormentar o afligir a otro (M) See TŌNĒHUA.
- TŌNĒHUA** to suffer burning pain / padecer dolor, escocimiento o aflicción (M) [(2)Bf.7r,7v, (1)Cf.111v]. The preterit of this, TŌNĒHUAC, contrasts with TŌNĒHU, the preterit of transitive TŌNĒHU(A) 'to make someone suffer.' See TŌNA.
- TŌNĒHU(I)** to ache, burn / arde, duele (T) [(4)Tp.137,242, (2)Zp.13,224]. See TŌNĒHU(A).
- TŌNĒHUIĀ** nonact. TŌNĒHU(I) TŌNĒHUILIZ-TLI hotness, fever / ardor (T) [(1)Tp.242, (2)Zp.13,224]. M has *tonehuiztli* 'burning pain,' *tonehuiztli* 'torment,' and *tonehuiztli* 'weakness from hunger.' See TŌNĒHU(I).
- TŌNĒHUIĀ** caus. TŌNĒHU(I) -TŌN-TLI *compounding element conveying the sense of smallness, insignificance; pl*: -TOTŌNTIN Although necessarily bound, this behaves in a manner distinct from suffixes and postpositions. It has its own absolutive 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 absolutive suffix, then the compound does not either, and -TIN is omitted in the plural; CHICHI 'dog,' CHICHITŌN, CHICHITŌTŌN 'dogs.'
- TŌPĒHU(A)** *vrefl*, 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 allegándole los tizones (M) TŌPĒHUALŌ nonact. TŌPĒHU(A) TŌPĒHUIĀ applic. TŌPĒHU(A) TŌPĒHU(A) constable, minor official, holder of a staff of office / alguacil (M), el que tiene vara (C) See TŌPĒHU(I).
- TŌPĒHUIĀ** chief of constables / el

- señor de alguaciles (C) [(1)Cf.56r]. This also appears in P with the internal glottal stop marked but not the long vowels. See TŌPĒHU.
- TŌPĒHUIĀ** to be, become a constable / ser alguacil (C) [(1)Cf.58v]. See TŌPĒHU.
- TŌPĒLI** staff of office, shaft / bordón, hasta de lanza, o vara de justicia (M)
- TŌPŌN(I)** to make an explosive noise, to thunder, for a firearm to discharge / estalla, trueno (Z) [(2)Zp.56,225].
- TŌPŌNĀ** vt to make a thunderous noise, to discharge a firearm, to make an explosive sound / trueno (el cielo), trueno la boca al comer cosa dura, trueno el pollito saliendo del huevo (T), lo trueno comiéndolo (T) [(6)Tp.212,237, (4)Zp.122,125,216]. See TŌPŌN(I).
- TŌPŌNĀ** applic. TŌPŌNĀ TŌPŌNĀ nonact. TŌPŌNĀ TŌP-TLI chest, container, wrapper / ídolo o funda de cáliz tejida con hilo de maguey, o cosa de esta manera (M), cofre (C) [(2)Bf.7r,9r, (3)Cf.18r,113v]. Idols were transported wrapped in bundles, which accounts for the extension of meaning from 'container, wrapper' to 'idol.'
- TOQUIĀ** vt to stoke a fire / atizar el fuego (M) [(3)Tp.212, (4)Zp.60,69,216]. This is homophonous with TOQUIĀ 'to draw someone or something to oneself.'
- TOQUIĀ** *vrefl*, vt to draw near; to draw someone or something to oneself / se arrima (Z), lo arrima, le acerca (Z) [(5)Zp.4,14,174,198]. This is homophonous with TOQUIĀ 'to stoke a fire.' See TOCA.
- TOQUILĀ** applic. TOCA, TOQUIĀ TŌQUILĀ applic. TOCA TŌQUILŌ nonact. TOQUIĀ TŌQUILTIĀ vt to sow something for someone / se lo siembra (T) [(3)Tp.213]. The vowel of the second syllable of this should be short by general rule but is attested long in T. caus. TŌCA TŌQUILTILĀ applic. TŌQUILTILĀ TŌQUILTILŌ nonact. TŌQUILTILĀ TOTĒCUIYŌ *first pers. plural possessed form of* TĒUC-TLI Our Lord God / Dios (C), Nuestro Señor (C) See TĒUC-TLI.
- TOTŌCA** to run, to hurry, for illness to worsen / ir de priesa o correr, empeorar 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 with TÓTOCA 'to run after something,' which is a genuine reduplicated derivation from TOCA.

TÓTOCA *vt* to run along after something, to go skirmishing with someone / andar corriendo tras de alguna cosa o escaramuceando (C) [(2)Cf.93r,128v]. This contrasts with TOTÓCA 'to run, to hurry.' redup. TOCA

TOTOCHALHUIÁ applic. TOTOCHOÁ **TOTOCHOÁ** *vrefl,vt* to be forward, importunate; 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.161,212].

TOTOCHÔLÔ nonact. TOTOCHOÁ **TOTÓCOHUA** nonact. TOTÓCA **TOTÓCTIC** something hot / caliente (Z) [(2)Zp.24,225]. See TOTÔNIY(A).

TOTÓCUAUHCAL-LI birdcage / jaula (para pájaro) (Z) [(2)Zp.73,225]. See TOTÔ-TL, CUAUHCAL-LI.

TOTOLCÓZCA-TL a type of mushroom / hongo (Z) [(2)Zp.68,225]. See TÔTOL-IN, CÔZCA-TL.

TÔTOL-IN domestic fowl / gallina (M), guajalote (Z) From its basic meaning 'turkey' this has been extended to chickens and doves. It contrasts in vowel length in the second syllable with TOTÔ-TL 'bird.'

TÔTOLONTIC someone fat / gordito (T) [(1)Tp.242]. M has unreduplicated *tolontic* 'something round like a ball,' which suggests a connection with synonymous OLOLTIC.

TÔTOLTECACAHUA-TL egg shell / cascarrón de huevo (T) [(1)Tp.242]. M has *toltecacalli* with the same sense. See TÔTOLTE-TL, CACAHUA-TL.

TÔTOLTENAMACA See TÔTOLTE-TL, NAMACA.

TÔTOLTEPÔHU(A) to count eggs / cuento huevos (C for first pers. sg. subject) C provides a paradigm of this as an example

of object incorporation. See TÔTOLTE-TL, PÔHU(A).

TÔTOLTE-TL *pl*: -MEH egg / huevo (M) See TÔTOL-IN, TE-TL.

TÔTOM(I) *pret*: TÔTON to ravel / se deshila (T) [(1)Tp.242]. redup. TOM(I)

TOTOMOCA to break out in many blisters / levantarse muchas (ampollas) juntas (C) [(1)Cf.73v, (2)Zp.58,232]. See TOMÔN(I).

TÔTOMÔCH-TLI dried corn husk / hojas secas de la mazorca de maíz (M), totemoxtle, hoja de mazorca (Z) [(1)Tp.242, (3)Zp.124,225]. T has the reflex of Â for Ô in the third syllable.

TOTOMOTZ(A) *vt* to cause blisters to appear / levantarlas (ampollas) (C) [(1)Cf.73v]. See TOMÔN(I).

TOTÔNCÂMACA *vrefl* to get warm, overheated, excited / se acalora (Z) [(2)Zp.4,174]. See TOTÔNQI, MACA.

TOTÔNIÁ *vrefl,vt* to warm oneself, to heat something / calentarse a la lumbre o al sol (M), asolear o calentar algo al sol o a la lumbre (M) The reflexive use of this is synonymous with intransitive TOTÔNIY(A). See TÔNA.

TOTÔNIC See TOTÔNQI.

TOTÔNILIÁ applic. TOTÔNIÁ

TOTÔNÎLÔ nonact. TOTÔNIÁ

TOTÔNIY(A) *pret*: TOTÔNIX ~ TOTÔNIYAC to grow hot, to run a fever / calentarse el agua o otra cosa (M), tener ardor o calentura (M) [(3)Cf.32r, (3)Tp.241, (2)Zp.23,216]. This contrasts with transitive TOTÔNIÁ. T has the variant form TOTÔNEYA. With the prefix TLA- Z glosses this as 'to be hot (weather).' See TÔNA.

TOTÔNIYALIZ-TLI fever / calentura, fiebre (T) [(2)Tp.241]. T has E for I in the third syllable. See TOTÔNIY(A).

TOTÔNQI something hot, fever / fiebre o cosa caliente (M) [(2)Tp.240,241, (8)Zp.4,24,59,174,209,225]. Z has the variant form TOTÔNIC. See TOTÔNIY(A).

TÔTOPÊHU(A) *vt* to swing something, to rock something / lo mece, lo columpia (Z) [(3)Zp.30,83,198]. redup. TOPÊHU(A)

TOTOPOCA to thunder, to make a loud

cracking noise / trueno (p.ej. cuando se oyen las vigas que quieren quebrarse) (T) [(1)Tp.241, (2)Zp.125,225]. See TOPÔN(I).

TOTOPOCHILIÁ applic. TOTOPOTZ(A)

TOTOPOCHTIC something toasted, crunchy / cosa muy tostada, así como pan, tortillas de maíz, etc. (M) [(3)Zp.114,124,225]. See TOTOPOTZ(A).

TOTOPOCH-TLI something toasted, crunchy, noisy to eat / tostado (T) [(2)Tp.238,241]. 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.213]. The sense of making or noisily eating crunchy food is at some remove from TOPÔN(I) 'to make an explosive noise, to thunder, to discharge a firearm,' but this is clearly derivationally related to TOPÔN(I) and TOTOPOCA in a morphologically unexceptional way.

TOTOPOTZALÔ nonact. TOTOPOTZ(A)

TOTÔQUILTÍÁ altern. caus. TOTÔCA

TOTÔQUÍTIÁ altern. caus. TOTÔCA

TOTÔ-TL *pl*: -MEH bird / pájaro (M) This differs from related TÔTOL-IN 'domestic fowl,' in the length of the vowel of the second syllable.

TOTÔTZ(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 empeorar el médico al enfermo (M), empeorar, o dar priesa a otra cualquier cosa (M) [(1)Cf.75r]. See TOTÔCA.

TOXÁHU(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 / derramarse cosas líquidas o hundirse el montón de harina (M), riega (Z) [(2)Zp.107,225]. Analogous QUIYAHU(I) 'to rain' and a number of comparable nominal forms have short A.

TOZAN gopher / topo, animal, o rata (M) [(1)Tp.240, (4)Zp.126,150,225]. 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.

TOZCAC throat / su garganta (Z for possessed form) [(2)Zp.62,162]. M has *tozcac* 'palate, pharynx.' See TOZQUI-TL, -C(O).

TOZCATZACU(I) to become hoarse, for one's throat to be constricted / enronquece (Z) [(2)Zp.52,225]. See TOZQUI-TL, TZACU(I).

TOZCAZÁZAHUATIC someone hoarse / ronco (Z) [(2)Zp.111,225]. See TOZQUI-TL, ZÁZAHUATIC.

TÔZOÁ to stay awake, to keep vigil / velar (K) [(2)Bf.1v,2r, (1)Cf.97r]. M has *toçoani* 'one who keeps vigil.'

TOZQUIHUAH someone with a voice / el que tiene voz (K) [(1)Cf.55v]. C gives this without gloss as an example of the possessor derivation. See TOZQUI-TL.

TOZQUINAHNALTIC someone with a hoarse voice / tiene la voz ronca (T) [(1)Tp.241]. See TOZQUI-TL, NAHNALTIC.

TOZQUI-TL *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.

TLĀ *introductory particle for clauses expressing wishes, commands, admonitions; negative form: TLĀCA ~ TLĀCAMŌ* let it be that / particula que se junta al imperativo y al optativo; indica más cortesía, más insistencia que *ma* (S) TLĀ may substitute for MĀ 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 INTLĀ 'if,' which is abundantly attested in B and C. See MĀ.

TLAAHAHHUILIZ-TLI *expression of annoyance* regañó (T) [(1)Tp.230]. See AHHUA.

TLAAHCICĀCAQUILIZ-TLI complete knowledge, understanding of something / entera y perfecta inteligencia de la cosa (M) [(1)Rp.140]. See AHCICĀCAQU(I).

-TLAAHCICĀCAQUIYA *necessarily possessed form* one's comprehension / mi entendimiento (R for first pers. sg. possessor) [(1)Rp.43]. See AHCICĀCAQU(I).

TLAAHHUILIĀ *vt* to water something / riega (C) [(1)Cf.107r, (3)Tp.230]. T and C have AHHUILIĀ 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 AHHUILIĀ.

TLAALĀHU(I) for things to be slippery / resbaloso (T) [(1)Tp.232]. See ALĀHU(A).

TLAĀLPĪCHĪĀ to snort (water) / resopla (T) [(3)Tp.233]. See ĀLPĪCHĪĀ.

TLAĀLPĪCHĪĀ applic. TLAĀLPĪCHĪĀ

TLAĀLPĪCHĪLŌ nonact. TLAĀLPĪCHĪĀ

TLAĀLPĪTZ(A) to snort (water) / resopla (T) [(3)Tp.233]. See ĀLPĪCHĪĀ.

TLAĀLPĪTZALŌ nonact. TLAĀLPĪTZ(A)

TLAĀQU(I) *pret: TLAĀC* for a fruit tree to produce / fruticarse el árbol o cosa así (M in construction with ĪTECH) [(7)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 AQU(I) 'to enter.'

TLAĀQUĪLLŌ-TL fruit, produce, harvest / árbol con fruta o cosa semejante (M) [(5)Zp.34,128,150,204,224]. In two attestations out of five Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long, and in three Z consolidates AĀ to Ā. See TLAĀQU(I), -YŌ.

TLAĀX-TLI plowed, cultivated land / tierra

arada o labrada (M) [(1)Cf.47v, (1)Rp.41]. This appears in R without diacritics. C specifically marks both A's short, which would be wrong if this is derived from ĀY(I) 'to do something.' M has *tlaay*, preterit *onitlaax*, 'to work land,' and C clearly assumes that the basic verb is ĀY(I) by glossing this noun as 'something accomplished, such as land plowed and cultivated.' Either C's diacritic is incorrect, or the verb for cultivation of land is not derived from ĀY(I).

TLĀCA See TLĀCAMŌ.

TLĀCACĀHUAL-LI widower / viudo (Z) [(2)Zp.130,204]. This contrasts with TLACAHCĀHUAL-LI 'loose animal.' See TLĀCA-TL, CĀHUAL-LI.

TLĀCACCO peacefully, with tranquility / segura y pacíficamente, o sin sobras (M) [(2)Cf.120r]. C attests this with geminate CC, while M has a single consonant. See CACTI.

TLĀCACCONEM(I) *pret: TLĀCAC-CONEN* to live peaceably / viven con ... quietud (C for third pers. plural subject) [(1)Cf.120r]. See TLĀCACCO, NEM(I).

TLĀCACHĪHU(A) *vrefl,vt* to do favors, to give help; to hold someone in esteem / lo apoya (se encarga de ayuda), hace favor (T), lo aprecia, lo adora, lo respeta (Z) [(3)Tp.160, (8)Zp.5,10,12,109,194,222]. M also has intransitive *tlacachiua* 'to engender, to give birth.' The prefix string *nitla* implies that it is transitive, but the preterit form *onitlacachiuh* 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 *nitla*. See TLĀCA-TL, CHĪHU(A).

TLĀCACHĪHUALŌ nonact. TLĀCA-CHĪHU(A)

TLACAH that is to say / así (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 TLĀCAH, the plural form of TLĀCA-TL 'person' and with TLAHCAH 'at midday.'

TLACAHCĀHUAL-LI loose animal / desatado (animal) (Z) [(2)Zp.41,204]. This contrasts with TLĀCACĀHUAL-LI 'widower.'

In one attestation Z marks the vowel of TLA- long, but it should not be. See CAHCĀHU(A).

TLACAHCAYĀHUALIZ-TLI lie, deception / engaño, mentira (Z) [(3)Zp.52,84,204]. See CAHCAYĀHU(A).

TLACAHCAYĀHUANI *pl: -MEH* liar, deceiver / charlatán, engañador (T) [(1)Tp.228]. See CAHCAYĀHU(A).

TLACAHCAYĀUHQUI liar, deceiver / mentiroso (Z) [(2)Zp.84,204]. See CAHCAYĀHU(A).

TLACAHCEH *expression of surprise at a discovery* for god's sake / valgame dios (C) [(6)Cf.101r,108r,114r,124r, (2)Rp.138]. See TLACAHZO, (Y)EH.

TLĀCAHUAH master, someone who owns or employs other people / señor o dueño de esclavos (M), señor, hombre que tiene criados (R) [(1)Rp.139]. See TLĀCA-TL.

TLĀCĀHUALTIĀ *vrefl,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) [(2)Zp.119,194]. In one attestation Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long, but it should not be. See CĀHU(A).

TLĀCAHUAPĀHU(A) to raise children, to be a tutor for children / criar niños o ser tutor y ayo de ellos (M) [(4)Bf.2r,3r,9v, (1)Cf.44v]. See TLĀCA-TL, HUAPĀHU(A).

TLĀCAHUAPĀHUAL-LI child raised or instructed by a tutor at home / pupilo o niño criado en casa (M) [(1)Bf.2r]. See TLĀCAHUAPĀHU(A).

TLĀCAHUAPĀHUANI tutor, instructor of children / el que las (personas) cría (C) [(1)Cf.44v]. M has *tlacauapauhqui* with the same sense. See TLĀCAHUAPĀHU(A).

TLACAHZO *expression of surprise at a discovery* for god's sake / valgame Dios, adverbio de que usa el que con admiración cae en la cuenta de algo que no había reparado, o a lo menos se confirma en aquella verdad (C) This is abundantly attested in C and also appears in R. See TLACAH, ZO.

-TLĀCAICNĪUH *only attested in possessed form* one's neighbor / su vecino (T) [(1)Tp.135]. T has lost the word-final consonant. See TLĀCA-TL, (I)CNĪUH-TLI.

TLĀCAITTA *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), le permite entrar, le consiente, lo admite (T) [(1)Cf.119r, (3)Tp.211]. M has derivations from this involving hypocrisy and deception. See TLĀCA-TL, (I)TTA.

TLĀCALAQUILIĀ *vt* to transplant something / lo replanta, lo transplanta (T) [(3)Tp.206]. See CALAQUIĀ.

TLĀCAMACHILTIĀ altern. caus. TLĀ-CAMAT(I)

TLĀCAMACHĪTIĀ altern. caus. TLĀ-CAMAT(I)

TLĀCAMACHTIĀ altern. caus. TLĀ-CAMAT(I)

TLACAMANELHUIĀ applic. TLA-CAMANELOĀ

TLACAMANELOĀ to mumble, to fail to speak clearly / no habla claro (T) [(3)Tp.228]. See CAM(A)-TL, NELOĀ.

TLACAMANELŌLŌ nonact. TLA-CAMANELOĀ

TLĀCAMAT(I) *vrefl, vt; pret: TLĀCAMAH, pret. pl: TLĀCAMATQUEH* to be rich and prosperous; to obey someone / ser rico y próspero (M), obedecer a otro (M) See TLĀCA-TL, MAT(I).

TLĀCAMAZĀTEH *pl: -MEH* someone or something that has rabies / rabia (T), perro con rabia (T for compound with CHICHI) [(4)Tp.124,228]. T has a variant form with short A in the first syllable. M has *tlacamaçatl* 'someone rabid or vicious.' Compare this compound of TLĀCA-TL 'person' and MAZĀ-TL 'deer' with TLĀCATECOLŌ-TL 'devil' where the second element is TECOLŌ-TL 'owl.'

TLĀCAMAZĀ-TL someone rabid, vicious / hombre bruto y bestia (M) See TLĀCAMAZĀTEH.

TLĀCAMICTIĀNI murderer / matador (M), el que mata a personas (C) [(1)Cf.44r]. See TLĀCA-TL, MICTIĀ.

TLĀCAMŌ negative form of the clause introductory particle TLĀ if not / sino (S) [(6)Cf.101r,104v,108v,113r,119r]. This has a short form TLĀCA. See TLĀ.

TLACAMPAXOĀ See CAMPAXOĀ.

TLĀCANACAYOH something invested with human flesh / tiene carne humana (C) [(1)Cf.54v]. M has *tlacanacatl* 'human flesh.' See TLĀCA-TL, NAC(A)-TL, -YOH.

-TLĀCAPOH necessarily possessed form someone sharing the quality of being human / uno de nosotros (C for first pers. plural possessor) [(2)Cf.119r]. This also appears in P with the glottal stop marked but not the long vowel. See TLĀCA-TL, -POH.

TLACAQU(I) *pret: TLACAC* to listen, to understand, to hold a hearing / oír o entender o tener audiencia (M) [(1)Bf.12v]. This is attested in a distributive form that reduplicates the TLA- rather than CA, indicating that the prefix TLA- has been fused with the stem. See CAQU(I).

TLACAQUILTĪĀ *vt* to make a complaint to someone / regaña, lo hace sentir todas las cosas (Z) [(1)Zp.194]. In the single attestation the vowel of the third vowel is marked long, although by general rule it should be short. caus. TLACAQU(I)

TLĀCATĒCCO residence of a member of the high nobility, the name of a particular temple dedicated to the god Huitzilopochtli / templo dedicado al dios *Uitzilopochtli*, cuya consagración tuvo lugar bajo el reinado del monarca *Ahuizotl* (S) [(2)Bf.10r,10v]. See TLĀCATĒUC-TLI, -C(O).

TLĀCATECOLŌNŌTZ(A) to invoke the devil / idolatrar o invocar al demonio (M) This is implied by the derived form TLĀCATECOLŌNŌTZQUI. See TLĀCATECOLŌ-TL, NŌTZ(A).

TLĀCATECOLŌNŌTZQUI one who invokes the devil / invocador del demonio (C) [(1)Cf.52r]. See TLĀCATECOLŌNŌTZ(A).

TLĀCATECOLŌ-TL *pl: TLĀTLĀ-CATECOLOH* devil / demonio o diablo (M) P gives the plural with TLAH in place of TLA for the reduplication. See TLĀCA-TL, TECOLŌ-TL.

TLĀCATĒM(I) *pret: TLĀCATĒN* for a crowd of people to gather / se congrega mucha gente, se junta mucha gente, multitud (T) [(1)Tp.240]. See TLĀCA-TL, TĒM(I).

TLĀCATĒUC-TLI patron, protector, boss / señor, dueño, soberano (S), su patrón, su amo (Z for possessed form) [(1)Bf.5v, (2)Zp.95,161]. This was originally a title of high nobility. See TLĀCA-TL, TĒUC-TLI.

TLĀCAT(I) to be born / nacer (M) See TLĀCA-TL.

TLĀCATĪHUA nonact. TLĀCAT(I)

TLĀCATILIĀ *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. TLĀCAT(I)

TLĀCATILILIĀ applic. TLĀCATILIĀ

TLĀCATILĪLO nonact. TLĀCATILIĀ

TLĀCATILIZ-TLI birth, generation / nacimiento o generación humana (M) [(1)Cf.97r, (2)Zp.87,204]. See TLĀCATILIĀ.

TLĀCA-TL *pl: TLĀCAH*, possessed form: -TLĀCAUH person / hombre, persona, o señor (M) The plural of this contrasts with TLĀCAH 'that is to say' and TLAHCAH 'at midday.' TLĀCA-TL has contradictory uses. In older texts IN TLĀCA-TL is a respectful term of address, while the possessed form -TLĀCAUH conventionally means 'slave' and is used in place of the possessed form of TLĀCOH-TLI.

TLĀCATLAH densely populated area / (hay) mucha gente (C) [(1)Cf.100v]. See TLĀCA-TL, -TLAH.

TLĀCATZĪNTILIZTLAHTLACŌL-LI original sin / pecado original (C) [(1)Cf.75v]. This also appears in P. See TLĀCA-TL, TZĪNTILIZ-TLI, TLAHTLACŌL-LI.

TLACATZOĀ *vt* to pull, haul something / lo estira, lo jala (Z) [(2)Zp.57,194]. Since Z is a T-dialect, and this is attested nowhere else, it is possible that this should be TACATZOĀ.

TLACATZTILĀN(A) *vt* to pull something / lo estira (Z) [(2)Zp.57,194]. See TLACATZOĀ, TILĀN(A).

TLACĀUH-TLI space, capacity, something relinquished or left over / espacio de lugar, o cosa dejada o sobras (M) [(6)Zp.25,55,77,204]. See CĀHU(A).

TLĀCAXINĀCH-TLI *inalienably possessed form: -TLĀCAXINĀCHYŌ* semen, human seed / simiente de varón o de mujer (M), el semen genital (C) [(1)Cf.83r]. M gives a derivation of this with -YŌ meaning 'human generation, lineage' and a plural form with -TIN for 'first human generation, progenitors of the human race.' See TLĀCA-TL, XINĀCH-TLI.

TLĀCAYELICEH someone possessing human nature / que tiene naturaleza humana (K) [(1)Cf.84r]. See TLĀCAYELIZ-TLI.

TLĀCAYELIZ-TLI human nature / naturaleza humana (C) [(1)Cf.84r]. See TLĀCA-TL, the verb YE.

TLĀCAYŌ-TL humanity, multitude of people / cosa humana y piadosa o la humanidad (M), gente, multitud (Z) [(5)Zp.32,63,87,168,204]. See TLĀCA-TL, -YŌ.

TLĀCAZCALTĪĀ to raise and instruct children / criar hijos o niños y doctrinarlos (M) [(3)Bf.3r,9v,11v, (2)Cf.44v]. See TLĀCA-TL, (I)ZCALTĪĀ.

TLĀCAZCALTĪĀNI tutor, guardian of children / ama de niño, ayo o aya, o tutor (M) [(1)Cf.44v]. See TLĀCAZCALTĪĀ.

TLĀCAZCALTILIZ-TLI rearing of children / crianza o doctrina de estos (niños) (M) [(1)Bf.11v]. See TLĀCAZCALTĪĀ.

TLĀCAZCALTĪL-LI child being raised and instructed by a tutor at home / niño o pupilo criado en la casa (M) [(2)Bf.2r,3r]. B does not mark the vowel of the fourth syllable for length, but it should be long. See TLĀCAZCALTĪĀ.

TLĀCAZOL-LI See TLĀCAZOLYŌ-TL.

TLĀCAZOLYŌ-TL gluttony / glotonía o gula (M for *tlacaçolloti*) [(1)Bf.10r]. In general the sequence LY would assimilate to LL as it does in M, but in B it remains unassimilated. In the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side M has *vey tlacaçolli* 'glutton.'

TLACECĒHUILĪĀ *vt* to conciliate someone / aplacar al enojado (M), se reconcilia con el (T) [(3)Tp.209]. See CĒHUIĀ.

TLACECĒHUILILIĀ applic. TLA-CECĒHUILĪĀ

TLACECĒHUILĪLO nonact. TLA-CECĒHUILĪĀ

TLACECELTĪĀ *vt* to beg someone's pardon, to calm someone, to cool someone's emotions / se le pide disculpas, se le ofrece algo para calme ... lo convence (T) [[3]Tp.209]. See CECELĪĀ.

TLACECELTĪĀ applic. **TLACECELTĪĀ** **TLACECELTĪĀ** nonact. **TLACECELTĪĀ** **TLACECĒY(A)** *pret*: **TLACECĒX** ~ **TLACECĒYAC** to be cold / hacer frío o fresco (M) [[1]Cf.79r, (4)Zp.72,184,214]. Z has this with QUĒMMAN, the phrase meaning 'winter, at the time when it is cold.' See CECĒY(A).

TLACECĒYALIZ-TLI cold, winter / frescor ... o frío (M), invierno (Z) [[1]Zp.72]. See **TLACECĒY(A)**.

TLACEHCĒUHYOH 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 -YŌ, but the absence of an absolutive suffix is evidence for -YOH. See CĒHU(I).

TLACĒHUAL-LI *pl*: **-TIN** shade, shadow / sombra (X) [[3]Xp.93]. X also has this without the absolutive suffix as 'hat.' See CĒHUAL-LI.

TLACELĪĀ to receive communion / comulgar (C) This contrasts with **TLACELIY(A)** 'for new growth to take place.' See CELĪĀ.

TLACELIY(A) *pret*: **TLACELIZ** ~ **TLACELIYAC** for new growth to take place, for leaves to come out / todo reverdece (C) [[2]Cf.36v,51r]. This contrasts with **TLACELĪĀ** 'to receive communion.' See CELIY(A).

TLACELIYAYĀN verdant spot, place where new growth takes place / lugar fresco, así como prado verde que se está riendo (M) [[1]Cf.51r]. See **TLACELIY(A)**, -YĀN.

TLACHĪLŌ-TL pasture / pasto (Z) [[2]Zp.95,214]. M has *tlaceliayan* 'cool, fresh place such as a pleasant meadow.' See CELIC, CELIY(A).

TLACELTĪĀ to receive communion / comulgar (T) [[3]Tp.235]. This contrasts with M's *tlaceltia* 'for a place to be cool and refreshing,' which is derivationally related to **TLACELIY(A)**. See **TLACELĪĀ**.

TLACEMPANAHUIĀ to be superlative in

some quality / cosa que excede y sobrepuja a toda lo demás (M) [[5]Cf.88r,88v]. See CEM, PANAHUIĀ.

TLACEMPANAHUIĀ applic. **TLACEMPANAHUIĀ**

TLACENCĀHUAL-LI something prepared, equipped, embellished / cosa aparejada, aderezada, ataviada, o adornada (M) [[1]Cf.47v]. See CENCĀHU(A).

TLACHCUA to dig holes, to excavate / mina (Z) [[2]Zp.84,205]. See (I)CHCUA.

TLACHCUI-TL piece of sod / césped (M) [[1]Cf.47r, (1)Rp.40]. See (I)CHCUA, **TLACHCUA**.

TLACHICŌMETILĪĀ *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 CHICŌME.

TLACHICŌMETILILĪĀ applic. **TLACHICŌMETILĪĀ**

TLACHICŌMETILĪĀ nonact. **TLACHICŌMETILĪĀ**

TLACHIHCHĪHUAL-LI something embellished, adorned, forged, counterfeit / cosa aderezada y ataviada, o cosa contrahecha, fingida, y falsificada (M) [[1]Cf.46v, (2)Zp.66,206]. See CHIH-CHĪHU(A).

TLACHIHCHĪHUIĪĀ *vrefl* 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.159]. See CHIH-CHĪHU(A).

TLACHIHCHĪHUILĪĀ nonact. **TLACHIHCHĪHUILĪĀ**

TLACHIHCHĪUH-TLI something embellished, adorned, forged, counterfeit / cosa aderezada y ataviada, o cosa fingida y falsa, así como moneda contrahecha o cosa semejante (M) [[1]Cf.46v, (1)Tp.229]. See CHIHCHĪHU(A).

TLACHĪHUAL-LI creation, accomplishment, offspring / criatura o hechura (M), cosa hecha, obra, criatura (C) See CHĪHU(A).

TLACHĪLĪĀ *vrefl,vt* to keep watch, vigil; to watch or spy on someone / vigila (T), lo vela, lo vigila, lo espía (T) [[6]Tp.159,207]. applic. **TLACHIY(A)**

TLACHĪLĪĀ nonact. **TLACHĪLĪĀ**

TLACHIPĀHUAL-LI something purified,

cleansed / cosa purificada o alimpiada (M) [[1]Cf.47v]. See **CHIPĀHU(A)**.

TLACHIPĀUHCĀN clearing, cleared ground, clean place / desmonte, lugar limpio (Z) [[3]Zp.43,77,206]. See **CHIPĀHU(A)**, -CĀN.

TLACHIPĀUH-TLI something purified, cleansed / cosa purificada o alimpiada (M) This is attested in the derived forms **TLACHIPĀUHYOH**, **TLACHIPĀUHCĀN**, and **TLACHIPĀUHYĀN**.

TLACHIPĀUHYĀN clearing, cleared ground, clean place / desmonte, lugar limpio (Z) [[2]Zp.77,206]. See **CHIPĀHU(A)**, -YĀN.

TLACHIPĀUHYOH clean place / lugar limpio (T) [[1]Tp.230]. 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 -YŌ, but the absence of an absolutive suffix is evidence for -YOH. See **TLACHIPĀUH-TLI**.

TLACHIPĪN drop of liquid / gota (T) [[1]Tp.229]. 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 **CHIPĪN(I)**.

TLACHIY(A) *pret*: **TLACHIX** ~ **TLACHĪX** 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 *tlachie*. The long-vowel variant preterit form is not directly attested for this item but is abundantly attested for basic **CHIY(A)**.

TLACHIYALĪĀ applic. **TLACHIY(A)** **TLACHIYALIZ-TLI** observation, vision, sight, lookout / atalayadora o el acto de mirar o ver algo (M), vista, mirada (Z) [[3]Zp.84,130,205]. See **TLACHIY(A)**.

TLACHIYALŌ nonact. **TLACHIY(A)** **TLACHIYALTIĀ** caus. **TLACHIY(A)**

-TLACHIYAYA necessarily possessed form one's vision / mi vista, potencia visiva (C for first pers. sg. possessor) [[1]Cf.50r, (1)Rp.43]. See **TLACHIY(A)**.

TLACHIY(E) See **TLACHIY(A)**.

TLACHIYELĪĀ See **TLACHIYALĪĀ**.

TLACHIYELIZ-TLI See **TLACHIYALIZ-TLI**. **TLACHIYELTIĀ** See **TLACHIYALTIĀ**.

TLACHPĀN(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 (I)CHPĀN(A).

TLACHPĀNALTĪĀ caus. **TLACHPĀN(A)**

TLACHPĀNHUĀZ-TLI broom / escoba (X) [[3]Xp.91]. X fails to mark the vowel of the second syllable long. See **TLACHPĀN(A)**.

TLACHPĀN-TLI a place that has been swept / lugar barrido (T) [[1]Tp.230]. See **TLACHPĀN(A)**.

TLACHTEQUINI *pl*: **-MEH** thief / ladrón (X) [[2]Xp.95]. See (I)CHTEQU(I).

TLACŌCHITTALIZ-TLI dream / un sueño (Z) [[2]Zp.118,204]. See **COCHITTA**.

TLACŌCHMELĀHU(A) to be sound asleep / está bien durmiendo (T) [[3]Tp.228]. See **COCH(I)**, **MELĀHU(A)**.

TLACŌCHMELĀHUALŌ nonact. **TLACŌCHMELĀHU(A)**

TLACŌCHMELĀHUILĪĀ applic. **TLACŌCHMELĀHU(A)**

TLACŌCHYĀN place for sleeping, nest / nido, dormitorio (Z) [[3]Zp.47,88,204]. See **COCH(I)**, -YĀN.

TLACŌHCOCŌL-LI someone injured, wounded / herido, lastimado, o llagado de otros (M for unreduplicated *tlacocolli*), lastimado (Z) [[2]Zp.75,204]. X has unreduplicated **TLACŌCŌL-LI** but glosses it as 'wound' rather than as 'someone wounded.' See **COHCOCŌĀ**.

TLĀCOHTI to serve, to be a slave / trabajar como esclavo (M) [[1]Bf.6r, (3)Cf.58v,66v, (2)Rp.46,140]. See **TLĀCOH-TLI**.

TLĀCOHTILĪĀ applic. **TLĀCOHTI**

TLĀCOH-TLI *pl*: **TLĀTLĀCOHTIN** slave / esclavo o esclava (M) This contrasts with **TLACŌ-TL** 'staff, pole.' See **TLĀCA-TL**.

TLACŌHUALIZ-TLI purchase, the act of buying something / el acto de comprar algo (M) [[1]Zp.204]. See **CŌHU(A)**.

TLACŌHUAL-LI a purchase, something bought / cosa comprada (M) [[2]Zp.31,204]. See **CŌHU(A)**.

TLACŌLHUIĀ *vt* 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) [[4]Tp.207,229, (3)Zp.45,94,194]. See **CŌLHUIĀ**.

- TLACÔLHUILIÁ** applic. **TLACÔLHUIÁ**
TLACÔLHUILO nonact. **TLACÔLHUIÁ**
TLACÔLIUHYOH something with many
 curves / tiene muchas curvas, camino
 quebrado (T) [(1)Tp.229]. 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
 -YOH or -YÔ, but the absence of an
 absolute suffix is evidence for -YOH. See
 CÔLIHU(I).
- TLACOMÔL-LI** large pit, ravine, hole in the
 earth / hoyo grande o barranco (M)
 [(3)Zp.95,99,204]. The vowel of the last
 syllable is marked long in only one of three
 attestations. M has *comoloa* 'to make
 holes, ravines.' See **COMÔL-LI**.
- TLACONEXNELHUIÁ** applic. **TLA-**
CONEXNELOÁ
- TLACONEXNELOÁ** *vrefl.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.
- TLACONEXNELÔLO** nonact. **TLA-**
CONEXNELOÁ
- TLACONEX-TLI** ashes, cinders / ceniza (T)
 [(7)Tp.159,206,228]. See **NEX-TLI**.
- TLACÔPAH-TLI** pelican flower (Aristo-
 lochia grandiflora) / cierta planta me-
 dicinal (R), guaco (K) [(1)Rp.140]. R only
 indicates the glottal stop in PAH-TLI. Al-
 though **TLACÔ-TL** 'staff, pole' seems more
 likely for the first element, **TLACOH-TLI**
 'slave' is equally possible. See **PAH-TLI**.
- TLACÔPAN** *place name* Tacuba
 [(3)Cf.56v,104r]. See **TLACÔ-TL**, **-PAN**.
- TLACÔPANÊCA-TL** someone from Tacuba /
 natural de Tacuba (K) [(1)Cf.56v]. See
TLACÔPAN.
- TLACOPITZCÂN** narrow, constricted place
 / reducido (Z) [(2)Zp.107,204]. Possibly
 Z has lost a glottal stop, and the first
 element of this should be **TLAHCO**
 'middle.' See **PITZAC-TLI**, **-CÂN**.
- TLACÔ-TL** *pl.* **-MEH** staff, stick, switch /
 vara, varasca (M) This contrasts with
TLACOH-TLI 'slave.'
- TLACOTÔNALTIA** *vt* to prohibit someone
 from doing something / le prohíbe (Z)
 [(2)Zp.102,194]. See **COTÔN(A)**.

- TLACÔUHQUI** buyer / el que compra algo
 (M) [(2)Zp.31,204]. See **CÔHU(A)**.
- TLACOCYOC-TLI** hole, den, cupboard /
 agujero o armario o alacena (M) [(2)Tp.228].
 See **COYOC-TLI**.
- TLACOCYÔNĪL-LI** something perforated, full
 of holes / cosa agujereada u horadada (M)
 [(2)Zp.7,204]. See **COYÔNĪÁ**.
- TLACPA-** This compounding element
 combines with kinship terms to convey
 the sense of indirect relationship;
TLACPACONĒ-TL 'stepchild,'
TLACPAICHPOCH-TLI 'stepdaughter,'
TLACPATĒLPÔCH-TLI 'stepson,'
TLACPAICNĪUH-TLI 'stepbrother,'
 stepsister,' **TLACPANÂN-TLI** 'step-
 mother,' **TLACPATAH-TLI** 'stepfather.' See
-TLOCPA.
- TLACPAC** above, on top / arriba, en lo alto,
 o encima de algo (M) [(1)Cf.93v, (3)Tp.228,
 (3)Xp.90]. See **-I|CPAC**.
- TLACPACNÊCA-TL** *pl.* **-MEH** highlander /
 arribeño (T) [(1)Tp.228]. See **TLACPAC**.
- TLACPAL-LI** *pl.* **-MEH** pillow, cushion /
 almohada (T) [(1)Tp.228]. See **I|CPAL-LI**.
- TLÂC-TLI** torso / el cuerpo de hombre desde
 la cinta arriba (M) [(2)Cf.55v, (3)Xp.90].
- TLACUÁ** *pret.* **TLACUAH** to eat / comer (C)
 In the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side M gives
 only transitive **CUÁ** 'to eat something,' but
 in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side this is given
 as the gloss for intransitive *comer* 'to eat.'
 C treats **TLACUÁ** as an intransitive verb
 resulting from the fusion of the nonspe-
 cific object prefix **TLA-** with the stem.
- TLACUÁÂTÊQUIÁ** to perform baptism /
 bautiza (T) [(6)Tp.229]. It is unusual that
 the nonspecific nonhuman object prefix
TLA- is involved here rather than its
 human object counterpart **TĒ-**. Because of
 the specialized, nonliteral sense, it appears
 that **TLA-** is fused with the stem in this
 item. The sequence **ÂÂ** is generally
 written with a single letter, as it is in T.
 See **CUÁÂTÊQUIÁ**.
- TLACUÁÂTÊQUILCALCO** baptism /
 bautisterio (T) [(1)Tp.229]. See
TLACUÁÂTÊQUIL-LI, **CAL-LI**, **-C(O)**.
- TLACUÁÂTÊQUILIZ-TLI** baptism /
 bautismo (T) [(1)Tp.229]. See
CUÁÂTÊQUIÁ.

- TLACUÁÂTÊQUIL-LI** someone bap-
 tized / bautizado (T) [(1)Tp.229]. See
CUÁÂTÊQUIÁ.
- TLACUAHCUÁ** to graze / pacer como oveja
 (M) [(2)Cf.50v]. See **CUAHCUÁ**.
- TLACUAHCUÁYÂN** necessarily possessed
 form grazing place / lugar donde
 se apacientan (C) [(1)Cf.50v]. See
TLACUAHCUÁ, **-YÂN**.
- TLACUAHNÂMIQU(I)** *pret.* **TLA-**
CUAHNÂMIC to set oneself up in
 opposition / se opone (T) [(3)Tp.229]. The
 prefix **TLA-** has been absorbed into
 the compound verb stem to form an
 intransitive verb. See **CUAHNÂMIQU(I)**.
- TLACUÂHUA** to harden / endurecerse o
 empedernirse algo (M) Z has the variant
TLACUÂHUAYA. The long vowel of the
 second syllable is attested in B, C, and Z,
 which is evidence against derivational
 relationship to **CUAUHTI** 'to stiffen'
 despite the affinity of meaning. M also
 has this as a transitive verb 'to harden
 something.' The intransitive and transi-
 tive verbs contrast in the preterit with
TLACUÂHUAC and **TLACUÂUH**
 respectively.
- TLACUÂHU(A)** *vt* to harden something /
 endurecer algo (M) See **TLACUÂHUA**.
- TLACUÂHUAC** something hard / cosa dura
 o empedernida (M) [(2)Zp.61,205]. See
TLACUÂHUA.
- TLACUÂHUAQUE-TL** hard bean / frijol
 duro, frijol cimarrón (Z) [(2)Zp.61,205]. See
TLACUÂHUAC, **E-TL**.
- TLACUALCÂN** a good place / buen lugar (K)
 [(2)Zp.71,144]. Z has this only in negated
 form, **AHMÔ TLACUALCÂN** 'hell.' See
CUALCÂN.
- TLACUALCHĪHU(A)** to prepare food / hace
 comida (T) [(6)Tp.207,229, (2)Zp.29,205]. M
 has reduplicated *tlaqualchichiua* with the
 same sense. See **TLACUAL-LI**, **CHĪHU(A)**.
- TLACUALCHĪHUALÔ** nonact. **TLA-**
CUALCHĪHU(A)
- TLACUALCHĪHUILIÁ** *vt* to prepare food
 for someone / le hace la comida (T)
 [(2)Cf.63v,64r, (3)Tp.207]. applic. **TLA-**
CUALCHĪHU(A)
- TLACUALCHĪHUILILIÁ** applic. **TLA-**
CUALCHĪHUILIÁ

- TLACUALCHĪHUILILO** nonact. **TLA-**
CUALCHĪHUILIÁ
- TLACUALIZPAN** mealtime / hora o tiempo
 de comer (M) [(1)Cf.42r, (1)Xp.90]. See
TLACUALIZ-TLI, **-PAN**.
- TLACUALIZ-TLI** the act of eating / el acto
 de comer (M) [(2)Cf.42r]. See **TLACUÁ**.
- TLACUAL-LI** food / comida o vianda (M)
 Although the verb **CUÁ** '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 **CUÁ**.
- TLACUALMĪMIQU(I)** *pret.* **-MIC** to choke
 on food / ahogarse (con comida) (X)
 [(3)Xp.90]. See **TLACUAL-LI**, **MIQU(I)**.
- TLACUALÔ** The expected nonactive form of
TLACUÁ 'to eat' would be **TLACUÂLO**,
 but it is attested with a short vowel in the
 second syllable except in Z.
- TLACUALÔNI** eating utensil / artículos
 para ayudar a comer (Z) [(1)Zp.205]. See
TLACUALÔ.
- TLACUALÔYÂN** dining place, refec-
 tory / rectorio o lugar para comer (M)
 [(1)Bf.12r]. See **TLACUALÔ**, **-YÂN**.
- TLACUALTĪA** *vt* to feed someone / dar de
 comer a otro (M) The expected causative
 from **TLACUÁ** would have a long vowel in
 the second syllable, but it is consistently
 attested short. See **TLACUAL-LI**.
- TLACUALTILIÁ** applic. **TLACUALTĪA**
- TLACUALTĪLO** nonact. **TLACUALTĪA**
- TLACUALTOHTZOMAH-TLI** napkin /
 servilleta (T) [(1)Tp.229]. T has lost
 the internal glottal stop of **TZOH-**
TZOMAH-TLI. See **TLACUAL-LI**,
TZOHTZOMAH-TLI.
- TLACUÂMAN(A)** to lie, deceive / engaña,
 miente (T) [(4)Tp.229]. Here the prefix
TLA- appears to have fused with the stem,
 converting it into an intransitive verb. See
CUÂMAN(A).
- TLACUÂMANANI** *pl.* **-MEH** liar /
 mentiroso (T) [(1)Tp.229]. See
TLACUÂMAN(A).
- TLACUÂNI** *pl.* **-MEH** someone or
 something that eats things, glutton /
 comedor (M), comilón, el que come (S)
 [(1)Cf.44v, (1)Tp.229]. This contrasts with
TĒCUÂNI 'wild beast, man-eater,' in that it

has the nonspecific nonhuman object prefix 'something' rather than the nonspecific human object prefix 'someone.' See TLACUÁ.

TLACUÁPAN on top / cima, cumbre, sumo (Z) [(4)Zp.28,37,118,205]. See CUÁ(I)-TL, -PAN.

TLACUÁTZIN opossum / tlacuache, zarigüeya (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 'opossum' and also for 'porcupine.' M has *tlaquatl* 'a type of animal.' See TLA-CUANI, CUÁ.

TLACUÁUH very, especially, strongly, hard / fuertemente, con fuerza, bien, mucho, positivamente, especialmente (S) [(1)Cf.117v, (9)Zp.32,56,59,121,205]. See TLACUÁHU(A).

TLACUAUHTLIÁ to have an erection of the penis / arrear o levantar el miembro (M) [(1)Cf.60r]. See CUAUHTI.

TLACUAUHTLIZPAH-TLI a medicinal plant / cierta planta medicinal (R) [(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-CUAUHTLIÁ, PAH-TLI.

TLACUÁUHTLAMAT(I) pret:

TLACUÁUHTLAMAH, pret. pl: **TLACUÁUHTLAMATQUEH** 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, TLAMAT(I).

TLACUÁUHTLAMATILIZ-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 *tlaquauh* and meaning 'to have confidence in someone.' See TLACUÁUHTLAMAT(I).

TLACUÁXĒPOHHUIÁ to lie / mente [(3)Tp.229]. See CUÁXĒPOHHUIÁ.

TLACUÁXĒPOHHUIÁNI liar / mentiroso (T) [(1)Tp.229]. See TLACUÁXĒPOHHUIÁ.

-TLACUÁYÁN necessarily possessed form one's place or time for eating / lugar o tiempo donde o cuando como (C for first pers. sg. possessor) [(1)Cf.50v]. See TLACUÁ, -YÁN.

TLACUĒCHÓL-LI something finely ground, something ground to a paste or liquid / cosa muy molida (M), mole, salsa (Z) [(2)Zp.113,152]. See CUĒCHOÁ.

TLACUEHZÓLIZ-TLI noise, turmoil, uproar / ruido (Z) [(1)Zp.205]. See CUEHZOÁ.

TLACUEP(A) to invert 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.130,214]. Z has QUEP(A) for CUEP(A) See CUEP(A).

TLACUEPALIZ-TLI appeal of a sentence; vomit / apelación (de sentencia) (M), vómito (Z) [(2)Zp.130,214]. The two senses share the literal one of 'to reverse, turn back.' See TLACUEP(A).

TLACUEPÓN(I) for things to bud and burst into bloom / todo brota (C) [(1)Cf.36v]. See CUEPÓN(I).

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).

TLACUETLÁNHUITZ-TLI briar / zarza (Z) [(2)Zp.132,205]. M has *tlacuetlaniliztli* 'to twist or bend wood' and *tlacuetlanilli* 'twisted wood,' which are appropriately descriptive of a briar patch. See CUE-TLÁNIÁ, HUITZ-TLI.

TLACUIÁ *vrefl*, *vt* to borrow; to borrow for someone / tomar algo prestado (M), lo pide prestado por otro (M) [(6)Tp.159,207]. Outside the sources for this dictionary this sometimes appears written as *tlahcuia*, suggesting that T has lost an internal glottal 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) [(3)Cf.31r]. See CUIHCUI.

TLACUIHCUILIÁ *vt* to relieve someone of something, to take something away from something (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. / robar alguna cosa a otros, 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 pozo, 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. applic. TLACUIHCUI

TLACUIHCUILO-TL opossum / 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 TLACUIHCUILIÁ.

TLACUIHCUI-TL piece of worked wood or cut stone / cosa labrada o esculpida en madera o en piedra (M) [(1)Cf.47r, (1)Rp.41r]. R has a long vowel in the second syllable rather than a short vowel and glottal stop as C does. See TLACUIHCUI.

TLACUILIÁ applic. TLACUIÁ

TLACUIL-LI something used / usado (Z) [(4)Zp.127,205]. See CUI.

TLACUILO nonact. TLACUIÁ

TLACUILTÍÁ *vt* to lend something to someone / se lo presta [(3)Tp.207]. See TLACUIÁ.

TLACUILTÍLIÁ applic. TLACUILTÍÁ

TLACUITILO nonact. TLACUITÍÁ

TLACUI-TL something taken, seized / cosa tomada (C) [(1)Cf.47r]. See CUI.

TLACZA to move fast, to run / ir muy de priesa o correr (M) This is implied by the derived form TLACZALIZ-TLI. See ICZA.

TLACZALIZ-TLI fast marching, running, stomping, making tracks / el acto de aguijar mucho o correr (M), pisada (Z) [(2)Zp.99,205]. See TLACZA.

TLAECAHUÍLHUIÁ to make a shadow / hace sombra (Z) [(2)Zp.117,206]. See ECAHUÍL-LI, -HUIÁ.

TLAECAHUÍLLŌCHTIÁ *vt* to shade something / lo sombrea (T) [(3)Tp.211]. See TLAECAHUÍLLŌ-TL.

TLAECAHUÍLLŌCHTIÁ applic.

TLAECAHUÍLLŌCHTIÁ

TLAECAHUÍLLŌCHTILŌ nonact.

TLAECAHUÍLLŌCHTIÁ

TLAECAHUÍLLŌ-TL shade / sombra (de un árbol) (T) [(4)Tp.211,239]. M has *ecauiilotl* 'shade,' reflexive *ecauiilia* 'to put oneself in the shade,' and transitive *ecauiilotia* 'to shade something' In T the vowel of the prefix TLA- has idiosyncratically assimilated to the vowel of the stem. See ECAHUÍL-LI, -YŌ.

TLAEHĒCA to blow, to be windy / hace viento, sopla el aire (Z) [(3)Zp.66,129,206]. See EHĒCA.

TLAĒLĒHUILIZ-TLI 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 ĒLĒHUIÁ.

-TLAH locative compounding element conveying the sense of abundance Some examples from C are TETLAH 'rocky place' < TE-TL 'stone,' CUAUHTLAH 'forest' < CUAHU(I)-TL 'tree,' XŌCHITLAH 'garden' < XŌCHI-TL 'flower.' The plural or distributive is formed by reduplication with glottal stop of the first element, TEHTETLAH, XOHXŌCHITLAH (Cf.71v,72r). Because of the trend throughout Nahuatl to lose final nasal consonants and the general rule to that effect in T, -TLAH often falls together with locative -TLÁN and -TLAN.

TLAHCACAQŪITÍÁ *vt* to harm or offend someone / le ofende (T) [(6)Tp.194,207]. M has *tlanaualcaquitilli* 'mock, scoffer.' See CAQŪITÍÁ.

TLAHCACAQŪITILÍÁ applic. TLAHCACAQŪITÍÁ

TLAHCACAQŪITILŌ nonact. TLAHCACAQŪITÍÁ

TLAHCAH at midday / de día (M) M combines this in a single entry with TLĀCAH, the plural form of TLĀCA-TL 'person.' TLAHCAH also contrasts with TLAACH 'that is to say.' See TLAHCAH-TLI.

TLAHCAHTI to get late in the morning, towards noon / se va haciendo tarde (C

for progressive construction) [(1)Cf.95v, (2)Tp.230, (1)Rp.139]. This contrasts with TLĀCAT(I) 'to be born.' See TLAHCAH-TLI.

TLAHCAHTILIA *vrefl* to be behind schedule / (se) retrasa (Z) [(2)Zp.110,173]. There appears to be an attestation of this used intransitively but the vowel of the second syllable is difficult to make out (Bf.12r). See TLAHCAH-TLI.

TLAHCAHTLACUĀ *pret*: -CUAH to eat at midday, to dine late / ayunar (M), come al mediodía (T) [(3)Tp.230]. T has lost the glottal stop of the second syllable. See TLAHCAH-TLI, TLACUĀ.

TLAHCAH-TLI daytime, midday / día, desde que sale el sol hasta que se pone (C), mediodía (T) Without the absolutive suffix TLAHCAH commonly means 'at midday,' while with the absolutive suffix it refers to the middle of the day itself. See TLAHCO.

TLAHCAHUATZA someone who raises a hubbub / los que hacen semejante ruido (alboroto) (C) [(1)Cf.75v]. See (I)HCAHUATZ(A).

TLAHCALHUĀZ-TLI blow gun / cerbatana (S) [(1)Bf.10r]. See (I)HCAL(I).

TLAHCAL(I) *vrefl, vt* to lie down, to fling oneself down; to fling, cast, pitch something / se acuesta, se tira (T), lo tira, lo bota, lo tumba, lo vuelca (T) [(12)Tp.159, 207, 218, (9)Xp.34,47,62,75]. See (I)HCAL(I).

TLAHCHICQUI someone who collects unfermented maguey sap (tlachique) as a beverage / oficiales encargados de raspar el maguey y preparar el pulque que se daba a beber durante las ceremonias religiosas consagradas al dios (S for plural), tlachiquero (Z) [(2)Zp.123,207]. See (I)HCHICQU(I).

TLAHCHĪHUIĀ *vt* to bewitch someone / lo embruja (T) [(3)Tp.207]. See CHĪHU(A).

TLAHCHĪHUILĀ applic. TLAHCHĪHUIĀ

TLAHCHĪHUILŌ nonact. TLAHCHĪHUIĀ

TLAHCO middle, center, half / mediano, que ocupa el centro, que está a la mitad, en medio (S) The first element of this contrasts with TLĀC-TLI 'torso' 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 TLACŌ-TL 'staff, pole' and TLĀCOH-TLI 'slave.' T also has TLAHTLAHCO with the same sense.

TLAHCOCUETLAX-TLI broad belt, sash / su cinturón (Z for possessed form) [(2)Zp.28,161]. See TLAHCO, CUE-TLAX-TLI.

-TLAHCOLPICA *necessarily possessed form* broad belt, sash / su cinturón (Z) [(2)Zp.28,161]. See TLAHCO, (I)LPĪĀ.

TLAHCOLPILŌNI broad belt, sash / ceñidor (Z) [(2)Zp.27,207]. See TLAHCO, (I)LPĪĀ.

TLAHCOL half / mitad (K) [(2)Cf.110v, (1)Rp.70]. This is only attested compounded as CENTLAHCOL 'one half.' See TLAHCO.

TLAHCOPĀC(A) *vrefl* to bathe the upper half of one's body / baña la mitad (de la cintura arriba) (T) [(3)Tp.159]. See TLAHCO, PĀC(A).

TLAHCOPĀCŌ nonact. TLAHCOPĀC(A)

-TLAHCOTEYŌ *necessarily possessed form* one's waist / su cintura (T) [(1)Tp.134]. This implies TLAHCOTE-TL, one of many names for body parts with TE-TL 'stone' in a completely nonliteral sense. See TLAHCO.

TLAHCOXĒLIUHTOC something divided in half / dividido (Z) [(2)Zp.47,207]. See TLAHCXĒLOĀ.

TLAHCXĒLOĀ *vt* to divide something in half / lo divide (Z) [(2)Zp.47,194]. See TLAHCO, XĒLOĀ.

TLAHCOYĀN waist / cintura (Z) [(2)Zp.28,207]. See TLAHCO, -YĀN.

TLAHCYĀNIPĪĀ *vrefl* to gird oneself, to wrap one's skirt and secure it with a sash / se faja (Z) [(2)Zp.59,173]. See TLAHCOYĀN, (I)LPĪĀ.

TLAHCYOHUAC midnight / medianoche (T) [(1)Tp.231]. See TLAHCO, YOHUAC.

TLAHCUALQUILĪĀ *vrefl, vt* to curse, blaspheme; to insult someone, to quarrel with someone / mienta la autora de sus días, mienta la madre (T), reñir, rifar, o contender con otro (M), lo blasfema, lo maldice (Z), le mienta la autora de sus días, le mienta la madre (T) [(6)Tp.159,207, (1)Zp.195]. Z also has two attestations of

TLAHCUALTILILĪĀ with the same sense. See AHCUAL-LI.

TLAHCUALQUILĪĀ applic. TLAHCUALQUILĪĀ

TLAHCUALQUILŌ nonact. TLAHCUALQUILĪĀ

TLAHCUALTILILĪĀ See TLAHCUALQUILĪĀ.

TLAHCUILOĀ to write or paint / pintar y escribir (C) M only has an entry for transitive (I)HCUILOĀ, 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)HCUILOĀ.

TLAHCUILOH one who writes or paints / escribano o pintor (M) [(3)Cf.7r,52r, (1)Rp.43]. Z has a variant TLAHCUILOHQUI with the same sense, while M has *tlacuiloani*. See TLAHCUILOĀ.

TLAHCUILOHHUILĪĀ *vt* to reply to someone in writing / le contesta por escrito (Z) [(2)Zp.33,195]. 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, -HUIĀ.

TLAHCUILŌLIZ-TLI the act of writing or painting / el acto de escribir o pintar (M) [(1)Bf.10v, (3)Cf.42r,47v]. See TLAHCUILOĀ.

TLAHCUILŌL-LI writing or painting / escritura o pintura (M) [(1)Cf.77r, (3)Xp.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 TLAHCUILOĀ.

TLAHUĒLTAMACA to cultivate land a second time / barbecha la segunda vez (T) [(3)Tp.231].

TLAHUĒLTAMACALŌ nonact.

TLAHUĒLTAMACA

TLAHUĒLTAMAQUILĪĀ applic.

TLAHUĒLTAMACA

TLAHMACH-TLI embroidery, skill in doing something / labor de manta labrada, o buena maña para hacer algo, o brosladura de ropa (M) [(1)Bf.10v, (1)Cf.46v]. See IHMAT(I), TLAHMAT(I).

TLAHMACHYOH something embroidered / manta labrada o lienzo con labores (M), bordado (Z) [(2)Zp.20,208]. Z spells the Y

as I, which may represent an intrusive vowel yielding the sequence IY, or it may be some sort of hypercorrection. M spells this *tlamacho*, implying assimilation of the CHY sequence to CHCH and then degemination to CH. See TLAHMACH-TLI, -YOH.

TLAHMAH physician or surgeon, someone competent in a specialty / médico o cirujano (M), el médico, o oficial de habilidad (C) [(1)Cf.128v]. A variant of this is TLAHMATQUI. R has TLAHMAH 'someone who knows something,' which apparently contrasts with this. IHMAT(I)

TLAHMAT(I) *pret*: TLAHMAT to jest, to practice trickery and deception, to be quick-witted / embaucar a otro el hechicero (M), travesear (M) [(2)Cf.128v]. Although IHMAT(I) retains the initial I after reflexive prefixes, it loses it with fused TLA-. This contrasts with TLAMAT(I) 'to know something' < MAT(I). There is a double meaning to TLAHMAT(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 preterit of IHMAT(I) is given by M as -MAH, the preterit of TLAHMAT(I) is given as -MAT. See IHMAT(I).

TLAHMATILIZ-TLI trick, joke, deception / embaucamiento (M), travesura (R) [(1)Rp.144]. M combines this in a single gloss with TLAMATILIZ-TLI 'wisdom.' See TLAHMAT(I).

TLAHMATQUI physician or surgeon, someone competent in a specialty, trickster / embaucador (M), es el médico o oficial de habilidad (C) A variant of this is TLAHMAH. See TLAHMAT(I).

TLAHMATTINEM(I) *pret*: TLAHMATTINEN to go about jesting and practicing trickery and deception / anda travesando (C) [(1)Cf.128v]. C gives the additional gloss 'to practice a specialty' which goes back directly to IHMAT(I) rather than to TLAHMAT(I). See TLAHMAT(I), NEM(I).

TLAHMOLO-TL *pl*: -MEH paddle for stirring corn meal / clamolote de nixtamal (palo de nixtamal) (T) [(2)Tp.119,231].

-TLAHNECUIYA *necessarily possessed form* one's sense of smell / mi olfato (C for first pers. sg. possessor) [(1)Cf.50r]. See (I)HNECU(I)

TLAHNĒHUIĀ *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 él sino otro, etc. (M) [(4)Bf.1r,2v,4r, (1)Cf.128v, (1)Rp.145]. M gives this gloss for *tlahneuiā* and repeats it in briefer form for *tlaneuia*. 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 **TLANĒHUIĀ** 'to borrow something.'

TLAHNĒHUIĀ applic. **TLAHNĒHUIĀ**
-TLAHPACH upside down / boca abajo (T for ĪXTLAHPACH) [(6)Tp.137]. This is only attested compounded with ĪX-TLI. M has *tlapachoa* 'for a wall to fall on one and knock one over.'

TLAHPALHUIĀ applic. **TLAHPALOĀ**
TLAHPALIHUIZ-TLI expenditure of effort / mucho cuidado (C) [(1)Cf.112r]. M has *tlapalihcauia* '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 **TLAPAL-LI** 'dye.'

TLAHPALOĀ *vrefl.vt* to be forward, daring; to greet someone / atreverse o osar (M), saludar a otro (M) This contrasts with **TLAPALOĀ** 'to sop bread in sauce or gravy.' See **TLAHPAL-LI**.

TLAHPALŌLŌ nonact. **TLAHPALOĀ**

TLAHPALTIC something very strong / cosa recia y fuerte (M) [(1)Cf.110v]. See **TLAHPAL-LI**.

TLAHPIXQUI caretaker, guardian, one who keeps watch / el que guarda algo (M), vigilante, velador (T), pastor (Z) [(4)Cf.6r,52r,85v, (1)Tp.231, (2)Zp.95,105,208,213]. Z has two attestations without the internal glottal

stop, which may possibly contrast with **TLAHPIXQUI**, but this is not reflected in the attendant glosses. See **TLAHPİY(A)**.

TLAHPIXTINEM(I) *pret: -NEN* to serve as shepherd or pastor / pastorea (Z) [(2)Zp.95,213]. Z omits the internal glottal stop in both attestations. It is possible that this should be **TLAHPXTINEM(I)**, derived directly from **PIY(A)**. See **TLAHPİY(A)**, **NEM(I)**.

TLAHPİY(A) *pret: TLAHPIX* to take care of things, to stand watch / cuida (cosas) (Z) This is attested across all sources and implies a verb ***(I)HPIY(A)** to which the non-specific object prefix **TLA-** has become fused to form an intransitive verb. See **PIY(A)**.

TLAHPİYALIĀ applic. **TLAHPİY(A)**

TLAHPİYAL-LI See **TLAHPİYAL-LI**.

TLAHPİYELIĀ See **TLAHPİYALIĀ**.

TLAHPQUITĪL-LI something woven / tejido (Z) [(2)Zp.120,208]. This implies a transitive verb ***(I)HQUITIĀ** 'to weave something.' See **TLAHPQUIT-TLI**.

TLAHPQUIT-TLI something woven / tejida cosa (M) [(3)Zp.120,150,208]. Z also has **TLAHPQUITĪL-LI** as a variant of this and glosses **CUAUHTLAHPQUIT-TLI** as 'loom.' **TLAHPQUIT-TLI** only appears in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of M, with *yquittli* as a synonym. See **(I)HQUITI**.

TLAHTALHUIĀ *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)Bf.5v, (1)Cf.65r, (3)Zp.72,126,196]. M and Z have contradictory senses, but both are derivable from the literal sense of **IHTALHUIĀ**, as the applicative form of **(I)HTOĀ**. Z omits the glottal stop. See **IHTALHUIĀ**.

TLAHTIC inside / dentro de lo interior de alguna cosa (M), dentro, sin decir de que (C) [(2)Cf.21v]. See **-IHTEC**.

TLAHTLACALHUIĀ applic. **TLAHTLACOĀ**

TLAHTLĀCANEQU(I) *vrefl; pret: TLAHTLĀCANEC* to pretend to be brave, to put up a brave front / se hace valiente (Z) [(2)Zp.127,173]. M has unredupli-

cated reflexive *tlacanequi* with **-TECH** 'to have faith in someone.' See **TLĀCA-TL**, **NEQU(I)**.

TLAHTLACAQU(I) *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 **CAQU(I)**, indicating that the prefix **TLA-** has fused with the stem. redup. **TLA-CAQU(I)**

TLAHTLACAQUĪTIĀ *vt* to contradict someone / lo contradice (T) [(3)Tp.208]. caus. **TLAHTLACAQU(I)**

TLAHTLACAQUĪTILIĀ applic. **TLAHTLACAQUĪTIĀ**

TLAHTLACAQUĪTILŌ nonact. **TLAHTLACAQUĪTIĀ**

TLAHTLACOĀ 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)HTLACOĀ** with the nonspecific object prefix **TLA-**. See **(I)HTLACOĀ**.

TLAHTLACOĀNI sinner / pecador (M) See **TLAHTLACOĀ**.

TLAHTLACŌLĀ-TL strong liquor, spirits / aguardiente (X) [(2)Xp.94]. See **TLAHTLACŌL-LI**, **Ā-TL**.

TLAHTLACŌLCĀHU(A) to forsake one's sins / dejes tus pecados (C for second pers. sg. subject) [(1)Cf.59v]. M has *tlatlacolcualtia*, the causative of this verb. See **TLAHTLACŌL-LI**, **CĀHU(A)**.

TLAHTLACŌLCHĪHU(A) to sin / peca (T) [(3)Tp.231]. See **TLAHTLACŌL-LI**, **CHĪHU(A)**.

TLAHTLACŌLCHĪHUALŌ nonact. **TLAHTLACŌLCHĪHU(A)**

TLAHTLACŌLCHĪHUIĀ applic. **TLAHTLACŌLCHĪHU(A)**

TLAHTLACŌLCUĪTIĀ *vrefl.vt* to confess one's sins; to lead someone into sin [(1)Rp.147]. See **TLAHTLACŌL-LI**, **CUĪTIĀ**.

TLAHTLACŌLEH sinner / pecador (C) [(1)Cf.123v, (2)Zp.95,208]. See **TLAHTLACŌL-LI**.

TLAHTLACŌL-LI sin, fault / pecador, culpa, o defecto (M) In possessed form with ne-

gation, this is a denial of responsibility, **AHMŌ NOTLAHTLACŌL** 'It is not my fault.' See **TLAHTLACOĀ**.

TLAHTLACŌLMACA *vrefl.vt* to sin; to corrupt someone / peca (Z), lo corrompe, lo envicia (Z) [(5)Zp.34,54,95,173,195]. See **TLAHTLACŌL-LI**, **MACA**.

TLAHTLACŌLMECA-TL the bonds of sin / la soga de los pecados (C) [(1)Cf.71r]. See **TLAHTLACŌL-LI**, **MECA-TL**.

TLAHTLACŌLPEHPEN(A) See **TLAHTLACŌL-LI**, **PEHPEN(A)**.

TLAHTLACŌLPOHPOLHUILZ-TLI forgiveness of sins / el perdón de los pecados (R) [(1)Rp.147]. M has *tlatlacolpopolhuia* 'to pardon sins, to grant absolution.' See **TLAHTLACŌL-LI**, **POHPOLHUIĀ**.

TLAHTLACŌLQUĪXTIĀ *vrefl* to apologize / disculparse (R) [(1)Rp.147]. See **TLAHTLACŌL-LI**, **QUĪXTIĀ**.

TLAHTLACŌLTĪĀ *vt* to envy, reproach, blame someone / lo envidia, le culpa, le echa la culpa (Z) [(2)Zp.37,195]. See **TLAHTLACŌL-LI**.

TLAHTLACUALTIĀ to graze, feed animals / se apacienta 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 **CUĀ**. redup. **TLACUALTIĀ**

TLAHTLACUALTILIĀ applic. **TLAHTLACUALTIĀ**

TLAHTLACUALTILŌ nonact. **TLAHTLACUALTIĀ**

TLAHTLAHCO in the middle / en medio de (T) [(2)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. **TLAHCOTONAL-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 **TLAHTLAHCO**, **TŌNAL-LI**.

TLAHTLAHCUANĪĀ 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 (1)HCUANIĀ.

TLAHTLAHCUANILĪĀ applic. TLAH-TLAHCUANĪĀ

TLAHTLAHCUANĪLŌ nonact. TLAH-TLAHCUANĪĀ

TLAHTLAHTOĀ to chatter, babble / hablar mucho, o gorjear las aves (M) This is abundantly attested in T. This distributive form reduplicates the fused prefix TLA- instead of the verb stem itself. redup. TLAHTOĀ

TLAHTLAHTŌLTĪĀ caus. TLAH-TLAHTOĀ

TLAHTLAHTZŌMIĀ to snort or bellow repeatedly / dar muchos (bufidos) (C) [Cf. 71v]. This distributive form reduplicates the fused prefix TLA- rather than the verb stem itself. redup. TLAHTZŌMIĀ

TLAHTLAHUĒLĪLŌCĀT(I) to do evil at every turn, to be mean and cunning / hacer ruindades (C) [(2)Cf. 95v, 100r]. M glosses *tlatlauehlocati* as a noun 'someone who is mean and cunning.' redup. TLAHUĒLĪLŌCĀT(I)

TLAHTLAIHTLAN(I) *vrefl* to beg / mendigar (K) [(1)Tp. 159]. This is indirectly attested in T's nominalization MOTLAHTLAIHTLANI 'beggar.' M has reflexive *tlaitlania* 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 IHTLAN(I).

TLAHTLĀLIĀ *vt* to set various things in order, to compose music or copy out writing / poner algo en orden, poner recaudo para decir misa, o poner algo en diversas partes, o poner la mesa con sus manteles, pan, cuchillo, salero, etc., o componer canto, o hacer tractado de escritura (M) [(2)Bf. 6v, 7r]. This is a distributive form and is not an instance of a fused prefix. redup. TLĀLIĀ

TLAHTLĀLILĪĀ *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 alguno compone o a lo que se cuenta (M), remendar algo o añadir alguna cosa a otra (M) [(2)Bf. 6v, 7r]. applic. TLAHTLĀLIĀ

TLAHTLĀLLOH something full of dirt, dust / tiene polvo (T), tiene la cara sucia (T for compound with ĪX-TLI) [(2)Tp. 137, 231]. Because of the general loss of final glottal stop in T, the final H is not attested in this item. See TLĀL-LI, -YOH.

TLAHTLALOĀ *vrefl* for several people to run in the same direction but in an unorganized way / corremos hacia una parte (C for first pers. plural subject) [(2)Cf. 72v]. This distributive form contrasts with TLĀTLALOĀ 'to run in an orderly, sequential fashion.' redup. TLALOĀ

TLAHTLAMĀ *pret*: TLAHTLAMAH to hunt or fish, to take captives in war / pescar o cazar algo con redes (M), cazar o cautivar en la guerra (C) [(2)Cf. 64v, (4)Tp. 231]. This distributive form reduplicates the fused prefix TLA- rather than the verb stem itself. See TLAMĀ.

TLAHTLAMAHQUI fisherman / pescador (T) [(1)Tp. 231]. M has synonymous *tlatlama* in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side only. See TLAHTLAMĀ.

TLAHTLAMĀLIĀ *vt* to hunt or fish for someone; to delouse someone / cazo o pesco algo para él, o le espulgo (C for first pers. sg. subject) [(1)Cf. 64v, (4)Tp. 208, 231]. applic. TLAHTLAMĀ

TLAHTLAMĀLILĪĀ applic. TLAH-TLAMĀLIĀ

TLAHTLAMĀLĪLŌ nonact. TLAH-TLAMĀLIĀ

TLAHTLAMĀLŌ nonact. TLAHTLAMĀ
TLAHTLAMĀNI fisherman / pescador (X) [(2)Xp. 94]. X fails to mark the glottal stop. See TLAHTLAMĀ.

TLAHTLAMANILĪĀ *vt* This is transitive in M and X, and T's unreduplicated TLAMANILĪĀ is transitive, but T gives this reduplicated form as intransitive. / remienda (T) [(3)Tp. 231, (3)Xp. 76]. redup. TLAMANILĪĀ

TLAHTLAMANILILĪĀ applic. TLAH-TLAMANILĪĀ

TLAHTLAMANILĪLŌ nonact. TLAH-TLAMANILĪĀ

TLAHTLAM(I) *pret*: TLAHTLAN to conclude, to come to an end / concluir (K) [(2)Bf. 6v]. redup. TLAM(I)

TLAHTLAN(I) to ask questions, to inquire / preguntar (C) This also appears in P. See IHTLAN(I).

TLAHTLANIĀ *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 la memoria (M), preguntar algo a otro, e inquirir o pesquisar a algún negocio (M) [(4)Zp. 72, 80, 190, 196]. See TLAHTLAN(I).

TLAHTLANILIZ-TLI investigation, inquiry / investigación, interrogación (S) [(2)Bf. 13r, (2)Zp. 95, 208]. See TLAHTLAN(I).

TLAHTLAŌYOH a tortilla wrapped around beans / clacloyo, tortilla con frijol adentro (T) [(1)Tp. 231]. 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 too, and there is no L in the hispanized form *clacloyo*. See TLAŌL-LI, -YOH.

TLAHTLAPĀC(A) *pret*: TLAHTLAPĀC ~ TLAHTLAPĀCAC to wash something repeatedly or to do laundry in several different places / lavar alguna cosa muchas veces o lavar en diversas partes (M) [(1)Cf. 71v, (1)Rp. 37]. This distributive form reduplicates the fused prefix TLA- rather than the verb stem itself. redup. TLA-PĀC(A)

TLAHTLAPALOĀ 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)Cf. 71v]. This distributive form reduplicates the fused prefix TLA- instead of the verb stem itself. See PALOĀ.

TLAHTLAPĀQUILĪĀ applic. TLAH-TLAPĀC(A)

TLAHTLAPOĀ *vrefl* for various things to open / se abre (C) [(1)Cf. 72v]. This distributive form contrasts with TLĀTLAPOĀ 'to open and shut continuously.' M has *tlatlapoa* 'to open something' which represents an unfused instance of TLAPOĀ and

the nonspecific object prefix TLA-. redup. TLAPOĀ

TLAHTLĀTIĀ *vrefl, vt* to hide in various places; to hide things / esconder algo (M) [(1)Bf. 11v, (1)Cf. 71v, (1)Zp. 195]. This contrasts with TLAHTLATIĀ 'to build a fire,' although M combines them in a single entry. redup. TLĀTIĀ

TLAHTLATIĀ *vrefl, vt* to burn, to be scorched; to burn or scorch something or someone, to start a fire / se quema (gente solamente) (T), hacer fuego (M), lo quema, lo chamusca (Z) [(1)Bf. 10r, (3)Tp. 159, (5)Zp. 38, 104, 173, 195]. This contrasts with TLAHTLĀTIĀ 'to hide things,' although M combines them in a single entry. B has a marginal note contrasting TLAHTLATIĀ 'to scorch someone in various places' with unreduplicated TLATIĀ 'to burn someone up entirely.' redup. TLATIĀ

TLAHTLATĪLŌ nonact. TLAHTLATIĀ
TLAHTLATZCUEPŌNIĀ *vt* to hit something or someone repeatedly / lo pega (T) [(6)Tp. 192, 214]. This is attested in two compounds, one with MĀ-TE- 'to hit someone repeatedly with one's hand,' and the other with TZĪN-TE- 'to hit someone repeatedly on the buttocks.' TZĪNTE-TL 'buttocks' is elsewhere attested, but *MĀTE-TL 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 TLATZCUEPŌNILĪĀ.

TLAHTLATZCUEPŌNILĪĀ applic. TLAH-TLATZCUEPŌNIĀ

TLAHTLATZCUEPŌNĪLŌ nonact. TLAH-TLATZCUEPŌNIĀ

TLAHTLAXCALHUIĀ redup. TLAX-CALHUIĀ

TLAHTLAXCALOĀ redup. TLAXCALOĀ
TLAHTLAYOHUA to get dark / se obscurece, está oscuro (T) [(1)Cf. 99r, (2)Tp. 137, 231]. redup. TLAYOHUA

TLAH-TLI uncle / tío, hermano de padre o de madre (M) [(1)Bf. 11v, (4)Cf. 2v, 83v, 125r, (2)Tp. 135, (1)Rp. 148]. This displays a stem alternation of short vowel and glottal stop TLAH with long vowel TLĀ. The absolute suffix -TLI implies stem-final H, and the glottal stop is specifically marked with a diacritic 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,' ĪCIHUĀHUAHTZIN '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.

TLAHTOĀ to speak, to issue proclamations and commands, for birds to chatter / hablar algo o chirriar, gorjear, o cantar las aves (M) The prefix TLA- has been fused with the verb stem to form an intransitive verb. See (I)HTOĀ.

TLAHTOĀNI ruler, governor, one who issues proclamations and commands / hablador o gran señor (M), el rey (C), el gobernador (C), autoridad (del pueblo), jefe, presidente (T) Except in R and Z, which have them both in free singular form, TLAHTOĀNI and TLAHTOHQUI are suppletive, with the former as a free singular and the latter in inflected and compounded forms. See TLAHTOĀ.

TLAHTOHCĀCAL-LI palace / palacios (C) [(2)Cf.71r]. See TLAHTOHQUI, CAL-LI.

TLAHTOHCĀCPAL-LI throne / silla real, o cosa semejante (M) [(1)Rp.148]. See TLAHTOHQUI, (I)CPAL-LI.

TLAHTOHCĀTEQUI-TL possessed form:

-TEQUIUH the task of governing / oficio de gobernar (C) [(2)Cf.76v,114r]. See TLAHTOHQUI, TEQUI-TL.

TLAHTOHCĀT(I) to be a ruler / ser señor o príncipe (M) [(4)Cf.58v,66v,107v, (2)Rp.148]. See TLAHTOHQUI.

TLAHTOHCĀTILĀ applic. TLAHTOHCĀT(I)

TLAHTOHCĀYŌTIĀ to reign / reinar (R) [(1)Rp.148]. M has this as a transitive verb 'to crown someone king.' See TLAHTOHCĀYŌ-TL.

TLAHTOHCĀYŌ-TL kingdom, realm, rulership / señorío, reino, corona real, o patrimonio (M) T has lost the glottal stop in the second syllable. See TLAHTOHQUI, -YŌ.

TLAHTOHQUI possessed form: **-TLAHTOHCĀUH** 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 TLAHTOĀNI is used instead. This item appears in the plural form TLAHTOHQUEH, the possessed singular form -TLAHTOHCĀUH, and its compounding forms TLAHTOHCĀ- and shortened -TLAHTOH. TLAHTOHQUI contrasts with TLAHTŌCQUI 'sower.' See TLAHTOĀ.

TLAHTŌLCHIY(A) pret: **TLAHTŌLCHIX** ~ **TLAHTŌLCHĪX** 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 CHIY(A). See TLAHTŌL-LI, CHIY(A).

TLAHTŌLCHIYALĀ applic. TLAHTŌLCHIY(A)

TLAHTŌLCOTŌN(A) vt to interrupt someone / atajar la palabra a otro (M) [(1)Cf.76r, (3)Tp.208]. See TLAHTŌL-LI, COTŌN(A).

TLAHTŌLCUAUHTIC someone with a strong, commanding voice / voz fuerte, voz respetuosa (T) [(1)Tp.231]. See TLAHTŌL-LI, CUAUHTIC.

TLAHTŌLCUEP(A) vrefl,vt to contradict oneself; to contradict someone / desdecirse a retratarse (M), desdecir a otro, diciéndole que es falso lo que dice (M) [(1)Rp.148]. See TLAHTŌL-LI, CUEP(A).

TLAHTŌLĪXNĀMIQU(I) vt; pret: **-MIC** to contradict, oppose someone / le contradice, lo afrenta, lo riñe (Z) [(6)Zp.6,33, 91,108,195,208]. Z attests this as an intransitive verb 'to set oneself up in opposition' where a reflexive would be expected. See TLAHTŌL-LI, ĪXNĀMIQU(I).

TLAHTŌL-LI word, speech, statement, language / palabra, plática, o habla (M) See TLAHTOĀ.

TLAHTŌLMACA vt to advise, counsel someone / lo aconseja, lo amonesta (T) [(3)Tp.208, (3)Zp.4,10,195, (1)Rp.148]. See TLAHTŌL-LI, MACA.

TLAHTŌLMACALIZ-TLI advice / consejo (Z) [(2)Zp.32,208]. See TLAHTŌLMACA.

TLAHTŌLMACALŌ nonact. TLAHTŌLMACA

TLAHTŌLMAQUILĀ applic. TLAHTŌLMACA

TLAHTŌLŌ nonact. TLAHTOĀ

TLAHTŌLTĒNCUĒP(A) vt to respond verbally / le contesta con palabras (Z) [(3)Zp.33,195]. In one attestation Z marks the vowel of the first syllable of CUĒ-CUĒP(A) long but not the second. In the other neither vowel is marked long. Elsewhere, T has reflexive CUĒCUEP(A) 'to be upset' as well as transitive CUĒ-CUĒP(A) 'to turn things over.' The last element here could conceivably be a transitive use of CUĒCUEP(A) rather than CUĒCUĒP(A). See TLAHTŌL-LI, TĒN-TLI, CUĒCUĒP(A).

TLAHTŌLTĪĀ 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 (K), hacer hablar a otro, o tomar el dicho al reo o al testigo, o darle testimonio para que confiese la verdad (M), lo lee (T) caus. TLAHTOĀ

TLAHTŌLTILĀ applic. TLAHTŌLTĪĀ

TLAHTŌLTĪLŌ nonact. TLAHTŌLTĪĀ

TLAHTZOM(A) pret: **TLAHTZON** to sew / coser (C) [(3)Cf.42r, (8)Zp.7,34,208]. See (I)HTZOM(A).

TLAHTZOMALIZ-TLI the act of sewing / el acto de coser (C) [(2)Cf.42r, (1)Zp.208]. See (I)HTZOM(A).

TLAHTZOMAL-LI something sewn / cosido

(Z) [(2)Zp.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 (I)HTZOM(A).

TLAHTZOMALŌNI needle / aguja (Z) [(2)Zp.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 TLAHTZOM(A).

TLAHTZŌMIĀ to snort or hiss, as in anger / bufar el gato, o cosa semejante (M), dar un bufido, como caballo o persona enojada (C) [(2)Cf.71v, (3)Tp.248]. C gives this once in distributive form, reduplicating the fused prefix TLA- rather than the verb stem itself. It contrasts with TLAHTZOMĪĀ 'to sew something for someone.' T has Z for TZ. See IHTZŌMIĀ.

TLAHTZOMĪĀ vrefl,vt to sew something for oneself, to sew something for someone / coser algo para sí (M), cósote algo (C for first pers. sg. subject and second pers. sg. object) [(1)Cf.64v]. This item with fused prefix TLA- is implied by an applicative form in C. It contrasts with TLAHTZŌMIĀ 'to snort or hiss.' See (I)HTZOM(A).

TLAHTZŌMILĀ applic. TLAHTZŌMIĀ

TLAHTZOMILĀ applic. TLAHTZŌMIĀ

TLAHTZŌMILŌ nonact. TLAHTZŌMIĀ

TLAHTZON-TLI something sewn / cosa cosida (C) [(1)Cf.47r]. See TLAHTZOM(A).

TLAHUĀCQUI drought / sequía (T) [(1)Tp.230]. The vowel of the second syllable should be long but is short in T. See TLAHUĀQU(I).

TLAHUAHHUĀQU(I) to dry out / se seca (T) [(1)Tp.230]. See HUAĀQU(I).

TLAHUAHHUĪĀ to bark / ladra (Z) [(4)Zp.75,206]. One attestation of four lacks the internal glottal stop. See HUAHHUANOĀ.

TLAHUAHHUILIZ-TLI barking, uproar / ladrido (Z) [(2)Zp.75,206]. See TLAHUAHHUĪĀ.

TLĀHUĀN(A) to get drunk / beber vino o

- emborracharse templadamente (M), se emborracha, se embriaga (T)
- TLĀHUĀNALTĪĀ** *vt* to intoxicate someone / le emborracho, le doy de beber (C for first pers. sg. subject), lo emborracha, lo embriaga (T) [(1)Cf.61v, (4)Tp.211,240]. 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. TLĀHUĀN(A)
- TLĀHUĀNALTĪLĪĀ** applic. TLĀ-HUĀNALTĪĀ
- TLĀHUĀNALTĪLŌ** nonact. TLĀ-HUĀNALTĪĀ
- TLĀHUĀNCĀTEQUI-TL** *possessed form*: -TEQUIUH drunkenness seen as an occupation / vuestra ocupación de borrachera (C for second pers. plural possessor) [(1)Cf.114r]. This is attested as a slip of the tongue or pun on TLAH-TOHCĀTEQUI-TL 'occupation of governing.' See TLĀHUĀNQUI, TEQUI-TL.
- TLĀHUĀNCĀTZAH TZI** drunken shout / grito de borracho (T) [(1)Tp.240]. In form this appears to be a verb 'to shout drunkenly' rather than a nominalization. See TLĀHUĀNQUI, TZAHTZI.
- TLĀHUĀNŌ** nonact. TLĀHUĀN(A)
- TLĀHUĀNQUI** drunkard / borracho o beodo así (M) See TLĀHUĀN(A).
- TLĀHUĀNTĪĀ** altern. caus. TLĀHUĀN(A)
- TLĀHUĀQU(I)** for everything to dry up, for there to be a drought / haber sequedad o agostarse todo cuanto hay (M) [(2)Cf.36v]. See HUĀQU(I).
- TLĀHUĀTZALIZ-TLI** desiccation / secada (Z) [(2)Zp.114,206]. See HUĀTZ(A).
- TLĀHUEHCA** something spacious, roomy / amplio, espacio (T) [(1)Tp.228]. Z has TLAHUĒICA with virtually the same sense. See HUEHCA.
- TLĀHUEHHUELŌLIZ-TLI** destruction / destrucción (Z) [(2)Zp.44,206]. In one attestation Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long, but it should not be. See HUEHHUELOĀ.
- TLĀHUĒICA** something spacious, capacity / capacidad, amplio (Z) [(3)Zp.10,25,206]. T has TLAHUEHCA with virtually the same sense. See HUĒICA.

- TLĀHUĒLAHHUA** *vt* to scold, chide someone angrily / lo reprende con enojo (T) [(3)Tp.206]. See TLAHUĒL-LI, AHHUA.
- TLĀHUĒLAHHUALŌ** nonact. TLAHUĒLAHHUA
- TLĀHUĒLAHHUILĪĀ** applic. TLAHUĒLAHHUA
- TLĀHUĒLCĀHU(A)** *vrefl, vt* to be irrational with anger; to forsake something, someone in anger / dejar de entender en lo que le es necesario por estar enojado o desesperar (M), lo deja con coraje, lo abandona (T) [(3)Tp.206, (2)Zp.3,194]. See TLAHUĒL-LI, CĀHU(A).
- TLĀHUĒLCĀHUALŌ** nonact. TLAHUĒLCĀHU(A)
- TLĀHUĒLCĀHUILĪĀ** applic. TLAHUĒLCĀHU(A)
- TLĀHUĒLCUEPILĪĀ** *vt* to reject someone or something / lo rechaza (T) [(3)Tp.206]. See TLAHUĒL-LI, CUEPILĪĀ.
- TLĀHUĒLCUEPILILĪĀ** applic. TLAHUĒLCUEPILĪĀ
- TLĀHUĒLCUEPILĪLŌ** nonact. TLAHUĒLCUEPILĪĀ
- TLĀHUĒLCUI** to become enraged, angry / apitunarse, amohinarse, o enojarse (M) [(4)Cf.62v,114r,115v]. See TLAHUĒL-LI, CUI.
- TLĀHUĒLCUĪTĪĀ** *vt* to cause someone to be angry or enraged / airar a otro, o amohinarlo, y enojarlo, o provocarlo a ira y embravecirlo (M) [(1)Cf.62v]. caus. TLAHUĒLCUI
- TLĀHUĒLEH** someone fierce, enraged / sañudo, iracundo, y bravo (M), muy bravo (C) [(1)Cf.81r, (2)Rp.141,145]. See TLAHUĒL-LI.
- TLĀHUĒLĪĀ** *vt* to be enraged at someone / tener enojo con otro y aborrecimiento (M) There is a typographical error in M which substitutes *h* for *li*, but the preterit citation is spelled correctly, and it is correctly alphabetized. See TLAHUĒL-LI.
- TLĀHUĒLĪLŌC** *compounding form*: **TLĀHUĒLĪLŌCĀ-** 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 TLAHUĒL-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 YŌLLOHTLAHUĒLĪLŌCĀCUEP(A). See TLAHUĒLĪĀ.
- TLĀHUĒLĪLŌCĀT(I)** to become a wicked, malicious person / hacerse malo y bellaco (M) [(6)Cf.58v,60r,100r]. See TLAHUĒLĪLŌC.
- TLĀHUĒLĪLŌCĀTĪLĪĀ** *vt* to pervert and corrupt others / hacer vellaco a otro o pervertirle (M), pervertir y malear a los otros (M) [(3)Cf.60r]. applic. TLAHUĒLĪLŌCĀT(I)
- TLĀHUĒLĪLTIC** *irregular verb* to be unfortunate / ser desgraciado, infeliz (S) [(1)Bf.6v, (4)Cf.59v,112v,125v,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, NOTLAHUĒLĪLTIC 'woe is me.' See TLAHUĒL-LI.
- TLĀHUĒLITTA** *vt* to hate someone / aborrecer y mirar con enojo a otro (M) [(3)Tp.208, (6)Zp.3,33,51,108,194,222, (3)Xp.76]. In this item, but not in other derivations from TLAHUĒL-LI, T has Y for HU. See TLAHUĒL-LI, (I)TTA.
- TLĀHUĒLITTALŌ** nonact. TLAHUĒLITTA
- TLĀHUĒLITTĪLĪĀ** applic. TLAHUĒLITTA
- TLĀHUĒLĪXNĀMIQU(I)** *pret*: -MIC to set oneself in opposition / se opone (Z) [(2)Zp.91,206]. M has transitive TLAHUĒLNĀMIQU(I) 'to set oneself in opposition to someone' The intransitivity of this item in Z is idiosyncratic. See TLAHUĒL-LI, ĪXNĀMIQU(I).
- TLĀHUĒL-LI** rage, fury, indignation / indignación, enojo o furia del que está airado 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.
- TLĀHUĒLMICOHUA** nonact. TLAHUĒLMIQU(I)

- TLĀHUĒLMIQU(I)** *pret*: -MIC to be enraged / se enoja (T) [(6)Tp.137,228]. See TLAHUĒL-LI, MIQU(I).
- TLĀHUĒLMIQUILIZ-TLI** rage / enojo, coraje, ira (M) [(1)Tp.228]. See TLAHUĒLMIQU(I).
- TLĀHUĒLMIQUINI** someone easily enraged / enojón (T) [(1)Tp.228]. See TLAHUĒLMIQU(I).
- TLĀHUĒLMIQUĪTĪĀ** caus. TLAHUĒLMIQU(I)
- TLĀHUĒLNĀMIQU(I)** See TLAHUĒLĪXNĀMIQU(I).
- TLĀHUĒLNŌNŌCHILĪĀ** applic. TLAHUĒLNŌNŌTZ(A)
- TLĀHUĒLNŌNŌTZ(A)** *vt* to address someone angrily / le habla con enojo (T) [(6)Tp.206,236]. See TLAHUĒL-LI, NŌNŌTZ(A).
- TLĀHUĒLNŌNŌTZALŌ** nonact. TLAHUĒLNŌNŌTZ(A)
- TLĀHUĒLPOZŌN(I)** to boil over with anger / se enfureció (C for third pers. sg. preterit) [(1)Cf.115v]. M has the derived form *tlauelpoçoniliztica* 'with exceedingly great wrath,' and S has causative *tlauelpoçonaltia*. See TLAHUĒL-LI, POZŌN(I).
- TLĀHUĒLTLAHTLAHTOĀ** to rant, to speak with anger / habla con coraje (T) [(3)Tp.228]. See TLAHUĒL-LI, TLAHTLAHTOĀ.
- TLĀHUĒLTLAHTLAHTŌLŌ** nonact. TLAHUĒLTLAHTLAHTOĀ
- TLĀHUĒLTLAHTLAHTŌLTĪĀ** caus. TLAHUĒLTLAHTLAHTOĀ
- TLĀHUĒLTZQUĪTĪĀ** *vt* to entertain someone / decir donaires y gracias para hacer reír a otros, o hacer cosa por donde se rían de mí (M) [(2)Zp.39,206]. In Z this appears as an intransitive verb with fused TLA-. See HUETZQUĪTĪĀ.
- TLĀHUETZQUĪTIH** someone witty / chistoso (Z) [(2)Zp.39,206]. See TLAHUETZQUĪTĪĀ.
- TLĀHUETZQUĪTILIZ-TLI** joke / chiste (Z) [(2)Zp.39,206]. See TLAHUETZQUĪTĪĀ.
- TLĀHUIĀ** to light a candle, to light the way for people with tapers or torches / alumbrar la candela (M), alumbrar a otros con candela o hacha (M) M also has a

related verb with the prefix TLA- meaning 'to redden something with ochre, to turn red, to blush.' TLĀHUIĀ is apparently a reduction of TLĀUHHUIĀ < TLĀHU(I)-TL 'red ochre' and -HUIĀ, and refers specifically to red light, including the light of dawn as well as firelight.

TLAHUICALIZ-TLI debt / deuda (Z)

[[2]Zp.45,206] See HUIĀ.

TLAHUICXITĪL-LI something cooked / cocido (T) [(1)Tp.228]. See HUICXITĪ.

TLAHUIHHUICALIZ-TLI curse / maldición (Z) [[2]Zp.80,206]. See TLAHUIH-HUICALTĪ.

TLAHUIHHUICALTĪ *vrefl.* to curse; to curse someone / se maldice (T), lo maldice (T) [(6)Tp.159,206]. See HUIHHUICALTĪ.

TLAHUIHHUICALTILĪ applic. TLAHUIHHUICALTĪ

TLAHUIHHUICALTĪLŌ nonact. TLAHUIHHUICALTĪ

TLĀHUIHPOCH-IN *pl.* -TIN sorcerer / bruja (M), brujos (C for plural) [(1)Cf.112v]. This appears only in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of M. It is conventionally paired with NĀHUAL-LI, which is a different kind of sorcerer, according to M. This would seem to be related to TLAHUIHHUICALTĪ 'to curse someone,' but there is a vowel length discrepancy in the first syllable.

TLĀHUIĪ *vrefl.* to light one's way with a candle; to light someone's way with a candle / alumbrarse con candela (M), alumbrar a otro así (M) applic. TLĀHUIĀ

TLĀHUILICOCOCOTOC-TLI piece of pine used as a torch / pedazo de ocote (T) [(1)Tp.239]. See TLĀHUILICŌ-TL, COCOTOC, COCOTOC-TLI.

TLĀHUILICŌCUAHU(I)-TL pine tree of a type used for making torches / ocote (árbol) (T) [(1)Tp.239]. See TLĀHUILICŌ-TL, CUAHU(I)-TL.

TLĀHUILICŌ-TL pine torch / antorcha, ocote (T) [(3)Tp.239]. The vowel of the second syllable is consistently attested short, although elsewhere in T it is attested long in TLĀHUIL-LI 'torchlight.' The gloss implies OCO-TL 'ocote, torch pine' for the second element, but there is I

for O in one syllable and the reflex of Ō for O in the other.

TLĀHUILILĪ *vt* to illuminate something for someone / se lo alumbró, se lo aluzó (T) [(3)Tp.211]. applic. TLĀHUILILĪ

TLĀHUILILILĪ nonact. TLĀHUILILĪ

TLĀHUILILILŌ nonact. TLĀHUILILĪ

TLĀHUILILŌ nonact. TLĀHUILILĪ

TLĀHUIL-LI *pl.* -MEH ~ -TIN candlelight, lamplight, torchlight / claridad o luz de candelas (M), lámpara, luz, candelil (T) If this is derived from TLĀHUIĀ, the vowel of the second syllable should be long, but B specifically marks it short. In T two of four attestations have a long vowel, and two have the corresponding vowel short. In Z and X the vowel is consistently long. See TLĀHUIĀ.

TLĀHUILŌ nonact. TLĀHUIĀ

TLAHUILTEQU(I) *pret.* TLAHUILTEC to go the shortest route, to cut corners / atajar o ir por camino más breve o atravesar (M) [(1)Bf.2v]. Since B specifically marks the vowels of the first three syllables short, the otherwise unattested first element of this contrasts with TLĀHUIL-LI 'candlelight.' M has this with the directional prefix ON-verb. TEQU(I)

TLĀHUITĪ caus. TLĀHUIĀ

TLAHUIQUILĪ *vt* to owe someone, to be in debt to someone / le debe a alguien (Z) [(2)Zp.40,194]. See HUIQUILĪ.

TLĀHU(I)-TL red ochre / almagre (M) This is indirectly attested in the verb TLĀHUIĀ having to do with red firelight and TLĀHUIZCAL-LI 'the rosy light of dawn.'

TLAHUITŌM(I) *pret.* TLAHUITŌN for things to collapse / se derrumba (Z) [(4)Zp.41,101,206]. See HUIHHUITŌN(I).

TLAHUITŌN-TLI something knocked down or undone / cosa derrocada, desbaratada, o desecha (M) [(2)Zp.101,206]. The direct derivational basis of this is M's *vituma* 'to demolish a building or to release dammed up water.' See TLAHUITŌM(I).

TLĀHUIZCAL-LI the rosy light of dawn / el alba, o el resplandor del alba (M) [(1)Bf.12v]. See TLĀHU(I)-TL, (I)ZCALĪ.

TLAHXICA to leak, to drip / haber goteras o lloverse la casa (M) [(1)Tp.238]. T has

lost either a long vowel or, more likely, a glottal stop. See ĪXICA, (I)HXICA.

TLAHXILLACAL-LI ward, barrio / barrio (M) [(1)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 Culhuacan, 1577.

TLAHXI-TL something reached, taken hold of, seized / cosa cogida (C) [(1)Cf.47r, (1)Rp.41]. See AHCI.

TLAHYELITTA *vt* to hate someone or something / aborrecer a otro (M), lo aborrece, lo odia (T) [(3)Tp.208]. See TLAHYEL-LI, (I)TTA.

TLAHYELLAHTŌL-LI gross, obscene speech / palabras obscenas (R) [(1)Rp.141]. See TLAHYEL-LI, TLAHTŌL-LI.

TLAHYEL-LI something foul, dysentery / cosa sucia o cámaras de sangre (M) M has this as *tlaelli*, *tlahilli*, and *tlailli*, but the glottal stop and Y are consistently attested across sources. Z has Ā for E. See (I)HYĀYA.

TLAHYELMICTOC someone afflicted with nausea / tiene asco (Z) [(2)Zp.15,208]. See TLAHYEL-LI, MIQU(I), the verb O.

TLAHYELOĀ *vt* to soil something / ensuciar algo (M) [(1)Rp.149]. R places the diacritic on the wrong syllable. It appears on the second, but it belongs on the first. See TLAHYEL-LI.

TLAHYELTĪ *vrefl.* to suffer nausea; to make someone suffer nausea / tener asco de alguna cosa sucia (M), poner asco a otro (M) [(1)Bf.12r, (3)Tp.208, (2)Zp.15,195]. See TLAHYEL-LI.

TLAHYELTĪANI something nauseating, loathsome / asqueroso (T) [(1)Tp.159]. See TLAHYELTĪ.

TLAHYELTILĪ applic. TLAHYELTĪ

TLAHYŌHUIĀ to suffer, to fast / ayuna (T), padece, sufre (Z) This is abundantly attested in T and Z, where IHYŌ-TL reduces to IHYŌ-TL. The nonspecific object prefix TLA- has been fused to the verb stem to form an intransitive verb. M has corresponding derived forms with the full TLAHYŌ- element. Z does not mark the vowel of the second syllable long. See IHYŌHUIĀ.

TLAHYŌHUIH someone long-suffering, someone who has suffered / sufrido (Z) [(2)Zp.118,208]. See TLAHYŌHUIĀ.

TLAHYŌHUILĪ applic. TLAHYŌHUIĀ

TLAHYŌHUILIZ-TLI misery, suffering / tormento, fatiga o pena que se padece (M for *tlayhiouiliztli*), afán, angustia, miseria, sufrimiento (Z) [(5)Zp.6,10,85,118,208]. See TLAHYŌHUIĀ.

TLAHYŌHUIL-LI fast / ayuno (Semana Santa) (T) [(1)Tp.232]. See TLAHYŌHUIĀ.

TLAHYŌHUILŌ nonact. TLAHYŌHUIĀ

TLAHYŌHUILTĪ *vt* to torment, mistreat someone, to make someone suffer / atormentar y fatigar a otro (M for *tlayhiouiltia*), le tormenta, le maltrata, le angustia (Z) [(3)Zp.10,80]. caus. TLAHYŌHUIĀ

TLAHZANATZA someone who makes a crackling sound with something / el que hace ... ruido con hojas secas, pliegos de papel, etc. (C) [(1)Cf.75v]. See (I)HZANATZ(A).

TLAHZOLCAMAC-TLI dumping place for trash / lugar de mucha basura (T) [(2)Tp.235]. T has lost the internal glottal stop. See TLAHZOL-LI, -CAMAC.

TLAHZOLHUIĀ *vt* to do harm to someone / por mirar le hace daño a otro (a propósito), le hace mal de ojo (T for compound with ĪX-TLI) [(3)Tp.218]. T has lost the internal glottal stop. See IHZOLOĀ.

TLAHZOLHUILĪ applic. TLAHZOLHUIĀ

TLAHZOLHUILILŌ nonact. TLAH-

ZOLHUIĀ

TLAHZOL-LI trash / basura que echan en el muladar (M) T has lost the glottal stop. See IHZOLOĀ.

TLAHZOLPEHPEN(A) See TLAHZOL-LI, PEHPEN(A).

TLAHZOLZACA See TLAHZOL-LI, ZACA.

TLAĪ to drink a beverage / beber poleadas, cacao, pinolli, purga o cosa semejante (M), desayuna, toma atole en la mañana (T) [(3)Tp.239, (2)Zp.19,123]. M gives an independent entry for this as an intransitive verb, implying that the nonspecific object prefix TLA- has been fused with the stem. See the verb Ī.

TLAĪCAMP behind, in the back / detrás de

algo, allende los montes, sierras, o puertos (M) [(3)Zp.16,45,207]. Z also has the short variant TLAĪCAN. In all attestations Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long, but it is short in attestations of -ĪCAMPĀ across other sources. See -ĪCAMPĀ.

TLAĪCHĀN(A) to draw fiber from maguey / saca ixcle del maguey (T) [(3)Tp.230]. See ĪCH-TLI, ĀN(A).

TLAĪCHĀNALŌ nonact. TLAĪCHĀN(A) TLAĪCHĀNĪLĪ applic. TLAĪCHĀN(A) TLAĪCHTACAYĀN hiding place / escondite (Z) [(2)Zp.55,207]. See ICHTACA, -YĀN.

TLAICNĒLILIZ-TLI charity, kindness towards others / caridad (Z) [(2)Zp.25,207]. Although the initial I of (I)CNĒLĪ drops in other contexts when preceded by a prefixal vowel, it is retained here. M has virtually synonymous *teicneliliztli*. See (I)CNĒLĪLĪ.

TLAIHIHTŌLIZ-TLI criticism, the saying of various things / acción de criticar (Z) [(1)Zp.207]. Z fails to indicate the second glottal stop. See IHIHTŌĀ.

TLAIHITTALIZ-TLI something chosen, choice / escogido (Z) [(1)Zp.207]. See IHITTA.

TLAIHITTAL-LI something chosen, choice / escogido (Z) [(1)Zp.55]. See IHITTA.

TLAIHTIC inside / dentro, adentro (Z) [(3)Zp.5,41,207]. See -IHTEC.

TLAIHTLAPOĀ for something to open / abre (la puerta, la casa) (T) [(3)Tp.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 OHUA rather than OĀ. See TLAPOĀ.

TLAIHTLAPOLHUIĀ applic. TLA-IHTLAPOĀ

TLAĪHUA nonact. TLAĪ

TLAĪL-LI beverage (especially an alcoholic beverage) / bebida como vino, pulque, etc., bebida alcohólica (T) [(3)Cf.47r,67v,96r, (1)Tp.230]. M has *tlailli* referring to dysentery, which is a variant of TLAH-YEL-LI, and which contrasts with this item. See the verb Ī.

TLAILPILIZ-TLI the action of untying something / acción de amarrar [(1)Zp.207]. Z also has ILPILIZ-TLI with the same sense. See (I)LPĪĀ.

TLAĪNĀX-TLI something hidden, put away / cosa escondida o solapada (M) [(1)Cf.46v]. See ĪNĀY(A).

TLAĪNĀYAL-LI something hidden, put away / cosa escondida o solapada (M) [(1)Cf.46v]. See ĪNĀY(A).

TLAĪTĪ caus. TLAĪ

TLAĪ-TL beverage / lo que se bebe (C) [(1)Cf.47r]. See the verb Ī.

TLAĪUHTICAH for there to be no one around, for a place to be deserted / no hay gente (T) [(1)Tp.230]. M has *ca iuhticac* 'vacant house' and under words for 'vacant' on the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side several other constructions with the sequence *iuhti*. If this is derived from IHU(I) 'to be or become in a certain way,' the vowel of the second syllable should be short, but T has it long. See IHU(I), the verb CĀ.

TLAĪXCALAQUIĀ to intertwine / entreteje (Z) [(2)Zp.53,207]. See ĪX-TLI, CALAQUIĀ.

TLAĪXCO on the surface, in the front / en la sobrehaz, o en la delantera (M) [(1)Cf.21r]. M and C both have this in construction with the verb CĀ with the sense of 'on top, first out.' See -ĪXCO.

TLAĪXCUEPANI 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 caras, es hipócrita (T) [(1)Tp.230]. T also has this in a phrase with the reflexive prefix M-< MO- rather than TLA- but with the sense remaining the same. See ĪX-TLI, CUEP(A).

TLAĪXĒLĒHUIĀ to lust, desire / codicia, desear (T) [(3)Tp.230, (3)Zp.29,80,207]. See ĪXĒLĒHUIĀ.

TLAĪXĒLĒHUIĪ applic. TLAĪXĒLĒHUIĀ

TLAĪXĒLĒHUIĪ nonact. TLAĪXĒLĒHUIĀ

TLAĪXIPTLAYŌ-TL portrait, painted image / imagen pintado (M) [(1)Cf.94v]. See ĪXIPTLAYŌ-TL.

TLAĪXNĀMIQUILIZ-TLI confrontation / ataque (Z) [(2)Zp.16,207]. M has *tlaixnamictiliztli* with essentially the same meaning. See ĪXNĀMIQU(I).

TLAĪXNEQU(I) pret: TLAĪXNEC to lust, desire / codicia, quiere otra mujer (T) [(3)Tp.230, (3)Zp.29,80,207]. See ĪX-TLI, NEQU(I).

TLAĪXNEQUĪHUA nonact. TLAĪXNEQU(I)

TLAĪXNEQUĪTĪ caus. TLAĪXNEQU(I) TLAĪXPAN before, in front of / en la delantera de alguna cosa (M), en frente (T) [(1)Tp.230, (3)Zp.5,51,207]. See -ĪXPAN.

TLAĪXTEMŌ to descend an incline / va de bajada, baja uno en el camino, bajada de camino (T) [(1)Tp.230]. See TLAĪX-TLI, TEMŌ.

TLAĪXTLAHTZAYĀNAL-LI something divided, partitioned / partido (Z)

[(2)Zp.94,207]. The absolutive suffix is unattested. See -ĪXTLAH, TZAYĀN(A).

TLAĪXTLAPĀNAL-LI something divided / partido [(2)Zp.94,207]. See ĪX-TLI, TLAĪPĀN(A).

TLAĪXTLĀY(I) pret: TLAĪXTLĀX to break land with a hoe / barbecha (con azadón) (Z) [(2)Zp.18,207]. See ĪX-TLI, TLĀY(I).

TLAĪXTLEHCŌ to ascend an incline / va de subida (T) [(1)Tp.230]. See TLAĪX-TLI, TLEHCŌ.

TLAĪX-TLI uphill stretch, rise / subida del camino, cuesta arriba (T) [(1)Tp.230]. See ĪX-TLI.

TLAĪXTOPĒHUALIZ-TLI disregard, contempt / desprecio (Z) [(2)Zp.44,207]. See ĪX-TLI, TOPĒHU(A).

TLAĪXTZACUILŌNI veil / velo (Z) [(2)Zp.128,207]. See ĪX-TLI, TZACU(I).

TLAĪXYEHYECOHQUI judge / juez (Z) [(2)Zp.74,207]. See ĪXYEHYECOĀ.

TLAĪXYEHYECŌLIZ-TLI judgement, opinion / consideración, plan, opinión (Z) [(4)Zp.32,91,99,207]. See ĪXYEHYECOĀ.

TLAĪZHUATĒCA to make hay / zacatear (T) [(3)Tp.236]. T shortens the sequence TLAIZ to TLAZ. See IZHUA-TL, TĒCA.

TLAĪZHUATĒCALŌ nonact. TLAĪZHUATĒCA

TLAĪZHUATĒQUILĪ applic. TLAĪZHUATĒCA

TLĀLACATE-TL pl: -MEH dove / paloma (X) [(3)Xp.91]. See TLĀL-LI.

TLĀLAQUIĀ vrefl,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 TLĀL-LI, AQUIĀ.

TLĀLAQUILĪ applic. TLĀLAQUIĀ

TLĀLAQUILŌ nonact. TLĀLAQUIĀ

TLĀLĀX-IN pl: -TIN small bedbug, mite /

chinche pequeña (M), clalaje (insecto) (T), coruco, pipiol (animalito, insecto) (Z) [(1)Tp.240, (2)Zp.34,208]. The word-final nasal consonant is missing in M. T has the variant singular form TLĀLĀX(A). See TLĀL-LI, AX-IN.

TLĀLAYOH-TLI a type of squash / calabacilla silvestre (M), planta medicinal que lleva unas calabacillas comestibles (R) [(1)Rp.142]. See TLĀL-LI, AYOH-TLI.

TLĀLCACAHUACOPĪN(A) to pull up, harvest peanuts / arranca cacahuates (T) [(3)Tp.240]. See TLĀLCACAHUA-TL, COPĪN(A).

TLĀLCACAHUACOPĪNALŌ nonact.

TLĀLCACAHUACOPĪN(A)

TLĀLCACAHUACOPĪNĪLĪ applic. TLĀLCACAHUACOPĪN(A)

TLĀLCACAHUAPEHPEN(A) See TLĀLCACAHUA-TL, PEHPEN(A).

TLĀLCACAHUA-TL peanut / cacahuate (T) [(6)Tp.196,240, (2)Zp.22,208]. See TLĀL-LI, CACAHUA-TL.

TLĀLCĀHU(A) vt to forsake land, to make room for someone / dejar la tierra (K) This is implied by B's TLĀLCĀHUIĪĀ and TLĀLCĀHUALTĪĀ and by C's TLĀLCĀHUIĀ. It contrasts with TLA-LCĀHU(A)< (I)LCĀHU(A) 'to forget something' M has *talcaualli* with the glosses 'something forgotten' and 'uncultivated land,' representing derivations from (I)LCĀHU(A) and TLĀLCĀHU(A) respectively. See TLĀL-LI, CĀHU(A).

TLĀLCĀHUALTĪĀ caus. TLĀLCĀHU(A) TLĀLCĀHUIĀ to relinquish one's place to someone / dar lugar a otro, apartándose de el (M) [(1)Cf.27v]. See TLĀLCĀHU(A).

TLĀLCĀHUIĪĀ applic. TLĀLCĀHU(A)

TLĀLCĀHUĪL-LI something forgotten / cosa olvidable (T) [(1)Tp.232]. In the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side T has the more accurate gloss *cosa olvidada*. See (I)LCĀHU(A).

TLĀLCAMOH-TLI sweet potato / camote (Z) [(2)Zp.24,208]. See TLĀL-LI, CAMOH-TLI.

TLĀLCĒHUĪL-LI fallow land / la tierra en descanso (T) [(1)Tp.240]. See TLĀL-LI, CĒHUĪĀ.

TLĀLCHI 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 AHCO. See TLĀL-LI.

TLĀLCHIHUĪC in the direction of the ground / hacia la tierra (C) [(3)Cf.80v,93v]. This is conventionally paired with AHCOHUĪC together with the verb (I)TTA, the whole phrase meaning 'to look someone up and down,' that is, to make much of someone and thereby to honor that person. See TLĀLCHI, -HUĪC.

TLĀLCHIPA in the direction of the ground / hacia la tierra o hacia el suelo (M) [(2)Cf.93v,129r]. See TLĀLCHI, -PA.

TLĀLCHIPĀUHYOH 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 -YŌ, but the absence of an absolutive suffix is evidence for -YOH. See TLĀL-LI, CHIPĀHU(A).

TLĀLCHIQUIHU(I)-TL *pl.* -**TIN** strainer for maize soaked in lime water / colador para nixtamal (X) [(3)Xp.91]. See TLĀL-LI, CHIQUIHU(I)-TL.

TLĀLCHITLĀZ(A) *vrefl* to do obeisance, to prostrate oneself / humillarse y abatirse hasta el suelo (M) [(2)Cf.93v,120v]. See TLĀLCHI, TLĀZ(A).

TLĀLCOCONĒ-TL *pl.* -**MEH** type of venomous lizard / talcoconete, tipo de lagartija venenosa (X) [(3)Xp.91]. See TLĀL-LI, CONĒ-TL.

TLĀLCUALCĀN scenic spot / lugar bonito (Z) [(2)Zp.77,208]. See TLĀL-LI, CUALCĀN.

TLĀLCUECHTIC dust / polvo (de tierra) (T) [(1)Tp.240]. See TLĀL-LI, CUECHTIC.

TLĀLCUEP(A) *vrefl* to turn to dust / se vuelve como tierra (Z) [(1)Zp.173]. M has the derived form *tlalcuepalli* 'worn-out soil.' See TLĀL-LI, CUEP(A).

TLĀLCUEPŌNĀ *vrefl* to fall to the ground / se cae al suelo (T) [(3)Tp.160]. This seems to imply making a thundering noise in falling. See TLĀL-LI, CUEPŌNĀ.

TLĀLCUĪLIĀ to take land from someone / quitar(le) ... sus tierras (C) [(1)Cf.117v]. See TLĀL-LI, CUĪLIĀ.

TLĀLEPA-TL *pl.* -**MEH** fox / zorra (T) [(1)Tp.240]. See TLĀL-LI, EPA-TL.

TLALHUA-TL *inalienably possessed form:* -**TLALHUAYŌ** tendon / nervio (M), su tendón (Z for possessed form)

[(4)Tp.132,134,232, (2)Zp.121,161]. T also has TLALHUAYŌ-TL in absolutive form. Z has only possessed forms, once with -YŌ and once without.

TLALHUAYŌ-TL blood vessel, tendon / vena, tendón (T) [(1)Tp.232]. See TLALHUA-TL.

TLĀLHUĒHUĒ-TL *pl.* -**MEH** tarantula / tarántula (araña) (T) [(1)Tp.240]. In the absolutive form the second element appears to be HUĒHUĒ-TL 'upright drum,' but the somewhat peculiar plural form would make sense as the reflex of TLĀLHUĒHUĒN-MEH, and 'old man' seems more appropriate to a large hairy spider than 'drum' in any case. See TLĀL-LI, HUĒHUEH.

TLĀLHUIĀ *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 planta, para que crezca (C) [(1)Bf.10v, (1)Cf.128v, (6)Tp.161,211]. C contrasts this with TLĀLHUIĀ<(I)LHUIĀ 'to summon, advise, or warn someone.' applic.

TLĀLOĀ

TLĀLHUIĀ *vt* to summon or invite someone, to advise someone or warn someone to be on time / reunir o aperebir a alguno para algún negocio, o convidar a otro (M), aperebir o prevenir a alguno para que haga algo a su tiempo (C) [(1)Cf.128v]. C contrasts this with TLĀLHUIĀ 'to heap dirt on something.' See (I)LHUIĀ.

TLĀLHUIĪLIĀ applic. TLĀLHUIĀ

TLĀLHUIĪL-LI *pl.* -**TIN** someone invited / el invitado (T) [(1)Tp.232]. See TLĀLHUIĀ.

TLĀLHUIĪLO nonact. TLĀLHUIĀ

TLĀLHUIQUIXTIĀ caus. TLĀLHUIQUIZ(A)

TLĀLHUIQUIXTĪLO nonact. TLĀLHUIQUIZ(A)

TLĀLHUIQUIZ(A) for a fiesta to take place / se hace la fiesta (T) [(1)Cf.95r, (4)Tp.232]. M has causative *tlalhuixtia* 'to hold a fiesta.' See ILHUI-TL, QUIZ(A).

TLĀLHUITEQU(I) *vt; pret.* -**TEC** to beat something or someone down / lo golpea (Z) [(1)Zp.63,195]. See TLĀL-LI, HUITEQU(I).

TLALHUIZ inconsiderately, without thought for the consequences / inconsideradamente, sin qué, ni para qué (C) [(1)Bf.11v, (8)Cf.113v]. See ILIHUIZ.

TLĀLIĀ *vrefl,vt* to sit down, to settle; to seat someone, to put something down, to set down statutes and ordinances, to set things in order / asentarse (M), dar a asiento a otro (M), componer, poner algo en alguna parte, o hacer estatutos y ordenanzas (M) TLĀLIĀ 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, -TIMOTLĀLIĀ. 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 TLĀL-LI.

TLĀLICHIPĀN(A) *vrefl,vt* to drag oneself along; to drag something / se arrastra (T), lo arrastra (T) [(6)Tp.161,211]. See TLĀL-LI, (I)CHPĀN(A).

TLALICHTIC something tough / cosa dura, como ave mal cocida o por manir (M), correoso (T) [(1)Tp.232].

TLĀLIHCOCH-IN earthworm / gusano de la tierra (Z) [(2)Zp.65,208]. See TLĀL-LI, IHCOCH-IN.

TLĀLIHTIC underground / dentro de la tierra (R) [(1)Rp.93]. See TLĀL-LI, IHTEC.

TLĀLILĪĀ applic. TLĀLIĀ

TLĀLILŌ nonact. TLĀLIĀ

TLĀLILTIĀ caus. TLĀLIĀ

TLĀLIXTLAHYOHUAYĀN darkness on the face of the earth / está obscuro en el suelo (Z) [(1)Zp.208]. The internal glottal stop is not attested in Z. -IXTLAH and -IXTLAN 'before, in the presence of' are synonymous, and either could be the second constituent of this construction. See TLĀL-LI, -IXTLAH, YOHUA, -YĀN.

TLĀL-LI *inalienably possessed form:*

-**TLĀLLŌ** 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.'

TLĀLLOH something covered with earth, dirt / cosa llena de tierra (C) [(2)Cf.54r, (1)Tp.137, (1)Rp.44]. This is conventionally paired with ZOQUIYOH, the phrase refer-

ring to one's earthly body. See TLĀL-LI, -YOH.

TLĀLLŌTIĀ *vrefl,vt* to get dirty; to dirty something / se ensucia con tierra (T), echar tierra en algo (M) [(3)Tp.161]. M has further glosses about separating things, perhaps in the sense of partitioning land or providing each entity with its own location. See TLĀL-LI, -YŌ.

TLĀLLŌTĪLO nonact. TLĀLLŌTIĀ

TLĀLMACA *vt* to give someone land / le da tierra (T) [(3)Tp.211]. See TLĀL-LI, MACA.

TLĀLMACALŌ nonact. TLĀLMACA

TLĀLMANIC surface of the earth / tierra (superficie de la tierra) (Z) [(2)Zp.122,208]. See TLĀLMANQUI.

TLĀLMANQUI plain, level ground / llano, llanura (T) [(1)Tp.240]. M has *tlalmantli* 'leveled ground.' See TLĀL-LI, MAN(I).

TLĀLMAQUIĪLIĀ applic. TLĀLMACA

TLĀLNĀMICŌYĀN border, property line / lindero (entre terrenos) (Z) [(2)Zp.77,209]. Z fails to mark the vowel of the fourth syllable long, but it should be. See TLĀL-LI, NĀMIQU(I), -YĀN.

TLĀLNĀMICTIĀ *vt* to remind someone of something / traer a la memoria, o acordar algo a otro (M), lo recuerda, le hace acordar (T) [(3)Tp.208]. See (I)LNĀMICTIĀ.

TLĀLNĀMIQUILIZ-TLI recollection, memory / pensamiento o memoria (M) [(1)Cf.68r, (4)Zp.72,96,107,209]. See (I)LNĀMIQU(I).

-**TLĀLNĀMIQUIYA** *necessarily possessed form* one's memory / mi memoria (R for first pers. sg. possessor) [(1)Rp.43]. See (I)LNĀMIQU(I).

TLĀLNELHUIĀ *vt* to mix something together with dirt for someone / se lo revuelca con tierra (T) [(1)Tp.211]. applic. TLĀLNELOĀ

TLĀLNELHUIĪLIĀ applic. TLĀLNELHUIĀ

TLĀLNELHUĪLO nonact. TLĀLNELHUIĀ

TLĀLNELOĀ *vrefl,vt* to get dirty; to dirty something, to mix something together with dirt / se ensucia con tierra (T), lo revuelca con tierra (T) [(6)Tp.161,211]. See TLĀL-LI, NELOĀ.

TLĀLNELOLO nonact. TLĀLNELOĀ

TLĀLNEPANTLAH *place name* center of the earth / en el medio de la tierra (C) [(1)Cf.20v]. See TLĀL-LI, NEPANTLAH.

TLÄLNEXTIC crust of calcium carbonate and gravel on the earth / tierra caliche (barro de color de cal) (T) [(1)Tp.240]. See TLÄL-LI, NEXTIC.

TLÄLNEX-TLI dust / polvo de tierra (Z) [(2)Zp.100,209]. See TLÄL-LI, NEX-TLI.

TLALOÄ *vrefl* to run, to flee / correr o huir (M) This contrasts with TLÄLOÄ 'to get soiled.'

TLÄLOÄ to get soiled / se entierra, se ensucia de tierra (T) [(1)Tp.240]. M has synonymous *tlalloa*, forming its preterit by adding -C. See TLÄL-LI.

TLÄLOH *personal name*; *pl*: **TLÄLOH-QUEH** Tlaloc, the god of water and rain; the host of rain gods (plural) / dios del agua o de la lluvia (S), los dioses del agua (C for plural) [(1)Bf.10r, (1)Cf.112v]. 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 TLÄLLOH 'something covered with earth' if geminate reduction were to apply, reducing the LL to L, but the final -C of the singular would remain unaccounted for.

TLÄLÖCHTIÄ *vt* to drive someone, to make someone run / hacer aguijar a otro, llevando asido y haciéndolo correr (M), lo empuja adelante de uno andando[lo] (como carretilla, etc.), lo arrea, le hace correr (T) [(3)Tp.208, (3)Zp.14,34,195, (3)Xp.75]. See TLALOÄ.

TLÄLÖCHTILÄ *applic.* TLÄLÖCHTIÄ

TLÄLÖCHTILÖ *nonact.* TLÄLÖCHTIÄ

TLÄLOCOTZITZIN candlewood, ocotillo (Fouquieria splendens, Fouquieria formosa) / ocotillo (planta) (Z) [(2)Zp.90,209]. This is a plural form, perhaps reflecting the way this plant branches away from its base. See TLÄL-LI, OCO-TL.

TLÄLOCUIL-IN *pl*: **-TIN** earthworm / gusano (cualquier) de la tierra (T) [(1)Tp.240]. See TLÄL-LI, OCUIL-IN.

TLÄLOLİN(I) for the earth to quake / temblar la tierra (M) [(4)Zp.120,209, (3)Xp.91]. The O of the free-standing verb ÖLİNÄ 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 TLÄL-LI, ÖLİNÄ.

TLÄLÖLİNİLIZ-TLI earthquake / temblor [(3)Xp.91]. X retains the long vowel of the first syllable of ÖLİNÄ here, although elsewhere it appears short in compounds. See TLÄL-LI, ÖLİNÄ.

TLÄLOLİNİLÖ-TL earthquake / terremoto, temblor de tierra (Z) [(2)Zp.120,209]. In the related verb ÖLİNÄ, attested in T, the O is long. See TLÄL-LI, ÖLİNÄ.

TLÄLOLÖL-LI clod, lump of dirt / terrón (Z) [(2)Zp.122,209]. See TLÄL-LI, OLOLOÄ.

TLÄLOMÍTÖN a type of worm / gusano de alambre, tlamite (T) [(1)Tp.240]. The second element of this suggests OMI-TL 'bone,' but there is a vowel length discrepancy. See TLÄL-LI.

TLÄLÖTIÄ *caus.* TLÄLOÄ

TLÄLPACHIHU(I) to be buried / se entierra (T) [(2)Tp.240]. This is synonymous with the reflexive use of TLÄLPACHOÄ. See TLÄL-LI, PACHIHU(I).

TLÄLPACHILHUIÄ *applic.* TLÄLPACHOÄ

TLÄLPACHIUHTICAH to be buried / enterrado (T) [(1)Tp.240]. M has *tlalpachiuhtoc* 'something covered with dirt.' See TLÄL-PACHIHU(I), the verb CÄ.

TLÄLPACHOÄ *vrefl, vt* to be buried; to bury something, someone / se entierra, se sepulta (T), cubrir algo con tierra o aporcar (M), lo sepulta, lo entierra (T) [(6)Tp.161, 211]. See TLÄL-LI, PACHOÄ.

TLÄLPACHÖLÖ *nonact.* TLÄLPACHOÄ

TLÄLPAN on the ground, throughout the land / en el suelo (M), por toda la tierra (C) See TLÄL-LI, -PAN.

TLÄLPÍCHILÄ *applic.* TLÄLPÍTZ(A)

TLÄLPİL-LI something knotted or tangled, a knot, a nest, or a tangle of branches / cosa atada o añudada o prisionero de otro (M), amarradizo, nudo, manojo (T) [(2)Tp.226,232]. See (I)LPÄ.

TLÄLPÍTZ(A) to blow, to huff / sopla (T) [(3)Tp.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 (I)LPÍTZ(A).

TLÄLPÍTZALÖ *nonact.* TLÄLPÍTZ(A)

TLÄLPITZO-TL *pl*: **-MEH** cochineal insect (Dactylopius cacti), the bodies of which produce a scarlet dye, armadillo / cochinita (Z), armadillo (X) [(2)Zp.29,209, (3)Xp.91]. See TLÄL-LI, PITZO-TL.

TLÄLPOHPOXOÄ *vrefl* to roll about in the dirt as birds do / se revuelca en la tierra (p.ej. gallina) (T) [(1)Tp.161]. See TLÄL-LI, POHPOXOÄ.

TLÄLPOTÖN(I) to make dust / hace polvo (T) [(1)Tp.240]. See TLÄL-LI, POTÖN(I).

TLÄLPÖTZ(A) to throw up earth, to burrow / echa tierra, tusa (Z) [(1)Zp.213]. Z also has what appears to be TLÄPÖTZ(A) with the nominal gloss 'gopher.' See TLÄL-LI, PÖTZ(A).

TLÄLQUIXTİLÖNI wheelbarrow / carretilla, parihuela (Z) [(2)Zp.26,209]. The vowel of the third syllable is not attested long but should be by general rule. See TLÄL-LI, QUIXTÄ.

TLÄLTATACA to scratch, score, dig the earth / rasca la tierra, escarba la tierra, cava la tierra (T) [(4)Tp.240]. M has *tlaltatactli* 'earth dug up for making adobe.' See TLÄL-LI, TATACA.

TLÄLTATACALÖ *altern. nonact.* TLÄL-TATACA

TLÄLTATACÖ *altern. nonact.* TLÄL-TATACA

TLÄLTATAQUILÄ *applic.* TLÄLTATACA

TLÄLTĒMIÄ *vt* to fill something in with dirt / le echa tierra (T) [(3)Tp.211]. See TLÄL-LI, TĒMIÄ.

TLÄLTĒMILÄ *vt* to fill something in with dirt for someone / le echa tierra para él (T) [(4)Tp.211,212]. *applic.* TLÄLTĒMIÄ

TLÄLTĒMILILÄ *applic.* TLÄLTĒMILÄ

TLÄLTĒMILÖ *nonact.* TLÄLTĒMILÄ

TLÄLTEPEHXI-TL gorge, ravine / barranca (Z) [(2)Zp.18,209]. See TLÄL-LI, TEPEHXI-TL.

TLÄLTE-TL *pl*: **-MEH** clod, lump of earth / terrón grande (M) [(1)Tp.240, (2)Zp.122,209]. See TLÄL-LI, TE-TL.

TLÄLTEUH-TLI dust / polvo (X) [(2)Xp.92]. M has reflexive *tlalteuhnemitia* 'for a sick person to turn ashen.' X has TEUC for TEUH. See TLÄL-LI, TEUH-TLI.

TLÄLTĒÄ *vrefl, vt* for someone to receive

land; to give someone land / le dan terreno (T), le da terreno (T) [(6)Tp.161,211]. There is a better gloss for the reflexive use of this verb, *recibe tierra*, in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of T. M has intransitive *tlaltia* 'to turn to earth,' which probably represents TLÄLTĒÄ. See TLÄL-LI.

TLÄLTICA set in the earth / está metido en la tierra (T) [(1)Tp.240]. See TLÄL-LI, -CA.

TLÄLTICPAC 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, TLÄLTICPAC-TLI. See TLÄL-LI, -(I)CPAC.

TLÄLTICPACAYÖ-TL mundane, earthly matters / cosas mundanas y terrenales (M) [(4)Cf.34r,53r,53v]. See TLÄLTICPAC, -YÖ.

TLÄLTICPACTLÄCA-TL *pl*: **TLÄLTIC-PACTLÄCAH** earthly being, person of this world / hombres de éste mundo (M for plural) [(1)Cf.54r]. See TLÄLTICPAC, TLÄCA-TL.

TLÄLTICPAQUEH lord of the earth (deity) / señor de la tierra (C) [(4)Cf.7r,55r, (1)Rp.45]. See TLÄLTICPAC.

TLÄLTILÄ *applic.* TLÄLTĒÄ

TLÄLTİLÖ *nonact.* TLÄLTĒÄ

TLÄLTITECHYÄ *irregular verb*; *singular present*: **-YAUH** to fall to the ground / caerse o ir el edificio por tierra (M) [(1)Cf.102r]. M has the component *tlaltitech* 'on the ground, to the ground.' See TLÄL-LI, -TECH, the verb YÄ.

TLÄTLACUECHÄHUAC damp ground / húmedo (el suelo) (Z) [(2)Zp.69,209]. See TLÄL-LI, CUECHÄHUAC.

TLÄLTÖCA *vrefl, vt* to be buried; to bury, plant something / enterrarse (M), enterrar a otro (M), soterrar algo (M), lo entierra, lo planta, lo sepulta (T) [(6)Tp.161,212, (3)Zp.53,99,195]. See TLÄL-LI, TÖCA.

TLÄLTOHPOL-LI terrace / lomita, bordos en el suelo (T) [(2)Tp.240]. See TLÄL-LI, TOHPOL-LI.

TLÄLTOHPOLTIC something terraced / bordos (T) [(1)Tp.240]. See TLÄL-TOHPOL-LI.

TLÄLTÖTÖNQUI warm earth / el suelo está caliente (T) [(1)Tp.240]. See TLÄL-LI, TÖTÖNQUI.

TLÁLTZACTIC clay soil, mud / barro, está muy pegajosa la tierra (T) [(1)Tp.240]. M has *tlaltzacutli* 'fuller's earth, plaster.' T has lost the labiality of the final consonant of the second syllable. See TLÁL-LI, TZAUC-TLI.

TLÁLXELÓLIZ-TLI division, allotment of land / repartición (Z) [(2)Zp.108,209]. See TLÁL-LI, XELOÁ.

TLÁLZACA to transport dirt / acarrea tierra (T) [(2)Tp.201,240]. See TLÁL-LI, ZACA.

TLAMÁ *pret*: **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 reduplicated form TLAHTLAMÁ, where the reduplication demonstrates that the prefix TLA- is fused to the stem. See MĀ.

TLAMACA *vt* to serve someone food / servir a la mesa o administrar la comida y manjares (M) [(3)Tp.208, (3)Zp.8,30,195]. This contrasts in transitivity with TLAMACA 'to give blows.' See MACA.

TLAMACA to give blows / pega (T) [(3)Tp.232]. This contrasts in transitivity with TLAMACA 'to serve someone food.' See MACA.

TLAMACALŌ nonact. TLAMACA

TLAMACAZQUI one who served in a (preconquest) religious establishment, penitent / ministros y servidores de los templos de los ídolos (M for plural), penitente (R) [(1)Bf.10r]. See TLAMACA.

TLAMACH quietly, without conflict / mansamente, quedo o quedito (M) This is attested across sources except for Z, which has TLAMATCĀ, while M has both. TLAMACH also serves as a modifying element meaning 'much, many,' especially in T and Z. See TLAMAT(I).

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 *tlamachcui* 'to imitate others, to forge someone's signature or handwriting,' which probably represents TLAHMACHCUI and has as its first element TLAHMAT(I) 'to practice trickery and deception.' See TLAMACH, CUI.

TLAMACHCUÍHUA nonact. TLA-MACHCUI

TLAMACHCUILIĀ applic. TLAMACHCUI **TLAMĀCHIHCHĪUH-TLI** something made by hand / hecho a mano (Z) [(2)Zp.66,209]. See MĀ(I)-TL, CHIHCHĪHU(A).

TLAMĀCHĪLIĀ applic. TLAMĀCHĪY(A) **TLAMACHILIZ-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 MACHILIĀ.

TLAMACHĪLIZPATLA *vt* to convince someone, to change someone's mind / lo convence, lo convierte (Z) [(3)Zp.33,195]. See TLAMACHĪLIZ-TLI, PATLA.

TLAMACHĪLIZ-TLI wisdom / la sabiduría (C) This is abundantly attested in Z and three times in C with the vowel of the third syllable marked long. See MACHĪĀ.

TLAMACHĪLIZYŌ-TL wisdom, matters having to do with wisdom / el abstracto de sabiduría (K) [(2)Cf.54r]. C has two variant forms, one in which the sequence ZY assimilates to ZZ and one in which it does not. See TLAMACHĪLIZ-TLI, -YŌ.

TLAMACHĪLIZZŌ-TL See TLAMACHĪLIZYŌ-TL.

TLAMĀCHĪY(A) *pret*: **TLAMĀCHIX** ~ **TLAMĀCHĪX** to wait / espera (T) [(3)Tp.232]. The long-vowel preterit form is not directly attested for this but is for the constituent element CHĪY(A). See CHĪY(A).

TLAMĀCHĪYALŌ nonact. TLAMĀCHĪY(A) **TLAMACHQUÍTZQUIĀ** *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 manojo*. See TLAMACH, QUÍTZQUIĀ.

TLAMACHQUÍTZQUILIĀ applic. TLA-MACHQUÍTZQUIĀ

TLAMACHQUÍTZQUILŌ nonact. TLA-MACHQUÍTZQUIĀ

TLAMACHTĒNTICAH to be piled up in a heap / amontonado (naranjas, piedras, etc.) (T) [(1)Tp.232]. See TLAMACH, TĒM(I), the verb CĀ.

TLAMACHTIĀ *vrefl,vt* to be rich, to enjoy oneself; to enrich someone, to make someone prosperous / ser rico de hacienda o

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 TLAMACHTIĀ < MACHTIĀ 'to teach something.' See TLAMACH.

TLAMACHTIĀ to preach / predica (Z) [(2)Zp.101,209]. This is homophonous with transitive TLAMACHTIĀ 'to enrich someone.' See MACHTIĀ.

TLAMACHTIHQUI teacher / maestro, profesor (Z) [(2)Zp.79,209]. See MACHTIĀ.

TLAMACHTILIZ-TLI instruction / enseñanza (T) [(1)Tp.232, (3)Zp.28,52,209]. See MACHTIĀ.

TLAMACHTĪL-LI *pl*: **-TIN** ~ **-MEH** follower, student, disciple / discípulo o el que es enseñado de otro (M) See MACHTIĀ.

TLAMACHTLĀLIĀ *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 TLAMACH 'quietly, without conflict.' See TLAMACH, TLĀLIĀ.

TLAMACHTLĀLILIĀ applic. TLAMACH-TLĀLIĀ

TLAMACHTLĀLILŌ nonact. TLAMACH-TLĀLIĀ

TLAMAH someone knowledgeable / sabio (R) [(1)Rp.144]. This apparently contrasts with TLAHMAH 'physician, specialist.' See MAT(I).

TLAMAHCĀHUAL-LI something unfettered, free / anda suelto, desenfrenado (Z) [(1)Zp.209]. Z also has MAHCĀUHTOC as a variant of MĀCĀUHTOC 'something loose, separate.' See MĀCĀHU(A).

TLAMAHCĒHU(A) to do penance / hacer penitencia (M) [(1)Bf.10v, (1)Cf.108v, (2)Zp.9,209, (1)Rp.144]. Transitive MAHCĒHU(A) 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 MAHCĒHU(A).

TLAMAHCĒHUALIZ-TLI penitence / penitencia, o merecimiento, o el acto de dar sacomano (M) [(1)Rp.144]. See MAHCĒHU(A).

TLAMAHCĒHUALTIĀ *vt* to punish someone, to mortify the flesh / dar aflicción al cuerpo, o hacerle hacer algunas cosas de abstinencia 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. TLAMAHCĒHU(A)

TLAMAHCĒUHQUI penitent / penitente, o el que hace algunos ejercicios para merecer, hermitaño o beata, etc. (M) [(1)Bf.10v]. See TLAMAHCĒHU(A).

TLAMAHCUĪLIZ-TLI baptism / bautismo (Z) [(2)Zp.19,209]. See MAHCUI.

TLAMAHCUĪL-LI someone baptized / bautizado (Z) [(2)Zp.19,209]. See MAHCUI.

TLAMAHMĀCĀHUILIĀ *vrefl* to fall because one has lost one's grip on a support / pierde equilibrio (por no haberse cogido bien con la mano y cae) (T) [(3)Tp.159]. See MĀ(I)-TL, CĀHU(A).

TLAMAHMĀCĀHUILŌ nonact.

TLAMAHMĀCĀHUILIĀ

TLAMĀHUANI something that spreads disease, someone contagious / contagioso (T) [(1)Tp.232]. See MĀHU(A).

TLAMĀHUIHUITLA to pull up weeds by hand / desyerba (Z) [(2)Zp.45,209]. See MĀ(I)-TL, HUIHUITLA.

TLAMAHUILĪL-LI something awesome, frightening / temible, terrible, espantoso (Z) [(3)Zp.120,122,210]. See MAHUILIĀ.

TLAMAHUIZALHUIĀ applic. TLA-MAHUIZŌĀ

TLAMAHUIZŌĀ to be distracted, preoccupied, or entertained, to behold things / se divierte (Z) [(3)Tp.232, (2)Zp.47,210]. See MAHUIZŌĀ.

TLAMAHUIZŌLIZ-TLI distraction, amusement / diversión (Z) [(2)Zp.47,210]. See TLAMAHUIZŌĀ.

TLAMAHUIZŌL-LI miracle, something astonishing / milagro o maravilla (M) [(2)Cf.80r,122r]. See MAHUIZŌĀ.

TLAMAHUIZŌLŌ nonact. TLA-MAHUIZŌĀ

TLAMAHUIZŌLTĪĀ *vt* to divert or entertain someone / lo divierte (Z)

[[2]Zp.47,195]. In both attestations the vowel before -LTĪĀ is marked long. See MAHUIZŌĀ.

TLAMAHUIZŌTIĀ to worship / observa, adora (T) [[3]Tp.232]. See MAHUIZŌ-TL.

TLAMAHUIZŌTILIĀ applic. TLAMAHUIZŌTIĀ

TLAMAHUIZŌTILŌ nonact. TLAMAHUIZŌTIĀ

TLAMAHUIZPOLŌLIZ-TLI shame, insult / infamia o deshonra (M), insulto (Z) [[2]Zp.72,211]. In both attestations the vowel of the second syllable is marked long, but it should not be. See MAHUIZPOLOĀ.

TLAMALĪN(A) to make rope / torcer cordelles (C) [(1)Cf.52r]. See MALĪN(A).

TLAMALĪNQUI rope maker / cordonero (C) [(1)Cf.52r]. See TLAMALĪN(A).

TLAMALĪN-TLI rope, cord, something twisted / torzal o cordel o soga torcida, o cosa semejante (M), torcido (T) [(1)Tp.232]. See TLAMALĪN(A).

TLAMĀMĀ *pret*: **TLAMĀMAH** to bear fruit / carga, se da fruta (T) [(1)Tp.232]. With the prefix TLA- fused, this has the specialized sense 'to bear fruit.' Otherwise, TLA-MĀMĀ has the literal sense 'to bear something.' See MĀMĀ.

TLAMĀMAH someone who bears a load, porter / el que lleva carga a cuestras (M) This short form is more common than Z's TLAMĀMAHQUI even though it does not happen to be attested in the sources for this dictionary. A common variant form is S's *tlameme*. See MĀMĀ.

TLAMĀMAHQUI someone who bears a load, porter / cargador (Z) [[2]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 Nahuatl morphology. See MĀMĀ.

TLAMĀMAL-LI burden, load / la carga que lleva a cuestras el tameme (M) This contrasts 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 TLAMĀMAL-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 MĀMĀ.

TLAMAMAL-LI something drilled through, perforated / cosa barrenada (M), cosa taladrada y barrenada (C) [[2]Cf.47v,128v, (2)Rp.41,144]. This contrasts with TLAMĀMAL-LI 'burden, load.' See MAMAL(I).

TLAMĀMALŌNI gear for carrying things / instrumento para cargar (K) [[2]Bf.7r]. B specifically marks the vowel of the third syllable short in both attestations. This is paired in context with CĀCĀX-TLI 'pack-frame.' See MĀMĀ.

TLAMĀMALQUĪXTIĀ *vt* to remove a burden from someone / lo descarga [[2]Zp.42,195]. In one of two attestations Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long. See TLAMĀMAL-LI, QUĪXTIĀ.

TLAMĀMALTIHQUI someone who bears a load / cargador (Z) [[2]Zp.25,210]. In both attestations Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long. Z also has synonymous TLAMĀMAHQUI. See MĀMALTIĀ.

TLAMANCHĪHU(A) *vt* to scorn something, to lay something aside / lo desprecia (Z) [[2]Zp.44,195]. See TLAMAN-TLI, CHĪHU(A).

TLAMAN(I) for things to be a particular way / había buen orden y gobierno (C for imperfect construction with CUALLI ĪC) [(1)Cf.99v]. This is further attested in derived forms such as TLAMANILIĀ '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).

TLAMANILIĀ *vt* to set things in order with respect to one another, to lay things out for someone, to mend something / poner alguna cosa ante otro, o hacerle tortillas, o ofrecerle algún don o ofrenda (M), lo remienda (T) [(3)Tp.208]. See TLAMAN(I).

TLAMANILILIĀ applic. TLAMANILIĀ

TLAMANILILŌ nonact. TLAMANILIĀ

TLAMANILTIĀ to make things be a certain way, to behave in a certain way / se portaron (C for third pers. plural preterit) [(1)Bf.10v, (1)Cf.124v]. B specifically marks the vowel of the third syllable long, although it should be short before the suffix

-LTĪĀ, and C leaves the vowel unmarked for length. caus. TLAMAN(I)

TLAMANIZŌĀ *vt* to smooth, plane something / lo aplana ... lo alisa (Z) [[2]Zp.12,195]. See TLAMANIZ-TLI.

TLAMANIZ-TLI plane, flat surface / plano (Z) [[2]Zp.99,210]. See MAN(I).

TLAMANTIC something separate, distinct, different / diverso, distinto, diferente (Z) [[4]Zp.46,47,210]. See TLAMAN-TLI.

TLAMAN-TLI a separate entity, a member of a class or set / cosa (S), para contar plasticas, sermones, pares de zapatos o cacles, papel, platos, escudillas, trojes, o cielos ... cuando está 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).

TLAMANXELOĀ *vrefl, vt* to be set aside; to separate something, to set something aside / se aparte (Z), lo separa (Z) [[4]Zp.12,115,173,195]. See TLAMAN-TLI, XELOĀ.

TLAMĀOLOLOL-LI something rolled together, a roll / rollo (Z) [[2]Zp.111,210]. M has *tlamaolololiztli* 'the act of gathering something together with one's fingers.' See MĀ(I)-TL, OLOLOĀ.

TLAMAQUILIĀ applic. TLAMACA

TLAMATCĀ patiently, calmly / mansa y prudentemente (M) This is abundantly attested but only in Z. C has synonymous MATCĀ, and synonymous TLAMACH is attested across sources. M has all three, although MATCĀ appears in M only as a bound form. See TLAMATQUI.

TLAMATCĀCENTILIĀ *vrefl* to unite, to assemble calmly, quietly / se junta con paciencia o con calma (Z) [(1)Zp.173]. See TLAMATCĀ, CENTETILIĀ.

TLAMATCĀNEM(I) *pret*: -NEN to live quietly, peaceably / vivir quieta, pacífica y

sosegadamente (M) [(1)Zp.210]. M also has *matcanemini* 'someone calm, peaceable.' See TLAMATCĀ, NEM(I).

TLAMATCĀYETOC someone patient, calm, tranquil / paciente, pacífico, quieto, tranquilo (Z) [[4]Zp.92,104,124,210]. See TLAMATCĀ, YETOC.

TLAMAT(I) *pret*: **TLAMAT** ~ **TLAMAH** to be knowledgeable, to go somewhere / saber algo o ir a alguna parte (C) [(1)Cf.128v, (1)Rp.144]. 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 TLAMATTĪUH, where -TĪHU(I) itself implies 'to go to do.' In derivations including TLAMATCĀ and TLAMACH there is the additional sense of 'peace, tranquility, calm.' This contrasts with TLAHMAT(I) 'to be competent, quick-witted.' See MAT(I).

TLAMATILIĀ *vrefl, vt* to calm down, to grow quiet; to calm, quiet someone, something / se calla (Z), lo calma, le hace callar, lo pacifica, lo sosiega (Z) [[6]Zp.24,92,117,173,195]. applic. TLAMATIYA

TLAMATILIZ-TLI wisdom / sabiduría (M) [[2]Cf.79v,87v]. M combines this in a single entry with TLAHMATILIZ-TLI 'deception, trickery.' See TLAMAT(I).

TLAMATINI wise person, sage, scholar / sabio (M) [[6]Cf.87v,111r]. See MAT(I).

TLAMATIYA to have respite from pain / se calma (de dolor) (Z) [[2]Zp.24,210]. See TLAMATCĀ, TLAMAT(I).

TLAMATQUI someone wise, prudent / prudente, sabio, listo (T) [(1)Tp.232, (7)Zp.70,103,112,177,210]. M has *tlamatqui* 'someone deceitful, trickster,' which is derived from TLAHMAT(I) and contrasts with this. See TLAMAT(I), TLAMATINI.

TLAMĀTZOHUAL-LI folded tortilla / tortillas dobladas, plegadas o sobajadas (M) [[5]Bf.2r,6r,12r,13r]. 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 *matzoa* and *matoloa* having to do with squeezing.

TLAMÁYAHUIĀNI murderer / homicida (T) [(1)Tp.233]. This implies *MÁYAHUIĀ rather than MÁYAHU(I) 'to dash someone down to his death.' See TLAMÁYAHUINI.

TLAMÁYAHUINI someone given to throwing things down on the ground, trouble-maker or killer / el que tira, esparce algo en el suelo (S), matón (T) [(1)Tp.233]. See MÁYAHU(I).

TLAMÁYĒCCĀMPA to the right-hand side / a mano derecha (M) [(2)Cf.94v]. See MÁYĒCCĀN-TLI, -PA.

TLAMÁYĒCCĀNCOPA to the right-hand side / a mano derecha (C) [(1)Cf.94v]. See MÁYĒCCĀN-TLI, -COPA.

TLAM(I) *pret*: **TLAN** to come to an end, to finish, to bring an activity to an end / acabarse o consumirse y gastarse algo, o fencer (M), acabar de hacer o de concluir alguna obra (M)

TLAMIĀ *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 TLAM(I).

TLAMIC something finished; a complete measure of twenty / veinte mazorcas de maíz o de cosas semejantes (M), acabado (Z) [(1)Bf.7r, (2)Zp.4,210]. M has *tlanqui* 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 TLAM(I).

TLAMICHĪHU(A) *vt* to accomplish something / lo cumple (Z) [(2)Zp.37,195]. See TLAM(I), CHĪHU(A).

TLAMICTIĀNI butcher / el que mata bestias, como el carnicero (C) [(1)Cf.44r, (1)Tp.232]. M glosses this as 'murderer,' which should be TĒMICTIĀNI, as in C. See MICTIĀ.

TLAMILIĀ *applic.* TLAMIĀ

TLAMILIZ-TLI the end of things, the close of life / fin de cada cosa (M), fin de la vida (Z) [(2)Zp.60,210]. This appears only in

the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of M. See TLAM(I).

TLAMIĪLO *nonact.* TLAMIĀ

TLAMĪN(I) for things like insects to bite or sting / pica (T) [(1)Tp.232]. M has *tlamintli* 'something wounded by a barbed weapon.' MĪN(I)

TLAMĪNINI something that bites / pica (T) [(1)Tp.232]. T also has a short variant TLAMĪNI. See TLAMĪN(I).

TLAMIXTĒM(I) *pret*: **-TĒN** to cloud over / viene la neblina (Z) [(2)Zp.88,210]. See MIX-TLI, TĒM(I).

TLAMIXTĒNOC cloudy weather / nublado (Z) [(2)Zp.89,210]. See TLA-MIXTĒM(I), the verb O.

-TLAMIYĀMPA *necessarily possessed form* to the end of something / a fines de (Z) [(2)Zp.60,161]. See -TLAMIYĀN, -PA.

-TLAMIYĀN *necessarily possessed form* the end of something / fin, término (Z) [(2)Zp.60,161]. See TLAM(I), -YĀN.

TLAMOCĪHU(A) for things to abound / fructificar o llevar fruta el árbol (M in construction with ĪTECH), abunda (T) [(1)Tp.232]. See MOCHĪHU(A).

TLAMOHMOLŌNIĀ to work land, to aerate the soil / labra (tierra), hocica, escarba (T) [(3)Tp.232]. See MOLŌNIĀ.

TLAMOHMOLŌNILIĀ *applic.* TLA-MOHMOLŌNIĀ

TLAMOHMOLŌNĪLO *nonact.* TLA-MOHMOLŌNIĀ

TLAMOLŌNĪL-LI something boiled / hervido (T) [(1)Tp.232]. Z has the variant TLAMOLŌNTĪL-LI See MOLŌN(I).

TLAMŌLTZIN stick, wooden spoon for stirring food / palo para revolver comida (X) [(3)Xp.92]. See MŌLA.

TLAMŌTLANI *pl*: **-MEH** someone who chases something or someone away by throwing stones; slingshot / aventador (T), honda (X) [(1)Tp.233, (3)Xp.92]. See MŌTLA.

TLAMŌTQUI hunter / cazador (Z) [(2)Zp.26,211]. See MŌTLA.

-TLĀN place of, at / junto (C), entre (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 -TI- in forming place names and -TLĀN 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, -TLĀN is often indistinguishable from -TLAH 'place where there is an abundance of something' -TĒCA-TL replaces -TLĀN to mean 'person from' the place so named, TEPOZTĒCA-TL 'someone from Tepoztlan' < TEPOZTLĀN.

-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 doublets with -TI-TLAN and -TLAN. This contrasts in vowel length with -TLĀN, which combines directly without the ligature. Because of the tendency to lose final nasal consonants and glottal stops, -TLAN could be confused with -TLAH, but the latter does not bind to stems with the ligature -TI-. See TLANI.

TLANACAZTECQUI *pl*: **-TECTIN** someone or something with an ear cut off / cortada la oreja (C) [(1)Cf.92v]. See NACAZ-TLI, TEQU(I).

TLANĀHUAC on all sides / en todas partes, por todos lados, enteramente, de lado, alrededor, en derredor (S) [(1)Bf.7v]. This appears in several phrases in M but not as a separate entry. See -NĀHUAC.

TLANĀHUALAHCI to seize things by surprise, to take someone by surprise / agarra con sorpresa (T) [(3)Tp.233]. See NĀHUALAHCI.

TLANĀHUAL-LI armful / brazado (Z), brazada (Z) [(2)Zp.21,211]. Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long in both attestations, but it probably should not be. See NĀHUAHTEQU(I), NĀHUALAHCI.

TLANAHUATIHQUI envoy, messenger / enviado, mensajero (Z) [(5)Zp.10,54, 83,161,211]. See NAHUATĪĀ.

TLANAHUATILIZ-TLI notice, orders, regulation / orden, aviso, mandamiento, mandato (Z) [(3)Zp.17,81,211]. See NAHUATĪĀ.

TLANAHUATĪL-LI someone cited, charged, or dismissed; a notice, order, regulation, or law / citado, mandado, despedido, o licenciado (M), noticia, aviso, ley, mandamiento, mandato (Z) [(5)Zp.17,76,81,89,211]. See NAHUATĪĀ.

TLANAHU(I) 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 *tlanauhqui* 'person close to death.' The basic sense of this is 'to worsen, to go from bad to worse.'

TLANAHUIHUA *nonact.* TLANAHU(I)

TLANAHUĪTĪĀ *caus.* TLANAHU(I)

TLANAMACAC shopkeeper, vendor / tendero o vendedor de algo (M) [(1)Cf.51v]. Z has the variant form TLANAMAQUI. See NAMACA.

TLANAMACALIZ-TLI sale, action of selling something / acción de vender (Z) [(1)Zp.211]. M has synonymous *tlanamaquiliztli*. See NAMACA.

TLANAMACAQUI merchant, vendor / comerciante, vendedor (Z)

[(4)Zp.30,128,211]. See TLANAMACAC.

TLANAMAC-TLI something sold, merchandise / cosa vendida (M), mercancía, venta (Z) [(5)Zp.84,128,211]. See NAMACA.

TLANĀMIQUILIZ-TLI encounter, meeting / encuentro (Z) [(2)Zp.51,211]. See NĀMIQU(I).

TLANĀNQUILIZ-TLI response, answer / respuesta, contestación (Z) [(2)Zp.109,211]. Z has lost the syllable-final N of the second syllable. M has synonymous *tenanquiliztli*. See NĀNQUILĪĀ.

TLANĀPALŌL-LI armful / brazado (Z) [(2)Zp.21,211]. See NĀPALOĀ.

TLANAUHTOC someone weak, debilitated / débil (X) [(3)Xp.92]. See TLANAHU(I), the verb O.

TLANCALLAMPAQUIZ(A) for teeth to project forward / dientes salidos (Z) [(1)Zp.211]. Z has a long vowel in the third syllable, but this appears to be the postposition -TLAN 'under.' See TLAN-TLI, CAL-LI, -TLAN, -PA, QUIZ(A).

TLĀNCHO marten, sable / marta (animal) [(2)Zp.82,211]. This is attested with a long vowel in the first syllable, but it seems

possible to associate it with TLANCHOĀ 'to chew,' especially since Z idiosyncratically has a long vowel in TLAN-TLI 'tooth.'

TLANCHOĀ *vrefl* to chew, to masticate / remuele con los dientes (una cosa), masca (T) [(3)Tp.160]. See TLAN-TLI.

TLANCHŌLŌ nonact. TLANCHOĀ

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.

TLANCUACUĀ *vt*; *pret*: -CUAH to chew something / lo roe (T) [(3)Tp.208]. See TLAN-TLI, CUACUĀ.

TLANCUACUALŌ nonact. TLANCUACUĀ

TLANCUACUALTIĀ caus. TLANCUACUĀ

-TLANCUACUAYŌ only attested in *pos-sessed form* one's molar tooth / su muela (T) [(1)Tp.134]. See TLANCUACUĀ.

TLANCUĀIHCA *preterit-as-present verb*; *pret*: -IHCAC to kneel, to be kneeling / se hinca de rodillas (Z) [(2)Zp.68,211]. See TLANCUĀ(I)-TL, IHCA.

TLANCUĀ(I)-TL knee / la rodilla de la pierna (M) The constituent structure is not clear. It appears to consist of CUĀ(I)-TL 'head' and either -TLAN or a truncation of -TLANI 'below.' TLANCUĀ(I)-TL 'knee' appears to be related to TLANĪTZ-TLI 'shinbone.' X has apparently metathesized this, as it appears in a compound and a derived noun as TLACUĀN.

TLANCUĀQUETZ(A) *vrefl* to kneel down / hincarse de rodillas (M) See TLANCUĀ(I)-TL, QUETZ(A).

TLANCUĀQUETZTOC someone kneeling / hincado (X) [(2)Xp.59]. See TLANCUĀQUETZ(A).

TLANCUĀTEHTECŌ nonact. reflexive TLANCUĀTEHTEQU(I)

TLANCUĀTEHTEQU(I) *vrefl*; *vt*; *pret*: -TEHTEC to get cut on the knee; to cut someone on the knee / se corta la rodilla (T), le corta la rodilla (T) [(6)Tp.160,208]. See TLANCUĀ(I)-TL, TEHTEQU(I).

TLANCUĀTEHTEQUIHUA nonact. transitive TLANCUĀTEHTEQU(I)

TLANCUĀTEHTEQUILIĀ applic. TLANCUĀTEHTEQU(I)

TLANCUITZAHU(I) to grimace / hace

gestos (T) [(3)Tp.233]. M has *tlancuitzoa* 'for a dog to snarl and show its teeth' and *tlancuicuitztic* 'something toothy.' See TLAN-TLI.

TLANCUITZAHUĪHUA nonact. TLANCUITZAHU(I)

TLANCUITZALHUIĀ applic. TLANCUITZAHU(I)

TLANECHICŌL-LI *pl*: -TIN something gathered together, offering, alms / cosas ayuntadas y recogidas, o amontonadas (M), limosna (X) [(3)Xp.92]. See NECHICŌĀ.

TLANĒC(I) *pret*: TLANĒZ for day to break, to get light / hacer claridad o amanecer (M) [(5)Cf.36v,79r, (2)Zp.9,211]. See NĒC(I).

TLANĒCITIĀ for dawn to break / alba (Z in construction with QUĒMMAN 'when') [(3)Zp.8,211]. This seems to be idiosyncratic to Z, which also has TLANĒXTIĀ 'to shine.' See TLANĒC(I).

TLANEHNEMILIĀ to exercise judgment, to have an opinion / juzgar (Z) [(2)Zp.74,211]. See NEHNEMILIĀ.

TLANĒHU(I) *vt* to borrow something / pide alquilado, lo pide prestado (Z) [(3)Zp.9,95, (3)Xp.75]. See TLANĒHUIĀ.

TLANĒHUIĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to borrow something; to borrow something for someone / tomar algo prestado para volverlo en la misma especie, o arrendar viña (M), lo pide prestado (T), lo pide prestado para otro (una cosa) (T) [(1)Cf.128v, (3)Tp.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 offspring and elsewhere to the reign of a ruler. This contrasts with TLAHNĒHUIĀ 'to mistake one thing for another.' See TLANĒHU(I).

TLANĒHUILIĀ applic. TLANĒHUIĀ

TLANĒHUIĻŌ nonact. TLANĒHUIĀ

TLANELTOCA 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.

TLANELTOCALIZ-TLI faith, belief / fé, creencia (Z) [(3)Zp.35,59,211]. See TLANELTOQUILIZ-TLI.

TLANELTOCAQUI someone faithful, a believer / creyente (Z) [(2)Zp.35,211]. M has *tlaneltocac* with the same sense. See TLANELTOCA.

TLANELTOCTIĀ *vt* to convince someone / lo convence (Z) [(2)Zp.33,195]. See TLANELTOCA.

TLANELTOQUILIZ-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 TLANELTOCALIZ-TLI. See TLANELTOCA.

TLANEMILIĀ to deliberate / tratar negocios de importancia, tomando consejo o consigo o con otros sobre lo que conviene hacer, etc. (M) [(1)Cf.63v]. See NEMILIĀ.

TLANEMILILIZ-TLI opinion / opinión, pensamiento (Z) [(3)Zp.91,96,211]. See TLANEMILIĀ.

TLANĒMPOLHUIĻIĀ *vt* to ruin things for someone / se lo echa a perder (T) [(3)Tp.209]. See NĒMPOLOĀ.

TLANĒMPOLHUIĻILIĀ applic. TLANĒMPOLHUIĻIĀ

TLANĒMPOLHUIĻIĻŌ nonact. TLANĒMPOLHUIĻIĀ

TLANEQUILIZ-TLI will, desire / voluntad o el acto de querer algo (M) [(2)Tp.134]. See NEQU(I).

-TLANEQUIYA necessarily possessed form one's will, one's desire / mi voluntad con que quiero algo (C for first pers. sg. possessor) [(1)Cf.50r, (1)Rp.43]. See NEQU(I).

TLANĒUHTIĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to be for rent, to prostitute oneself; to lend or rent something out / se presta, se alquila (T), putañear la mujer (M), lo presta, lo arrienda, lo alquila, lo da prestado (T) [(7)Tp.160,205,208, (3)Zp.9,101,197, (3)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 TLANĒHU(I).

TLANĒUHTILIĀ applic. TLANĒUHTIĀ

TLANĒUHTIĻŌ nonact. TLANĒUHTIĀ

TLANĒUH-TLI something borrowed /

emprestado o cosa prestada (M) [(2)Zp.101,211]. See TLANĒHU(I).

TLANĒXICŌLHUIĻIZ-TLI envy / envidia (Z) [(2)Zp.54,212]. See NĒXICŌLHUIĻIĀ.

TLANĒXILIĀ to get up in the morning / amanecer [persona] (T) [(3)Tp.233]. It is the gloss in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of T that distinguishes this from *amanecer* 'to dawn.' See TLANĒC(I).

TLANĒXTIĀ *vt* to illuminate something / lo alumbrar (Z) [(2)Zp.9,195]. M has synonymous *tlanextilia*, of which this transitive form must be a truncation. See TLANĒC(I).

TLANĒXTIĀ to emit light, to shine / resplandecer, lucir, o relumbrar (M) [(3)Tp.233, (2)Zp.77,212]. Z also has this as a transitive verb 'to illuminate something.' See TLANĒC(I).

TLANĒXTILILIZ-TLI revelation, admonition / lección, revelación (Z) [(3)Zp.76,110,212]. M has *tlanextiliztli* 'clarity, light.' This implies TLANĒXTILIĀ 'to illuminate something or someone,' which appears in M and perhaps as Z's transitive TLANĒXTIĀ if the latter is a truncated form. See TLANĒXTIĀ.

TLANĒX-TLI light, radiance / luz, claridad, o resplandor (M) See TLANĒC(I).

TLANĒXYŌ-TL radiance / resplandor (C) [(1)Cf.53r]. See TLANĒX-TLI, -YŌ.

TLANHUĒHUEHCA open-work weaving / tejido abierto [de tela, ayate, etc.] (T) [(2)Tp.227,233]. See TLAN-TLI, HUĒHUEHCA.

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 precedente 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 suffixed -TLA, as in YĀŌTLA 'to make war on someone' and (I)CNĪUHTLA 'to befriend someone.'

TLĀN(I) *vt* to win something, to defeat

someone at gambling / ganar algo en juego (M), ganar a otro jugando o en juego (M)

TLANICĀHU(A) *vt* to leave someone below as one is ascending / dejarlo debajo adelantándose (C) [(1)Cf.93v]. See TLANI, CĀHU(A).

TLANIHTALHUIĀ applic. **TLANIHTOĀ** **TLANIHTOĀ** *vrefl, vt* to lose something at gambling / perder algo en el juego (M) This is implied by **TLANIHTALHUIĀ**. In light of **TLĀN(I)** 'to defeat someone at gambling,' one would expect a long vowel in the first syllable. **TLANIHTOĀ** and **TLANIHTALHUIĀ** are based on a single attestation (Cf.118v) in which the vowel of the first syllable is not marked for length. C may have omitted a diacritic.

TLĀNĪHUA nonact. **TLĀN(I)**

TLANIHUAH lowlander / abajeño (Z) [(2)Zp.3,212]. See **TLANI**.

TLANIHUIC downwards / hacia abajo (M) [(1)Cf.93v]. See **TLANI**, **-HUIC**.

TLĀNĪLIĀ applic. **TLĀN(I)**

TLANIPA downwards / hacia abajo (M), norte, lado de abajo (Z) [(2)Cf.93v, (2)Zp.89,212]. See **TLANI**, **-PA**.

TLANITLĀZ(A) *vrefl, vt* to hurl oneself down, to abase oneself; to hurl down or humiliate someone / abatir así mismo y humillándose (M), humillar y abatir a otro (M) [(1)Cf.93v]. See **TLANI**, **TLĀZ(A)**.

TLANITZTEHTECŌ T gives this as the nonactive form of **TLANĪTZTEHTEQU(I)** used reflexively and gives **TLANĪTZTEHTEQUĪHUA** for the nonactive form of the same verb used transitively.

TLANĪTZTEHTEQU(I) *vrefl, vt; pret:* **-TEHTEC** to cut one's shin bone; to cut someone on the shin bone / se corta la espinilla (T), le corta la espinilla (T) [(6)Tp.160]. See **TLANĪTZ-TLI**, **TEHTEQU(I)**.

TLANĪTZTEHTEQUĪHUA T gives this as the nonactive form of **TLANĪTZTEHTEQU(I)** used transitively and gives **TLANĪTZTEHTECŌ** for the nonactive of the same verb used reflexively.

TLANĪTZTEHTEQUILĀ applic. **TLANĪTZTEHTEQU(I)**

TLANĪTZ-TLI shin bone / espinilla de la pierna (M) This is abundantly attested

but only in T. It appears to be related to **TLANCUĀ(I)**-**TL** 'knee.'

-TLANNACATOL only attested in possessed form the gum of one's mouth / su encía (T) [(1)Tp.134]. T reduces geminate NN to N. See **TLAN-TLI**, **NAC(A)**-**TL**.

TLANŌTZAL-LI someone called, cited, corrected, punished / doctrinado, corregido, castigado o reprehendido de otros (M), visita, visitante (Z) [(1)Cf.47r, (2)Zp.130,212]. See **NŌTZ(A)**.

TLANŌTZ-TLI someone called, cited / llamado o citado (C) [(1)Cf.47r, (1)Rp.40]. According to C and R this is synonymous with **TLANŌTZAL-LI**. See **NŌTZ(A)**.

TLANQUIQUIC(I) to whistle, to hiss / silbar o chiflar (M) See **TLAN-TLI**, **QUIQUIC(I)**.

TLANQUIQUIXOHUA nonact. **TLAN-QUIQUIC(I)**

TLAN-TLI tooth / diente (M) Z idiosyncratically has Ā.

TLANTZITZILCA for one's teeth to chatter / castañetear (Z) [(2)Zp.26,212]. Z has C for TZ and marks the vowel of the third syllable long once. M has *tzitzilca* 'to shiver with cold' and reflexive *tlantzitzilca* 'for, one's teeth to chatter with cold.' See **TLAN-TLI**, **TZITZILICA**.

TLANTZITZILITZ(A) *vrefl* for one's teeth to chatter / dar tenazadas o crujir los dientes de frío (M), pega diente con diente (T) [(3)Tp.160]. T has E for I in the second and third syllables. See **TLAN-TLI**, **TZITZILITZ(A)**.

TLANTZITZILITZALŌ nonact. **TLAN-TZITZILITZ(A)**

TLANTZOPŌNIĀ *vrefl* to hiss, to make a sound with one's tongue against the back of one's teeth / trueno la boca (dice Tz. Tz.) (T) [(3)Tp.160]. See **TLAN-TLI**, **TZOPŌNIĀ**.

TLANXAXALTIC open-work weaving / tejido abierto (de tela, ayate, etc.) (T) [(3)Tp.233,245]. See **TLAN-TLI**, **XAXALTIC**.

TLAŌCOLIĀ *vrefl, 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. applic. **TLAŌCOY(A)**

TLAŌCOLILIĀ applic. **TLAŌCOLIĀ**

TLAŌCOLILŌ nonact. **TLAŌCOLIĀ**

TLAŌCOL-LI mercy, favor / favor, piedad, misericordia (S) [(7)Bf.2r,3r,4r,6r,6v,7v,8v]. This is further attested in many derived forms. In these derivations T has the reflex of ĀO instead of AŌ. See **TLAŌCOY(A)**.

TLAŌCOLTIĀ *vrefl, vt* to feel pity; to give someone reason to feel pity toward one / tiene lástima (T), entristecer 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)Cf.108r, (6)Tp.161,212, (1)Zp.173]. caus. **TLAŌCOY(A)**

TLAŌCOLTILIĀ applic. **TLAŌCOLTIĀ**

TLAŌCOLTILŌ nonact. **TLAŌCOLTIĀ**

TLAŌCOY(A) *pret:* **TLAŌCOX** to be sad / estar triste (M) [(3)Bf.2r,6v, (1)Cf.121r, (3)Zp.121,125,218]. 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 **TLAŌCOY(A)** itself. In derivations from this verb T has the reflex of ĀO instead of AŌ.

TLAŌCOYALŌ nonact. **TLAŌCOY(A)**

TLAŌCOYANI someone sad / triste (M) [(2)Bf.5v,9r]. See **TLAŌCOY(A)**.

TLAŌHMACAC See **TLAŌHMACAQUI**.

TLAŌHMACAQUI guide / guía (Z)

[(2)Zp.65,212]. In this type of derivation the QUI ending with stems ending in vowels is peculiar to Z. Elsewhere this would have the form **TLAŌHMACAC**. See **ŌHMACA**.

TLAŌHUILĀ applic. **TLAŌY(A)**

TLAŌLCŌHU(A) to buy maize / compra maíz (T) [(3)Tp.237]. See **TLAŌL-LI**, **CŌHU(A)**.

TLAŌLCŌHUALŌ nonact. **TLAŌL-CŌHU(A)**

TLAŌLCŌHUIĀ *vrefl* to buy maize for oneself / se compra maíz (T) [(3)Tp.160]. See **TLAŌLCŌHU(A)**.

TLAŌLCŌHUILĀ applic. **TLAŌLCŌHU(A)**

TLAŌLCŌHUĪLŌ nonact. **TLAŌLCŌHUIĀ**

TLAŌLCUĒCHOĀ 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 **TLAŌL-LI**, **CUĒCHOĀ**.

TLAŌLĪN(I) for there to be an earthquake / tiembla la tierra (T) [(1)Tp.233]. The literal sense of this is 'things move,' but in use it is synonymous with **TLĀLŌLĪN(I)** 'for the earth to move.' The O of the free-standing verb **ŌLĪNIĀ** is consistently long in T and Z, but the corresponding vowel in derived forms is attested short. See **ŌLĪNIĀ**.

TLAŌLĪNĪLIZ-TLI earthquake, tremor, movement in general / meneamiento de algo, o el acto de menear o mover algo (M), temblor, terremoto (T) [(1)Tp.233]. See **TLAŌLĪN(I)**, **TLĀLŌLĪNĪLIZ-TLI**.

TLAŌL-LI dried kernels of maize / maíz desgranado, curado, y seco (M) See **ŌY(A)**.

TLAŌLNAMACA to sell maize / vende maíz (T) [(4)Tp.192,237]. See **TLAŌL-LI**, **NAMACA**.

TLAŌLNAMACŌ nonact. **TLAŌL-NAMACA**

TLAŌLNAMAQUILĀ applic. **TLAŌL-NAMACA**

TLAŌLOLŌLIZ-TLI the act of gathering something together, heaping something up / el acto de arrebajar, ayuntar, o amontonar algo (M) [(2)Zp.106,212]. See **ŌLOLOĀ**.

TLAŌLPEHPEN(A) See **TLAŌL-LI**, **PEHPEN(A)**.

TLAŌLTEX-TLI cornstarch, used in preparing beverages / pinole (T) [(1)Tp.237]. See **TLAŌL-LI**, **TEX-TLI**.

TLAŌLTIHTĪX-TLI maize gleaned after the harvest / maíz rejunado (T) [(2)Tp.237]. See **TLAŌL-LI**, **TIHTĪX-TLI**.

TLAŌLTŌTŌ-TL *pl:* **-MEH** a type of bird / maizero (pájaro) (T) [(2)Tp.237,243]. See **TLAŌL-LI**, **TŌTŌ-TL**.

TLAŌLTZETZELHUIĀ applic. **TLAŌL-TZETZELOĀ**

TLAŌLTZETZELOĀ to separate bran from maize kernels / sacude maíz (T) [(3)Tp.237]. See **TLAŌL-LI**, **TZETZELOĀ**.

TLAŌLTZETZELOŌ nonact. **TLAŌL-TZETZELOĀ**

TLAŌLXONELHUA-TL maize stubble / tamo (basura que queda de maíz) (T) [(1)Tp.237]. See **TLAŌL-LI**, **XŌ-**, **NELHUA-TL**.

TLAŌMEPIY(A) *pret*: -PIX to be a bigamist, to keep more than one woman / tiene más de una mujer (T) [(3)Tp.27]. See ŌME, PIY(A).

TLAŌMEPIYALIĀ T shortens this to TLAŌMEPILIĀ applic. TLAŌMEPIY(A) **TLAŌMEPIYALŌ** nonact. TLAŌMEPIY(A) **TLAŌPŌCHCOPĀ** at, to the left hand / a mano izquierda o hacia la mano izquierda (M) [(1)Cf.94v]. See -ŌPŌCHCOPĀ.

TLAŌX-TLI kernels of maize removed from the cob / maíz desgranado o cosa semejante (M) [(1)Cf.46v, (1)Rp.40]. O is not marked long in C or R, but R derives this directly from ŌY(A) 'to shell something,' where the vowel is attested long. See ŌY(A).

TLAŌY(A) *pret*: TLAŌX to remove the kernels from dried ears of maize / desgrana (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 ŌY(A) 'to shell something' and is attested long in T in the applicative form TLAŌHUILIĀ

TLAŌYAL-LI dried kernels of maize removed from the cob / maíz desgranada o cosa semejante (M) [(1)Cf.46v, (1)Rp.40]. C and R fail to mark the O long. See TLAŌY(A).

TLAŌYALŌ nonact. TLAŌY(A)

TLAPĀ *pret*: TLAPAH to dye / teñir (C) [(2)Cf.32v]. In the same section C also treats the TLA- as an unfused nonspecific object prefix, TLA-PĀ 'to dye something.' See PĀ.

TLAPĀC(A) to do the laundry, washing / he lavado (C for first pers. sg. subject, perfect) [(1)Cf.31v]. See PĀC(A).

TLAPĀCALŌNI laundry tub, wash basin, trough / batea (Z for compounds with CUAHU(I)-TL and HUAPAL-LI) [(3)Zp.19,154]. See PĀC(A).

TLAPACHILHUIĀ applic. TLAPACHOĀ

TLAPACHOĀ *vrefl,vt* to cover oneself; to cover something, to roof something over / cubrirse con algo (M), cubrir a otro (M) M also has TLAPACHOĀ as an intransitive verb 'to govern, rule.' M and T both gloss TLAPACHOĀ as 'for a hen to brood,' while M and Z have derived forms with the sense 'a setting hen.' See PACHOĀ.

TLAPACHOHQUI setting hen, brooding hen / gallina que está sobre los huevos o la que cría pollos (M for *tlapacho*), clueca (Z) [(2)Zp.28,183]. See TLAPACHOĀ.

TLAPACHŌL-LI subject, someone or something which is ruled, pressed down, oppressed / súbdito, regido o gobernado, o cosa apesgada y apretada (M) [(1)Cf.87v]. See PACHOĀ.

TLAPACHŌLŌ nonact. TLAPACHOĀ

TLAPACH-TLI scales / escama (Z) [(2)Zp.54,161]. See TLAPACHOĀ.

TLAPĀCQUI laundress, one who washes things / lavandera (Z) [(2)Zp.76,212]. M has synonymous *tlapacani*. See PĀC(A).

TLAPACTIC something cracked, shredded, or broken / agrietado, roto, rasgado, rajado (Z) [(4)Zp.6,105,111,212]. See TLAPĀN(I).

TLAPAC-TLI something split, a fragment / cosa partida (C), pedacito (C for *centlapactzin*) [(3)Cf.119v,128v]. This contrasts with TLAPĀC-TLI 'something laundered or washed.' It commonly compounds to form CENTTLAPAC-TLI 'morsel.' See TLAPĀN(I).

TLAPĀC-TLI something laundered or washed / cosa lavada o batanada (M) [(1)Cf.128v]. This contrasts with TLAPAC-TLI 'fragment.' See PĀC(A).

TLAPAHHUILŌNI poison / veneno (Z) [(2)Zp.128,212]. See PAHHUIĀ.

TLAPĀHUAZ-TLI something cooked in a pot / cosa cocida en olla (M) [(1)Cf.46v]. M also has *tlapauaxtli* with the same meaning. See PĀHUAC(I).

TLĀPĀHUIĀ *vrefl* to become intoxicated / se emborrachó (C for preterit) [(1)Cf.60v]. This is conventionally paired with MĪXĪHUIĀ, the whole phrase meaning 'to become intoxicated.' See TLĀPĀ-TL.

-TLAPAL side / lado (K) When this compounds with a quantifier to form a directional construction, as in ŌNTLAPAL '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.

TLAPALĀNALTĪĀ 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 PALĀNALTĪĀ.

TLAPALĀN-TLI rot, filth, manure / estiércol, suciedad, abono (Z) [(7)Zp.3, 57,118,212]. M has *tlapalanaltiztli* 'venereal disease.' See PALĀN(I).

TLAPALĒHUIĀNI someone helpful / el que da favor y ayuda (M) [(1)Tp.234]. See PALĒHUIĀ.

TLAPALĒHUIHQUI someone helpful / ayudador y favorecedor (M) [(2)Zp.17,212]. See PALĒHUIĀ.

TLAPALĒHUILIZ-TLI aid, help / ayuda y favor (M) [(1)Tp.234, (3)Zp.17,116,212]. See PALĒHUIĀ.

-TLAPALEZZŌ necessarily possessed form one's blood / su sangre (T) [(1)Tp.134]. This is more commonly expressed in the phrase -EZZŌ, -TLAPALLŌ 'one's blood.' See TLAPAL-LI, EZ-TLI.

TLAPALHUĀX-IN pl: -MEH a type of fruit-bearing tree / huaje rojo (X) [(3)Xp.93]. See TLAPAL-LI, HUĀX-IN.

TLAPALHUIĀ *vt* to paint, dye something / lo pinta, lo mancha, lo tiñe (Z) [(4)Zp.81,99,121,195]. See TLAPAL-LI, -HUIĀ.

TLAPALIĀ *vt* to dye something for someone / tiñote algo (C for first pers. sg. subject, second pers. sg. object) [(1)Cf.64v]. applic. TLAPĀ

TLAPĀLIZ-TLI the art of dyeing / el acto de teñir alguna ropa (M) [(1)Bf.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 PĀ.

TLAPAL-LI *inalienably possessed form*:

-TLAPALYŌ ~ TLAPALLŌ dye, ink, something dyed / color para pintar o cosa teñida (M), tinta, pintura, tintura (T) This also metaphorically refers to blood. TLAPAL-LI contrasts with TLAHPAL-LI 'courage,' which also serves as a greeting. See PĀ.

-TLAPALLŌ *inalienably possessed form of TLAPAL-LI* one's blood / nuestra sangre (C for first pers. plural possessor) [(2)Cf.99v,115r]. This is conventionally paired with -EZZŌ, the whole phrase meaning 'one's blood.' See TLAPAL-LI.

TLAPALLOH something splattered, painted / manchado, pintado (Z) [(3)Zp.81,98,212]. M has *tlapalloa* 'something dyed in colors.' T has a possessed form which is am-

biguous between -TLAPALYOH and -TLAPALYŌ meaning 'one's color, tint, hue.' The LY sequence would optionally assimilate to yield either -TLAPALLOH, as here, or -TLAPALLŌ, which would be identical to the inalienably possessed form of TLAPAL-LI 'dye, ink.' See TLAPAL-LI, -YOH.

TLAPALLŌTIĀ *vt* to dye or paint something / lo tiñe, lo tinta, lo pinta (T) [(3)Tp.209, (3)Xp.76]. See TLAPALLOH.

TLAPALLŌTILIĀ applic. TLAPALLŌTIĀ

TLAPALLŌTĪLŌ nonact. TLAPALLŌTIĀ **TLAPALOĀ** to sop bread in broth / mojar el pan en el potaje cuando comen (M), sopear (Z) [(1)Cf.128v, (2)Zp.117,212]. This contrasts with TLAHPALOĀ 'to greet someone.' See PALOĀ.

TLAPALŌL-LI food, meal / comida (Z) [(2)Zp.30,212]. M has *tlapaloliztli* 'the act of sopping bread in broth.' See TLAPALOĀ.

TLAPALQUIĀZ(A) to fade / se despinta (T) [(1)Tp.234]. See TLAPAL-LI, QUIĀZ(A).

TLAPALTILIĀ *vt* to soak something / lo empapa (T) [(3)Tp.219]. In the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side of T this only appears bound with YĒC- 'well, good,' but in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side it occurs independently. See TLAPALOĀ.

TLAPALTILILIĀ applic. TLAPALTILIĀ

TLAPALTILĪLŌ nonact. TLAPALTILIĀ

TLAPALTŌTŌ-TL pl: -MEH a type of bird / maizero (pájaro) (T) [(1)Tp.234]. See TLAPAL-LI, TŌTŌ-TL.

-TLAPALYŌ T has a possessed form that is ambiguous between -TLAPALYOH and -TLAPALYŌ meaning 'one's color, tint, hue.' If it is the latter, then it is identical to the inalienably possessed form of TLAPAL-LI 'dye, ink' without assimilation of LY to LL. Otherwise it is a variant form of TLAPALLOH 'something painted.'

TLAPĀN(A) *vt* to break or split something open, to break something open, to hatch chicks / quebrar algo, sacar pollos las aves, o descascarar mazorcas de cacao o de cosa semejante (M) See TLAPĀN(I).

TLAPĀNALŌ nonact. TLAPĀN(A)

TLAPĀNALTĪĀ caus. TLAPĀN(A)

TLAPANCO loft, storage platform under the roof / en el azotea (M), sarzo, tapanco (Z)

- [[2]Zp.119,212]. See TLAPAN-TLI, -C(O).
- TLAPÁN(I)** for something like pottery or eggshells to break into pieces / quebrarse algo (M), quebrarse vasijas de barro, tecomates, o otras cosas delicadas (C) M combines this verb in a single entry with TLAPĀNI 'someone who dyes cloth.' See TLAPĀN(A).
- TLAPĀNI** someone, something that dyes cloth / el tintorero que tiñe paños (M), M combines this in a single gloss with the verb TLAPĀN(I) 'for something to break into pieces.' It is not directly attested in the sources for this dictionary, but the basic verb TLAPĀ is.
- TLAPĀNIC** something broken up, split / agrietado [[2]Zp.6,212]. See TLAPĀNQUI.
- TLAPĀNILIĀ** applic. TLAPĀN(A)
- TLAPĀNŌ** nonact. TLAPĀN(I)
- TLAPĀNQUI** something broken / cosa quebrada (M) [[1]Tp.235]. Z has a less regular variant TLAPĀNIC. See TLAPĀN(I).
- TLAPAN-TLI** *pl*: -MEH flat roof / azotea o terrado (M) Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long, but it is consistently short in the other sources. See -PAN.
- TLAPĀNTOC** something split, broken / rajado (Z) [[2]Zp.105,212]. See TLAPĀN(I), the verb O.
- TLAPATILIĀ** *vrefl* to barter, exchange, or do business, to change clothes / feriar, trocar, o contratar (M), se muda de vestido (Z) [[2]Zp.86,173]. See PATLA.
- TLAPĀ-TL** intoxicating plant, also used medicinally / yerba ... que comidas trastornan la cabeza ... se toman por pulque y vino (C), quiebra-plateos, planta medicinal especie de estramonio (R), huevo de perro (X) [[4]Cf.60v,116v,121r, (1)Rp.146, (3)Xp.93]. This is conventionally paired with MĪXI-TL, another intoxicating plant, the whole phrase referring to inebriation.
- TLAPATLĀHUA** to withdraw / se aleja ... se retira (Z) [[2]Zp.8,212]. M has *tlapatlaua* 'someone who widens something.' See PATLĀHUA.
- TLAPATLALIZ-TLI** change, exchange, barter / el acto de trocar unas cosas con otras o de cambalachear (M), cambio, vuelto (Z) [[2]Zp.24,213]. See PATLA.

- TLAPATLAL-LI** something exchanged for something else, exchange, barter / cosa trocada (M), vuelto, cambio (Z) [[2]Zp.130,212]. In the same entry M has the additional gloss 'something dissolved, diluted,' which is derived from contrasting PĀTLA. See PATLA.
- TLAPATLALŌNI** change (money) / cambio, vuelto (Z) [[2]Zp.24,213]. See PATLA.
- TLAPĀTZCALIZ-TLI** action of pressing something, expressing liquid from something / acción de prensar (Z) [[1]Zp.213]. See PĀTZCA.
- TLAPĀTZCAL-LI** juice, milk, something expressed or wrung out / zumo, jugo, todo lo que se exprime, leche (S) [[1]Cf.47r]. See PĀTZCA.
- TLAPĀTZCALŌNI** press (for extracting liquid) / prensa para esprimir algo (M), trapiche (Z) [[2]Zp.125,213]. See PĀTZCA.
- TLAPĀTZCATOQUI** press (for extracting liquid) / trapiche (Z) [[1]Zp.213]. See PĀTZCA, the verb O.
- TLAPĀTZQUI-TL** milk or other liquid obtained by expressing it / leche ordeñada o zumo de yerbas o de otra cosa estrujada (M) [[1]Cf.47r]. See PĀTZCA.
- TLAPAYAHU(I)** to rain gently for a long time / llover mansamente y sin cesar (M) [[1]Tp.234, (5)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 *PĀ 'water,' retaining the initial P which has been lost in Ā-TL. See QUIYAHU(I), ĀYAHU(I)-TL.
- TLAPECHHUIĀ** to carry something in a litter / llevar algo en andas o en angarillas (M) [[1]Cf.60v]. See TLAPECH-TLI, -HUIĀ.
- TLAPECHTEPEHXIHUIĀ** *vt* to throw someone out of bed onto the floor / lo derriba de la cama (T) [[3]Tp.209]. See TLAPECH-TLI, TEPEHXIHUIĀ.
- TLAPECHTEPEHXIHUIĀ** applic.
- TLAPECHTEPEHXIHUIĀ**
- TLAPECHTEPEHXIHUIĀ** nonact.
- TLAPECHTEPEHXIHUIĀ**
- TLAPECH-TLI** *pl*: -MEH litter, stretcher, bed, platform / tablado, andamio, cama de tablas, andas de difuntos, o cosa semejante (M) See PECH-TLI.

- TLAPEHPEN(A)** *vt* to select the best from a quantity of things (such as seeds) / escoge semillas (lo bueno de entre todo) (T) [[3]Tp.209, (4)Xp.76]. X has this as TLAPEHPENĀ. See PEHPEN(A).
- TLAPEHPENAL-LI** something picked, selected, elected / cosa elegida (M) [[1]Cf.46v, (3)Rp.40,121]. This also appears in P with the glottal stop marked. See PEHPEN(A).
- TLAPEHPENALŌ** nonact. TLAPEHPEN(A)
- TLAPEHPENILIĀ** applic. TLAPEHPEN(A)
- TLAPEHPEN-TLI** something picked, selected, elected / cosa escogida ... o cosas halladas que las perdieron o se les cayeron a otros (M) [[1]Cf.46v, (3)Rp.40,121]. See PEHPEN(A).
- TLAPĒHU(A)** to plow land (by driving a draft animal) / arrea, ara (T) [[3]Tp.234]. See PĒHU(A).
- TLAPĒHUAL-LI** trap or pit for catching animals; land or animals that have been brought under control / trampa para tomar y cazar animalias, o cosa ojeada, o tierra conquistada, o orzuelo (M), jactal (T) [[1]Tp.234]. See TLAPĒHU(A).
- TLAPĒHUALŌ** nonact. TLAPĒHU(A)
- TLAPĒHUIĀ** applic. TLAPĒHU(A)
- TLAPEPECHŌLŌNI** glue / goma, cola, pegamento (Z) [[4]Zp.29,63,95,213]. See PEPECHOĀ.
- TLAPETLĀHUALIZ-TLI** act of polishing / acción de bruñir (K) [[1]Bf.10v]. See PETLĀHU(A).
- TLAPETLĀN(I)** for lightning to flash / relampaguear (M) [[2]Zp.108,213, (3)Xp.93]. See PETLĀN(I).
- TLAPETLĀNĪL-LI** lightning / relámpago (X) [[1]Xp.93]. M has this as 'something scattered.' See TLAPETLĀN(I).
- TLAPETLĀNĪLLŌ-TL** lightning, flash / relámpago, centella (Z) [[2]Zp.107,213]. See TLAPETLĀN(I), PETLĀNĀ.
- TLAPETZCŌLTĪĀ** *vt* to make something come loose, slip down / lo desprende (Z) [[2]Zp.44,196]. See PETZCOĀ.
- TLAPĒUHQUI** driver of animals / arriero (Z) [[2]Zp.14,213]. See TLAPĒHU(A).
- TLAPIC** in vain, purposelessly, falsely / en vano o sin propósito (M), con fal-

- sedad y mentira (C) [[5]Cf.73r,106v,113r, (1)Tp.221]. This is usually but not exclusively preceded by ZAN.
- TLAPICĪLOĀ** to rain / lloviznar (X) [[3]Xp.93]. See PICĪLOĀ.
- TLAPIHPĪ-TL** something plucked, gathered / arrancado, cortado, recogido (S) [[1]Cf.47r, (1)Rp.41]. The vowel of the third syllable is not marked long in either attestation. See PIHPĪ.
- TLAPĪHUIĀ** *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.' applic.
- TLAPIHUIY(A)**
- TLAPĪHUILIĀ** applic. TLAPĪHUIĀ
- TLAPĪHUILŌ** nonact. TLAPĪHUIĀ
- TLAPĪHUIY(A)** *pret*: TLAPĪHUIX ~
- TLAPĪHUIYAC** 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 (f.9v), but it is abundantly attested in T with a long vowel, and it is also long in T's PĪHUIC 'something added in over and above what is paid for.'
- TLAPILCHĪHUAL-LI** sin, failing / pecado o defecto (M) [[1]Bf.9v]. See PILCHĪHU(A).
- TLAPILŌLIZ-TLI** the act of hanging something / el acto de colgar algo de alguna cosa (M) [[2]Zp.30,213]. See PILOĀ.
- TLAPILŌL-LI** something hung, suspended / cosa colgada ... o ahorcada (M) [[2]Zp.13,160]. See PILOĀ.
- TLAPINĀLŌNI** instrument for sucking things / chupón (Z) [[2]Zp.39,213]. M has *pipina* 'to suck on sweet cane.'
- TLAPIPĪTZALŌNI** fan / aventador (Z) [[2]Zp.17,213]. See PĪTZ(A).
- TLAPĪQUIĀ** to slander someone / levantar algo a otro falsamente y con calumnia (M) [[1]Cf.113r]. See PĪQU(I).
- TLAPĪ-TL** something plucked, gathered / arrancado, recogido, levantado (S) [[1]Cf.47r, (1)Rp.41]. The vowel of the second syllable is not marked long in either attestation. See PĪ.
- TLAPĪTZALIZ-TLI** the act of playing a wind

instrument or of forging metal with the aid of bellows / el acto de tañer flauta o otro instrumento semejante, o el acto de fundir y derretir metales (M) [(2)Zp.123,213]. See PÍTZ(A).

TLAPÍTZAL-LI *pl*: **-MEH** ~ **-TIN** flute, wind instrument / flauta, chirimía, orlo (M) [(1)Cf.47v, (1)Tp.234, (2)Zp.60,213]. Z has the abbreviated form TLAPÍTZ-TLI. See PÍTZ(A).

TLAPÍTZALONI flute; crucible / flauta (Z), crisol para fundir oro (M) [(2)Zp.60, 213]. The literal sense these share is of something worked by blowing into it. See PÍTZ(A).

TLAPITZHUIÁ to make a high pitched sound like an alarmed turkey or a crying child / hace ruido el guajolote al ver un gavián, llora niño con voz delgadita (T) [(1)Tp.234]. See PIPITZCA.

TLAPITZOTEYOH ugly place / lugar muy feo (T) [(1)Tp.234]. The TEYOH of this is opaque. This would make better sense with TI-YÂN in its place. This contrasts with TLAPITZÔTEYOH 'narrow place.' See PITZOTIC.

TLAPITZÔTEYOH narrow place / lugar angosto, angostura (T) [(1)Tp.235]. The TEYOH of this is opaque. This would make better sense with TI-YÂN in its place. This contrasts with TLA-PITZOTEYOH 'ugly place.' See PITZÔTIC.

TLAPITZOTIÁ to become ugly / se pone feo (T) [(1)Tp.234]. See PITZO-TL.

TLAPIXCALIZ-TLI harvest / siega, cosecha (Z) [(2)Zp.115,213]. See PIXCA.

TLAPIXCAL-LI something harvested / lo cosechado (K) [(2)Zp.82,203]. This appears in Z in construction with CIN-TLI with the sense 'shucked maize.' See PIXCA.

TLAPIYAL-LI *pl*: **-MEH** domestic animal / bestia, animal, ganado (doméstico) (Z) [(4)Zp.11,19,62,213]. In view of TLAHPXTINEM(I) 'to serve as shepherd,' it seems that this should be TLAHPİYAL-LI, but Z has no glottal stop in any attestation. See PIY(A).

TLAPIYÁZOÁ to excrete / hace el excusado, depone (T) [(3)Tp.235]. The gloss is ambiguous between urination and defecation, and moreover *deponer* can also mean 'to

vomit.' T has O for Ā in the third syllable. See PIYÁZOÁ.

TLAPIYÁZOLŌ nonact. TLAPIYÁZOÁ

TLAPIYÁZŌLTĪÁ caus. TLAPIYÁZOÁ

TLAPOÁ *vt* to open something / ser portero o desatapar, descubrir, o abrir algo (M) This contrasts with intransitive TLAPŌHU(A) 'to count, to read.'

TLAPŌCHUIÁ to produce smoke / hace humo (Z) [(2)Zp.69,213]. See PŌCHUIÁ.

TLAPŌCTĒM(I) *pret*: **TLAPŌCTĒN** for a place to fill up with smoke / se llena de humo, lleno de humo (T), humea, está lleno de humo (Z) [(1)Tp.235, (2)Zp.69,213]. See PŌCTĒM(I).

TLAPOHPŌHU(A) to clean, clear ground, mow / limpia, roza, siega (T) [(3)Tp.235, (3)Xp.93]. X lacks the internal glottal stop. See POHPŌHU(A).

TLAPOHPŌHUALŌ nonact. TLA-POHPŌHU(A)

TLAPOHPŌHUILIÁ applic. TLA-POHPŌHU(A)

TLAPOHPŌHUILIZ-TLI something clean / limpia (X) [(1)Xp.93]. X fails to mark the glottal stop. See TLAPOHPŌHU(A).

TLAPOHPOLHUIÁ *vt* to pardon someone / perdonar a otro, o dispensar con alguno (M) [(4)Zp.96,196,222]. See POHPOLHUIÁ.

TLAPOHPOLHUILIÁ applic. TLA-POHPOLHUIÁ

TLAPOHPOLHUILIZ-TLI pardon / perdón (T) [(1)Tp.235, (2)Zp.96,213]. See POHPOLHUIÁ.

-TLAPOHPOLHUILŌCĀ *necessarily possessed form* pardon dispensed to someone / el perdón con que me perdonan (C for first pers. sg. possessor) [(1)Cf.48v]. See POHPOLHUIÁ.

TLAPOHPOLHUILONI someone deserving of pardon / digno de perdón (C) [(2)Cf.45r]. See POHPOLHUIÁ.

TLAPŌHU(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 object prefix TLA- fused to the verb stem. This contrasts with transitive TLAPOÁ 'to open something.'

TLAPŌHUALIZ-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) [(2)Zp.36,213]. See PŌHU(A).

TLAPŌHUAL-LI someone or something counted, something read / cosa numerada y contada o cosa leída (M), cosa o persona contada (C) [(9)Cf.46r,46v,106v,123v]. See PŌHU(A).

TLAPŌHUALPA a countable number of times / veces que se pueden contar (C) [(5)Cf.106r,106v]. This is only attested in negated form with the sense 'countless times.' See TLAPŌHUAL-LI, -PA.

TLAPOHU(I) for something to open / abrirse la puerta o la carta (M) [(4)Cf.78v,79r,99r, (2)Tp.235]. See TLAPOÁ.

TLAPŌHUIÁ *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 maíz (M) [(4)Zp.33,122,196,222]. applic. TLAPŌHU(A)

TLAPOHUILIÁ *vt* to unbutton, unfasten something / lo desbotona, lo desabrocha (Z) [(2)Zp.41,196]. applic. TLAPOHU(I)

TLAPŌHUILIZ-TLI recitation / recitación, rezo (T) [(1)Tp.235]. M has *tlapowiliztli* 'opening, the act of unfastening,' which is derived from TLAPOHU(I) and contrasts with this. See TLAPŌHU(A).

TLAPOLHUIÁ *vt* to open something for someone / se lo abre (T) applic. TLAPOÁ

TLAPOLHUILIÁ applic. TLAPOLHUIÁ

TLAPOLHUILŌ nonact. TLAPOLHUIÁ

TLAPOLIHU(I) for all to be lost / todo se pierde (C) [(1)Cf.36v]. M has this in a phrase about starvation and thirst. See POLIHU(I).

TLAPŌLŌ nonact. TLAPOÁ

TLAPOLŌÁ for the harvest to fail / se pierde la cosecha (T) [(1)Tp.235]. See POLOÁ, TLAPOLIHU(I).

TLAPOLOH something destroyed / perdido, vencido (Z) [(2)Zp.128,213]. See POLOÁ.

TLAPOLŌLIZ-TLI loss / el acto de perder alguna cosa (M), locura, confusión (Z for compound with CUÁ(I)-TL) [(3)Zp.32,77,147]. See POLOÁ.

TLAPOLŌLTĪÁ *vrefl*, *vt* to become dis-

tracted or disoriented, to cause someone to become distracted or disoriented / descuidarse o desatarse y turbarse (M), desatinar a otro así (M) See POLOÁ.

TLAPOLŌLTĪÁ applic. TLAPOLŌLTĪÁ

TLAPOLŌLTĪLO nonact. TLAPOLŌLTĪÁ

TLAPŌPOYÁHU(I) to get dark / se obsurece (T for compound with ĪX-TLI) [(1)Tp.137]. T also has POPOYACTIC 'gray, dark, cloudy,' and M has *tlapoyahua* 'for night to fall.' See POYÁHU(I).

TLAPOUHQUI something open / abierto (T) [(1)Tp.235]. See TLAPOHU(I).

TLAPOUHTICAH to be open / estar abierto (T) [(1)Tp.235]. See TLAPOHU(I), the verb CĀ.

TLAPŌUHTICAH to recite, to count / reza, cuenta (T) [(1)Tp.235]. See TLAPŌHU(A), the verb CĀ.

TLAPŌUH-TLI something counted / cosa contada y numerada (M) [(1)Cf.46v]. See PŌHU(A).

TLAPOUHTOC something open / abierto (X) [(2)Xp.93]. See TLAPOHU(I), the verb O.

TLAPOXCAHUILLŌ-TL moss / musgo, moho (Z) [(1)Zp.213]. Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long, but it is not long in the related verb. Z also has O for A in the third syllable. See POXCAHU(I).

TLAPOYÁHUA for night to fall, to get dark / hacerse ya noche o anochece (M) [(1)Cf.97r]. See POYÁHU(I).

TLAPOZŌNAL-LI something boiled / hervido (T) [(1)Tp.235]. See POZŌN(I).

TLAPOZTEC-TLI something broken, snapped, fractured / cosa quebrada así como palo o pierna, brazo, etc. (M) [(2)Zp.111,213]. See POZTEQU(I).

TLAQUECHIÁ *vrefl* to support oneself on a crutch, staff / estribar o sustentarse sobre algún bordón o muleta (M) [(2)Cf.50r, (4)Tp.153]. See QUECHIÁ.

TLÁQUEH someone, something with a body / cosa que tiene cuerpo (M) [(1)Cf.55v, (2)Rp.45,147]. See TLÁC-TLI.

TLAQUEHQUELOHQUI joker, mocker / burlador (Z) [(2)Zp.21,214]. See QUEH-QUELOÁ.

TLAQUEHQUELŌLIZ-TLI mockery, tickling, tormenting / acción de hacer

cosquillas (Z) [(1)Zp.214]. Z fails to mark the internal glottal stop. See QUEHQUELOÁ.

- TLAQUEHU(A)** *vt* to hire someone / alquilar a otro (M), lo alquila, lo arrienda, lo renta (Z) [(3)Zp.9,14,196]. Z has apparently extended this to the hiring of things as well as people and services.
- TLAQUEHUAL-LI** hired help, paid servant; something rented / alquilado o mercenario (M), criado, mozo, servidor, sirvo, peón, sirviente (Z), alquilado (Z) [(7)Zp.9,35,86,96,115,214]. 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 TLAQUEHU(A), as it is according to M's gloss.
- TLAQUEHUIÁ** *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) [(3)Tp.212]. applic. TLAQUEHU(A)
- TLAQUEHUILIÁ** applic. TLAQUEHUIÁ
- TLAQUEHUILO** nonact. TLAQUEHUIÁ
- TLAQUEMILTIA** *vt* to have someone get dressed / hago a otro que se vista de algo, y doyle de vestir (C for first pers. sg. subject) [(1)Cf.62v]. This is synonymous with TLAQUENTIÁ. They are alternative causative forms of unattested *TLAQUEM(I). See QUEM(I).
- TLAQUEM(I)-TL** *possessed form*: -TLAQUEN garment, wrap / vestidura o ropa (M) TLAQUEM(I)-TL and TLAQUEN-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 QUEM(I).
- TLAQUENQUIXTIA** *vrefl,vt* to get undressed; to undress someone / se desvistió, se desabriga (Z), lo desnuda (Z) [(4)Zp.43,45,173,196, (3)Xp.60]. See TLAQUEM(I)-TL, QUIXTIA.
- TLAQUENTIÁ** *vrefl,vt* to get dressed; to dress someone / vestirse o arroparse (M),

- vestir a otro así (M) T has short I for Ē in the second syllable. This is synonymous with TLAQUEMILTIA. They are alternative causative forms of unattested *TLAQUEM(I). See QUEM(I).
- TLAQUENTILIA** applic. TLAQUENTIÁ
- TLAQUENTILO** nonact. TLAQUENTIÁ
- TLAQUEN-TLI** See TLAQUEM(I)-TL.
- TLAQUEQUETZ(A)** for a male bird to copulate with the female / de las aves que se toman ... del macho (C) [(1)Cf.128r]. C contrasts this with TLA-QUEHQUETZ(A) 'to kick out at something in anger.' See QUEQUETZ(A).
- TLAQUEZOLTIÁ** *vt* to cross over something, to go through something / lo atraviesa (Z) [(2)Zp.16,196]. Z also has ĪXTLAQUEZ 'something or someone bent.'
- TLAQUIN-TLI** garment / vestido, traje, abrigo, ropa (T) [(4)Tp.209,235]. This is a variant of TLAQUEM(I)-TL ~ TLAQUEN-TLI in T. Although T has possessed forms of TLAQUEN-TLI with the reflex of a long vowel in the second syllable, it also has short-vowel variants TLAQUEN-TLI and TLAQUIN-TLI. TLAQUINTIA is the T variant of, derived TLAQUENTIÁ See TLAQUEM(I)-TL.
- TLAQUIXCUAC** *only attested in possessed form* one's groin / su empeine (del vientre), su vientre (T) [(1)Tp.135]. T marks the vowel of the second syllable short, while it is long in ĪXCUA(I)-TL 'forehead,' making it questionable whether it is a constituent of this compound. See TLAC-TLI, ĪXCUA(I)-TL, -C(O).
- TLAQUIZ(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) [(1)Tp.235, (7)Zp.4,28,31,44,54,214]. M has *tlaquizcayotl* 'end of something.' See QUIZ(A).
- TLAQUIZCÁTLAH** profusion of fruit out of season / venturera (T) [(3)Tp.235]. M has *tlaquizcayotl* 'end or conclusion of something.' See TLAQUIZ(A), -TLAH.
- TLAQUIZCÁXOCHI-TL** bell flower / quiebraplato (T) [(1)Tp.235]. See TLAQUIZ(A), XOCHI-TL.
- TLAQUIZTOC** clear weather / hace buen tiempo, un día muy claro (Z)

- [(4)Zp.28,122,214]. See TLAQUIZ(A), the verb O.
- TLATAMACHIHUALIZ-TLI** measurement / medición (Z) [(2)Zp.83,214]. See TAMACHIHU(A).
- TLATAMACHIHUALONI** measure, gauge, standard / medida (Z) [(2)Zp.83,209]. In one of the two attestations the initial syllable has been dropped. See TAMACHIHU(A).
- TLATAMACHIHUANI** inchworm, caterpillar / oruga (Z) [(2)Zp.92,214]. See TAMACHIHU(A).
- TLATAMACHIHUQUI** someone who measures things / el que mide algo (M), medidor (Z) [(2)Zp.83,214]. M also has synonymous *tlatlamachiuni*. See TAMACHIHU(A).
- TLATCONI** gear for carrying something / instrumento para cargar (K) [(2)Bf.7r]. This is paired in context with CACAX-TLI 'packframe.' See TLATQUI-TL.
- TLATECALTIANI** someone who fans something away, drives something off / aventador (T) [(1)Tp.236]. See TECALTIA.
- TLATECONI** cutting instrument / hacha para cortar algo o instrumento semejante (M) [(1)Cf.45v]. This is opposite in sense from TECONI 'something in need of cutting.' C states that TLATECONI is not used in possessed form but is suppletive with synonymous -TLATEQUIYA. See TEQU(I).
- TLATECPANALIZ-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 posición o por sus rengleras (M) [(2)Zp.8,215]. See TECPAN(A).
- TLATECPANOÁ** to attend court / voy a palacio (C for first pers. sg. subject with directional ON-) [(1)Cf.107r]. See TĒCPAN.
- 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 TLATECPAN-TLI) [(2)Tp.236]. See TECPAN(A).
- TLATEC-TLI** something cut, a wound or scar / cosa cortada (M), herida, cortadura (Z), su cicatriz (Z for possessed form) This contrasts with TLATĒC-TLI 'something spread out,' but M combines them in a single gloss. See TEQU(I).

- TLATĒC-TLI** something spread or poured out; fabric / guirnalda o cosa escanciada o echada en algo (M), tela (Z) [(2)Zp.120,215]. This contrasts with TLATEC-TLI 'something cut,' but M combines them in a single gloss. M also has *teteca* 'to warp cloth.' See TĒCA.
- TLATECUIN(I)** to thunder / trueno (el cielo) (T) [(1)Tp.236]. See TECUIN(I).
- TLATEHTEC-TLI** something cut, hacked, a wound / cosa descuartizada y hecha pedazos o cosa hecha rebanadas o tajadas (M), herida (T) [(1)Tp.236, (2)Zp.34,215]. M combines the gloss for this with glosses for a form derived from TEHTĒCA 'to spread out' in a single entry. This contrasts with TLATĒTEC-TLI 'something sliced.' See TEHTEQU(I).
- TLATEHTEQUILONI** instrument for chopping, hacking / machete, cortador (Z) [(2)Zp.79,215]. See TEHTEQU(I).
- TLATEHUIÁ** to engage in combat / pelea (Z) [(6)Zp.19,65,96,215]. See TEHUIÁ.
- TLATEHUILIZ-TLI** combat, battle, war / pelea, guerra, batalla (Z) [(4)Zp.19,65,96,215]. See TLATEHUIÁ.
- TLATECHIHUALIZ-TLI** words of scoffing or reproach, curse / escarnecimiento o reproche (M), maldición, condenación (Z) [(3)Zp.32,80,215]. See TELCHIHU(A).
- TLATELCHIHUAL-LI** someone scoffed at, reproached, cursed / escarnecido y reprochado ... o reprochado (M), maldecido (Z) [(2)Zp.80,215]. See TELCHIHU(A).
- TLATELOÁ** to rush forward / embiste (Z) [(2)Zp.49,215]. See TELOÁ.
- TLATĒMIÁ** *vt* to feed stock / le da de comer (animal) (Z) [(2)Zp.30,196]. See TĒMIÁ.
- TLATĒMOLIÁ** *vrefl,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, pesquisar, o información contra alguno (M), lo esculca (T) [(3)Tp.210]. See TĒMOLIÁ.
- TLATĒMOLILIÁ** applic. TLATĒMOLIÁ
- TLATĒMOLILO** nonact. TLATĒMOLIÁ
- TLATĒNOCANI** someone given to answering back, someone disrespectful / re-spondón, rezongón (T) [(1)Tp.236]. See TĒN-TLI, TOCA.

TLATĒNYOH bank, edge, shore / orilla (Z) [(5)Zp.92,215]. See TĒN-TLI, -YOH.

TLATEŌCHĪHUALIZ-TLI blessing, the act of blessing something / el acto de consagrar o bendecir algo (M), bendición (Z) [(2)Zp.19,216]. See TEŌCHĪHU(A).

TLATEŌCHĪHUAL-LI something blessed, consecrated, a blessing / cosa bendita o consagrada (M), bendición (T) [(1)Tp.236, (2)Zp.19,216]. See TEŌCHĪHU(A).

TLATEŌCHĪHUALŌNI instrument of benediction / cosa para bendecir (Z) [(1)Zp.216]. See TEŌCHĪHU(A).

TLATEŌCHĪUH-TLI something blessed, consecrated / cosa bendecida o consagrada (M) [(1)Tp.236, (2)Zp.19,216]. See TEŌCHĪHU(A).

TLATEŌMATILIZ-TLI religious devotion / devoción, ejercicio espiritual, o ceremonia eclesiástica (M) [(1)Cf.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 TLATEŌTOQUILIZ-TLI, where C also marks the corresponding vowel long. See TEŌMAT(I).

TLATEŌTOCANI idolater / idólatra (M) [(1)Cf.67v]. See TEŌ-TL, TOCA.

TLATEŌTOQUILIZ-TLI idolatry / idolatría (M) [(1)Cf.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 TLA-TEŌMATILIZ-TLI, where C also marks the corresponding vowel long. See TEŌ-TL, TOCA.

TLATEPĒUHQUI sower, scatterer / esparcir (M), sembrador (persona) (Z) [(2)Zp.114,215]. See TEPĒHU(A).

TLATEPOTZTOCALIZ-TLI investigation, inquiry / exigencia (Z) [(2)Zp.58,215]. Z's gloss 'requirment' does not accurately convey the literal sense of this. See TEPOTZTOCA.

TLATEQUILIZ-TLI the act of cutting something / el acto de cortar alguna cosa (M) [(1)Zp.215]. See TEQU(I).

TLATEQUILŌNI saw, scissors, cutting instrument / sierra, tijeras (Z) [(3)Zp.115,122,215]. See TEQU(I).

TLATEQUIPANOH worker, servant / trabajador (M), siervo, sirviente (T)

[(1)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.

TLATEQUIPANŌLIZTICA by means of labor / con ... trabajo (C) [(1)Cf.49r]. This conventionally pairs with CIAHUIZTICA '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 TLATEQUIPANŌLIZ-TLI, -CA.

TLATEQUIPANŌLIZ-TLI work, labor / el acto de trabajar en alguna obra (M) [(1)Cf.49r]. See TEQUIPANOĀ.

-TLATEQUIYA necessarily possessed form one's cutting instrument / el instrumento con que yo corto algo, mi cuchillo, mi hacha (C for first pers. sg. possessor) [(2)Cf.50r,82r]. C states that this possessed form is suppletive with the absolutive form of synonymous TLATECŌNI. See TEQU(I).

-TLATEQUIYĀN necessarily possessed form the cutting edge of something / filo de cuchillo (X) [(4)Xp.48]. See TEQU(I), -YĀN.

TLATĒTEC-TLI someone wounded, cut up / herida, tiene cortadas (T) [(1)Tp.236]. The literal sense of this should be 'something sliced in orderly fashion.' It contrasts with TLATEHTEC-TLI 'something hacked.' See TĒTEQU(I).

TLATETECUECHILIĀ to stamp one's feet to get attention / hago ruido con los pies, para que mire hacia acá (C for first pers. sg. subject) [(1)Cf.74v]. See TETECUITZ(A).

TLATETECUĪNŌL-LI roller / rollo (Z) [(2)Zp.111,215]. See TETECUĪNOĀ.

TLATĒTZAUHHUIĀ augury, premonition / agüero, mal agüero (T) [(1)Tp.236]. See TĒTZĀHUI-TL, -HUIĀ.

TLATETZĪLŌL-LI thread, cord, something twisted / torcido, torzal (Z) [(3)Zp.123,124,216]. See TETZĪLOĀ.

TLATHUI to dawn, to get light / amanecer (C) M has this bound with YE 'already' with the same meaning. See TLATHUIĀ.

TLATHUITĀ 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

TLATHUINĀHUAC close to dawn / cerca del alba (M) [(1)Cf.109r]. See TLATHUI, -NĀHUAC.

TLATHUITĀ 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 TLATHUITĀ, 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

TLATIĀ *vrefl,vt* to burn; to burn someone, something / quemarse (M), quemarle (M) This contrasts with TLĀTIĀ 'to hide something,' but M combines them in a single entry. See TLATLA.

TLĀTIĀ *vrefl,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.' TLĀTIĀ contrasts with TLATIĀ 'to burn something,' but M combines the two in a single entry.

TLATILĀNALŌNI gear for hauling things / jaladero (Z) [(2)Zp.73,216]. See TILĀN(A).

TLATILĀNIZ-TLI the act of hauling, tugging, pulling / jaladera (Z) [(1)Zp.216]. See TILĀN(A).

TLATILĀNQUI hauler / jaladero, jalador (Z) [(1)Zp.73]. See TILĀN(A).

TLATILIĀ applic. TLATIĀ

TLĀTILIĀ applic. TLĀTIĀ

TLATĪLO nonact. TLATIĀ

TLĀTĪLO nonact. TLĀTIĀ

TLATĪLANIĀ *vt* to have someone sent for / lo manda llamar (Z) [(2)Zp.78,196]. See TĪTLAN(I).

TLATLA to burn / arder, abrasarse, o quemarse (M)

TLATLAC something burned / cosa quemada (M) [(2)Zp.104,214]. See TLATLA.

TLĀTLACALHUIĀ *vt* to mimic someone,

to mock someone / lo imita burlándose (T) [(3)Tp.212].

TLĀTLACALHUIĀ applic. TLĀTLA-CALHUIĀ

TLĀTLACALHUILO nonact. TLĀ-TLACALHUIĀ

TLATLĀCAMAT(I) *pret:* TLATLĀCAMAH, *pret. pl:* TLATLĀCAMATQUEH to obey / obedecían (C for third pers. plural, imperfect) [(2)Cf.89v,113r]. The nonspecific object prefix TLA- has fused with the stem to form an intransitive verb. See TLĀCAMAT(I).

TLATLĀCAMATILIZ-TLI obedience / obediencia (Z) [(2)Zp.90,214]. M has *tetlacamatiliztli* 'obedience.' The distinction is that M's entry represents TĒTLĀCAMATILIZ-TLI 'obedience of someone,' while this is 'obedience of something (such as a rule or order).' See TLĀCAMAT(I).

TLĀTLĀCA-TL humane person / piadosa persona y humana (M) [(1)Tp.241, (1)Rp.147]. R has a short vowel and glottal stop in the reduplicated syllable instead of a long vowel. redup. TLĀCA-TL

TLATLAC(I) *pret:* TLATLAZ to have a cough / tener pechuguera o tos (M)

TLĀTLACŌ-TL *pl:* -MEH boil, swelling / tlacote, clacote (T) [(1)Tp.241]. M has *tlacoton* 'boil, sore, pustule.' This appears to be related to TLACŌ-TL 'staff, stick,' although the common meaning is not evident.

TLĀTLACUĀLIZ-TLI feast / banquete (Z) [(2)Zp.18,214]. The vowel of the third syllable is marked long in both attestations. See TLACUĀ.

TLĀTLACUĀLŌYĀN banquet hall / lugar de boda (Z) [(2)Zp.20,214]. See TLACUĀ, -YĀN.

TLATLACUĀNI table companion / comensal, comedor (Z) [(2)Zp.30,214]. See TLACUĀ.

TLATLAHCALHUĀZHUIĀ to shoot a blowgun / disparar con cerbatana (K) [(1)Bf.10r]. See TLAHCALHUĀZ-TLI, -HUIĀ.

TLĀTLAHCONECUILOĀ *vrefl* to twist from side to side / se tuerce (de un lado a otro) (T) [(3)Tp.161]. See TLAHCO, NECUILOĀ.

TLĀTLAHCONECUILŌLŌ nonact.

TLĀTLAHCONECUILOĀ

TLATLAHCOYĀN center, middle / centro, entre, en medio de (Z) [(2)Zp.27,53,83,214]. See TLAHCO, -YĀN.

TLATLAHTLANIĀ *vt* to curse someone / lo maldice (Z) [(2)Zp.80,196]. See TLAHTLANIĀ.

TLATLAHTLATILIZ-TLI scorching / quemada (Z), quemado (Z) [(2)Zp.104,214]. See TLAHTLATIĀ.

TLĀTLAHTŌL-LI prolix speech / palabras prolijas (C) [(2)Cf.73r]. redup. TLAHTŌL-LI

TLATLAHZOLCĀN dump, rubbish heap / desaseado (Z) [(2)Zp.41,214]. See TLAHZOL-LI, -CĀN.

TLATLAHZOLTIĀ to pollute, to get things dirty / ensucia (Z) [(2)Zp.53,214]. See TLAHZOL-LI.

TLATLĀLCHIPĀHUA for dawn to break, to get light / alborear o amanecer (M) [(1)Cf.95v]. See TLĀL-LI, CHIPĀHUA.

TLATLĀLIĀ to make arrangements / poner precio a lo que se vende o hacer constituciones y ordenanzas o poner algo en algún lugar, o industrial, fabricar, y componer algo (M) This is implied by TLATLĀLIL-LI. See TLĀLIĀ.

TLATLĀLĪL-LI something arranged, ordered, established / cosa industriada y fabricada o cosa establecida o ordenada (M), ramillete, plazo (T) [(1)Tp.236]. See TLĀLIĀ.

TLATLĀLĪLTĪĀ *vt* to give someone a deadline / le da plazo (T) [(3)Tp.210]. See TLATLĀLĪL-LI.

TLATLĀLĪLTĪĪ applic. TLATLĀLĪLTĪĀ

TLATLĀLĪLTĪLO nonact. TLATLĀLĪLTĪĀ **TLĀTLALOĀ** *vrefl* to run in an orderly, sequential fashion / corro de aquí para allí (C for first pers. sg. subject), corremos de la misma manera como los que corren cañas (C) [(2)Cf.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 TLAHTLALOĀ 'for several people to run in the same direction but in an unorganized way.' redup. TLALOĀ

TLĀTLAMANTIC something different,

distinct / diferente (Z) [(2)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. TLAMANTIC

TLATLAMATCĀYETOC something tranquil, peaceful, undisturbed / tranquilo, sosiegado (Z) [(2)Zp.124,215]. See TLAMATCĀ, YETOC.

TLATLAMŌTLA to discharge, fire, shoot / tira (Z) [(2)Zp.122,215]. See MŌTLA.

TLATLAMPĀ beneath, underneath / debajo de (Z) [(2)Zp.40,215]. Z has a long vowel in the postposition -TLAN, but the other sources agree that it is short. See -TLAN, -PĀ.

TLATLAMPACUĒ(I)-TL petticoat / su enaguas (Z for possessed form) [(2)Zp.50,161]. See TLATLAMPĀ, CUĒ(I)-TL.

-TLATLĀN *only attested in possessed form* income, gain from an investment / su redito (T) [(1)Tp.134]. This implies unattested *TLATLĀN-TLI 'gain, winnings at gambling.' See TLĀN(I).

TLĀTLANĒC(I) *pret*: TLĀTLANĒZ to be luminous / transparente (T for a IITEC TLĀTLANĒC(I)) [(2)Tp.241]. The literal sense of the phrase in T is 'to be luminous inside.' redup. TLANĒC(I)

TLATLANĒXTIHTOC something lustrous / resplandece (Z) [(2)Zp.109,215]. See TLANĒXTIĀ, the verb O.

TLATLĀN(I) to win (in gambling) / gana (T) [(3)Tp.236]. redup. TLĀN(I)

TLATLĀNIC someone defeated / vencido (Z) [(2)Zp.128,215]. See TLĀN(I).

TLATLĀNĪHUA nonact. TLATLĀN(I)

TLATLĀNĪĪ applic. TLATLĀN(I)

TLATLAPACA for something to break into bits / hacerse pedazos el pan o las vasijas de barro o de vidrio (M) [(1)Cf.74r]. See TLAPAC-TLI, TLAPĀN(I).

TLATLAPATZ(A) *vt* to break something to bits / despedazar o quebrantar algo en muchas partes (M) [(1)Cf.74r]. See TLAPĀN(I).

TLĀTLAPOĀ *vrefl* to keep coming open / ábrese y cerrada se vuelve a abrir continuamente (C) [(1)Cf.72v]. This contrasts

with TLAHTLAPOĀ 'for various things to open.' redup. TLAPOĀ

TLATLAPOUHTOC something open, aperture / abierto, abertura (Z) [(2)Zp.3,215]. Z has PŌ for POUH. See TLAPOHU(I), the verb O.

TLATLĀTIĀNI someone who hides something, murderer / el que ... esconde alguna cosa (M), matón (T) [(1)Tp.236]. See TLĀTIĀ.

TLATLATILIĀ *vrefl,vt* to build a fire to warm oneself; to burn something in the course of laying a curse on someone / hacer lumbre para se calentar (M), lo quema (aceite para que le caiga maldad) (T) [(3)Tp.210]. See TLĀTIĀ.

TLATLATILILIĀ applic. TLATLATILIĀ

TLATLATILILŌ nonact. TLATLATILIĀ

TLATLATILIZ-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 TLATLĀTILIZ-TLI 'the act of hiding something.' See TLĀTIĀ.

TLATLĀTILIZ-TLI the act of hiding something / escondite (Z) [(2)Zp.55,215]. Z's gloss does not precisely reflect the literal sense of this item. This contrasts with TLATLATILIZ-TLI 'the act of burning something.' See TLĀTIĀ.

TLATLĀTLAUHTILIĀ *vt* to pray for someone / ruega (por otro) (Z) [(2)Zp.111,222]. See TLĀTLAUHTIĀ.

TLATLĀTLAUHTILIZ-TLI prayer, supplication / oración, ruego, o suplicación (M) [(1)Cf.47v, (4)Zp.91,118,178,215]. See TLĀTLAUHTIĀ.

TLATLATZĪN(I) for it to thunder / tronar cuando llueve o cae rayo (M) [(1)Cf.109r, (1)Zp.125]. See TLATZĪN(I).

TLATLATZĪNĪLIZ-TLI thunderclap / trueno de rayo (M) [(1)Cf.109r]. See TLATLATZĪN(I).

TLATLATZĪNĪLLŌ-TL thunderclap / trueno (Z) [(2)Zp.126,215]. See TLATZĪNĪĀ, -YŌ.

TLĀTLAUHTIĀ *vrefl,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.

TLATLAXĪHUA nonact. TLATLAC(I)

TLATLAXĪTIĀ caus. TLATLAC(I)

TLATLAXIZ-TLI cough / tos (T) [(1)Tp.236, (2)Zp.124,215, (2)Xp.95]. See TLATLAC(I).

TLATLĀX-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 abortada y echada a sabiendas (M) [(1)Cf.47r]. C and M also have the variant TLATLĀZ-TLI, and moreover, this is synonymous with TLATLĀZAL-LI. See TLĀZ(A).

TLATLĀZ(A) to lay eggs / poner huevos la gallina (M) See TLĀZ(A).

TLATLĀZAL-LI something cast down / cosa arrojada (C) [(1)Cf.47r]. This is synonymous with TLATLĀX-TLI and TLATLĀZ-TLI. See TLĀZ(A).

TLATLĀZCĀTZAHZTI to cackle / cloquea, cacarea (Z) [(3)Zp.22,28,215]. See TLATLĀZ(A), TZAHTZI.

TLATLAZOHTLAL-LI someone, something beloved / cosa o persona amada (C) [(1)Cf.46r]. See TLAZOHTLA.

TLATLĀZ-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 abortada y echada voluntariamente (M) [(1)Cf.47r]. C and M also have the variant TLATLĀX-TLI, and moreover, this is synonymous with TLATLĀZAL-LI. See TLĀZ(A).

TLATLEHUĀTZ something broiled, toasted / asado, tostado (Z) [(3)Zp.14,124,215]. See TLEHUĀTZ(A).

TLATLĪLEUHTOC for something to be so far away that it appears as a dark object / lejos, lejano está negreando [(1)Zp.216]. See TLĪL-LI, ĒHU(A), the verb O.

TLATŌCA to sow / siembra (T) [(1)Tp.237]. See TŌCA.

TLATŌCALIZ-TLI the act of sowing / siembra (Z) [(2)Zp.115,216]. See TLATŌCA.

- TLATŌCALLAH** sown cornfield / campo sembrado de maíz (Z) [(1)Zp.216]. See TLATŌCA, -TLAH.
- TLATŌCALŌNI** staff for punching holes for sowing seed / sembrador (palo), punzón (Z) [(2)Zp.114,216]. See TLATŌCA.
- TLATŌCCUAHU(I)-TL** staff for punching holes for sowing seed, digging stick / sembrador (palo), coa (Z) [(2)Zp.114,216]. See TLATŌCA, CUAHU(I)-TL.
- TLATŌCQUI** sower / sembrador (Z) [(2)Zp.114,216]. This contrasts with TLAHTOHQUI 'ruler.'
- TLATŌC-TLI** something planted, sown, buried / cosa enterrada, plantada, o sembrada (M) [(2)Tp.183,237]. See TŌCA.
- TLATOHTOMALIZ-TLI** action of loosening something / acción de desatar (Z) [(1)Zp.216]. See TOHTOM(A).
- TLATOHTOMAL-LI** something loosened, undone / desatado (Z) [(2)Zp.41,216]. See TOHTOM(A).
- TLATOHTON-TLI** something loosened, undone / cosa desatada, desabrochada, desnudada o desenvuelta (M) [(1)Tp.236]. See TOHTOM(A).
- TLATOMÁHUAL-LI** something fattened, fatness / cebón o cosa engordada (M), gordura (Z) [(2)Zp.63,216]. See TOMÁHUA.
- TLATŌPALHUIÁ** to collect rent, taxes / cobra (Z) [(2)Zp.28,216].
- TLATŌPALHUIHQUI** tax collector / cobrador (Z) [(2)Zp.28,216]. See TLATŌPALHUIÁ.
- TLATOPŌN** firearm / arma de fuego (Z) [(7)Zp.13,27,122,125,216,229]. See TOPŌN(I).
- TLATOPŌN(I)** for it to thunder / trueno (Z) [(1)Zp.216]. See TOPŌN(I).
- TLATOPŌNIÁ** to shoot off a firearm / tira (con arma) (Z) [(2)Zp.122,216]. See TOPŌNIÁ.
- TLATOPŌNILIZ-TLI** barrage of gunfire or thunder / tronadero (Z) [(2)Zp.125,216]. See TOPŌN(I).
- TLATOQUIHQUI** stoker, fireman / fogonero (Z) [(2)Zp.60,216]. M has synonymous *tlatoquiani*. See TOQUIÁ.
- TLATOTŌNĪLŌ-TL** summer / verano (Z) [(2)Zp.128,216]. M has *tlatotonilli*

'something warmed, sunburned.' See TOTŌNIÁ, -YŌ.

- TLATŌTOQUIXOC-TLI** cooking pot / olla para poner carne, frijoles (T) [(1)Tp.237]. See TOQUIÁ, XOC-TLI.
- TLATQUIHUAH** proprietor / dueño o señor (C) [(3)Cf.55r,87v]. See TLATQUI-TL.
- TLATQUITIÁ** vt to make something the property of someone / enajenar algo o enviar alguna cosa a otro (M) [(2)Cf.58r]. M has this with a direct object prefix plus an oblique reflexive prefix, meaning 'to appropriate something.' See TLATQUI-TL.
- TLATQUITILIÁ** applic. TLATQUITIÁ
- TLATQUI-TL** property, belongings / hacienda o vestidos (M) This is conventionally paired with ÁXCÁ(I)-TL 'property,' the whole phrase referring to one's property, wealth, estate. See (I)TQUI.
- TLATTAYA** necessarily possessed form one's vision / mi vista, mi potencia visiva (C for first pers. sg. possessor) [(2)Cf.50r]. See (I)TTA.
- TLATZACCÂN** at the end, conclusion, last of all / al cabo, a fin, o a la postre (M) [(3)Cf.96r,107v,131v]. The final consonant of the second syllable has lost its labiality. See TZACU(A), -CÂN.
- TLATZACU(A)** to close, to make restitution, to suffer punishment for something / cerrar, o pago y lasto algo (C for first pers. sg. subject), pagar por otro, expiar la falta de alguien (S) [(2)Cf.17v,62v]. See TZACU(A).
- TLATZACUILTIÁ** to punish someone / castigar o justiciar a alguno (M) [(4)Cf.45r,62v,90v,113r]. caus. TLA-TZACU(A)
- TLATZACUILTILIZ-TLI** punishment / castigo, coraje (Z) [(2)Zp.26,216]. See TLATZACUILTIÁ.
- TLATZACUILTILŌNI** someone deserving of punishment / digno y merecedor de castigo (M) [(2)Cf.45r]. See TLATZACUILTIÁ.
- TLATZCAN** cypress / ciprés (M), cedro o ciprés (C) This is abundantly attested in C. It also appears in Z with the absolutive suffix -TLI, but this is idiosyncratic to Z.
- TLATZCANCAŸŌ-TL** something pertaining to cypress trees / lo concerniente a

- los cipreses (S for TLATZCANYŌ-TL) [(1)Cf.53v]. This appears in C as an example of a derivational process and without a gloss, but according to C it is synonymous with TLATZCANYŌ-TL, which is glossed in S. See TLATZCAN, -YŌ.
- TLATZCANEH** someone who possesses a cypress tree / dueño de un ciprés (S) [(1)Cf.55v, (1)Rp.45]. See TLATZCAN.
- TLATZCANHUAH** someone who possesses cypress trees / dueño, poseedor de cipreses (S) [(1)Cf.55v, (1)Rp.45]. See TLATZCAN.
- TLATZCANTI** to turn into a cypress / volverse ciprés (C) [(1)Cf.58v, Rp.47]. See TLATZCAN.
- TLATZCANYŌ-TL** something pertaining to cypress trees / lo concerniente a los cipreses (S) [(1)Cf.53v]. This is synonymous with TLATZCANCAŸŌ-TL. See TLATZCAN, -YŌ.
- TLATZCOTŌN(A)** vt to break, snap something / quebrar hilo, cordel o soga (M), lo revienta, lo rompe (T) [(3)Tp.210]. See TLATZĪN(I), COTŌN(A).
- TLATZCOTŌNALŌ** nonact. TLATZCOTŌN(A)
- TLATZCOTŌN(I)** to break, snap / quebrarse el hilo (M), se revienta (T) [(1)Tp.237]. See TLATZCOTŌN(A).
- TLATZCOTŌNILIÁ** applic. TLATZCOTŌN(A)
- TLATZCUEPŌNILIÁ** vt to beat something or someone hard / le pega fuerte (T) [(3)Tp.210]. See TLATZĪN(I), CUEPŌNIÁ.
- TLATZCUEPŌNILILIÁ** applic. TLATZCUEPŌNILIÁ
- TLATZCUEPŌNILILŌ** nonact. TLATZCUEPŌNILIÁ
- TLATZETZELOLIZ-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 TZETZELOÁ.
- TLATZETZELŌL-LI** something sifted, strained, filtered, shaken / cosa cernida o sacudida (M) [(2)Zp.27,216]. See TZETZELOÁ.
- TLATZETZELŌNI** strainer, sieve / cedazo, coladera (Z) [(2)Zp.26,216]. See TZETZELOÁ.

- TLATZHUĪTEQU(I)** vt; pret: TLATZHUĪTEC to beat someone / le pega (T) [(3)Tp.210]. See HUĪTEQU(I).
- TLATZHUĪTEQUIHUA** nonact. TLATZHUĪTEQU(I)
- TLATZHUĪTEQUILIÁ** applic. TLATZHUĪTEQU(I)
- TLATZIHU(I)** to be lazy, slothful, idle / tener pereza o ser perezoso (M)
- TLATZIHUILIÁ** vt for something to make someone apathetic or disgusted / le da flojera, pereza (T) [(1)Cf.64r, (3)Tp.210]. C glosses this as synonymous with TLA-TZIHUIÁ. altern. applic. TLATZIHU(I)
- TLATZIHUILILIÁ** applic. TLATZIHUILIÁ
- TLATZIHUILILŌ** nonact. TLATZIHUILIÁ
- TLATZIHUILIZ-TLI** laziness, sloth, apathy / pereza (M) [(1)Tp.237, (2)Zp.60,217]. See TLATZIHU(I).
- TLATZIHUIŌTIÁ** caus. TLATZIHU(I)
- TLATZILHUIÁ** 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) [(2)Cf.64r]. altern. applic. TLATZIHU(I)
- TLATZILĪN** jingle bell / cascabel (Z) [(2)Zp.26,217]. M has *tlatziliniilli* referring to a bell. See TZILĪN(I).
- TLATZĪN(I)** to make an explosive sound, to thunder, to sizzle / sonar algo reventado así como huevo cuando lo asan o cosa semejante (M), trueno (Z) [(1)Zp.217]. Z also has impersonal TLATLATZĪN(I) with the sense 'to thunder.'
- TLATZĪNIÁ** vt to hit or spank someone / le pega, le da sus nalgadas (T) [(3)Tp.210]. See TLATZĪN(I).
- TLATZĪNILIÁ** applic. TLATZĪNIÁ
- TLATZĪNILŌ** nonact. TLATZĪNIÁ
- TLATZĪNTLAN** 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 TZĪN-TLI, -TLAN.
- TLATZIUH** someone idle, lazy, slothful / haragán, flojo, zonzo, zoquete (Z) [(3)Zp.66,132,217]. See TLATZIHU(I).
- TLATZIUHCĀMĀHU(A)** vt to infect some-

- one with one's laziness / lo entre-tiene, contagia a otro con la pereza (T) [[3]Tp.210]. See TLATZIHU(I), MĀHU(A).
- TLATZIUHCĀYŌ-TL** sloth, laziness / pereza (M) [[1]Tp.134]. See TLATZIHU(I), -YŌ.
- TLATZIUHQUI** someone lazy, slothful / perezoso (M) X shortens this to TLATZQUI. See TLATZIHU(I).
- TLATZMOLĪN(I)** for everything to sprout anew / todo retoñece (C) [[1]Cf.36v]. See (I)TZMOLĪN(I).
- TLATZOĀ** vt to beat something / lo bate (T) [[3]Tp.210].
- TLATZOHYĀYALIZ-TLI** stench, something disgusting / apestilenia (Z) [[2]Zp.12,217]. M has *tzoyayalitzli* 'smell of burnt feathers or cloth.' See TZO-TL, (I)HYĀYA.
- TLATZŌLCĀN** narrow place / lugar reducido (Z) [[3]Zp.77,107,217]. See TZŌLOĀ, -CĀN.
- TLATZOLHUIĀ** applic. TLATZOĀ
- TLATZŌLIHUI** narrow place / lugar reducido, angosto (T) [[1]Tp.237]. See TZŌLIHU(I).
- TLATZŌLŌ** nonact. TLATZOĀ
- TLATZONICZALIZ-TLI** the act of trampling / pisada (Z) [[2]Zp.99,217]. See TZONICZA.
- TLATZONTEC-TLI** judgement / cosa juzgada y sentenciada (M) [[1]Bf.10r]. See TZONTEQU(I).
- TLATZOPITĪLŌNI** punch, awl / puya, punzón (Z) [[2]Zp.104,217]. See TZOPITĪ.
- TLATZOTZONALIZ-TLI** the act of making music by striking or plucking an instrument, the act of striking something / el acto de tañer atabales, órganos, harpa, etc., o el acto de dar golpes con alguna cosa (M) [[2]Zp.87,217]. See TZOTZON(A).
- TLATZOTZONALŌNI** musical instrument / instrumento (Z) [[1]Zp.217]. See TZOTZON(A).
- TLATZOTZONANIH** group of musicians / 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(A).
- TLATZOTZONĪL-LI** music / música (X) [[3]Xp.95]. See TZOTZON(A).

- 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 tañido, o persona apuñeada, o cosa golpeada, o cosa tupida y apretada (M), instrumento (de música) (Z) [[2]Zp.72,217]. In both attestations Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long, but it should not be. See TZOTZON(A).
- TLATZOYŌNĪL-LI** something fried / cosa frita (M) [[2]Zp.61,217]. Z also has a short form TLATZOYŌN. Both attestations mark the vowel of the second syllable long, but it should not be. See TZOYŌNĪ.
- TLĀUHQUECHŌL** rich red plumage; bird of such plumage, roseate spoonbill or flamingo / pluma rica y bermeja (M) ave acuática muy parecida al pato y notable por el esplendor de sus plumas rojas (S) [[1]Cf.76v]. See TLĀHU(I)-TL, QUECHŌL-LI.
- TLAXAMĀNĪL-LI** something cracked or splintered, or something split (such as a shingle) / cabeza machucada, etc., tablas menudas, o astillas largas (M), tejamanil (Z) [[4]Zp.120,217,223]. Under influence from Spanish *teja* 'roof tile,' Z has the variant TEXAMĀNĪL-LI. See XAMĀNĪ.
- TLAXCALCHĪHU(A)** to make tortillas or bread / hacer tortillas o pan (K) [[2]Cf.51r]. See TLAXCAL-LI, CHĪHU(A).
- TLAXCALCHĪHUALŌYĀN** bakery / lugar donde se hace pan, panadería (C) [[1]Cf.51r]. See TLAXCALCHĪHU(A), -YĀN.
- TLAXCALCHĪUHCĀN** bakery / panadería (C) [[1]Cf.51v]. See TLAXCALCHĪHU(A), -CĀN.
- TLAXCALHUIĀ** vt to make tortillas for someone / hacer tortillas de maíz para otro (M) [[3]Tp.192]. applic. TLAXCALŌĀ
- TLAXCALHUIĪĀ** applic. TLAXCALHUIĀ
- TLAXCALHUĪLŌ** nonact. TLAXCALHUIĀ
- TLAXCALĪXCHĪLOH** enchilada, tortilla covered with chili-seasoned sauce / enchilada (Z) [[2]Zp.51,217]. See TLAXCAL-LI, ĪX-TLI, CHĪL-LI, -YOH.
- TLAXCALLĀN** place name Tlaxcala This is

- implied by TLAXCALTĒCA-TL 'person from Tlaxcala.' See TLAXCAL-LI, -TLĀN.
- 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 (I)XCA.
- TLAXCALMAN(A)** to make tortillas / hace tortilla, echa tortilla, tortillea (T) [[3]Tp.238]. See TLAXCAL-LI, MAN(A).
- TLAXCALMANALŌ** nonact. TLAXCALMAN(A)
- TLAXCALMANILIĀ** applic. TLAXCALMAN(A)
- TLAXCALNAMACA** See TLAXCAL-LI, NAMACA.
- TLAXCALNAMACAC** seller of bread, tortillas / vendedor de pan (C) [[1]Cf.51v]. See TLAXCAL-LI, NAMACA.
- TLAXCALNAMACŌYĀN** place where bread is sold / lugar donde venden pan (M) [[1]Cf.51r]. See TLAXCAL-LI, NAMACA, -YĀN.
- TLAXCALŌĀ** to make tortillas / hacer tortillas (M) See TLAXCAL-LI.
- TLAXCALŌLŌ** nonact. TLAXCALŌĀ
- TLAXCALPĪQUILŌNI** napkin for wrapping up tortillas / servilleta (Z) [[2]Zp.115,217]. See TLAXCAL-LI, PĪQUILŌNI.
- TLAXCALPŌPOZŌN** 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, POZŌN(I).
- TLAXCALTĒCA-TL** pl: TLAXCAL-TĒCAH someone from Tlaxcala / natural de Tlaxcala (K) [[1]Bf.11r, (1)Cf.120v]. See TLAXCAL-LI.
- TLAXCALTOTŌNĪĀ** to heat tortillas / calienta tortillas (T) [[3]Tp.238]. See TLAXCAL-LI, TOTŌNĪĀ.
- TLAXCALTOTOPOCH-TLI** tostada, fried tortilla / tortilla tostada (T) [[1]Tp.238]. See TLAXCAL-LI, TOTOPOCH-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.
- TLAXĒLOĀ** for a chicken to scratch, scattering earth around / rasca (gallina) (Z) [[2]Zp.105,217]. See XĒLOĀ.
- TLAXELŌLIZ-TLI** division, appointment / el acto de dividir y partir alguna cosa o partija (M), separación, división (Z) [[3]Zp.47,115,217]. See XELOĀ.
- TLAXHUIZ-TLI** boil, tumor / divieso, incendio, o nacido (M) [[5]Zp.28,47,87,123,218]. In two of five attestations Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long. See (I)XHUI.
- TLAXĪCŌLIZ-TLI** support / soporte (Z) [[2]Zp.117,217]. This seems to be related to XICOĀ, but the only sense they have in common would seem to be one of endurance or tolerance of a burden.
- TLĀXILIĀ** *vrefl*, 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. TLĀZ(A)
- TLĀXILIĪĀ** applic. TLĀXILIĀ
- TLĀXILILŌ** nonact. TLĀXILIĀ
- TLAXIPĒHUAL-LI** something peeled, the bark or shell of something / cosa desollada o descortezada, mazorca de maíz deshojada, o cortezas de pino y de oyamel para hacer buena brasa (M), cáscara de encino (Z) [[1]Zp.217]. See XIPĒHU(A).
- TLAXITĪNĪLIZ-TLI** great fall, ruin, chasm, precipice / precipicio (Z) [[2]Zp.101,217]. See XITĪN(I).
- TLAXITĪNĪLLŌ-TL** precipice, falling of something, collapse / derrumbe [[2]Zp.41,217]. See XITĪNĪĀ, -YŌ.
- TLAXIUHTLATLA** to be hot / hace calor (Z) [[2]Zp.24,217]. See XIUHTLATLA.
- TLĀXŌ** altern. nonact. TLĀZ(A)
- TLAXOCOLIĀ** to make things go sour, curdle, ferment / el que aceda o hace agria alguna cosa (M) lo hace acedo (T) [[1]Tp.238]. See XOCOYA.
- TLAXOCOLITŌNI** leavening / levadura, se hace fuerza (Z) [[2]Zp.76,218]. In one of two attestations Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long. See TLAXOCOLIĀ.
- TLAXOLOPIHHUIĪĀ** vt to slander some-

- one / lo calumnia (Z) [(2)Zp.24,196]. See XOLOPIH-TLI, -HUIĀ.
- TLAXONĒPALHUIĀ** *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 TLAXONĒPAL-LI, -HUIĀ.
- TLAXONĒPALHUIĀ** applic. TLA-XONĒPALHUIĀ
- TLAXONĒPALHUIĀ** nonact. TLA-XONĒPALHUIĀ
- TLAXONĒPAL-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.
- TLAXOXŌHUIYA** for things to get green, for leaves to come out / verdegear el prado que se está riendo (M) [(1)Cf.36v]. See XOXŌHUIYA.
- TLAXQUI-TL** something roasted in coals / cosa asada en las brasas o en el rescoldo (M) [(1)Cf.47r, (1)Rp.41]. See (I)XCA.
- TLAXTLĀHU(A)** *vt* to pay for something / pagar (X) [(3)Xp.77]. See (I)XTLĀHU(A).
- TLAXTLĀHUALIZ-TLI** payment, restitution / el acto de pagar o restituir algo (M) [(2)Zp.93,218]. See (I)XTLĀHU(A).
- TLAXTLĀHUIĀ** *vrefl.vt* to be self-satisfied; to pay for something / pagarse, o satisfacer así mismo (M), galardonar o restituir lo que debo a otro (M), lo paga, lo recompensa (Z) [(3)Cf.27v, (3)Zp.93,106,196]. X gives the truncated form TLAXTLĀHUI as an expression of thanks. See (I)XTLĀHU(A).
- TLAXTLĀHUIĀ-LI** payment, restitution, wages / paga, jornal, soldada, restitución, o galardón (M) [(2)Tp.134,238, (5)Zp.93,113,118,218]. See (I)XTLĀHU(A).
- TLAXTLĀUHQUI** one who makes payment / pagador (Z) [(2)Zp.93,218]. See (I)XTLĀHU(A).
- TLAXXĪM(A)** *pret.* TLAXXĪN to commit adultery / adulterar [(2)Bf.11r]. M has this with a single x, but B has xx, which makes it contrast with TLA-XĪM(A) 'to plane something' < XĪM(A).
- TLAYACAC** at the beginning / al principio (C) [(1)Cf.108r]. M has several items with

- tlayaca* as an element sharing the sense of 'to go first.' See YAC(A)-TL, -C(O).
- TLAYACĀNALIZ-TLI** privilege, advantage, power, authority / primado o ventaja (M), poder, autoridad, gobernación, reino (Z) [(5)Zp.17,63,100,107,218]. See YACĀN(A).
- TLAYACĀNALTĪĀ** *vt* to advance something / lo adelanta (T,Z) [(3)Tp.211, (2)Zp.5,196]. See YACĀN(A).
- TLAYACĀNCĀUH** constable, councilman / alguacil, regidor (Z) [(1)Zp.218]. See TLAYACĀNQUI.
- TLAYACĀNQUETZ(A)** *vrefl* to advance, to take the lead / se adelanta (Z) [(2)Zp.5,173]. See YACĀN(A), QUETZ(A).
- TLAYACĀNQUI** *pl.* TLĀTLA-YACĀNQUIH person in authority, leader, boss / autoridad, mayor, jefe, patrón, superior, gobernador (Z) [(1)Tp.238, (2)Zp.63,218]. M has synonymous *teyacanqui*. 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 YACĀN(A).
- TLAYAHUALŌĀ** 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, TLAHTLAYAHUALŌĀ 'to take many turns, to rotate.' See YAHUALŌĀ.
- TLAYAHUALŌCHTĪĀ** altern. caus. TLAYAHUALŌĀ
- TLAYAHUALŌLTĪĀ** caus. TLAYAHUALŌĀ
- TLAYĒCCĀMPA** to the right-hand side / a mano derecha (M) [(3)Cf.93v,94v,131r]. See YĒCCĀN, -PA.
- TLAYECOLTĪĀ** *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) [(2)Cf.91r,108v]. See YECOĀ.
- TLAYECOLTĪĀ** applic. TLAYECOLTĪĀ
- TLAYECOLTĪŌCA** necessarily possessed form the service of someone / servicio de alguien (K) [(1)Bf.3r]. See TLAYECOLTĪĀ.

- TLAYEHYECŌLIZ-TLI** test, proof, evidence / ensaye o prueba del que se impone o ensaya (M) [(3)Zp.41,103,206]. See YEHECOĀ.
- TLĀY(I)** to break ground for planting / labrar la tierra para sembrarla (M) [(2)Zp.18,207]. This is attested as an element of the synonymous compound TLAĪXTLĀY(I).
- TLAYŌCOX-TLI** something created, invented / cosa inventada (M) [(1)Bf.2r]. See YŌCOY(A).
- TLAYŌCOYANI** inventor, creator / inventor ... o inventor e industrial (M) [(2)Bf.5v,9r]. See YŌCOY(A).
- TLAYOCXITĪL-LI** something cooked / cocido (Z) [(2)Zp.28,218]. This corresponds to T's TLAHUICXITĪL-LI. See YOCXITĪĀ.
- TLAYOHUA** to get dark / anochece (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.
- TLAYOHUAQUILĪĀ** to get dark, for night to fall / anochece (T) [(1)Tp.239]. See TLAYOHUA.
- TLAYOHUAQUILIZ-TLI** darkness / obscuridad, tinieblas (T) [(1)Tp.239]. See TLAYOHUAQUILĪĀ.
- TLAYOHUATICAH** to be getting dark / está oscureciendo (T) [(2)Tp.239]. See TLAYOHUA, the verb CĀ.
- TLAYOHUAYĀN** obscurity, place of darkness / en tinieblas (C), obscuridad, oscuro (Z) [(1)Cf.99r, (3)Zp.90,218]. See TLAYOHUA, -YĀN.
- TLAYOHUAYĀNĪLLŌ-TL** darkness, obscurity / obscuridad, tinieblas (Z) [(2)Zp.90,218]. See TLAYOHUAYĀN.
- TLAYOHUAYĀNTĪĀ** to get dark, for night to fall / se hace de noche, anochece (Z) [(3)Zp.11,89,218]. See TLAYOHUAYĀN.
- TLAYŌLCUĪTILIZ-TLI** confession / confesión (Z) [(2)Zp.32,218]. M has synonymous *teyolcuitiliztli*. See YŌLCUĪTĪĀ.
- TLAYŌLCUĪTĪLŌNI** confessional guide / confesionario (Z) [(2)Zp.32,218]. M has synonymous *teyolcuitiloni*. See YŌLCUĪTĪĀ.
- TLAYŌLĒHUALIZ-TLI** invitation / invita-

- ción (Z) [(2)Zp.72,218]. M has *teyoleualiztli* with the somewhat different gloss 'the incitement or provocation of someone.' See YŌLĒHU(A).
- TLAYŌLITĪĀ** to give birth / da a luz, se pare (Z) [(2)Zp.39,218]. See YŌL(I).
- TLAYŌLLOHCĒHUIĀ** to satisfy someone, to put someone to rest / lo contenta (Z) [(2)Zp.33,218]. See YŌLCĒHUIĀ.
- TLAYŌLLOHPACHOHQUI** someone who brings consolation / consolador (Z) [(2)Zp.32,164]. See YŌLLOH-TLI, PACHOĀ.
- TLAYŌLLOH-TLI** core, center, pith / corazón, centro del maíz o madero (T), centro de una cosa (árbol, etc.) (T for possessed form) [(2)Tp.239]. See YŌLLOH-TLI.
- TLĀZ(A)** *vrefl.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, o arrojar algo, o poner huevos la gallina (M) In the case of 'to lay eggs,' the nonspecific object prefix TLA- can be seen as fused with the verb stem forming an intransitive verb TLATLĀZ(A).
- TLAZĀLIZTĀC** bed sheet / sábana (Z) [(2)Zp.112,214]. See TLAZĀL-LI, IZTĀC.
- TLAZĀL-LI** something sticky such as bird lime; clothing, cloth / liga para cazar o prender pájaros (M), ropa, trapo, tela, género (Z) [(8)Zp.104,111,120,125,172,184,214]. 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 ZĀLŌĀ 'to glue, join something.'
- TLĀZALŌ** altern. nonact. TLĀZ(A)
- TLAZĀLŌLTĪ-TLI** act of joining or gluing two things together, mosaic work / pegadura de una cosa con otra, o el acto de pegar alguna cosa a otra (M) [(1)Bf.10v]. See ZĀLŌĀ.
- TLAZĀLŌLTĪĀ** *vt* to adjust, augment something / lo ajusta, lo añade (T) [(3)Tp.210]. See ZĀLŌĀ.

TLAZĀLŌLTILĪĀ applic. **TLAZĀLŌLTĪĀ**
TLAZĀLŌLTILŌ nonact. **TLAZĀLŌLTĪĀ**
TLĀZALTĪĀ *vt* to force someone to give something up / hacer dejar algo a otro con fuerza (M) [(1)Cf.62r]. caus. **TLĀZ(A)**
TLAZCALTĪL-LI child placed under the care of a tutor, someone adopted / prohijado, ahijado (Z) [(3)Zp.7,102,161]. Literally this just means 'someone reared.' See (1)ZCALTĪĀ.

***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 -CĀ- and has to do with value, love, and affection.

TLAZOHCĀMACHILĪĀ *vt* to thank someone for something / recompensa un favor, le da gracias (Z) [(1)Tp.209, (3)Zp.64,106,196]. T has this applicative form but also has synonymous **TLAZOHCĀMATILĪĀ**. applic. **TLAZOHCĀMAT(I)**

TLAZOHCĀMĀCHILTĪĀ altern. caus. **TLAZOHCĀMAT(I)**

TLAZOHCĀMACHĪTĪĀ altern. caus. **TLAZOHCĀMAT(I)**

TLAZOHCĀMAT(I) *vt*; *pret*: **TLAZOHCĀMAH** to thank someone for something / ser agradecido o agradecer algo a otro (M) See **TLAZOĀ**, **MAT(I)**.

TLAZOHCĀMATI *expression of thanks* gracias, muchas gracias (Z) [(1)Tp.235, (2)Zp.64,214]. In Z this has a final -C. See **TLAZOHCĀMAT(I)**.

TLAZOHCĀMATILĪĀ *vt* to thank someone / le da gracias (T) [(3)Tp.210]. See **TLAZOHCĀMACHILĪĀ**.

TLAZOHCĀMATILĪĀ applic. **TLAZOHCĀMATILĪĀ**

TLAZOHCĀMATILĪLŌ nonact. **TLAZOHCĀMATILĪĀ**

TLAZOHPIL-LI someone of noble, legitimate birth / hijo o hija legítimos (M), un principal (C) [(1)Cf.117v]. See **TLAZOH-TLI**, **PIL-LI**.

TLAZOHTI for something to be rare, precious, for merchandise to be high priced / valer caro lo que se vende (M), escaso, escasea (Z) [(1)Bf.9r, (2)Zp.55,214]. See **TLAZOHT-TLI**.

TLAZOHTILĪĀ *vrefl,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 / careza (M), amor, cariño (T) [(1)Tp.235]. See **TLAZOHTI**.

TLAZOHTLA *vrefl,vt* to love oneself; to love someone / amarse así mismo (M), amar a otro (M) See **TLAZOH-TLI**.

TLAZOHTLALIZ-TLI love, affection / cariño (Z) [(2)Zp.25,178,214,222,232]. M has this in a phrase about being worthy of love. See **TLAZOHTLA**.

TLAZOHTLALŌ nonact. **TLAZOHTLA**
-TLAZOHTLALŌCĀ *necessarily possessed form* the love with which one is loved / el amor con que yo soy amado (C for first pers. sg. possessor) [(1)Cf.48v]. This appears in a discussion of the distinction between derivations based on the nonactive form plus -CĀ and requiring a possessive prefix and those based on the active form with -LIZ-TLI, in this case **TLAZOHTLALIZ-TLI** 'love toward someone else.'

TLAZOHTLALŌNI someone, something lovable / cosa amable (M) See **TLAZOHTLA**.

TLAZOHTLALTĪĀ *vt* to reconcile enemies / hacer amigos a los enemistados (M) [(1)Cf.63r]. caus. **TLAZOHTLA**

TLAZOHTLANQUI fair, fine, well-finished / muy linda (C for compound with **HUEL**) [(1)Cf.117v]. See **TLAZOH-TLI**, **TLAM(I)**.

TLAZOHTLAPŌLOĀ *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**, **-PŌLOĀ**.

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**.

TLAZŌ-TL something perforated and strung

on a thread, something pierced and bled / cosa ensartada (M), cosa punzada (C), cosa sangrada (R) [(1)Cf.47r, (1)Rp.41]. See **ZŌ**.

TLAZŌZŌ-TL a string or series of beads or other perforated objects / cuentas ensartadas o cosa semejante (M), cosas ensartadas como perlas y cuentas (C) [(1)Cf.47r, (1)Rp.41]. See **TLAZŌ-TL**.

TLAZTALĒHUALLI rosy / color encarnado o rosado (M) [(1)Cf.76v]

TLE See **TLE(H)**.

TLECĀHUIĀ *vt* to set fire to something / pegar fuego a alguna cosa (M) [(1)Cf.128v]. This contrasts with **TLEHCAHUIĀ** 'to ascend something.' See **TLE-TL**.

TLECAL-LI chimney, smoke vent, inferno / chimenea o humero (M), infierno (T) [(1)Bf.7r, (1)Tp.239]. See **TLE-TL**, **CAL-LI**.

TLECŌM(I)-TL *possessed form*: **-TLECŌN** fire pit, hearth, crucible / crisol para fundir oro (M), hornilla, fogón (Z), hornillo (Z) [(3)Zp.60,69,223]. Z also has the variant **TLECŌN** without an absolutive suffix. See **TLE-TL**, **CŌM(I)-TL**.

TLECUAHU(I)-TL *pl*: **-MEH** firebrand, coals, embers, firewood / artificio de palo para sacar fuego o tizón (M), brasas (T), leña (X) See **TLE-TL**, **CUAHU(I)-TL**.

TLECUEZALLŌ-TL spark, ember, blaze / llama de fuego (M), chispa (Z) [(2)Zp.39,223]. See **TLE-TL**.

TLECUIL(I)-TL *pl*: **-MEH** fire pit with three stones to support cooking vessels, hearth, oven / tlecuil, fogón, hornillo (T) [(1)Tp.239, (2)Zp.69,219]. M has *tlecuilli* 'hearth.' See **TLE-TL**, **CUI**.

TLECUĪLTĪĀ *vt* to set something afire, to light something / prender (fuego, lumbre, vela, luz) [(3)Xp.77]. See **TLE-TL**, **CUI**.

TLE(H) *pl*: **TLEIHQUEH** 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.'

TLEHCAHUIĀ *vt* to raise something / subir algo arriba o en alto (M), lo sube, lo alza, lo levanta, lo eleva (T) This contrasts with **TLECĀHUIĀ** 'to set fire to something.' applic. **TLEHCŌ**

TLEHCAHUIĤUA nonact. **TLEHCAHUIĀ**

TLEHCAHUIĤUA *vt* to raise something for someone / se lo sube (T) [(4)Tp.211]. applic. **TLEHCAHUIĀ**

TLEHCAHUILĪĀ applic. **TLEHCAHUIĪĀ**

TLEHCAHUILĪLŌ nonact. **TLEHCAHUIĪĀ**

TLEHCŌ 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 **TLEHCŌ** would seem to belong to a group of verbs ending in Ō such as **PANŌ** 'to cross a river' and **TEMŌ** 'to descend.' See **AHCO**.

TLEHCŌHUA nonact. **TLEHCŌ**

TLEHCŌLIZ-TLI ascent / el acto de subir (M), subida (Z) [(3)Zp.118,220]. Z does not mark the O long in either attestation. See **TLEHCŌ**.

TLEHCŌLTĪĀ *vt* to raise something / subir alguna cosa arriba (M) [(2)Zp.118,196, (3)Xp.77]. caus. **TLEHCŌ**

TLEHUĀCQUI something toasted / tostado (T) [(1)Tp.239, (3)Xp.96]. See **TLEHUĀQU(I)**.

TLEHUĀQU(I) *pret*: **TLEHUĀC** to toast or broil over a fire / tostarse, asarse (K) [(3)Cf.92v, (1)Tp.239, (3)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 **TLEHUĀCQUI**. C marks the vowel long. See **TLE-TL**, **HUĀQU(I)**.

TLEHUĀTZ(A) *vrefl,vt* se asa, se tuesta (tortilla, carne) (T), asar algo en asador o en parrillas (M) See **TLE-TL**, **HUĀTZ(A)**.

TLEHZĀ something / algo, cosa, alguna cosa (Z) [(4)Zp.8,34,220]. See **TLE(H)**, **ZĀ**.

TLEHZANNĒN to what end? what use? / ¿que provecho se sigue? o ¿que aprovecho ... lo que sea trabajado? [(3)Cf.112v,113r,131v]. See **TLE(H)**, **ZANNĒN**.

TLEIC, **TLEĪCA** to what end? why? / ¿a qué? o ¿para qué? (M), ¿por qué? (M), ¿de qué provecho? (C) [(2)Cf.113r]. C does not mark the I long in either of two attestations of **TLEĪC**. According to C **TLEĪC** is used only with the verb **ĀY(I)** 'to do something.' See **TLE(H)**, **ĪC**, **ĪCA**.

TLEĪCNĒN to what end? what use? / ¿de qué sirve? (C) [(2)Cf.113r]. See **TLEĪC**, **NĒN**.

TLEIHQUEH See TLE[H].

TLEIN what? / ¿qué? (M), ¿qué?, o ¿qué cosa? (C) Although M gives only an interrogative sense, there are abundant attestations in which TLEIN has a noninterrogative, relative sense. This has shortened to TLEN in Z and in many other Nahuatl speech communities. See TLE[H], IN.

TLEINMACH what in the world? what the devil? / ¿qué diablos ...? (C) [(2) Cf. 115v, 116v]. See TLEIN, MACH.

TLEINMAH what? what may it be? / ¿qué cosa? (C) [(1) Cf. 123v]. See TLEIN, MAH.

TLEIPAMPA why? / ¿por qué? ¿por qué razón? o ¿por qué causa?, o ¿a qué propósito? ¿a qué? o ¿para qué? (M) [(1) Bf. 9v, (1) Cf. 122v]. See TLE[H], -PAMPA.

TLEMICOHUA nonact. TLEMIQU(I)

TLEMIQU(I) *pret*: **TLEMIC** to be hot, to suffer from the heat / abrasarse de calor (M), tiene calor (T) [(1) Cf. 101r, (3) Tp. 239]. See TLE-TL, MIQU(I).

TLEMIQUÍTIÁ caus. TLEMIQU(I)

TLEMÓL-LI stew, mole / guisado (C), mole colorado (T) [(2) Cf. 118r, 122v, (1) Tp. 239]. See TLE-TL, MÓL-LI.

TLEMÓYÓ-TL *pl*: **-MEH** spark, ember / centella (M), chispa (T, Z) [(1) Tp. 239, (2) Zp. 39, 223, (3) Xp. 96]. See TLE-TL, MÓYÓ-TL.

TLEPACHIHU(I) to have a fever / tener gran calentura (M) [(1) Tp. 239]. See TLE-TL, PACHIHU(I).

TLEPÓCHĒHU(A) *vt* to blacken something, to smut something / lo tizna (T) [(3) Tp. 211r]. See TLE-TL, PÓCHĒHU(A).

TLEPÓCHĒHUALŌ nonact. TLE-PÓCHĒHU(A)

TLEPÓCHĒHUILIÁ applic. TLE-PÓCHĒHU(A)

TLEQUIQUIZ-TLI firearm / arcabuz o escopeta, etc. (M), armas de fuego (C) [(3) Cf. 104r, 109r, 120r]. See TLE-TL, QUIQUIZ-TLI.

TLE-TL fire / fuego (M) Z has I for E. See TLATLA.

TLETZIN-TLI flame, fire / lumbre, fuego, infierno (T) [(4) Tp. 239]. T has this to the exclusion of TLE-TL. See TLE-TL.

TLEXÍC-TLI fire pit, hearth / hornillo (Z) [(2) Zp. 69, 219]. See TLE-TL, XÍC-TLI.

TLEYOH someone invested with honor, fame / afamado y esclarecido (M) [(1) Cf. 119r]. M also has *tleyotl* 'fame, honor,' which represents contrasting TLEYŌ-TL.

TLEYŌ-TL See TLEYOH.

TLĪLCŌĀ-TL a type of black snake / culebra carbonera (Z) [(2) Zp. 37, 223]. See TLĪL-LI, CŌĀ-TL.

TLĪL-LI black ink, soot / tinta (M)

TLĪLLŌ-TL blackness / negrura (C) [(1) Cf. 53r]. See TLĪL-LI, -YŌ.

TLĪLTIC *possessed form*: **-TLĪL-**

TICÁUH 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 TLĪL-LI.

TLĪLTICÁZCA-TL black ant / hormiga negra (Z) [(2) Zp. 68, 223]. See TLĪLTIC, ÁZCA-TL.

TLĪLTIQUE-TL black bean / frijol negro (Z) [(2) Zp. 61, 223]. See TLĪLTIC, E-TL.

TLĪLTZAPO-TL *pl*: **-MEH** black sapota, a fruit with black flesh / zapote negro (T, Z), zapote prieto, fruta regalada y común del reino de México (R) [(1) Tp. 239, (2) Zp. 131, 223, (1) Rp. 150]. See TLĪL-LI, TZAPO-TL.

TLĪLXŌCHI-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 TLĪL-LI, XŌCHI-TL.

-TLOC *postposition* adjacent to, close to / par de ... junto a (C) T has A for O. According to C, this is synonymous with -NĀHUAC.

-TLOCPA *compound postposition* to the vicinity of, toward / hacia mí (M for first pers. sg. possessor), hacia nosotros (M for first pers. plural possessor) This appears to have some affinity of meaning to TLACPA-, an element in terms such as TLACPACONĒ-TL 'stepchild,' TLACPATAH-TLI 'stepfather,' etc. See -TLOC, -PA.

TLOH-TLI hawk, especially the sparrow

hawk / gavián, halcón, azor (M) [(1) Tp. 241, (1) Rp. 151]. T has the variant TOH-TLI, while R has both.

TLOQUEH This possessor derivation from -TLOC is conventionally paired with a

possessor derivation from -NĀHUAC, the whole phrase TLOQUEH NĀHUAQUEH referring to the universal and all-pervading deity. See -TLOC.

TZACTOC something closed / cerrado (Z) [(2)Zp.27,225]. See TZACU(I), the verb O.

TZACU(A) vt to close, enclose, lock up something or someone; to pay a penalty / atapar o cerrar algo, o lastar y pagar la pena puesta por la ley (M), encerrar a alguno (M)

TZACUAL-LI small hill; temple, pyramid / cerrito, y cu (C) [(2)Bf.4r,9v, (1)Cf.58r].

TZACUALŌ nonact. TZACU(A)

TZACUALTIĀ caus. TZACU(A)

TZACU(I) to close, to get closed / cerrarse (K) This intransitive form is implied by Z's NACAZTZACU(I) 'to go deaf' and TOZCATZACU(I) 'to get hoarse.' See TZACU(A).

TZACUILIĀ vt to hold someone up, to pin someone down, to detain someone, to impede someone / lo ataja, lo detiene, lo estorba, lo impide, le niega, le prohíbe (T) [(3)Tp.213]. applic. TZACU(A)

TZACUILILIĀ applic. TZACUILIĀ

TZACUILIŌ nonact. TZACUILIĀ

TZACUILTIĀ vt 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 exceptionlessly attested with the vowel unmarked for length. By general rule it should be short. caus. TZACU(A)

TZAHTZACTICAH for something to be locked / cerrado (T) [(1)Tp.243]. M has a different construction with the same sense, *tzatzacutimani* 'for doors or the like to be closed.' There is a loss of labialization before the linking element -TI- here. See TZACU(A), the verb CĀ.

TZAHTZACU(A) *vrefl*, vt to enclose or lock up someone or something / encerrarse en alguna cámara o en otra parte (M), encerrar o encarcelar y recoger a otro (M), cerrar las puertas o las ventanas, o ensilar o encerrar maíz o trigo (M) [(3)Tp.213]. redup. TZACU(A)

TZAHTZAPAL-IN pl: -MEH sea bass and

several other types of fish / mojarra [pescado corriente que hay en la barranca] (T) [(1)Tp.243, (1)Xp.97].

TZAHTZI to shout, proclaim, bray, crow, etc. / pregonar, dar voces, balar la oveja, bramar el toro, o cantar el gallo de Castilla (M)

TZAHTZIHUA nonact. TZAHTZI

TZAHTZILIĀ applic. TZAHTZI

TZAHTZILIZ-TLI act of shouting, braying, crowing, etc. / voz, balido de oveja, o canto de aves (M), grito, gritería (Z) [(2)Zp.64,226]. See TZAHTZI.

TZAHTZITIĀ caus. TZAHTZI

TZĀHU(A) vt to spin / hilar (M) [(2)Tp.215,245, (5)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 transitive.

TZĀHUAL-LI spider's web / tela de araña, telaraña (Z) [(2)Zp.120,225]. Z inverts the vowel length values in one attestation, and marks both vowels long in the other. See TZĀHU(A).

TZĀHUALŌ nonact. TZĀHU(A)

TZĀHUALTIA caus. TZĀHU(A)

TZĀHUĀNITTZIN green grasshopper / grillo verde (Z) [(2)Zp.64,226]. See TZĀHU(A).

-TZĀLAN *postposition* between, among / entre algunos, o por medio dellos (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 TZĀLAN-TLI.

TZĀLANHUIĀ vt to cause trouble between others / lo entremete, lo revuelve (T) [(3)Tp.215]. T has lost the final N of the second syllable and has the reflex of a long vowel. C has the phrase *tetzālan, tene-pantlā tinemi* 'you spread tales among others' (f.20v). See TZĀLAN-TLI, -HUIĀ.

TZĀLANHUIĀ applic. TZĀLANHUIĀ

TZĀLANHUIŌ nonact. TZĀLANHUIĀ

TZĀLAN-TLI passageway, opening between things / abra, quebrada de sierras o cañada (M) [(2)Cf.20r]. M gives this as *tzallantli* with geminate LL contrasting with single L in the postposition -TZĀLAN.

TZANA-TL pl: -MEH grackle / pájaro negro de pico encorvado, de tamaño del estornino; su carne no sirve para comer (S) [(3)Xp.79]. X has initial Z for TZ.

TZAPO-TL pl: -MEH sapota, a type of fruit / cierta fruta conocida (M), zapote (X)

TZATZA pl: -MEH someone deaf / sordo (T) [(1)Tp.243, (2)Zp.117,175, (2)Xp.97].

TZĀTZAHZTI to cry out, to shout repeatedly, to crow / dar muchas voces, o gritar (M), cacarea (gallina) (T) [(1)Cf.121v, (1)Tp.245]. redup. TZAHTZI

TZATZATI to go deaf / ensordecer (M) This is indirectly attested by its applicative form TZATZATILIĀ and in TZATZA. See TZATZATILIĀ.

TZATZATILIĀ *vrefl*, vt to go deaf; to deafen someone / se ensordece (T), lo ensordece (T) [(6)Tp.162,214]. applic. TZATZATI

TZATZATILILIĀ applic. TZATZATILIĀ

TZATZATILIŌ nonact. TZATZATILIĀ

TZATZAYACA for cloth or the like to be torn to shreds / rasgarse estas cosas (la ropa, el lienzo) mucho (C) [(1)Cf.75r]. See TZAYĀN(I).

TZATZAYATZ(A) vt to tear cloth or clothing to shreds / rasgarlas (la ropa, el lienzo) de esta manera (C) [(1)Cf.75r]. See TZAYĀN(I).

TZAUC-TLI glue / engrudo (M) This is indirectly attested in the sources for this dictionary in forms built on TZACU(A) and TZACU(I).

TZAUCTOC something closed / cerrado (X) [(2)Xp.97]. See TZACU(I).

TZAYACTIC something torn, shredded / roto, rasgado (Z) [(2)Zp.111,226]. See TZAYĀN(I).

TZAYĀN(A) vt to tear something / rasgar, romper, o hender algo, o desgajar rama de árbol (M) See TZAYĀN(I).

TZAYĀNALŌ nonact. TZAYĀN(I)

TZAYĀN(I) for something to tear / rasgarse algo (M) [(1)Cf.75r, (1)Tp.243]. See TZAYĀN(A).

TZAYĀNILIĀ applic. TZAYĀN(A)

TZAYĀNQUI something torn / cosa rasgada (M) [(1)Tp.243]. See TZAYĀN(I).

TZETZELHUIĀ vt to shake out or beat something for someone / cerner algo a otro o sacudirle la ropa (M) applic. TZETZELOĀ

TZETZELOĀ 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)

TZETZELŌLŌ nonact. TZETZELOĀ

TZICAHUĀZHUIĀ *vrefl*, vt to comb one's hair; to comb something / peinarse (M), lo peina (Z) [(4)Zp.96,198,217]. M also has a variant *tziqauauzia*. See TZICAHUĀZ-TLI, -HUIĀ.

TZICAHUĀZ-TLI comb / peine (M) [(6)Zp.96,198,217,226]. M also has a variant *tziqauauztli*. Z has a shortened variant TZICUĀZ-TLI.

TZICALHUIĀ vt to fasten, affix something to something else, to keep something belonging to someone else / se lo pegar, se lo fija (T), detener alguna cosa a otro (M) [(5)Tp.182,214]. applic. TZICOĀ

TZICALHUIĀ applic. TZICALHUIĀ

TZICALHUIŌ nonact. TZICALHUIĀ

TZICATICAH for something to be fastened, stuck together / pegado, está pegado (T) [(1)Tp.243]. See TZICOĀ, the verb CĀ.

TZICA-TL pl: -MEH large stinging ant / hormiga grande y ponzoñosa que pica (M) This is abundantly attested in T and also appears in B.

TZICNOĀ to have hiccups / tiene hipo, hipa (T) [(3)Tp.243, (3)Zp.68,121,226, (3)Xp.97]. This is a variant form of TZIUCNOĀ with delabialization before N. See TZIUCNOĀ.

TZICNŌLIZ-TLI hiccups / hipo (T,Z) [(1)Tp.243, (2)Zp.68,226]. See TZICNOĀ.

TZICNŌLŌ nonact. TZICNOĀ

TZICNŌLTIĀ caus. TZICNOĀ

TZICOĀ vt to stick, fasten one thing to another; to take hold of something / asir o pegar algo a otra cosa (M) See TZIC-TLI.

TZICŌLŌ nonact. TZICOĀ

TZICTIC something sticky / chicle, melcocha (Z) [(3)Zp.38,83,226]. In one attestation the final C is missing. See TZICOĀ.

TZIC-TLI chicle, gum of the sapodilla used

for chewing gum / chicle (T) [(1)Tp.243]. See TZICOA.

TZICUAHUĀZHUIĀ See TZICA-HUĀZHUIĀ.

TZICUAHUĀZ-TLI See TZICAHUĀZ-TLI.

TZICUĀZ-TLI See TZICAHUĀZ-TLI.

TZĪCUEHU(A) [(4)Bf.2r,4r,5r,6r]. This is only attested paired with TLAPĀN(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. TLAPĀN(I) alone can mean 'for eggs to hatch,' and TZĪCUEHU(A) probably has a similar meaning. M has *tentzicueua* 'to nick the rim of a container' and *quauhtzic-eualli* 'large splinters of wood,' suggesting that the basic meaning of the verb is 'to chip or splinter off.' It may also be related to TZITZĪCA, 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.

TZICUĪNALTĪĀ *vt* to make someone, something leap, run / le hace brincarlo, lo salta (T), lo lleva corriendo, le hace correr (T) *caus.* TZICUĪN(I)

TZICUĪNALTĪĀ applic. TZICUĪNALTĪĀ

TZICUĪNALTĪŌ nonact. TZICUĪNALTĪĀ

TZICUĪN(I) to leap, jump, run; to splash / corre, brinca, salta (T), salpicar cualquier cosa líquida (M)

TZICUĪNĪHUA T gives this as the nonactive form of the loan blend *cruz* -TZICUĪN(I) 'to jump in a cross' (Tp.180). Elsewhere the nonactive of TZICUĪN(I) is TZICUĪNOHUA.

TZICUĪNOHUA nonact. TZICUĪN(I)

TZIHTZICNOĀ to sob, sigh, hiccup / suspira (llora) (Z) [(3)Zp.119,226, (3)Xp.97]. X lacks the internal glottal stop. redup. TZICNOĀ

TZĪTZĪTZQUIĀ redup. TZĪTZQUIĀ

TZILACAYOH-TLI *pl.* -MEH chilacayote, a soft squash / calabaza tierna, chilacayote (Z) [(3)Zp.23,38,226, (3)Xp.42, (1)Rp.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 AYOH-TLI.

TZILĪN(I) for a bell to ring, for something

metallic to sound / sonar o retañir el metal (M)

TZILĪNĪĀ *vt* to ring a bell / tañer campana o otra cosa semejante (M) See TZILĪN(I).

TZILĪNĪĀ applic. TZILĪNĪĀ

TZILĪNĪŌ nonact. TZILĪNĪĀ

TZINĀCAN-TLI *pl.* -MEH bat / murciélago que muerde (M) [(2)Zp.87,226, (5)Xp.97, (3)Rp.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 TZONĀCA-TL. R gives this both with and without an absolutive suffix, but M gives it only without.

TZINĀNAH-TLI a type of plant, possibly milkweed / una clase de planta (tiene la vaina con semilla que vuela en el aire) (T) [(1)Tp.243]. Because of the ambiguity of syllable-final -H and -UH in T, it is possible that this should be -NAUH-TLI.

-TZINCO The honorific of postpositions is formed by adding not simply -TZIN but -TZINCO. See -TZIN-TLI, -C(O).

TZINCO *pl.* -MEH anus / ano (X) [(2)Xp.97]. See TZĪN-TLI, -C(O).

-TZĪNCOCOX only attested in possessed form hip, posterior / su cadera, nalga, asentadera (T) [(1)Tp.135]. See TZĪN-TLI, TZĪNCUĀLCAX.

TZĪNCUĀLCAX *pl.* -MEH ~ -TIN hip / cadera (X) [(4)Xp.97]. This seems to have CAX(I)-TL as a component element. See TZĪN-TLI, -TZĪNCOCOX.

TZĪNCUAUHYŌ-TL stalk, hilt / cabos de cuchillos, o de otra cosa así (M), el rabo (de la planta) (T) [(1)Tp.135]. See TZĪN-TLI, CUAHU(I)-TL, -YŌ.

TZĪNCUEP(A) *vrefl.vt* to change sides; to turn something over / cambiar de partido (S) [(6)Tp.118,166]. In T this is attested in compounds meaning to flip oneself or something else over. See TZĪN-TLI, CUEP(A).

TZĪNCUEĪTĪĀ *vt* to put something underneath something, to lay a foundation for something / le pone una cosa abajo (adobe o chinámil a una casa, pañal a un niño, etc.) (T) [(3)Tp.214]. See TZĪN-TLI, CUĒ(I)-TL.

TZĪNCUEĪTĪĀ applic. TZĪNCUEĪTĪĀ

TZĪNCUEĪTĪŌ nonact. TZĪNCUEĪTĪĀ

TZĪNCUITLAHUIY(A) *pret.* -HUIX for a plant to rot at the base / se pudre la planta (T) [(1)Tp.243]. See TZĪN-TLI, CUITL(A)-TL.

TZĪNĒHU(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 TZĪNTI in C. See TZĪN-TLI, ĒHU(A).

TZĪNĒHUALIZ-TLI the beginning of something / principio (Z) [(2)Zp.102,226]. See TZĪNĒHU(A).

TZĪNĒHUALTĪĀ *caus.* TZĪNĒHU(A)

-TZĪNĒUHCA necessarily possessed form the beginning of something / principio (Z) [(1)Zp.162]. See TZĪNĒHU(A).

-TZINOĀ *compounding verbal element used to form the honorific of reflexive verbs* The same vowel length problems across sources discussed under -TZIN-TLI apply to -TZINOĀ, since the latter is a derivation of the former. See the discussion under -TZIN-TLI.

-TZĪNPAN necessarily possessed form one's waist / su cintura (T) [(1)Tp.135]. T has characteristically lost the final N. See TZĪN-TLI, -PAN.

TZĪNPĒHUALTĪĀ *vt* to begin something from scratch / apenas lo comienza (Z) [(2)Zp.30,199]. See TZĪN-TLI, PĒHU(A).

TZĪNPĪHPĪTZCUAUHTI 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)Tp.243]. See TZĪN-TLI, PĪHPĪTZCUA, CUAUHTI.

TZĪNQUETZ(A) *vrefl.vt* to turn upside down; to turn something upside down / se empina (T), lo pone en cuatro pies, lo empina (T) [(7)Tp.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 TZĪN-TLI, QUETZ(A).

TZĪNQUETZTICAH *vrefl.* to be elevated, steep / empinado (T) [(1)Tp.162]. See TZĪNQUETZ(A), the verb CĀ.

TZĪNQUĪXTĪĀ *vrefl.vt* to retire, withdraw; to withdraw or reduce something / desistir, separarse, retroceder por miedo, ceder ...

(disminuir, desgravar un impuesto), cortar, cercenar, rebajar, disminuir una cosa (S) M has several more extended senses. See TZĪNQUĪZ(A).

TZĪNQUĪXTĪĀ applic. TZĪNQUĪZ(A)

TZĪNQUĪZ(A) to retire, to retreat, for a price to drop / retrocede para atrás, se abarata, se rebaja (el precio) (T) See TZĪN-TLI, QUĪZ(A).

TZĪNQUĪZTOC something inexpensive / cómodo (de precio) (Z) [(2)Zp.30,226]. See TZĪNQUĪZ(A), the verb O.

TZĪNTAMAL-LI *pl.* -TIN ~ -MEH buttocks / nalga (M) [(4)Tp.135,162, (5)Xp.97]. See TZĪN-TLI, TAMAL-LI.

TZĪNTAMALTEHTEQU(I) See TZĪNTAMAL-LI, TEHTEQU(I).

TZĪNTATAPAH-TLI *pl.* -MEH diaper / pañal (T) [(1)Tp.243]. See TZĪN-TLI, TATAPAH-TLI.

-TZĪNTECH *postposition* next to the base of something / junto a la base de, al tronco de (T) [(1)Tp.135]. See TZĪN-TLI, -TECH.

TZĪNTEHTEQU(I) See TZĪN-TLI, TEHTEQU(I).

TZĪNTELAQUIĀ *vrefl.vt* to sit down hard; to make someone sit down hard / se da un sentón (T), le da un sentón (T) [(6)Tp.162,214]. M has *tzintelaquitihuetzi* 'to slip and fall on one's rump' and several verbs with *tel* as the first element with the sense of kicking or shoving.

TZĪNTEMŌ for a price to decline; to descend something steep / se rebaja (el precio); baja en declive (T) [(1)Tp.243]. See TZĪN-TLI, TEMŌ.

TZĪNTEPOLTIC something bobtailed / rabón (T) [(1)Tp.243]. See TZĪN-TLI, TEPOLTIC.

TZĪNTEQU(I) See TZĪN-TLI, TEQU(I).

TZĪNTE-TL possessed form: -TZĪN-TEYŌ foundation, base, buttocks / cimiento de pared (M), nalgas (T) [(4)Tp.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 TZĪN-TLI, TE-TL.

TZĪNTETLAHTLATZCUEPŌNĪĀ *vt* to spank someone / le pega en las nalgas, le da nalgadas (T) [(3)Tp.214]. See TZĪNTE-TL, TLAHTLATZCUEPŌNĪĀ.

TZINTI to originate / tener comienzo o principio de ser (M) [(5)Cf.31v,75v,84v,99r]. See TZIN-TLI.

TZINTILIZ-TLI the beginning or foundation of something / principio, comienzo o fundamento de alguna cosa (M) [(2)Cf.75v]. See TZINTI, TZIN-TLI.

TZINTLAHTLAXCALOĀ vt to spank someone / le da nalgadas (T) [(3)Tp.214]. See TZIN-TLI, TLAXCALOĀ.

TZINTLĀHUĪL-LI pl: -TIN ~ -MEH black widow spider / capulina, araña capulina (T) [(1)Tp.243]. See TZIN-TLI, TLĀHUĪL-LI.

TZINTLĀLIĀ vrefl to sit on one's haunches / se sienta en cucullas (Z) [(2)Zp.114,174]. See TZIN-TLI, TLĀLIĀ.

TZINTLAN compound postposition beneath / debajo de algo (C) See TZIN-TLI, -TLAN.

TZINTLAN-TLI buttocks, base / nalga (M), su nalga, su cadera, sus asentaderas, su cimio (Z) [(5)Zp.15,23,28,88,162]. See -TZINTLAN.

TZIN-TLI base, foundation; buttocks, anus / el ojo del salvohonor (M), ano, colon, cimio, 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: -TZI-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-TL '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' (Cf.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 Nahuatl. 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 I of the full vocative -TZINE is never attested with a long vowel, and in the special possessed honorific form NOPILTZINTZINE '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, -TZINHUĀN, -TZITZINTIN, and -TZINTLE, 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 NOPILTZINTZINE, 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 exceptionlessly 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 ACHIHTZIN< ACHI. This is generally true when -TZIN is added to possessed forms of kinship terms, as in ĪCIHUĀHUAHTZIN 'his wife' < CIHUĀ-TL 'woman, wife' plus the possessive suffix -HU(A).

TZINTZACUĪL-LI wall of a house / pared de la casa (Z) [(1)Zp.226]. See TZIN-TLI, TZACU(A).

TZINYAHUALTIĀ vt to encircle the base of something / lo pone alrededor de la base de una cosa (T) [(3)Tp.214]. T characteristically has YE for YA. See TZIN-TLI, YAHUALTIĀ.

TZĪPI-TL pl: TZĪTZĪPIMEH the child who is youngest when a new sibling is born / la criatura que está enferma o desgañada a causa de estar su madre preñada (M), el niño que es más chico cuando nace otro (T) [(1)Tp.243].

TZIQUI a bit of something / poquito, chiquito, chaparrito, pequeño, bajo (de estatura) (T for reduplicated form) [(3)Cf.125v, (1)Tp.244]. This is only attested bound to the additional diminutives -TZIN and -TŌN. The form TZIQUITŌN is so close to Spanish *chiquito* that it suggests a loan formation, but this is not necessarily the case.

TZIUQLAYOH-TLI pl: -MEH chila-cayote, a soft squash / chilacayote (calabaza pinta) (T) [(2)Tp.109,243]. See TZILACAYOH-TLI.

TZIUQL a morsel, bit of something / un poquito (T for TZIUQLITZITZIN) [(3)Tp.109,243,244]. Two of these attestations are as part of the name for the chila-cayote squash. See TZIUQLŌĀ.

TZIUQLŌĀ 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 TZIUQL and TZIQUI.

TZITZĪCA vt to stuff something tight, to compress something in a container / atorar o meter algo muy apretado en algún agujero (M) [(1)Cf.84v].

TZITZICALHUIĀ applic. TZITZICOĀ

TZĪTZICĀZHUIĀ vt to punish someone by stinging him with nettles / ortigar a otro con ortigas (M) [(1)Bf.10r]. See TZĪTZICĀZ-TLI, -HUIĀ.

TZĪTZICĀZ-TLI nettle / ortiga (M), chichicastle, mal hombre (planta) (Z)

TZITZICOĀ vt to detain someone / lo entretiene (T) [(3)Tp.214]. redup. TZICOĀ

TZITZICŌLŌ nonact. TZITZICOĀ

TZITZICUICA to spatter / salpica (Z) [(1)Tp.107, (2)Zp.113,226, (3)Xp.98]. See TZICUĪN(I).

TZITZICUITZ(A) vt to spatter something / lo salpica (Z) [(2)Zp.113,199]. See TZICUĪN(I).

TZITZILICA for something to jingle / sonar los reales o la moneda cuando la cuentan (M), el ruido que hacen las campanas

cuando las repican (C) [(3)Cf.74r,77r]. See TZILĪN(I).

TZITZILITZ(A) vt to ring bells / repicar campanas (M) [(1)Cf.74r]. See TZILĪN(I).

TZITZINQUĪZ(A) to stagger / tambalea (Z) [(2)Zp.119,226]. redup. TZINQUĪZ(A)

TZĪTZIQUI something very small / muy pequeño (K) [(1)Cf.125v, (1)Tp.244]. According to C, reduplication of diminutives with a long vowel in the reduplicated syllable renders them even more diminutive (f.125v). redup. TZIQUI

TZĪTZQUIĀ 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) [(4)Cf.64r].

TZĪTZQUILĀ applic. TZĪTZQUIĀ

TZIUENOĀ to sob or hiccup / sollozar o hipar (M) [(2)Cf.61v, (3)Xp.97]. Z and X have reduplicated TZIHTZICNOĀ 'to sob or to sigh.' See TZICNOĀ.

TZIUENOLTĪĀ caus. TZIUENOĀ

TZO something very small / pequeño o pequenuelo (M for *tzocoton*) [(1)Bf.6r, (3)Cf.125v, (1)Tp.165]. All attestations of this are with one or the other of the additional diminutives -TZIN, -TŌN. It may be related to XŌCOH, XŌCOYŌ-TL 'youngest (smallest) child.' It only appears in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of M.

TZOHCUILOĀ vt to stain something / lo mancha (Z) [(3)Zp.81,118,164,199]. See TZO-TL, (I)HCUILOĀ.

TZOHCULTIC something dirty, stained / sucio, manchado, chorreado (Z) [(5)Zp.39,81,118,164,226, (2)Xp.98]. See TZOHCUILOĀ.

TZOHTZOCOLTIC something studded with protrusions / botonudo, palo que tiene tronquitos de ramas (T) [(1)Tp.244]. M has *tzotzocolli* 'large clay pitcher.'

TZOHTZOLTIC something thick and sticky like cooked oatmeal / espeso (como avena cocida) (T) [(2)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 (I)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)Cf.129r, (1)Rp.155]. C contrasts this with TZOTZON(A) 'to strike something, to play an instrument.'

TZOHUAHCAL-LI gourd cup / jícara (Z) [(2)Zp.73,226]. M has *tzoacatl* meaning among other things for a squash to become damaged by mildew and *tzoacatl*, a fruit so damaged. The Z attestations lack an absolutive suffix. One attestation is spelled with medial -HU-, the other without.

TZOLAQU(I) *pret*: -AC to fit / cabe (Z) [(2)Zp.22,227]. Only one of the attestations marks the vowel of the first syllable long. See TZÖL-LI, AQU(I).

TZÖLIHU(I) to narrow, to taper / estrecharse (M) [(1)Tp.237]. See TZÖLOÄ.

TZÖL-LI something narrow / cosa estrecha (K) This is an element in a number of compounds with the sense 'narrow.' See TZÖLOÄ.

TZÖLOÄ *vt* to narrow, compress, tighten something / estrechar o enangostar 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 TZOTZÖLOÄ, it is supported by the forms TLATZÖLIHUI, TLATZÖLCÂN 'constricted place' and TZÖLTIC 'something narrow, constricted.'

TZÖLTIC something narrow, constricted / cosa estrecha o angosta (M) [(1)Tp.245, (2)Xp.98]. See TZÖLOÄ.

TZOM(A) *vt* to sew something / coser algo, o cubrir de paja el bohío (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 *chpana.nitla* for (I)CHPÂN(A) 'to sweep something' and *cuilao.nitla* for (I)HCUILOÄ 'to write something,' M's *tzoma.nitla* may represent (I)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)Bf.7r]. 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 possessed construction ÍQUECHTETZON '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 solicita y diligente, recia y fuerte (M for *tzomocitic*) [(1)Bf.1r]. 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 TZOMÖN(I).

TZOMÖN(I) for something to break / se rompe (T) [(2)Tp.244]. X has this as a transitive verb.

TZOMÖNIÄ *vt* to break something / romper o rasgar alguna cosa (M) [(3)Tp.214]. See TZOMÖN(I).

TZOMÖNILIÄ See TZOMÖNIÄ.

TZOMÖNİLO nonact. TZOMÖNIÄ

TZOMÖNQUI something broken / roto (T) [(1)Tp.244]. See TZOMÖN(I).

TZOMPÂM(I)-TL coral tree (Erythrina coralloides, Erythrina americana) / colorín, zompancle, gáspara (árbol) (T) [(2)Tp.244]. A common variant of this is TZOMPÂN-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, PÂM(I)-TL.

TZOMPÂNCUAHU(I)-TL *pl*: -MEH coral tree (Erythrina coralloides, Erythrina americana) / colorín, zompancle, gáspara (árbol) (T) [(1)Tp.244]. See TZOMPÂM(I)-TL, CUAHU(I)-TL.

TZOMPÎLIHU(I) to have a cold / tener romadizo (M), se pega el catarro, tiene catarro (T) [(3)Tp.244]. See TZOMPÎL-LI.

TZOMPÎLIHUIHUA nonact. TZOM-PÎLIHU(I)

TZOMPÎLIHUÎTIÄ caus. TZOMPÎLIHU(I)

TZOMPÎL-LI respiratory infection, cold / catarro (T) [(4)Tp.244, (2)Zp.26,227, (2)Xp.98]. See TZON-TLI.

TZOMPOL-LI *pl*: -MEH ~ -TIN plant that

produces seeds used in making mole / chompola que da semillas para mole (T) [(2)Tp.109,244].

TZONÄCA-TL *pl*: -MEH bat / murciélago (T) [(1)Tp.244]. This is peculiar to T; elsewhere it is TZINÄCAN-TLI.

TZONCAYÄHU(A) *vrefl,vt* to muss one's hair; to groom someone / despeina el cabello (T), lo peina (al otro) (T) [(6)Tp.162,214]. The senses of the reflexive and transitive uses of this verb appear to be opposite. See TZON-TLI, CAYÄHU(A).

TZONCUAHCUÄ *vt* to chew something / lo masca, lo mastica (Z) [(2)Zp.82,199]. See TZON-TLI, CUAHCÜÄ.

TZONCUËLOÄ *vrefl* for a snake or worm to coil / (gusano, culebra) se tuerce (T) [(1)Tp.162]. See TZON-TLI, CUËLOÄ.

TZONCUEP(A) *vrefl,vt* to turn somersaults; to turn something upside down / da maromas (Z), vuelca (Z) [(4)Zp.82,130,174,199]. See TZON-TLI, CUEP(A).

TZONCUI *vrefl* to avenge oneself, to take vengeance / vengarse (M) [(1)Cf.96v]. See TZON-TLI, CUI.

TZONHUÄZ-TLI snareline for hunting / lazo para cazar algo (M) [(1)Bf.10r, (2)Cf.18r]. See TZON-TLI.

TZONICA- head down / cabeza abajo (M from gloss for *tzonicpilcac* '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-TLI.

TZONICAIHCATOC something inclined / empinado (Z) [(2)Zp.50,227]. M has *tzonicquicac* 'to hang by the feet' with IHCA as the second element but without the verb O. See TZONICA-, IHCA, the verb O.

TZONICANÖQUIÄ *vt* to overturn something / lo vuelca (Z) [(2)Zp.130,199]. See TZONICA-, NÖQUIÄ.

TZONICAQUEP(A) *vt* to overturn something / lo traba (Z) [(2)Zp.124,199]. One of the two attestations has a final -C. See TZONICA-, QUEP(A).

TZONICAQUETZ(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 despenarlo (M for *tzonicquetza*), echar a empujones a alguno de casa aunque le pese (M for *tzonicquetza*) [(2)Zp.71,174]. See TZONICA-, QUETZ(A).

TZONICZA *vt* to tread on something, trample something / lo pisa (Z) [(2)Zp.99,199]. See TZON-TLI, ICZA.

TZONILPIÄ *vrefl* to braid one's hair / hace trenzas (Z) [(2)Zp.125,174]. See TZON-TLI, (I)LPÄ.

TZONIZTÄC someone with gray hair / persona cana (M) [(2)Zp.25,162]. See TZON-TLI, IZTÄC.

TZONMÄCAUHTOC someone giddy, lightheaded / suelto de la cabeza (Z) [(1)Zp.227]. In MÄCAHU(A) Z has MAH for MÄ, but in the single attestation of this item, the vowel is not marked long or followed by a glottal stop either. See TZON-TLI, MÄCAHU(A), the verb O.

TZONPACHIUHTOC something bent over / agachado (X) [(1)Xp.98]. See TZONPACHOÄ.

TZONPACHOÄ *vrefl* to bend over / agacharse (X) [(3)Xp.60]. See TZON-TLI, PACHOÄ.

TZONPOCHICTIC someone with gray hair / canoso, cano (Z) [(2)Zp.25,162]. See TZON-TLI, POCHICTIC.

TZONQUÏXTIÄ *vt* to finish doing something or to shave / acabar de hacer o de concluir algo (M), rasura, se afeitada (Z) [(1)Cf.96r, (2)Zp.105,217]. See TZON-TLI, QUÏXTIÄ.

TZONQUÏZ(A) for something to conclude, end, or to grow hair / acabarse y concluirse la obra (M), nacerme el cabello o el pelo, o fenecer la vida (M), ya se acabó (C for preterit) [(2)Cf.96r,113r]. See TZON-TLI, QUÏZ(A).

TZONTECOM(A)-TL *pl*: -MEH; possessed form: -TECON head, skull / cabeza cortada y apartada del cuerpo (M), cabeza (C), cráneo (T) Z has an idiosyncratic possessed form TZONTECOMAT where the absolutive suffix appears to be present. Z also has another possessed form ending in -TECÖN, where the absolutive is not

present, but the long vowel of the final syllable makes it appear to be derived from CÔM(I)-TL rather than COM(A)-TL. See TZON-TLI, TECOM(A)-TL, CÔM(I)-TL.

TZONTECOMEH one who has a head / el que tiene cabeza (K) [(1)Cf.55v, (1)Rp.45]. For both C and R this is just one unglossed example in a list illustrating the possessor construction. R has N for M. See TZONTECOM(A)-TL.

TZONTECOMPANILHUIĀ applic. TZONTECOMPANOĀ

TZONTECOMPANOĀ *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 element. The expected form of the second element would be PANÔLTĪĀ from the verb PANÔ, which T has elsewhere. See TZONTECOM(A)-TL, PANÔ.

TZONTECOMPANÔLO nonact. TZONTECOMPANOĀ

TZONTECONTEHETEQU(I) See TZONTECOM(A)-TL, TEHETEQU(I).

TZONTECONTLAPĀN(A) *vt* to break someone's head / yo te quiebro la cabeza [C for first pers. sg. subject] [(1)Cf.63v]. See TZONTECOM(A)-TL, TLAPĀN(A).

TZONTECONTLAPĀNALIZ-TLI headache / dolor de cabeza (T) [(1)Tp.244]. See TZONTECONTLAPĀN(A).

TZONTECONTLAPĀN(I) to have a headache / tiene dolor de cabeza, punza la cabeza (T) [(3)Tp.244]. See TZONTECOM(A)-TL, TLAPĀN(I).

TZONTEQU(I) *vt*; *pret*: -TEC to judge or sentence something / juzgar o sentenciar algo (M) [(1)Bf.10r, (1)Cf.101v]. The attestation in B is partially illegible. It appears to be part of TLATZONTEC-TLI 'judgement.' See TZON-TLI, TEQU(I).

TZONTEQUILĪĀ *vt* to judge or sentence someone / juzgar o sentenciar a alguno (M) [(1)Cf.101v]. applic. TZONTEQU(I)

TZONTE-TL *pl*: -MEH someone stubborn and defiant, a piece of something that sticks up / rebelde y pertinaz (M), pedazo (T), hormiga arriera (X) [(1)Tp.120, (6)Xp.38,98]. T and X have this compounded with CUAHU(I)-TL 'tree' to mean 'stump.' X also has this as the name of a type of ant. See TZON-TLI, TE-TL.

TZONTLAM(I) *pret*: -TLAN to come to an end / extremo, término (Z for phrase) [(5)Zp.58,121,144,227]. This is attested in the phrase CĀMPA TZONTLAMI 'end, terminus,' literally 'at the place where it ends.' See TZON-TLI, TLAM(I).

-TZONTLAN compound *postposition* at the head of one's bed / a la cabecera de la cama (M) [(1)Cf.96v]. See TZON-TLI, -TLAN.

TZON-TLI head of hair / cabello o pelo (M) Z has TZŌN, while all other sources have a short vowel. There is a variant TZOM(I)-TL 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 TZOM(I)-TL.

TZONTZAPO-TL a type of sapota with narcotic qualities (Lucuma salicifolia), a name also used for a member of the plum family / zapote cabello (Z) [(2)Zp.131,227]. See TZON-TLI, TZAPO-TL.

TZONXĪM(A) *vrefl*; *pret*: -XĪN to shave / se afeita, se rasura (Z) [(2)Zp.6,174]. See TZON-TLI, XĪM(A).

TZOP(A) *vt* to finish weaving something, to finish constructing something / acabar y concluir de tejer la tela o la bóveda, el maderamiento de la casa, o cosa semejante (M) This is implied by TZŌTZOPĀZ-TLI 'weaver's reed.'

TZOP(I) for a piece of weaving or other construction to get finished / acabarse de concluir la tela (M) This is implied by TZŌTZOPĀZ-TLI 'weaver's reed.'

TZOPĒC something sweet / dulce, miel (Z) [(6)Zp.48,84,179,210,227]. See TZOPĒLIC.

TZOPĒLIĀ *vt* to sweeten something / lo endulza (T) This contrasts with intransitive TZOPĒLIY(A) 'to become sweet.'

TZOPĒLIC something sweet / cosa dulce (M) See TZOPĒLIY(A).

-TZOPĒLICĀ necessarily possessed form the sweetness of something / la dulzura (de la miel) (C) [(2)Cf.49v,129r]. M has *tzopelīcayotl* 'sweetness.'

TZOPĒLICXIHU(I)-TL verbena, a plant with fragrant leaves / hierba dulce (Z) [(2)Zp.67,227]. See TZOPĒLIC, XIHU(I)-TL.

TZOPĒLILĪĀ applic. TZOPĒLIĀ

TZOPĒLĪLO nonact. TZOPĒLIĀ

TZOPĒLIY(A) *pret*: TZOPĒLĪX ~ TZOPĒLIYAC to become sweet / endulcerse (M) [(3)Cf.32r]. This contrasts with transitive TZOPĒLIĀ 'to sweeten something.'

TZOPĪLO-TL *pl*: -MEH buzzard / aura (M), zopilote, águila (T), zopilote de cabeza negra (X) [(1)Tp.244, (2)Zp.132,226, (3)Xp.98].

TZOPĪNALIZ-TLI pain, prick / dolor (T) [(1)Tp.244]. See TZOPĪNĪĀ.

TZOPĪNĪĀ *vt* to prick, jab, puncture something or someone / punzar, picar, o dar herronada (M), punzar a otro así (M) This is synonymous with CHOPĪNĪĀ, both being descriptive of the puncturing action of beak, fangs, or talons. See TZOPITĪĀ, TZOPŌNĪĀ.

TZOPĪNĪLĪĀ applic. TZOPĪNĪĀ

TZOPĪNĪLO nonact. TZOPĪNĪĀ

TZOPITĪĀ *vt* to prick something / lo pica (Z) [(3)Zp.98,199,217]. This seems to be a Z variant of TZOPĪNĪĀ. Z also has TZOPŌNĪĀ, which M glosses as synonymous with TZOPĪNĪĀ. See TZOPĪNĪĀ.

TZOPŌNĪĀ *vt* to prick something or someone / punzar, picar, o dar herronada (M), punzar a otro así (M), lo pica (Z) [(3)Tp.160, (2)Zp.98,199]. See TZOPĪNĪĀ.

TZOPŌNĪLO nonact. TZOPŌNĪĀ

TZO-TL sweat, bodily waste, filth / sudor espeso del cuerpo (M), sudor, suciedad, inmundicia (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.

TZOTZOCA-TL *pl*: -MEH someone miserly and avaricious / verruga, o persona lacerada, apretada y escasa (M), mezuino, verruga, grano que no tiene pus (T) [(1)Tp.244, (3)Zp.84,85,227, (6)Xp.98,99]. There is a gender distinction in current Spanish *verru*go 'miser' and *verru*ga 'pimple.' The latter can also be a disparaging term for a person. T seems to use TZOTZOCA-TL both ways. M also has unreduplicated *tzocatl*.

TZŌTZOCOL-LI large pitcher / cántaro

grande de barro (M) [(4)Zp.25,142,227].

TZOTZŌLOĀ *vt* to crumple, wrinkle something / lo arruga (Z) [(2)Zp.14,199]. redup. TZŌLOĀ

TZOTZŌLTIC something thick, crumpled, wrinkled / espeso (T), arrugado (Z) [(1)Tp.244, (2)Zp.14,227, (2)Xp.37]. The vowel of the second syllable is not given long in any attestation, but it should be if TZOTZŌLOĀ is correct and if this is related to TZŌLTIC. See TZOTZŌLOĀ, TZŌLTIC.

TZOTZOMAHTATAPAH-TLI old clothes / ropa vieja (T) [(1)Tp.135]. T has lost the glottal stop of the third syllable and possibly one from the initial syllable as well. See TZOHTZOMAH-TLI, TATAPAH-TLI.

TZOTZOMAHTĪĀ *vrefl* to dress oneself / se viste (T) [(3)Tp.162]. T may have lost a glottal stop from the initial syllable. See TZOHTZOMAH-TLI.

TZOTZOMAHTĪLO nonact. TZO-TZOMAHTĪĀ

TZOTZOMAH-TLI See TZOHTZOMAH-TLI.

TZOTZOMOCA for things to get torn / partirse, henderse, estallar, hablando de un objeto (S) This is implied by TZOTZOMOTZ(A) and TZOMŌN(I). See TZOMŌN(I).

TZOTZOMCHILĪĀ applic. TZO-TZOMOTZ(A)

TZOTZOMOTZ(A) *vt* to tear something like cloth or paper / lo rompe (ropa, papel, etc.) (T) [(3)Tp.215]. M has *tzotzomoni*, the reduplicated form of TZOMŌN(I) with the same sense. See TZOMŌN(I).

TZOTZOMOTZALŌ nonact. TZO-TZOMOTZ(A)

TZOTZON(A) *vt* to strike someone, to beat something, to play an instrument / golpear algo, o tañer instrumento (C), tañer atabales, o órganos, dar golpes o batir oro (M), apuñear o dar golpe a otro (M), lo toca (un instrumento de música) (T) C contrasts TZOTZON(A) with TZOHTZON(A) 'to beat something, someone with repeated blows.'

TZOTZONALŌ nonact. TZOTZON(A)

TZOTZONCUĒLOĀ *vrefl* to wriggle, move

in a serpentine manner / culebrea (Z) [(2)Zp.37,174]. This seems to be a reduplicated form of TZONCUÊLOÃ, but the N is missing from both attestations. See TZONCUÊLOÃ.

TZOTZONILIA applic. TZOTZON(A) **TZÔTZOPÁZ-TLI** weaver's reed, stick to push down and tighten the weft / palo ancho como cuchilla con que tupen y aprietan la tela que se teje (M) [(2)Bf.2r,10v, (1)Tp.245, (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)Tp.244]. Z has CHOCHOPOCA with the sense of 'to boil furiously.' See CHOCHOPOCA.

TZÔTZÔ-TL pustule, eruption of the skin / grano, viruela (X) [(3)Xp.99].

TZOTZOTLAC(A) to glitter, reflect / relucir, relumbrar, o resplandecer (M) [(1)Tp.245].

TZOYÔN(I) to fry, for water to boil away / freirse (M), se consume (el agua) por tanto hervir (T), se frie (T)

TZOYÔNIA vt to fry something / lo frie (T,Z) [(3)Tp.215, (2)Zp.61,199]. See TZOYÔN(I).

TZOYÔNILIA applic. TZOYÔNIA

TZOYÔNÎLO nonact. TZOYÔNIA

TZOYÔNQUI something fried / frito (T) [(1)Tp.245]. See TZOYÔN(I).

X

XÂCO something dark, dusky / pardo (Z) [(2)Zp.94,227].

XÂCOTIC something dark, obscure, muddy / turbio (Z) [(2)Zp.94,227]. See XÂCO.

XACUALHUIÂ applic. XACUALOÃ

XACUALIHU(I) to soften, melt, cook / ablanda, cocina, magulla (T) [(2)Tp.245, 248]. See XACUALOÃ.

XACUALOÃ 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.215]. See XACUALIHU(I).

XACUALOLO nonact. XACUALOÃ

XAHCAL-LI jacal, house of poles and thatch / choza, bohío o casa de paja (M) See CAL-LI.

XAHCALMÔYÔ-TL mosquito / zancudo, mosco, mosquito (Z) [(1)Zp.227]. This literal meaning of this is 'jacal-fly.' See XAHCAL-LI, MÔYÔ-TL.

XAHUÂN(I) for water or other liquid to fall in a mass / caer golpe de agua, u otras cosas líquidas (C) [(1)Cf.75r].

XAHUÂNIA to empty out water or other liquids / vaciar agua o cosas líquidas (M) This is indirectly attested by XAHUÂN(I). See XAHUÂN(I).

XÂHUIÂ vt to wash, rinse something / lo enjuaga, lo lava (T) [(3)Tp.217]. This is probably from XÂNHUIÂ with loss of the syllable-final N. See XÂMIÂ.

XÂHUILIÂ applic. XÂHUIÂ

XÂHUILO nonact. XÂHUIÂ

XÂHXAMÂN(I) redup. XAMÂN(I)

XÂLCAMAC sandy place / arenal, arenoso, lugar arenoso (T) [(1)Tp.247]. See XÂL-LI, -CAMAC.

XÂLHUIÂ vt to throw sand at someone / le echa arena (T) [(1)Tp.217]. See XÂL-LI, -HUIÂ.

XÂLHUILIÂ applic. XÂLHUIÂ

XÂLHUILO nonact. XÂLHUIÂ

XÂLLAH sandy place, beach / arenal (M) [(2)Zp.13,227]. See XÂL-LI, -TLAH.

XÂLLÂL-LI sandy land / tierra arenosa (Z) [(2)Zp.122,208]. See XÂL-LI, TLÂL-LI.

XÂL-LI sand / arena, o cierta piedra arenisca (M)

XÂLMÔYÔ-TL pl: -MEH a type of small mosquito / zancudo de arena, mosquito chico (X) [(3)Xp.102]. The literal meaning of this is 'sand fly.' See XÂL-LI, MÔYÔ-TL.

XÂLOCUIL-IN pl: -TIN a type of maize worm / gusano que come la caña del maíz (T) [(1)Tp.247]. See XÂL-LI, OCUIL-IN.

XÂLTE-TL pl: -MEH whetstone, pumice; gizzard / piedra arenosa (para filar), poma (T), su molleja (Z for possessed form), piedra poma (Z) [(1)Tp.247, (4)Zp.85,98,163]. See XÂL-LI, TE-TL.

XÂLTOCAMÊCA-TL someone from Xaltocan / natural de Xaltocan (K) [(1)Cf.56v]. See XÂLTOCÂN.

XÂLTOCÂN place name Xaltocan [(1)Cf.56v]. See XÂL-LI, -CÂN.

XÂLTOHTOPOCA for something to be crunchy, to have sand in it / está arenoso, tiene arena (p.ej. una comida) (T) [(1)Tp.247]. This attested form implies *TOHTOPOCA, but the regular form associated with TOPÔN(I) is TOTOPOCA with no glottal stop. TOPÔN(I), TOTOPOCA, and associated forms all involve crunchiness. See XÂL-LI, TOTOPOCHTIC.

XÂLTOMA-TL pl: -MEH a type of fruit (Saracha jaltomate) / cierta fruta como tomates (M) [(3)Xp.102]. The literal meaning of this is 'sand tomato.' See XÂL-LI, TOMA-TL.

XÂLXOCO-TL pl: -MEH guava / guayaba (Z) [(2)Zp.65,227, (6)Xp.102]. X has lost the internal L. The literal meaning of this is 'sand fruit.' See XÂL-LI, XOCO-TL, XOXOCO-TL.

XAMÂN(I) for certain brittle things to break

- / quebrarse huevos, tecomates, guitarras, etc., y no cosas de barro (C)
- XAMÁNIA** *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 XAMÁN(I) and TLAXAMÁN-IL. See XAMÁN(I).
- XAMIA** *vt* to wash one's face / le lava la cara (T)
- XAMILIÁ** applic. XAMIA
- XAMILÓ** nonact. XAMIA
- XAM(I)-TL** *possessed form*: -XÂN; *pl*: XAMIH adobe / adobe (M) [(2)Tp.247, (3)Xp.102].
- XANCOTOC-TLI** *pl*: -MEH piece of adobe / pedazo de adobe o de tabique (T) [(1)Tp.247]. See XAM(I)-TL, COTOC-TLI.
- XAXACA** owl / tecolote, buho (Z) [(3)Zp.21, 120, 150].
- XAXACACHTIC** rough, rugged, craggy / rasposo, escabroso, áspero, burdo (Z) [(4)Zp.15, 54, 105, 228].
- XAXAHUACA** for water or other liquid to fall in great quantity / caer en gran cantidad (agua) (C) [(1)Cf.75r]. See XAHUÂN(I).
- XAXAHUATZ(A)** *vt* to cause water or other liquid to fall in great quantity / hacerlas caer de esta manera (C referring to XAXAHUACA) [(1)Cf.75r]. See XAHUÂN(I).
- 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.75r]. See XAMÁN(I).
- XAXAMACHILIÁ** applic. XAXAMATZ(A)
- XAXAMÁN(A)** *vt* to pound, bruise something / lo machuca (carrizo, etc.) (T) [(3)Tp.215]. See XAMÁN(I).
- XAXAMÁNALÓ** nonact. XAXAMÁN(A)
- XAXAMÁNILIÁ** applic. XAXAMÁN(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) [(3)Cf.75r]. See XAMÁN(I), XAXAMACA.
- XAXAPOHTZIN** *pl*: -MEH Palma Christi, castor-oil plant / higuerilla (T) [(1)Tp.247].
- XAYACATEHTEQU(I)** See XAYAC(A)-TL, TEHTEQU(I).
- XAYAC(A)-TL** 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 -TZIN is added to this reduplicated form in X, it is used to mean 'horsefly.'
- XAYACAXOLOCHAHU(I)** to have a wrinkled face, to frown / tiene la cara arrugada (T) [(3)Tp.247]. See XAYAC(A)-TL, XOLOCHAHU(I).
- XAYAC-TLI** See XAYAC(A)-TL.
- XAYÔ-TL** dregs; excrement / heces (M) [(1)Bf.11r].
- XEHXELHUIÁ** applic. XEHXELOÁ
- XEHXELOÁ** *vt* to divide something up into portions / repartir, dividir, o partir en partes (M) [(2)Cf.72v]. C contrasts this with XEHXELOÁ, the corresponding reduplicated form of XELOÁ 'to scatter something.' redup. XELOÁ
- XEHXELOÁ** *vt* to scatter something in various different directions and into different piles / extendiendo (el maíz) en varias partes, y de varios montones (C) [(2)Cf.72v]. C contrasts this with XEHXELOÁ, the corresponding reduplicated form of XELOÁ 'to divide something.' redup. XELOÁ
- XELHUÁZ-TLI** *pl*: -TIN ~ -MEH small brush / cepillo, escobeta (para desenredarse el cabello) (T) Z has XIL for XEL, and X has XÁL. The vowel of instrumental -(HU)ÁZ-TLI is long, as Z and X have it, but T has it short in this item. See XELOÁ.
- XELHUIÁ** *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. XELOÁ
- XELHUIÁ** *vt* to tousle someone's hair, to rake grass for someone, to scatter something for someone / le abre (el cabello, la

- yerba, etc.), lo derrama (como gallina el maíz) (T) [(3)Tp.216]. applic. XELOÁ
- XELIHU(I)** to split, divide in two / partirse o henderse por medio (M) See XELOÁ.
- XELIHUIYÂN** *necessarily possessed form* the dividing place of something / a medio (C referring to midday) [(1)Cf.95v]. See XELIHU(I), -YÂN.
- XELIHUOTOC** something divided up / dividido (Z) [(4)Zp.47, 207, 228, (2)Xp.102]. X has this glossed as 'something empty.' See XELIHU(I), the verb O.
- XELOÁ** *vt* to divide, split something up / partir, rajar, o dividir algo (M) This contrasts with XELOÁ 'to scatter something' They are easily confused because of the proximity of their senses.
- XELOÁ** *vt* to scatter something, to spread something out / extender algo, como maíz o trigo en paja, para que se seque (C) This contrasts with XELOÁ 'to divide something' They are easily confused because of the proximity of their senses.
- XELÔLO** nonact. XELOÁ
- *XELÔLO** This is not attested in the sources for this dictionary but is predicted by general rule. It contrasts with XELÔLO, the nonactive form of XELOÁ. nonact. XELOÁ
- XELTIC** change from currency of a larger denomination / cambio, vuelto (T) [(1)Tp.246]. See XELOÁ, XELIHU(I).
- XEXELHUIÁ** applic. XEXELOÁ
- XEXELHUIÁ** applic. XEXELOÁ
- XEXELOÁ** *vt* to slice something, to carve something up / descuartizar al ahorcado (C), lo reparte (T) [(3)Cf.72v, 129r]. C contrasts XEXELOÁ 'to slice something' and XEHXELOÁ '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 XEXELOÁ with XEXELOÁ, the corresponding reduplicated form of the verb XELOÁ 'to scatter something.' redup. XELOÁ
- XEXELOÁ** *vt* to scatter something or to spread something out continuously in a single direction / extendiendo (el maíz) continuamente en una parte (C), desparramar paja maíz (C) [(2)Cf.72v, 129r, (1)Rp.156]. C

- contrasts XEXELOÁ 'to scatter, spread things in one continuous direction' with XEHXELOÁ '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
- XEYÔT(I)** to have mange / tiene sarna (T) [(3)Tp.246]. See XEYÔ-TL.
- XEYÔTÍHUA** nonact. XEYÔT(I)
- XEYÔTILIÁ** applic. XEYÔT(I)
- XEYÔ-TL** mange / jiote, roña, sarna (T) [(4)Tp.246]. See XIYÔ-TL.
- XICAHU(I)** for something to get worse / se empeora (Z) [(2)Zp.49, 228]. See XICOÁ.
- XICALÁHUA-TL** oak kindling wood / leña de encino (Z) [(1)Zp.228]. See XICALOÁ, ÁHUA-TL.
- XICALECTIC** something plucked bare / está pelado (T) [(1)Tp.246]. T has O for A. See XICALTIC.
- XICALÊHU(A)** *vt* to peel, shell something / lo pela, lo descascara (T) [(1)Tp.216]. T has O for A. See XICALOÁ, ÊHU(A).
- XICALÊHU(I)** for something to be peeled, shelled / se pela, se descascara (T) [(1)Tp.246]. T has O for A. See XICALÊHU(A).
- XICALHUIÁ** applic. XICOÁ
- XICAL-IL** *pl*: -TIN ~ -MEH gourd vessel / vaso de calabaza (M), recipiente para guardar tortillas (Z)
- XICALOÁ** *vt* to strip, denude something / lo desnuda (Z) [(2)Zp.43, 199]. See XIP-.
- XICALTIC** something bare; a bald head / calvo, pelón, cabeza de jicara (T), desnudo (Z) [(1)Tp.123, (2)Zp.43, 228]. See XICALOÁ.
- XICAMA-TL** *pl*: -MEH jicama, a type of edible root (Pachyrhizus angulatus) / cierta raíz que se come cruda y es muy dulce (M) [(1)Tp.246]. M gives this both with an absolutive suffix and without. The T attestation is without.
- XICCAHU(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) [(3)Bf.1r,1v,6r, (1)Cf.121v]. See CĀHU(A).

XICCAHUILLĀ applic. XICCAHU(A)

XICOĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to feel envy; to suffer, endure something, to deceive someone / tener envidia o enojo, o agravarse de algo (M), lo aguanta, lo soporta (T), engañar o burlar a otro (M)

XICOHCUITLAPILOĀ to wax thread / del sastre o zapatero, que encera el hilo, se dice (C) [(1)Cf.127v]. See XICOHCUITL(A)-TL, PĪLOĀ.

XICOHCUITL(A)-TL beeswax / cera (M) [(1)Cf.127v]. See XICOH-TLI, CUITL(A)-TL.

XICOH-TLI *pl*: **-TIN** ~ **-MEH** large bee, bumblebee / abeja grande de miel que horada los árboles, o abejón (M), abejorro, abejarrón (Z) T has CH for X.

XICŌL a self-centered, inconsiderate person / es desconsiderado, uno que no quiere hacer un favor, egoísta (T) [(1)Tp.246]. This is not attested with an absolutive suffix. See XICOĀ.

XICŌLŌ nonact. XICOĀ

XICOPĪN(A) *vrefl*, *vt* to joke; to tease someone / se chispa (T), lo chispa (T) [(4)Tp.162,216]. See XICOPĪN(I).

XICOPĪNALŌ nonact. XICOPĪN(A)

XICOPĪN(I) to make jokes / se zafa, se chispa (T) [(1)Tp.246]. See XICOPĪN(A).

XICOPĪNILLĀ applic. XICOPĪN(A)

XICTĪĀ *vt* to hold someone in low esteem, to make bold with someone / tenerme otro en poco, o atrevérsese (M for first pers. sg. object) [(1)Cf.102v].

XIC-TLI navel; peephole / ombligo 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 -XIUHCAYŌ-TL where the other forms XIUHYŌ-TL. M combines both in a single entry together with XĪHU(I)-TL 'comet.'

XIHU(I)-TL grass; green stone, turquoise / turquesa y yerba (M) XIHU(I)-TL in its

'turquoise' sense sometimes appears as TEŌXIHU(I)-TL, but the simple form XIUH 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 XIUHYŌ-TL, while the 'year' item is associated with the abstract form -XIUHCAYŌ-TL (which is always prefixed with a number). M combines both in a single entry with XĪHU(I)-TL 'comet.'

XĪHU(I)-TL comet / cometa (M,C) [(1)Cf.129r, (1)Rp.156]. C and R contrast XĪHU(I)-TL with XIHU(I)-TL 'grass; turquoise; year.' M combines them in a single entry.

XIHXCUIIN glutton, big eater or self-centered person / glotón (M), ambicioso, codicia, egoísta (Z) [(4)Zp.10,29,48,228]. See XIHXICUINOĀ.

XIHXCUIINOĀ to practice gluttony / glotonear (M) [(1)Bf.11v]. B does not attest the glottal stop, but C does in the related noun XIHXICUINYŌ-TL 'gluttony.'

XIHXCUIINYŌ-TL excessive eating, gluttony / glotonería (M) [(2)Cf.72r]. M lacks the final N of CUIN. See XIHXICUIN, -YŌ.

XIHXL(I) *vt* to trample something, to tamp something down / pisar con pisón, o henchir recalcando (M) [(1)Cf.91v].

XIHXPINTIC something rough, coarse, nubby / rasposo, tosco, áspero, burdo, rudo (Z) [(5)Zp.15,105,112,124,228]. All attestations have a long vowel in the third syllable, but see the note under XIPIN-TLI. redup. XIPINTIC

XILHUĀZ-TLI See XELHUĀZ-TLI.

XILHUIĀ See XELHUIĀ.

XILLĀNCUĀ *vt*; *pret*: **-CUAH** for the stomach to growl / gruñe la barriga (T) [(1)Tp.216]. See XILLĀN-TLI, CUĀ.

XILLĀNMALĪN(A) *vt* for someone's intestines to cramp / le retuerce las tripas (T) [(3)Tp.216]. See XILLĀN-TLI, MALĪN(A).

XILLĀNPĪQU(I) *vt*; *pret*: **-PĪC** to tuck something away in one's bosom / lo mete en el seno (T) [(3)Tp.216]. See XILLĀN-TLI, PĪQU(I).

XILLĀN-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, XILLĀN-TLI. If the second element is the postposition -TLAN 'beneath,' the A should be short.

XĪLŌ-TL *pl*: **-MEH** tender ear of green maize before it solidifies / mazorca de maíz tierna y por cuajar (M) This contrasts with ĒLŌ-TL, which is the ear after the kernels form.

XĪLŌTZON-TLI corn tassel / raspa de espiga (M), cabello de clote (T) [(1)Tp.246, (3)Zp.22,228, (2)Xp.103]. T and X have the variant form XĪLŌMOTZON-TLI. See XĪLŌ-TL, TZON-TLI.

XĪLŌXŌCHI-TL silk-cotton tree / ciertas flores grandes y hermosas formadas de hilos o estambres semejantes a las garzotas de vidrio (R), pochote (K) [(1)Rp.156]. This appears in R without diacritics, but the component parts are elsewhere attested with them. See XĪLŌ-TL, XŌCHI-TL.

XĪM(A) *vt*; *pret*: **XĪN** to smooth, shave, plane wood or stone; to do carpentry / carpintear o dolar (M) See XĪP-.

XĪMALŌ nonact. XĪM(A)

XĪMILLĀ applic. XĪM(A)

XIMMĪL-LI unirrigated field / sementera de temporal (C) [(1)Cf.118v]. The first element of this is probably XIHU(I)-TL 'grass' with assimilation of UH to M. See XIHU(I)-TL, MĪL-LI.

XĪMŌHUAYĀN place of the dead, realm where the human body is shaved free of flesh / el lugar de los descarnados (K) [(1)Bf.6v]. See XĪM(A), -YĀN.

XINĀCHILHUIĀ applic. XINĀCHOĀ

XINĀCHOĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to multiply; to multiply something / asementarse (M), se multiplica (T), lo multiplica (T) See XINĀCH-TLI.

XINĀCHŌLŌ nonact. XINĀCHOĀ

XINĀCHPEHPEN(A) See XINĀCH-TLI, PEHPEN(A).

XINĀCH-TLI seed / semilla de hortaliza (M) **-XINĀCHYŌ** necessarily possessed form one's semen / el semen genital (C) [(3)Cf.83r]. See XINĀCH-TLI.

XĪNIĀ *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 *xinia* '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 XITĪN(I) and XITĪNIĀ. See XITĪN(I), XITĪNIĀ.

***XĪP-** This is an element in numerous compounds and derivations and refers to peeling, flaying, shaving, etc. It appears to have a variant form *XĪ- in some words.

XĪPAL-LI *pl*: **-TIN** ~ **-MEH** lip / labio (X) [(2)Tp.134,159, (5)Xp.85]. See XĪP-.

XĪPĒHU(A) *vt* to flay, skin, peel something / desollar, o descortezar, o mondar habas, etc. (M) See XĪP-, ĒHU(A).

XĪPĒHUALŌ nonact. XĪPĒHU(A)

XĪPĒHU(I) for something to peel, to come off / se pela (T) [(1)Tp.246]. See XĪPĒHU(A).

XĪPĒHUIĀ applic. XĪPĒHU(A)

XĪPETZILHUIĀ applic. XĪPETZOĀ

XĪPETZOĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to strip; to take off clothes / se desviste, se quita la ropa, se desnuda (T), lo encuera, lo desviste (T) See XĪP-.

XĪPETZŌLŌ nonact. XĪPETZOĀ

XĪPETZTIC something smooth, bare, bald / cosa lisa (M), pelado, encuerado (T) [(2)Tp.123,246]. See XĪPETZOĀ.

XĪPETZYŌ-TL misery / miseria (T) [(1)Tp.246]. See XĪPETZOĀ, -YŌ.

XĪPĒUH-TLI something hairless; a bald person / pelado (T) [(1)Tp.238]. See XĪPĒHU(A).

XIPINQUETZ(A) *vrefl* to break out in pimples, pumps / queda boludo (Z) [(1)Zp.175]. See XIPĪPI, XIPINTIC, QUETZ(A).

XIPINTIC knot in a tree, bump / nudo de árbol (Z) [(2)Zp.89,228]. 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, XIHXIPINTIC.

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, XIPIPI.

XIPIPI pimple, wart / verruga (Z) [(2)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.

XIQUIPIL-LI *pl*: **-TIN** purse, pouch, sack / costal, talega, alforja, o bolsa (M) [(3)Xp.103, (1)Rp.74]. This is used symbolically in the vigesimal counting system to represent the unit 'eight thousand.'

XIQUITIC paunch, big belly / barrigón, panzón (Z) [(2)Zp.19,228].

XITĪN(I) for something to collapse (of a concrete object or an agreement) / caerse o deshacerse la pared o sierra, o cosa semejante, o desbaratarse la gente (M) M has a typographical error and gives *xitmi* for *xitini*. **XITĪN(I)** implies that M's *xitini* 'to knock down a wall, abrogate an agreement, etc.' is **XITĪNĪĀ**.

XITĪNĪĀ *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 **XITĪN(I)**.

XĪTLATZTIC naked / desnudo (Z) [(2)Zp.43,228]. See **XĪP**.

XĪTOM(A) *vt*; *pret*: **-TON** to scrape something, to remove the skin of something / lo raspa, quita la piel (Z) [(3)Zp.104,105,199]. This appears to be synonymous with **XĪPĒHU(A)**. See **XĪP**, **TOM(A)**.

XĪTOMĀĒHU(A) *vrefl* to harvest tomatoes / corta jitomate (T) [(3)Tp.246]. See **XĪTOMA-TL**, **ĒHU(A)**.

XĪTOMANAMACA See **XĪTOMA-TL**, **NAMACA**.

XĪTOMAPEHPEN(A) See **XĪTOMA-TL**, **PEHPEN(A)**.

XĪTOMAPIY(A) *pret*: **-PIX** ~ **-PĪX** to tend tomatoes / cuida jitomate (T) [(2)Tp.231,246]. See **XĪTOMA-TL**, **PIY(A)**.

XĪTOMATEQU(I) See **XĪTOMA-TL**, **TEQU(I)**.

XĪTOMA-TL *pl*: **-MEH** large red or yellow tomato (as contrasted with the green husk tomato) / tomates grandes colorados, amarillos, y blancos (M), jitomate (T) See **XĪTOM(A)**, **TOMA-TL**.

XITŌN(I) to get disarranged / descompone (T) [(1)Tp.246].

XITŌNĪĀ *vt* to unravel, disarrange, destroy something / lo desenvuelve, lo descompone, lo desbarata (T) See **XITŌN(I)**.

XITŌNĪĀ applic. **XITŌNĪĀ**

XITŌNĪLO nonact. **XITŌNĪĀ**

XITTOMŌN(I) to make a sound on bursting; to form a blister / reventando sonar (M), se ampolla (T in construction with 'hand') [(3)Tp.165]. This is attested in the sources for this dictionary only in the compound **MĀXITTOMŌN(I)**. The corresponding transitive verb in M would be **XITTOMŌNĪĀ**.

XITTOMŌNĪĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to make an explosive sound; to cause something to make an explosive sound / hacer rueda el gallo de la tierra, etc. (M), hacer sonar algo reventando (M) This is indirectly attested by **XITTOMŌN(I)**. M attests the unusual medial TT. See **XITTOMŌN(I)**.

XITTOMŌNĪHUA nonact. **XITTOMŌN(I)**

XITTOMŌNTĪĀ caus. **XITTOMŌN(I)**

XIUHCĀHUĀL-LI stubble / rastrojo (Z) [(2)Zp.105,228]. One of the attestations has the vowel-length values reversed. See **XIHU(I)-TL**, **CĀHU(A)**.

XIUHCAL-LI bower / casa enramada (Z) [(2)Zp.52,228]. One of the attestations has the vowel of the first syllable marked long. See **XIHU(I)-TL**, **CAL-LI**.

XIUHCAMAC a grassy place / yerboso (T) [(1)Tp.246]. See **XIHU(I)-TL**, **-CAMAC**.

XIUHCAMOH-TLI *pl*: **-TIN** sweet potato greens / hierba de camote (X) [(3)Xp.103]. See **XIHU(I)-TL**, **CAMOH-TLI**.

-XIUHCAYŌ-TL necessarily prefixed with a number a matter of a certain number of years / cosa de un año (C for *cēxiuhcáyōtl*) [(2)Cf.53v]. See **XIHU(I)-TL**, **-YŌ**.

XIUHCOYOLTZITZILICA to tinkle like turquoise bells / suena como cascabeles de turquesa (C) [Cf.77r]. See **XIHU(I)-TL**, **COYOL-LI**, **TZITZILICA**.

XIUHEH to be of a certain age / tiene edad (Z) [(2)Zp.48,229]. The literal sense is 'possessor of years.' Z has an intrusive Y before the possessor suffix **-EH**. See **XIHU(I)-TL**.

XIUHMĀTĒCA *vt* to pull up plants, to clear ground / arranca yerba, roza (T) [(3)Tp.238]. See **XIHU(I)-TL**, **MĀTĒCA**.

XIUHMĀTĒCALŌ nonact. **XIUHMĀTĒCA**

XIUHMĀTĒQUILĪĀ applic. **XIUHMĀTĒCA**

XIUHOCUIL-IN *pl*: **-TIN** caterpillar / oruga (gusano) (T) [(1)Tp.246]. The literal meaning of this is 'grass-worm.' See **XIHU(I)-TL**, **OCUIL-IN**.

XIUHPAN a year's time / año (T) [(1)Tp.246, (3)Xp.103,106]. See **XIHU(I)-TL**, **-PAN**.

XIUHQUILCŌĀ-TL a type of snake /culebra chirionera (Z) [(2)Zp.37,228]. See **XIHU(I)-TL**, **QUIL(I)-TL**, **CŌĀ-TL**.

-XIUHTĪĀ necessarily prefixed with a number, the whole acts as an intransitive verb to attain a certain age (number of years) / debía yo de tener hasta diez años (C for first pers. sg. subject imperfect with the number ten prefixed to the verb) [(4)Cf.96r,104r,107v]. See **XIHU(I)-TL**.

XIUHTIC last year, a year ago / hace el año (Z) [(2)Zp.66,229]. In one of the attestations the vowel of the first syllable is marked long. See **XIHU(I)-TL**.

XIUHTLAH a grassy place / yerboso (Z) [(2)Zp.131,228]. See **XIHU(I)-TL**, **-TLAH**.

XIUHTLATĪĀ *vrefl*, *vt* to tire, to get impatient; to irritate someone / enfadarse o cansarse (M), enfadar a otro con importunidades (M)

XIUHTLATILĪĀ applic. **XIUHTLATĪĀ**

XIUHTLATĪLO nonact. **XIUHTLATĪĀ**

XIUHTLATLA to be hot, to be burning with hunger / hambrear (M), tiene calor (Z) [(4)Zp.24,121,217,229]. See **TLAXIUHTLATLA**, **XIHU(I)-TL**, **TLATLA**.

XIUHYOH something grassy, leaf / yerboso (Z), hoja (X) [(2)Zp.131,229, (2)Xp.103]. See **XIHU(I)-TL**, **-YOH**.

XIUHYŌHUA for something to become grassy / se enyerba (Z) [(3)Zp.54,218,229]. See **XIUHYŌ-TL**.

XIUHYŌHUAC something overgrown with grass / enyerbado (Z) [(2)Zp.54,218]. See **XIUHYŌHUA**.

XIUHYŌ-TL grassiness / abstracto (de) yerba (C) [(1)Cf.53v]. This is from **XIHU(I)-TL** 'grass' and contrasts with the abstract derivation from **XIHU(I)-TL** 'year,' which is **-XIUHCAYŌ-TL**. See **XIHU(I)-TL**, **-YŌ**.

XIUHZĀLŌLIZ-TLI the art of mosaic work, sticking together green stones / cubrir con mosaicos (S for *xihuahololmana*) [(1)Bf.10v]. See **XIHU(I)-TL**, **ZĀLŌĀ**.

XIUHZĀYŌL-IN *pl*: **-MEH** green fly / mosca verde, mosca filaria (X) [(3)Xp.103]. See **XIHU(I)-TL**, **ZĀYŌL-IN**.

XĪX(A) *vrefl* to urinate or defecate / proverse o hacer cámara (M), cagar (M), orina (T) When this is compounded with **Ā-TL** 'water,' it still can mean to defecate as well as to urinate.

XĪXĀLO nonact. **XĪX(A)**

XĪXĪCŌĀ *vt* to deceive someone, win out over someone, to defeat someone / enganar y burlar a otro (M), le gana, le persuade, lo vence (T) See **XĪCŌĀ**.

XIXIHCUEPŌN(I) to blister, break out in sores / se ampolla, se hace llagas (T) [(1)Tp.246]. See **CUEPŌN(I)**.

XĪXILĪĀ applic. **XĪX(A)**

XIXIPINTŌL *pl*: **-TIN** ~ **-MEH** glowworm / luciérnaga (T) [(1)Tp.246]. See **XIPIN-TLI**.

XIXITICA for all of something (such as a wall) to crumble, come apart / desmoronarse, o deshacerse alguna cosa (M), cuando se desmorona y desbarata todo (C) [(2)Cf.74r,102r]. See **XITĪN(I)**.

XIXITITZ(A) *vt* to cause all of something (such as a wall) to crumble / desbaratar algo (todo) (C) [(1)Cf.74r]. See **XITĪN(I)**.

XIXITTOMŌN(I) to blister, to break out in sores / se ampolla, se hace llagas (T) [(1)Tp.246]. M has *xittomonalli* 'blister.' M also has *xittomoni* with the sense of 'to make an explosive noise.' See **TOMŌN(I)**.

XIXIX(A) *vrefl* to urinate / orinar

[[2]Zp.92,175]. In both attestations the vowel of the first syllable is short. redup. XĪX(A)

XIYŌ-TL itch, mange / empeine, o sarna (M), jiote, empeine (Z) [[1]Tp.197, (3)Zp.49,73,228]. T has E for I.

***XO-** element with the sense 'foot' in many compounds. This is an element of XOCPAL-LI 'sole' and XOPIL-LI 'toe.' There are many XO- compounds in M.

***XO-** element with the sense 'green' in many compounds; see XŌPAN, XŌTLA, etc. XOXŌCTIC also contains a XO element and the sense 'green' but has a short rather than a long vowel.

XOCATETLĀLIĀ *vrefl* to swell, for a raised swelling to form / se hincha (en forma de bola — como el piquete de abeja) (T) [[1]Tp.163]. Despite the different vowel in the second syllable, this may be related to XOCOTETIC 'something with a round shape.' See TLĀLIĀ.

XŌCHIAQUIĀ *vt* to plant flowers / plantar flores (K) [[1]Bf.10v]. There is no attested gloss of this, but it is parallel to M's *quauhaquia* 'to plant trees.' See XŌCHI-TL, AQUIĀ.

XŌCHICUAUHTŌPIL-LI *pl: -MEH* cross decorated with flowers / cruz floreada (que usan en el casamiento) (T) [[2]Tp.120,247]. See XŌCHI-TL, CUAHU(I)-TL, TŌPIL-LI.

XŌCHICUEPŌN(I) to bloom in the manner of a flower / brota como flor (C) [[1]Cf.76r]. See XŌCHI-TL, CUEPŌN(I).

XŌCHIHQUAL-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 of the Huasteca, areas where bananas are intensively cultivated. See XŌCHI-TL, CUAL-LI.

-**XŌCHIHQUALLO** *necessarily possessed form* the crop of fruit (of a tree) / fruta ... del árbol (C) [[1]Cf.83r]. See XŌCHIHQUAL-LI.

XŌCHIHQUALMĪL-LI banana plantation / platanar (Z) [[2]Zp.99,229]. See XŌCHIHQUAL-LI, MĪL-LI.

XŌCHIEHPEN(A) to gather flowers / junta flores (T) [[1]Cf.76r, (2)Tp.196,247]. C contrasts this case where XŌCHI is the incorporated object with where it functions as a manner adverbial. In the latter case, an object prefix precedes XŌCHI; *nixŌchipēpena* 'I gather flowers' and *nixŌchipēpena cuīcatl* 'I gather songs as I would flowers.' See XŌCHI-TL, PEHPEN(A).

XŌCHIEHPEN(A) *vt* to gather something as one would gather flowers. / busco y escojo (algo) como las rosas (C) [[1]Cf.76r, (2)Rp.48,49]. See the discussion under XŌCHIEHPEN(A) with incorporated object. See XŌCHI-TL, PEHPEN(A).

XŌCHIPOLOĀ *vrefl* to indulge oneself with delicacies / golosinear (M) [[1]Cf.71v]. M has the variant *xochpoloa*. In this construction XŌCHI has the extended sense of 'something precious, delicate' rather than its literal sense of 'flower.' See XŌCHI-TL, POLOĀ.

XŌCHITĒMOĀ to seek flowers / busco flores (C for first pers. sg. subject) [[2]Cf.76r]. C contrasts this in the case where XŌCHI is the incorporated object and where it functions as a manner adverbial. In the latter case, an object prefix precedes XŌCHI, *nixŌchitēmoa* 'I seek flowers' and *nixŌchitēmoa cuīcatl* 'I seek songs as I would flowers.' See XŌCHI-TL, TĒMOĀ.

XŌCHITĒMOĀ *vt* to seek something as one seeks flowers / busco y escojo (algo) como flores (C for first pers. sg. subject) [[2]Cf.76r, (1)Rp.49]. See the discussion under XŌCHITĒMOĀ with incorporated object. See XŌCHI-TL, TĒMOĀ.

XŌCHITEQU(I) See XŌCHI-TL, TEQU(I).

XŌCHITĪĀ to utter witticisms and bons mots; to make people laugh / decir gracias o donaires para hacer reír (M) [[1]Cf.101r]. M has the variant *xochitia*. XŌCHI here has a metaphorical sense of something delicate, precious rather than its literal sense. See XŌCHI-TL.

XŌCHI-TL *pl: -MEH* flower / rosa, o flor (M) As a modifier this has the sense 'something precious, delicate.' It is also conventionally paired with CUĪCA-TL 'song' to refer to poetry.

XŌCHITLAH flower garden / jardín (M) M also gives the reduplicated form of this, XOHXŌCHITLAH, with the same gloss. See XŌCHI-TL, -TLAH.

-**XŌCHİYŌ** *necessarily possessed form* the flowers (of a plant, tree) / la flor (del árbol) (C) [[1]Cf.83r]. See XŌCHI-TL, -YŌ.

XŌCHİYŌĀ to flower / brotar o florecer el rosar (M) [[1]Tp.248, (1)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 -OĀ verbs, but the Z form suggests it may be a -HUA verb forming the preterit as -HUAC. In this case, one would expect the O to be long. M gives the verb once as *xochyōua* and once as *xuchioa* with no preterit form. See XŌCHİYŌ-TL, XŌCHI-TL.

XŌCHİYŌTĪĀ *vt* to decorate something with flowers / enrosar o adornar algo con flores (M) caus. XŌCHYŌĀ

XŌCHİYŌTĪĀ applic. XŌCHİYŌTĪĀ

XŌCHİYŌTĪLO nonact. XŌCHİYŌTĪĀ

XŌCHİYŌ-TL suet, grease / grasa, grosura, o enjundia (M) [[1]Cf.53r]. This is homophonous with the abstract derivation XŌCHİYŌ-TL 'essence of flowers' from XŌCHI-TL, but it should not be taken as necessarily an extension of it. It may be derivationally related to CHIYAN-TLI 'chia, oilseed.'

XŌCHİYŌ-TL the essence or being of flowers, matters having to do with flowers / el ser de las flores (C) [[2]Cf.53r,83r]. See XŌCHI-TL, -YŌ.

XŌCOĀ *vt* to hurl something or someone down in scorn / echar por ahí a otro con menosprecio (M) This is indirectly attested in XŌCŌLTITOC 'bruised' and XŌCŌLIĀ 'to damage something.'

XOCOĀTŌL-LI cornstarch beverage flavored with plum / atole de ciruela (T), atole agrio que beben en Todos Santos (Z) [[1]Tp.108, (1)Zp.229]. See XOCOTEĀTŌL-LI.

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.

XOCOCUAHU(I)-TL fruit tree / árbol de fruta (Z) [[1]Zp.229]. See XOCO-TL, CUAHU(I)-TL.

XOCOCUAHTLAH orchard / naranjal (Z) [[2]Zp.88,229]. See XOCOCUAHU(I)-TL, -TLAH.

XŌCOH youngest child / el último niño (T) [[5]Tp.247,248]. See XŌCOYŌ-TL, TZOCO.

XŌCŌLIĀ *vt* to damage something / dañar (X) [[3]Xp.78]. See XŌCOĀ.

XŌCŌLTITOC bruised, worn out / magullado (Z) [[2]Zp.80,229]. Z does not mark the vowels of the first two syllables long. See XŌCOĀ.

XOCOPALTIC 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.

XOCOTEĀTŌL-LI cornstarch beverage seasoned with plum / atole de ciruela (es agrio) (T) [[1]Tp.246]. See XOCOTE-TL, ATŌL-LI.

XOCOTECUAHU(I)-TL *pl: -MEH* plum tree / ciruelo (T) [[1]Tp.246]. See XOCOTE-TL, CUAHU(I)-TL.

XOCOTETIC something with a round shape, something shaped like a plum / forma redonda, forma de bola (T) [[1]Tp.246]. See XOCOTE-TL.

XOCOTE-TL a type of sour plum / fruta muy verde y por sazonar (M), ciruela (T) [[3]Tp.247]. T has I for E. See XOCO-TL, TE-TL.

XOCO-TL fruit, plum / fruta (M), ciruela (X) This appears to be used as a more generic term for fruit, while XOCOTE-TL is specifically 'plum.' Most derivations from XOCO-TL have to do with sourness, unripeness, or immaturity.

XOCOTLAH place where fruit abounds / lugar abundante de fruta (R) [[1]Rp.138]. See XOCO-TL, -TLAH.

XOCOYA for something to sour, ferment, spoil / acedarse o avinagrarse (M), fer-

- menta, agria, se echa a perder (comida) (T) [(1)Tp.247, (3)Zp.6,48,229]. See XOCOC.
- XOCOYÖ-TL** *pl*: **-MEH** youngest child / hijo o hija menor o postrera (M) This frequently occurs as a possessed plural, NOXOCOYÖHUĀNE 'my children' (vocative) meaning literally 'my youngest children.' See XÖCOH.
- XOCPAL-LI** sole of the foot / planta del pie (M) In T this is used as the name of a red wasp. See XO-, (I)CPAL-LI.
- XOC-TLI** *pl*: **-MEH** pot / olla (M) [(3)Tp.223,237,247, (3)Zp.18,25,229]. 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.'
- XOHUIL-IN** *pl*: **-MEH** catfish / pescado de a palmo que parece trucha (M), badre, bagre (X) [(3)Xp.104].
- XOHXÖCHITLAH** flower garden / jardín (M) [(1)Cf.18v]. This is the distributive of XÖCHITLAH, which has the same sense. redup. XÖCHITLAH
- XÖICPÖXIHU(I)-TL** indigo plant / muite (planta) (Z) (more commonly known as muicle) [(2)Zp.87,229]. the XÖ- here probably has the same 'green' sense it has in XÖTLA 'to bud,' XÖPANTLAH 'green time of the year,' etc. The second element may be derived from (I)CPOĀ 'to reseed something.' See XIHU(I)-TL.
- XOLĀHU(A)** *vrefl*, *vt* to slip; to make something slip / resbalar (M) [(3)Zp.109,200,218]. See XOLOĀ.
- XOLĒHU(A)** *vrefl*, *vt* to get skinned up by a blow; to peel something / rozarse o desollarse con golpe (M), lo pela (T) See EHU(A).
- XOLĒHUALÖ** nonact. XOLĒHU(A)
- XOLĒHUILĀ** applic. XOLĒHU(A)
- XOLĒPITZĀHUAC** a type of mushroom that is long and thin in shape / hongo angosto (T) [(1)Tp.248]. See XÖLĒ-TL, PITZĀHUAC.
- XÖLĒ-TL** *pl*: **-MEH** mushroom / hongo (T) [(4)Tp.120,220,248].
- XOLOĀ** *vrefl*, *vt* to slip; to make something slip / se resbala (T), lo resbala (T) [(6)Tp.163,217]. See XOLĀHU(A).

- XOLOCHAHU(I)** to get wrinkled / arrugarse de vejez (M) [(3)Tp.247]. See XOLOCHOĀ.
- XOLOCHAHUĪHUA** nonact. XOLOCHAHU(I)
- XOLOCHAHUĪTIĀ** caus. XOLOCHAHUĪTIĀ
- XOLOCHALHUIĀ** applic. XOLOCHOĀ
- XOLOCHILHUIĀ** applic. XOLOCHOĀ
- XOLOCHOĀ** *vt* to wrinkle, fold something / arrugar o plegar algo (M)
- XOLOCHÖLÖ** nonact. XOLOCHOĀ
- XOLOCHTIC** something wrinkled / arrugada cosa (M) [(1)Tp.247]. See XOLOCHAHU(I), XOLOCHOĀ.
- XOLOLHUIĀ** applic. XOLOĀ
- XOLÖLÖ** nonact. XOLOĀ
- XOLOPIHTI** *pret*: **XOLOPIHTIC** to be foolish, to joke and lie like a fool / volverse tonto (M), chisme, calumnia, mente (Z) [(4)Zp.24,39,84,229]. See XOLOPIH-TLI.
- XOLOPIHTILIZ-TLI** lie, falsehood / mentira (Z) [(2)Zp.84,229]. See XOLOPIH-TLI.
- XOLOPIH-TLI** *pl*: **-TIN** idiot, fool, dolt / bobo o tonto (M)
- XOLOPIHYÖ-TL** foolery, deceit / chisme, picardía (Z) [(3)Zp.39,98,229]. See XOLOPIH-TLI, -YÖ.
- XÖLÖ-TL** páge, male servant / paje, mozo, criado, o esclavo (M) [(2)Bf.8r,8v]. This has the same form as the second element of ĀXÖLÖ-TL 'edible salamander' and HUEHXÖLÖ-TL 'turkey cock,' but there is no obvious connection in sense. It is distinct in vowel-length patterning from the first two syllables of XOLOPIH-TLI 'fool.'
- XÖMĒ-TL** elder tree / saúco (M) [(2)Zp.114,229].
- XÖMĒTLATOPÖN** blowgun, blowpipe / cerbatana (Z) [(2)Zp.27,229]. See XÖMĒ-TL, TLATOPÖN, TOPÖN(I).
- XÖMIL-IN** *pl*: **-TIN** ~ **-MEH** a type of edible insect (Hemiptera) / jumil (insecto comestible), chomil (T) [(2)Tp.247, (5)Xp.31,104]. T has variants XOHMIL-IN and XOMIL-IN.
- XONACAPILÖL-LI** small pitcher with handle for hanging / cantarito que se cuelga de su propia oreja (T) [(1)Tp.247]. See XONAC(A)-TL, PILÖL-LI.
- XONAC(A)-TL** *pl*: **-MEH** onion / cebolla (M)

- This invites analysis into XO- 'foot' and NAC(A)-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 (flor) (Z) [(2)Zp.89,229]. See XO-, NECUILOĀ.
- XONELHUA-TL** chaff / tamo (T) [(1)Tp.237]. See NELHUA-TL.
- XÖNÖ-TL** a type of tree (Heliocarpus americanus) / jonote (árbol) (Z) [(2)Zp.73,229].
- XÖPAN** green time of the year / verano (M) [(1)Cf.88r, (1)Tp.248, (1)Xp.104]. See XÖ-, -PAN.
- XÖPANTLAH** green time of the year, rainy season, summer / temporal, temporada, tiempo de las aguas, las aguas (T) [(1)Cf.88r, (1)Tp.248, (1)Xp.104]. X has -TLAN for -TLAH. See XÖPAN, -TLAH.
- XOPEPE** cockroach / cucaracha (Z) [(2)Zp.36,230]. This is a Totonac loanword, but Z also has XIPIPI 'wart, pimple,' which does appear to be of native lexical stock.
- XOPILCUI** *vt* to take a lot / coge mucho (T) [(3)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.
- XOPIL-LI** toe / dedo de pie (M) [(3)Tp.217]. This contrasts with XOPIL-LI 'spoon.' See XO-, MAHPIL-LI.
- XOPIL-LI** *pl*: **-TIN** spoon / cuchara (X) [(3)Xp.104]. This contrasts with XOPIL-LI 'toe.'
- XOPITZA** mushroom / hongo (Z) [(2)Zp.68,230]. M has *xopitzactli* 'shank,' literally 'thin leg.' Possibly this refers to a mushroom that has a long, slender stalk. See XÖLĒPITZĀHUAC.
- XOPOCHCO** piece of jewelry / joya (T) [(1)Tp.247].
- XOPOCHTIC** something sunken / sumido (T) [(1)Tp.247].
- XÖTLA** *pret*: **XÖTLAC** to burn, to catch fire, to run a fever; for flowers to burst into bloom / abrasarse la tierra, o encenderse

- los carbones o brotar las flores (M), tener gran calentura (M) Nahuatl also associates blooming with giving off a glow or exploding in CUEPÖN(I).
- XÖTLACA** necessarily possessed form blooming (of flowers) / el brotar de las flores (C) [(1)Cf.49r]. M has *xotlac* 'flowers already full blown, open.' See XÖTLA.
- XÖTLALTĪĀ** *vt* to burn something, to set fire to something / encender carbones (M), lo quema, lo enciende, lo prende (T) caus. XÖTLA
- XÖTLALTILĪĀ** applic. XÖTLALTĪĀ
- XÖTLALTILÖ** nonact. XÖTLALTĪĀ
- XÖX(A)** *vt* to give someone the evil eye, to bewitch someone / aojar o hechizar o ojea a otro (M) [(1)Cf.1v].
- XOXOCALĀ-TL** tree frog / rana arbórea (Z) [(2)Zp.105,230]. See XOXOCTIC, CALĀ-TL.
- XOXOCOCUAHU(I)-TL** guava tree / guayabo (T) [(1)Tp.247]. See XOXOCO-TL, CUAHU(I)-TL.
- XÖXÖCHTZIN** youngest child / el último niño (T) [(2)Tp.247,248]. See XOCOYÖ-TL, XÖCOH.
- XOXOCO-TL** guava / guayaba, pomarrosa [(2)Tp.247]. See XOCO-TL, XĀXOCO-TL.
- XOXOCALTÖN** *pl*: **-TOTÖN** red hornet / avispa colorada (son malas) (T) [(1)Tp.248]. See XOCPAL-LI.
- XOXOCTIC** 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 XÖ- with a sense of 'green.' See XOCO-TL.
- XÖXOHCONĒTZIN** *pl*: **XÖXOH-CÖCONEH** small jug / jarrito (T) [(1)Tp.248]. See XÖXOCHTZIN, XOCOYÖ-TL, CONĒ-TL.
- XOXÖHUIC** something green, unripe / crudo, verde (no maduro) (T,Z) [(1)Tp.247, (2)Zp.128,230, (5)Xp.104]. X has the variant form XOXÖUHQUI. See XOXÖHUIYA, XOXOCTIC.
- XOXÖHUIYA** for something to turn green / pararse verdinegro de enfermedad, o descolorido, o pararse algo verde (M)

[[2]Cf.36v]. In both attestations C specifically marks the vowel of the first syllable short and that of the second syllable long. See XÔ-, XOXÔHUIC.

XÓXOLOCHTIC something wrinkled / arrugado (T) [[1]Tp.248]. See XOLOCHOÃ.

XÓXOLOCH-TLI wrinkle / arruga (T) [[2]Tp.248]. See XOLOCHOÃ.

XOXOQUÊHU(I) to turn green / enverdece,

se pone verde (T) [[2]Tp.238,247]. See XOXOCTIC, -EHU(I).

XOXÔTLANI glowworm, firefly / cocuyo, luciérnaga (Z) [[2]Zp.77,230, {3}Xp.105]. X has MÊTZ for NI and adds final -TZIN. See XÔTLA.

XOXÔUHCACATZIN green frog / rana verde (X) [[3]Xp.104]. See XOXÔHUIC, CACA.

Y

YĀ This is a variant of YE 'already.'

YĀ *suppletive verb*; *sing. pres:* **YAUH**; *pret:*

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 YĀ. YĀ and HU(I), which are elsewhere suppletive, are compounded for the present tense singular, and many dialects have some reflex of YĀ and HU(I) in the present plural as well. Whenever they are compounded, the vowel of YĀ is shortened. The paradigm of YĀ is otherwise regular in the pattern of verbs that alternate a long final vowel with vowel plus glottal stop. See HU(I).

YACACUEP(A) *vrefl, vt* to change direction / da media vuelta y regresa (T), le cambia la dirección en que va (T) [[6]Tp.163,218]. See YAC(A)-TL, CUEP(A).

YACACUITL(A)-TL snot / mocos (M) See YAC(A)-TL, CUITL(A)-TL.

YACAHUÍTEQU(I) *vrefl; pret:* **-TEC** to strike one's own nose / se golpea en la nariz (T) [[3]Tp.163]. See YAC(A)-TL, HUÍTEQU(I).

YACAÍXICA to have a runny nose / se le escurre la nariz (T) [[3]Tp.248]. See YAC(A)-TL, ÍXICA.

YACAMOMOYOCA for one's nose to tickle / le hace cosquillas en la nariz (T) [[3]Tp.248]. See YAC(A)-TL, MOMOYOCA.

YACĀN(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, ĀN(A).

YACĀNALTĪĀ *caus.* YACĀN(A)

-YACAPAN *postposition* in front of, facing / enfrente de (X) [[3]Xp.49]. See YAC(A)-TL, -PAN.

YACAPANTLATQUI-TL estate of the eldest, entailed estate / mayorazgo (C) [[1]Cf.125v]. See YACAPAN-TLI, TLATQUI-TL.

YACAPAN-TLI someone firstborn / primogénito o primogénita (M) [[2]Cf.125v, {2}Tp.134,227]. This appears in C only as an element of two compounds. T only has it prefixed with TĒ-, but M has it both without the prefix and as *tiacapan* with the vowel of TĒ- reduced. See -YACAPAN.

YACAPĪLOĀ *vt* to draw something out into a point / le adelgazo la punta, torciéndole (C referring to threading a needle) [[1]Cf.127v]. See YAC(A)-TL, PĪLOĀ.

YACAPITZTIC something pointed / puntiagudo (Z) [[2]Zp.103,230]. M has *yacapitzauac* '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** ~ **-YACAPITZYŌ** point / punta, la punta de aguja (X) [[2]Xp.49]. This is only attested in alternative possessed forms without the absolutive suffix. See YAC(A)-TL, PITZAC-TLI.

YACAPOHPŌHU(A) *vrefl* to clean one's nose / limpiarse las narices (M) [[1]Bf.11v, {3}Tp.218]. See POHPŌHU(A).

YAC(A)-TL nose, point, ridge / nariz, o punta de algo (M) T and X have YE for YA.

YACATLAHTZŌMIĀ *vrefl* to blow one's nose / sopla con la nariz (T) [[3]Tp.248]. See YAC(A)-TL, IHTZŌMIĀ.

YACATOLCUITL(A)-TL snot / moco (de la nariz) (T) [[1]Bf.11v, {2}Tp.138,248]. See YACATOL-LI, CUITL(A)-TL.

YACATOL-LI snot / mocos (M) [[1]Bf.11v, {2}Tp.138,248]. YAC(A)-TL

YACATTO See ACATTO.

YACATTŌPA See ACATTŌPA.

YACATZACU(A) *vrefl, vt* for one's nose to get obstructed; to obstruct someone's nose

/ se le tapan las narices (T), le tapa la nariz (T) [(6)Tp.163,218]. See YAC(A)-TL, TZACU(A).

YACATZÖLCOYOC nostril / ventana de la nariz (Z) [(2)Zp.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 YACATZÖL-LI, COYOC-TLI.

YACATZÖL-LI nose / su nariz (T for possessed form) If the second element of this is TZÖL-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, TZÖL-LI.

YACATZÖLTEHTEQU(I) See YACA-TZÖL-LI, TEHTEQU(I).

YACAXITOLCUITL(A)-TL wattles (of a turkey) / su moco (de guajolote) (T) [(1)Tp.138]. See YAC(A)-TL, CUITL(A)-TL.

YACAXOLOCHOÁ *vrefl, vt* to wrinkle one's nose; to crease someone's nose / arruga la nariz (T); le arruga la nariz (T) See YAC(A)-TL, XOLOCHOÁ.

YACAZTEMOHMOLÓNIA *vrefl* to hit one's nose so that one has a nosebleed / se trompea, se golpea en las narices y sale sangre (T) [(3)Tp.163]. See YAC(A)-TL, MOLÓN(I).

YAHUALOÁ *vt* to go around something, to go in procession / cercar a otros, o irse a quejar primero que otros (M), andar en procesión o alrededor, o rodear (M) T has the variant YEHUALOÁ and Z YOHUALOÁ, but C agrees with M on YAHUALOÁ (f.95r). In the 1892 reprinting of C, however, the attestation is printed with *e* rather than *a*. R has a reduplicated form YAHYAHUALOÁ. R also has alternative causatives formed with -LTIÁ and -CHTIÁ but does not indicate the vowel length of the vowel preceding them.

YAHUALÓLÓ nonact. YAHUALOÁ

YAHUALTIÁ *vt* to put something around something / lo pone alrededor de la base de una cosa (T for TZINYAHUALTIÁ) [(3)Tp.214]. T has YE for YA. See YAHUALOÁ.

YAHUALTIC something round / cosa redonda como luna o rodela (M)

[(2)Tp.138,249, (2)Zp.107,231]. Z has YO for YA, while T has YE. See YAHUALOÁ.

YAHUALTIÁ applic. YAHUALTIÁ

YAHUALTILÓ nonact. YAHUALTIÁ

YAHUI someone who has been on a long journey / peregrino de largo tiempo (M), 'va (de ir), viaja, asiste (Z) [(5)Zp.15,72,127,129,231]. YA and HU(I) '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.

YÁHUI-TL a type of maize with dark-colored kernels / maíz moreno o negro (M), maíz azul (Z) [(2)Tp.237, (2)Zp.80,230]. T has the reduplicated form YÁYÁHUI-TL

YAHYÁ to go / ir (K) [(1)Cf.71r, (1)Rp.36]. C uses this as an example of reduplication with a distributive sense; *inchàchan òyàyàquè* 'each of them went to his own home.' redup. YÁ

YÁLHUA yesterday / ayer (M) Z has ÌYÁLHUATICA 'the other day.'

-YAMÁNCÁ *necessarily possessed form* one's softness / su blandura (C) [(1)Cf.21v]. See YAMÁNQUI.

YAMÁNCAYÓ-TL softness, richness / blandura, y per metaphoram quiere decir riqueza y prosperidad (M) [(1)Cf.53r]. See YAMÁNQUI.

YAMÁNIA *vt* to soften something / ablandar o adobar cueros, o entibiar lo que está muy caliente, o ablandar cera o cosa semejante al fuego (M) This is indirectly attested by the applicative form YAMÁNILIA. T has YE for YA. See YAMÁNIY(A).

YAMÁNILIA *vrefl, vt* for something to soften; to soften something / se ablanda, se suaviza (T), amollentar algo, o entibiarlo (M) [(6)Tp.163,219]. T has YE for YA. applic. YAMÁNIA

YAMÁNILILIA applic. YAMÁNILIA

YAMÁNILILÓ nonact. YAMÁNILIA

YAMÁNIY(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) [(1)Tp.249]. T has YE for YA. See YAMÁNIA.

YAMÁNQUI something soft, delicate /

cosa blanda y muelle (M) [(2)Cf.53r,96r, (1)Tp.249]. T has YE for YA. Z has a variant form YEMÁNIC. See YAMÁNIY(A).

YAMÁXTZIN something soft, delicate (diminutive) / blandito, suavcito (Z) [(1)Zp.20,117,231]. See YAMÁNQUI.

-YÁN place where something is habitually done / el lugar y a veces el tiempo donde uno ejercita la acción del verbo (C) This suffixed 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 (f.50r). These nouns are otherwise identical in form with imperfections, 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 word-final and in the plural because it precedes a glottal stop.

YANCUIC something new, recent / cosa nueva o reciente (M) See YANCUIY(A).

YANCUICÁN newly, for the first time / nuevamente (M) See YANCUIY(A), -CÁN.

YANCUILIÁ *vt* to renovate something / renovar alguna cosa (M) See YANCUIY(A).

YANCUILILIA applic. YANCUILIA

YANCUILILÓ nonact. YANCUIY(A)

YANCUIY(A) *pret*: **YANCUIX** for something to be renovated, restored / se renueva (C) [(2)Cf.79r].

YÁOCHIHCHIHU(A) *vrefl* to arm oneself for battle / armarse para la guerra (M) [(1)Rp.159]. See YÁO-TL, CHIHCHIHU(A).

YÁOHUÈHUÈ-TL war drum / tambor (C) [(1)Cf.120r]. See YÁO-TL, HUÈHUÈ-TL.

YÁONÁMIQU(I) *vt; pret*: **-MIC** to meet someone in battle / les saldremos al encuentro de pelea (C for first pers. plural subject) [(1)Cf.121v]. See YÁO-TL, NÁMIQU(I).

YÁOPAN in war / en la guerra (C) [(1)Cf.58v]. See YÁO-TL, -PAN.

YÁO-TL enemy / enemigo (M) In compounds YÁO also means 'war, battle,' but as a free form 'war' is YÁÖYÖ-TL, contrasting with YÁO-TL 'enemy.'

YÁÖTLA *vt* to make war on others / hacer guerra a otros (M) [(4)Cf.81v]. 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 *moyâyâötlâ*. See YÁO-TL.

YÁOXÖCHI-TL *pl*: **-MEH** a type of flower / flor de pericón (X) [(8)Xp.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 YÁO-TL, XÖCHI-TL.

YÁÖYÖ-TL war, battle / guerra o batalla (M) [(3)Cf.21r,107v,109v]. In compounds this drops the -YÖ and appears simply as YÁÖ. See YÁO-TL, -YÖ.

YAUH See YÁ.

YAYÁCTIC something dirty / sucio (Z) [(2)Zp.118,230]. This is probably related to (1)HYÁYA 'to stink' and -IHYÁCA 'the stench of something.'

YÁYAHTINEM(I) *pret*: **-NEN** to stroll / pasearse (M) [(1)Cf.93r]. See YÁ, NEM(I).

YÁYÁHUI-TL See YÁHUI-TL.

YÁYATIHU(I) *sing. pres*: **-TIUH** to walk, go along a bit at a time / andar o ir andando poco a poco (M) [(2)Cf.93r,94r]. In one of the two attestations the vowel of the third syllable is marked long as though this were formed with purposive -TĪHU(I). See YÁ, IHU(I).

YE *suppletive verb* to be (in the sense of Spanish *estar*) / estar, o ser (M under *ca*) This verb is suppletive with the verb CĀ. CĀ is used for the present and past tenses, YE elsewhere. The form YETZ- is used in the causative derivation YETZTIĀ and in the honorific construction YETZTICAH 'to be.' The nonactive YELOHUA has the form İLOHUA in T. C, T, and Z share an admonitive phrase 'be quiet,' the shared elements of which are ZAN XIYE, and it appears to be built on the verb YE, the phrase literally meaning 'just be.' See the verb CĀ.

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 CUËL 'already, soon,' YE IMMAN 'a while ago,' YE IUH (often written *yeyuh*) 'afterwards,' YE NECHCA 'formerly,' YE

NĒPA 'formerly,' YE HUEHCĀUH 'on the other side,' YE ĪC 'ready.'

YĒC- *modifying prefix* well, thoroughly, good, right / bien (K) See YĒC-TLI.

YĒCĀHUIĀ *vrefl* for something to be rinsed out, dried / se enjuaga (se saca jabón) (T) [(1)Tp.163]. Diphthongization of Ē 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.

YĒCĀHUIĀ nonact. YĒCĀHUIĀ

YĒCALHUIĀ *vt* to finish something for someone / acabo algo a otro (C) [(1)Cf.65r]. applic. YĒCOĀ

YĒCAPAXIHU(I)-TL night jasmine (Cestrum nocturnum) / huele de noche (árbol) (T) [(1)Tp.131]. The name of this fragrant flower may be derived from YAC(A)-TL 'nose' or -IHYĀCA 'the stench of something' Another name in T for the same tree is IHYĀCXIHU(I)-TL. See XIHU(I)-TL.

YĒCAPIXTLĀN *place name* Yecapixtla [(1)Tp.114]. The name of this town is spelled in many different ways in Nahuatl 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 consistent YĒ for YA, but in the single attestation T drops the first syllable altogether.

YĒCCĀN (at) a good place or time / lugar bueno y abrigado (M), a buen tiempo (M) See YĒC-TLI, -CĀN.

YĒCCHĪHU(A) *vrefl, vt* for something to set itself aright, to be in good order; to order, arrange, correct something / se arregla, se compone, lo corrige, lo repara (T) See YĒC-TLI, CHĪHU(A).

YĒCCHĪUHQUI someone reliable and trustworthy / cumplidor, hace bien (Z) [(1)Zp.218]. See YĒC-TLI, CHĪHU(A).

YĒCCUĀTLAMATI someone intelligent / inteligente (Z) [(2)Zp.72,230]. See YĒC-TLI, CUĀ(I)-TL, MAT(I).

YĒCCUAUHNELOĀ *vrefl* for something to be beaten or scrambled well / se revuelve muy bien (T) [(1)Tp.163]. See YĒC-TLI, CUAHU(I)-TL, NELOĀ.

YĒCCUĒCHOĀ *vt* to grind something a

second time, to grind something very fine / lo remuele (T) [(3)Tp.219]. See YĒC-TLI, CUĒCHOĀ.

YĒCEH 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, YĒCEH is probably correct.

YĒCHUIĀ *vt* to govern someone / go-bierna (Z) [(2)Zp.63,191]. See YĒC-TLI, HUIĀ.

YĒCHUICXITĪĀ *vt* to cook something well / lo coce bien, lo cocina bien (T) [(6)Tp.218,238]. See YĒC-TLI, HUICXITĪĀ, IUCCI.

-YĒCMĀCOPA *necessarily possessed form* to or on one's right-hand side / derecha (X), a la derecha (X) [(2)Xp.49]. See YĒCMĀ(I)-TL, -COPA.

YĒCMĀ(I)-TL the right hand / la mano derecha (S) See YĒC-TLI, MĀ(I)-TL, MĀYĒCCĀN-TLI.

YĒCMELĀHUAC 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 YĒC MELĀN with the same sense (p.28,114,128,230) with -N replacing -HUAC. See YĒC-TLI, MELĀHUAC.

YĒCNAC(A)-TL firm meat / carne maciza (T,Z) [(2)Tp.166,248, (3)Zp.25,79,230]. See YĒC-TLI, NAC(A)-TL.

YĒCNĒC(I) *pret: -NĒZ* to be, appear well / parece bien, se va bien (T) [(1)Tp.248]. See YĒC-TLI, NĒC(I).

YĒCNEM(I) *pret: -NEN* to live well, honorably / vives bien (C for second pers. sg. subject), honrado (Z) [(1)Cf.76v, (2)Zp.68,230]. M has derivations from YĒCNEM(I) but not the verb itself. Z treats this as a substantive 'someone honorable.' See YĒC-TLI, NEM(I).

YĒCNĒZTOC something clear / claro (Z) [(2)Zp.28,230]. See YĒCNĒC(I).

YĒCNÖTZ(A) *vrefl, vt* for something to be said respectfully; to speak to someone properly, respectfully [(6)Tp.163,218]. See YĒC-TLI, NÖTZ(A).

YĒCŌ for a river to rise / crece el río (T) [(1)Tp.248]. The long final vowel is not attested and is hypothesized here on the pattern of other verbs such as TEMŌ 'to descend.'

YECOĀ *vt* to taste, sample food or drink; to copulate with someone / probar el manjar (M), hacerlo a él o a ella (M) M has the 'taste' gloss of YECOĀ combined with the gloss of YĒCOĀ 'to conclude something' in a single entry. C points out that the 'taste' sense of YECOĀ is generally expressed with the reduplicated form of the verb YEHYECOĀ (f.127r).

YĒCOĀ *vt* to finish, conclude something / concluir o acabar obra (M) M combines this with YECOĀ 'to sample food or drink' in a single entry.

YĒCOHMACALIZ-TLI advice, direction / consejo (Z) [(2)Zp.32,231]. The literal sense of this is 'good road-giving.' See YĒC-TLI, OHMACALIZ-TLI.

YĒCPETZIHU(I) to become very smooth / se alisa muy bien (T) [(1)Tp.248]. See YĒC-TLI, PETZIHU(I).

YĒCPIY(A) *vt; pret: -PIX ~ -PĪX* to take good care of something / lo tiene bien, lo ahorra (T) [(3)Tp.219]. See YĒC-TLI, PIY(A).

YĒCQUĪZ(A) to turn out well / si ... tengamos buena cosecha (C in phrase referring to crops) [(1)Cf.113r]. See YĒC-TLI, QUĪZ(A).

YECTEL a while ago / días ha (M for *hace días*), los días pasados (C), el otro día (C) [(6)Cf.100v,103v,104r,131r]. Although this would appear to be a compound of YĒC-TLI and TĒL, the vowels are unmarked for length in all attestations.

YECTELTLAMATQUI a wise person / sabio (Z) [(2)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 QUITĒLMATI 'someone competent,' and this may interact with YĒC-TLI 'something good, pure, clean' in some way. See YECTEL, MAT(I).

YĒCTĒM(A) *vt; pret: -TĒN* to tune something / lo afina (guitarra, etc) [(3)Tp.219]. See YĒC-TLI, TĒM(A).

YĒCTĒM(I) *pret: -TĒN* for something to fill up / amontona (T) [(1)Tp.248]. See YĒC-TLI, TĒM(I).

YĒCTĒMIĀ *vt* to fill something full / lo llena bien, lo empaca bien lleno (T) [(3)Tp.238]. See YĒC-TLI, TĒMIĀ.

YĒCTĒMILĪĀ applic. YĒCTĒMIĀ

YĒCTĒNĒHU(A) *vt* to praise someone, something / alabar a otro (M), alabar alguna cosa (M) [(4)Tp.219,248]. See YĒC-TLI, TĒNĒHU(A).

YĒCTĒNĒHUALIZPAN something holy / santo (T) [(1)Tp.248]. This seems to be a locative despite its gloss in T. See YĒCTĒNĒHU(A), -PAN.

YĒCTI to become good / hacerse bueno (C) [(3)Cf.57v,60r]. See YĒC-TLI.

YĒCTIC holy, perfect / recto, santo, perfecto (T) [(1)Tp.248]. See YĒCTI.

YĒCTILĪĀ *vt* to restore, perfect something / restaurar (C), lo perfecciona (T) [(1)Cf.60r, (3)Tp.219]. applic. YĒCTI

YĒCTILILĪĀ applic. YĒCTILĪĀ

YĒCTILĪŌ nonact. YĒCTILĪĀ

YĒCTIY(A) *pret: YĒCTIX ~ YĒCTĪX ~ YĒCTIYAC* to become good / hacerse bueno (M) [(6)Cf.32r,57v, Rp.47]. See YĒCTI.

YĒCTLĀCAMELĀUHQUI someone honest, upright / honesto (T) [(1)Tp.248]. See YĒC-TLI, TLĀCA-TL, MELĀHU(A).

YĒCTLAHTOĀ to speak clearly / habla claramente (Z) [(2)Zp.28,231]. See YĒC-TLI, TLAHTOĀ.

YĒCTLĀLIĀ *vrefl, 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 YĒC-TLI, TLĀLIĀ.

YĒCTLAMACHILIZ-TLI intelligence, knowing something well / inteligencia (Z) [(2)Zp.72,231]. In both attestations Z marks the vowel of CHI long, but it should be short. See YĒC-TLI, MAT(I).

YĒCTLAMATCĀYETÖLIZ-TLI peace / paz [(2)Zp.95,231]. The element YETÖLIZ appears to be equivalent to M's *yeliztli* 'state of being.' M has the construction *tlamatcayeliztli* 'peace and quiet.' See YĒC-TLI, TLAMATCĀ, the verb YE.

YĒCTLAMATQUI an intelligent, wise

person / inteligente, prudente, sabio (Z) [[3]Zp.72,103,231]. See YĒC-TLI, TLAMATQUI.

YĒCTLAPALTILIA *vrefl, vt* to get soaked; to soak something / se empapa (T), lo empapa (T) [[6]Tp.163,219]. See YĒC-TLI, PALTIA.

YĒC-TLI something good, pure, clean / cosa buena (M)

YĒCTZICATICA for something to be secure, permanent / está fijo (T) [[1]Tp.248]. See YĒC-TLI, TZICATICA.

YECUĒL already, presently / ya (C) This is more often written as two words. See YE, CUĒL.

YĒCXACUALIHU(I) to cook through, to become well-cooked / se cuece bien (T) [[1]Tp.248]. See YĒC-TLI, XACUALIHU(I).

(Y)EH that one / aquél (M) This particle has alternate forms YEH ~ EH (Cf.88r) and is a constituent of several types of construction. 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, NEHHUÁ-TL, etc., being derived from the personal prefixes plus EH; N-EH, N-EH-HUÁ-TL 'I,' etc. A third use of (Y)EH is as a sort of anchor at the end of particle clusters; NÔCUĒLYEH 'on the other hand,' QUĒNOCYEH 'all the more,' MÂNOCHEH< MÂ NO ZO (Y)EH 'nor even, if only,' CUIXAHZOYEH 'I don't know whether.' These clusters are sometimes written spaced as separate words and sometimes solid with internal assimilation, but the entitive sense of (Y)EH remains plausible in even the most lexicalized of them.

(Y)EHHUÁ-TL *pl*: (Y)EHHUÂN ~ (Y)EH-HUÂNTIN he, she, it, they, etc. (independent third person pronoun) / aquél, aquella, aquello (M) This is the long form of the third person referent YEH ~ EH. It sometimes appears as EHHUÁ-TL, but YEHHUÁ-TL is more common. This also appears without the absolutive, and when honorific -TZIN is attached, the absolutive is not used. See (Y)EH.

YĒHUA beforehand, some time ago / denantes o ahora poco ha (M), endenantes (C), hace buen rato (C) The form YEYĒHUA indicates a longer space of time, YECUĒL YĒHUA even longer, and YEHUEL YĒHUA still longer (Cf.96v).

YEHYE redup. the verb YE

YEHYECALHUIÁ applic. YEHYECOÁ

YEHYECOÁ *vrefl, vt* to experience something; to test, sample, taste something / ensayarse o esgrimir (M), probar o experimentar algo (M) Z has the variant EHECOÁ. See YECOÁ.

(Y)EHYĒILHUITICA every three days / cada tres días (C) [[2]Cf.19v,107r, (1)Rp.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 (Y)ĒY(I), ILHUI-TL.

YEHYELOHUA redup. YELOHUA

-YEHYĒYÂN necessarily possessed form one's customary place / en su lugar (C) [[1]Cf.94r]. See YEYÂN-TLI.

YEĪCONYA a good while ago / buen rato há (C), hace buen rato (K) [[3]Cf.126r]. The component parts of this cluster are YE, ĪC, and ONYA. The last part is not readily analyzable, but it appears to be the directional prefix ON- and a verb, possibly some reduction of YAUH< YĀ.

YELIZ-TLI state of being / ser o estado de cada cosa (M) [[1]Bf.10v, (2)Cf.84r]. See the verb YE.

YELMOYÁHU(I) to be nauseated / tiene asco (T) [[3]Tp.249]. See MOYÁHU(A).

YELOHUA nonact. the verb YE

YEÔHUĪPTLA day before yesterday / anteayer (M), antes de ayer (C) [[3]Cf.95r, (1)Zp.231]. This is constructed of YE 'already,' antecessive Ô and HUIPTLA, which alone has the sense of 'day after tomorrow.' See YE, HUIPTLA.

YEPA-TL See EPA-TL.

YĒPPA previously, some time ago / de antes, o antes de ahora (M) Of eleven attestations of this, only three have the vowel of the first syllable marked long. In the others it is unmarked, but the apparent relationship

of YĒPPA and YĒHUA adds support for the vowel being long.

YĒQUENEH finally, moreover / y más, y también (M), finalmente, ultimamente (C)

YĒQUIHTOÁ *vt* to praise someone or something, to declare something, to explain something / alabar a otro (M), lo afirma, lo declara, lo explica (T) [[3]Tp.219]. See YĒC-TLI, (I)HTOÁ.

YĒQUĪMPA a while ago, recently / hace poco, poco tiempo, recién, reciente (Z) [[4]Zp.100,106,122,231]. See YĒQUĪN.

YĒQUĪN just (referring to time) / apenas (Z) [[5]Zp.12,231]. This Z form seems related to YE and QUIN and also to YĒQUENEH 'finally, moreover,' although the vowel length and quality do not agree. Z consistently has the vowel of the second syllable long in YĒQUĪN and YĒQUĪMPA and marks the vowel of the first syllable long half the time. See YE, QUIN, YĒQUENEH.

YETOC This is a characteristic Z progressive construction of the verb YE and the verb O.

YETZ- See the verb YE.

YETZTIÁ caus. YETZ-

YETZTICA This compound verb construction involving both YE and CĀ of the suppletive complex meaning 'to be' is used in formal speech in place of the simple verb. See the verb YE.

(Y)ĒXCĀMPA See ĒXCĀMPA, (Y)ĒXCĀN, -PA.

(Y)ĒXCĀN in three places / en tres partes o lugares (M) [[2]Cf.91r]. There is a variant ĒXCĀN. See (Y)ĒY(I), -CĀN.

-YĒXCĀNIXTI See ĒXCANIXTI.

(Y)ĒXPA three times / tres veces (M) See (Y)ĒY(I), -PA.

YĒYĀNTIÁ *vt* to take care of something / lo guarda, lo asegura (T) [[3]Tp.219]. See YEYĀN-TLI.

YĒYĀNTILIA applic. YEYĀNTIÁ

YĒYĀNTILŌ nonact. YEYĀNTIÁ

YĒYĀN-TLI one's customary place of being / lugar o asiento (M) See the verb YE, -YĀN.

YĒYĒHUA a good while ago / buen rato há (C) [[1]Cf.126r]. This may be a reduplicated form of YĒHUA or the phrase YE YĒHUA 'already a while ago.'

(Y)ĒY(I) three / tres (M) This has a variant ĒY(I). In some constructions the internal Y spirantizes, yielding YĒX. In other compounds this has the form YĒ with no final consonant.

YEZŌTLA *vt* to vomit something / lo vomito, lo asquea (T) [[3]Tp.219]. This is a variant of IHZŌTLA See IHZŌTLA.

YEZŌTLALHUIÁ applic. YEZŌTLA

YEZŌTLAL-LI vomit / vómito (T) [[1]Tp.249]. See YEZŌTLA.

YEZŌTLALŌ nonact. YEZŌTLA

-YŌ derivational suffix forming abstract nouns -ness, -hood, -ship / se hacen nombres abstractos (C) This suffix is pervasive in Nahuatl. 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), NONACAYŌ 'the flesh of my body' (Cf.82r). Membership in the class of nouns that take -YŌ in the possessed form is arbitrary and extends to nonliteral cases such as TĒUC-TLI 'lord,' NOTĒUCYŌ ~ NOTĒCUIYŌ 'my lord, my lordship.' The Y assimilates to preceding L and Z to produce such forms as YŌLLŌ-TL 'heart, life, spirit' < YOL-YŌ and MAHUIZZŌ-TL 'honor' < MAHUIZ-YŌ. Derivations with -YŌ take the absolutive suffix -TL. See -YOH.

YOCCHI to ripen, to cook / madurarse la fruta o cocerse 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.

YOCCIC something ripe or cooked / cosa madura, o cosa cocida (M) [[3]Zp.28,79,231]. See IUCCIC, YOCCL.

YŌCOLIÁ *vt* to make something for someone / formar algo a otro (C) applic. YŌCOY(A)

YŌCOXCĀ in a calm, peaceful manner / mansa o pacíficamente (M) This is derived from YŌCOY(A) with considerable extension of meaning.

YŌCOY(A) *vt; pret*: YŌCOX to make, construct, create something / fabricar o componer algo (M)

YOCXITIA This Z variant corresponds to

M's IUCXITIĀ and T's HUICXITIĀ, 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.

YOCICI

-YOH *derivational suffix* There is a relationship between the abstract derivational suffix -YŌ and this suffix, which is not incompatible with deriving -YOH by adding the possessor suffix -HUAH to -YŌ and reducing the result. In general -YŌ refers to a quality and -YOH to a concrete thing invested with or embodying that quality. In the case of contrasting YŌLLŌ-TL and YŌLLOH-TL, both < YŌL-LI 'heart' by -YŌ and -YOH respectively, there seems to have been a confusion of the two derivations which has led to a suppletive relationship. -YŌLLŌ is used in simple possessed forms and YŌLLOH when followed by -TZIN and -TŌN (Cf. 83v). The Y of -YOH assimilates to preceding L and Z to produce such forms as YŌLLOH-TLI 'heart (something filled with life)' < YŌL-YOH and MAHUIZZOH 'person replete with honor' < MAHUIZ-YOH. Aside from YŌLLOH-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.10v, (2)Tp.138]. This is related to M's *yocatia* 'to take possession of, appropriate something' T has YŌ in place of YOH. See IYOH.

YOHTZIN single, without siblings / único, unigénito (Z) [(3)Zp.126,231]. See IOYH.

YOHUA to get dark, for night to fall / anochece (M)

YOHUAC at night / de noche (M) See YOHUA.

YOHUAL-LI night / noche (M) See YOHUA.

YOHUALNEPANTLAH at midnight / media noche, o a media noche (M) [(2)Cf.95r]. See YOHUAL-LI, NEPANTLAH.

YOHUALTIĀ caus. YOHUA

YOHUALTICA at night / de noche (M)

[(4)Cf.95r,106r,124r]. See YOHUAL-LI, -CA.

YOHUATIMAN(I) for night to fall, to be night / todo se pone oscuro (C for *tlayohuatimomana*) [(4)Bf.6v,7r]. See YOHUA, MAN(I).

YOHUATZINCO in the morning, early in the morning / de mañana, o por la mañana, o mañana, o de madrugada (M) See YOHUA.

YOHYOHUAC to be dark in several places, everywhere / en todas partes está oscuro (C) [(1)Cf.73r, (1)Rp.161]. redup. YOHUAC

YOHYOHUATOC to be dark in several places, everywhere / en todas partes está oscuro (C) [(2)Cf.73r]. See YOHUA, the verb O.

YŌL- *modifying element incorporated in verbs and referring to volition, emotions* Although attestation of the noun YŌL-LI 'heart' is limited to X, this related modifying element is highly productive. With transitive verbs there can be ambiguity between YŌL-LI as an incorporated object and modifying YŌL-. The ambiguity parallels that discussed under XŌCHITĒMOĀ and XŌCHIPHEPEN(A). YŌL-, YŌLLŌ-TL, and YŌLLOH-TLI seem to have largely fallen together so that distinction among them is more functional than semantic, with YŌL- used adverbially, -YŌLLŌ in simple possessed forms, and YŌLLOH elsewhere, all with an extended sense that encompasses emotion, volition, strength, valor, and heart. This distribution is by no means exceptionless, as demonstrated by such doublets as YŌLCĒHUIĀ ~ TLAYŌLLOHCĒHUIĀ both with the sense of 'to placate, satisfy someone.' See YŌL-LI.

YŌLAHCI to become bored, weary, disgusted / se aburre, se fastidia (Z) [(3)Zp.4,59,231]. See YŌL-, AHCI.

YŌLAHCIC someone bored, weary, disgusted / fastidiado, aburrido (Z) [(2)Zp.4,231]. See YŌLAHCI.

-YŌLCĀ *necessarily possessed form* one's sustenance / sustento y mantenimiento (C) [(2)Cf.49r]. This occurs as part of the phrase -YŌLCĀ -NENCĀ (both possessed) with 'sustenance' as the sense of the whole

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 YŌLCĀYŌ-TL. See YŌLCĀYŌ-TL.

-YŌLCĀN *necessarily possessed form* homeland, birthplace / patria o tierra natural de alguno (M) [(1)Bf.9v]. See YŌL(I), -CĀN.

YŌLCĀYŌ-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 *yolcayotl* 'snail, slug,' which is related to M's *yolcatl* 'vermin.' See YŌL(I).

YŌLCĒHU(I) to be calmed, placated, satisfied / aplacarse (M) This is indirectly attested in YŌLCĒHUIĀ.

YŌLCĒHUIĀ *vrefl,vt* to calm down; to calm, placate, satisfy someone [(6)Tp.164,220]. This implies intransitive YŌLCĒHU(I). Z has TLAYŌLLOHCĒHUIĀ with the same sense. See YŌL-, CĒHUIĀ.

YŌLCĒUHTOC someone happy, content / contento (Z) [(2)Zp.33,232]. See YŌLCĒHU(I), the verb O.

YŌLCHICĀHU(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 YŌL-, CHICĀHU(A).

YŌLCHICĀHUAC someone brave, valiant / valeroso, valiente (Z) [(2)Zp.127,232]. See YŌLCHICĀHU(A).

YŌLCHICĀHUALIZ-TLI courage, vivacity, vitality / esfuerzo (M), esfuerzo, excitación, animación (S), paciente, pacífico (Z) [(2)Zp.92,232]. See YŌLCHICĀHU(A).

YŌLCHICHIC someone shy, antisocial / huraño (Z) [(2)Zp.70,232]. See YŌL-LI, CHICHIC.

YŌLCHIPĀHUAC someone purehearted, honorable / corazón limpio, honrado, justo (Z) [(4)Zp.34,68,74,232]. See YŌL-LI, CHIPĀHU(A).

YŌLCHIPĀHUALIZ-TLI perfection of spirit / perfección (Z) [(2)Zp.97,232]. See YŌL-LI, CHIPĀHU(A).

YŌLCOCOĀ *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 YŌL-, COCOĀ.

YŌLCOCŌLEH someone furious, excitable, impatient / hombre bravo e impaciente (M) [(1)Cf.87v]. See YŌL-, COCŌLEH.

YŌLCOCOLIĀ *vt* to aggravate someone, to hurt someone's feelings / insulto (Z in phrase) [(2)Zp.72,153]. Both attestations are short one CO syllable. applic.

YŌLCOCOĀ

YŌLCUAL-LI someone trustworthy, honest, faithful / fiel, honrado, justo, honesto, simpático (Z) [(6)Zp.60,68,74,116,231]. See YŌL-LI, CUAL-LI.

YŌLCUĒCUEP(A) *vrefl* to be uneasy, upset / se turba (T) [(3)Tp.164]. See YŌLCUEP(A).

YŌLCUEHMOLĪHUIC worried / preocupado (Z) [(2)Zp.101,232]. See YŌL-, CUEHMOLĪHUIC.

YŌLCUEHMOLĪUHTOC someone impatient / impaciente (Z) [(2)Zp.70,232]. See YŌL-, CUEHMOLĪUHTOC.

YŌLCUEHMOLOĀ *vrefl* to worry / se preocupa (Z) [(2)Zp.101,175]. See YŌL-, CUEHMOLOĀ.

YŌLCUEHMOLŌLIZ-TLI anxiety, trouble / afán, molestia (Z) [(3)Zp.6,85,232]. See YŌLCUEHMOLOĀ.

YŌLCUEP(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 YŌL-, CUEP(A).

YŌLCUETLAHU(I) to faint / se desmaya (Z) [(2)Zp.43,232]. See YŌL-LI, CUETLAHU(I).

YŌLCUĪTĪĀ *vrefl,vt* to confess, make confession; to confess someone / confesarse (M), confesar a otro (M) See YŌL-, CUĪTĪĀ.

YŌLĒHU(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 así a otro (M) Z has this with the sense 'to invite someone.' See YŌL-, ĒHU(A).

YŌL(I) to live; to come to life, to hatch / vivir, resucitar, avivar, o empollarse el huevo (M)

YŌLIC tranquilly, gently, measuredly /

mansamente (C), despacio, poco a poco (Z)
YÖLICĀCENTILĀ *vrefl* to come together
 gently / se junta despacio (Z) [(1)Zp.175].
 See YÖLIC, CENTILĀ.

-YÖLICAHTZIN *necessarily possessed*
form polite phrase for greeting or pass-
 ing / (seas) bien venido (C) [(1)Bf.1v, (6)
 Cf.86r,120r]. The literal sense of this is
 very close to 'take it easy.' See YÖLIC.

YÖLICNĪUH-TLI *pl.* **-MEH** bosom
 friend / amigos de corazón (Z for plural)
 [(1)Zp.232]. Z only gives this in the plural,
 M only in possessed form. See YÖL-LI,
 (1)CNĪUH-TLI.

YÖLIHCATOC someone excited / excitado
 (Z) [(2)Zp.58,232]. See YÖL-, IHCA.

YÖLIHTLACALHUIĀ *vt* to offend
 someone / ofender a alguno (M) *applic.*
 YÖLIHTLACOĀ

YÖLIHTLACOĀ *vrefl,vt* to suffer; to hurt or
 offend others / recibir pena (M), dar pena o
 ofender a otro (M) See YÖL-, (1)HTLACOĀ.

YÖLIHUA *nonact.* YÖL(I)

YÖLIHUANI something that sustains life /
 instrumento para vivir (C), que da vida (C)
 [(2)Cf.45v,46r]. See YÖLIHUA.

YÖLIHUĪTIĀ *vt* to revive, resuscitate
 someone / lo resucita (T) [(3)Tp.219].
 There is a simpler causative derivation
 YÖLĪTIĀ< YÖL(I). See YÖL(I).

YÖLIHUĪTILĀ *applic.* YÖLIHUĪTIĀ

YÖLIHUĪTĪLO *nonact.* YÖLIHUĪTIĀ

YÖLILICEH possessor of life / el que tiene
 vida (C) [(1)Cf.55v]. See YÖLILIZ-TLI.

YÖLILIZ-TLI life / vida (M) [(3)Cf.47v,55v].
 See YÖL(I).

-YÖLĪPAN *compound postposition* in one's
 heart / en su corazón (T) [(1)Tp.138]. See
 YÖL-LI, -PAN.

YÖLĪPANTIĀ *vrefl,vt* to give notice, to
 announce; to announce, proclaim some-
 thing / avisa, anuncia (T), le avisa, le advi-
 erte, le anuncia (T) [(6)Tp.164,220]. T
 specifically marks the vowel of the first
 syllable of ĪPANTIĀ short, but ĪPANTILĀ
 in C has it marked long. See YÖL-,
 ĪPANTIĀ.

YÖLĪPANTILĀ *applic.* YÖLĪPANTIĀ

YÖLĪPANTĪLO *nonact.* YÖLĪPANTIĀ

YÖLĪTIĀ *caus.* YÖL(I)

YÖLIUHQUI someone simplehearted /

simple de corazón (Z) [(1)Zp.232]. See
 YÖL-LI, IHU(I).

YÖLĪX-TLI stomach / estómago (T)
 [(1)Tp.138, (4)Zp.71,130,175,186]. See
 YÖL-LI, IX-TLI.

YÖLLĀLIĀ *vrefl,vt* to be consoled, content,
 happy; to console, cheer someone / conso-
 larse (M), consolar a otro (M) See YÖL-,
 TLĀLIĀ.

YÖL-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 YÖL-,
 which implies volition or emotional
 involvement, is highly productive, and
 there is potential ambiguity between it and
 YÖL-LI as an incorporated object. YÖL-LI,
 YÖLLÖ-TL, and YÖLLOH-TLI are vir-
 tually synonymous but tend to different
 grammatical functions. See YÖL(I), YÖL-.

YÖLLOHPACHÖLIZ-TLI consolation /
 consuelo (Z) [(2)Zp.33,232]. See
 YÖLLOH-TLI, PACHOĀ.

YÖLLOHTLAHUĒLĪLÖCĀCUEP(A) *vt* to be
 enraged at someone / os enfurece (C for
 first pers. plural object) [(1)Cf.113v]. See
 YÖLLOH-TLI, TLAHUĒLĪLÖC, CUEP(A).

YÖLLOH-TLI heart, pith, core / corazón (M)
 See YÖL-LI, -YOH.

YÖLLOHTZETZELOĀ *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 YÖLLÖ-TL were the initial com-
 ponent, there would be the reflex of Ō
 instead. See YÖLLOH-TLI, TZETZELOĀ.

YÖLLOHXÖCHI-TL magnolia / flor muy
 olorosa de hechura de corazón (M), flor de
 corazón (K) [(1)Cf.76r]. See YÖLLOH-TLI,
 XÖCHI-TL.

YÖLLÖTIĀ *vt* to confide in a friend; to
 inspire someone / descubrir algo al amigo
 (M), inspirar algo a otro (M) [(1)Bf.2r]. See
 YÖLLÖ-TL.

YÖLLÖ-TL heart, life, spirits / corazón o
 meollo de fruta seca (M), su corazón, su
 alma, su ánima (Z) This is almost always
 possessed. -YÖLLÖ seems to serve as the

possessed form of both the abstraction here
 and the more concrete YÖLLOH-TLI,
 except when the latter is suffixed with
 -TZIN or -TÖN. This is discussed in C on
 f.83v. See YÖL-LI, -YÖ.

YÖLMALACACHILHUIĀ *applic.* YÖL-
 MALACACHOĀ

YÖLMALACACHOĀ *vrefl,vt* to lose one's
 bearings, to change one's mind; to confuse,
 deceive, bewitch someone / desatınarse o
 volverse de otro parecer (M), desatınar a
 otro, o traerlo al retortero, o ligarlo con
 hechizos (M) [(2)Cf.65v]. See YÖL-,
 MALACACHOĀ.

YÖLMELĀHUAC someone honest, hon-
 orable, meek / humilde, justo, honrado,
 honesto (Z) [(5)Zp.68,69,74,232]. This is
 different in sense from M's *yolmelaua*,
 which has to do with confession. See
 YÖL-LI, MELĀHUAC.

YÖLMICTOC someone apathetic, dis-
 couraged / desanimado (Z) [(2)Zp.41,232].
 M has *yolmiqui* 'one who has fainted'
 with a similar derivation. Both are
 from YÖLMIQU(I) 'to be faint of heart,
 dispirited, depressed.'

YÖLMIQU(I) *pret.* **-MIC** to be faint of heart,
 dispirited, depressed / desmayarse o
 amortecerse, o tener comezón, o espan-
 tarse (M) This is indirectly attested in
 YÖLMICTOC. See YÖL-, MIQU(I).

YÖLNEHCIHU(I) to sigh / suspira (Z)
 [(2)Zp.119,232]. See YÖL-, ĒLCIHCIHU(I).

YÖLNĒNTOC someone inconsistent,
 unreliable / variable, inconstante (Z)
 [(3)Zp.71,128,232]. See YÖL-LI, NĒN, the
 verb O.

YÖLNÖTZ(A) *vt* to have affection for
 someone / le tiene cariño (T) [(3)Tp.220].
 See YÖL-, NÖTZ(A).

YÖLPAHZOLOĀ *vrefl,vt* to suffer; to
 trouble someone / se aflige (de mo-
 lestia), se molesta (T), lo molesta (T)
 [(6)Tp.164,220]. See YÖL-, PAHZOLOĀ.

YÖLPĀQUIC someone happy, content /
 alegre, contento, gozoso (Z) [(3)Zp.8,
 33,232]. Only one of three attestations has
 the final -C. See YÖL-, PĀQU(I).

YÖLPĀQUILIZ-TLI happiness, enjoyment /
 alegría, gozo (Z) [(3)Zp.8,64,232]. See
 YÖLPĀQUIC.

YÖLPATLA *vrefl* to repent / se arrepiente (Z)
 [(2)Zp.14,175]. See YÖL-, PATLA.

YÖLPEHPEN(A) *vrefl* to think / piensa (T)
 [(3)Tp.164]. See YÖL-, PEHPEN(A).

YÖLPIPICTIC someone hardhearted /
 duro de corazón, sin conciencia (Z)
 [(3)Zp.31,48,232]. YÖL-LI, PIPICTIC

YÖLPOLIHUILIZ-TLI trouble, confusion /
 molestia, confusión (Z) [(3)Zp.32,85,232].
 See YÖL-, POLIHU(I).

YÖLQUEPTOC someone crazy / loco (Z)
 [(2)Zp.77,232]. See YÖL-, QUEPTOC.

YÖLQUETZ(A) *vrefl* to despair, lose hope /
 se desespera (Z) [(2)Zp.42,175]. The gloss of
 this item seems contrary to the sense of
 its constituent parts. See YÖL-, QUETZ(A).

YÖLQUI a living thing, something brought
 to life / animal bruto, o cosa viva, o huevo
 empollado, o el resucitado de muerte a
 vida (M) [(2)Bf.3r,3v, (6)Xp.82,108]. B forms
 the plural in regular fashion, YÖLQUEH,
 while X adds -MEH. See YÖL(I).

YÖLQUİZAC someone cheerful, happy,
 content / alegre, contento (Z), gozoso (Z)
 [(5)Zp.8,33,64,232]. This is opposite in
 sense from M's verb *yolquixtia* '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 con-
 trast. See YÖL-LI, QUİZ(A).

YÖLTEQUIPACHOĀ *vrefl* to become sad, to
 be regretful / tener pesar de lo que hizo (M)
 [(2)Zp.125,175]. See YÖL-, TEQUI-
 PACHOĀ.

YÖLTIHTICUĪN(I) to beat, throb, palpitate /
 palpita (Z) [(1)Zp.232]. This is only attested
 once; TI should probably be TZI. See
 YÖL-LI, TZICUĪN(I).

YÖLTITLAN stomach / estómago (X)
 [(2)Xp.108]. See YÖL-LI, -TLAN.

YÖLTLAMATQUI someone wise / sabio (Z)
 [(2)Zp.112,232]. See YÖL-, TLAMATQUI.

YÖLTLAÖCOY(A) *pret.* **-COX** to be sad /
 tiene tristeza (Z) [(2)Zp.125,232]. See YÖL-,
 TLAÖCOY(A).

YÖLTLAZOHTLALIZ-TLI love / cariño (Z)
 [(2)Zp.25,232]. See YÖL-, TLAZOHTLA.

YÖLTOC someone alive, among the living /
 viviente (Z) [(4)Zp.130,232]. See YÖL(I),
 the verb O.

YÖLTOTOMOCATOC someone excited / excitado (Z) [[2]Zp.58,232]. 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 < TZACUILIÁ 'to impede something.' See YÖL-LI, TZACU(A).

YÖLTZAHTZI to cry out / grita (Z) [[2]Zp.64,232]. See YÖL-, TZAHTZI.

YÖLYAMĀNIC someone benevolent, kind, just / justo, benigno, benévolo, manso, suave, tierno (Z) [[5]Zp.19,74,81,117,232]. See YÖL-, YAMĀNQI.

YÖLYAMĀNILIZ-TLI consideration, tenderheartedness / blandura de corazón (M), consideraci3n (Z) [[2]Zp.32,232]. Z has YE for YA and NAL for NIL. See YÖL-, YAMĀNIĀ.

YÖMOHTLAN-TLI flank / costado de persona o de sierra (M) [[1]Cf.92v].

-YÖ-TL See -YÖ.

YÖYOHUA redup. YOHUA

YÖYOHUAC every night, every early morning / todas las madrugadas (C) [[2]Cf.73r,106r]. redup. YOHUAC

Z

ZĀ only / solamente (C) C distinguishes ZĀ from ZAN, which appears synonymous. According to C, ZĀ implies that the matter in question was not always as it is but has come to be so, whereas ZAN carries no such presupposition (Cf.110r). In T the reflex of ZĀ 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 ZĀ and ZAH.

ZACA vt to transport, convey something / acarrear algo (M)

ZACACAL-LI thatched house / casa de zacate (T) [[1]Tp.220]. See ZACA-TL, CAL-LI.

ZACACOPĪN(A) to pull up grass / arranca zacate (T) [[1]Tp.220]. See ZACA-TL, COPĪN(A).

ZACALŌ nonact. ZACA

ZACAMĪL-LI grassland / zacatal (Z) [[2]Zp.112,201]. See ZACA-TL, MĪL-LI.

ZACAMOĀ break ground, clear land, weed / abrir o labrar de nuevo la tierra, rozar la yerba (M) [[2] Cf.65v]. See ZACA-TL.

ZACAMOLHUIĀ applic. ZACAMOĀ

ZACAPEHPEN(A) See ZACA-TL, PEHPEN(A).

ZACAPIHPĪTZTŌN a type of bird / una especie de pájaro (T) [[1]Tp.220]. See ZACA-TL, PĪTZ(A).

ZACATEQU(I) See ZACA-TL, TEQU(I).

ZACATETEZ-TLI a type of grass, hay / zacate chino (T) [[1]Tp.220]. This may refer to chopped or ground up hay. See ZACA-TL, TETETZIC.

ZACA-TL grass, hay / paja (M), pasto, zacate, maleza, rastrojo (T)

ZACAXŌLĒ-TL pl: **-MEH** a type of mushroom / hongo (T) [[1]Tp.220]. See ZACA-TL, XŌLĒ-TL.

ZĀCEH ultimately, once and for all / finalmente (C) [[2]Cf.117r]. This is a contraction of the sequence ZĀ ZO (Y)EH.

ZACŌ-TL pl: **-MEH** marten, ferret / marta (animal), hur3n (T) [[1]Tp.220].

ZAHCANOHPAL-LI a type of nopal cactus / cacto, nopal silvestre (T) [[2]Tp.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, -NOHPALI-TL, but elsewhere NOHPAL-LI is the conventional form. See NOHPAL-LI.

ZAHU(A) to fast, to abstain / ayunar (M)

ZAHUACOCO-TL pl: **-MEH** fleabite, rash / sarpullido, erupci3n (Z) [[2]Zp.114,201]. This is attested only in plural form. See ZAHUA-TL, COCO-TL.

ZAHUALIZ-TLI fast / ayuno (Z) [[3]Zp.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 hoarse / está ronco (T) [[3]Tp.221]. See ZAHUAN(I).

ZAHUANALŌ nonact. ZAHUAN(A)

ZAHUANALTIĀ caus. ZAHUAN(A)

ZAHUAN(I) to be hoarse / está ronco (T) [[3]Tp.221]. See ZAHUAN(A).

ZAHUANĪHUA nonact. ZAHUAN(I)

ZAHUANITIĀ 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, viruelas (S), grano, llaga, erupci3n, sarpullido, viruela (T) [[1]Cf.127r, [3]Tp.223, [2]Zp.130,166]. 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 ZĀHUĀ-TL, where both vowels are long. See ZAHU(A).

ZĀHUĀ-TL place name the name of a river in Tlaxcala / río de Tlaxcala (C)

[[1]Cf.127r]. C contrasts this with ZAHUA-TL 'pox, itch.'

ZAHUATLAHUEPÁUHQUI rubella / viruela loca (T) [[1]Tp.223]. See ZAHUA-TL, HUAPÁHU(A).

ZAHZACA *vt* to transport something from various places / acarrear algo (M), darse priesa en acarrear de varias partes (C) [[2]Cf.72r]. redup. ZACA

ZAHZÁLIUHYÂN-TLI the joints of the body / coyunturas de los miembros del cuerpo (M) [[1]Cf.94r, (2)Zp.14,159]. This is the distributive form of ZÁLIUHYÂN-TLI 'joint.' redup. ZÁLIUHYÂN-TLI

ZAHZÁLOĀ *vt* to align something, to patch something together / pone en línea (Z), remienda (Z) [[4]Zp.11,108,193,214]. redup. ZÁLOĀ

ZÁLHUIĀ applic. ZÁLOĀ

ZÁLIHU(I) *vt* to stick to something / pegarse una cosa a otra (M) See ZÁLOĀ.

ZÁLIUHTOC in order / en orden (Z) [[2]Zp.91,201]. See ZÁLIHU(I), the verb O.

ZÁLIUHYÂN-TLI place where things fit properly, joint / coyunturas de los miembros del cuerpo (M), en su lugar y en caja (C) [[1]Cf.94r, (2)Zp.14,159]. Z has the variant form ZÁLIHUIYÂN. See ZÁLIHU(I), -YÂN.

ZÁLOĀ *vt* to glue, solder something, to make something stick to something else / pegar algo, engrudar, hacer pared, o soldar con plomo, etc. (M)

ZÁLÔLÔ nonact. ZÁLOĀ

ZÁLÔLTĪĀ caus. ZÁLOĀ

ZAMÁHUALTĪĀ to swell, ripen something (maize) / lo hincha (maíz) (Z) [[2]Zp.67,193].

ZAN only / solamente (M) See ZĀ.

ZANCĒ only one / solamente uno (C) Variants include ZAZCĒ and ZANCEN. See ZAN, CEM.

ZANCUĒL just a moment; frequently / un momento, un pequeño instante; frecuentemente, muy a menudo (S) [[1]Cf.131v]. This is often written as two words. See ZAN, CUĒL.

ZĀNĒN *dubitative particle* I wonder if ... (with respect to something expected or desired) / por ventura, querrá Dios (C) C contrasts ZĀNĒN with ZANNĒN, the latter being an emphatic expression of

NĒN 'in vain' (Cf.112v,113r). See ZĀ, NĒN.

ZĀNĪL-LI *pl*: -**TIN** tale, fable; conversation / consejuelas para hacer reír (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 ZĀNĪLOĀ.

ZĀNĪLOĀ to talk, converse / lo platica (Z) [[2]Zp.99,201]. M has the applicative form of this verb in reduplicated form *çaçanilhua*. See ZĀNĪL-LI.

ZĀNĪPAN something moderate; moderately / cosa manual o mediana, o algún tanto, o en alguna manera (M), medianamente, de buena manera (C) [[8]Cf.122r,123r,131v]. 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 ZĀNĪPAN CUAL-LI and ZĀNĪPAN YĒC-TLI, both of which appear in M with the same sense of ZĀNĪPAN alone.

ZĀNIYOH only, alone / solamente, o solo (M) Other elements can intervene between ZAN and IYOH. In Z this is reduced to ZĀYOH. See ZAN, IYOH.

ZANMACH See ZAN, MACH.

ZANMACHEH See ZAN, MACHEH.

ZANNĒN in vain / en vano, o por demás (M) See ZAN, NĒN, note under ZĀNĒN.

ZANNÔ likewise, also, by the same token (often indicating identity of time or place) / identidad de lugar o tiempo (C), el mismo o los mismo (M for *çannoye*)

ZANQUĒZQUICĀN only in a few places / solamente en pocas (partes o lugares) (C) [[1]Cf.91v]. See ZAN, QUĒZQUICĀN.

ZANYENÔ particle indicating identity of time or place / identidad de lugar o tiempo (C) [[4]Cf.89v,90r]. See ZANNÔ, YE.

ZĀQUILĪĀ applic. ZACA

ZĀTĒPAN later, afterwards, at the last / después, a la postre, o al cabo (M), después, más tarde, luego (T) See ZĀ, TĒPAN.

ZĀTĒPANYAHUI someone younger / menor (T) [[2]Tp.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 ZĀTĒPAN, YĀ.

ZĀYŌL-IN *pl*: -**MEH** fly / mosca (M) C uses ZĀYŌL-IN as an example of how nouns with the -IN absolutive suffix can form the possessor derivation with -EH or -HUAH in free variation, ZĀYŌLEH ~ ZĀYŌL-HUAH 'one who has flies.'

ZĀYŌLTĒN-TLI fly bite / grano de mosco, piquete de mosco (T) [[1]Tp.223]. See ZĀYŌL-IN, TĒN-TLI.

ZAZACA redup. ZACA

ZĀZAHUATIC someone hoarse / estar ronco o zumbir, o follar las fuelles (M for *çaçauaca*), ronco (Z) [[4]Zp.111,201,225]. See ZAHUAN(A), ZAHUAN(I).

ZĀZAHUAYOH itch, mange / sarna (T) [[1]Tp.223]. See ZAHUA-TL, -YOH.

ZĀZĀLIC something sticky or adhesive / cosa pegajosa, como engrudo o cosa semejante (M) [[2]Xp.80]. See ZĀZĀLTIC, ZĀLOĀ.

-ZĀZĀLŌL only attested in possessed form one's joint / su conyuntura (T) [[1]Tp.133]. T has O for the reflex of Ā here. See ZĀLOĀ.

-ZĀZĀLIUHYŌ only attested in possessed form one's joint / su conyuntura (T) [[1]Tp.133]. T has O for the reflex of Ā here. See ZĀLIHU(I).

ZĀZĀLTIC something sticky, viscous / cosa pegajosa como engrudo, o cosa semejante (M) [[1]Tp.221, (3)Zp.95,130,201]. M gives as synonyms *çaçaltic* and *çaçalic*. T has a short vowel in ZAL despite the clear relationship to ZĀLIHU(I) and ZĀLOĀ. In one of three attestations Z marks the vowel long. See ZĀLOĀ.

ZĀZAN any which way, without coherence or sense / sin traza, disparatada y neciamente (C) C has a discussion of this with repeated examples (f.115v). T has ZĀZAN-TLI with an absolutive suffix and the sense 'many things.'

ZAZCĒ See ZANCĒ.

ZAZCEMI at one and the same time / de una vez (C) [[3]Cf.126r]. M has *ça cemi* as a

phrase glossed as 'finally, just this once, or something said upon departure.' See ZAN, CEMI.

ZĀZO -ever / cualquiera (C) This particle placed before an interrogative particle replaces its interrogative sense with the sense of -ever constructions in English; whatever, whenever, whoever, 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.

ZŌ *vrefl.vt; pret*: **ZŌC** to pierce oneself, to draw blood by piercing someone / sangrarse (M), punzar y sangrar (C), pinchar, sangrar a alguien (S)

ZŌC-TLI corn husk / tamo, cascarita del maíz (Z) [[2]Zp.119,203].

ZŌHU(A) *vrefl.vt* to stretch or spread out, to extend, spread out, open something / se estira (ropa, etc.), se tiende (T), tender o desplegar ropa, o abrir libro (M)

ZOHUACHICHI female dog, bitch / perra (T) [[1]Tp.222]. See ZOHUA-TL, CHICHI.

ZOHUAEHĒCA-TL the weeping woman (a ghost) / llorona, mal aire que se cambia en forma de mujer (T) [[1]Tp.223]. See ZOHUA-TL, EHĒCA-TL.

ZOHUAHTĪĀ *vt* for a man to marry a woman / lo casa (hombre con mujer) (T) [[3]Tp.202]. Here a glottal stop intervenes between ZOHUA and the verbal suffix -TĪĀ. See ZOHUA-TL.

ZOHUAHTILĪĀ applic. ZOHUAHTĪĀ

ZOHUAHTILĪLÔ nonact. ZOHUAHTĪĀ

ZOHUĀHUAH one who has a wife, a married man / ya está casado (T) [[2]Tp.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 CHUĀ-TL, which is consistently attested long.

ZOHUAHUEHXŌLÔ-TL turkey hen / guajolote, totola, pava (T) [[1]Tp.222]. This is contradictory, since HUEHXŌLÔ-TL in general specifically means 'turkey cock.' See ZOHUA-TL, HUEHXŌLÔ-TL.

ZŌHUALŌ nonact. ZŌHU(A)

ZOHUAMIZTŌN female cat / gata (T) [[1]Tp.222]. See ZOHUA-TL, MIZ-TLI.

ZOHUAMŌN-TLI daughter-in-law, bride, fiancée / novia (T) [(1)Tp.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 MŌN element is consistently short in T and consistently long elsewhere. See ZOHUA-TL, MŌN-TLI.

ZOHUA-TL *pl.* -MEH woman / mujer (M) Although CIHUĀ-TL is the standard form for the Valley of Mexico, M also gives *çouatl*. ZOHUA-TL is the standard form in T and is widely spread in modern Nahuatl. Although the vowel of the second syllable of CIHUĀ-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 ZOHUĀHUAH 'one who has a wife.' See CIHUĀ-TL.

ZOHUATŌTOL turkey hen / guajolota, totola, pava (T) [(1)Tp.222]. This is only attested without an absolutive prefix. See ZOHUA-TL, TŌTOL-IN.

ZŌHUIIĀ applic. ZŌHU(A)

ZOHZŌ *vt*; *pret.* **ZOHZŌC** to string things together by piercing and threading them. / ensartar cuentas, ají, flores, o cosas semejantes (M) In T there has been characteristic loss of the internal glottal stop. See ZŌ.

ZOHZŌHU(A) *vrefl, vt* to spread open one's arms; to spread something out / abrir los brazos; tender o desplegar mantas, o abrir libros (M)(K) [(2)Bf.6v,7r]. redup. ZŌHU(A) **ZOHZŌHUA** *vt* to nail something, to pierce something / lo clava...lo martilla (Z) [(3)Zp.28,82,194]. See ZŌ.

ZOHZŌLHUIĀ T has the reflex of a short vowel in the second syllable where a long vowel is to be expected. applic. ZOHZŌ

ZOHZŌLŌ nonact. ZOHZŌ

ZOHZOQUIHUIĀ T is missing the glottal stop of the initial reduplicated syllable, but short vowel reduplication is unlikely here. redup. ZOQUIHUIĀ

ZOHZŌTIMAN(I) *vt* to touch and pierce something such as the sky / que tocan y punzan (el cielo) (C) [(2)Cf.71r]. This is derived from ZŌ, but C does not mark the vowel of the second syllable long in one attestation and in the other marks it short. See ZŌ, MAN(I).

ZOLHUIĀ applic. ZOLOĀ

ZŌL-IN *pl.* -TIN quail / codorniz (M) [(1)Tp.223].

-ZOL-LI *compounding element for nouns* something old, worn out / traída, vieja, y maltratada (C) Unlike -TZIN-TLI, -TŌN-TLI, etc., this has no reduplicated plural, since it is only used with inanimate objects (Cf.8r). See ZOLOĀ.

ZOLOĀ *vrefl, vt* to exhaust oneself; to wear something out / envejecer ropa o cosa semejante (M) [(3)Zp.45,169,189]. Z has one attestation of ZOLHUIĀ and two of ZOLOĀ, all with the sense of 'to exhaust, tire someone.' See MĀZOLHUIĀ, COCHIZOLOĀ.

ZOLŌN(I) for something to rush along with a great noise / ir con gran ímpetu y ruido el río (M) [(1)Cf.74v].

ZOLTIC something old / antiguo, viejo (T) [(2)Tp.223, (3)Zp.11,129,203, (2)Xp.47]. See -ZOL-LI.

ZŌMĀ *vrefl*; *pret.* **ZŌMAH** to frown in anger / yo tengo ceño como enojado (C for first pers. sg. subject)

ZŌMĀLIĀ *vrefl* to become angry, to work oneself into a rage / enojarse, encolerizarse (S) [(2)Cf.64v,65v]. The vowel of the second syllable should be long but is not so marked in the two attestations. applic. ZŌMĀ

ZŌMĀL-LI anger / coraje, ira, mohina (T) [(1)Bf.9v, (1)Cf.40r, (1)Tp.223]. See ZŌMĀ.

ZŌNECTIC something spongy / cosa fofa, esponjada, o liviana (M) [(1)Tp.223]. See ZŌNĒHU(A).

ZŌNĒHU(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 ZŌNĒHU(I).

ZŌNĒHUALŌ nonact. ZŌNĒHU(A)

ZŌNĒHUALTIĀ *vt* to cause something to swell, to suffocate / lo esponja (T), sofoca (Z) [(3)Tp.202, (2)Zp.116,214]. caus. ZŌNĒHU(A)

ZŌNĒHU(I) to inflate / infla (Z) [(4)Tp.130, (2)Zp.71,203]. See ZŌNĒHU(A).

ZŌNĒHUIIĀ applic. ZŌNĒHU(A)

ZŌNĒHUALIZ-TLI swelling, expansion, inflation, flood / crecimiento de río, etc. (M) [(1)Tp.130]. T has I for A. See ZŌNĒHU(A).

ZOQUIAQUIĀ *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.157,202]. See ZOQUI-TL, ĀQUIĀ.

ZOQUIĀ-TL marsh, pool / cieno (M), charco (Z) [(2)Zp.38,203]. See ZOQUI-TL, Ā-TL.

ZOQUICAX(I)-TL flat earthen bowl / cajete de barro (Z) [(2)Zp.23,203]. See ZOQUI-TL, CAX(I)-TL.

ZOQUICHĪHU(A) to mix mud for foundations and adobe / hacer barro para edificar pared o para hacer adobes, etc. (M) This is indirectly attested by ZOQUICHĪUHQUI. See ZOQUI-TL, CHĪHU(A).

ZOQUICHĪUHQUI potter, someone who works clay / ollero (C) According to M, this is 'one who makes said clay' for foundations and adobe. See ZOQUICHĪHU(A).

ZOQUIHUIĀ *vrefl, vt* to get soiled with mud; to soil something with mud / se enloda (Z), enlodar algo (M) [(2)Zp.52,172]. See ZOQUI-TL, -HUIĀ.

ZOQUINELOĀ *vrefl, vt* to soil oneself; to soil someone with mud / enlodarse (M), enlodar a otro (M) See ZOQUI-TL, NELOĀ.

ZOQUIPACHOĀ *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, PACHOĀ.

ZOQUIPĀTLA to mix, beat mud / bate el lodo (T) [(3)Tp.223]. See ZOQUI-TL, PĀTLA.

ZOQUITI to become boggy, muddy / mojarse, hacerse una sopa de agua (M), volver cieno (C) [(1)Cf.58v]. See ZOQUI-TL.

ZOQUI-TL clay, mud / barro, lodo (M)

ZOQUITLAH bog, muddy place / lodazal (M) [(1)Tp.223, (2)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.

ZOQUITŌCA *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, TŌCA.

ZOQUIYOH something covered with clay / cosa enlodada (M) [(1)Cf.54r,82r, (1)Rp.44]. This conventionally pairs with TLĀLLOH, both possessed, to refer to one's earthly body. See ZOQUI-TL, -YOH.

ZOTLĀHUA to faint / desmayarse o amortecerse (M) [(1)Cf.88r].

ZŌTOC something nailed / clavado [(2)Zp.28,203]. In one of the attestations both vowels are marked long and in the other neither. See ZŌ, the verb O.

ZŌTŌL-IN palm tree / palma (M); planta para hacer tenates, canasta (Z) [(2)Zp.203].

ZŌYĀ-TL palm tree / palma (M) [(1)Tp.173, (2)Zp.93,203, (2)Xp.82]. T has this with a short vowel in the first syllable and the reflex of Ō in the second.

ZOZOLCA to snore, grunt / ronca (Z) [(3)Zp.64,111,203]. This seems to be a truncated variant of ZOZOLOCA 'to make a rumbling noise.'

ZOZOLCAHUIĀ *vt* to grunt at someone / le gruñe (Z) [(2)Zp.64,194]. One of the attestations marks the vowels of the second and third syllables long, but they should not be.

ZOZOLOCA to make a rumbling or roaring noise / follar o zumbar las fuelles, o anhelar el que está muriendo (M), hace ruido (como frijol hirviendo) (T) [(3)Cf.74v,129r, (1)Tp.223]. See ZOLŌN(I).

ZOZOLOCATIHU(I) *present singular:*

-TIUH to make a whizzing sound / de la piedra tirada con fuerza o de la codorniz que se levanta y vuela se dice (C) [(2)Cf.74v,129r]. See ZOZOLOCA, HU(I).

ZOZOLOTZ(A) *vt* to cause something to make a rumbling, roaring sound / hacer ruido el chorro de agua que cae sobre otra agua (M) [(2)Cf.74v,129r]. See ZOLŌN(I).