

'S GUIDE

principles have shaped the format of this dictionary. The first is adherence to a standard convention, the second involves justification and support for choices, and the third is the principle of less is more. For the user's convenience I have placed 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 Introduction following, which provides background material in considerable detail, the basic information here is crucial to the use of the dictionary. Each entry may contain up to seven parts, although brief ones may contain as few as three. The seven parts are (1) the canonical form, (2) grammatical information, (3) the Spanish gloss, (4) the Spanish gloss, (5) attestations, (6) commentary, and (7) other information.

CANONICAL FORM

The canonical form of a word is that which is basic and can be related to other forms by inflection. The canonical form of a word not only regularizes the different conventions of the sources for this dictionary but also predicts, insofar as possible, the inflectional paradigm—that is, what shape the word will take when different suffixes are added to it. (For details, please see the Introduction.) The canonical form is printed in capitals. For nouns, the absolutive suffix (-TLI, -TL, -LI, -IN) is added to the stem by a hyphen. Vowels and consonants that are dropped in inflected, derived, or compounded forms of the stem are parenthesized. A tilde over a vowel indicates that it is a long vowel. Glottal stops are printed as CH, UH, and HU (HU does not indicate a glottal stop, however; these two letters used together to represent a single sound) have their traditional Nahuatl orthographic value.

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

The order 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, 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 orthographic standardization that has characterized Nahuatl centuries.

The use of a diacritic, the macron over long vowels, does not pose any difficulty to the user of this dictionary. In the colonial-period *ç* may find *Z* an inelegant substitution; it follows modern Spanish spelling conventions. The use of a glottal stop, which traditionally has been indicated with a diacritic, makes the search for Nahuatl words in this dictionary more difficult. The presence of an *H* will upset the expected alphabetical order and the user than where one would look in the dictionaries of Molina to find a word on the first search, that does not necessarily exist in the dictionary. The burden is on the user to find a word with an *H* at the end of the first syllable, then the second syllable has been exhausted. For instance, textual *içahuia* 'to wake someone' and *iztac* 'something white' will be found under *içahuia* and *iztac* respectively. But *iça* or *iza* 'to wake up' will be found under *içahuia*.

There are quite a few pairs of words derived from a single root. One pair is a long vowel and one with a glottal stop, which are distinct in Nahuatl. For example, *XEHXELOĀ* 'to divide something up into portions' and *XEHXELOĀH* 'to divide something up into portions and things', both from *XELOĀ* 'to divide something'. It would be better to list such pairs together for contrast, but, because of the contrast between the glottal stop as *H*, they are separated in this dictionary. To remember the pair the other member is mentioned in the entry for the first member.

The reasons for introducing *H* with its attendant difficulties are several. First of all, when Andrews made it part of his dictionary, he was following a venerable precedent. Although glottal stops are not in Molina's 1571 dictionary, he uses *h* for the ones he does not have. In the colonial Nahuatl writing, the use of a diacritic for what was called the *saltillo*. This is a misunderstanding of Nahuatl phonology. Whereas long vowels are distinguished by a feature of pronunciation, namely duration, the *saltillo* is in fact a consonant following a vowel, not the vowel itself. As a full consonant like any other (no one would seem to English or Spanish speakers), it can affect the spelling of affixes added to it. Hence, vowel length is appropriate while the glottal stop is appropriately written as a letter. This serves phonological accuracy, recent precedent, and orthographic tradition in doing so. This justification notwithstanding, I appreciate the user of the dictionary and hope that time and familiarity will make the use of *H* more comfortable.

GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION

In the absence of specific grammatical information, a word is inflected by the regular rules of Nahuatl morphology.

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
vrefl.	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 Nahuas 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 Bernardino 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 AHHUA-TL 'thorn', AHUA-TL 'oak', and AHUĀ-TL 'woolly caterpillar'. AHLĀCA-TL 'cruel, inhuman person' and ĀTLAHCA-TL 'sailor, fisherman' fall together into the single entry *atlatcatl* 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 /ê/ = ê, /e/ = é, /e:/ = 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/ = ê. 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>i, ie, ö, u</i>
short vowels	<i>ĭ, 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 *yeztli*. 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—*calĭ* for CAL-LI 'house', *ĭjta* for ITTA 'to see', *mĭjqui* 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 *i* for Zacapoaxtla is the opposite of *i* for Tetelcingo).

/i/ = <u>i</u>	/ē/ = <u>e</u>	/ā/ = <u>a</u>	/ō/ = <u>o</u>
/i/ = i	/e/ = e	/a/ = a	/o/ = o

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 *quechtamalajoj*. 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 ayoj* and is transparently derived in its turn from TAMAL-LI 'tamale' and AYOH-TLI 'squash'. In three different places in the same dictionary are given *-tamalajoy*, *-tamalajoj*, and *tamal ayoj*. Of these, the first is wrong in terms of its constituent parts; the second is phonologically impossible, since in Nahuatl there are no long vowels before glottal stops or their reflexes; and the third agrees with other sources but should be written solid. This is perhaps one of the worst cases, but unfortunately it is not uncharacteristic. The strategy here has been to accept the 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 TLAÖL-LI 'shelled corn', *nahpa* for NÄPPA 'four times' (ultimately from NÄUHPA), 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 /t/, TZ /t'/, and X /š/. The sequence LL represents two adjacent /l/'s and not the /l'/ 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 /k^w/ 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	/k ^w alli/	'good'
TĒUC-TLI	/tek ^w ti/	'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	<i>a</i>
/ā/	Ā	<i>a</i>
/e/	E	<i>e</i>
/ē/	Ē	<i>e</i>
/i/	I	<i>i, y, j</i>
/ī/	Ī	<i>i, y, j</i>
/o/	O	<i>o</i>
/ō/	Ō	<i>o, u</i>
Consonants		
/p/	P	<i>p</i>
/t/	T	<i>t</i>
/k/	C, QU	<i>c, qu</i>
/ɾ/	H	<i>h</i> (usually omitted)
/tʰ/	TZ	<i>tz</i>
/tʰ/	TL	<i>tl</i>
/č/	CH	<i>ch</i>
/kʷ/	CU, UC	<i>qu, cu, uc</i>
/s/	C, Z	<i>c, ç, s, z</i>
/š/	X	<i>x</i>
/m/	M	<i>m, n</i>
/n/	N	<i>n</i>
/l/	L	<i>l</i>
/w/	HU, UH	<i>hu, u, v, o, uh</i>
/y/	Y	<i>y, i, j</i>

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 absolute 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.

TLAHTOĀNI	'speaker; king, lord' < (I)HTOĀ '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'
CHOLOA	'he flees'	CHOLOAH	'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 CHOLOĀ. Verbs of the PANŌ and CUĀ types are, in fact, distinguished by their final vowels, but a certain amount of redundant information about preterits has been included in the grammatical information section of entries for the user's convenience.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A third possibility with the causative is apocope of IL.

MIQUILTĪĀ	> MICTĪĀ
-----------	----------

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, CACHĪUHQUI, 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 *-tini* 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'
----------	----------	--------	----------

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'
----------	--------	-----------	---------

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'	ĪOHHUI	'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 *racism*, *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 TLILTIC 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 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 latin*. 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 TLĀLQUĪXTĪLŌNI '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 Zapaxtla 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
101	409-410
201	419
301	429-430
401	440-441
501	452-453
601	463
701	472-473
801	483-484
901	494
1001	504
1101	514
1201	524
1301	533-534
1321 (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 TLĀLLOH 'something of earth' and ZOQUIYOH 'something of mud' to refer to the human body. But *difrasismo* really exceeds the bounds of this diction-

ary and is by no means exhaustively treated here. Fortunately, lists of the most common pairs and their metaphorical meanings have been published elsewhere. Given a *difrasismo* and its meaning, one can get from this dictionary the literal meaning and complete phonological shape of its component parts.

CROSS REFERENCE

Because 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 -LTIĀ and -TIĀ 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 chose 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 AH instead of Ā-TL, but the sense is of Ā-TL, and Z has AH 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.

ĀCACHIQUIHU(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, CHIQUIHU(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).

ĀCĀHUATŌTŌ-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, TŌTŌ-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.

ĀCEC-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.

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

ĀCHIHUIĀ *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).

ĀCHIHUIĪŌ 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 AYOHHUACH-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, AHCŌL-LI.
- ACHTOPA** first / primero, o primeramente (M) See ACHTO, ACACHTOPA, ACATOPA.
- 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 ACHTZAĤ.
- ACĪL-LI** nit, louse egg / liendre (M) [(1)Tp.108, (2)Zp.76, 140]. Z gives a variant AHCĪLĪ-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.
- ACCOCH-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**
- AHACHI** 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
- AHAHHUILIĀ** 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*: AHĀHUĪX to take pleasure / regocijarse mucho (C). This contrasts with AHĀHUIĀ 'to moisten something.' redup. ĀHUIY(A)
- AHAHXĪHUA** redup. AHXĪHUA
- AHALAC-TLI** alache, a fibrous, slippery plant (*Sida rhombifolia*) / malva simarrona [yerba] (T) [[1]Tp.107]. See ALACTIC.
- AHĀLTĪĀ** redup. ĀLTĪĀ
- AHĀLTILIĀ** redup. applic. ĀLTĪĀ
- AHĀLTĪLŌ** 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 escaldar (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 *atemi*), 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
- AHĀYĪTIĀ** redup. ĀYĪTIĀ
- AHCĀMPA** See AHCĀN, -PA.
- AHCĀN** nowhere / en ninguna parte o lugar (M) See AH-, -CĀN.
- AHCĀNMAH** See AHCĀN, MAH.
- AHCAZAYĀC** See AHCZOMŌ, AYĀC.
- AHCZOMŌ** 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.
- AHCĪHU(A)** *vrefl* to be withdrawn, taken away / se quita [Z] [[1]Zp.168]. See AH-, CHĪHU(A).
- AHCĪHUHCĀYŌ-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 / sosegarse 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.
- AHCOPATLACHĪY(A)** See AHCOPA, TLACHĪY(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).
- AHCOTLACHĪY(A)** See AHCO, TLACHĪY(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 ĀHUĀ-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
- AHHUILŌ** 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 AHCĪUHCĀYŌ-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 quizá (M) See AHNOZO, (Y)EH.
- AHNOZO** or, perhaps / o, quizás (S) See AHNO, -ZO.
- AHPĀN(A)** *vrefl* to gird oneself, to be dressed / arrearose 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, HUĒHUĒIHTZIN.
- AHPĀZ-TLI** earthen bowl, tub / lebrillo, o barreñón grande de barro (M) R has the variant AHPĀX-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.
- AHPŌCHQUIYĀHUAYOHCĀN** 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.
- AHQUECHILIĀ** 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).
- AHQUETZALTIĀ** 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 ĀTLAHCAL-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).
- AHTLEHIYALIZ-TLI** want, need / carestia, 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 campañón (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 ĀHUĀ-TL 'caterpillar.' M combines the definitions of these two in a single entry along with the definition of AHHUA-TL 'thorn.'
- ĀHUĀ-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 dístico, 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.
- ĀHUĪC** toward the water / hacia el agua (C) [(1) Cf.126v]. This contrasts with AHHUĪC 'here and there, back and forth.' See Ā-TL, -HUĪC.
- 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.
- ĀHUILPOLŌLŌ** nonact. ĀHUILPOLOĀ
- ĀHUILQUIXTIĀ** 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), QUIZ(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
- AHXILĪĀ** vt to get to know something entirely; to stalk something, someone for

- someone / alcanzar a saber algo enteramente (M), montar, 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
- AHXĪTĪĀ** 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.
- AĪHHUACHMŌL-LI** a stew prepared with squash seeds, ground corn, chili, and achote / mole de pipián (T) [(1)Tp.107]. See AIHHUACH-TLI, MŌL-LI.
- AĪHHUACH-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.'
- ĀIHĪYŌCALAQU(I)** to sink / se sumerge dentro del agua (T) [(3)Tp.170]. See Ā-TL, IHĪYŌ-TL, CALAQU(I).
- ĀIHĪYŌMIQU(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 ĀTLĪXCO. 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.
- ĀLPĪCHIĀ** to spit / rocia (con la boca) (Z) [(2)Zp.203, 204]. See Ā-TL, (I)LPĪCHIĀ.
- 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.
- ĀMĀC** 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*, *CUAHUI(I)-TL*.
- ĀMAHUIĀ** *vt* to paper something / *empapear algo* (M) [(1)Rp.48]. R fails to mark the initial vowel long. See *ĀMA-TL*, *-HUIĀ*.
- ĀMAĪXMAT(I)** to know how to read / *saber 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*.
- ĀMAQUĒMEHCĀ-TL** *pl:* *ĀMAQUĒMEHCAH* 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 *AMEHHUĀNTIN*. 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 / *fuelle 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.
- ĀCOXŌCHI-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, ĀĪC.
- 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.
- ĀPĪTZ(A)** *vrefl* to have diarrhea / tener cámaras (M), hace del excusado, depono (T) [[3]Tp.163]. 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-TLI.
- ĀPĪTZAL-LI** diarrhea / cámaras (M) This is implied by ĀPĪTZALPAH-TLI. See ĀPĪTZ(A).
- ĀPĪTZALPAH-TLI** 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-TLI.
- ĀPĪZMIQU(I)** *pret.*: ĀPĪZMIC to be hungry / morir de hambre (M), tener hambre (C) See ĀPĪZ-TLI, MIQU(I).
- ĀPĪZ-TLI** hunger; hungry person / glotón; hambre (S), hambriento (Z) In T the vowel of the second syllable is short.
- ĀPŌC-TLI** water vapor; rain squall with wind / exhalación, vapor de agua (S), llueve con viento (T) [[1]Tp.171]. See Ā-TL, PŌC-TLI.
- 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 IN 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 AQUIĀ. AQUĪHUA is given with AQU(I) on Tp.108 and with AQUIĀ 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 AQUIĀ '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), AQUIĀ
- AQUILIĀ** applic. AQU(I)
- ĀQUILIĀ** 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. AQUIĀ
- ĀQUĪLŌ** nonact. ĀQUIĀ
- AQUĪLTIĀ** caus. AQUIĀ
- ĀQUIN** (one) who; who? / ¿quién, o a quién? (M), alguien, quien, alguno (T) See ĀC.
- AQUITIĀ** caus. AQU(I)
- ĀQUIXTIĀ** to rinse clothing / enjaguar la ropa después de lavada (M) [[1]Tp.118]. See Ā-TL, QUIXTIĀ.
- 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 / espulgarase (M), espulgar a otro (M) See ATEM(I)-TL.
- ATEMILIĀ** applic. ATEMIĀ
- ATEMĪLŌ** nonact. ATEMIĀ
- ATEM(I)-TL** *possessed form.*: -ATEN louse / piojo (M) Z has a long initial vowel, while X has the variant form ATIN-TLI.

- ĀTĒNTĒNYOH** shore, beach / orilla del agua, playa (Z) [(1)Zp.142]. See **ĀTĒN-TLI**, **TĒNYOH**.
- ĀTĒN-TLI** edge of a body of water / ribera de río o de mar (M) See **Ā-TL**, **TĒN-TLI**.
- 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**.
- ĀTEXĀ-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-TLI**.
- 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**.
- ĀTILIĀ** 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 **ĀTLAHCĀ-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-TLI**, **-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**.
- ĀTLACOXŌNIĀ** 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-TLI** 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 jaguey (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**.
- ĀTLAHCĀ-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-TLI**. See **Ā-TL**, **ĀTLAC-TLI**.
- ĀTLĀL-LI** irrigated land / tierra de regadío (M) [(1)Cf.118v]. See **Ā-TL**, **TLĀL-LI**.
- ĀTLAPĒCH-TLI** 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 **TLAPĒCH-TLI** 'bed' which consistently has a short vowel across all sources including T. See **Ā-TL**.
- ĀTLĀTLĀCATZĪCA-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**.
- ĀTLATZCUEPŌNĪĀ** *vrefl* to beat water with one's hand / *hace sonar el agua con la mano* (T) [(3)Tp.165]. See **Ā-TL**, **TLATZĪN(I)**, **CUEPŌNĪĀ**.
- 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 **ĀĪXCO**. See **Ā-TL**, **ĪX-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**.
- ĀTŌLATZIN-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 terciaria* (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**.
- ĀTZŌYŌN(I)** for water to boil away / *se consume (el agua) por tanto hervir* (T) [(1)Tp.171]. See **Ā-TL**, **TZŌYŌN(I)**.
- AUH** and, but / *conjunción copulativa* (M) This contrasts with **AUH** '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 ahuahthi* (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 apropiar 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 absolute 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 absolute 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)*
- ĀXĪXILIĀ* 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), PIPHYĀC*.
- 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*.
- ĀXOXOCTZIN* a type of bird with green plumage / pájaro verde (X) [(3)Xp.29]. See *Ā-TL, XOXOCTIC*.
- ĀXOXŌHUĪ-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 *AH-, YA*.
- ĀYĀC* no one / ninguno, o nadie (M) See *AH-, 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, CUAUHĀYACACH-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 posible (M) See AYA, HUEL(I), AHHUEL(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.
- ĀYAMĀNILĀ-TL** tepid water / agua tibia (T) [(1)Tp.172]. See Ā-TL, YAMĀNIĀ.
- 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-TLI** part of a garment, cover / bocamanga, cobija (Z) [(1)Zp.142]. The literal sense of this is 'ayate-garment.' See ĀYĀ-TL, TLAQUĒN-TLI, 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 fleumático (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-TLI.
- AYĪC** See AĪC.
- ĀYĪHUA** nonact. ĀY(I)
- ĀYĪĪĀ** applic. ĀY(I)
- ĀYĪLTĪĀ** 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-TLI, CONĒ-TL.
- AYOHCOZTI** yellow squash / calabaza de castilla (Z) [(1)Zp.142]. See AYOH-TLI, COZTIC.
- AYOHHUACHMŌL-LI** green mole, a sauce made from ground squash seeds / mole verde (T) [(1)Tp.109]. See AYOHHUACH-TLI, MŌL-LI.
- AYOHHUACH-TLI** 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-TLI 'seed.' X has HUĒX in place of HUACH. See AYOH-TLI, ACH-TLI.
- AYOHQUIL(I)-TL** squash greens / hierba de calabaza (X) [(2)Xp.29]. X lacks the glottal stop. See AYOH-TLI, QUIL(I)-TL.
- AYOHTĒQU(I)** See AYOH-TLI, TĒQU(I).
- AYOHTLAH** squash patch / calabazal (R) [(1)Rp.64]. See AYOH-TLI, -TLAH.
- AYOH-TLI** *pl.* -MEH squash, calabash / calabaza (M)
- ĀYŌHUA** to fill up with water / henchirse de agua, aguarse (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-TLI, XIHU(I)-TL.
- AYOHXŌCHI-TL** squash blossom / flor de calabaza (M) See AYOH-TLI, XŌCHI-TL.
- AYOHYŌL-LI** squash seed / pepita, semilla de calabaza (X) [(3)Xp.29]. X lacks the glottal stop. See AYOH-TLI, YŌL-LI.
- ĀYŌTĪĀ** *vt* to irrigate something, to sprinkle water on something / aguar algo (M) [(3)Tp.118r]. 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-TLI.
- ĀYŌTZĪNCUEP(A)** *vrefl* to tumble / vol-tear o preparar al modo de española (M) See TZĪN-TLI, 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.
- ĀZCACUALOĀ** 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]. 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 ĀZOLŌNI, 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 āmo tē 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 -TI-. 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 -TI-.

-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[II] '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-CĀCAHU(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[II].

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 jícaras, 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, cacalosuchil [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].
- CACCHĪUHCĀN** place where shoes are made / zapatería [M] [[1]Cf.51v]. See CACCHĪHU[A], -CĀN.
- CACCHĪUHQUI** 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 CHOPINĪ '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 calmado (T) [(1)Tp.112]. This is the first element of the common verb CACTIMAN(I) 'to be quiet, empty, deserted' and M's *actiuetzi* '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
- CACTIĪŌ** 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 *actiuetzi* '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)
- CAHCALĀNĪĀ** *vt* to beat, pound something / golpea (Z) [(2)Zp.63,204]. See CALĀN(I).
- CAHCALAQU(I)** redup. CALAQU(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 recalcar algo (M) [(1)Cf.116v].
- CAHCATZILPIĀ** *vt* to tie something securely / atar reciamente algo (M) [(1)Cf.116v]. See CAHCATZA, (I)LPIĀ.
- 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 sobrepujar 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 -TL- 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. CALAQU(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 CALAQU(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, jícaras, cosas de madera (C) [[1]Cf.73v]. See CACALACA, CACALATZ(A).
- CALĀNQUIXTIĀ** vt to take something outside / lo saca afuera [[2]Zp.112,185]. See CALĀN, QUIXTIĀ.
- CALAQU(I)** pret: CALAC to enter / entrar o meterse en alguna parte (M) CALAQU(I) has essentially the same sense as AQU(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, AQU(I).
- CALAQUIĀ** 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 CALAQU(I).
- CALAQUILĀ** applic. CALAQUIĀ
- 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(CA)** to build a house / hace una casa (T) [[3]Tp.113]. M has *calchihualiztli* '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 Ī for E. See CALEH.
- CALĪCAMPA** 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 CALIHTEC.
- CALIHTEC** inside the house / hacia dentro de casa (M for *caliticpa*), dentro de casa (C) See CAL-LI, -IHTEC.
- 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.
- CALLĀLIĀ** *vrefl* to set up housekeeping / hace hogar (Z) [[2]Zp.68,169]. See CAL-LI, TLĀLIĀ.
- CALLĀMPA** corridor / corredor (Z) [[1]Zp.144]. See CAL-LI, -TLĀN, -PA.
- CAL-LI** *pl*: -TIN house / casa (M) M combines the definitions of CAL-LI and CĀL-LI 'tongs' in a single entry. R has CAL-LI and CĀL-LI as separate entries but with the vowel length values reversed.
- CĀL-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.
- CALLŌTIĀ** *vrefl* to reside / se aloja (T) [[3]Tp.145]. See CAL-LI.
- CALLŌTĪLŌ** nonact. CALLŌTIĀ
- CALMECAC** name of one of the academies of precolombian Mexico / una de las academias precolombinas, donde estudiaban los nobles (K) [[1]Bf.10v]. See CAL-LI, MECA-TL, -C(O).
- CALNĒNĒPANIUHQUI** 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, -NEPANŌL-LI.
- CALPANOĀ** *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).
- CALPOHPŌCHECTIC** house filled with smoke / casa ahumada (T) [[1]Tp.113]. See CAL-LI, PŌCHECTIC.
- 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.
- CALTECHILHUIĀ** applic. CALTECHOĀ
- CALTECHOĀ** *vrefl, vt* to separate, to draw aside; to set something to one side / se echa a un lado, se aparta, se leadea (T), lo echa a un lado, lo aparta, lo pone aparte (T) [[6]Tp.145,179]. See CALTECH.
- CALTECHŌLŌ** nonact. CALTECHOĀ
- 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.
- CALIĀ** *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.
- CALXŌMIL-IN** *pl*: -MEH bedbug / chinche (X) [[3]Xp.31]. See CAL-LI, XŌMIL-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.
- CAMACHALOĀ** 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).
- CAMAHUĀQUITĪĀ** caus. CAMAHUĀQU(I)
- CAMANACAYŌ *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.
- CAMANĀLIHTOĀ** *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)HTOĀ.
- CAMANĀLLAHTŌL-LI** jest, joke, ridicule / palabra burlesca (R) [[1]Rp.67]. See CAMANĀL-LI, TLAHTŌL-LI.
- CAMANĀL-LI** boast, joke; someone who jests, jokester / chufa, o burla de palabras (M), charlador (Z) See CAM(A)-TL, -NĀL.
- CAMANĀLOĀ** to make jokes / decir chistes, o gracias (M) See CAMANĀL-LI.
- CAMANECUILHUĪTĪĀ** caus. CAMANECUILHU(I)
- CAMANECUILHU(I)** to make faces / hace gestos (T) [[3]Tp.113]. See CAM(A)-TL, NECUILHU(I).
- CAMANECUILHUĪHUA** nonact. CAMANECUILHU(I)
- CAMANELOĀ** See TLACAMANELOĀ.
- 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.
- CAMAPĪNĀHUA** to be bashful in speech or eating habits / se avergüenza en comer, en hablar, etc. (T) [[5]Tp.113]. T forms the preterit as CAMAPĪNĀUH, but elsewhere PĪNĀHUA forms its preterit by adding -C. See CAM(A)-TL, PĪNĀHUA.
- CAMAPĪNĀHQUI** someone bashful in speech or eating habits / vergonzoso en hablar, en comer, etc. (T) [[2]Tp.113]. See CAMAPĪNĀHUA.
- 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).
- CAMAPOLOĀ** *vrefl* to blunder in speech / se equivoca al hablar (T) See CAM(A)-TL, POLOĀ.
- 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.
- CAMATEPÁCHOÁ** *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, TEPÁCHOÁ.
- CAM(A)-TL** *possessed form*: -CAN mouth / boca (M) Cf.82v gives -CAMAC as an alternative possessed form. See CAMAC-TLI.
- CAMATLAPOLÓLTĪĀ** *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.
- CAMATOXCŌĀ** *vrefl* to say something unintentionally / dice una cosa cuando no iba a decirla (T) [(3)Tp.145]. See CAM(A)-TL.
- CAMATOXCŌLŌ** *nonact.* CAMATOXCŌĀ
- CAMOHTIHTĪXĪĀ** *vrefl* to harvest sweet potatoes / rejunta camotes (T) See CAMOH-TLI, TIHTĪXĪĀ.
- CAMOHTIHTĪX-TLI** harvested sweet potatoes / camotes rejunutados (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)
- CAPĀNIĀ** 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 *capolquauhtli*, 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)
- CAQUIHUA** nonact. CAQU(I)
- CAQUILIĀ** vt to hear what others say / oír lo que otros dicen (M) applic. CAQU(I)
- CAQUILTĪĀ** altern. caus. CAQU(I)
- CAQUITIĀ** 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).
- CAQUIZTILIĀ** 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.
- CĀTLEHUĀ-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).

- CAXAHPĀZCONĒ-TL** small plate / platito [Z] [(2)Zp.99, 145]. See CAXAHPĀZ-TLI, CONĒ-TL.
- CAXAHPĀZ-TLI** plate / plato, lebillo [Z] [(4)Zp.99, 145]. See CAX(I)-TL, AHPĀZ-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.
- CAXĀNIĀ** *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).
- CAXĀNILĀ** 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-, NĀHUI(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)HCIHU(I). Compare TEOHCIHU(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 contraction 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)
- CAYĀHUILĀ** 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 tèhuāntin* '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.
- CĒCECNĪ** here and there, in several different places / en diversas partes [M] [(2)Cf.92r]. redup. CECNĪ
- 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).
- CĒCECUÍTIĀ** *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) CEHCEM with glottal stop reduplication also occurs, and both CĒCEM and CEHCEM 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
- CECEPOQUÍTIĀ** *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.
- CECMIQU(I)** *pret*: -MIC to suffer from cold / morirse 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.
- CECUŪTIĀ** 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 CELĪĀ glossed by M as 'to enjoy oneself.' See CE-TL.
- CEHCĒLILIĀ** applic. CEHCĒLIĀ
- CEHCĒLĪLŌ** 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. CELTĪĀ
- CEHCĒM** Both CEHCĒM and CĒCEM occur with expressions of time or period. The nasal consonant delabializes word-finally, CEHCĒN. redup. CĒM
- CEHCĒMMĒTZTICA** 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 CEHCĒM and MĒTZ. R has this without diacritics but writes *mm*. See CEHCĒM, 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).
- CĒHUALLŌ-TL** shadow of something / sombra de alguna cosa (M) [[2]Cf.19r]. See CĒHUAL-LI, -YŌ.
- CEHUAPĀHU(A)** to get stiff with cold / aterirse, 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).
- CĒHUILĪĀ** applic. CĒHUIĀ
- CĒHUILIZ-TLI** rest, relief, repose / descansar, reposo [[1]Tp.222]. See CĒHU(I).
- CĒHUIĪLŌ** 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, CĒM.
- ***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.

CELĪĀ *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.

CELILĪĀ applic. CELIĀ

CELĪLŌ nonact. CELĪĀ

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. CELĪĀ

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 YŌLĪHUA is not marked long, but it should be by general rule. See CEMIHCAC, YŌL(I), -YĀN.
- CEMIHCACĀYŌLIZ-TLI** eternal life / vida eternal (K) [(1)|Cf.102r]. See CEMIHCAC, YŌL(I).
- CEMILHUITĪĀ** 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.
- CEMILHUITĪHUA** altern. nonact.
- CEMILHUITĪĀ**
- CEMILHUITĪLIĀ** applic. CEMILHUITĪĀ
- CEMILHUITĪLŌ** altern. nonact.
- CEMILHUITĪĀ**
- 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.
- CEMMĀCTĪĀ** vt to hand something over / lo entrega [(3)|Tp.201]. The geminate MM is not attested. See CEM, -MĀC.
- CEMMĀCTĪLIĀ** applic. CEMMĀCTĪĀ
- CEMMĀCTĪLŌ** nonact. CEMMĀCTĪĀ
- 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 CEMĀN(A) 'to resell, exchange, barter something.' See CEM, MAN(A).
- CEMMANALŌ** 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 estan 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).
- CEMMANILIĀ** applic. CEMMAN(A)
- CEMMANIYĀN** 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), -YĀN.
- 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).
- CEMPŌHUAL-LI** twenty / veinte (M) In the vigesimal counting system twenty is one full count. See CEM, -PŌHUAL-LI.
- CEMPŌHUALPA** twenty times / veinte veces (M) [(1)|Cf.106r]. See CEM-PŌHUAL-LI, -PA.
- CEMPŌHUALXŌCHI-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 CEMPŌHUAL-LI, XŌCHI-TL.
- CEM** See CEM.
- CENCAH** very; very much / muy o mucho, o cosa estable que no se muda (M) See CEM, the verb CĀ.
- CENCĀHU(A)** *vrefl*, vt to prepare, get ready, to ready something, to prepare something / aparejarse, aperebirse, disponer, ataviarse, o aderezarse (M), aparejar algo así (M) See CEM, CĀHU(A).
- CENCĀHUALŌ** nonact. CENCĀHU(A)
- CENCĀHU(I)** to end / termina (T) [(1)|Tp.222]. See CENCĀHU(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 **CĒM** where the other sources have **CEM**. See **CEM**, **CAQU(I)**.
- CENCHICHILIÁ** *vt* (for one's heart) to grow permanently embittered / *se enoja para siempre* (T) [(3)Tp.201]. All attestations are in the construction **QUICENCHICHILIÁ** **ÍYÖLLÖ**. **CEM**, **CHICHILIÁ**
- CENMANIYÁN** See **CEMMANIYÁN**.
- CENNEHNEHUILIÁ** *vt* to equalize things / *igualar* (R) [(1)Rp.70]. See **CEM**, **NEHNEHUILIÁ**.
- CENNEHNEUHQUEH** *plural form of a -QUI nominalization* equals / *iguales* (R) [(1)Rp.70]. See **CENNEHNEHUILIÁ**.
- CENNOHNÓHUIYÁN** everywhere / *en todas partes* (R) [(1)Rp.113]. See **CEM**, **NÓHUIYÁN**.
- CENPEHPEN(A)** See **CEN-TLI**, **PEHPEN(A)**.
- CENQUÍZQUI** *in bound forms:* **CEN-QUÍZCÁ-** something perfect / *cosa entera y perfecta* (M) [(2)Cf.88r, (1)Zp.202]. See **QUÍZQUI**.
- CENTETILIÁ** *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**.
- CENTETILILIÁ** applic. **CENTETILIÁ**
- CENTETILILÓ** nonact. **CENTETILIÁ**
- 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**.
- CENTILIÁ** See **CENTETILIÁ**.
- CENTLACHIY(A)** *pret:* **-CHIX** ~ **-CHĪX** to stare in surprise / *mira (con sorpresa)*, *queda mirando* (Z) [(2)Zp.85,202]. The alternative preterits given here are based on **CHIY(A)**. See **CEMI**, **TLACHIY(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**.
- CENTLÁLIÁ** *vt* to gather people or things together in one place / *ayuntar*, *congregar*, *o acaudillar gente* (M), *allegar*, *recoger*, *o amontonar algo* (M) See **CEM**, **TLÁLIÁ**.
- CENTLÁLILÓ** nonact. **CENTLÁLIÁ**
- 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**.
- CENTLEHCÓ** to go up together / *suben juntos* (Z) [(2)Zp.74, 202]. See **CEM**, **TLEHCÓ**.
- 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.
- CENTÓCA** 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 **CENTÓCA** 'to plant things together.' See **CEM**, **TOCA**.
- CENTÓCA** *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 **CENTZONTLEH**. 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**.
- CENYĀ** *pres*: **CENYAUH** to go along well / ir el canto bien concertado y ordenado (M) [[1]Cf. 102v]. See **CEM**, the verb **YĀ**.
- 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 **YĀ**, 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**.
- CĒPAYEHUĪHUA** nonact. **CĒPAYEHU(I)**
- CĒPAYEHUĪTIĀ** 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**
- CEPÔHUIĪHUA** applic. **CEPÔHUIĀ**
- CEPÔHUIĪLÔ** 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**
- CEPPAHUIĪLÔ** 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.
- CEQUI(I)** *vt* to toast something / lo tuesta (T)

- [[3]Tp.201]. M has *tlacectli* 'something toasted.'
- CEQUÍHUA** nonact. CEQU(I)
- CEQUILÁ** applic. CEQU(I)
- CEQUÍN** See CEQU.
- CEQUÍNTÍN** See CEQU.
- 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 CŌHU(A) 'to buy something' where CĒTICA means 'one real's worth.' See CĒ, -CA.
- CĒTILĪÁ** *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.
- CĒTILĪŌ** nonact. CĒTILĪÁ
- CĒTITILĪÁ** *vt* to unite something / lo une, lo hace uno (T) [[3]Tp.201]. See CĒTILĪÁ.
- CĒTITILĪĪ** applic. CĒTITILĪÁ
- CĒTITILĪŌ** nonact. CĒTITILĪÁ
- 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).
- CĒUHYÁN** place where something reposes, rests / lugar donde remansan, y reposan las aguas (C in construction with Ā-TL) [[1]Cf. 51r, (1)Rp.42]. See CĒHU(A), -YÁN.
- CĒXIUHTIÁ** 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 *cĒcexiuhlica* 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)
- CIAHUĪTLĪÁ** caus. CIAHU(I)
- CIAHUĪTILĪÁ** applic. CIAHUĪTLĪÁ
- CIAHUIZTICA** by fatigue / con mi fatiga (C for possessed form) [[1]Cf.49r]. This pairs with the instrumental form TLATEQUIPANŌLIZTICA (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 TLATEQUIPANŌLIZ-TLI 'labor.' See CIAHU(I).
- CIAMMICTIÁ** *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 CIANMICTIÁ. 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).
- CIAMMIQUILTĪÁ** altern. caus. CIAMMIQU(I)
- CIAMMIQUĪTLĪÁ** altern. caus. CIAMMIQU(I)
- CIANMICTIÁ** See CIAMMICTIÁ.

CIANMIQU(I) See CIAMMIQU(I).

CIAUHQECHILIÁ applic. CIAUH-QUETZ(A)

CIAUHQETZ(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).

CIAHTICAH 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, (1)CNĪUH-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 absolutive 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 absolutive 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: -TEQUIUH 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 CIHUÁ-TL, TĒUC-TLI.
- CIHUÁ-TL** *pl*: CIHUAH, *possessed form*: -CIHUÁUH woman, wife / mujer [M] T has the variant ZOHUA-TL, which is also in M in addition to CIHUÁ-TL. Besides the difference of vowel in the first syllable, there seems to be a vowel length discrepancy in the second syllable between CIHUÁ-TL and ZOHUA-TL. In compounds Z drops the vowel of the first syllable. When honorific -TZIN is added to the possessed form of CIHUÁ-TL, a glottal stop intervenes between the two elements, ĪCIHUÁHUAHTZIN 'his wife (H).' This is true of several other expressions of kinship relationship as well.
- CIHUÁTÓ-TL** *pl*: -MEH female bird / hembra de pájaro [3]Xp.81]. M has CIHUÁTÓ-TL-IN 'hen.' See CIHUÁ-TL, TÓ-TL.
- CIHUÁYŌ** 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 absolutive suffix and analyzes it as a compound of CIHUÁ-TL and ÁYŌ-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 *cihuaayotl* 'vulva.' See CIHUÁ-TL, -YŌ.
- CIHUÁYŌLQUI** female animal / hembra de animal [X] [3]Xp.82]. See CIHUÁ-TL, YŌLQUI.
- CIHUÁYŌ-TL** *pl*: -MEH female genitals and womb / la madre do concibe la mujer [M], matriz, vulva [S] [3]Xp.82]. See CIHUÁ-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 / mazorca, 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 / mazorca 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)
- CIYĀLTĪĀ** *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 -QUĪHU(I) for the future tense. See -QUĪHU(I).
- CŌĀMICH-IN** eel / anguila (M) [(2)Zp.10,145]. See CŌĀ-TL, MICH-IN.
- CŌĀNŌTZ(A)** vt to invite someone / convidar a otro [(1)Cf.118v]. See CŌĀ-TL, NŌTZ(A).
- CŌĀTĒCA-TL** resident of Coatlan / natural de Coatlán (K) [(1)Bf.11v]. See CŌĀ-TL.
- CŌĀ-TL** pl: CŌCŌAH ~ CŌĀMEH 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 CŌĀ-TL to mean 'twin,' in the expression of a host-and-guest relationship in CŌĀNŌTZ(A), and in *coatequitl* 'communal work' (which is not attested in the sources for this dictionary but is transparently a compound of CŌĀ-TL and TEQUI-TL 'work'). There is no phonological contrast corresponding to the two different uses of CŌĀ-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 ŌĀ or ŌHUĀ.
- CŌĀTLĪCHĀN** 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 CŌĀ-TL, CHĀN-TLI.
- COCHCĀHU(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), CĀHU(A).
- COCHCAMACHALOĀ** to yawn / bostezar (M) [(2)Zp.20,145, (3)Xp.33]. X has this in reduplicated form. See COCH(I), CAMACHALOĀ.
- COCHCAMACOYĀHU(I)** to yawn / bosteza (T) [(3)Tp.115]. M has *camacoyauac* 'person, with a large mouth.' See COCH(I), CAM(A)-TL, COYĀHUAC.
- COCHCAMACOYĀHUĪHUA** nonact.
- COCHCAMACOYĀHU(I)**
- COCHCAMACOYĀHUĪTĪĀ** caus.
- COCHCAMACOYĀHU(I)**
- COHCĀYŌTĪĀ** *vrefl, vt* to eat supper; to serve supper to others / cenar (M), dar de cenar a otro (M) [(3)Cf.28r,54v]. See COHCĀYŌ-TL.
- COHCĀYŌ-TL** possessed form:
- COHCĀYŌ ~ -COHCĀ** supper / cena (S) This is conventionally paired with NĒUHCĀYŌ-TL 'breakfast,' both in possessed form, to mean one's daily sustenance. See COCH(I).
- COCHHUĪĀ** 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).
- COCHHUĪĪĀ** applic. COCHHUĪĀ
- COCHHUĪĪŌ** nonact. COCHHUĪĀ
- COCH(I)** to sleep / dormir (M)
- COCHIHTLĒHUA** 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 -ĒHU(A), forming preterit -ĒUH. See COCH(I), ĒHUA.
- COCHIHTLĒHUAL-LI** dream / sueño, ensueño (S) [(2)Cf.93v,114v]. See COCHIHTLĒHUA.
- COCHĪHUA** nonact. COCH(I)
- COCHĪHUANI** something to aid in sleeping, poppies / instrumento para dormir, como las adormideras (C) [(1)Cf.46r]. See COCH(I).
- COCHĪHUAYĀN** bedroom, dormitory / dormitorio, mesón, celda, o cámara para dormir (M) [(1)Cf.51r]. See COCHĪHUA, -YĀN.
- COCHIZOLOĀ** *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), IHZOLOĀ.
- COCHILĀ** 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).
- COCHILTĀ** altern. caus. COCH(I)
- COCHINI** a sleeper, someone asleep / dormilón (M), el que duerme (C) [(1)Cf.44r]. See COCH(I).
- COCHĪTĀ** 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)
- COCHĪTLĀ** applic. COCHĪTĀ
- COCHĪTLŌ** nonact. COCHĪTĀ
- COCHITTA** vt to dream about something / ver alguna cosa entre sueños (M) See COCH(I), (I)TTA.
- COCHITTALIZ-TLI** dream / sueño (T) [(1)Tp.116, (1)Zp.118]. See COCHITTA.
- COCHIYĀN** 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), -YĀN.
- 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).
- COCHIZNEQUĪHUA** nonact.
COCHIZNEQU(I)
- COCHIZNEQUĪTĀ** caus.
COCHIZNEQU(I)
- COCHĪZ-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.
- COCHMAHMAUHTĪĀ** vrefl to have a nightmare, to be frightened in one's sleep / se espanta en el sueño (T) [(3)Tp.146]. See COCH(I), MAHMAUHTĪĀ.
- COCHPACHIHU(I)** to have had a good sleep / se satisfice de sueño (T) [(3)Tp.116]. See COCH(I), PACHIHU(I).
- COCHPACHIHUIHUA** nonact.
COCHPACHIHU(I)
- COCHPACHIHUITĀ** caus.
COCHPACHIHU(I)
- COCHPETL(A)-TL** mattress / colchón (Z) [(2)Zp.30, 146]. See COCH(I), PETL(A)-TL.
- COCHTĒMIQU(I)** vt; pret: -MIC to dream about something / lo sueña (T) See COCH(I), TĒMIQU(I).
- COCHTĒMIQUĪHUA** nonact.
COCHTĒMIQU(I)
- COCHTĒMIQUĪLLĀ** applic.
COCHTĒMIQU(I)
- COCHTĒMIQUILIZ-TLI** dream / sueño [(2)Tp.116, 135]. See COCHTĒMIQU(I).
- COCHTLACHIY(A)** pret: -CHIX ~ -CHĪX 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 CHIY(A) does. The alternative preterits given here are based on CHIY(A). T only gives the final X. See COCH(I), TLACHIY(A).
- COCHTLACHIYALŌ** nonact.
COCHTLACHIY(A)
- COCHTLACHIYALTĪĀ** caus.
COCHTLACHIY(A)
- COCHTLAMELĀHU(A)** to go right to sleep / dormir a sueño suelto (C) [(1)Cf.98v]. T has TLACOCHMELĀHU(A) 'to be sleeping soundly.' See COCH(I), MELĀHU(A).
- COCHTLAPECHTEPEHXIHUIĀ** vrefl to fall out of bed in one's sleep / cae de la cama dormido (T) [(3)Tp.146]. See COCH(I), TLAPECH-TLI, TEPEHXIHUIĀ.
- COCHTLAPECHTEPEHXIHUIHUA** nonact. COCHTLAPECHTEPEHXIHUIĀ
- COCHTOC** someone asleep, someone lying sleeping / estar tendido dormiendo (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 COCÔYĀLIZ '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, aguadiente (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.'
- CÔCOCHTICAH** to be dozing / dormitar, o cabecear de sueño (M) [[2]Cf.72v]. See COCH(I), the verb CĀ.
- CÔCOHPĀTZMICTIĀ** *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, PĀTZCA, MICTIĀ.
- CÔCOHPĀTZMICTIĀ** applic.
CÔCOHPĀTZMICTIĀ
CÔCOHPĀTZMICTIĀ nonact.
CÔCOHPĀTZMICTIĀ
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 CÔCOHTTLAN, 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 absolutive 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 absolutive 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), V(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.
- CÔCÔLHUĪĀ** *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
- COCÔLIHU(I)** to have turns, curves, loops / tiene vueltas o curvas {T} [(1)Tp.121]. redup. CÔLIHU(I)
- COCOLILIĀ** applic. COCOLIĀ
- COCOLĪLŌ** nonact. COCOLIĀ
- COCOLIZ-TLI** illness, disease / enfermedad o pestilencia See COCOY{A}.
- COCÔL-LI** anger, hurt / riña o enojo {M} See COCOĀ.
- COCÔLŌ** nonact. COCOĀ
- COCÔLOĀ** *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 COMŌN{I}.
- COCOMOTZ(A)** *vrefl, vt* for a baby to make a smacking noise nursing at the breast; to make a clamour, clatter with one's feet / paladear el niño cuando mama {M}, hacer estruendo con los pies {M} [(1)Cf.74v]. See COMŌN{I}.
- CÔCONĒCHIHCHĪHU(A)** *vt* to make an effigy of someone / hace efigie de otra persona {T} [(3)Tp.182]. See CÔCONĒ-TL, CHIHCHĪHU(A).
- CÔCONĒCHIHCHĪHUALŌ** nonact. CÔCONĒCHIHCHĪHU(A)
- CÔCONĒTIĀ** to do embroidery / hace bordados, lo borda {T} [(3)Tp.182]. See CÔCONĒYOH.
- CÔCONĒTIĀ** applic. CÔCONĒTIĀ
- CÔCONĒTILŌ** nonact. CÔCONĒTIĀ
- 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 CÔCONĒTIĀ.
- CÔCONEYŌ-TL** childishness / muchacherías 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 COTŌN{I}.
- COCOTCHILLĀ** applic. COCOTOTZ(A)
- CÔCOTŌN(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. COTŌN(A)
- COCOTOTZ(A)** *vt* to cause something to be cut up, torn into pieces / cortar algo muy menudo, o hacerlo pedazos {M} See COTŌN{I}.
- COCOTOTZAHU(I)** to be crippled / tullirse {M}, se endurece, se entiesa, se dobla {T} [(3)Tp.115]. See COTOTZŌĀ.
- COCOTOTZAHUĪHUA** nonact. COCOTZAHU{I}
- COCOTOTZAHUĪTLĀ** *caus.* COCOTOTZAHU{I}
- COCOTOTZALŌ** 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 un glossed in a command. S has COCO glossed as *sirvienta* and with the possessed form -COCOYH. See XŌCOYŌ-TL, XŌCOH.
- COCOXCACUI** to become sick / se enferma {Z} [(2)Zp.51,145]. See COCOY{A}, CUI.

- COCOXCĀNEHNEQU(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 COXŌN(I).
- COCOXTZ(A)** *vt* to cause something to make a sloshing noise / agitar una vasija, unos huevos, etc. (S) [(1)Cf.74r]. See COXŌN(I).
- COCOXXUI** someone ill, something withered / enfermo, o cosa marchita (M) See COCOY(A).
- COCOY(A)** *pret*: COCOX to be sick / estar enfermo (M) See COCŌA.
- CŌCŌYEHUALŌĀ** *vrefl* to coil / se enrozcā (T) [(1)Tp.147]. The derivation of this is opaque. Despite the absence of L, the sense seems to call for CŌL 'something twisted' as an element. The second element is probably YAHUALŌĀ 'to go around something' with T's characteristic substitution of E for A.
- CŌCOYOL-LI** redup. COYOL-LI
- COCOYŌNIĀ** to get sore, chafed / se escalda (Z) [(2)Zp.54,145]. See COYŌNIĀ.
- COHCOCOĀ** redup. COCŌĀ
- COHCŌL-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, COHCŌLTZIN. See CŌL.
- COHCOMŌNIĀ** *vt* to strike something / golpea (Z) [(2)Zp.63,204]. redup. COMŌNIĀ
- COHCOTOC-TLI** *pl*: -MEH morsel, shred / cosa quebrada o despedazada (M) [(1)Tp.226]. See COHCOTŌN(A).
- COHCOTŌN(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. COTŌN(A)
- CŌHU(A)** *vt* to buy something / comprar algo (M)
- CŌHUALŌ** nonact. CŌHU(A)
- CŌHUIĀ** *vrefl* to buy something for oneself / comprar algo para sí (M) See CŌHU(A).
- CŌHUIĀ** applic. CŌHU(A)
- CŌHUIĻŌ** nonact. CŌHU(A)
- ***CŌL** something twisted This is found only as an element of derivations, not in absolute form. It is not clear whether it is derivationally related to CŌL-LI 'grandfather' or just homophonous with it.
- CŌLHUAH** *pl*: CŌLHUAHQEH resident of Culhuacan / natural de Culhuacān (K) [(1)Cf.571r].
- CŌLHUAHCĀN** *place name* Culhuacan [(2)Cf.57r,107v]. See CŌL, CŌL-LI
- CŌLHUAHCA-TL** *pl*: CŌLHUAHCAH resident of Culhuacan / natural de Culhuacān (K) [(1)Cf.57r].
- CŌLHUIĀ** *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 CŌL, CŌLŌĀ.
- CŌLHUIĀ** applic. CŌLŌĀ
- CŌLIHU(I)** for something to curve, turn / torcerse, o acostarse la pared (M) [(2)Zp.37,146]. This is only attested in the construction CŌLIUHTOC. In one attestation Z marks no vowels long and in the other both the first and second. See CŌLŌĀ.
- CŌLIUHTOC** something curved / curvo (Z) [(2)Zp.37,146]. See CŌLIHU(I).
- CŌL-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, -COHCOLHUĀN. 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.
- CŌLŌĀ** *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 CŌL, CŌLIHU(I).
- CŌLŌLŌ** nonact. CŌLŌĀ

- CÔLÔ-TL** *pl*: -MEH scorpion / alacrán See CÔLOĀ.
- 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.
- CÔLÔTZITZICĀZ-TLI** a type of nettle / ortiga (T) [(1)Tp.122]. See CÔLÔ-TL, TZITZICĀZ-TLI.
- CÔLTĪĀ** *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.
- CÔLTILIĀ** applic. CÔLTĪĀ
- CÔLTILÔ** nonact. CÔLTĪĀ
- COMĀL-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.
- COMĪX-IN** *pl*: CÔCOMĪXTIN small lizard / lagartija (T) [(1)Tp.116].
- COMÔL-LI** gully or depression This is implied by ĀCOMÔL-LI and TLACOMÔL-LI and in turn implies COMÔLIHU(I) 'to become gullied' and COMÔLOĀ '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)
- COMÔNĪĀ** *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 COHCOMÔNĪĀ. 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.
- CÔNCHĪUHCĀN** place where pots are made / ollería (C) [(1)Cf.51v]. See CÔM(I)-TL, CHĪHU(A), -CĀN.
- CÔNE-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.
- COPĀCTECOLÔ-TL** *pl*: -MEH sparrowhawk / gavilancillo (X) [(3)Xp.34]. X also uses COPĀC-TLI alone to mean 'sparrowhawk,' although the literal sense is 'palate' or 'throat.' See COPĀC-TLI, TECOLÔ-TL.
- COPĀC-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 enrozca (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).
- COPĪNĪLĀ** 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 *copichitic* '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).
- COTŌNILĪĀ** *vt* to cut, separate something / partir algo con otro (M) applic. COTŌN(A)
- COTŌNILĪĪĀ** applic. COTŌNILĪĀ
- COTŌNILĪLŌ** nonact. COTŌNILĪĀ
- 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.
- COTOTZTLĀLĪLŌ** 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 CUETLAX-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).
- COXŌNILĪĀ** applic. COXŌNĪĀ
- COXŌNĪLŌ** 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-TL** *pl.* CŌCOYAMEH pig; peccary / puerco (M), jabalí (C)
- COYOCTIC** *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).

- COYÔHUAHCÂN** *place name* Coyoacan
See COYÔ-TL, -CÂN.
- 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.
- COYOLXÔCHI-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, XÔCHI-TL.
- COYÔN(I)** for something to get full of holes
/ se agujerea (T for PÎTZCOYÔN(I)),
perfora (Z) [(1)Tp.174, (2)Zp.97,147].
- COYÔNĪĀ** *vt* to perforate something, to
make holes in something / agujerear, o
horadar algo (M) See COYÔN(I).
- COYÔNĪĀ** *applic.* COYÔNĪĀ
- COYÔNĪĪŌ** *nonact.* COYÔNĪ(I)
- COYÔNQUI** something pitted, perforated,
open / horadado, agujereado, abierto,
ahondado (S) [(1)Tp.117, (3)Xp.36]. See
COYÔN(I).
- COYÔ-TL** *pl*: COYÔMEH ~ CÔCO-
YOH coyote / adive (M), adive, zorro (C),
coyote (T)
- COYÔTOMA-TL** *pl*: -MEH; *possessed form*:
-TOMAUIH a plant of the verbena family
with bitter roots (Vitex mollis) / tomate
de coyote, jerengue (X) [(3)Xp.36]. See
COYÔ-TL, TOMA-TL.
- COYÔTZIN** *parakeet / perico* (pájaro) (Z)
[(2)Zp.97,147].
- CÔZAH-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.
- CÔZAMĀLÔ-TL** *rainbow / arco del cielo*
(M), arco iris (S)
- COZĀN-TLI** *lynx / onza* (animal) (Z)
[(4)Zp.91,146].
- CÔZCACHAPOL-IN** *pl*: -TIN a type
of locust, grasshopper / una clase de lan-
gosta (T) [(1)Tp.123]. See CÔZCA-TL,
CHAPOL-IN.
- CÔZCA-TL** *pl*: -MEH; *possessed form*:
-CÔZQUI 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 CÔZ-TLI.
- COZĒHU(A)** *vt* to make something turn
yellow / lo amarilla (T) [(3)Tp.180]. See
COZTIC, ÊHU(A).
- COZĒHU(I)** to turn yellow, to ripen / se
pone amarillo, madura (T) [(1)Tp.116,
(2)Zp.9,146]. See COZĒHU(A).
- COZÔL-IN** *crayfish / langostino*
[(2)Zp.75,146].
- COZOL-LI** *cradle / cuna de niño* (S)
[(1)Bf.117, (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.
- COZTICĀTÔL-LI** *atole* (cornstarch
beverage) flavored with unrefined sugar /
atole de piloncillo (T) [(2)Tp.108,117]. See
COZTIC, ĀTÔL-LI.
- COZTICĀYÔ-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.
- COZTICTÔTÔ-TL** *pl*: -MEH oriole /
calandria (T) [(2)Tp.117,243]. See COZTIC,
TÔTÔ-TL.
- CÔZ-TLI** *pl*: -TIN necklace, collar / collar
(X) [(3)Xp.35]. This contrasts in vowel
length with COZ from COZTIC 'yellow,
golden.' See CÔZCA-TL.

CH

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 CHACHALĀCAH 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 *chachalatl* 'a type of bird,' complete with absolutive suffix. See CHALĀN(I).

CHĀCHALĀNALTĪĀ caus. CHĀCHALĀN(I)

CHĀCHALĀN(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. CHALĀN(I)

CHĀCHALĀNOHUA nonact. CHĀCHALĀN(I)

CHACHALATZ(A) vt to cause a chattering noise / se dice del que causa este ruido (C for CHACHALACA) [(1)Cf.73v]. See CHALĀN(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 CHAPĀN(I).

CHACHAPACHILIĀ applic. CHACHAPATZ(A)

CHACHAPĀN(I) for rain to sprinkle, patter in large drops / caer gotas grandes cuando llueve (M) [(2)Zp.111, 150]. redup. CHAPĀN(I)

CHACHAPATZ(A) vt to make something splash, spatter, get spotted / chapotear por lodazales (M), patallar en el barro, salpicar, manchar algo (S) [(1)Cf.74r, (3)Tp.184]. See CHAPĀN(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).
- CHĀHUATIĀ** to incite jealousy / encela (Z) [[1]Zp.150]. See CHĀHU(A), CHĀHUATI.
- CHĀHUATĪHUA** nonact. CHĀHUATI
- CHĀHUATILĪ** 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.
- CHALĀN(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 *escurre* as a gloss for this, apparently in the sense of trickling or dripping from a crack.
- CHALĀNILIZ-TLI** confusion, tumult, hubbub / confusión, alboroto (T) [[1]Tp.123]. See CHALĀN(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.
- CHĀLCHIHUHTĒUH** 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)
- CHAMĀHUILĪ** 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
- CHĀNTLĀLIĀ** *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 / mojarse mucho, o caer en tierra la masa, el lodo o cosas semejantes {M}, el ruido del barro y masa, que cae en el suelo {C}
- 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).
- CHAPĀNILĀ** 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).
- CHAYĀHUILĀ** 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)
- CHICĀHUALTIĀ** applic.
- CHICĀHUALTIĀ**
- CHICĀHUALTĪLŌ** nonact. CHICĀHUALTIĀ
- CHICĀHU(I)** to ripen / madura {T} [(1)Tp.124]. Z has the variant CHICĀHUAYA. See CHICĀHU(A).
- CHICĀHUILĀ** *vt* to hasten work, to push work to the point of exhaustion / se apura a trabajar {T} applic. CHICĀHU(A)

CHICĀHUILIĀ applic. **CHICĀHUILĀ**

CHICĀHUILĪŌ nonact. **CHICĀHUILĀ**

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**.

CHĪHCOCOLIZ-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, **CHICHITŌN**. **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**.

CHĪCHICĀUHCĀNEHNEQU(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).
- CHĪCHĪCŌLOĀ** *vrefl* to move like a snake, to weave from side to side / culebrea [Z] [(2)Zp.37,169]. redup. CHĪHCŌLOĀ
- CHĪCHĪHCŌLTIC** something sinuous, full of curves / sinuoso [Z] [(2)Zp.116,151]. Z gives both this and CHĪCHĪHCŌLTIC with the same gloss. redup. CHĪHCŌLTIC
- CHĪCHĪHUALĀYŌ-TL** breast milk / su leche (de la mamá) [T] [(1)Tp.129]. M has *chichiuayoatl* '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).
- CHĪCHĪLĒHUĪHUA** 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.
- CHICHĪNILĀ** 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
- CHĪCHĪTILĀ** 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).
- CHĪCHIUCNĀHU(I)** every nine, by nines / de nueve en nueve (S) [(1)Cf. 107r]. See CHIUCNĀHU(I).
- CHĪCHIUCNĀHUILHUITICA** every nine days / cada nueve (días) (C) [(1)Cf. 107r]. See CHĪCHIUCNĀHU(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.
- CHICOCĪHU(A)** *vt* to despise something, someone / lo desprecia (Z) [(2)Zp. 44, 187]. See CHICO, CHĪHU(A).
- CHĪCOH-TLI** See XĪCOH-TLI.
- CHICOIHTOĀ** *vt* to speak ill of someone, to slander someone / murmurar o decir mal de otro (M) [(3)Cf. 17v, 42v, 94r]. See CHICO, (I)HTOĀ.
- CHICOILHUIĀ** *vt* to malign, curse someone / lo maldice (T) [(3)Tp. 185]. T has CUA for CO. See CHICO, (I)LHUIĀ, CHICO-IHTOĀ.

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), sobre-sale (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 ladea (Z) [(2)Zp.75, 151]. See **CHICO**.

CHICOTLAHTOÁ to rave, to blaspheme, to speak capgily / 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**, **TLAHTOÁ**.

CHICOTLAHTÔLÔ nonact.

CHICOTLAHTOÁ

CHICOTLAHTÔLTĪĀ caus.

CHICOTLAHTOÁ

CHICOTLAMAT(I) pret: -**TLAMAH** to be suspicious / ser sospechoso (M) [(1)Cf.94r]. See **CHICO**, **TLAMAT(I)**.

CHICOTLANÁHUAC off to one side / a un lado (K) [(1)Bf.7v]. See **CHICO**, -**NÁHUAC**.

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.

CHICUACECĀN 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.

CHĪCUAH-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.

CHĪCUAHTÔTÔ-TL a bird that resembles a barn owl / cierta ave semejante a la lechuza (R) [(1)Rp.74]. See **CHĪCUAH-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

CHIHCHALHUĪĀ applic.**CHIHCHA**

CHIHCHAL-LI spittle / escupitajo (T) [(1)Tp.124]. See **CHIHCHA**.

CHIHCHALÔ nonact. **CHIHCHA**

CHIHCHALTIĀ 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)**

CHIHCHIHCOLTIC something sinuous, full of curves / sinuoso (Z) [(2)Zp.116, 152].

Z gives both this and **CHĪCHIHCOLTIC** with the same gloss. redup. **CHIHCOLTIC**

CHIHCHIH COP(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 **CHIH COPILĪĀ**, also in T. See **IHCOP(I)**.

CHIHCHIH COPĪHUA nonact. **CHIH-CHIH COP(I)**

CHIHCHIH COPILĪĀ applic. **CHIH-CHIH COP(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 *chichiu* 'nursemaid,' which is derived from CHĪCHĪ 'to suckle.'
- CHIHCHĪHUILIĀ** applic. CHIHCHĪHU(A)
CHIHCHĪHUILĪLŌ nonact. CHIH-
 CHĪHUILIĀ
- CHIHCHĪMOLŌN(I)** for something to burst open while boiling / se revienta (p.ej. papa, frijol, nixtamal, etc., hirviendo, etc.) [(1)Tp.125]. See MOLŌN(I).
- CHIHCHINOĀ** See CHICHINOĀ.
- CHIHCHI-TL** saliva / saliva o bofes (M) See CHIHCHA.
- CHIHCHĪUHTOC** something made, constructed / hecho, construido (Z) [(2)Zp.33,152]. See CHĪHU(A), the verb O.
- CHIHCOLOĀ** *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 CHIHCOLTIC there is inconsistency, but overall this pattern holds, contrasting with CHICO 'to the side' and incorporating CŌL 'turn, curve.'
- CHIHCOLTIĀ** caus. CHIHCOLOĀ
- CHIHCOLTIC** something bent, twisted, bowed / cosa tuerta como garabato (M), torcido, chueco, desperejo, de lado (Z) See CHIHCOLOĀ.
- CHIHCOLTILIĀ** applic. CHIHCOLTIĀ
- CHIHCOPILIĀ** *vt* to wink at someone, to catch someone's eye / hace señas con los ojos, le parpadea (T) [(3)Tp.185]. See IHCOP(I).
- CHIHCOPIILIĀ** applic. CHIHCOPILIĀ
- CHIHCOPIĪLŌ** nonact. CHIHCOPILIĀ
- 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).
- CHĪHUALŌ** nonact. CHĪHU(A)
- CHĪHUALTIĀ** caus. CHĪHU(A)
- CHĪHUALTILIĀ** applic. CHĪHUALTIĀ
- CHĪHUALTĪLŌ** nonact. CHĪHUALTIĀ
- CHĪHUIĀ** This is attested twice in the compound PAHCHĪHUIĀ used reflexively 'to avail oneself of medicine.' See CHĪHU(A).
- CHĪHUIHCOYŌ** partridge / perdiz (pájaro) (Z) [(2)Zp.96,152]. Z also has COYŌTZIN 'parakeet.'
- CHĪHUIĪĀ** applic. CHĪHU(A)
- CHĪHUILIĀ** applic. CHĪHUIĪĀ
- CHĪHUILĪLŌ** nonact. CHĪHUIĪĀ
- CHILACAYOH-TLI** a type of soft squash {Cucurbita filicifolia} / 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.
- CHĪLĀTŌL-LI** cornstarch beverage flavored with chili / chile atole (Z) [(2)Zp.38,152]. See CHĪL-LI, ĀTŌL-LI.
- CHĪLĀZCA-TL** a type of red ant / hormiga picahuye (Z) [(2)Zp.68,152]. See CHĪL-LI, ĀZCA-TL.
- CHĪLCHŌ-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 XŌ, 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 *chiluacmulli* '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.
- CHĪLIĀ** 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.
- CHĪLLACUËCHÔL-LI** sauce, paste of ingredients very finely ground together / mole, salsa (Z) [(2)Zp.113,152]. Z does not give the absolutive suffix. See CHĪL-LI, TLACUËCHÔL-LI.

- CHĪLLAPĪTZAL-LI** enchilada, tortilla and chili dish / enchilada (T) [(1)Tp.125]. See CHĪL-LI, TLAPĪTZAL-LI.
- CHĪL-LI** chili pepper / ají, o pimienta de las indias (M) In compounds CHĪL- often conveys the sense 'red.'
- CHĪLLŌTIĀ** *vt* to season something with chili peppers / lechar ají en algún manjar o guisado (M) [(3)Tp.185]. See CHĪL-LI.
- CHĪLLŌTILĀ** applic. **CHĪLLŌTIĀ**
- CHĪLLŌTĪLO** nonact. **CHĪLLŌTIĀ**
- CHĪLPACH** 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 CHĪL-LI.
- CHĪLPAH-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 CHĪL-LI, PAH-TLI.
- CHĪLPĀN** *pl*: -TIN a type of wasp / avispa (T)
- CHĪLPOPŌ-TL** *pl*: -MEH a type of leguminous plant (Parosela diffusa) / escoba colorada (T) [(1)Tp.125]. See CHĪL-LI, POPŌ-TL.
- CHĪLTAMAL-LI** tamale containing chili peppers / tamal de chile (T) [(1)Tp.125]. See CHĪL-LI, TAMAL-LI.
- CHĪLTECAX(I)-TL** mortar for grinding chili peppers / cajete, molcajete (Z) [(3)Zp.23,85,152]. See CHĪL-LI, TECAX(I)-TL.
- CHĪLTECPIN** *pl*: -TECPINMEH a tiny, very hot chili pepper pod known in Spanish as *chiltepiquin* / chiltepín, chilpiquin (Z) [(1)Tp.125, (2)Zp.38,152]. In the plural the final N may assimilate to the M of the plural suffix. See CHĪL-LI, TECPIN-TLI.
- CHĪLTLEMŌLLOH** soup or stew seasoned with chili peppers / temolote (Z) [(2)Zp.120,152]. The more usual Spanish form of this is clemole. See CHĪL-LI, TLEMŌL-LI.
- CHĪLTŌTŌ-TL** *pl*: -MEH cardinal (bird) / cardenal (T) [(2)Tp.125,243]. See CHĪL-LI, TŌTŌ-TL.
- CHĪMAL-LI** shield / rodela, adarga pavés, o cosa semejante (M), escudo (Z)
- CHĪMALQUĪZA-TL** piece of gypsum, plaster of Paris / piedra de yeso [(1)Tp.125]. The derivation of this is opaque. See CHĪMAL-LI, QUĪZ(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].
- CHĪNĀM(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 CHĪNĀN-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 *calpollí*. The sense all share to some degree is 'enclosure.'
- CHĪNĀMPEHPEN(A)** to gather cane or cornstalks / junta chinámil (T) [(2)Tp.125,196]. See CHĪNĀM(I)-TL, PEHPEN(A).
- CHĪNĀNCAL-LI** house or enclosure built of cane or cornstalks / casa de cañuela de maíz (T) [(1)Tp.125]. See CHĪNĀM(I)-TL, CAL-LI.
- CHĪNĀNTEQU(I)** to cut cane or cornstalks / corta chinámil (T) [(2)Tp.125,204]. See CHĪNĀM(I)-TL, TEQU(I).
- CHĪNĀN-TLI** See CHĪNĀM(I)-TL.
- CHĪNĀNYŌ *necessarily possessed form* the stalks (of a canebrake or cornfield) / su caña (de la milpa) (T) [(1)Tp.129]. See CHĪNĀM(I)-TL.
- CHĪNOĀ** *vt* to burn off land / quemar los campos (M) [(4)Tp.149,231]. All attestations are of the prefixed stem (I)HCHĪNOĀ. 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)HCHĪNOĀ also underlies M's entry *chinoa*. See (I)HCHĪNOĀ.

CHINÓLO nonact. **CHINOÁ**

CHINOLTIA caus. **CHINOÁ**

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 **CHIPÁHUAC**. See **CHIPÁHU(A)**.

CHIPÁHUA *pret*: **CHIPÁHUAC** 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 **CHIPÁHU(I)**.

CHIPÁHU(A) *vrefl, vt* to purify oneself, to purify something, someone / alimpiarse o purificarse {M}, alimpiar, purificar, o afinar algo {M} This contrasts in the preterit with intransitive **CHIPÁHUA**.

CHIPÁHUAC something clean, pure / cosa limpia, hermosa, o clara {M} See **CHIPÁHUA**.

CHIPÁHUACÁYÓ-TL purity, cleanliness / la limpieza en abstracto {C} [[2]Cf.49v]. See **CHIPÁHUAC**, -YÓ.

CHIPÁHUALIZ-TLI cleanliness, purity, clarity / limpieza, hermosura, y lindeza, o claridad de agua no turbia {M} [[2]Zp.15,206]. See **CHIPÁHUA**.

CHIPÁHUALÓ nonact. **CHIPÁHU(A)**

CHIPÁHU(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 **CHIPÁHUA** and contrasting with transitive **CHIPÁHU(A)**. See **CHIPÁHU(A)**.

CHIPÁHULIA applic. **CHIPÁHU(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}

CHIQUILÉUHTZAHTZI to cry out loudly / grita fuerte {T} [[3]Tp.125]. M has *chi-*

quilitzatzí with the same sense. See **TZAHTZI**.

CHIQUILÉUHTZAHTZĪHUA nonact.

CHIQUILÉUHTZAHTZI

CHIQUILÉUHTZAHTZĪTIĀ nonact.

CHIQUILÉUHTZAHTZI

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.

CHĪAH-TLI net, sling, hammock, hanging cradle / redecilla 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**.

CHIUCNĀUHCĀN 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,1r]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 **CHIY(A)**, the verb **CĀ**.

CHIYA See **CHIYAN-TLI**.

CHIY(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 / chia, 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 absolutive suffix. From the single attestation it is not possible to establish beyond doubt that there is an intervocalic Y or that both vowels are short. See CHIYĀHUA.
- CHIY(E)** See CHIY{A}.
- CHIYELIĀ** applic. CHIY{E}
- CHIYELTIA** 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.
- CHŌCALTĪĀ** 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 / hierve 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.
- CHOHCHOC** 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.'
- CHOHCHŌCA** redup. CHŌCA
- CHOLHUIĀ** vt to jump over something / saltar arroyo o acequia {M} [(2)Zp.94,145]. applic. CHOLŌĀ
- CHOLOĀ** to flee, to run swiftly, to leap along / huir, saltar, o ausentarse, o saltar o chorrear el agua {M}

CHOLÖLLĀN *place name* Cholula
[[1]Cf. 56v]. See CHOLÖLÖ, -TLĀN.

CHOLÖLÖ nonact. CHOLOĀ

CHOLÖLTĒCA-TL person from Cholula /
de Cholula [C] [[1]Bf. 11r, (1)Cf. 56v]. See
CHOLÖLLĀN.

CHOLÖLTĪĀ *vrefl, vt* to throw oneself into
flight; to make someone flee / echar a huir
(M), hacer huir a otro (M) caus. CHOLOĀ

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 syn-
onymous TZOPĪNĪĀ is well attested.

CHOPŌN(1) to spatter / salpica, busea [Z]
[[1]Zp. 152].

CHÔQUILĪĀ applic. CHÔCA

CHÔQUILIZ-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, in-
cluding C. Z gives CHÔCALIZ-TLI and
CHÔQUILIZ-TLI together as synonyms.
CHÔQUIZ-TLI is also synonymous. See
CHÔCA.

-CHÔQUILLŌ *only attested in possessed
form* sap, juice / su savia [[2]Zp. 114, 157].

CHÔQUILTĪĀ altern. caus. CHÔCA

CHÔQUĪTĪĀ altern. caus. CHÔCA

CHÔQUĪTĪĀ applic. CHÔQUĪTĪĀ

CHÔQUIZHUĒHUETZCA to laugh with
tears in one's eyes / se ríe llorando (T)
[[3]Tp. 126]. See CHÔCA, HUĒHUETZCA.

CHÔQUIZHUĒHUETZCOHUA nonact.

CHÔQUIZHUĒHUETZCA

CHÔQUIZHUĒHUETZQUĪTĪĀ caus.

CHÔQUIZHUĒHUETZCA

CHÔQUIZTĪLĪĀ *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 CHÔQUIZ-TLI.

CHÔQUIZTĪLĪLĪĀ applic. CHÔQUIZTĪLĪĀ

CHÔQUIZTĪLĪLŌ nonact. CHÔQUIZTĪLĪĀ

CHÔQUIZTLAHTLAHTOĀ to speak while
weeping / habla llorando (T) [[3]Tp. 126].

See CHÔQUIZ-TLI, TLAHTOĀ.

CHÔQUIZTLAHTLAHTŌLŌ nonact.

CHÔQUIZTLAHTLAHTOĀ

CHÔQUIZTLAHTLAHTŌLTĪĀ caus.

CHÔQUIZTLAHTLAHTOĀ

CHÔQUIZ-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
CHÔQUILIZ-TLI, of which, in fact, it is a
shortened form. T glosses it as a as a
substantive 'a miserable person, someone
indigent, a miser.' See CHÔQUILIZ-TLI.

CU

- CUÁ** *vt; pret: CUAH* to eat something, someone / comer algo [M], morder o comer a otro [M] T has a short final vowel in derived forms where other sources have a long one. But across sources CUÁ appears in some derived forms with a short vowel where a long one is to be expected.
- CUÁTÊQUIÁ** *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 CUÁTÊQUIÁ, which results from the compression of the two adjacent long vowels into one. See CUÁ(I)-TL, ÂTÊQUIÁ.
- CUACEMENTAN(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 CUACEMENTAN(I) has the same sense as CUACEMENTAN(A) used reflexively. See CEMENTAN(A).
- CUACEMENTAN(I)** for something (other than liquid) to scatter / se esparce (T) [[1]Tp.120]. See CUACEMENTAN(A).
- CUÂCHCAL-LI** canopy, awning / pabellón, cielo de cama, paramento, o tienda de mantas encerradas [M] [[1]Cf.92v]. See CUÂCH-TLI, CAL-LI.
- CUÂCHCALTÔPÎL-LI** canopy pole, support / las varas del palio [C] [[1]Cf.92v]. See CUÂCHCAL-LI, TÔPÎL-LI.
- CUÂCHICHQUIL-LI** feather crest / cresta de pluma [M] [[1]Tp.129]. See CUÂ(I)-TL, CHICHQUIL-LI.
- CUÂCHIPÂHU(A)** *vt* to brush someone's hair / lo cepilla [Z] [[2]Zp.27,186]. See CUÂ(I)-TL, CHIPÂHU(A).
- CUÂCHPÂM(I)-TL** standard, banner / estandarte, bandera, o pendón [M] [[3]Cf.82v]. See CUÂCH-TLI, PÂM(I)-TL.
- CUÂCH-TLI** large cotton blanket, sheet / manta grande de algodón [M] This is attested indirectly in CUÂCHPÂM(I)-TL and CUÂCHCALTÔPÎL-LI.
- CUACUÁ** *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 CUAHCUÁ 'to snap, nip at something' M combines both senses in a single entry with the gloss 'to nip something or for a sheep to ruminate.' redup. CUÁ
- CUÂCUAHUEH** 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 CUÂCUAHU(I)-TL.
- CUÂCUAHUEHCÂHUAH** keeper of cattle, horned animals / señor de los que tienen cuernos ... el señor de éste ganado mayor [C] [[1]Cf.56r]. See CUÂCUAHUEH.
- CUÂCUAHUEHHUAH** 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 CUÂCUAHUEHCÂHUAH. See CUÂCUAHUEH.
- CUÂCUAHU(I)-TL** horn, antler / cuerno de animal, o astas [M] [[2]Cf.9v,56r]. The literal sense of this is 'head-tree.' See CUÂ(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 CUALÂN(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 CUĀCUAUHPIY(A).

CUĀCUAUHPIY(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. CUAHCUAHU(I)

CUAHCUAHUĪTIĀ caus. CUAHCUAHU(I)

CUAHCUALTIĀ caus. CUAHCUAHCUAHCUAHTI 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. CUAHCUAUHTI
- CUAHCUAUHTĪTĪĀ** caus. CUAHCUAUHTI
- CUAHNĀMIQU(I)** *vt; pret.* -NĀMIC to oppose, contradict, attack, resist someone, to meet someone head on / le opono, 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. CUAHNĀMIQU(I)
- CUAHNĀMIQUILĪĀ** applic. CUAHNĀMIQU(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)
- CUĀHUINTIC** 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 enfría la cabeza (T) [(3)Tp.147]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, ĪTZTILĪĀ.
- CUĀĪXHUINTĪĀ** *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, ĪXHUINTĪĀ.
- CUĀĪZTĀC** someone gray-haired / cana, canosa (T) [(1)Tp.123]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, ĪZTĀC.
- 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, ĪZTAY(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

- CUALĀNTILŌ** nonact. **CUALĀNTIĀ**
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.
- CUALLŌ-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 **CUĀLŌ**. nonact. **CUĀ**
- CUĀLŌHUA** 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 **CUĀLŌ**. 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)** *vresfl*, 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**.

- CUĀMŌTLA** *vt* to throw something at someone's head / le tira en la cabeza (T) [[3]Tp.183]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, MŌTLA.
- CUĀNACA** chicken, rooster / gallo o gallina de castilla (M) [[2]Cf.104r,117v, (1)Tp.123, (1)Rp.124]. With the absolutive suffix, CUĀNACA-TL refers literally to the comb of a chicken. The absolutiveness form refers to the animal itself. R has final glottal stop. See CUĀ(I)-TL, NAC(A)-TL.
- CUĀNACAYŌ-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 CUĀ(I)-TL, NAC(A)-TL, -YŌ, CUĀNACA.
- CUANHUĀCOHUA** nonact. CUANHUĀQU(I)
- CUANHUĀCQUI** something thin, frail / débil, debilitado, enclenque, delgado (S), delgado, flaco, (animal u hombre) (T) [(1)Tp.119]. T has lost the internal N. See CUANHUĀQU(I).
- CUANHUĀQU(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 CUANHUĀQU(I), the associated noun CUANHUĀCQUI, and also CUANHUĀTZ(A) 'to make someone get thin, weak,' but only in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side, associated with the verb *enflaquecer*. They are synonymous with HUĀQU(I), HUĀCQUI, and HUĀTZ(A) respectively. See HUĀQU(I).
- CUANHUĀQUĪTIĀ** caus. CUANHUĀQU(I)
- CUANHUĀTZ(A)** See CUANHUĀQU(I).
- CUĀPAHPĀC(A)** *vrefl* to scrub one's head / se lava la cabeza (Z) [[2]Zp.76,169]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, PAHPĀC(A).
- CUĀPATLACHILHUIĀ** applic. CUĀPATLACHOĀ
- CUĀPATLACHOĀ** *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 CUĀ(I)-TL, PATLACHOĀ.
- CUĀPATLACHŌLŌ** nonact. CUĀ-PATLACHOĀ
- CUĀPEHPETZTIC** someone bald / pelón (T) [(1)Tp.123]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, PEHPETZTIC, CUĀPETZOĀ.
- CUĀPETZOĀ** *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 CUĀ(I)-TL, PETZOĀ.
- CUĀPETZOLHUIĀ** applic. CUĀPETZOĀ
- CUĀPETZŌLŌ** nonact. CUĀPETZOĀ
- CUĀPĪCCA** only attested in possessed form cap, bonnet / gorra (Z) [[2]Zp.63,157]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, PĪCCA-TL.
- CUĀPIHPĪ** *vrefl,vt* to cut one's hair; to cut someone's hair / se corta el pelo (T), le corta el pelo (T) See CUĀ(I)-TL, PIHPĪ.
- CUĀPIHPĪHUA** nonact. CUĀPIHPĪ
- CUĀPIHPĪLIĀ** applic. CUĀPIHPĪ
- CUĀPILOĀ** *vt* to taper something to a point by twisting and drawing it out / le adelgazo la punta, torciéndole (C for first pers. sg. subject) [(1)Cf.127v]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, PĪLOĀ.
- CUĀPINTIC** something pointed or drawn out at the ends / puntiagudo, ovalado (T) [(1)Tp.123]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, PINTIC.
- CUĀPĪNALHUIĀ** applic. CUĀPĪPINOĀ
- CUĀPĪPINOĀ** *vt* to draw something out into a point, to taper something / le saca punta (T) [(3)Tp.184]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, PĪPINOĀ.
- CUĀPĪPINŌLŌ** nonact. CUĀPĪPINOĀ
- CUĀPĪQUILŌNI** cap, bonnet / gorra (Z) [[2]Zp.63,157]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, PĪQU(I).
- CUĀPOCHICTIC** someone gray-haired / canoso, cano (Z) [[2]Zp.25,147]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, POCHICTIC.
- CUAPPITZĀHU(I)** See CUAUH-PITZĀHU(I).
- CUAPPITZOĀ** See CUAUHPITZOĀ.
- CUĀQUEPI** someone crazy / loco (Z) [(1)Zp.147]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, QUEP(A).
- CUĀQUEPTOC** someone crazy / azorado, loco (Z) [(3)Zp.17,77,147]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, QUEPTOC.
- CUĀTATACA** *vrefl* to scratch one's head / se rasca la cabeza (T) [(3)Tp.148]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, TATACA.
- CUĀTATAPAH** pl. -TIN someone disheveled / desmelenado (C), (1)Rp.125 [[2]Cf.5v, (1)Rp.125]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, TATAPAH-TLI.
- CUĀTENEXTIC** 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 CUĀ(I)-TL, TENEX-TLI.
- CUĀTENEX-TLI dandruff, crust, scabs on the scalp / caspa, tiña (T) [(1)Tp.123]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, TENEX-TLI.
- CUĀTEPĒHU(I) to go bald / es calvo, se le cae el cabello (T) [(1)Tp.123]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, TEPĒHU(I).
- CUĀTEPĒHUIHUA nonact. CUĀ-TEPĒHU(I)
- CUĀTEPĒHUITIĀ caus. CUĀTEPĒHU(I)
- CUĀTEPOLITIC something abbreviated at the top, lacking its top / sin sombrero, árbol sin follaje, cosa que no tiene punta (T) [(1)Tp.123]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, TEPOLITIC.
- CUĀTĒQUIĀ See CUĀĀTĒQUIĀ.
- CUATĒTE type of long-tailed lizard / chin-tete [(1)Tp.120].
- CUĀTEXOCO caterpillar / oruga [(2)Zp.92,147].
- CUĀTEX-TLI *possessed form*: -CUĀTĒXYŌ brains / sesos (T) [(1)Tp.123, (2)Zp.115,157]. Z has TĪX for TEX. See CUĀ(I)-TL, TEX-TLI.
- CUĀTLACUĀHUAC hardheaded / duro de la cabeza (Z) [(1)Zp.147]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, TLACUĀHUAC.
- CUĀTLAPĀN(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 CUĀ(I)-TL, TLAPĀN(A).
- CUĀTLAPECH-TLI pillow / almohada (Z) [(2)Zp.9,147]. In one of the two attestations Z mistakenly marks the vowel of PECH long. See CUĀ(I)-TL, TLAPECH-TLI.
- CUĀTLAPOLŌLIZ-TLI madness, confusion / locura, confusión (Z) [(3)Zp.32,77,147]. The second element is a shortened form of TLAPOLŌLTILIZ-TLI. See CUĀ(I)-TL, TLAPOLŌLIZ-TLI.
- CUĀTLAPOLŌLTIĀ to be stunned, confused / se ataranta (Z) [(2)Zp.16,147]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, TLAPOLŌLTIĀ.
- CUĀTLAYŌLLOH *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 CUĀ(I)-TL, TLAYŌLLOH-TLI.
- CUĀTŌHUITZTIC something pointed / puntiagudo (T) [(1)Tp.123]. M has the synonymous reflexive verbs *tohuitzoa* and *tonhuitzoa* 'to rise, to lift oneself up.' See CUĀ(I)-TL.
- CUĀTOTŌNĪĀ *vrefl* to get angry / se enoja (Z) [(2)Zp.52,169]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, TOTŌNĪĀ.
- CUĀTOTŌNĪLIĀ *vrefl* to study / estudia (T) [(3)Tp.148]. See CUĀ(I)-TL, TOTŌNĪLIĀ.
- CUĀTZETZELOĀ *vrefl* to shake one's head / sacude la cabeza (T), lo menea (la cabeza) (Z) See CUĀ(I)-TL, TZETZELOĀ.
- CUĀTZETZELŌLO nonact. CUĀ-TZETZELOĀ
- CUĀTZONĀHUIĀ *vrefl* to wash one's hair / se lava la cabeza con agua (T) [(3)Tp.148]. See CUĀTZON-TLI, Ā-TL, -HUIĀ.
- CUĀTZON-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 CUĀTZONĀHUIĀ. See CUĀ(I)-TL, TZON-TLI.
- CUAUHĀYACACH-TLI mahogany tree / caoba (árbol) (Z) [(2)Zp.25,147]. Z also has ĀYACACHCUAHU(I)-TL with the same meaning. In one attestation Z incorrectly marks the vowel of CUAUH long. See CUAHU(I)-TL, ĀYACACH-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, PIY(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**.
- CUAUHCUËCH-TLI** wood debris, wood shavings, sawdust / basura de palos, que trae la creciente, viruta, aserrín (T) [(1)Tp.119]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL, CUËCH-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)**.
- CUAUHHUËXŌ-TL** tree which produces pods of seeds in an edible pulp (Inga jinicuil) / jinicuile (árbol) (Z) [(2)Zp.73,147]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL, HUËXŌ-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**
CUAUHHUIŤEQU(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 absent in its constituent parts in the sources for this dictionary. M combines the senses of this and of **CUĀHUĪŤEQU(I)** in the first part of the gloss reproduced here. See **CUAHU(I)-TL, HUĪŤEQU(I)**.
- CUAUHHUIZTIC** 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**.
- CUAUHMĀYAHUÏLLAH** place where trees have been felled / lugar desmontado (Z) [(1)Zp.149]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL, MĀYAHU(I), -TLAH**.
- CUAUHMECAËXŌ-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**.
- CUAUHMŌCHIPEHPEN(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 absolute suffix is attested in the work on Mexican natural history by Francisco Hernández. T has **CUĒ** 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**.
- CUAUHNELHUIĀ** applic. **CUAUHNELOĀ**
CUAUHNELOĀ *vrefl, vt* to stir something (with a stick) / se revuelve (T), lo revuelve (T) [(4)Tp.146,182]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL, NELOĀ**.
- CUAUHNELŌLŌ** nonact. **CUAUHNELOĀ**

- CUAUHNENECUIL-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**.
- CUAUHPAMPIOĀ** *vt* to hang something in a tree / cuelga en un árbol (Z) [(2)Zp.30,187]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL**, -**PAN**, **PIOĀ**.
- 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 *quauhpitzacliti* '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)**.
- CUAUHPITZĀHUIHUA** nonact.
CUAUHPITZĀHU(I)
- CUAUHPITZĀHUITĀ** 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, TEPEHXIHUIÁ.
- CUAUHTEPEHXIHUILIÁ** applic.
CUAUHTEPEHXIHUIÁ
- CUAUHTEPEHXIHUIĪĪ** nonact.
CUAUHTEPEHXIHUIÁ
- CUAUHTEQU(I)** See CUAHU(I)-TL, TEQU(I).
- CUAUHTĒTECOHUA** altern. nonact.
CUAUHTĒTEQU(I)
- CUAUHTĒTEQU(I)** to trim the branches off a tree / derrama (ramas del árbol) (T) [[3]Tp.119]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TĒTEQU(I).
- CUAUHTĒTEQUĪHUA** altern. nonact.
CUAUHTĒTEQU(I)
- CUAUHTĒTEQUILIÁ** applic.
CUAUHTĒTEQU(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.
- CUAUHTĪHUA** nonact. CUAUHTI
- CUAUHTILIÁ** applic. CUAUHTI
- CUAUHTILILIÁ** applic. CUAUHTILIÁ
- CUAUHTILILĪĪ** nonact. CUAUHTILIÁ
- CUAUHTITLAN** *place name* Cuahtitlan (literally: 'adjacent to woodland') / nombre de otro pueblo, y significa junto al árbol o arboleda (C) [[1]Bf.11r, [6]Cf.22r,56v]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, -TLAN.
- CUAUHTLAĀQUILLĪĪ-TL** fruit-bearing tree / árbol que produce fruta (Z) [[1]Zp.150]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TLAĀQUILLĪĪ-TL.
- CUAUHTLĀCA-TL** man of wood / hombre de palo (C) [[1]Cf.57r]. C contrasts this with CUAUHTLAHCA-TL 'highlander, mountain dweller, savage.' See CUAHU(I)-TL, TLĀCA-TL.
- CUAUHTLACHIHCHĪHUQI** carpenter / carpintero (Z) [[2]Zp.26,149]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, CHIHCHĪHU(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.57r]. C contrasts this with CUAUHTLĀCA-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.
- CUĀUHTLĀN** *place name* Cuautla, Morelos [[2]Tp.119,123]. Although T loses word-final -N, the remaining reflex of the long vowel in -TLĀN 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 CUĀUH-TLI 'eagle,' not CUAHU(I)-TL 'tree.' See CUĀUH-TLI, -TLĀN.
- CUAUHTLAPĀN(A)** to split kindling-wood / raja madero (M), raja leña (T) See CUAHU(I)-TL, TLAĀN(A).
- CUAUHTLAPĀNALĪ** nonact.
CUAUHTLAPĀN(A)
- CUAUHTLAPĀNILIÁ** applic.
CUAUHTLAPĀN(A)
- CUAUHTLAPAN-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, TLAĀN-TLI.
- CUAUHTLAPECH-TLI** *pl*: -MEH scaffold, platform, litter, stretcher / tablado o andamio (M), camilla (T) See CUAHU(I)-TL, TLAPECH-TLI.
- CUAUHTLAPOĀ** to clear woods / desmonta (T) [[3]Tp.119]. See CUAHU(I)-TL, TLAPOĀ.
- CUAUHTLAPOLHUIÁ** applic.
CUAUHTLAPOĀ
- CUAUHTLAPĪĪ** nonact.
CUAUHTLAPOĀ

- CUAUHTLATĪL-LI** firewood / leña (Z) [(2)Zp.76,150]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL, TLATIĀ**.
- CUAUHTLEHCAHUIĀ** applic.
- **CUAUHTLEHCŌ**
- CUAUHTLEHCŌ** to climb up in a tree / gatar, trepar, subir por el árbol (M) [(3)Tp.119]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL, TLEHCŌ**.
- CUAUHTLEHCŌHUA** nonact.
CUAUHTLEHCŌ
- CUĀUH-TLI** eagle / águila (M)
- CUAUHTLĪL-LI** half burned charcoal / tizo (Z) [(2)Zp.123,150]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL, TLĪL-LI**.
- CUAUHTŌCQUECHIĀ** vt to stake something out / lo estaca (Z) [(2)Zp.56,187]. See **CUAUHTŌC-TLI, QUECHIĀ**.
- CUAUHTŌC-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, TŌCA**.
- CUAUHTŌPĪL-LI** pl: -MEH cross decorated with flowers / cruz floreada (que usan en el casamiento) (T) [(2)Tp.120]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL, TŌPĪL-LI**.
- CUAUHTŌQUIĀ** vt to stake something out / lo estaca (Z) [(2)Zp.56,187]. See **CUAUHTŌC-TLI**.
- CUAUHTŌTOL-IN** crested guan, a bird somewhat pheasant-like in appearance (Penelope purpurascens) / cojolite, to-tola silvestre (Z) [(3)Zp.29,124,150]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL, TŌTOL-IN**.
- CUAUHTOZAN** a type of pocket gopher / tusa de monte (Z) [(2)Zp.126,150]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL, TOZAN**.
- CUAUHTZĀLAN-TLI** road or path among trees / camina o senda entre árboles (C) [(1)Cf.20r]. M has *quauhtzalan* as a locative 'among trees.' See **CUAHU(I)-TL, TZĀLAN-TLI**.
- CUAUHTZAPO-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, TZAPO-TL**.
- CUAUHTZAYĀN(A)** to split kindling-wood / raja leña [(3)Tp.120]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL, TZAYĀN(A)**.
- CUAUHTZAYĀNALŌ** nonact.
CUAUHTZAYĀN(A)
- CUAUHTZAYĀNĪLĀ** applic.
CUAUHTZAYĀN(A)
- CUAUHTZICALHUIĀ** applic.
CUAUHTZICOĀ
- CUAUHTZĪCA-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, TZĪCA-TL**.
- CUAUHTZICOĀ** vt to connect, hitch, hang something / lo engancha (T) [(3)Tp.182]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL, TZICOĀ**.
- CUAUHTZICŌLŌ** nonact.
CUAUHTZICOĀ
- CUAUHTZIC-TLI** parrot flower (Psittacanthus calyculatus), a parasitic plant / injerto del árbol, goma del árbol (T) [(2)Tp.120]. See **CUAUHTZICOĀ**.
- CUAUHTZICTŌTŌ-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, TŌTŌ-TL**
- CUAUHTZONTECOPĪN(A)** to uproot trunks of trees, to pull out stumps / arranca troncos (T) [(3)Tp.120]. See **CUAUHTZONTE-TL, COPĪN(A)**.
- CUAUHTZONTECOPĪNALŌ** nonact.
CUAUHTZONTECOPĪN(A)
- CUAUHTZONTECOPĪNĪLĀ** applic.
CUAUHTZONTECOPĪN(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**.
- CUAUHXĀYAC(A)-TL** pl: -MEH a type of wasp, hornet that builds a large nest / avispa de campo (en los árboles), mascarón (panel grande) (T) [(1)Tp.120]. See **CUAHU(I)-TL, XĀYAC(A)-TL**.
- CUAUHXIHU(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.
- CUĀXAHXAMĀNILIĀ** *vt* to shatter someone's head to pieces / se la hizo pedazos [la cabeza] (C for past tense) [[1]Cf.75r]. redup. CUĀXAMĀNILIĀ
- CUĀXAMĀNIĀ** *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 CUĀXAMĀNILIĀ. See CUĀ(I)-TL, XAMĀNIĀ.
- CUĀXAMĀNILIĀ** *vt* to break someone's head / le quebró la cabeza (C for past tense) [[1]Cf.75r]. applic. CUĀXAMĀNIĀ
- CUĀXAXAMACHILIĀ** 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
- CUĀXĒPOHHUIĪŌ** 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 jícara [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.
- CUĀYECACHOĀ** *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 ĀYACACHOĀ '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 CUECHĀHUALĪŌ-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).
- CUECHĀHUALĪŌ-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
- CUECHĀHUIĪŌ** 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
- CUECHAQUIĪŌ** nonact. CUECHAQUIĀ
- CUËCHILHUĀ** nonact. CUËCHOĀ
- CUËCHOĀ** *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]
- CUËCHŌLŌ** nonact. CUËCHOĀ
- CUËCHPAH-TLI** medicine in powdered form / medicina en polvo [T] [(1)Tp.122]. See CUËCHOĀ, PAH-TLI.
- CUËCHTIC** 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 CUĒCUEĒP(A) 'to turn something over repeatedly.' redup. CUEP(A)
- CUĒCUEĒP(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)
- CUĒCUEĒPALŌ** nonact. CUĒCUEĒP(A)
- CUĒCUEĒPILIĀ** applic. CUĒCUEĒP(A)
- CUĒCUEPOCA** 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).
- CUECUETLACHILIĀ** applic. CUECUETLATZ(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. CUECUETLATZ(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.
- CUEHCHAHUIĀ** applic. CUEHCHAHUIĀ
- CUEHCHAHUIĀ** nonact. CUEHCHAHUIĀ
- 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 CHOLOĀ.
- CUEHCHOLHUIĀ** applic. CUEHCHOLHUIĀ
- CUEHCHOLHUIĀ** nonact. CUEHCHOLHUIĀ
- CUEHCIHU(I)** to hurry / se apura (T) [(4)Tp.121]. T has lost the internal glottal stop. See (I)HCIHU(I).
- CUEHCIHUIĒHUA** nonact. CUEHCIHU(I)
- CUEHCIHUIĒTIĀ** caus. CUEHCIHU(I)
- CUEHCIHUQUI** someone intelligent, nimble, lightweight, mischievous / inteligente, ligero, liviano (T) [(1)Bf.1rv,

- {1}Tp.121]. In the B attestation the sense seems to be 'disobedient.' See CUEHCIHU(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.
- CUEHMOLIUHTOC** 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.
- CUEHMOLÓLIZ-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].
- CUĒITIĀ** *vrefl* to get dressed / *se viste* (Z) [[2]Zp.129,169]. See CUĒTIĀ.
- CUĒ(I)-TL** *pl*: -MEH skirt, petticoat / *saya, faldellín, faldillas, o naguas* (M), *falda, chincuete, vestido* (T) Since despite a vowel length discrepancy -CUEXĀNCO '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
- CUELPACHIUHTOC** 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.
- CUELPACHÓLŌ** nonact. CUELPACHOĀ
- CUELPACHTIC** something bent, folded over / *doblado* (T) [[1]Tp.121]. See CUELPACHOĀ.
- CUEM(I)-TL** *pl*: CUEMIH; *possessed form*: -CUEN field, cultivated land, furrow, soil turned up with a hoe or plow / *heredad, tierra labrada, o camellón* (M), *surco* (T)
- CUEMŌCHICUAHU(I)-TL** tamarind tree / *guamuchil (árbol)* (T) [[1]Tp.121]. See CUEMŌCHI-TL.
- CUEMŌCHIEHPEN(A)** See CUEMŌCHI-TL, PEHPEN(A).
- CUEMŌCHITEQU(I)** See CUEMŌCHI-TL, TEQU(I).
- CUEMŌCHI-TL** tamarind / *guamuchil* (T) [[4]Tp.121]. This is a variant of CUAUHMŌCHI-TL.
- CUEMŌN(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].
- CUEMŌNĪHUA** nonact. CUEMŌN(I)
- CUEMŌNĪTIĀ** caus. CUEMŌN(I)
- CUENTĀLIĀ** *vrefl,vt* to become furrowed; to plow, turn up furrows / *se surca* (T), *lo surca* (T) [[4]Tp.147,182]. See CUEM(I)-TL, TLĀLIĀ.
- 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-TZINOÁ, TLACUEC-TLI. Z has a variant form QUEP{A}.
- CUEPALÓ** nonact. CUEP{A}
- CUEPILIÁ** *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}
- CUEPILILIÁ** applic. CUEPILIÁ
- CUEPILILÓ** nonact. CUEPILIÁ
- CUEPOH-TLI** causeway / calzada {M} [[1]Cf. 72r].
- CUEPÓNALTÍÁ** caus. CUEPÓN{I}
- CUEPÓNÁYÓ-TL** *possessed form*: -CUEPÓNÁ 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 CUEPÓN{I}.
- CUEPÓN{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 XÓTLA, which associates blooming with bursting into flame.
- CUEPÓNÍÁ** *vt* to cause something to make a thundering sound / lo trueno {T} This is abundantly attested, but only in T. See CUEPÓN{I}.
- CUEPÓNILIÁ** applic. CUEPÓNÍÁ
- CUEPÓNILILIÁ** applic. CUEPÓNÍÁ
- CUEPÓNILILÓ** nonact. CUEPÓNILIÁ
- CUËTIÁ** *vrefl* to get dressed, to put on a skirt / se viste, se pone el chincuete {T} [[6]Tp. 147, 214]. S gives a different gloss for this 'to be a person of rank,' but derives it from CUË{I}-TL nonetheless. Z has the variant CUËITIÁ See CUË{I}-TL.
- CUËTILÓ** nonact. CUËTIÁ
- CUETLÁCH-TLI** *pl*: CUËCUETLÁCH-TIN wolf / lobo {M} [[2]Cf. 5r]. 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}.
- CUETLÁN{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].
- CUETLÁNÍÁ** *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 CUETLÁN{I}.
- CUETLÁNILÓ** nonact. CUETLÁNÍÁ
- CUETLAXCÔL-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, CÔLOÁ.
- CUETLAXCUAHU{I}-TL** type of tree (Ampelocera hottlei) / cuerillo (árbol) {Z} [[2]Zp. 36, 148]. See CUETLAX-TLI, CUAHU{I}-TL.
- CUETLAXHUIÁ** *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, -HUIÁ.
- CUETLAXIHU{I}** to be weak, feeble, faint / desmayar o emperezar {M} [[1]Tp. 129]. This implies CUETLAXOÁ. See CUETLAHU{I}.
- CUETLAXIHUIHUA** nonact. CUE-TLAXIHU{I}
- CUETLAXIHUITÍÁ** caus. CUETLAXIHU{I}
- CUETLAXOÁ** *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 absolute form CUETZPAL-LI. X has QUETZPAL-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.
- CUEXÂNCO** *necessarily possessed form* one's lap / su regazo (Z for third pers. sg. possessor) [(3)Bf.2v,3v,6v, (2)Zp.107,157]. See CUEXÂN-TLI.
- CUEXÂN-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 -CUEXÂNCO. In B's attestations of -CUEXÂNCO, 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 *cuecucueço* '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*: CUIIC 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.
- CUĪCA** to sing / cantar el cantor, o chirriar las aves (M)
- CUĪCATIĀ** *vrefl,vt* to sing; to make music for others / canta (T), dar música a otros (M) See CUĪCA-TL.
- CUĪCATILIZ-TLI** song / canción, himno (T) [(1)Tp.121]. See CUĪCA.
- CUĪCATIŌ** nonact. CUĪCATIĀ
- CUĪCA-TL** song / canto o canción (M) This is conventionally paired with XŌCHI-TL 'flower' to refer to poetry.
- CUĪCAYŌ-TL** song / canción, himno (T) [(1)Tp.121]. See CUĪCA-TL, -YŌ.
- CUĪCUICAYŌTZIN** *pl*: CUĪCUĪCA-YŌTZITZIN a type of cricket, grasshopper / grillo (T) [(1)Tp.121]. See CUĪCA-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
- CUĪCUITLAHUITĪĀ** *vt* to force, persuade someone / aconsejar, convencer, obligar a alguien, seducir, violar (S) [(2)Cf.72v]. See CUITLAHUIĀ.
- CUĪCUITZCĀNI** See CUĪCUITZCA-TL.
- CUĪCUITZCA-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 alimpiar 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

CUIHCUICATĪĀ redup. CUICATĪĀ

CUIHCUĪLIĀ *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. CUĪLIĀ

CUIHCUĪLIĀ *vrefl* to hold out against entreaties or advances, to resist / hacerse de rogar, o negar el débito la mujer, o resistir [M] [3] Cf. 521. This appears to be the applicative form of CUIHCUI, but the sense is not clearly derived in that way.

CUIHCULTIC 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]HCUILOĀ.

CUIHUA For CUI, but not for compounded or reduplicated forms with CUI, T has the nonactive form CŌHUA, or because of potential ambiguity of the notation, possibly COHUA. altern. nonact. CUI

CUĪLIĀ *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

CUĪLLIĀ applic. CUĪLIĀ

CUĪLĪLŌ nonact. CUĪLIĀ

CUILO altern. nonact. CUI

CUILO-TL *pl*: -MEH stick / palo [T] [1] Tp. 122.

CUĪLTĪĀ altern. caus. CUI

CUĪLTILĪĀ applic. CUĪLTĪĀ

CUĪLTĪLŌ nonact. CUĪLTĪĀ

CUILTŌNOĀ *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]

CUINACHILIĀ applic. CUINATZ(A)

CUINATZ(A) *vt* to cause something to creak, resound / le gruñe, lo suena [T] [3] Tp. 183]. See CUICUINACA.

CUINATZALŌ nonact. CUINATZ(A)

CUITCŌĀ-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 CUITLACŌĀ-TL. See CUITL(A)-TL, CŌĀ-TL.

CUITCOTLTIC 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 CUITLACOTCTIC. See CUITL(A)-TL, COTCTIC.

CUĪTIĀ *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; YŌLCUĪTIĀ 'to make confession, to confess someone' and ĪXCŪTIĀ 'to reproach, blame someone.' altern. caus. CUI

CUITIHUECHILIĀ 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 arrebatar algo de priesa [M], apachugar o arremeter contra alguno [M] See CUI, HUETZ(I).

CUĪTILĀ applic. CUĪTIĀ

CUĪTĪLŌ nonact. CUĪTIĀ

CUITLACHAPĀN(I) for a pustule or boil to throb / punza, palpita [grano, etc.] [T] [1] Tp. 122]. See CUITL(A)-TL, CHAPĀN(I).

CUITLACHICHIQUIL-LI backbone / su espina dorsal, su espinazo [T] [1] Tp. 129].

See CUITL(A)-TL, CHICHIQUIL-LI.

CUITLACOCH-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).
- CUITLAHUIÁ** *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 CUITLAHUIÁ is derived from CUITL(A)-TL 'excrement' and -HUIÁ. 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.
- CUITLAHUIÁ** *vt* to oblige someone to do something, to make someone responsible for something / provocar o constreñir a otro para que haga algo [M] caus. CUITLAHUIÁ
- CUITLAHUIÁ** *caus.* CUITLAHUIÁ
- CUITLAHUIÁ** *applic.* CUITLAHUIÁ
- CUITLAHUIÁ** *nonact.* CUITLAHUIÁ
- CUITLÁLÓLÓ** 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.
- CUITLAPAN** *CHIHCÓLTIC* someone hump-backed / jorobado [Z] [[2]Zp.73,149]. See CUITLAPAN-TLI, CHIHCÓLTIC.
- CUITLAPANHUIÁ** *vrefl, vt* to carry something on one's back; to bring up the rear / se cargaba [C for imperfect reflexive], ser trasero caminando con otros, o en la virtud [M] [[1]Cf.90r]. See CUITLAPAN-TLI, -HUIÁ.
- CUITLAPANOMI-TL** *inalienably possessed form:* -CUITLAPANOMIYŌ 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).
- CUITLAPANTZOTZONALŌ** *nonact.* CUITLAPANTZOTZON(A)
- CUITLAPANXĪLŌ-TL** *inalienably possessed form:* -CUITLAPANXĪLŌYŌ back-bone / su espina dorsal, su espinazo [T for third person possessor] [[1]Tp.129]. See CUITLAPAN-TLI, XĪLŌ-TL.
- CUITLAPĀYO-TL** a type of beetle / escarabajo [insecto] [T] [[1]Tp.122]. M has *payatl* 'a small woolly caterpillar,' and elsewhere T has PĀYĀ-TL 'moyote, flying beetle.' The O here seems idiosyncratic. See CUITL(A)-TL, PĀYĀ-TL.
- CUITLAPILCOTOL** something bobtailed, docked / rabón [Z] [[2]Zp.105,149]. See CUITLAPIL-LI, COTOLTIC.
- CUITLAPIL-LI** tail / cola o rabo de animal 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 -HUĀN. It is marked short in T but long in Z. See the discussion under PIL-LI.
- CUITLAQUEP(A)** See CUITLACUEP(A).
- CUITLAQUIXOHUA** *nonact.* CUITLAQUÍZ(A)
- CUITLAQUIXTIÁ** *caus.* CUITLAQUÍZ(A)
- CUITLAQUÍZ(A)** to burst forth / sale con fuerza, con rapidez [p.ej. agua] [T] [[3]Tp.122]. See CUITL(A)-TL, QUÍZ(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.

CUITLATZĪCA-TL *pl*: -MEH a type of ant associated with excrement / hormiga de mierda (T) [(1)Tp.122]. See CUITL(A)-TL, TZĪCA-TL.

CUITLAXCOL-LI intestines / tripas (M) [(1)Tp.129, (1)Zp.157]. The second element seems related to CŌLOĀ '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.

CUITLĀZCA-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, ĀZCA-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.
- ECAHUÏLLAH** a shadowed place, place in the shade / sombreado (Z) [(2)Zp.117,153]. See ECAHUÏL-LI, -TLAH.
- ECAHUÏL-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 TLAECAHUÏLLÔ-TL. There is an internal glottal stop in the synonymous EHCAUHYÔ-TL, and there should probably be one here as well. See EHCAUHYÔ-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, TLAĀN(A).
- ECUETLAX-TLI** bean pod / vaina (de frijol) (Z) [(1)Zp.153]. The Z attestation lacks an absolutive suffix. See E-TL, CUETLAX-TLI.
- EH** See (Y)EH, (Y)EHĤUĀ-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 ZĀYÔLEH ~ ZĀYÔLHUAH 'one who has flies.'
- EHCACHUĪĀ** *caus.* EHCŌ
- EHCAMALACŌ-TL** dust devil / remolino (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 EHCAUHYÔ-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.

EHĒCAHUIĻŌ 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 -HUIĀ. If this is the case, the vowel of the fourth syllable should be long. Possibly this should be EHĒCAHUIĻŌ-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.

EHĒHUIĀ 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)

EHHUĀN See {Y}EHHUĀ-TL.

EHHUĀ-TL See {Y}EHHUĀ-TL.

EHPŌTZ(A) See IHPŌTZ(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

ĒHULTIĀ altern. caus. ĒHUA

-ĒHULTIHTICAH 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).

ĒLCHIQUIHU(I)-TL chest, breast, bosom / los pechos o el pecho (M) See ĒL-LI, CHIQUIHU(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 / atravesárseme 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.

ĒLĒHUIĀ *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 LALEHUIZ, but since Nahuatl morpheme structure excludes initial L, the one in this item must result from vowel loss or be excrement. See ĒL-LI, ĒHUA.

ĒLĒHUIĀLŌNI desirable person or thing / cosa deseable (M), persona o cosa deseable (C) [[1]Cf.44v]. See ĒLĒHUIĀ.

ĒLHUEHUETZCA 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, HUEHUETZCA.

ĒLMĪQU(I) *pret*: ĒLMĪC 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 ĪLLELAHCI. 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 stammerer, stammerer / tartamudo (X) [[2]Xp.106]. M has *elmi-micqui* with the same sense. See ĒLMĪMIQU(I).

ĒLMOYĀHU(I) to be disgusted / tiene asco (T) [[3]Tp.249]. See ĒL-LI, MOYĀHU(A).

ĒLMOYĀHUIHUA nonact. ĒLMOYĀHU(I)

ĒLMOYĀHUIĪTIĀ 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.

- ÉLPAN-TLI** breast, bosom / el pecho o los pechos (M) [(2)Zp.95,158]. See ÉL-LI, -PAN.
- ÉLTLAPECH-TLI** protector for a chest-strap or tumpline / protector para la correa o mecapale (Z) See ÉL-LI, TLAPECH-TLI.
- ÉLTLATLAC(I)** to cough to attract attention / tose a propósito para que le vea el otro (T) [(3)Tp.249]. See ÉL-LI, TLATLAC(I).
- ÉLTZON-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 ÉLÓTZON-TLI 'corn tassel' See ÉL-LI, TZON-TLI.
- EMÓL-LI** bean porridge / guisado de frijoles, o de habas (M) [(1)Tp.249, (1)Zp.153]. See E-TL, MÓL-LI.
- EMOLÓNĪĀ** to weed beans / escarda frijol (T) [(3)Tp.249]. See E-TL, MOLÓNĪĀ.
- ENAMACA** See E-TL, NAMACA.
- EPA-TL** pl: -MEH skunk / cierto animalejo 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, YAMĀNĪĀ.
- 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* < ĪZQUI-TL 'popcorn,' often used to describe plants with clusters of white flowers. This plant may be *Colocasia mafaffa*, 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 YEY(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 ([atropa 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 ([atropa 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 / hacer ampula (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.
- EZZOHCÁPOHTZIN** *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.

HU

HUACCÁTLATLAXIZ-TLI consumption, tuberculosis / tisis [Z] [[2]Zp.122,154]. See HUACQUI, TLATLAXIZ-TLI

HUACHILĪĀ applic. HUĀTZ(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.

HUĀCOHUA nonact. HUĀQU(I)

HUĀCQUI something dry, desiccated / cosa seca, enjuta, o enmagrecido [M]

[[2]Tp.127,239, (2)Xp.100]. See HUĀQU(I).

HUĀCTZIN a large bird with a distinctive call known in Spanish as *pájaro vaquero* (Herpetotheres cochiniensis) / 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.75]. 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 HUAHHUANOĀ, however, which is attested in T with a glottal stop.

HUAHHUANILHUIĀ applic. HUAH-HUANOĀ

HUAHHUANOĀ vt to bark at someone / le ladra (T) [[3]Tp.186].

HUAHHUĀQU(I) redup. HUĀQU(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.

HUAHUANALŌ nonact. HUAHUAN(A)

HUAHUANILĪĀ applic. HUAHUAN(A)

HUĀHUĀ-TL pl: -MEH type of caterpillar also known as *chinahuate* / azotador (gusano) (T) [[1]Tp.127]. See ĀHUĀ-TL.

HUĀL- directional prefix hither, in this direction / hacia acá [M]

HUĀLAHCI to arrive / llegar [C], sobrenvenir, sorprender [S] See HUĀL-, ACHI.

HUĀLAQUILĪĀ vt to be capable of doing something / tiene capaz hacer, les cabe a todos [Z] [[1]Zp.188]. See HUĀL-, AQU(I).

HUĀLCAH 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 HUĀL-, the verb CĀ.

HUĀLCUI vt to bring something / llevar, traer una cosa [S] [[2]Zp.124,147]. With the third pers. singular object prefix, Z alternatively has QUIHUĀLCUI or shortens the sequence C-HUĀL to CUĀL. See HUĀL-, CUI.

HUĀLĒHU(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 HUĀL-. See HUĀL-, ĒHU(A).

HUĀLĒHUALŌ nonact. HUĀLĒHU(A)

HUĀLĒHUALTIĀ caus. HUĀLĒHU(A)

HUĀLHUĪCA vrefl,vt to come, to arrive, to reach a place; to bring something /

- traer (C), aportar algo (S) T has the common variant form HUALĪCA. See HUĀL-, HUĪCA.
- HUĀLHUĪCALŌ** nonact. HUĀLHUĪCA
HUĀLHUĪQUILĪA applic. HUĀLHUĪCA
HUĀLHUĪQUILĪĪA applic. HUĀL-
 HUĪQUILĪĀ
- HUĀLHUĪQUILĪLŌ** nonact. HUĀL-
 HUĪQUILĪĀ
- HUĀLITTA** vt to come to visit someone / me ha visitado (C for first pers. sg. object) [(1)Cf.106v]. See HUĀL-, (I)TTA.
- HUĀLLĀ** to come hither, to approach / venir hacia acá (M) This is a compound of HUĀL- and the verb YĀ, but the HUĀL- has been absorbed into the stem so that no other prefixes can intervene, and there is assimilation of the Y to preceding L. The YĀ element behaves like free YĀ, being suppletive with HU(I). The present singular form is HUĀLLAUH, and the present plural is HUĀLHUIH. See HUĀL-, the verb YĀ.
- HUĀLLĀLIZ-TLI** arrival / advenimiento o venida (M) [(2)Cf.85r,97r]. See HUĀLLĀ.
- HUĀLNĒC(I)** to come into view / se parece (C) [(1)Cf.89v]. See HUĀL-, NĒC(I).
- HUĀLQUĪZ(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 HUĀL-, QUĪZ(A).
- HUĀLTEMŌ** to come down, to descend / abajar o descender de alto (M) This is implied by HUĀLTEMŌLIZ-TLI See HUĀL-, TEMŌ.
- HUĀLTEMŌLIZ-TLI** descent, something lowered / descendimiento así (M), bajado (Z) [(2)Zp.18,154]. This implies the verb HUĀLTEMŌ. See HUĀLTEMŌ.
- HUĀLTOHTOCA** vt to come following after someone, to drive someone away / viene siguiendo (Z), desterrar (R) See HUĀL-, TOHTŌCA.
- HUĀMPOH** *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 -HUĀN-, -POH.
- HUĀN** *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 HUĀN without a possessive prefix to mean 'and,' contrasting with IHUĀN 'with him ~ her ~ it.'
- HUĀNTI** vt to invite someone / le convida, le invita (Z) [(4)Zp.33,147,188]. With the third pers. singular object prefix Z alternatively has QUIHUĀNTI or shortens the sequence C-HUĀNTI to CUĀNTI. See -HUĀN.
- HUĀNYŌLQUI** *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 -HUĀN is actually bound with the possessive, so no plural possessive suffix appears after YŌLQUI. See -HUĀN, YŌLQUI.
- HUAPĀHU(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 HUEPĀHU(A). M also has intransitive HUAPĀHUA, preterit HUAPĀHUAC, 'to become hard, stiff, numb.' See HUAPAL-LI.
- HUAPĀHUALŌ** nonact. HUAPĀHU(A)
HUAPĀHUILĪA applic. HUAPĀHU(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.
- HUAPALTĀPĀCALŌNI** wooden trough, pan / batea (Z) [(2)Zp.19,154]. See HUAPAL-LI, TĀPĀCALŌNI.
- HUĀQU(I)** to dry out, evaporate, wither / secarse, enjugarse al sol, mermar las cosas líquidas o pararse flaco (M)
- HUĀQUĪTIĀ** caus. HUĀQU(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 HUĀQU(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), huajuelite (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)**.
- HUÁXPITZ-TLI** dried seed of the guaje tree / semilla seca de guaje (T) [(1)Tp.127]. See **HUÁX-IN**, **PITZ-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 **HUEĪ(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**.
- HUEHCĀHUIHUA** nonact. **HUEHCĀHU(I)**
- HUEHCĀHUIĪTIĀ** A short vowel in the third syllable is to be expected, but it is attested long in T. caus. **HUEHCĀHU(I)**
- HUEHCĀHUIĪTLIĀ** applic. **HUEHCĀHUIĪTIĀ**
- HUEHCĀHUIĪTĪLŌ** nonact. **HUEHCĀHUIĪTIĀ**
- HUEHCĀHUIĪTIĀ** 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.
- HUEHCAPANCAŸŌ-TL** height, stature / altura {R} [[1]Rp.83]. See HUEHCAPAN, -ŸŌ.
- 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 agrandecerse {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.
- HUEHCATLANTĪĀLIĀ** 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).
- HUEHCĀUHCĀŸŌ-TL** old age, antiquity; ancestor / antigüedad o vejez {M}, antecesor, ancestro {Z} [[2]Zp.11,155]. See HUEHCĀHU(A), -ŸŌ.
- 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 HUEHUEHCA 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
- HUEHHUEĪ pl:** HUEHHUEĪNTIN 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. HUEĪ(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. HUELOĀ
- 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 TLAHTOĀ and TLAHTŌL-LI with the sense of 'to blaspheme' and 'blasphemy' respectively, but it is multiply ambiguous and may represent HUEHHUETZCA, HUEHUETZCA, or HUĒHUETZCA. redup. HUEHUETZCA
- HUEHHUETZ(I)** redup. HUETZ(I)
- HUEHHUETZQUĪTIĀ** caus. HUEH-HUETZCA
- HUEHPĀM(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 HUĒ(I), PĀM(I)-TL.
- HUEHPĀN-TLI** See HUEHPĀM(I)-TL.
- HUEHPŌLHUIĀ** *vrefl* to be in love with one's brother-in-law / tiene a su cuñado por querido (T) [(3)Tp.144]. See HUEHPŌL-LI, -HUIĀ.
- HUEHPŌLHUIĪŌ** nonact. HUEHPŌLHUIĀ
- HUEHPŌL-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)
- HUĒHUEH** *pl*: HUĒHUEHQEH; *singular possessed form*: -HUĒHUETCĀUH 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 -TŌN this has the form HUĒHUĒN. See HUĒHUĒNTŌN, HUĒHUĒNTZIN.
- HUĒHUEHCA** distance between more than two things / distancia entre más de dos cosas (C), distancia de cosas apartadas unas de otras (M) See HUEHHUEHCA.
- HUĒHUEHCĀUHTICA** occasionally, rarely / de tarde en tarde o raramente (M) [(4)Cf.99v, 100r, 131r]. redup. HUEHCĀUHTICA
- HUĒHUEHHUAH** 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 HUĒHUĒHUAH 'master of drums.' See HUĒHUEH.
- HUĒHUEHTI** to grow old / hacerse viejo (M) [(1)Bf.12r, (3)Tp.110, (1)Rp.43]. See HUĒHUEH.
- HUĒHUEHTĪHUA** nonact. HUĒHUEHTI
- HUĒHUEHTILIĀ** *vrefl, vt* to age; to age something / se envejece (T), lo envejece (T) applic. HUĒHUEHTI
- HUĒHUEHTILILIĀ** applic. HUĒ-HUEHTILIĀ
- HUĒHUEHTILĪLŌ** nonact. HUĒ-HUEHTILIĀ
- HUĒHUĒHUAH** master of drums / dueño de atabales, o guitarras (C) [(1)Cf.55v]. C contrasts this with HUĒHUEHHUAH 'master of old men.' Only C glosses HUĒHUĒ-TL as 'guitar.' It specifically means the indigenous upright drum. See HUĒHUĒ-TL.
- HUĒHUEHYŌ-TL** age; something pertaining to old people / vejeidad o costumbre y propiedad de viejos (M) [(2)Tp.110, 111, (2)Zp.128, 154]. See HUĒHUEH.
- HUĒHUĒHTZIN** something middling large / grandecito (T) [(2)Tp.111]. This is one of the cases where glottal stop intervenes between the stem and -TZIN. See HUĒ(I).
- HUĒHUELATZIN** 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 HUILĀN(A). T has E for I and LA for LĀN. 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.
- HUĒHUĒNTŌN** 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 HUĒHUEH.
- HUĒHUĒNTZIN** old man / anciano, viejo, viejito (T) In T the vowel of the second syllable is short. See HUĒHUEH.
- HUĒHUĒT** See HUĒHUEH.

- HUĒHUETCĀYŌ-TL** old age / edad de viejos o vejeidad (M), vejez (T) [[2]Tp.110,111]. See HUĒHUEH.
- HUĒHUĒ-TL** possessed form: -HUĒ-HUĒUH upright drum / atabal (M)
- HUEHUETZCA** to laugh a lot / reirse 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
- HUĒHUETZCA** 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.
- HUĒHUETZCALIZ-TLI** guffaw / carcajada (Z) [[2]Zp.25,140]. This suggests that M's *veuetzca*, glossed in Spanish as *dar carcajadas de risa*, is HUĒHUETZCA. Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long, but it should not be. See HUETZCA.
- HUEHUETZCOHUA** nonact. HUĒ-HUETZCA
- HUĒHUETZPAL-IN** iguana / iguana (T) [[2]Tp.110,111]. See HUETZPAL-IN, CUETZPAL-IN.
- HUĒHUETZQUÍTIÁ** caus. HUĒHUETZCA
- HUEHXŌLŌCUEP(A)** *vrefl* to turn into a turkey cock / se vuelve guajolote (T) [[3]Tp.144]. See HUEHXŌLŌ-TL, CUEP(A).
- HUEHXŌLŌCUEPALŌ** nonact. HUEH-XŌLŌCUEP(A)
- HUEHXŌLŌHUĒHUEH** old turkey cock / guajolote macho viejo (T) [[1]Tp.110]. See HUEHXŌLŌ-TL, HUĒHUEH.
- HUEHXŌLŌILAMA** turkey hen / guajolota, totola, pava (T) [[1]Tp.110]. See HUEHXŌLŌ-TL, ILAMA-TL.
- HUEHXŌLŌNAC(A)-TL** turkey meat / carne de guajolote (T) [[2]Tp.110,166]. See HUEHXŌLŌ-TL, NAC(A)-TL.
- HUEHXŌLŌ-TL** *pl*: HUĒHUEHXŌLOH ~ HUEHXŌLOMEH turkey / gallo de la tierra (C), guajolote, pavo (Z) T and X lack the internal glottal stop. Z has the form HUEHUEHCHO.
- HUĒ(I)** *pl*: HUEHHUĒIN ~ HUEH-HUĒINTIN something big, great, large / grande (M) In related forms such as HUEHCA 'far away,' HUEHCĀHU(A) 'to detain someone, postpone something for a long time,' and HUEHUEH 'old man' the stem has the form HUEH. HUĒHUEH also has the variant stem forms HUĒHUET and HUĒHUĒEN.
- HUĒIĀ-TL** river, sea / río, mar (Z) [[3]Zp.81,110,155, {3}Xp.49,100]. See HUĒ(I), Ā-TL.
- HUĒICA** 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 HUĒ(I).
- HUĒICHĪHU(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 HUĒ(I), CHĪHU(A).
- HUĒICHĪHUALŌ** nonact. HUĒICHĪHU(A)
- HUĒICHĪHUILĀ** applic. HUĒICHĪHU(A)
- HUĒIHCĀYŌ-TL** greatness of station and dignity / grandeza de estado y dignidad (M) [[1]Cf.53v]. In the same grammatical discussion C gives OHUIHCĀYŌ-TL 'difficulty and danger' derived from OHUIH 'something difficult,' in both cases with a glottal stop followed by -CĀ-, implying a deverbal derivation. See HUĒ(I), -YŌ.
- HUĒILĪĀ** *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 enviar en juego (M) See HUĒ(I).
- HUĒILILĪĀ** applic. HUĒILĪĀ
- HUĒILĪLŌ** nonact. HUĒILĪĀ
- HUĒIMAHPII-LI** thumb / dedo pulgar de la mano (M) [[2]Zp.103,158]. See HUĒ(I), MAHPIL-LI.
- HUĒIMAT(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 HUĒ(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:* HUĒIĀX ~ 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 luenga (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 attested 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 -Ç 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 *ueliliztli* 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
- HUELITILĀ** 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.
- HUELIYOH** 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
- HUĒLTĪUH-TLI** elder sister / hermana mayor (M) [(2)Bf.4v, (1)Cf.63v]. The possessed form adds a glottal stop before -TZIN, -HUĒLTĪHUAHTZIN.
- HUELYEHUĀ-TL** the very same one / el mismo en persona (M), él mero (T) [(6)Tp.110]. See HUEL, (Y)EHHUĀ-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.
- HUENTLĀLILIĀ** applic. HUENTLĀLIĀ
- HUENTLĀLILŌ** 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.
- HUETZQUILĀ** vt to laugh at something, with someone / reírse de alguno (M), reírse a la risa de otro (M) applic. HUETZCA
- HUETZQUILILIĀ** applic. HUETZQUILĀ
- HUETZQUILILŌ** nonact. HUETZQUILĀ
- 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
- HUETZQUILTĪLIĀ** applic. HUETZQUILTĪĀ
- HUETZQUILTĪLŌ** nonact. HUETZQUILTĪĀ
- HUETZQUĪTIĀ** 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.11r]. See HUEXŌ-TL.
- HUEZHUAH-TLI** *possessed form*: -HUEZHUI 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 vágame Dios (C), hao, hola, oyes ... para llamar a otro, o interjección para hacer exclamación o para quejarse (M) [(1)Cf.103v].
- HUI(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 HUI, but the I is short in the imperfect and optative, and it

disappears in the construction YÁ-HU(I) > YAUH. Only short vowels are susceptible to such deletion, but there is clearly irregularity in the whole suppletive relationship of YÁ and HU(I). See YÁ.

-HUIÁ *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 -OÁ, so that the -HUIÁ verbs may be considered the applicative forms of the corresponding -OÁ verbs.

HUIĀ *postposition* toward, in the direction of / hacia y contra (C) C contrasts ÁHUĪC 'toward the water' with AHHUĪC 'to and fro, in no one direction.' This can also indicate direction from a point.

HUIĀ *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)

HUIĀLŌ altern. nonact. HUIĀ

HUIĀLTĪĀ *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. HUIĀ

HUIĀLTĪĪĀ applic. HUIĀLTĪĀ

HUIĀLTĪLŌ nonact. HUIĀLTĪĀ

HUIĀTZ See HUIĀZ.

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.

-HUIĀCOPA *postposition* toward, in the direction of / hacia y contra (C) [(2)Cf.20r].

C gives -HUIĀC, -HUIĀCPA, and -HUIĀCOPA as synonyms. See -HUIĀC, -COPA.

HUIĀCŌ altern. nonact. HUIĀ

HUIĀCŌLOH 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 *vicollo!* 'handle of a pitcher.' The attestations in C do not mark the vowel long. See HUIĀCŌLTIC, -YOH.

HUIĀCŌLTIC something curved, twisted / cosa tuerta como asa de jarro o persona cenceña y enjuta (M) [(2)Zp.37,155]. See CŌLTIC.

-HUIĀCPA *postposition* toward, in the direction of / hacia y contra (C) [(5)Cf.20r,116r]. C gives -HUIĀC, -HUIĀCPA, and -HUIĀCCOPA as synonyms. See -HUIĀC, -PA.

HUIĀCTLA See HUIĀPTLA.

HUIĀCTLATICA See HUIĀPTLATICA.

HUIĀCXITĪĀ *vt* to cook something / lo cocce, 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 IUĀCXITĪĀ. caus. HUIĀCICI

HUIĀCXITĪĪĀ applic. HUIĀCXITĪĀ

HUIĀCXITĪLŌ nonact. HUIĀCXITĪĀ

HUIĀHHUĀLTĪĀ *vt* to curse, slander someone / lo maldice (Z) [(2)Zp.80,188]. This is the causative form of unattested *HUIĀHHUĀ, which in turn would be a reduplicated form of HUIĀ 'to take, carry something.' See TLAHUIĀHHUĀLTĪĀ.

HUIĀHHUĀLOHUA redup. HUIĀLOHUA

HUIĀHHUĀTEQU(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. HUIĀTEQU(I)

HUIĀHHUITŌN(I) 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).

HUIĀHHUITŌNĪHUA nonact. HUIĀHHUITŌN(I)

HUIHHUITÖNTIÄ caus. HUIHHUITÖN(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.

HUIHHUIXTILIÄ vt to weaken someone /
 lo debilita (Z) [(2)Zp.40,188]. M has *vi-
 uixcatilia* 'to weaken someone so that he
 staggers.' The Z form seems to be the
 same verb with one syllable elided.
 See HUIHHUITÖN(I), HUIHUIXCA,
 HUIHUICA.

HUIHUICA *vrefl,vt* to stagger; to go along
 with other people repeatedly / bambolea
 (Z), seguir muchas a algunas veces yéndo-
 los acompañando (M) [(2)Zp.18,169]. redup.
 HUICA

HUIHUILATZIN See HUĒHUELATZIN.

HUIHUĪLOHUA redup. HUILOHUA

HUIHUĪLOHUATZ redup. HUILOHUATZ

HUIHUITILIÄ 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 arran-
 carlas de raíz (M), coger matas de frijoles
 (M) X marks the vowel of the second
 syllable long.

HUIHUITLALHUIÄ altern. applic.

HUIHUITLA

HUIHUITLALÖ nonact. HUIHUITLA

HUIHUITLÄTZOÄ vt to rock some-
 thing / lo mece (Z) [(2)Zp.83,188]. See
 HUIHUIXOÄ.

HUIHUÏTZ redup. HUÏTZ

HUIHUIXALHUIÄ applic. HUIHUIXOÄ

HUIHUIXCA to tremble, shake / temblar
 (M) [(3)Tp.110, (3)Zp.58,120,155]. See
 HUIHUIXOÄ.

HUIHUIXCALÖ nonact. HUIHUIXCA

HUIHUIXCALTIA caus. HUIHUIXCA

HUIHUIXOÄ 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].

HUIHUIXOLÖ nonact. HUIHUIXOÄ

HUIHUIYOCA to tremble, shiver / tem-
 blar o tiritar 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 HUIYÖN(I).

HUIHUIYOCOHUA nonact. HUIHUIYOCA

HUIHUIYÖNIÄ *vrefl,vt* to shake, shiver; to
 shake something / se mece (T), lo mece (T)
 [(6)Tp.144,178]. See HUIYÖN(I).

HUIHUIYÖNILIÄ applic. HUIHUIYÖNIÄ

HUIHUIYÖNİLÖ nonact. HUIHUIYÖNIÄ

HUIHUIYOQUÏTIÄ caus. HUIHUIYOCA

HUILAC(A) pl: -MEH a type of snail /
 caracol de monte (X) [(3)Xp.101]. See
 HUILÄN(A).

HUILÄN(A) *vrefl,vt* to drag oneself along; to
 drag something / andar arrastrando y a
 gatas por el suelo (M), arrastrar algo
 (M) T has HUILÄN(A) in the compound
 ÄHUILÄN(A) 'to swim' but elsewhere the
 variant HUELÄN(A). T also has the derived
 nouns HUELATZIN, HUĒHUELATZIN
 'cripple, one who drags himself around.'
 See HUILÄN-TLI.

HUILÄNALÖ nonact. HUILÄN(A)

HUILÄNILIÄ *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 syl-
 lable. applic. HUILÄN(A)

HUILÄNILILIÄ applic. HUILÄNILIÄ

HUILÄNILILÖ nonact. HUILÄNILIÄ

HUILÄNTIHUETZ(I) vt to snatch
 someone, something / arrebatar (K)
 [(1)Cf.100v]. See HUILÄN(A), HUETZ(I).

HUILÄNTIQUÏXTIÄ vt to drag, shove
 someone out / echar o sacar a otro de
 casa a empujones, o arrastrándolo (M)
 [(2)Cf.78r]. See HUILÄN(A), QUÏXTIÄ.

HUILÄN-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
 LÄN. See HUILÄN(A).

HUILOHUA 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 ŌHUA. nonact. HU(I)
- HUĪLOHUALIZ-TLI** the act of general leavetaking, departure / el acto de partirse todos a alguna parte (M) [(1)Cf.40r]. See HUĪLOHUA.
- HUĪLOHUATZ** *special honorific form* to come / viene (T) [(2)Tp.128]. This is only attested in T. The plural is formed by reduplication, HUIHUĪLOHUATZ. This appears to be related to HUĪTZ 'to come.' See HUĪLOHUA.
- HUĪLŌ-TL** *pl*: -MEH dove, pigeon / paloma (M)
- HUIPĀN(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 HUIPĀN-TLI.
- HUIPĀNALŌ** nonact. HUIPĀN(A)
- HUIPĀNILĀ** applic. HUIPĀN(A)
- HUIPĀNTICAH** to be lined up / están formando en cola (T for plural) [(1)Tp.111]. See HUIPĀN(A), the verb CĀ.
- HUIPĀN-TLI** file, line, row / fila (T) [(1)Tp.111]. See PĀM(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 MŌZTLA 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.
- HUIPTLATICĀ** on the third day, every third day / a tercer día (M), cada tercer día (C) [(4)Cf.107r]. See HUIPTLA.
- HUIPTLAYŌC** *necessarily possessed form* two days later / dos días después (M for *iuiptlayoc*), dos días después, a los dos días (S) [(1)Cf.97v]. This takes the third person singular prefix. See HUIPTLA.
- HUIQUILĪĀ** *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
- HUIQUILĪĀ** applic. HUIQUILĪĀ
- HUIQUILĪLŌ** nonact. HUIQUILĪĀ
- HUIŤECŌC** bolt of lightning / rayo (T) [(1)Tp.111]. See HUIŤEQU(I).
- HUIŤECŌNI** chisel, something deserving of whipping / escoplo, o cosa semejante (M), el digno de ser azotado (C) [(1)Cf.45v]. C contrasts HUIŤECŌNI with TĒHUIŤECŌNI 'instrument for whipping, beating someone.'
- HUIŤEQU(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)
- HUIŤEQUĪHUA** nonact. HUIŤEQU(I)
- HUIŤEQUILĪĀ** applic. HUIŤEQU(I)
- HUITŌLIHU(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 HUITŌLOĀ 'to bend, arch something.'
- HUITŌLOĀ** *vt* to bend, arch something / enacar sin tirar flecha, o dobligar vara o cosa semejante (M) This is implied by HUITŌLIHU(I) See TŌLOĀ.
- HUITZ** *defective verb; pl*: HUITZEH to come / venir (M) This is a preterit-as-present verb, the preterit being HUITZ, and the pluperfect HUITZA. It appears to be related to HU(I), which enters into a suppletive paradigm with YĀ 'to go.'
- HUITZACATZIN** hummingbird / colibrí, chuparrosa (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), chuparrosa, 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 HUĪTZTZĪTZIQUIH, and Z has the variant HUĪTZIQUITZIN. Despite the thorn-like shape of the hummingbird's beak, B and T agree that the vowel of the first syllable is long, hence contrasting with HUITZ-TLI 'thorn.' Z does not mark the vowel long, and neither does X in synonymous HUITZACATZIN.

HUĪTZILŌPŌCH-TLI *personal name*

Huitzilopochtli [(1)Bf.10r]. There is much disagreement on the meaning of this name. Contrary to some hypotheses, the first element, HUĪTZIL 'hummingbird,' modifies the second, ŌPŌCH-TLI 'left-hand side.' See HUĪTZIL-IN, ŌPŌCH-TLI.

HUĪTZIQUITZIN See HUĪTZIL-IN.

HUITZŌC-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)

HUĪTZTZĪTZIQUIH *pl*: -MEH hummingbird / chuparrosa, 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 HUĪTZIL-IN.

HUIX-IN See CUĪX-IN.

HUIYŌN(I) for something to move / move, se mueve (X) [(3)Xp.101]. See HU(I).

HUIYŌNĪĀ *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. 1 r v) and on C's nominalization **TLĀĪ-TL**. Z also makes a contrast between **ĀTIC** 'something melted' and **ĀTĪC < Ā-TL** 'water' and **Ī** 'to drink,' which is possible only because TL and T do not contrast in Z.

***ĪĀ preterit-as-present verb; pret:** **IH** to exist / ser (K) This is a hypothetical element included in **ĀQUIHQEH** 'who are they?', the plural of **ĀC**, and of **IN IHQEH** **ĪN** (or **ŌN**) 'these (or those) present.' See **INIHQEH**.

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.'

ĪCAH sometime, on some occasion / en algún tiempo o alguna vez (M)

-ĪCAMP *postpositon* behind, behind one's back / detrás de algo (M), detrás de mi (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 **-ĪCAMP**, 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 **TLĀĪCAMP** and **TLĀĪCAN**. 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**, **CHHCŌLTIC**.

ICCĀUH-TLI younger brother / hermano menor (M) [(2)Bf. 1 r r, 12 r, (1)Cf. 106 v]. 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. 102 r, 102 v]. 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** ~ **ĪCHCAMEH** 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.

ICHAYŌL-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 / mozueta (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.'

ICTACA secretly / secretamente o a escondidas (M) T has the variant form ICTECA. 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 ICTACĀ, 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).

ICTACACONĒ-TL illegitimate offspring / hijo bastardo o hija bastarda (M) [(1)Tp.129]. See ICTACA, CONĒ-TL.

ICTACANAMACA *vt* to sell something in secret / lo vende (a escondidas de la familia) (T) [(3)Tp.185]. See ICTACA, NAMACA.

ICTACANOHNŌTZ(A) *vrefl* to whisper / cuchichea (Z) [(2)Zp.36,170]. T has ICTACANŌNŌTZ(A). See ICTACA, NOHNŌTZ(A).

ICTACANŌNŌTZ(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 ICTACA, NŌNŌTZ(A).

ICTACATŌNAHUİZ-TLI malaria / paludismo (Z) [(2)Zp.93,158]. See ICTACA, TŌNAHUİZ-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)CHTEQUILLĀ *vt* to steal something from someone / se lo roba (T) applic. (I)CHTEQU(I)

(I)CHTEQUILLĪĀ applic. (I)CHTEQUILLĀ

(I)CHTEQUILIZ-TLI robbery / el acto de hurtar (M) [(3)Cf.62v,113f]. See (I)CHTEQU(I).

ICH-TLI *pl.*: -TIN thread made from maguey fiber / cerro o copo de maguey (M), iccle (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)CNĒLILĪĀ applic. (I)CNĒLĪĀ
- (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)CNĒLLĀ, 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)CNĒLĪĀ
- (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)CNĒLĪĀ, (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 *LI* 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 ŌŌ 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)CNŌPILITIZ. 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)CNĒLĪĀ.
- (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 ĪCŌLTĪĀ.
- ĪCŌLTĪĀ *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.'
- ĪCŌLTĪLĪĀ applic. ĪCŌLTĪĀ
- ĪCŌLTĪŌ nonact. ĪCŌLTĪĀ
- (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)CPOHUILĀ 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)CXICOTŌNILĀ 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)CXICUAUHTILĀ 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)CXICUECHAQUILĀ applic. (I)CXI-CUECHAQUIĀ
- (I)CXICUECHAQUIĻŌ 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)CXICUETLAXIHUIHUA nonact. (I)CXI-CUETLAXIHU(I)
- (I)CXICUETLAXIHUIĪĀ 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)CXIPOZTEQUIHUA 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)CXOPALTEHTEQU(I) See (I)CXOPAL-LI, TEHTEQU(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)CXOPILTEPÁCHOÁ *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, TEPÁCHOÁ.
- 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.
- ICZOXŌCHI-TL yucca flower / flor de yuca, flor de iczote (Z) [(2)Zp.60,157]. See ICZŌ-TL, XŌCHI-TL.
- IHCAC *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 / gorrer, 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.
- IHCATILTIĀ 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)HCHIHU(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)HCHIHU(I).
- (I)HCHIHU(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 / apresada, rápido (Z) [(2)Zp.105,158]. See (I)HCHIHU(I).
- (I)HCHIHUĪHUA nonact. (I)HCHIHU(I)
- (I)HCHIHUILLĀ applic. (I)HCHIHU(I)
- (I)HCHIHUĪTIĀ caus. (I)HCHIHU(I)
- (I)HCHIHUCĀ quickly, promptly, swiftly / presto o de presto o prestamente (M) See (I)HCHIHU(I)

- (I)HCIUHCÁCHIHU(A) *vt* to do something swiftly, violently / le hace violentemente (Z) [[2]Zp.129,188]. See (I)HCIUHCÁ, CHIHU(A).
- IHCIUHCÁPAN early / por la mañana (K) [[1]Tp.133]. This is attested in the phrase IHCIUHCÁPAN TÓNALLI 'morning, in the morning.' See ICI, (I)HCIUHCÁ, -PAN.
- (I)HCIUHCÁQUIYAHU(I)-TL downpour / lluvia violenta y pertinaz [[2]Zp.79,159]. See (I)HCIUHCÁ, QUIYAHU(I)-TL.
- (I)HCIUHCÁYŌ-TL hastiness, speed, promptness / apresuramiento o presteza y diligencia (M), rápido, pronto, inmediatamente (Z) [[3]Zp.71,102,105]. See (I)HCIUHCÁ, -YŌ.
- (I)HCIUHTOC something or someone hurried / apurado (Z) [[2]Zp.13,159]. See (I)HCHIHU(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 zumbiar (M) [[2]Zp.109,158].
- IHCUÁC 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)HCUANILIĀ 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 IHCUÁC, 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)HCUILHUILĀ applic. (I)HCUILHUIĀ
- (I)HCUILHUILŌ 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)HCUILŌLŌ 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)
- IHCICHEQU(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)HCICHEQU(I)
- IHCŌLTIĀ *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. IĀCŌLTIĀ
- IHCŌLTILIĀ applic. IHCŌLTIĀ
- IHIHTOĀ *vt* to criticize, slander someone / lo critica, habla de otro (mal) (Z) [[5]Zp.27,35,66,188]. redup. (I)HTOĀ
- (I)HILNÁMIQU(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)LPIĀ

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 / harto (C) [[1]Cf. 118r]. redup. IXHUIC

IHĪY(A) *vrefl, vt; pret: IHĪX ~ IHĪYAC* to be in a bad mood, to be peevish; to hate someone, something / aborrecerse estando mohino (M), aborrecer a otro (M) [[2]Cf. 32r].

IHĪYŌCĀHUALTIĀ *vrefl, vt* to suffer exhaustion, prostration; to drive someone to exhaustion, collapse, to cause someone to faint / perdais 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 IHĪYŌ-TL, CĀHUALTIĀ.

IHĪYŌCUI to have something to eat, take some refreshment / comer ... un bocado (C) [[1]Cf. 104v]. See IHĪYŌ-TL, CUI.

IHĪYŌCUIĀ *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, 11Rp. 89]. caus. IHĪYŌCUI

IHĪYŌHUIĀ *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 trabajos lo necesario a la vida (M), padecer trabajos (M) See IHĪYŌ-TL, -HUIĀ.

IHĪYŌHUILIĀ applic. IHĪYŌHUIĀ

IHĪYŌHUILIZ-TLI torment, misery / tormento (C) [[1]Cf. 102r]. See IHĪYŌHUIĀ.

IHĪYŌHUIĻŌ nonact. IHĪYŌHUIĀ

IHĪYŌHUILTIĀ caus. IHĪYŌHUIĀ

IHĪYŌMICOHUA nonact. IHĪYŌMIQU(I)

IHĪYŌMICTIĀ *vt* to choke, strangle, suf-

focate someone / atapar el huelgo a otro (M) [[2]Zp. 57, 188]. caus. IHĪYŌMIQU(I)
IHĪYŌMIQU(I) *pret: -MIC* for someone to suffocate, to be strangled / se sofoca, se estrangula [[3]Tp. 131]. See IHĪYŌ-TL, MIQU(I).

IHĪYŌMIQUĪTIĀ altern. caus. IHĪYŌ-MIQU(I)

IHĪYŌPEXŌNTIĀ *vt* to inflate something / lo infla (Z) [[2]Zp. 71, 189]. See IHĪYŌ-TL, PEXŌNTIĀ.

IHĪYŌQUIZ(A) to evaporate, to breathe, and by extension, to give an order / vaporiza, sale de aire (T), vahear ... mandar alguna cosa (M) [[1]Tp. 131]. See IHĪYŌ-TL, QUIZ(A).

IHĪYŌTĒM(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 IHĪYŌ-TL, TĒM(A).

IHĪYŌTIĀ *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 IHĪYŌ-TL.

IHĪYŌTĪĻŌ nonact. IHĪYŌTIĀ

IHĪYŌ-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 ĩ 'to take a breath,' but ĩ exists as a verb in Nahuatl with the sense 'to drink.' IHĪYŌ-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 IHĪYŌ-TL is abundantly attested in C.

IHĪYŌTZACU(A) *vrefl, vt* to choke, suffocate; to choke, strangle someone / enmudecer o atravesársele el bocado (M), atapar el huelgo a otro (M) [[3]Tp. 142, 11Rp. 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 IHĪYŌTZACU(I) meaning 'to close.' See IHĪYŌ-TL, TZACU(A).
- IHĪYŌTZACUALŌ** nonact. IHĪYŌ-TZACU(A)
- IHZTĀC** redup. IZTĀC
- IHMATĀCHĪHU(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).
- IHMATĀNEM(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), travesear ... 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)HNECUIĪTIĀ** 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].
- IHPOTOQUĪLCA-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)
- IHQUILTIĀ** altern. caus. IHCA
- (I)HQUITI** to weave cloth / tejer tela (M) [(7)Zp.120,150,188,208]. See TLAHQUITĪL-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.
- IHTĒHŌCA** for one's stomach to growl / gruñe el estómago (T) [(3)Tp.130]. See IHTE-TL, CHŌCA.
- IHTECHŌCOHUA** nonact. IHTECHŌCA
- IHTECHŌQUĪTIĀ** caus. IHTECHŌCA
- IHTECOYCTIC** something hollow / hueco, no tiene nada (T) [(1)Tp.130]. T has YA for YO. T also has a variant IHTECOYCTICAH. 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.
- IHTEPĀCHYŌ** 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.
- IHTEHETEQU(I)** See IHTE-TL, TEHETEQU(I).
- IHTE-TL** belly / barriga o vientre [M] A common variant of this is IHTI-TL.
- IHTE TLAPĀN(A)** See IHTE-TL, TLAPĀN(A).
- IHTE TZACQUI** something hard at the center / sólido o duro por dentro (T for possessed form) [(1)Tp.130]. See IHTE-TL, TZACU(A).
- IHTE TZACTIC** something hard at the center / sólido o duro por dentro (T) [(1)Tp.130]. See IHTE-TL, TZACU(A).
- IHTE XAHUACA** 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.
- IHTE XAHUACOHUA** nonact. IHTE-XAHUACA
- IHTE XAHUAQUĪTIĀ** caus. IHTE-XAHUACA
- IHTE XOCO** See IHTE XOCOTIC.
- IHTE XOCOTIC** 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 IHTE XOCO 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).
- IHTEZŌNĒHUĪHUA** nonact. IHTE-ZŌNĒHU(I)
- IHTEZŌNĒHUILIZ-TLI** a swollen belly / su barriga aventada (T for possessed form) [(1)Tp.130]. See IHTEZŌNĒHU(I).
- IHTEZŌNĒHUĪTIĀ** 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)HTLACALHUIĪĀ** applic. (I)HTLACALHUIĀ
- (I)HTLACALHUIĻŌ** 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)HTLACŌĻŌ** 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.
- IHTLANĪĀ** *vrefl, vt* to beg, to ask for alms; to question, examine someone / mendigar, pedir limosna (S), le pregunta, le pide (T) See IHTLAN(I).
- IHTLANĪHUA** nonact. IHTLAN(I)
- IHTLANĪĪĀ** *vt* to make a request on someone's behalf / le pide para otra persona (T) [(3)Tp.187]. applic. IHTLANĪĀ
- IHTLANĪĪĪĪĀ** applic. IHTLANĪĪĀ
- IHTLANĪĪĻŌ** nonact. IHTLANĪĪĀ
- IHTLANĪŌ** nonact. IHTLANĪĀ
- IHTLAPOĀ** See TLAHTLAPOĀ.
- (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)HTOLO** nonact. (I)HTOĀ

- (I)HTÔLTĪĀ 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
 IHTŌTILĪĀ applic. IHTŌTILIĀ
 IHTŌTILĪĀ nonact. IHTŌTILIĀ
 IHTŌTILIZ-TLI a dance / baile (X)
 [(1)Xp. 58]. X lacks the glottal stop. See
 IHTŌTIĀ.
- IHTŌTĪĀ nonact. IHTŌTIĀ
 (I)HTZOM(A) *vrefl, vt; pret: -TZON* for
 something to get sewn; to sew some-
 thing / 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 / so-
 narse 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)
 IHUĀ nonact. Ī
 IHUĀ vt; pret: IHUAH 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
 IUH and IHUAC (with vowel length in-
 determinate) as alternate preterits.

IHUĀLIĀ applic. IHUĀ

IHUĀN in the company of something or
 someone else, and / y, y también (M) The
 third person singular possessed form of the
 postposition -HUĀN has virtually the
 function of a conjunction. In T and Z it has
 lost the possessive prefix Ī- and has been
 lexicalized as HUĀN 'and.' In T the final
 N is also lost by general rule. See -HUĀN.

IHU(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 IUHQUI 'some-
 one, something of a particular nature,' it
 has been lexicalized in an essentially
 adverbial role of 'thus, such, so.' The
 optative phrase MĀ ZO IHUI 'let it be
 so' has been lexicalized as MĀCIHUI
 'though, however.' Other particle compo-
 sitions with IHU(I) are HUEL IHUI 'greatly,
 grandly, vigorously,' ZAN YE NŌ IHUI 'in
 like manner,' IHUI ĪN 'in this way,' IHUI
 ŌN 'in that way.' The preterit form IUH is
 often misleadingly spelled *yuh*.

IHUĪHUIH with great difficulty / con mu-
 cha dificultad, a mucha costa (C) This is
 related to OHUIH 'with difficulty, danger'
 in some not entirely direct way. The first
 element is probably IHU(I) 'thus, such, so.'
 IHUĪHUIHCĀYŌTICA at great cost, with
 great difficulty / mucho me ha costado (C),
 con sentimiento, con pena, dificultad (S)
 [(2)Cf. 121v]. See IHUĪHUIHCĀYŌ-TL,
 -CA.

IHUĪHUIHCĀYŌ-TL difficulty, cost / pena,
 dificultad, sentimiento, impotencia (S)
 [(2)Cf. 121v]. See IHUĪHUIH.

IHUINTI to get drunk / se emborracha, se
 ataranta, se embriaga (T), estar ébrio,
 embriagarse (S) [(3)Tp. 127]. Intransitive
 IHUINTI has the same sense as IHUINTIĀ
 used reflexively.

IHUINTIĀ *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
 ĪXHUINTIĀ '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
IHUINTILTĪĀ 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.
- ĪHUIPTLAYŌC** See -HUIPTLAYŌC.
- ĪHUIYĀN** 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)HXĪTZA** *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 / envejecerse la ropa, los libros, las esteras, o cosas semejantes (M) This is implied by IHZOĪĀ.
- 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.14r, (2)Zp.130,170, (3)Xp.57]. T has E for IH.

ĪCHTEQU(I) redup. (I)CHTEQU(I)

ĪHTECCAH 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 ĪHTICCAH 'for something to be done correctly; to be empty, to be without work,' apparently with the same derivational history. See -IHTEC, the verb CĀ.

ĪHTICCAH See ĪHTECCAH.

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 absolutive 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 absolutive 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)LCĀHUILĀ applic. (I)LCĀHU(A)

(I)LCHĪN(A) *vt* to suck something up, to consume something / lo chupa, lo consuma (T) [(3)Tp.188]. M has *chichina* 'to suck something.'

(I)LCHĪNALŌ nonact. (I)LCHĪN(A)

(I)LCHĪNILĀ applic. (I)LCHĪN(A)

(I)LHUIĀ *vrefl* to grow in strength, violence (as with a storm or epidemic) / arrearar (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 ciclo (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)
- ILHUICAYÖ-TL** something of or pertaining to heaven / cosa celestial [M for *ilhuicacayotl*], cosas de cielo (R) ([1]Rp.44). See **ILHUICA-TL**, -YÖ.
- ILHUICEH** much more, especially / mucho más (M), especialmente o mucho más (C) ([4]Cf.113v, 114r, 131v, [2]Rp.90,99). See **ILHUIZ**.
- (1)**LHUILĀ** applic. (1)**LHUIĀ**
- (1)**LHUIL-LI** merit, due reward / merecimiento (C) ([3]Cf.59r).
- (1)**LHUIĪÖ** 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. (1)**LHUIĀ**
- (1)**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 (1)**LHUIL-LI**.
- ILHUIPAN** at the fiesta, celebration / en la fiesta (T) ([1]Tp.131r). 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.
- ILHUIYÖC** *preceded by possessive prefix and quantifier* (a certain number of) days after / días después (C) An example with a number is **ĪCHICŌMILHUIYÖC** 'seven days after that'; one with a nonnumerical quantifier is **ĪQUĒZQUILHUIYÖC** 'several days after that.' With a month or year, the expression means on the designated day of that unit of time. See **ILHUI-TL**, -YÖ, -C(O).
- ILHUIZ** much more, especially / especialmente o mucho más (C)
- ĪLHUIZ** 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 ĪLHUIZ** with the same sense. This may be related to an intensifier in T, the canonical form for which would probably be **LALEHUIZ**.
- ĪLHUIZCIHUĀ-TL** good-for-nothing woman / mujer de no nada (C) ([1]Cf.77r). See **ĪLHUIZ**, **CIHUĀ-TL**.
- ĪLHUIZHUIĀ** vt to do something inconsiderately / hago algo inconsideradamente (C for first person subject) ([1]Cf.60v, [1]Rp.48). See **ĪLHUIZ**, -HUIĀ.
- ĪLHUIZTLAHTŌĀ** to speak carelessly, unguardedly / hablar cosas sin tiento ni consideración (M) ([1]Cf.77r, [1]Rp.90). See **ĪLHUIZ**, (1)**HŌĀ**.
- ĪLHUIZTLAHTŌL-LI** careless speech / palabras inconsideradas (R) ([1]Rp.90). See **ĪLHUIZTLAHTŌĀ**.
- ĪLHUIZTZAHTZI** to cause a scandal / le escandaliza (Z) ([1]Zp.159). See **ĪLHUIZ**, **TZAHTZI**.
- ĪLĪ-TL** alder tree / aliso (M) ([2]Zp.9, 159).
- (1)**LNĀMICTIĀ** vt to remind someone of something / traer a la memoria, o acordar algo a otro (M) ([3]Tp.208). altern. caus. (1)**LNĀMIQU(I)**
- (1)**LNĀMICTILĀ** applic. (1)**LNĀMICTIĀ**
- (1)**LNĀMICTIĪÖ** nonact. (1)**LNĀMICTIĀ**
- (1)**LNĀMICTINEM(I)** vt; pret: -**NEN** to go along recalling, thinking on something / ve ... pensando (C for imperative) ([1]Cf.68r). See (1)**LNĀMIQU(I)**, **NEM(I)**.
- (1)**LNĀMIQU(I)** *vrefl*; vt; pret: (1)**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 (1)**L**.
- (1)**LNĀMIQUĪHUA** nonact. (1)**LNĀMIQU(I)**
- (1)**LNĀMIQUILĀ** applic. (1)**LNĀMIQU(I)**

(1)LNĀMIQUĪTĪĀ altern. caus. (1)LNĀ-MIQU(I)

İLŌCHTĪĀ 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 envió, 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 İLŌT(I).

İLŌT(I) to return whence one came, for an illness to abate / verse o tornarse de donde iba (M), aflojarse la enfermedad (M) [(1)Bf.7r, (2)Cf.61v, 102v, (1)Rp.33].

(1)LPĪĀ *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)

(1)LPĪCHĪĀ vt to inflate something with water / lo resopla con agua (T) [(3)Tp.117]. See (1)LPĪTZ(A).

(1)LPĪCHĪLĪĀ applic. (1)LPĪCHĪĀ, applic. (1)LPĪTZ(A)

(1)LPĪCHĪLŌ nonact. (1)LPĪCHĪĀ

İLPIHTICAH to be bound / está amarrado, está atado (T) [(1)Tp.131]. T is missing the internal glottal stop. See (1)LPĪĀ, the verb CĀ.

İLPIHTIHU(I) to go in bonds / va amarrado (T) [(1)Tp.131]. T shortens this to İLPIHTI and is missing the glottal stop. See (1)LPĪĀ, HU(I).

(1)LPĪLĪĀ applic. (1)LPĪĀ

İLPILIZ-TLI the act of tying something, someone up / acción de amarrar (Z) [(2)Zp.159,207]. See (1)LPĪĀ.

(1)LPĪLŌ nonact. (1)LPĪĀ

İLPIŌC someone, something bound / amarrado, atado, nudo (Z) [(4)Zp.10,16,89,159]. See (1)LPĪĀ, the verb O.

(1)LPĪTZ(A) vt to blow something up, to inflate something / soplar (M), soplar a otro (M), lo sopla (T) See PĪTZ(A).

(1)LPĪTZALŌ nonact. (1)LPĪTZ(A)

İLŌTZ(A) *vrefl* to belch / eructar (X) [(3)Xp.57]. T and Z have synonymous İHPŌTZ(A). See PŌTZ(A).

(1)LTEQU(I) vt to sip, suck, drink something / sorber algo (M), lo bebe (caldo, huevo, etc.) (T) [(1)Bf.11v, (3)Tp.188].

(1)LTEQUĪHUA nonact. (1)LTEQU(I)

(1)LTEQUĪTĪĀ caus. (1)LTEQU(I)

İLTĪĀ caus. İ

İLTILĪĀ applic. İLTĪĀ

İLTILĪLŌ nonact. İLTILĪĀ

(1)LTZŌMIĀ *vrefl* to blow one's nose / se suena (la nariz) (T) [(3)Tp.150]. See İHTZŌMIĀ.

(1)LTZŌMILŌ nonact. (1)LTZŌMIĀ

İMACAC(I) vt; pret: İMACAZ to hold someone in awe, to fear someone, to be respectful toward someone / temer a alguno (M), tener respecto o temor reverencial (M)

İMACAXILĪĀ applic. İMACAC(I)

İMACAXILTĪĀ caus. İMACAC(I)

İMACAXŌ nonact. İMACAC(I)

İMACAX-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 İMACAC(I).

IMMAN to be high time for something /

es hora y tiempo This is also written İNMAN, reflecting its origin of İN MAN(I). M also has *immani*, which may represent İMMANĪN rather than İMMAN(I). This generally occurs with YE 'already'. See İMMANĪN.

İMĀNEL however, given that, inasmuch, since / aunque, desde que, o puesto que (M) This is a fusion of MĀNEL with the particle İN and is synonymous with MĀNEL. This also combines with the cliticizing element -(Y)EH with no change of sense.

İMĀNELEH See İMMĀNEL.

İMĀNELYEH See İMMĀNEL.

İMMANI See İMMAN.

İMMANĪN at this time / a esta hora (C) See İMMAN, İN.

İMMANTI 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 İMMAN.

İMMANYEH at this time / a estas horas (T) [(1)Tp.131]. T has multiple ambiguity involving Ē, YE, and İYE. Possibly this should be from İMMANĪNYEH with T's characteristic loss of syllable-final N. See İMMAN.

İMONEQUIYĀN 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 MONECYĀN.
- ĪMÓZTLAYÓC** 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).
- ĪN** proximal particle this, these / ésto (C) This is often postposed after the element it refers to and becomes bound to it as a suffix, YEHHUĀTLĪN 'this one, this person,' ĪNĪN '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.'
- ĪNĀNTZĪCA-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-TLĪ, TZĪCA-TL.
- ĪNĀY(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)
- ĪNĀYILĪĀ** *vt* to hide something from someone / esconder y encubrir algo a otro (C) [[1]Cf.64r]. applic. ĪNĀY(A)
- ĪNĀYILILĪĀ** 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.
- İOCCĀPAIXTI** *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.
- İÖNTLAPALIXTI** *possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive Ī-* on both sides / de ambos lados (C) [(2)Cf. 92v]. See ÖNTLAPAL, -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
- İPALNEMOHUALÖNI** 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. 11, 2r, 7r) of a longer form İPALNEMOHUALÖNI. NEMOHUA is the nonactive form of NEM(I) 'to live,' and an alternate, through infrequent, nonactive form is with -HUALÖ. 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
- İPANTIĀ** *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 YÖL-, 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. İPANTIĀ
- İQUIN** when? / ¿cuándo? o ¿en qué tiempo? preguntando (M) See İC.
- ITCÖ** nonact. ITQUI
- ITCÖCA** *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. İ
- 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.
- İTÓNAL-LI** sweat / sudor (M) In the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side of T there is İ-TÓNAL-LI 'one's shadow, spirit, soul,' but the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side has

ĪTÓNAL 'sweat (third pers. sg. possessor),' which represents a consolidation of Ī-ĪTÓNAL. M has absolutive *ytónalli* 'sweat.' See ĪTÓNĪĀ.

ĪTÓNĪĀ *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.

ĪTÓNĪLŌ nonact. ĪTÓNĪĀ

(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)TQUILLĀ applic. (I)TQUI

(I)TQUITĪĀ *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)TTALŌ altern. nonact. (I)TTA

(I)TTALTIĀ altern. caus. (I)TTA

(I)TTILIĀ *vt* to take aim at, point out, look after something / lo apunta (una cosa), lo cuida, lo atina (T) applic. (I)TTA

(I)TTILILIĀ applic. (I)TTILIĀ

(I)TTILĪLŌ nonact. (I)TTILIĀ

(I)TTĪTIĀ *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 mostrárselo (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 TI syllable, but its place in alphabetical order and its sense make it clear that this is a printing error. altern. caus. (I)TTA

(I)TTITILIĀ applic. (I)TTITĪĀ

(I)TTITĪLŌ nonact. (I)TTITĪĀ

(I)TTŌ altern. nonact. (I)TTA

(I)TTŌNI 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.

ITZCUÍN-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.

ITZMĪN(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 MĪN(A).

ITZMĪNĪLIĀ applic. ITZMĪN(I)

ITZMĪNĪLŌ nonact. ITZMĪN(I)

(I)TZMOLĪN(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.

ITZTAPALĀPAN *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, Ā-TL, -PAN.

ITZTAPALĀPANĒCA-TL someone from Iztapalapa / natural de Iztapalapa (K) [(1)Cf.56v]. See ITZTAPALĀPAN.

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. ĪTZ-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 ĪTZ-TLI in T does have a long vowel.

(I)TZTĒHU(A) to go away out of sight / ir, salir (S) [(2)Cf.68r,91v]. See (I)TZ-, ĒHU(A).

ĪTZTI See ĪTZTIĀ.

ĪTZTIC something cold / frío, fría (S) [(1)Tp.135]. See ĪTZTIĀ, ĪTZ-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)TZTILĀ** This is used in place of applicative (I)TTILĀ in constructions with the ligature -TI-. There is a discussion of this in C on f.68r. (I)TZTILĀ contrasts with ĪTZTILĀ 'to chill something.' See (I)TZ-.
- ĪTZTILĀ** *vrefl.vt* to get cold; to chill something / se le enfría la cabeza (T for CUAĪTZTILĀ), refrescarse (S), enfriar, refrescar a alguien (S), enfriar una cosa (S), lo enfría (T) This is abundantly attested, but only in T. It contrasts with (I)TZTILĀ < (I)TTA. See ĪZTIC, ĪTZTIYA.
- (I)TZTILIH TICAH** *vrefl* to be looking at something / estoy mirando (C) [(2)Cf.68r, (1)Tp.215]. See (I)TZTILĀ, the verb CĀ.
- (I)TZTILIH TIHU(I)** This applicative form is attested in use only as an honorific form. applic. (I)TZTIHU(I)
- ĪTZTILĪĀ** applic. ĪTZTILĀ
- ĪTZTILĪŌ** nonact. ĪTZTILĀ
- (I)TZTILTIĀ** This is used in place of causative (I)TTALTIĀ or (I)TTĪTIĀ 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).
- ĪTZTIYA** to get cold / refrescarse (S), se enfría (T) [(1)Tp.135]. R has *itzti* and *itztia*, and S gives them with the preterits *itztic* and *itzti* respectively, implying ĪTZTI and ĪTZTIĀ as well as ĪTZTIYA. See ĪZTIC, ĪTZTILĀ.
- (I)TZTIYE** See (I)TZTICAH.
- ĪTZ-TLI** obsidian / obsidiana o fragmentos de obsidiana utilizados como cuchillos, navajas de afeitar, lancetas, flechas, espejos, etc. (S) [(1)Tp.224]. See ĪZTIC.
- ĪTZTOC** 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 ICCHI, 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*.
- IUCXIŪĀ** By general rule the vowel of the second syllable should be long, but C specifically marks it short. caus. IUCCI
- IUCXOĀ** to sneeze / estornuda (M) Z has delabialized the final consonant of the first syllable and has the form ICXOĀ. T has the form IHCUIXOĀ. X has ECXOĀ, which M also has in addition to IUCXOĀ.
- IUCXŌLIZ-TLI** sneeze / estornudo (M for *ecuxoliztli*) [(1)Zp.157]. See IUCXOĀ.
- 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.
- IUHĀN** in or with reference to such a place / de la misma manera que ésta (C) [(2)Cf.89v,90r]. See IUH, -ĀN.
- 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 IUHQUI, 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.
- IXACAHUILĀN(A)** *vrefl* to drag oneself along, to crawl / se arrastra ... gatea [Z] [[3]Zp.14,63,170]. See IXACA, HUILĀN(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).
- IXACATLAMŌTLA** *vt* to throw someone face downwards, headlong / lo tira boca abajo [Z] [[2]Zp.122,199]. See IXACA, MŌTLA.
- IXACATLAPACHŌĀ** *vt* to upset someone, to mix someone up / lo traba [Z], lo pone boca abajo [Z] [[3]Zp.124,189,199]. See IXACA, PACHŌĀ.
- IXACHI** *pl.* IXACHĪN ~ IXACHĪNTIN much, great in number, very many / mucho o grande en cantidad [M], muy muchos en número [M for plural] [[1]Bf.1IV, {3}Cf.5V].
- IXACOZTIC** *possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive Ī-* someone yellowish, jaundiced / amarillento de la cara [Z] [[2]Zp.9,163]. This is a reduction of IXĀYACCOZTIC and is analogous to IXĀIZTĀC 'someone pallid.' See XĀYAC-TLI, COZTIC.
- 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.
- IXAHMŌL** someone undependable / inconstante, variable [Z] [[3]Zp.71,128,163]. Z also has a variant IXNAMŌL. The literal meaning of this seems to be 'someone with a soapy face.' See IX-TLI, AHMŌL-LI.
- IXĀHUIĀ** *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, XĀHUIĀ.
- IXĀHUILĪĀ** *applic.* IXĀHUIĀ
- IXĀHUIĪŌ** *nonact.* IXĀHUIĀ
- IXĀHUILTIĀ** *vt* to make signals with one's eyes / hace señas con los ojos [Z] [[1]Zp.170]. See IX-TLI, ĀHUILTIĀ.
- IXĀIZTĀC** *possessed form, prefixed with third person singular possessive Ī-* someone pale, pallid / pálido [Z] [[2]Zp.93,163]. This appears to be a reduction of IXĀYACIZTĀC. Z only marks the vowel of the second syllable long in one of two attestations. See XĀYAC(A)-TL, IZTĀC.
- IXĀNQUI** someone with a long face / cara larga [T] [[1]Tp.136]. See IX-TLI, ĀNQUI.
- IXĀYŌCHŌCA** to cry, weep / lagrimea [T] [[3]Tp.136]. See IXĀYŌ-TL, CHŌCA.
- IXĀYŌCHŌCOHUA** *nonact.* IX-ĀYŌCHŌCA
- IXĀYŌCHŌQUĪTIĀ** *caus.* IXĀYŌCHŌCA
- IXĀYŌPOHPŌHU(A)** *vt* to wipe someone's tears away / enjugar a otro las lágrimas [R] [[1]Rp.94]. See IXĀYŌ-TL, POHPŌHU(A).
- IXĀYŌTEPĒHU(I)** for tears to come in floods / derrama las lágrimas [T] [[3]Tp.136]. See IXĀYŌ-TL, TEPĒHU(I).
- IXĀYŌTEPĒHUĪHUA** *nonact.* IXĀYŌ-TEPĒHU(I)
- IXĀYŌTEPĒHUĪTIĀ** *caus.* IXĀYŌ-TEPĒHU(I)
- IXĀYŌ-TL** tears / lágrimas [M] There is also nearly synonymous IXĀYŌ-TL derived from IX-TLI 'eye' and XĀYŌ-TL 'discharge, excrement.' It is possible that the frequently attested IXĀYŌ-TL is a reduction or reanalysis of IXĀYŌ-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, ĀYŌ-TL 'watery substance' is as plausible for a second element here as XĀYŌ-TL 'discharge.' See IX-TLI, ĀYŌ-TL.

(I)XCA *vt* to bake something; to fire pottery / cocer loza o asar huevos, batatas, o cosa semejante [M] [(1)Cf.47]. This is also abundantly attested in the derived form TLAXCAL-LI 'bread.'

ĪXCAHCAYĀHU(A) *vt* to deceive, mislead someone, to falsify something / lo engaña [T], falsifica [T] [(6)Tp.215,230]. See ĪX-TLI, CAHCAYĀHU(A).

ĪXCAHUIĀ *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 ĪX-TLI and CĀHU(A).

ĪXCALAQUIĀ See TLAĪXCALAQUIĀ.

ĪXCAPOTZTIC something gray, dark, swarthy, someone with a black face / (negro claro), gris, medio negro, triguëno, moreno [T], cara negra [Z] This is also attested in Z in the shortened form ĪXCAPOTZ. See ĪX-TLI, CAPOTZTIC.

ĪXCAUH-TLI tick / garrapata [Z] [(2)Zp.62,163].

ĪXCAUHTŌTŌ-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 ĪXCAUH-TLI 'tick' and ĪXCAPOTZTIC 'black,' since the bird is glossy black. See ĪXCAUH-TLI, TŌTŌ-TL.

ĪXCHAMĀHUAC something rather thick / medio grueso [T] [(1)Tp.136]. See ĪX-, CHAMĀHUAC.

ĪXCHICĀHU(A) *vrefl* to take courage / se hace valiente [Z] [(2)Zp.127,170]. See ĪX-TLI, CHICĀHU(A).

ĪXCHICĀHUAC 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 ĪXCHICĀHU(A).

ĪXCHĪCHĪLĒHU(I) to blush, flush, turn red in the face / sonroja [Z] [(2)Zp.117,163]. M

has reflexive *ixchichiloa* with the same sense. See ĪX-TLI, CHĪCHĪLĒHU(I).

ĪXCHĪCHĪLTIC something rather red / medio rojo [T] [(1)Tp.136]. See ĪX-, CHĪCHĪLTIC.

ĪXCHICOTIC someone cross-eyed / bizco, bisojo [Z] [(2)Zp.20,163]. Z also gives the shortened form ĪXCHICO. See ĪX-TLI, CHICO.

ĪXCHIYANTIC something dappled, splotted / medio habado [color] [(1)Tp.136]. See ĪX-TLI, CHIYAN-TLI.

ĪXCHŌCA to cry / llora [Z] [(2)Zp.78,163]. See ĪX-TLI, CHŌCA.

-ĪXCO *compound postposition* on one's face, on the surface of / en la cara o en la sobrehaz [M], en su superficie [T] See ĪX-TLI, -C(O).

ĪXCOCH(I) to nap / duerme un poco [Z] [(2)Zp.47,163]. See ĪX-, COCH(I).

ĪXCOCHILIZ-TLI sleep, dream, nap / sueño [T] [(1)Tp.135]. See ĪXCOCH(I).

ĪXCOHTĒMIQUILIZ-TLI dream, sleep, nap / sueño [T] [(1)Tp.135]. See ĪXCOCH(I), TĒMIQU(I).

ĪXCOCOĀ *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 ĪXCOCOX derived from ĪXCOCOY(A), although T does not have the verb independently. See ĪX-TLI, COCOĀ.

ĪXCŌCOCH(I) to nap / cabecea [Z] [(2)Zp.22,163]. redup. ĪXCŌCH(I)

ĪXCŌCOLIZ-TLI infection, disease of the eyes / enfermedad de ojos [M] [(1)Tp.135]. M gives *ixcocoyaliztli* as a synonym. See ĪXCOCOĀ.

ĪXCOCŌLO nonact. ĪXCOCOĀ

ĪXCOCOXCĀTIĀ *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 ĪXCOCOXCŌQUI.

ĪXCOCOXCĀTILĪĀ *vt* to blind someone / le ciega [T] [(3)Tp.215]. applic. ĪXCOCOXCĀTIĀ

ĪXCOCOXCĀTILĪĪĀ applic. ĪXCOCOXCĀTILĪĀ

ĪXCOCOXCĀTILĪLO nonact. ĪXCOCOXCĀTILĪĀ

- IXCOCOXCÁTILŌ** nonact. **IXCO-COXCÁTIA**
- IXCOCOXYUI** 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)**.
- IXCOHCOYCTIC** 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.1 iv has *ixcōcā*, 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**.
- IXCUĀHMŌL-LI** eyebrow / las cejas [M] [(1)Bf.8v, (9)Tp.135,143]. See **IXCUĀ(I)-TL**.
- IXCUĀHMŌLQUEHQUETZ(A)** *vrefl* to frown / para las cejas de coraje, frunce el ceño [T] [(3)Tp.143]. See **IXCUĀHMŌL-LI**, **QUEHQUETZ(A)**.
- IXCUĀHMŌLQUEHQUETZALŌ** nonact. **IXCUĀHMŌLQUEHQUETZ(A)**
- IXCUĀHMŌLQUEHQUETZ(I)** See **IX-CUAHMŌL-LI**, **TEHTEQU(I)**.
- IXCUĀHMŌLTZON-TLI** eyebrow / su ceja [T for possessed form] [(1)Tp.135]. See **IXCUĀHMŌL-LI**, **TZON-TLI**.
- IXCUĀHUIĀ** *vt* to cut the heads of grain with a sickle, to carry something with a tumpine across the forehead / arrasar trigo o cosa semejante [M], lo carga en la frente [T] [(3)Tp.215]. See **IXCUĀ(I)-TL**, **-HUIĀ**.
- IXCUĀHUILĀ** applic. **IXCUĀHUIĀ**
- IXCUĀHUIĻŌ** 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**.
- IXCUĀTEHTECO** 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**.
- IXCUĀTEHUILĀ** applic. **IXCUĀTEHUIĀ**
- IXCUĀTEHUIĻŌ** 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 ĪXCUĀ(I)-TL, CUAXELOĀ.
- ĪXCUÁTZON-TLI** forelock / su copete (de caballo, persona, etc.) (T) [(1)Tp.136]. See ĪXCUĀ(I)-TL, TZON-TLI.
- ĪXCUECHĀHUAC** something damp / está mojado, húmedo (T) [(1)Tp.135]. See ĪX-, CUECHĀHUAC.
- ĪXCUEHCHOLHUIĀ** 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 ĪX-TLI, CUEHCHOLHUIĀ.
- ĪXCUEHCHOLHUILĀ** applic. ĪX-CUEHCHOLHUIĀ
- ĪXCUEHCHOLHUIĪŌ** nonact. ĪX-CUEHCHOLHUIĀ
- ĪXCUEP(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 descarrado (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 ĪX-TLI, CUEP(A).
- ĪXCUICIL-LI** someone with a dirty face / tiene la cara sucia (T) [(1)Tp.136]. M has *cuicuilchapultic* 'something painted in many colors.' See ĪX-TLI.
- ĪXCUIŪTIĀ** *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 ĪX-TLI, CUIŪTIĀ.
- ĪXCUIŪTILĀ** applic. ĪXCUIŪTIĀ
- ĪXCUIŪTILŌ** nonact. ĪXCUIŪTIĀ
- ĪXCUITLA** someone bleary-eyed / lagañoso (M) [(3)Cf.7v]. See ĪXCUITL(A)-TL.
- ĪXCUITL(A)-TL** discharge from the eyes / lagañas (M) [(4)Cf.7v]. See ĪX-TLI, CUITL(A)-TL.
- ĪXEH** 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 ĪX-TLI.
- ĪXĒHUA-TL** *inalienably possessed form*: -ĪXĒHUAYŌ eyelid / su párpado (T for possessed form) [(1)Tp.138]. See ĪX-TLI, ĒHUA-TL.
- ĪXĒHUIĀ** *vrefl* to take a risk, to expose oneself to hazard / se atreve ... se arriesga (Z) [(3)Zp.14,16,170]. See ĪX-TLI, ĒHU(A).
- ĪXĒLĒHUIĀ** vt to desire someone / codiciar a alguna persona (M), lo desea, lo codicia (T) See ĪX-TLI, ĒLĒHUIĀ.
- ĪXĒLĒHUILĀ** applic. ĪXĒLĒHUIĀ
- ĪXĒLĒHUIĪŌ** nonact. ĪXĒLĒHUIĀ
- ĪXĒLŌTIC** something dappled / color granizo, color habado (T) [(1)Tp.138]. See ĪX-TLI, ĒLŌ-TL.
- ĪXHUA** 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.
- ĪXHUĒHUETZCA** to smile / se sonríe (T) [(1)Tp.135]. T also has unduplicated ĪXHUETZCA. See ĪX-TLI, HUĒHUETZCA.
- ĪXHUĒ(I)** someone with enlarged eyes / un ojo grande, los dos ojos grandes (T) [(1)Tp.135]. See ĪX-TLI, HUĒ(I).
- ĪXHUETZCA** to smile, to gesture laughingly / sonreírse o hacer gestos con risa (M) [(1)Tp.135, (2)Zp.117,164]. T also has reduplicated ĪXHUĒHUETZCA. See ĪX-TLI, HUETZCA.
- ĪXHUETZCALIZ-TLI** smile / sonrisa (Z) [(2)Zp.117,164]. M has *ixhuetzquiliztli* with the same sense. See ĪXHUETZCA.
- ĪXHUETZCANI** someone who smiles, someone agreeable and good-natured / el que así se sonríe (M), risueño (T) [(1)Tp.135]. See ĪXHUETZCA.
- ĪXHUETZQUI** 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 ĪXHUETZCA.
- (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.

IXHUIÁ *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**, -HUIÁ.

IXHUIC someone satisfied, full after a meal / harto de vianda {M} [[2]Zp.78,164, {1}Rp.99]. See {I}XHUÍ.

IXHUICCI someone with a splotchy face, something showing signs of ripeness / paño (mancha de la piel en la cara), empienza 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 YOCCHI, 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}XHUÍHUA nonact. {I}XHUÍ

IXHUÍHUICA *vrefl* to shake one's head back and forth / menea (la cabeza) [[2]Zp.83,170]. See **IX-TLI**, HUIHUICA.

IXHUIÁ applic. **IXHUIÁ**

IXHUILO nonact. **IXHUIÁ**

IXHUILTIA *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}XHUÍTIÁ used reflexively with the sense of 'to be overwhelmed by food.' altern. caus. {I}XHUÍ

IXHUILTILIA applic. **IXHUILTIA**

IXHUILTILÓ nonact. **IXHUILTIA**

IXHUINTIA *vt* to get someone dizzy, to make someone seasick / lo marca {Z for CUÁIXHUINTIA} [{1}Cl.96r, {2}Zp.82,147]. M has *ixihuintia* 'to be confused, stupified'

and *ixihuintia* 'to confuse, bewilder someone.' See **IX-TLI**, IHUINTI.

IXHUINTIC someone dizzy, seasick / mareado {Z} [[2]Zp.82,164]. See **IXHUINTIA**.

{I}XHUÍTIÁ *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 -TIÁ is short. In a single attestation in C the vowel is unmarked for length. Z is inconsistent. T has an alternative causative {I}XHUILTIA where by general rule the corresponding vowel should be short but is given as long. altern. caus. {I}XHUÍ

{I}XHUÍTILIA applic. {I}XHUÍTIÁ

{I}XHUÍTILÓ nonact. {I}XHUÍTIÁ

{I}XHUÍUHCHUÁPIL-LI grand-daughter / nieta {Z} [[2]Zp.88,164]. See {I}XHUÍUH-TLI, CIHUÁPIL-LI.

{I}XHUÍUH-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 -HUÂN immediately follows, and the same vowel is specifically marked short elsewhere. In T and Z the vowel is long in all attestations.

IXICA to run, drip, ooze, bleed / rezumarse o salirse la vasija {M}, se escurre {T}, sangrar {X} [[4]Tp.136,248, {3}Xp.49]. See {I}HXICA.

IXICALTIA caus. **IXICA**

IXICOHUA caus. **IXICA**

IXIHIZTAC something somewhat white / medio blanco {T} [{1}Tp.136]. See **IX-**, IHIZTAC.

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.

IXILCAHU(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}LCAHU(A).

IXILCAHUALÓ nonact. **IXILCAHU(A)**

IXILCAHUILIA applic. **IXILCAHU(A)**

IXILPICHILIA applic. **IXILPITZ(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)

IXIMACHILĪĀ 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)

IXĪPTLAYŌ-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, XIP-, 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.

IXITILĪĀ applic. IXITĪĀ

IXITĪLŌ 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 marea, se ataranta (T) [(3)Tp.136]. See IXMALACACHOĀ.

IXMALACACHIHUĪHUA nonact.

IXMALACACHIHU(I)

IXMALACACHIHUĪTĪĀ caus.

IXMALACACHIHU(I)

IXMALACACHOĀ *vrefl.vt* to get dizzy, to make someone dizzy / se marea (T), lo marea (T) [(1)Cf.96r, (6)Tp.143,217]. Intransitive IXMALACACHIHU(I) is synonymous with IXMALACACHOĀ used reflexively. See IX-TLI, MALACACHOĀ.

IXMALACACHŌLŌ nonact. IX-MALACACHOĀ

IXMALACACHTIC something oval, egg-shaped / ovalado (T) [(1)Tp.136]. See IX-TLI, MALACACHTIC.

IXMALACAHILHUIĀ applic. IX-MALACACHOĀ

IXMAN(A) *vt* to level, even something / igualar suelo o cosa semejante (M), lo aplana, lo empareaja (T) [(3)Tp.217]. This implies IXMANI '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).

IXMANITITI 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.

IXMAUHTILĪĀ applic. IXMAUHTĪĀ

IXMAUHTĪLŌ nonact. IXMAUHTIĀ

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)Tp.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).

IXMIQUĪTIĀ altern. caus. IXMIQU(I)

IXMIXTLACHY(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, TLACHY(A).

IXMŌN-TLI pl: -TIN eyelash / cejas, pestañas (X) [(3)Xp.103]. See IX-TLI.

IXNAHUATIĀ 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, NAHUATIĀ.

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.

IXNECULTIC cross-eyed / bizco (T) [(1)Tp.136]. T also has the truncated form

IXNECUIL glossed as 'squint.' See IX-TLI, NECULTIC.

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 IXNENEHUILĀ. See IXNENEHUILĀ.

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)

IXNĒMPOLIHUĪTIĀ caus. IX-NĒMPOLIHU(I)

IXNENEHUILĀ 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, NENEHUILĀ.

IXNENEHUILĪĀ applic. IXNENEHUILĀ
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.

IXNĒXTLACHY(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, NĒXTLI, TLACHY(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*.

IXÖTILĪĀ applic. *IXÖTIĀ*

IXÖTĪLŌ nonact. *IXÖTIĀ*

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*.

IXPANTILĪĀ 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.

IXPETZALHUĪĀ vt to plane, smooth, polish something for someone / se lo alisa (T) [[4]Tp.217]. applic. *IXPETZŌĀ*

IXPETZALHUILĪĀ applic. *IXPETZALHUĪĀ*

IXPETZALHUĪLŌ nonact. *IXPETZALHUĪĀ*

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 ĪX-TLI, PILCATOC.
- IXPILCUETLAX-TLI** *possessed form*:
 -**IXPILCUETLAXYŌ** eyelid / su párpado
 (Z for possessed form) [[2]Zp.94,163]. See
 ĪX-PIL-LI, CUETLAX-TLI.
- IXPILHUI-TL** *possessed form*: -**IX-
 PILHUIYŌ** eyelash / su pestaña
 (Z for possessed form) [[2]Zp.98,163].
 This is apparently a shortened form of
 ĪXPILIHUI-TL, which would literally
 mean 'eyelash feather.' See ĪXPIL-LI,
 IHUI-TL.
- IXPIL-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
 ĪX-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 ĪX-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 ĪX-TLI, PINTIC.
- IXPOHPOLIHU(I)** to go blind / se ciega (Z)
 [[2]Zp.27,163]. See ĪX-TLI, POHPOLIHU(I).
- IXPOHPOLTIC** someone blind / ciego (X)
 [[2]Xp.49]. See ĪXPOHPOLIHU(I).
- IXPOLHUIĀ** applic. ĪXPOLOĀ
- IXPOLIHU(I)** to disappear / desaparece (T)
 [[1]Tp.137, [2]Zp.44,164]. See ĪX-TLI,
 POLIHU(I).
- IXPOLOĀ** *vrefl, vt* to dissemble, to be mis-
 leading 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 ĪX-TLI,
 POLOĀ.
- IXPOLŌLŌ** nonact. ĪXPOLOĀ
- IXPOYACTIC** something smudged,
 murky / (color de) medio borrado (T)
 [[1]Tp.137]. See ĪX-, POPOYACTIC.
- IXPOPOYŌT(I)** to go blind / cegar (M)
- [[2]Cf.57v]. R has this with a short vowel
 and glottal stop in the fourth syl-
 lable instead of a long vowel. See
 IXPOPOYŌ-TL.
- IXPOPOYŌ-TL** someone blind / ciego
 (M) [[6]Cf.7v,57v,122v]. See ĪX-TLI,
 POPOYŌ-TL.
- IXPOYĀHU(I)** to get dizzy / mareado (Z)
 [[2]Zp.82,164]. Z glosses this as an adject-
 ive, but in form it is a verb. M has transi-
 tive *ixpoyahua* 'to dazzle, bewilder some-
 one.' 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 *ixquempalli* 'inner side
 of the eyelid.' See ĪX-TLI, QUĒM(I)-TL,
 TATACA.
- IXQUĒNTATACALŌ** nonact. IXQUĒN-
 TATACA
- IXQUEP(A)** This is the Z variant of
 IXCUEP(A)
- IXQUEP-TLI** someone deceitful / dos car-
 ras, 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 ĪX-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.
- IXQUICHCĀHUITIĀ** 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 writ-
 ten separated, IXQUICH CĀHUITL. See
 IXQUICH, CĀHU(A).
- IXQUICHCAPA** up to or from a certain
 point / desde donde (C) [[1]Cf.43r]. See
 IXQUICHCA, -PA.

- İXQUICHCAUH** See İXQUICH-
CÁHU(I)-TL.
- İXQUIHQÜZ(A)** to stumble around in a daze / ser atochado y tonto, andando de acá para allá (M) [(1)Cf.1137]. redup. İXQUİZ(A)
- İXQUİZ(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 İX-TLI, QÜZ(A).
- İXTALECTIC** someone jaundiced, yellowish of face / amarillez de la cara (T) [(1)Tp.137]. See İX-TLI, İZTALECTIC.
- İXTALĒHU(I)** to turn yellowish in the face / se pone amarillo de la cara, amarillento (T) [(1)Tp.137]. See İX-TLI, İZTALĒHU(I).
- İXTECOHCOYOC** *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 İXTECOHCOYOC-TLI.
- İXTECOHCOYOC-TLI** very sunken eye socket / la cuenca del ojo muy hundida (M) [(1)Cf.5v]. See İXTE-TL, COYOC-TLI.
- İXTEHTĒZCATIC** something silvery, blue-gray like the surface of a mirror / gris-azul (T) [(1)Tp.137]. See İX-TLI, TĒZCA-TL.
- İXTEHUIHHUITZACAL-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 İXTE-TL.
- İXTOLOH-TLI** eye, eyeball / ojo (M) [(1)Cf.116v, (1)Tp.137, (1)Rp.96]. Z has the variant İXTOLOH. See İX-TLI, TELOLOH-TLI.
- İXTĒM(A)** *vt*; *pret*: İXTĒN 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 İX-TLI, TĒM(A).
- İXTĒMALÓ** nonact. İXTĒM(A)
- İXTEMEHMĒTZTIC** 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 İXTE-TL.
- İXTĒMILĀ** applic. İXTĒM(A)
- İXTĒMOĀ** *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 İX-TLI, TĒMOĀ.
- İXTĒNEHNECUIL-LI** someone cross-eyed / hombre bizco (T) See İX-TLI, NECUILTIC.
- İXTENEXĒHU(I)** for one's eye to be clouded / tiene nube en el ojo (T) [(1)Tp.137]. See İXTENEXTIC, -ĒHU(I).
- İXTENEXĒHUĪHUA** nonact. İXTE-NEXĒHU(I)
- İXTENEXĒHUĪTĪĀ** caus. İXTENEXĒHU(I)
- İXTENEXTIC** 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 İX-TLI, TENEX-TLI.
- İXTĒN-TLI** *inalienably possessed form*: -İXTĒNYÓ 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 İX-TLI, TĒN-TLI.
- İXTEPATLACTIC** someone with a round face / con cara redonda (T) [(1)Tp.137]. See İXTE-TL, PATLACTIC.
- İXTEPETLA** *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 İX-TLI, TEPETL(A)-TL.
- İXTEPĪTZTIC** something hard / está dura (T) [(1)Tp.137]. See İX-, TEPĪTZOĀ.
- İXTE-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 İX-TLI, TE-TL.
- İXTĒZĪLTIC** someone cross-eyed / bizco, bisojo (Z) [(2)Zp.20,164]. See İX-TLI, TĒZĪLTIC.
- İXTETZOHTZOYÖNTIC** 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 *ĪXTE-TL*, *TZOYŌN(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 *-CĀN* or *-TLAPAL*; *ĪXCĀNIXTI* 'in all three places,' *ĪŌNTLAPALIXTI* 'on both sides.' The TI is possibly a lexicalized instance of plural *-TIN* that has lost the final N.

IXTIĀ *vrefl, vt* to keep watch, to observe; to face someone / atalar a o asechar (M), advertir y mirar diligentemente (M), hacer rostro a los enemigos (M), se asoma (T) [(3)Tp.143]. See *ĪX-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 *ĪXTE-TL*, *CĒHU(I)*.

IXTICĒHUĪHUA nonact. *IXTICĒHU(I)*

IXTICĒHUĪTIĀ caus. *IXTICĒHU(I)*

IXTILĪĀ *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. *IXTIĀ*

IXTĪL-LI person of authority / persona de autoridad (C) [(1)Cf.119R]. By regular derivation from *IXTIĀ*, the vowel of the second syllable should be long, but C fails to so mark it. See *IXTIĀ*.

IXTĪLŌ nonact. *IXTIĀ*

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*.

-ĪXTLAH *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*. *-ĪXTLAH* is synonymous with *-ĪXTLAN*, 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 *ĪX-TLI*, *-TLAH*.

ĪXTLAHPACH 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 *ĪX-TLI*, *-TLAHPACH*.

ĪXTLAHPACHHUETZ(I) to fall headlong, upside down / cae boca abajo (T) [(4)Tp.137]. See *ĪXTLAHPACH*, *HUETZ(I)*.

ĪXTLAHPACHHUETZĪHUA nonact. *ĪXTLAHPACHHUETZ(I)*

ĪXTLAHPACHHUETZĪTIĀ caus. *ĪXTLAHPACHHUETZ(I)*

ĪXTLAHPACHHUETZTICAH to be upside down / está boca abajo (T) [(1)Tp.137]. See *ĪXTLAHPACHHUETZ(I)*, the verb *CĀ*.

ĪXTLAHPACHTĒCA *vt* to turn something, someone upside down / lo pone boca abajo (T) [(3)Tp.218]. See *ĪXTLAHPACH*, *TĒCA*.

ĪXTLAHPACHTĒCALŌ nonact. *ĪXTLAHPACHTĒCA*

ĪXTLAHPACHTĒQUILĪĀ applic. *ĪXTLAHPACHTĒCA*

ĪXTLAHPACHTLAHCAL(I) *vt* to hurl something or someone headlong, upside down / lo tira boca abajo (T) [(3)Tp.218]. See *ĪXTLAHPACH*, (I)HCAL(I).

ĪXTLAHPACHTLAHCALILĪĀ applic.

ĪXTLAHPACHTLAHCAL(I)

ĪXTLAHPACHTLAHCALILŌ nonact.

ĪXTLAHPACHTLAHCAL(I)

-ĪXTLAHTLĀLLOH *necessarily possessed form* someone with a dirty face / tiene la cara sucia (T) [(1)Tp.137]. See *-ĪXTLAH*, *TLĀLLOH*.

ĪXTLAHTLAYOHUA for it to get dark / no ver bien por ser ya muy noche (M), anoche, obscurece (T) [(1)Tp.137]. See *ĪX-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.

IXTLĀHUĒLIQU(I) *pret*: -MIC to look angry / tiene cara enojada {T} [[1]Tp.137]. See **IX-TLI**, **TLĀHUĒLIQU(I)**.

(I)IXTLĀHU(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)IXTLĀHU(A)** used reflexively.

(I)IXTLĀHUIĀ 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**.

IXTLĀLILĀ applic. **IXTLĀLIĀ**

IXTLĀLĪLO 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**.

IXTLAPOLŌLTĪĀ *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**, **POLŌLTĪĀ**.

IXTLAPOLŌLTĪLIĀ applic. **IXTLAPOLŌLTĪĀ**

IXTLAPOLŌLTĪLO nonact. **IXTLAPOLŌLTĪĀ**

IXTLAPOPOYĀHU(I) to get dark / se obscurece {T} [[1]Tp.137]. See **IX-TLI**, **TLAPOYĀHUA**.

IXTLAQUÉZ 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**, **TLAQUÉZŌLTĪĀ**.

IXTLĀYI See **TLĀIXTLĀYI**.

IXTLAYOHUA to get dark, for night to fall, to be bewildered, dazzled, stunned / anochece, obscurece {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**, **ZOLOĀ**.

IXTLAZOLHUIĪĀ applic. **IXTLAZOLHUIĀ**

IXTLAZOLHUILO nonact. **IXTLAZOLHUIĀ**

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}

IXTLILXÓCHI-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. TLĪLXŌCHI-TL is the vanilla orchid. İXTLĪLXŌCHI-TL is used as a personal name. See İX-TLI, TLĪL-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)
İXTZACUILĀ *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)
- İXTZACUILŌ** nonact. İXTZACUILĀ
İXTZOHCUIL someone with a dirty face / cara sucia (Z) [(2)Zp.25,164]. See İX-TLI, TZOHCUILIC.
- İXTZOPĪNĪĀ** *vrefl* to get poked in the eye / se pica en el ojo (T) [(3)Tp.144]. See İX-TLI, TZOPĪNĪĀ.
- İXTZOPĪNĪLŌ** nonact. İXTZOPĪNĪĀ
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.
- İXXACUALOĀ** *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 XACUALOĀ appears without a glottal stop. The XX sequence is reduced to X in T and Z. See İX-TLI, XACUALOĀ.
- İXXACUALŌLŌ** nonact. İXXACUALOĀ
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 İH, 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.
- İXXOXOCTIC** something blue / azul (T) [(1)Tp.137]. See İX-, XOXOCTIC.
- 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.

ĪXYEHYECOLHUIĀ applic. ĪXYEHYECOĀ

ĪXYEHYECOLŌ nonact. ĪXYEHYECOĀ

ĪXYŌTIĀ See ĪXXŌTIĀ.

ĪXYŌ-TL prudence, moderation / la cordura, la prudencia (C) [(1)Cf. 54r]. In this variant the Y fails to assimilate to X. See ĪXXO-TL.

ĪXZĀLOĀ *vrefl* to have one's eyes stuck together with discharge or tissue / tiene los ojos pegados con lagañas (T) [(3)Tp.143].

See ĪX-TLI, ZĀLOĀ.

ĪXZĀLOĬ nonact. ĪXZĀLOĀ

*IYOĀ *preterit-as-present verb; pret: IYOH* to be alone, to act alone / solo (K) This takes subject prefixes and has a regular preterit form; the singular is IYOH and the plural IYOHQUEH. Third person singular IYOH is lexicalized to the oint that it functions adverbially. It commonly occurs in the phrase ZAN IYOH '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.'

IYOH *dolorous interjection* guay interjección (M) [(1)Bf.8v, (1)Cf.112v, (1)Rp.97]. The glottal stop is attested only in R.

IYOH only / solo, solamente (S) This is the lexicalized third person singular preterit form of the verb IYOĀ.

IYOHPA only (in reference to time) / solo (C) According to C, this is limited to the constructions ZĀ IYOHPA 'just once and no more,' ZAN IYOHPA 'only once,' and QUIN IYOHPA 'the first time.' See IYOĀ, -PA.

IYOHYAHUE *dolorous interjection* guay ... o, interjección (M for *iyoiyaue*) [(1)Bf.6v, (5)Cf.112r, 112v, 131v, (3)Rp.97]. See IYOH.

ĪYŌLIC gradually, pacifically / poco a poco, mansamente, y con tiento (M)

IZ here / aquí (M) See ICI.

ĪZAHUIĀ *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].

IZCAH here it is / helo aquí, he aquí, o toma esto (M) [(2)Cf.89r, 124v]. A common variant form of this is IZCATQUI. See IZ, the verb CĀ.

(1)ZCALIĀ *vrefl, vt* to hatch, to revive, to be restored; to revive someone or to teach and

nurture someone / avivar, tornar en sí, o resuscitar (M), avivar así a otro, doctrinarlo o corregirlo de palabra o con castigo (M)

(1)ZCALILIĀ applic. (1)ZCALIĀ

(1)ZCALIĬ nonact. (1)ZCALIĀ

(1)ZCALTIĀ *vt* to raise children / criar niño (M), criar a personas, como a niños (C for first pers. sg. subject) caus. (1)ZCALIĀ

IZCATQUI See IZCAH.

IZHUA-TL *inalienably possessed form:*

-IZHUAYŌ 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.'

ĪZOLOCA for water to make a rushing sound / el agua hace ruido corriendo (T) [(1)Tp.133].

ĪZQUI *pl: ĪZQUĪNTĪN* as much, as many, so much, so many (referring to flat things) / tantas en número, dices 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 ĪZQUĪN and ĪZQUĪNTĪN.

ĪZQUICĀN 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 ĪZQUI, -CĀN.

ĪZQUĪNTĪN See ĪZQUI.

ĪZQUIPA as many times, so many times / tantas veces See ĪZQUI, -PA.

ĪZQUI-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.'

ĪZQUIXŌCHI-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 ĪZQUI-TL. See ĪZQUI-TL, XŌCHI-TL.

IZTĀĀ-TL salt water / agua salada (Z)

[(2)Zp.7, 161]. See IZTA-TL, Ā-TL.

IZTĀC something white / cosa blanca (M) See IZTA-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.
- IZTĀCTILLĀ** 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.
- (1)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.
- (1)ZTAHUIĀ** applic. (1)ZTAHUIĀ
- (1)ZTAHUIĀ** nonact. (1)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).
- IZTALĒHUIĤUA** nonact. IZTALĒHU(I)
- IZTALĒHUIĤIĀ** 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)
- IZTĀQUĒHUIĀ** 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.
- (1)ZTECUI** vt to scratch, pinch something / lo rasguña, lo pellizca (Z) [[3]Zp.96,105,194]. See (1)ZTE-TL, CUI.
- (1)ZTEHUETZ(I)** vt to burst forth from a place / sale rápidamente, violento (Z) [[2]Zp.113,194]. See (1)ZTE-TL, HUETZ(I).
- (1)ZTETIĀ** See OZTETIĀ.
- (1)ZTETIĀ** See OZTETIĀ.
- (1)ZTE-TL** fingernail, toenail, a very small unit of length measurement / uña (M), jeme (C) This has a variant form (1)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.'
- (1)ZTI-TL** See (1)ZTE-TL.
- IZTLACA-** something false / falso (M), vano o 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 di-
 oses (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 / baba
 (T) [(2)Tp.133,142]. See IZTLAC-TLI,
 MĒY(A).

IZTLACMĪN(A) vt for a snake to bite some-
 one / 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 some-
 thing, 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 attes-
 tations 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.'

M

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. 31r, 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.

MĀAHCĪ *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

MĀAHXĪLIĀ applic. MĀAHCI

MĀAZCACUALŌ 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) A!- though 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 *amañt* 'inlet, bay') plus -C(O), but in either case, the component elements are the same. See MĀ(I)-TL, -C(O).

MĀCA *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 MĀCAPĀNIĀ.

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)

MĀCĀHUALTIĀ caus. MĀCĀHU(A)

MĀCĀHUILIĀ *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, AĪC.
- 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.
- MĀCAOŪĪC** let ... no longer / no ... ya más (C) [(1)Cf.103r]. See MĀCA, AOŪĪC.
- MĀCAPĀNIĀ** *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, CAPĀNIĀ.
- 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.
- MĀCĒPAHTIC** someone with cold, damp hands / sudoroso de las manos, frío de las manos (Z) [(1)Zp.166]. See MĀ(I)-TL, CĒCĒPAHTIC.
- 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, triguño (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.'
- MĀCĒHUALTIĀ** *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 MAHCĒHUALTIĀ '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.
- MĀCEPŌHUIĤUA** nonact. MĀCEPŌHUIĀ
- MĀCEPŌHUIĤIĀ** *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 *Ō-* 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.
- MACHĪĀ** 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 *IĀ*. 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}.
- MACHILĪĀ** *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}
- MACHILLĪĀ** applic. *MACHILĪĀ*
- MACHĪLĪŌ** nonact. *MACHILĪĀ*
- MACHĪLTĪĀ** This causative form of *MAT*{I} should by general rule have a short vowel before *-LTĪĀ*, 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 *MATĪLTĪĀ*.
- MACHĪLTĪLĪĀ** applic. *MACHĪLTĪĀ*
- MACHĪLTĪLŌ** nonact. *MACHĪLTĪĀ*
- MACHĪTĪĀ** *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}
- MACHĪYŌTĪĀ** *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 *MACHĪYŌ-TL*.
- MACHĪYŌTĪLŌ** nonact. *MACHĪYŌTĪĀ*
- MACHĪYŌ-TL** sign, example / señal, comparación, ejemplo o dechado {M} This is implied by the verb *MACHĪYŌTĪĀ*. See *MAT*{I}, *-YŌ*.
- MACHIZTĪĀ** *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 *MACHIZTĪĀ*. See *MAT*{I}.
- MACHIZTĪLĪĀ** applic. *MACHIZTĪĀ*
- MACHIZTĪLŌ** nonact. *MACHIZTĪĀ*
- MACHŌ** nonact. *MAT*{I}
- MACHTĪĀ** *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}
- MACHTĪLĪĀ** applic. *MACHTĪĀ*
- MACHTĪLIZ-TLĪ** *pl*: *-TIN* prayer / rezo {X} [[3]Xp. 52]. X has X for CH. See *MACHTĪĀ*.
- MACHTĪLŌ** nonact. *MACHTĪĀ*
- MACH-TLĪ** 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.
- MĀCHUI** although, granted that / aunque o dado que o puesto caso {M} This is attested once in B with *MAH* in place of *MĀ*, but it is clearly a shortened form of *MĀZO IHUI*. See *MĀZO*, *IHU*{I}.
- MĀCIUHQUI** 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 MĀZO IUHQUI has undergone further syncopation in T, Z and other modern Nahuatl speech communities, and in the form MĀZQUI or MĀZQUE has become a conventional leave-taking phrase in some localities. See MĀCIHUI, MĀZO, IUHQUI.

MĀCO fist, grasp / puño (Z)

[[7]Zp.81,103,159,160]. This only occurs in Z. By general rules, MĀ(I)-TL plus -C(O) yields MĀC. See MĀ(I)-TL, -C(O).

MĀCOHCŌLTZIN someone with crippled hands / paralítico de las manos (T) [[1]Tp.164]. See MĀ(I)-TL, COHCŌL-LI.

MĀCOHCOZTIC paw or foot of an animal colored yellow / pata (de animal) amarillo (T) [[1]Tp.164]. See MĀ(I)-TL, COZTIC.

MĀCOTOCTIC See MĀCOTOLTIC.

MĀCOTOLTIC person who has had a hand or arm cut off / manco de la mano por se la haber cortado (M for *macototictic*) [[2]Zp.81,165]. Z has COTOLTIC for COTOCTIC elsewhere. See MĀ(I)-TL, COTOCTIC.

MĀCOTŌN(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 MĀ(I)-TL, COTŌN(A).

MĀCOTŌNALŌ nonact. MĀCOTŌN(A)

MĀCOTŌNILIĀ applic. MĀCOTŌN(A)

-MĀCPA compound *postposition* from or by one's hands / de mis manos o por mis manos (M for first person possessor) [[1]Cf.104v]. See -MĀC, -PA.

MĀCPAL-LI the palm of the hand / palma de la mano (M) [[1]Tp.131, [3]Zp.93,159,189]. See MĀ(I)-TL, -C(O), -PAL.

MĀCPALXŌCHI-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 MĀCPAL-LI, XŌCHI-TL.

MĀCTIĀ *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 -MĀC.

MĀCTILIĀ applic. MĀCTIĀ

MĀCTĪLŌ nonact. MĀCTIĀ

MĀCUAUHPITZOĀ *vrefl* to extend the arm or hand and hold it rigid, to exert force with the arm / extiende la mano y la detiene rígida, endurece las manos, se hace fuerza con las manos (T) [[3]Tp.153]. See MĀ(I)-TL, CUAUHPITZOĀ.

MĀCUAUHTI for the hands, arms to tire, grow stiff / se cansa las manos (T) [[3]Tp.164]. See MĀ(I)-TL, CUAUHTI.

MĀCUAUHTIHUA nonact. MĀCUAUHTI

MĀCUAUHTILIĀ vt to tire out someone's arms / le cansa las manos (T)

[[4]Tp.164,191]. applic. MĀCUAUHTI

MĀCUAUHTILILIĀ applic. MĀCUAUHTILIĀ

MĀCUAUHTILĪLŌ nonact. MĀCUAUHTILIĀ

MĀCUĒLEH 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 MĀ, CUĒL, (Y)EH.

MĀCUĒLOĀ *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 MĀ(I)-TL, CUĒLOĀ, and MĀCUELPAHYĀN.

MĀCUELPAHYĀN elbow / ángulo del codo (Z) [[2]Zp.10,165]. See MĀ(I)-TL, CUELPACHOĀ, -YĀN.

MĀCUEP(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 MĀCUEP(A) and MĀQUEP(A), apparently synonymous. See MĀ(I)-TL, CUEP(A).

MĀCUETLAXTIC someone lacking strength in an arm, someone with a withered arm / mano suelta (que no tiene

- fuera) [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 TLAHAHCUILIZ-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.
- MĀCUILCĀN** in five places or parts / en cinco lugares o partes [M] [[1]Cf.911]. See MĀCUIL-LI, -CĀN.
- MĀCUILĀ** applic. MĀCUI
- MĀCUILĪLO** nonact. MĀCUI
- MĀCUIL-LI** five / cinco [M]
- MĀCUILPA** five times / cinco veces [M] [[2]Cf.106r, [1]Tp.164]. See MĀCUIL-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 desire 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.
- MAHIHQUI** as, in the manner of / como, a manera [C] [[2]Cf.121r]. Both attestations of this occur in the phrase IN MAHIHQUI. 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)
- MAHMĀIHCIHUITĀ** 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
- MAHMAUHTIĻO** 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.
- MAHPILCUECHAQUIĻO** 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.
- MAHPILHUIĻIĀ** applic. MAHPILHUIĀ
- MAHPILHUIĻO** nonact. MAHPILHUIĀ
- MAHPIL-LI** finger / dedo de la mano (M) See MĀ(I)-TL, PIL-LI.
- MAHPILPIPTZOĀ** *vt* to suck someone's finger / lo chupa a un dedo (Z) [(2)Zp.39,189]. See MAHPIL-LI, PIPITZOĀ.
- MAHPILTEHTEQU(I)** *vrefl* to cut one's finger / se corta el dedo (T) [(3)Tp.150]. See MAHPIL-LI, TEHTEQU(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), artojo (Z) [(2)Zp.14,159]. See MAHPIL-LI, ZĀLIUHYĀN-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 *mātlātlaquilhuitica* (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
- MAHTZOLCUILIĀ** *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.
- MĀHUILĀ** This contrasts with MAHUILĀ 'to fear someone, something.' *applic.* MĀHU(A)
- MAHUILĀ** *vt* to fear something, someone / lo teme, le teme [(3)Tp.188]. This contrasts with MĀHUILĀ, the applicative form of MĀHU(A). *applic.* MAHU(I)
- MAHUILLIĀ** *applic.* MAHUILĀ
- MAHUILLŌ** *nonact.* MAHUILĀ
- MAHUIZ-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 MAHUILĀ.
- MĀHUILTIĀNI** *pl: -MEH* someone playful / juguetón (T) [(1)Tp.164]. See ĀHUILTIĀ.
- MĀHUILTIHQI** someone playful / juguetón (Z) [(2)Zp.74, 165]. S has the variant *mauiltiani* with the same sense. See ĀHUILTIĀ.
- MĀHUITLIZ-TLI** play, game / juego (Z) [(2)Zp.74, 165]. By general derivational 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.
- MAHUIZCUĪTILĀ** *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 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.
- MAHUIZŌLO** *nonact.* MAHUIZOĀ
- MAHUIZŌLTĀ** See TLAMAHUIZŌLTĀ.
- MAHUIZŌTIĀ** *vt* to divert or observe someone / lo divierte, lo observa (T) [(6)Tp.188, 232]. *caus.* MAHUIZOĀ
- MAHUIZŌTILĀ** *applic.* MAHUIZŌTIĀ

MAHUIZŌTĪLO 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 deshonrarse (M), *disfamar* o *deshonrar* 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), *recibo 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**, [(1)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 *māti*, which also implies a stem-final consonant. MĀH-TLI, 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-TLI, NŌTZ(A).

MALACACHIHU(I) to spin, revolve / girar (K) [(3)Tp.136]. This intransitive verb is only attested in the compound IXMALACACHIHU(I) 'to be dizzy, bewildered' and in derived forms in M. See MALACACHOĀ.

MALACACHIHUĪHUA *nonact.* MALACACHIHU(I)

MALACACHIHUĪTIĀ *caus.* MALACACHIHU(I)

MALACACHILHUIĀ *applic.* MALACACHOĀ

MALACACHOĀ *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, MAHMALACACHOĀ, used reflexively. See MALACA-TL.

MALACACHŌLŌ *nonact.* MALACACHOĀ
MALACACHTIC something round, circular / redondo, circular (S) [(2)Tp.136,140, (1)Zp.165]. See MALACACHOĀ.

MALACAĒHĒCA-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 / regalarse, 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

MALHUIĪ-LI pl: -TIN ~ -MEH something protected, hallowed / cosa guardada, cosa consagrada (T) [(1)Tp.140]. See MALHUIĀ.

MALHUIĪLŌ *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.

MĀLTY 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.'

MĀMĀCUÏLLHUITICA every five days / cada cinco días (C) [(2)Cf.107r]. See **MĀCUÏL-LI, ILHUI-TL**.

MĀMĀCUÏL-LI by fives, five apiece / de cinco en cinco, o cada uno cinco (M) This is implied by **MĀMĀCUÏLLHUITICA**. redup. **MĀCUÏL-LI**

MĀMALACACHOĀ redup. **MALA-CACHOĀ**

MĀMALHUĀZ-TLI gear for carrying something on the shoulders / mochila (K) [(1)Bf.3v]. This is paired with **CUEXĀN-TLI** '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**.

MĀMAL(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.'

MĀMĀLIĀ applic. **MĀMĀ**

MĀMĀLŌ nonact. **MĀMĀ**

MĀMĀLTĪĀ *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,1rv, (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 **MĀMAL(I)** 'to drill a hole through something.' caus. **MĀMĀ**

MĀMĀLTĪLĀ applic. **MĀMĀLTĪĀ**

MĀMĀLTĪLŌ nonact. **MĀMĀLTĪĀ**

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 to come into leave.' redup. **-MĀYŌ**

MĀMĒLĀHU(A) *vrefl* to extend one's hand / extiende la mano (Z) [(2)Zp.58,170]. See **MĀ(I)-TL, MĒLĀHU(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-TLI**.

-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 despide 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 departir a los que riñen (M) [[3]Tp.156]. M also glosses reflexive *manuia* 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
- MANILĪLŌ** 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 mama (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.
- MĀOLĪNĪĀ** *vrefl* to move one's hand / mueve la mano (Z) [(2)Zp.86,171]. There is a vowel length discrepancy between -OLĪNĪĀ in compounds and ŌLĪNĪĀ as a free form. See MĀ(I)-TL, ŌLĪNĪĀ.
- 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.
- MĀPĀTILĪĀ** In this applicative form of MĀPĀTLA, there is T rather than expected TL before the applicative suffix -ILĪĀ.
- 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 absolutive 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).
- MAQUILĪĀ** applic. MACA
- MĀQUĪTZQUIĀ** *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, QUĪTZQUIĀ.
- MĀQUĪTZQUILĪĀ** applic. MĀQUĪTZQUIĀ
- MĀQUĪTZQUIĪLŌ** nonact. MĀQUĪTZQUIĀ
- MĀQUĪXTIĀ** *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. MĀQUĪZ(A)
- MĀQUĪZ(A)** to escape, free oneself from danger or harm / escaparse o librarse de algún peligro o daño (M) See MĀ(I)-TL, QUĪZ(A).
- MĀQUĪZTE-TL** bracelet, ornament / brazalete, adorno (K) [(3)Bf.6r,9r]. See MĀQUĪZ-TLI, TE-TL.
- MĀQUĪZ-TLI** bracelet / ajorca o cosa semejante (M) [(8)Bf.4r,5r,5v,6r,9r]. There is a typographical error in M; this is spelled *mequiztli* 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.
- MĀTECA** *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).
- MĀTECHĀNALÓ** nonact. MĀTECHĀN(A)
- MĀTECHĀNILĀ** applic. MĀTECHĀN(A)
- MĀTECHOHTÓN** a small handful / puñadillo (C) [[1]Cf.125v]. See MĀ(I)-TL, TECOCH-TLI, -TÓN.
- 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.
- MATELOĀ** nonact. MATELOĀ
- MĀTEPĀCHOĀ** *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, TĒPĀCHOĀ.
- 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, TĒPOZ-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 MAHTEQUIĀ '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.
- MĀTETLAHTLATZCUEPŌNĪLĀ** applic.
- MĀTETLAHTLATZCUEPŌNĪĀ**
- MĀTETLAHTLATZCUEPŌNĪÓ** 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 intersperse derivations from both of these. MAT(I) used reflexively can mean 'it seems, it is thought that ...,' and when this is in other than in third person, as in 'It seems to me,' the subject prefix is omitted, hence NOMAT(I) rather than 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.
- MĀTĪHUA** altern. nonact. MAT(I)
- MĀTĪHUIĀ** applic. MATILOĀ
- MĀTĪLĪĀ** This applicative form of MAT(I) is attested only in the construction TLAZOHCĀMATĪLĪĀ on Tp.210, but T also has the applicative form TLAZOHCĀMACHĪLĪĀ 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 MACHĪLTĪĀ 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.

MĀTLAHTLANIĀ *vt* to interrogate someone / lo interroga [Z] [[2]Zp.72,190]. See MĀ[I]-TL, TLAHTLANIĀ.

MĀTLAHUĒ-LI *pl*: -TIN ~ -MEH large knife / machete [X] [[4]Xp.52]. See MĀ[I]-TL, TLAHUĒ-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.131r]. 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.

MĀTLAPĪCHILIĀ *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 equivoca con la mano [T] [[3]Tp.153]. See MĀ[I]-TL, TLAPOLOĀ.

MĀTLAPOLŌLTĪLO *nonact.* MĀTLAPOLŌLTĪĀ

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.

MĀTLĀXILIĀ *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, TLĀXILIĀ.

MĀTLĀXILILIĀ *applic.* MĀTLĀXILIĀ

MĀTLĀXILĪLO *nonact.* MĀTLĀXILIĀ

MĀTLĒQUIQIZTLĀZQUI musketeer / los arcabuceros [C for plural] [[1]Cf.120r]. M has *matlequiquiztli* 'harquebus.' See MĀ[I]-TL, TLEQUIQIZ-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, CUITLA(TL)-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**
- MAUHCĀHUIHUIYOQUĪTIĀ** *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), (I)TTA.
- MAUHCĀMAHUILIZ-TLI** fright, fear / susto, miedo [T] [[1]Tp.140]. See MAHU(I), MAHUILIZ-TLI.
- MAUHCĀMICOHUA** nonact. **MAUHCĀ-MIQU(I)**
- MAUHCĀMICTIĀ** *vt* to frighten someone / lo espanta, le da un susto [T] [[6]Tp.189,232]. *altern. caus.*
- MAUHCĀMIQU(I)**
- MAUHCĀMICTILĀ** *applic.* **MAUHCĀ-MICTIĀ**
- MAUHCĀMICTĪLŌ** nonact. **MAUHCĀ-MICTIĀ**
- 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).
- MAUHCĀMIQUĪTIĀ** *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**
- MAUHCĀTZAHTZI** to cry out in fear / grito de espanto [T] [[3]Tp.140]. See **MAHU(I)**, **TZAHTZI**.
- MAUHCĀTZAHTZĪHUA** nonact.
- MAUHCĀTZAHTZI**
- MAUHCĀTZAHTZĪTIĀ** *caus.*
- MAUHCĀTZAHTZI**
- 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)**
- MAUHCĀYACĀNILĀ** *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)**
- MAUHTILĀ** *applic.* **MAUHTIĀ**

MAUHTĪLŌ 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 CUAUHMAXAL-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 CUAUHMAXAL-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. MĀXIT-TOMŌN(I)

MĀXITTOMŌNTIĀ caus. MĀXIT-TOMŌN(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).

MĀXIXITTOMŌNĪLŌ 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.111r, (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)

MĀYAHUĪHUA nonact. MĀYAHU(I)

MĀYAHUĪLIĀ applic. MĀYAHU(I)

MAYĀN(A) to be hungry / tener hambre (M) **MAYĀNALIZ-TLI** hunger, famine / hambre general (M) [(2)Zp.66,166]. See MAYĀN(A).

MAYĀNALŌ nonact. MAYĀN(A)

MAYĀNALTĪĀ caus. MAYĀN(A)

MAYĀNCĀCUI to get hungry / le da hambre (Z) [(2)Zp.66,166]. See MAYĀN(A), CUI.

MAYĀNMIQU(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 MAYĀN(A), MIQU(I).

MAYĀN-TLI hunger / hambre (Z) [(4)Zp.66,166]. See MAYĀN(A).

-MĀYĒCCĀNCOPA *necessarily possessed form* 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.
- MĀYEHCHIQIHU(I)-TL** handbasket / canasta [de mano] (T) [(2)Zp.24, 166]. See MĀYEH, CHIQIHU(I)-TL.
- MAYĪ** *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, IHU(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, ZOLOĀ.
- 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, HUIITEQU(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.
- MECĀNĪLŌ** 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 / quiote (T) [(1)Tp.141]. See MECEYŌ-TL, CAYEHUAL-LI.

MECEYŌ-TL wild maguey / maguey del campo (T) [(1)Tp.141]. M has *mecelloti* 'maguey heart, crown before it has sprouted.' See ME-TL.

MECHŌNTIC someone bandylegged / perniabierto (T) [(1)Tp.141].

MEHCACEHUIZ-TLI fleabites, rash / sar-pullido, erupción (T) [(1)Tp.141].

MELACTIC something long and straight / cosa derecha y lengua (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)

MELĀUHCĀPŌHU(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).

MELAZOĀ *vrefl* to stretch out, extend / se estira (T) [(3)Tp.152]. See MELAZTIC, MELĀHU(A).

MELAZŌLŌ nonact. MELAZOĀ

MELAZTIC something straight, vertical / derecho (se dice de palo, etc.), vertical, recto (T) [(2)Tp.141,175]. See MELACTIC.

MEME-TL cultivated maquey / 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 / moleador con que muelen el maíz (M) [(1)Tp.141, (6)Xp.53]. See METL(A)-TL.

METLAPĪLTETZOTZONTZIN road-runner / correcaminos (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, ĀCA-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 lo pierna (M) [(3)Xp.53]. See METZ-TLI, CUAHU(I)-TL, -YOH.
- METZHUEHHUELOĀ** *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.
- METZIHCA TOC** 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.
- METZIXCO** *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.
- METZOHUICĀN** a road, path very hard on the legs, rocky and difficult / el camino muy fiero (Z) [(1)Zp.168]. See METZ-TLI, OH-TLI, OHUICĀN.
- 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.
- MĒZTŌNA** 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.
- METZXOC PAL-LI** sole of one's foot / planta del pie (Z) [(2)Zp.99,160]. See METZ-TLI, XOC PAL-LI.
- MEXCALĀ-TL** sap, juice of the maguery used as an unfermented drink / agua o jugo de maguery (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 maguery 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.

MĒXIHCA-TL *pl*: **MĒXIHCAH** resident of Mexico-Tenochtitlan / Mexicano, natural de Mexico (C) See **MĒXIHCO**.

MĒXIHCAŸO-TL the essence of Mexica 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 **MĒXIHCA-TL**, -YŌ.

MĒXIHCO 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 XĪC-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**.

MIAQUILLĀ *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

MIAQUILLĀ applic. **MIAQUILLĀ**

MIAQUILLŌ nonact. **MIAQUILLĀ**

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**.

- MICCĀTĒCA** *vrefl, vt* to be stunned, dazed, unconscious; to daze, stun someone / se priva, está inconsciente (T), lo priva (T) [[6]Tp.152,190]. See MICCĀ-, TĒCA.
- MICCĀTLATLAXIZ-TLI** whooping cough / toserina (T) [[1]Tp.142, [2]Zp.124,167]. Z has a variant with the Ā idiosyncratically raised to Ē. See MICCĀ-, TLATLAXIZ-TLI.
- MICCĀTLATZILĪN(I)** for the bell for the dead to toll / repica la campana para el muerto (T) [[3]Tp.142]. See MICCĀ-, TZILĪN(I).
- MICCĀTLATZILĪNĪLIĀ** applic. MICCĀTLATZILĪN(I)
- MICCĀTLATZILĪNĪLŌ** nonact. MICCĀTLATZILĪN(I)
- MICCĀTŌNAHUIZ-TLI** malaria / paludismo (Z) [[2]Zp.93,167]. Z idiosyncratically raises Ā to Ē. See MICCĀ-, TŌNAHUIZ-TLI.
- MICCĀTZONTECOM(A)-TL** skull / calavera (T) [[1]Tp.142, [2]Zp.23,167]. Z idiosyncratically raises Ā to Ē. See MICCĀ-, TZONTECOM(A)-TL.
- MICCĀXŌCHI-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 CEMPŌHUALXŌCHI-TL. Z idiosyncratically raises Ā to Ē. See MICCĀ-, XŌCHI-TL.
- MICCĀYEHYECOĀ** *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 MIQUILIZYEHYECOĀ 'to have a brush with death.' See MICCĀ-, YEHYECOĀ.
- 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.
- MICHHUAHCĀN** *place name* Michoacan [[1]Cf.57r]. See MICHHUAH, -CĀN.
- MICHHUAHCA-TL** resident of Michoacan / natural de Michoacán (K) [[1]Cf.57r, [1]Rp.46]. See MICHHUAH.
- MICHHUAHCAYŌ-TL** quality, thing pertaining to Michoacan / cosa de Michoacán (C) [[1]Cf.53r]. See MICHHUAHCA-TL, -YŌ.
- MICH-IN** *pl*: MĪMICHITIN fish / pescado (M) This is commonly reanalyzed so that the stem is taken to be MICHĪ 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.
- MICOHUAYĀN** place of death / donde se muere (C) [[1]Cf.51r]. C marks the O long in the single attestation. See MICOHUA, -YĀN.
- 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).
- MICTIĀ** *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)
- MICTILIĀ** applic. MICTIĀ

- MICTĪLŌ** nonact. MICTIĀ
- MICTLĀNCAL-LI** the house of the dead / infierno, purgatorio (T) [(1)Tp.141]. See MICTLĀN-TLI, CAL-LI.
- MICTLĀNCAYŌ-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 MICTLĀNYŌ-TL. See MICTLĀN-TLI, -YŌ.
- MICTLĀN-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 absolute suffix. It is more common without and does not take the suffix when used as a locative expression. See MIQU(I), -TLĀN.
- MICTLĀNYŌ-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 MICTLĀNCAYŌ-TL. See MICTLĀN-TLI, -YŌ.
- MIEC** See MIAC.
- MIECCĀN** See MIACCĀN.
- MIECPA** See MIACPA.
- MIHMATCĀTLĀCA-TL** a prudent person / prudente y avisado (M), cuerdo (C) [(1)Cf.113v]. See IHMAT(I), TLĀCA-TL.
- MIHMILHUIĀ** applic. MIHMILOĀ
- MIHMILOĀ** 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 MIMILOĀ 'to trample about' and MIMILOĀ '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.
- MIHMILŌLŌ** nonact. MIHMILOĀ
- MIHMIQU(I)** redup. MIQU(I)
- MIHTOH-TLI** dance / baile (R) [(1)Rp.105]. See IHTŌTIĀ.
- MIHTŌTLĀNI** 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 IHTŌTIĀ.
- MIHTŌTIHQUI** dancer / danzante (M), bailador (Z) [(1)Tp.150, (2)Zp.18,168]. T has the variant MOHTŌTIHQUI. See IHTŌTIĀ.
- MĪHUAH** possessor of arrows / el que tiene flechas, el dueño de las flechas (K) [(1)Cf.55v]. See MĪ-TL.
- MĪLCHIPĀHU(A)** to clear land for cultivation / limpia un sembrado (milpa) (Z) [(2)Zp.76,166]. See MĪL-LI, CHIPĀHU(A).
- MĪLEH** possessor of cultivated land / el dueño de la sembrera (C) [(4)Cf.55v,81v,84r, (1)Rp.45]. See MĪL-LI.
- MĪLĪN(I)** to shine, sparkle, flare / brilla (Z) [(4)Zp.21,60,166,167].
- MĪLĪNTIĀ** vt to set something afire / lo prende (Z) [(2)Zp.101,190]. caus. MĪLĪN(I)
- MĪLLAH** place where there is an abundance of cultivated land / lugar de sembreras (C), milpa (Z) [(2)Cf.57r, (2)Zp.84,168]. See MĪL-LI, -TLAH.
- MĪLLAHCA-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 MĪLLAH.
- MĪL-LI** cultivated land, field / heredad (M), sembrera (C)
- MĪLTEPĀN-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 MĪL-LI, TEPĀN-TLI.
- MĪLTĪĀ** vrefl to prepare a cultivated field for oneself / hago sembrera para mí (C for first pers. sg. subject) [(1)Cf.57v]. See MĪL-LI.
- MĪLZACA-TL** forage, fodder / forraje (Z) [(2)Zp.60,166]. See MĪL-LI, ZACA-TL.
- MĪMIAC** T attests this reduplicated form with a plural sense (p.141). redup. MIAC
- MIMICECUIL** See -MICECUIL.
- MIMICECUIYŌ** See -MICECUIL.
- MĪMICOHUA** nonact. MĪMIQU(I)
- MĪMILAHU(I)** to swell, spill, overflow / desparrama (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 MĪMILHU(I).
- MĪMILHUIĀ** applic. MIMILOĀ
- MĪMILICA** to shine, sparkle, flare / brilla (Z) [(2)Zp.21,167]. See MĪLĪN(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 MIMLAHU(I).

MIMILĪN(I) to flame up / flamea ... la lumbril 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 MĪMILOĀ 'to trample about.' They both contrast with MIHMILOĀ 'to spill something' M combines the reflexive glosses of MIMILOĀ and MĪMILOĀ in a single entry.

MĪMILOĀ *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), asatar 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.

MĪNILĪĀ *vt* to inject someone with something / se lo inyecta (T) applic. MĪN(I)

MĪNILILĪĀ applic. MĪNILĪĀ

MĪNILĪLŌ nonact. MĪNILĪĀ

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 ĀPĪZMIQU(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.'

MIQUILĪĀ 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 ĪX-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 ĪX-TLI.
- MĪXĪHUIĀ** *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.
- MĪXIHUIĪHUA** nonact. MĪXIHU(I)
- MĪXIHUIĪLĀ** 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 nublado [(4)Zp.88,89,210]. Z treats this as a transitive verb and prefixes it with TLA-. 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.
- MIYEX(I)** to break wind / despede pedos, ventosea (T) [(3)Tp.144]. M has *miexini* 'flatulent.'
- MIYEXĪHUA** nonact. MĪYEX(I)
- MIYEXĪTIĀ** 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].

MOĀHU(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 / suceder, acontecer, ocurrir (Z) [[2]Cf. 50v, 117r, (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.

- MOCUIHCŪILĀNI** 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 MOCUIHCŪILIHQUI. See CUIHCŪILĀ.
- MOCUIHCŪILIHQUI** 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 MOCUIHCŪILĀNI. See CUIHCŪILĀ.
- MOHCIHUIĀ** *vrefl, vt* to suffer, agonize, be troubled; to bother, upset someone / congojarse, trafragar 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).
- MOHCIHUILĀ** applic. MOHCIHUIĀ
- MOHCIHUIĻO** 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 deshincha (T) [(3)Tp.190]. redup. MOYĀHU(A), see MOHMOYĀHU(I)
- MOHMOYĀHU(I)** to emit air or fluid, to deflate / se deshincha (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), molcaxete (T) [(1)Bf.11r, (1)Tp.166].
- MŌLĒHU(A)** *vt* to root about in the ground, to break up soil / amolentar la tierra (M), hócica (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-LI** 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*.
- MŌLILĀ** applic. MŌLA
- MŌLINĀ** See ŌLINĀ.
- 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].
- MOLŌNIĀ** *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).
- MOLŌNILĀ** applic. MOLŌNIĀ
- MOLŌNĪĻO** nonact. MOLŌNIĀ
- MOLŌNŌC** 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**

MOMOTZŌLŌ *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** **MOMOYOQUĪTIĀ** *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 *nonequitale notech* 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**.

-MŌNTĒZYŌ *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 (trabajando dos meses en la casa del suegro) (T) [(4)Tp.154]. All attestations are in complex progressive form. See **MŌN-TLI**.

- MÖNTĪHUA** nonact. **MÖNTĪĀ**
MÖNTĪLTĪĀ T has a long vowel in the second syllable, although by general rule it should be short. caus. **MÖNTĪĀ**
- MÖNTĪQUI** son-in-law, daughter-in-law / yerno, nuero [Z] [[3]Zp.89,131,171]. See **MÖN-TLI**.
- MÖN-TLI** son-in-law / yerno, marido de hija [M] In general **MÖN** carries the sense of 'related by marriage.' **CIHUĀMÖN-TLI** is 'daughter-in-law,' **MÖNNĀN-TLI** 'mother-in-law,' and **MÖNTAĪ-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)**.
- MOPŪHUANI** someone proud, arrogant / soberbio [M] [[1]Cf.44r]. See **PŪHU(A)**.
- MOPŪLOH** 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**.
- MOTĒICNŌITĪLIĀNI** someone compassionate / misericordioso [C] [[1]Cf.44v]. See **(I)CNŌITTA**.
- MOTĒNĒHUANI** someone arrogant, boastful / arrogante (T) [[1]Tp.158]. See **TĒNĒHU(A)**.
- MOTĒTLAPOHPOLHUIĪĀNI** pardoner, one who forgives / perdonador (C) [[1]Cf.44r]. See **POHPOLHUIĪĀ**.
- 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)**.
- MOTLAHYELTIĀNI** someone experiencing nausea / asqueroso (T) [[1]Tp.159]. See **TLAHYELTIĀ**.
- MŌTLĀLŌ** nonact. **MŌTLA**
- MOTLĀTIHTOC** something hidden, covert / escondido, oculto [Z] [[3]Zp.55,90,173]. See **TLĀTIĀ**, 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**.
- MOTTITĪĪĀ** 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.'
- MOXÍCOĀNI** devil; jealous, invidious person / diablo, sataná, el envidioso (T) [[1]Tp.162]. M has *moxico* 'someone envious.' See XÍCOĀ.
- MOXÍCOHCÁTĪĀCA-TL** diabolical, jealous person / el hombre envidioso, diablo (T) [[1]Tp.162]. See XÍCOĀ, TLĀCA-TL.
- MOXĪX(A)** to rust / se oxida ... se enmohece (metal) (Z) [[5]Zp.52,92,175]. See XĪX(A).
- MOXĪXAC** something rusted / oxidado (Z) [[2]Zp.92,175]. See MOXĪX(A).
- MOYĀHU(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 deshinchá (T)
- MOYĀHUALŌ** nonact. MOYĀHU(A)
- MOYĀHUILĀ** applic. MOYĀHU(A)
- MŌYŌCOCO-TL** insect bite / grano de mosca (Z) [[2]Zp.64,175]. See MŌYŌ-TL, COCO-TL.
- MOYŌLĒHUANI** someone with an interest, preoccupation / tiene interés (T) [[1]Tp.164]. M has *moyoleuhqui* 'someone in love, someone driven by internal motivation.' See YŌLĒHU(A).
- MOYŌLĪCAHTZIN** See -YŌLĪCAHTZIN.
- MOYŌN(I)** to swarm / brullir las hormigas, gusanos o cosa semejante (M) [[2]Zp.8,175].
- This appears to be related to MŌYŌ-TL 'mosquito, flying insect,' but there is a vowel length discrepancy in the first syllable.
- MŌYŌ-TL** pl: MŌYŌMEH ~ MŌ-MŌYOH mosquito, flying insect / mosquito (M)
- MŌYŌTZIN** gnat / jején, chaquistle (Z) [[2]Zp.73,175]. See MŌYŌ-TL.
- MŌZŌ-TL** plant that produces indigo dye and from which an antidiarrheal medicine is made / mozote (Z) [[5]Zp.86,175].
- MŌZTICA** See MŌZTLATICA.
- MŌZTLA** tomorrow / mañana (M) This is conventionally paired with HUĪPTLA 'day after tomorrow,' the sense of the phrase being 'in the future, from this day forward.'
- MŌZTLAH** See MŌMŌZTLAEH.
- MŌZTLATI** to see another day, to survive until tomorrow / llegar a mañana (C) [[2]Cf.59r]. See MŌZTLA.
- MŌZTLATICA** the following day, in the future / el día siguiente, el día próximo, en el futuro (T) [[1]Tp.166]. Z has a shortened form MŌZTICA, which is only attested in possessed form. See MŌZTLA, -CA.
- MŌZTLAYŌC** 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 MŌZTLA, -YŌ, -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 ÌX-TLI 'eye' to form the phrase NACACEH ÌXEH '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 NACACICAHUÏCA 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).
- NACACICAHUÏCA** 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, HUÏCA.
- 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.
- NACACICATĒCALÓ** 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, (I)TTA.
- NACACITTALÓ** 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.
- NACAMÓL-LI** meat stew / guisado o potaje de carne (M) [(1)Tp.166]. See NAC(A)-TL, MÓL-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:**
- NACAYŌ** 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.
- NACAYOHCĀPOH** 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.
- NACAYŌTIÁ** 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 NACAYŌ-TL.
- NACAYŌ-TL** something pertaining to flesh / cosa que pertenece a la carne (M) In the sources for this dictionary all instances of -NACAYŌ are instances of the inalienably

- possessed form of NAC[A]-TL, but this is indirectly attested in the derived verb NACAYŌTIÁ. See NAC[A]-TL, -YŌ.
- NACAZCÓLO-TL** *pl*: -MEH *divi-divi*, a tree that produces curved pods resembling a scorpion's tail which are high in tannic acid and used for making black dye (Caesalpinia coriacea) / oreja de alacrán, cascáloté [X] [(3)Xp.55]. See NACAZ-TLI, CÓLO-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.
- NACAZCOYŌNIÁ** *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, COYŌNIÁ.
- NACAZCUEHZOÁ** *vt* to impede someone's hearing / molesta el oído [Z] [(2)Zp.85,220]. See NACAZ-TLI, CUEHZOÁ.
- 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).
- NACAZPACHŌNTIC** 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, PACHŌNTIC.
- 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).
- NACAZQUETZALŌ** *nonact.* NACAZ-QUETZ(A)
- NACAZTAPAL** someone deaf / sordo [M] [(2)Zp.117,175]. See NACAZ-TLI.
- NACAZTÁTAPA** *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.
- NACAZTEHTEQU(I)** See NACAZ-TLI, TEHTEQU(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.
- NACAZTILÁN(A)** *vt* to pull someone's ear / le jala la oreja [T] [(3)Tp.192, (2)Zp.73,190]. See NACAZ-TLI, TILÁN(A).
- NACAZTITĪCA** earache / dolor de oído [Z] [(2)Zp.47,176]. One of the attestations is missing the Z. M has reflexive *nacastititza* '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.
- NACAZTLAPILŌL-LI** earring / arete [Z] [(2)Zp.13,160]. See NACAZ-TLI, PILOÁ.
- 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)
- NAHNAHUATIÁ** *vrefl* to take leave / se despide [Z] [(2)Zp.44,171]. redup. NAHUATIÁ
- 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-, NĀHUAHTEQU(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).
- NĀHUAHQEQUĪHUA** nonact. NĀHUAH-TEQU(I)
- NĀHUAHQEQUĪLIĀ** applic. NĀHUAH-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-.
- NĀHUALLŌ-TL** sorcery / nigromancia o cosa semejante [M], brujería, mágico [Z] {[3]Zp.21,79,176}. See NĀHUAL-LI, -YO.
- 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.
- NĀHUALTLAHCACAQUĪTIĀ** *vt* to offend someone / lo ofende [T] {[3]Tp.194}. See NĀHUAL-LI, CAQUĪTIĀ.
- NĀHUALTLAHCACAQUĪTIĀ** applic.
- NĀHUALTLAHCACAQUĪTIĀ**
- NĀHUALTLAHCACAQUĪTĪLŌ** nonact.
- NĀHUALTLAHCACAQUĪTIĀ**
- NĀHUAHQEH** 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 Tloquē, 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.
- NAHUATIĀ** *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 NAHUATIĀ 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).
- NĀHUATILIĀ** applic. NĀHUAT(I)
- NAHUATILIĀ** applic. NAHUATIĀ
- NAHUATĪL-LĪ** law, obligation, constitution / ley o constitución [M] {[2]Cf.84r,87v}. See NAHUATIĀ.
- NAHUATĪLŌ** nonact. NAHUATIĀ
- 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 NĀHUATLAHTŌL-LĪ 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 *nau* 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 ~ ĀNĀLCŌ '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 reconoce (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.
- NĀLQUĪZ(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-, QUĪZ(A).
- NĀLTLACHĪY(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, CHĪY(A) has been reduced to CHA, once with the vowel marked long. See NĀL-, CHĪY(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** **NAMAQUILTĪŌ** 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.
- NĀMICTĪŌ** 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)
- NĀMIQUIHUA** altern. nonact. NĀMIQU(I)
- NĀMIQUILLĀ** applic. NĀMIQU(I)
- NĀMIQUILLĀ** *vt* to make something even, equal with something else / aparear e igualar una cosa con otra (C) [{1}Cf.62r]. altern. caus. NĀMIQU(I)
- NĀMIQUĪTLĀ** 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.
- NĀNĀNQUILLĀ** *vt* to respond to someone's criticism with impatience; to oppose someone / responder con impaciencia el que es reprehendido o corregido (M), le o pone, le hace oposición (T) redup. NĀNQUILLĀ
- NĀNĀNQUILLĀ** applic. NĀNĀNQUILLĀ
- NĀNĀNQUILLĀ** nonact. NĀNĀNQUILLĀ
- 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
- NĀNQUILLĀ** *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)
- NĀNQUILLĀ** applic. NĀNQUILLĀ
- NĀNQUILLĀ** nonact. NĀNQUILLĀ
- 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.

NĀUHTE-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.

NĒ- *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 NĒNĀMICTIŌ '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.'

NEAHCAMANALIZ-TLI uprising, disturbance / alboroto de gente (M) [(1)Rp. 108]. See AHCAMAN(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 *necauhucayotl* with the same sense. See CĀHU(A).

-NECĒHUIĀYĀN *necessarily possessed form* one's resting place / lugar para descansar o de descanso (M for *necauiloayan*) [(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. **NECHICŌĀ**
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**
NEPACHOĀ *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**
- NECTILŌ** 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**.
- NEQUALTIC** mesh of a net / malla (Z) [(2)Zp.80,177].
- NECUĀ-TL** unfermented maguery 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 ehueca (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)**.
- NECUILOĀ** 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**.
- NECUILAHUIĪLŌCĀ** 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.'
- NECUILAHUIĪLŌNI** someone or something deserving to be cared for / merecedor que se tenga del cuidado (M) [(1)Cf.45r]. See **CUITLAHUIĀ**.
- NEĪLLELQUĪXTIĀYA** 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 **ĪLLELQUĪXTIĀ**.
- 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.
- NEHHUIYÁN** 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.'
- NEHHUIYÁNHUIĀ** *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 -NEHHUIYÁN, -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)
- NEHNEHUIĪĀ** *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 NĒNEHUIĪĀ and T has NENEHUIĪĀ 'to weigh, consider, imagine something,' which is probably just this item with T's characteristic loss of glottal stop. See NĒNEHUIĪĀ, NENEHUIĪĀ.
- 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).
- NEHNEMILTĪĀ** 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)
- NEHNEMĪTIĀ** 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, NINOCOCOXCĀNEQUI '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 **NEHNEHUILĀ**.
- 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 **NEHNEHUILĀ**.
- 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 **NEHTŌLTĪA** T has the reflex of a long vowel. See (I)HTŌĀ.
- NEHTŌLTĪA** *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**.
- NEHTŌLTĪŌ** 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**.
- NEHUĀNTILĪĀ** *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**.
- NEHUĀNTILĪĪĀ** applic. **NEHUĀNTILĪĀ**
- NEHUĀNTILĪŌ** nonact. **NEHUĀNTILĪĀ**
- NEHUILTĪĀ** *vt* to compare something / lo compara (Z) [(2)Zp.31,190]. An unattested verb ***NEHUILĪĀ** underlies the reduplicated forms **NEHNEHUILĪĀ** and **NĒNEHUILĪĀ**, 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 *tlaneneuiliztli*. See **NEHUILTĪĀ**.
- NEHUĪN** 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 **NEHUĪN, TLANI**.
- NEĪXCUITĪL-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 **ĪXCUITĪĀ**.
- 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 **NELCHĪHUILĪĀ**. 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)**.
- NELCHĪHUILĪĀ** *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, COHCOCOA**.
- 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
- NELHUIĪĀ** applic. NELHUIĀ
- NELHUIĪĻŌ** 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)
- NELŌĻŌ** nonact. NELOĀ
- NELŌĻTIĀ** *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 NELITĪĻŌ, but this is clearly a typographical error involving the omission of two letters. The nonactive form should be NELŌĻTĪĻŌ. caus. NELOĀ
- NELŌĻTĪĪĀ** applic. NELŌĻTIĀ
- NELŌĻTĪĻŌ** See NELŌĻTIĀ.
- 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 NELITĪĀ with the same sense. See NEL-LI.
- NELTIĀ** 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 NELITĪĀ should be transitive. B's NELITIY(A) would be the intransitive, and S's preterit form, on which this entry is based, may simply be an error. See NELTI, NELITIY(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.11r,112v,123r,124v). See NELTI, NELITĪĀ.
- NELITIY(A)** *pret*: NELITIX 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 NELTIÁ, in which case the future form *neltiz* on Cf. 110v is unambiguously the future form of NELTI alone. S assumes that it represents NELTIÁ 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, NELTIÁ, and NELTIY(A), each with a different paradigm, but NELTIÁ is questionable. See NELTI, NELTIÁ.
- NELTLAHTLAN(I)** to request, demand / lo exige (Z) [(2)Zp.58,177]. See NEL-LI, LAHTLAN(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
- NELTOCŌCÁ** 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 -NELTOCŌCÁ, 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 -CÁYŌ-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.
- NELTOQUÍTIÁ** caus. NELTOCA
- NELYŌLCOCOLIZ-TLI** sadness / tristeza (Z) [(2)Zp.125,177]. Z also has NEYŌLCOCOLIZ-TLI 'affliction, trouble, grief,' which is formed with the nonspecific reflexive prefix NE- rather than with NEL. See NEL-LI, YŌL-, COCOLIZ-TLI.
- NELYŌLQUÍZALIZ-TLI** great happiness / muy gozoso (Z) [(2)Zp.64,177]. See NEL-LI, YŌLQUÍZAC.
- NEMACHTIÁ** *vrefl.vt* to prepare, to accuse oneself; to become accustomed to something, to use something / apercebirse o aparejarse (M), se acostumbre (T), lo acostumbre (T) See MAT(I).
- NEMACHTILIÁ** applic. NEMACHTIÁ
- 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 NEMACHTIÁ.
- NEMACHTĪLŌ** nonact. NEMACHTIÁ
- NEMACTIÁ** *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.
- NEMACTILIÁ** applic. NEMACTIÁ
- 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 *nemapopooloni tilmatli*) [(1)Cf.45v]. See MĀPOHPŌHU(A).
- NEMĀQUÍXTILIZ-TLI** redemption, salvation / rescate, salvación (T) [(1)Tp.167]. See MĀQUÍXTIÁ.
- NEMAUHTĪL-LI** fear, dread / espanto, susto (Z) [(3)Zp.55,119,177]. Z has O for A in this item and no absolutive suffix. M has the longer form *nemauhtiliztli* with the same sense. See MAUHTIÁ.
- NEM(I)** *pret.* NĒN 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.'
- NEMILIÁ** *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)

- 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.
- NĒNMANYĀN** 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 CEMMANYĀN. 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.
- NENQUI** resident of some place, someone who lives / morador de alguna parte (M), el que vive (R) Z marks the vowel of the first syllable long in two attestations of the compound OHNENQUI 'traveler,' but NENQUI is clearly derived from NEM(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).
- NĒNQUĪZCĀYŌ-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, QUĪZ(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 CĀ.
- 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-.
- NEPANOHUILĀ** *vt* to pile something up / lo amontona (Z) [(1)Zp.191]. In the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of Z, NEPANOĀ is given instead of NEPANŌHUILĀ. This may not be derived from the verb NEPANOĀ but from NEPANŌ-TL and -HUILĀ. 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 *calnepanoli* 'two-story house, attic of a house' and *tlanepanoli* '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.
- NEPANTLAHTILLĀ** *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.
- NETĒCUITLAHUIĪLŌNI** means of caring for someone / instrumento para cuidar de alguno (C) [(1)Cf.45v]. See NETĒCUITLAHUILIZ-TLI.
- NETĒQUIPACHŌLIZ-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 YEHYECOĀ.
- 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.
- NETLAMACHUILTONŌYĀN** place of well-being / lugar de ... bienaventuranza (C) [(1)Cf.102r]. See TLAMACHTĪĀ, CUILTONŌĀ.
- 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).
- NETLATĀTLAUHTILIZ-TLI** prayer, request / súplica (Z) [(2)Zp.118, 178]. See TLATĀTLAUHTILIZ-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.
- NETŌLĪNĪLIZ-TLI** poverty, misery / pobreza o miseria (M) [(1)Cf.88r]. See TOLĪNIĀ.
- 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 COCHCĀYŌ-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.
- NEXHUŪTĪL** indigestion, intestinal cramps / enfermo del estómago, descompuesto del estómago, indigestión [Z] [(4)Zp.42,51,71,178]. M has *nexuutiliztli* with the same sense. See (I)XHUŪTIĀ.
- NEXÍCŌLHUIĀ** *vt* to envy someone / lo envidia [Z] [(2)Zp.54,191]. See NEXÍCŌL-LI, -HUIĀ.
- NEXÍCŌLHUILIZ-TLI** envy, jealousy / envidia [Z] [(2)Zp.54,178]. See NEXÍCŌLHUIĀ.
- NEXÍCŌLITTA** *vt* to be jealous of someone / le tiene envidia {X} [(1)Xp.71]. See NEXÍCŌL-LI, (I)TTA.
- NEXÍCŌLIZ-TLI** envy, jealousy / envidia {M} [(1)Tp.167]. See XÍCOĀ.
- NEXÍCŌL-LI** vanity, envy / egoísmo {T}, envidia {X} [(1)Tp.132, (2)Zp.54,178, (1)Xp.57]. See XÍCOĀ.
- 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)
- NĒXĪTIĀ** *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, PIQU(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)
- NĒXTIC** something gray, ashen / gris, de color ceniciento {S}, gris, pardo, color de plomo {T} See NEX-TLI.
- NĒXTILĪĀ** *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
- NĒXTILILĪĀ** applic. NĒXTILĪĀ
- NĒXTILĪŌ** nonact. NĒXTILĪĀ
- 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.
- NEYŌLCUŪTILIZ-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 YŌLCUŪTIĀ.
- NEZAHUALCOYŌ-TL** *personal name* Nezahualcoyotl [(2)Bf.8r,10v, (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 Nezahualcoyotl.' 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)ZCALIÁ.

NĒZCĀYŌTIĀ *vt* to mean, denote, indicate something / denotar, figurar, o significar algo (M) [(1)Cf.101v]. See NĒZCĀYŌ-TL.

NĒZCĀYŌ-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 syncope 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)EHHUĀ-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).

NŌCHILIĀ 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 conocida (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.

NÖCUËLYEH See NÖCUËL.

NOHMAH spontaneously, still / aún todavía (M), todavía, mismo, siempre, espontáneamente (S) M contrasts this with NOMÄ 'my hand' by giving them in separate contiguous entries, although he spells them identically. See -NOHMAH.

-NOHMAH necessarily possessed form; pl: **-NOHMAH** ~ **NOHMATCAH** 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 IYOÄ 'to be alone' and IYOH 'only.' See IYOÄ.

NOHMAHHULÄ *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, -HULÄ.

NOHMAHHULÄ applic. **NOHMAHHULÄ** -**NOHMATCAH** See NOHMAH.

NOHNÖHUIYÄN redup. NÖHUIYÄN

NOHNÖNCUAH apart, with respect to a number of discrete objects / aparte o de por sí, hablando de muchas cosas (R) [(1)Rp.114]. This also appears in P with the glottal stop marked but not the long vowel. C has the reduplicated form NÖNONCUAH for the distributive plural. redup. NÖNCUAH

NOHNÖNCUAHITTA *vt* to discriminate, divide something / discernir, dividir (R) [(1)Rp.114]. See NOHNÖNCUAH, (I)TTA.

NOHNÖNCUAHQÜXTIÄ *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. NÖNCUAHQÜXTIÄ

NOHNÖNCUAHTLÄLIÄ *vt* to divide, separate things, to set things apart / dividir, separar (R) [(1)Rp.114]. redup. NÖNCUAHTLÄLIÄ

NOHNÖQUIHU(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 *nonoquiuhutih* with the same sense. See NÖQUIÄ, NÖNÖQUIHU(I).

NOHNÖTZ(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 NÖNÖTZ(A), although the latter seems to have the sense of 'to advise, instruct' not shared by NOHNÖTZ(A). Since M does not distinguish between the two, the glosses are probably mixed. M's gloss for *nonotza* with the directional prefix ON- 'to go to chat with others' is undoubtedly this one, M's other glosses appear here under NÖNÖTZ(A). redup. NÖTZ(A)

NOHPAL-LI prickly pear cactus / nopal, cactus del que se cuenta con dos especies principales: *opuntia vulgaris*, que da la mejor *nochtli*, y *opuntia cochinillifera*, en el cual vive la cochinilla (S) [(3)Tp.168, (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.

NÖHUIYÄMPA to, from everywhere / de todas partes (M) [(1)Cf.117r]. See NÖHUIYÄN, -PA.

NÖHUIYÄN 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 -YÄN.

NÖHUIYÄNYOH something common, universal / común, universal (R) [(1)Rp.113]. See NÖHUIYÄN, -YOH.

NÖIUH in the same way / de la misma manera (M) [(3)Cf.120v]. This often appears in the phrase ZAN NÖIUH. See NÖ, IUH.

NOMATI it seems that ..., I think that ... / parece que (M), pareceme (C) [(4)Cf.126r,126v]. This is a lexicalized syncopated form of NINOMATI(I). See MAT(I).

NÖNCUAH apart, separate / aparte, o por sí aparte (M) This is abundantly attested in C and R. T has the variant NENCUAH.

NÖNCUAHCAH to be separate, apart / está aparte, está apartado (T) [(1)Tp.167]. See NÖNCUAH, the verb CÄ.

NÖNCUAHQÜXTIÄ *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 *nonoquiuh*t*iuh* '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**.
- OCCENI** 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**.

ÖCĒLMOTLAHUĒLILTIC 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 Ö, -CĒL, TLAHUĒLILTIC.

ÖCĒLO-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.

ÖCĒLÖXÖCHI-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 ÖCĒLÖ-TL, XÖCHI-TL.

OCHPAHUĀZ-TLI broom / escoba para barrer (M) [(2)Zp. 55, 179]. This appears only in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side of M. See OCHPĀN(A).

OCHPĀN(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 TLACHPĀN(A). See (I)CHPĀN(A).

OCMĀ This shortened form of OCMĀYA is only attested in the phrase TLĀ OCMĀ 'wait a minute.' See OCMĀYA.

OCMĀYA a bit further on, a bit ahead, soon / de aquí a un poco, o aguarda un poco (M) The phrase TLĀ OCMĀYA and its short form TLĀ OCMĀ mean 'wait a minute,' and OCMĀYA alone can also be used with this sense. See OC, MĀ.

OCNAMACAC pulque vendor / tabernero o tabenera (M), el pulquero, que vende pulque (C) [(1)Cf. 51v]. See OC-TLI, NAMACA.

OCNAMACÖYĀN place where pulque is sold / taberna (M), taberna donde se vende pulque (C) [(2)Cf. 51r, 105v]. See OC-TLI, NAMACA, -YĀN.

OCNÖ in addition, more, too / y más, y también (M) [(2)Cf. 92r]. See OC, NÖ.

OCNÖCECNI in another place / en otro lugar (C) [(2)Cf. 92r]. See OCNÖ, 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.

OCOXĀL-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, XĀL-LI.

OCPA two times / dos veces (X) [(1)Xp. 61r]. See OC, -PA, ÖPPA.

OC-TLI pulque / vino (M), pulque (C) Z has a long vowel in this item, but in abundant attestation elsewhere it is short.

ÖCUĒL very quickly, soon / tan presto (C) [(2)Cf. 107v]. See Ö-, CUĒL.

OCUIL-IN *pl.*: -TIN worm, caterpillar / gusano generalmente, o cebo para pescar (M) Z also uses OCUIL-IN with the sense 'wild animal.'

OCUILLÖ-TL something pertaining to worms / cosa de gusanos (M) [(1)Cf. 53r]. See OCUIL-IN, -YÖ.

OCUILOĀ to become wormy, worm-eaten / se agusana (T) [(1)Tp. 169]. See OCUIL-IN.

OHCHIUHQUI one who builds, maintains roads / uno que hace caminos, repara caminos (Z) [(1)Zp. 180]. See OH-TLI, CHIHU(A).

OHHUITIĀ *vt* to guide someone, to show someone the way / lo encamina, lo guía (T) [(1)Tp. 116]. See OH-TLI.

OHHUITILIĀ applic. OHHUITIĀ

- OHHUITĪĻŌ** nonact. **OHHUITĪĀ**
- OHHUIYŌ-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 OHUIHCĀYŌ-TL 'danger, difficulty.' See OH-TLI, -YŌ.
- OHMACA** to guide / guía (Z) [(3)Zp.180, 191, 212]. See OH-TLI, MACA.
- OHMACALIZ-TLI** advice / consejo (Z) [(1)Zp.180]. See OHMACA.
- OHMACTĪĀ** 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 *tochomiltl*) [(1)Bf.10v]. This contrasts with OMI-TL 'bone, awl.' -OHMI-TL is only attested compounded with TŌCH-TLI 'rabbit.' TOHMI-TL 'down' occurs as a free form.
- OHNENQUI** traveler / pasajero, viajero (Z) [(1)Zp.180]. See OH-TLI, NEM(I).
- OHŌME** each two, two by two, two apiece / cada dos, o de dos en dos, o cada uno dos (M) redup. ŌME
- OHŌMELHUITICA** every other day, every second day / cada dos (días) (R) [(1)Rp.37]. This appears in R without diacritics. See OHŌME, ILHUI-TL.
- OHONOC** redup. ONOC
- OHŌYALŌ** redup. ŌYALŌ
- 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.
- OHTĒNYŌ-TL** roadside / orilla (del camino) (Z) [(1)Zp.180]. See OH-TLI, TĒN-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.
- OHTLATOCTĪĀ** caus. OHTLATOCA
- OH-TLI** possessed form: -OHHUI road / camino generalmente (M)
- OHTLĪCA** along or in the road / por el camino (C) [(1)Cf.19v, (1)Rp.65]. See OH-TLI, ĪCA.
- OHTĪPANQUETZ(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 OHTLĪCA. See OH-TLI, -PAN, QUETZ(A).
- OHUAĀ-TL** juice pressed from sugar cane / jugo de caña (Z) [(1)Zp.179]. See OHUA-TL, Ā-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.
- OHUAMĪL-LI** cane field / cañaveral (Z) [(1)Zp.179]. See OHUA-TL, MĪL-LI.
- OHUANEUC-TLI** cane syrup, corn syrup / miel de cañas de maíz, que parece arrope (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.
- OHUIHCĀN** 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, -CĀN.
- OHUIHCĀYŌ-TL** danger, difficulty / dificultad o peligro (M) [(1)Cf.53v, (1)Rp.44]. See OHUIH, -YŌ.
- OHUIHTITOC** something laborious, difficult / trabajoso (Z) [(2)Zp.124, 180]. In one attestation Z marks the vowel of the third syllable long. See OHUIH.
- OHXILĪĀ** vt to put salve on something, to annoint something, someone / lo unta (Z) [(2)Zp.126, 191]. M has *oxitl* 'salve made of turpentine' and *oxiutia* 'to annoint 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 annoy something, someone / untar o embijar a otro {M}
- ÖLLĀ** vt to shell something for someone / desgranarle 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. ÖY(A)
- ***ÖLĪN(I)** See ÖLĪNĀ.
- ÖLĪNĀ** *vrefl, vt* to move; to move something / menearse, o moverse {M}, lo mueve, lo menea {T} The basic intransitive verb *ÖLĪN(I) is not attested in the sources for this dictionary. As a free form in T and Z, ÖLĪNĀ 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.
- ÖLĪNĪĀ** applic. ÖLĪNĀ
- ÖLĪNĪĪ** nonact. ÖLĪNĀ
- OLÖCHTLATZOTZONANĪH** *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 OLÖCH-TLI, TLATZOTZONANĪH.
- OLÖCH-TLI** a group / grupo, unidos {Z} [[5]Zp.64,180]. See OLOLOĀ.
- OLOLHUIĀ** 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.
- OLOLOĪ** nonact. OLOLOĀ
- OLOLTĒNTOC** heap, pile / montón {Z} [[1]Zp.180]. See OLOLOĀ, TĒM(I).
- OLOLTIC** something ball-shaped, spherical / bola {Z} [[2]Zp.20,221]. The single attestation 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.
- ÖLÖTETZONTE-TL** pl: -MEH instrument for removing kernels from corncobs / olotera [para desgranar] {T} [[1]Tp.245]. See ÖLÖ-TL, TE-TL, TZON-TLI.
- ÖLÖ-TL** corncob with kernels removed / el corazon o espiga desgranada de la mazorca de maíz {M} [[2]Tp.245, [1]Zp.180].
- ÖLÖXÖCHI-TL** maize flower / flor de olote {X} [[3]Xp.61]. See ÖLÖ-TL, XÖCHI-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 ÖME 'two' and OC 'another, again.' Regular nasal assimilation gives this the form ON- with numbers beginning with a nonlabial consonant. See ÖME, OC.
- ÖMACH-** a great deal / mucho {C} [[2]Cf.116v]. This is MACH inserted between antecessive Ö- and the rest of the verb complex. See Ö-, MACH.
- ÖME** pl: ÖMENTIN ~ ÖMEMEH two / dos {M} Z has a single attestation of ÖMEN as a plural form, and C forms the plural of ÖMÖME 'twelve' by adding -N too. In compounds the final vowel is lost, and before nonlabial consonants there is nasal assimilation yielding the alternation ÖM- ~ ÖN-. B has an attestation of an honorific form in which a glottal stop intervenes between ÖME and -TZIN. See OM-.
- ÖMEQUIL(I)-TL** a fragrant white lily-like flower [Polyanthes tuberosa, Polyanthes mexicana] / omequelite [yerba] {Z} [[2]Zp.91,180]. This is another name for ÖMIXÖCHI-TL. Possibly the ÖME element is a substitution for ÖMI. See ÖME, QUIL(I)-TL.
- ÖMICICUIL-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 -YÖ. 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, CUCUL-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.
- ONĀN** 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-, -ĀN.
- 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.

OQUÍC while, as long as / mientras que, o entretanto (M) The sense of this appears to be the combined sense of OC and IC, but the second vowel is attested marked long only a single time in B. C does not mark it long in any of abundant attestations. OC, IC

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 PĪL 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 for CŌL 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].

ŌTZTIĀ *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 ŌTZ-TLI.

ŌTZTĪLŌ nonact. ŌTZTIĀ

ŌTZTITOC pregnant / embarazada (Z) [(2)Zp.49,180]. This is not directly derived from ŌTZTIĀ but rather from M's related intransitive verb, which forms its preterit with -C. See ŌTZTIĀ.

ŌTZ-TLI *pl*: ŌŌTZTIN someone pregnant / preñada (M), encinta, embarazada (T) [(1)Tp.245, (2)Xp.61]. X has Z for TZ.

ŌY(A) *vt; pret*: ŌX 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, ÖLLÄ.

ÖYALÖ nonact. ÖY(A)

*ÖZTETIÄ *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 ÖTZTIÄ 'to conceive, to become pregnant.' A possible alternate derivation is

from a reflexive verb *(I)ZTETIÄ having to do with becoming powerful, taking command. See also TĒIZTI 'someone's fingernail' as a metaphor for 'child, offspring.'

See ÖTZTIÄ, (I)ZTE-TL.

ÖZTÖMÄN *place name* Oztoman [[1]Cf.56v]. See ÖZTÖ-TL.

ÖZTÖMĒCA-TL *pl.* -H a type of merchant; person from Oztoman / tratante o mercader (C) [[3]Cf.4r,56v]. See ÖZTÖ-TL.

ÖZTÖ-TL *pl.* -MEH cave / cueva o caverna (M)

P

-PA This indicates movement toward or from a point and, with numerals, how many times; MĀCUÛLPA 'five times' < MĀCUÛL-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
PĀCCĀYŌHUIĻŌ 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 traja {M}, hacer asiento el edificio {M} See PACHOA.

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 PACHOĀ.

PACHIHUIĀ *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.'

PACHIHUIĪHUA nonact. PACHIHU(I)

PACHIHUIĪTIĀ caus. PACHIHU(I)

PACHILHUIĀ *vt* to press something down on someone / apretar o apesgar algo a otro {M} [[2]Bf. 4v, [1]Cf. 65v]. applic. PACHOĀ

PACHOĀ *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 PACHOĀ with homophonous derived forms. This one has to do with pressing down on something, while the

- other has to do with gathering something.
- PACHOĀ** *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 PACHOĀ '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.
- PACHŌHUĀZHUILIĀ** applic. PACHŌHUĀZHUIĀ
- PACHŌHUĀZHUIĪLŌ** 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 PACHOĀ.
- PACHŌLŌ** nonact. PACHOĀ
- 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 cuelga en los árboles (M), heno (T) [(3)Tp.128,172, (10)Zp.44,85,87,148,149,152,179,181,224]. CUAHPACH-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.'
- PĀCTIĀ** *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. PĀCTIĀ
- PĀCTIĪLŌ** nonact. PĀCTIĀ
- PĀCTOC** someone, something healthy / sano, saludable, 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.
- PAHCĪHUIĀ** *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 PACHIHUIĀ '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.
- PAHCUALTILIĀ** applic. PAHCUALTIĀ
- PAHCUALTIĪLŌ** 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.
- PAHHUILIĀ** applic. PAHHUIĀ
- PAHHUIĪLŌ** 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
- PAHMICTIĀ** *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 ĪX-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 / lamerse 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.511, (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.
- PAHTĒQUILILĪĀ** applic. PAHTĒQUILĪĀ
- PAHTĒQUILĪĀ** 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), res- taurar, 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.
- PAHTĪLŌ** 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. PAHTĪĀ
- 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, TLĀLIĀ.
- PAHTLĀLILILĪĀ** applic. PAHTLĀLILĪĀ
PAHTLĀLILĪLŌ nonact. PAHTLĀLILĪĀ
- PAH-TLI** medicine, potion / medicina
 generalmente, emplasto, unguento, 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-Aztecan initial *P.
- PĀHUAXILIĀ** 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).
- PAHUĪC** compound postposition to or from a direction / hacia, a {K} The order of elements appears to be optional. -HUĪCPA 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
PAHZOLHUIĪLŌ 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 / erizársele 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.
- PAHZOLŌLŌ** 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)
- PALĀNALTILIĀ** applic. PALĀNALTĪĀ
PALĀNALTILŌ 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 / podrearse (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 *nacapalaxtli*}, 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)
- PĀLCHICHĪNILIĀ** 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 mi 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**

PALĒHUĪĻŌ altern. nonact. **PALĒHUIĀ**

PALHUIĀ applic. **PALOĀ**

PĀLIĀ 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.'

PALŌĻŌ 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)**.

PALTILĪĀ *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**

PALTILILĪĀ applic. **PALTILĪĀ**

PALTILĪĻŌ nonact. **PALTILĪĀ**

PALTILŌ nonact. **PALTIĀ**

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-Aztec *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**

PANAHUIĻŌ nonact. **PANAHUIĀ**

PANCALAU(I) to sink / se hundir, se sume (Z) [[2]Zp.70,181]. See **-PAN**, **CALAU(I)**.

PANHUETZ(I) to climb upward, to scale the heights, to attain honor / alcanzar honra o encumbrar sierra o cuesta (M), encumbrar, 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)**

PANHUETZĪTILĪĀ 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.

PANŪ pret: PANŪC 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 PANŪHUIĀ '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 PANŪHUIĀ as the corresponding transitive verb 'to cross something.' See PANO.

PANŪHUA nonact. PANŪ

PANŪLIZ-TLI crossing, habit or life style / travesía {S}, costumbre [modo de vivir] {Z} [(2)Zp.35,160]. See PANŪ.

PANŪLŌ nonact. PANOĀ

PANŪLTĪĀ 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. PANŪ

PANŪLTIH 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, PANŪLTIHTZINOH. See PANŪLTĪĀ.

PANŪLTILĀ applic. PANŪLTĪĀ

PANŪLTĪLŌ nonact. PANŪLTĪĀ

PANQUĪXTĪĀ 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 QUĪXTĪĀ. By general rule the vowel should be long, and it is so marked in other constructions of this type from other sources. caus. PANQUĪZ{A}

PANQUĪZ{A} to rise, revive, bloom forth, issue / sube, mana, brota, resucita, encumbra {Z} [(6)Zp.51,81,109,118,181]. See -PAN, QUĪZ{A}.

PANTIĀ vt to blame someone for something / se lo achaca {Z} [(2)Zp.5,192]. See -PAN.

PANTLĀLLĀ vt to mount something / lo monta {Z referring to a horse} [(2)Zp.86,192]. See -PAN, TLĀLLĀ.

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 almendrada o otra cosa semejante {M}, trasmina {T} [(1)Tp.173]. In the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side T has PAHPACHCA.

PĀPACHOĀ vt to caress, massage someone / lo papacha {T} [(3)Tp.199]. See PACHOĀ.

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.

PĀPĀLŌCUAHU(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}

PĀPĀQUILĀ 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 / revolver 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 -PĀ.
- PĀQUILĀ** 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).
- PĀQUILTĀ** *vt* to make someone happy, to give someone pleasure / alegrar a otro (M), le alegre (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)
- PĀQUĪTĀ** *vt* to make someone happy, to give someone pleasure / lo alegra (T) ([4]Tp. 172, 199). altern. caus. PĀQU(I)
- PĀQUĪTĪLĀ** applic. PĀQUĪTĀ
- PĀQUĪTĪLŌ** nonact. PĀQUĪTĀ
- PĀQUĪTTA** *vrefl* to rejoice, to take delight / se regocija (Z) ([2]Zp. 107, 172). See PĀQU(I), (I)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-Aztecan 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)
- PĀTILĪĀ** *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
- PĀTILĪLĪĀ** 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.
- PATYOH** 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 PAHTYOH 'something with medicinal properties.' See PATI, -YOH.
- PATYOH TILĪĀ** applic. PATYOH TIYĀ
- PATYOH TIYĀ** to rise in price / se encarece (Z) ([2]Zp. 50, 182). See PATIUH-TLI, PATYOH.

- PATYŪHUA** 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, PATYŪHTIYA.
- PATYŪTIÄ** vt to raise the price of something / lo encarece (T) [(3)Tp.196]. See PATIUH-TLI, PATYŪHTIYA.
- PATYŪTILIÄ** applic. PATYŪTIÄ
PATYŪTILŌ nonact. PATYŪTIÄ
- PATLA** vt to change, exchange something / cambiar o trocar algo (M) M combines the glosses of this and PÄTLA 'to dissolve, melt something' in a single entry. C contrasts the two.
- PÄTLA** 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 PÄT(I).
- PÄTLA** *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 PÄTLA 'to dissolve, decompose, melt something,' it is considerably removed in sense. C contrasts both this and transitive PÄTLA 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 PATLACHOÄ. See PATLACHOÄ.
- PATLACHIHUIÄ** applic. PATLACHOÄ
PATLACHOÄ *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. PATLACHOÄ
PATLACTIC something broad / cosa ancha, así como mesa, viga, etc. (M) [(2)Tp.137,173]. See PATLACHOÄ.
- PATLÄHUA** 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 PATLÄHUAC, contrasting with the transitive preterit PATLÄUH, but this is not adequately attested.
- PATLÄHU(A)** vt to widen something / ensanchar camino, mesa, lecho, o cosa semejante (M) See PATLÄHUA.
- PATLÄHUAC** something broad, wide / cosa ancha (M) See PATLÄHUA.
- PATLÄHUALŌ** nonact. PATLÄHU(A)
PATLÄHUILIÄ applic. PATLÄHU(A)
PATLALŌ nonact. PATLA
PÄTLALŌ nonact. PÄTLA
PATLÄNALTIA vt to make something fly / lo hace volar (T) [(4)Tp.173,196]. caus. PATLÄN(I)
- PATLÄNALTILIÄ** applic. PATLÄNALTIA
PATLÄNALTILŌ nonact. PATLÄNALTIA
PATLÄN(I) to fly / volar (M)
PATLÄNOHUA nonact. PATLÄN(I)
- PATOÄ** 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 colorin seeds.
- PATOHUIÄ** to gamble with someone / jugar con otro a los dados o a juego de fortuna (M) [(1)Cf.65v]. applic. PATOÄ
- PATŌLŌ** nonact. PATOÄ
- PÄTZ-** This element is a constituent of many constructions having to do with liquid; PÄTZCA 'to squeeze liquid out of something,' PÄTZIHU(I) 'for a swelling to subside,' PÄTZCALAQU(I) 'to sink,' PÄTZTŌCA 'to submerge something,' etc. This preserves the Proto-Uto-Aztec *P that has been lost in Ä-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.
- PÄTZCA** *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) PÄTZCA is an element of CŌCOHPÄTZMICTIA and QUECHPÄTZCA 'to choke, strangle someone.' See PÄTZ-.
- PÄTZCALACOHUA** nonact. PÄTZ-CALAQU(I)
PÄTZCALAQU(I) to sink, submerge / se hunde, se sume, se sumerge (T) [(3)Tp.176]. See PÄTZ-, CALAQU(I).

- PÄTZCALAQUIÄ** *vt* to sink, submerge something / lo hunde (T) [(3)Tp.199]. See **PÄTZCALAQU(I)**.
- PÄTZCALAQUILÄ** *applic.* **PÄTZCALAQUIÄ**
- PÄTZCALAQUILÖ** *nonact.* **PÄTZCALAQUIÄ**
- PÄTZCALÖ** *nonact.* **PÄTZCA**
- PÄTZCALTIÄ** *caus.* **PÄTZCA**
- 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 **PÄTZOÄ**.
- PÄTZILHUIÄ** *applic.* **PÄTZOÄ**
- 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.* **PÄTZOÄ**
- PÄTZQUILÄ** *vt* to squeeze, wring out excess liquid from something for someone / sacar, estrujar o exprimir zumo de alguna cosa para otro (M) *applic.* **PÄTZCA**
- 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-**, **PÄTZOÄ**.
- 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)
- PAYÄNÄLÖ** *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)**
- PAYÄNILLILÄ** *applic.* **PAYÄNILÄ**
- PAYÄNILLILÖ** *nonact.* **PAYÄNILÄ**
- PÄYÄ-TL** *pl.* **-MEH** woolly caterpillar or insect / cierto gusanillo vellosa (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,' **XÏTOMAPEHPEN(A)** 'to pick tomatoes,' etc.
- PEHPENÄLÖ** *altern. nonact.* **PEHPEN(A)**

- PEHPENILĪĀ** applic. PEHPEN(A)
PEHPENŌ 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 PETLĀN(I).
- PEHPETZILHUIĀ** applic. PEHPETZOĀ
PEHPETZOĀ *vt* to rid oneself entirely of something / lo quita todo (T) [(3)Tp.196]. As a reduplicated form of PETZOĀ '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 PETZOĀ, PEHPETZTIC.
- PEHPETZŌLŌ** nonact. PEHPETZOĀ
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
- PĒHU(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 TĒ-, 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.'
- PĒHU(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].
- PĒHUALŌ** nonact. PĒHU(A)
PĒHUALTIĀ *vt* to begin, initiate something / comenzar o principiar algo (M) caus. PĒHU(A)
- PĒHUALTILĪĀ** applic. PĒHUALTIĀ
PĒHUALTĪLŌ nonact. PĒHUALTIĀ
PĒHUILĪĀ applic. PĒHU(A)
 *PEPECHIHU(I) See PEPECHIUHTOC.
PEPECHILHUIĀ applic. PEPECHOĀ
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 PEPECHOĀ 'to affix something' is attested. See PEPECHOĀ, the verb O.
- PEPECHOĀ** *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)
- PEPECHŌHUILĪĀ** *vt* to hook something up, to harness something / lo engancha (Z) [(2)Zp.51,192]. See PEPECHOĀ.
- PEPECHŌLŌ** nonact. PEPECHOĀ
PĒPĒHUALTIĀ *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 PĒHUALTIĀ 'to initiate something.' redup. PĒHUALTIĀ
- PĒPĒHUĀNI** a type of ant / hormiga pepehua (Z) [(2)Zp.68,182]. See PĒPĒHUALTIĀ.
- 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 PETLĀN(I).
- PEPETLACHILĪĀ** applic. PEPELATZ(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 PETLĀN(I) the sense of 'to shimmer, to reflect light.'
- PEPETLATZALŌ** nonact. PEPELATZ(A)
PEPETŌN(I) redup. PETŌN(I)
PĒPETZOĀ *vt* to pat or stroke something / lo acaricia (el perro, etc.) (T) [(3)Tp.197]. redup. PETZOĀ
- PĒPETZOLHUIĀ** applic. PĒPETZOĀ
PĒPETZŌLŌ nonact. PĒPETZOĀ
PĒPETZTOLOĀ *vt* to lap or slurp something / beber a lengüetadas (K) [(1)Bf.11v]. redup. PETZTOLOĀ
- PEPEYACA** to spill, spread, scatter / desparrama (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.
- PEPEYOCHILĀ** 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)
PETLĀHUILĀ vt to undress someone, to uncover something for someone / se lo descubre (T) [[4]Tp.196]. applic. PETLĀHU(A)
- PETLĀHUILILĀ** applic. PETLĀHUILĀ
PETLĀHUILILŌ nonact. PETLĀHUILĀ
PETLĀN(I) for something to scatter, glisten, reflect / derramarse alguna cosa líquida (M), derramarse algo y relumbrar (C), brilla, reduce, relumbra (T)
- PETLĀNIĀ** 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).
- PETLĀNILĀ** applic. PETLĀNIĀ
- PETLĀNĪLŌ** nonact. PETLĀNIĀ
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 *petlaçoatl* 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
PETZALHUILĀ applic. PETZALHUIĀ
PETZALHUIĪLŌ 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.
- PETZCOLŌ** 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**
- PETZÓLO** 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**.
- PETZTOLÓLO** nonact. **PETZTOLOĀ**
- PEXÓN(I)** to fill up with liquid / henchirse o rebosar la medida de cosa líquida (M), llena (Z) [(2)Zp.78, 182].
- PEXONTIĀ** *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. **PEXÓN(I)**
- PEXONTOC** something full / lleno (Z) [(2)Zp.78, 182]. See **PEXÓN(I)**, the verb O.
- PEYĀHU(I)** to slip / resbalarsé (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.'
- PÉZOH-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 **-LTĪĀ**. 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**.
- PĪCHAQUIĀ** applic. **PĪCHAQUIĀ**
- PĪCHAQUIĀ** 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**.
- PĪCHILĪĀ** *vt* to blow or snort at someone / se lo sopla (T) This is abundantly attested in T. applic. **PĪTZ(A)**
- PĪCHILLĪĀ** applic. **PĪCHILĪĀ**
- PĪCHILLĪĀ** nonact. **PĪCHILĪĀ**
- PĪCICTIC** someone fat, stout / gordo (T) [(1)Tp.174].
- PĪCĪLHU(I)** for something to get worn down, diminished, ground fine / hacerse menudo lo que era grueso y redondo (M) This is implied by **PĪCĪLTIC**.
- PĪCĪLOĀ** *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 **PĪCĪLTIC**. X has **TLAPĪCĪLOĀ** 'to rain' and a derived noun meaning 'rain|drop.'
- PĪCĪLTIC** something small or fine, something ground down to small size / cosas menudas así como chinas 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 PICÍL referring to gravel. This implies PICÍLOĀ and PICÍLIHU(I).

PÍCQUI something wrapped up, firm, solid / cosa maciza (M) This is indirectly attested in MĀPÍCTŌN 'handful,' MĀPÍCCA-TL 'glove,' and -CUĀPÍCCA 'bonnet.' In the sources for this dictionary and in M there is only possessed -PÍCCA, 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 absolutive 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 -LĪĀ and -TZĪNOĀ. redup. PĪ

PIHPĪHUA nonact. PIHPĪ

PIHPĪLĪĀ 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 / espíar 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.11r, (2)Cf.83v]. C comments that the honorific form -PIHTCĀTZIN 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]. TLAPĪHUIĪĀ

-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 absolutive 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,' PĪPILTZITZINTIN. 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.

PĪLĀHUIĪTĪĀ 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, ĀHUIĪTĪĀ.

PĪLĀHUIĪLTĪĪĀ applic. PĪLĀHUIĪLTĪĪĀ
PĪLĀHUIĪLTĪĪŌ nonact. PĪLĀHUIĪLTĪĪĀ
PĪLALACCONĒ-TL pl: PĪLALACCŌCONEH little boy / niño, niño, chamaquito, chamaco, muchachito (T) [(1)Tp.174]. T has the possessed form -PĪPILANCONĒ and the plural possessed form -PĪPILANCONĒHUĀN. See PĪLALAC-TLI, CONĒ-TL.

PILALAC-TLI *pl.*: -MEH boy / muchacho, chamaco (T) [(2)Tp.174]. T has the variants PILAN- and PIPILAN- in compounds. See -PIL.

PILCA *preterit-as-present verb; pret.*: PILCAC 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.

PILHUAHTIĀ *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.* PILHUAHTIĀ

PILHUAHTĪLŌ *nonact.* PILHUAHTIĀ

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 deshincha (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*: -PILŌ 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 *cihuāpīpiltin* and *cihuāpīpiltin*. 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, NOPILTINTZINE '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,' NENEPI-LI 'tongue,' MAHPIL-LI 'finger,' and (I)CXOPI-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.

PILŌ-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.
- PILŌL-LI** pitcher / cántaro (C) [[1]Cf.105r, (1)Tp.247]. See PILOĀ.
- PILŌLŌ** nonact. PILOĀ
- PILPĒHUAYĀN** necessarily possessed form childhood / niñez (C) [[1]Cf.100r]. See -PIL, PĒHU(A), -YĀN.
- PILQUĪTIĀ** caus. PILCA
- PĪLTIĀ** 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 PĪLOĀ.
- 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 *PILTI '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.
- PĪNACA-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
- PĪNĀHUIĪŌ** nonact. PĪNĀHUIĀ
- PĪNĀHUIZ-TLI** shame, embarrassment / vergüenza (M) [[1]Bf.9v]. See PĪNĀHUA.
- PĪNĀUHQUI** *pl*: PĪHPĪNĀUHQUI 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
- PĪNĀUHTIĪŌ** nonact. PĪNĀUHTIĀ
- PĪNŌLĪYŌ** 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.'
- PĪNOL-LI** flour, something ground / la harina de maíz y chíca antes que la deslian (M), sal molida (C for IZTAPINOL-LI) [[2]Cf.60v, (2)Xp.64].
- PĪNTETIC** something small, pointed / chico (T) [[1]Tp.137]. See PINTIC.
- PĪNTIC** something small, pointed / puntiagudo (T) [[2]Tp.123,174]. S has *pinton* 'something very small.' See PĪPINOĀ, XIPINTIC.
- PĪPĪCTIC** 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 AXĪXPIPIHYĀC) [[2]Tp.171]. M has *pipiyaliztli* '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.
- PĪPILŌ-TL** childishness / niñería (M) [[1]Bf.1v]. See PĪLLŌ-TL, -PIL.
- PĪPĪNA** *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].

- PIPITZ(A)** *vt* to blow on something with bellows, to blow on something repeatedly / follar o soplar muchas veces (M) [(2)Zp.117,193]. redup. PÍTZ(A)
- PIPITZATZIN** something drawn into a point, something or someone thin, narrow / delgado (hombre), estrecho, angosto (T) [(2)Tp.123,174]. See PITZA.
- PIPIITZCA** to whinny, shriek, squeak / brama el ciervo, relinchar el caballo, o chillar el ratón (M), rechina (T) [(1)Tp.174].
- PIPIITZŌĀ** *vt* to suck or gnaw something / chupar o roer algo (M) T specifically marks the vowel of the reduplicated syllable short. redup. PITZOĀ
- PÍPIXAHU(I)** to drizzle or to snow / lloviznar, cerner, o caer nieve (M) [(2)Bf.6v]. M also has unreduplicated *pixau* with the same sense.
- PÍQU(I)** *vt* to invent or fabricate something, to wrap something up or enclose something / forgar o fingir e inventar alguna cosa o mentir a sabiendas (M), o envolver tamales en hojas cuando los hacen, o cosa semejante (M), lo envuelve (Z) See PĪ.
- PÍQUĪHUA** nonact. PĪQU(I)
- PÍQUILLĀ** applic. PĪQU(I)
- PÍQUILŌNI** wrapper, container / envoltura (K) This is attested in CUĀPÍQUILŌNI 'bonnet' and TLAXCALPÍQUILŌNI 'napkin for wrapping tortillas.' See PĪQU(I).
- PITZ(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 PITZ(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.
- PITZAHTZI** 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 PIPITZCA 'to whinny, shriek, squeak.' See PÍTZ(A), TZAHTZI.
- PITZAHTZIHUA** nonact. PITZAHTZI
- PITZAHTZITĪĀ** caus. PITZAHTZI
- 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 PÍTZ(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.
- PITZĀLHUIĀ** applic. PITZOĀ
- PITZĀLHUIĀ** applic. PÍTZ(A)
- PITZĀLŌ** nonact. PÍTZ(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 CUĪHUA. nonact. PITZĀUHCĀCECU(I)
- PITZĀUHCĀCECUĪTĪĀ** caus. PITZĀUHCĀCECU(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).
- PITZCOTÓN(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)
- PITZĪNILIŌ** 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.6ov, (2)Tp.166,174]. See PITZO-TL, NAC(A)-TL.
- PITZONELIHIĀ** applic. PITZONELŌĀ
- PITZONELIHU(I)** to get dirty / se ensucia (T) [(1)Tp.174]. See PITZONELŌĀ.
- PITZONELŌĀ** *vrefl,vt* to get dirty, to get something dirty / se ensucia (T), lo ensucia, lo mancha (Z) [(6)Tp.155,198]. See PITZO-TL, NELOĀ.
- PITZONELŌLŌ** nonact. PITZONELŌĀ
- PITZONELTIC** something dirty / mugriento, sucio (T) [(1)Tp.174]. See PITZONELŌĀ.
- 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 inmundica, 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).
- PITZOTILIĀ** *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.
- PITZOTILILIĀ** applic. PITZOTILIĀ
- PITZOTILILŌ** nonact. PITZOTILIĀ
- 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.
- PITZQUILĪĀ** applic. PITZCUA
- 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.
- PITZ-TLI** pit, stone of a fruit / huesco 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).
- PIXICAH** pl. PĪPIXICAHTIN balloon / globo (T) [(1)Tp.175].
- PIXQUI** necessarily bound form keeper, custodial 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 TLAHPİY(A) implies a virtually synonymous derived verb (I)HPİY(A). A common variant of PIY(A) is PIY(E).
- PIYĀCILHUIĀ** applic. PIYĀZOĀ
- PIYALĪĀ** *vt* to keep something for someone, to care for something for someone / guardar algo a otro (M) A common variant of this is PIYELĪĀ. T reduces it further to PILĪĀ in compounds and PĪLĪĀ as a free form. applic. PIY(A)
- PIYALILĪĀ** applic. PIYALĪĀ
- PIYALĪŌ** nonact. PIYALĪĀ
- 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)
- PIYALTILĪĀ** applic. PIYALTIĀ
- PIYALTĪŌ** 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 *piagoza* 'to steal off, to slip away' and also *piaztli* '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 estrado (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).
- PIYELĪĀ** See PIYALĪĀ.
- PIYELTIĀ** See PIYALTIĀ.
- PIYELTĪŌ** See PIYALTĪŌ.
- PÖCH** This element of (I)CHPÖCH-TLI 'young woman' and TĒLPÖCH-TLI 'young man' forms its plural by reduplication, -PÖPÖCHTIN, implying that (I)CH and TĒL are modifiers, but these elements do not appear independently in other constructions.
- PÖCH** See PÖC-TLI.
- PÖCHECTIC** something sooty, smoke-blackened / tiznado, ahumado (T) [(2)Tp.113,176]. M has *pochectilia* 'to smoke something.' See PÖC-TLI.
- PÖCHEHU(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 PÖC-TLI, ĒHU(A).
- PÖCHĒHUALŌ** nonact. PÖCHĒHU(A)
- PÖCHĒHU(I)** to get smoky / se tizna (T) [[1]Tp.176]. This has the same sense as PÖCHĒHU(A) used reflexively.
- PÖCHĒHUILĀ** applic. PÖCHĒHU(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 PÖC-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 POHPÖCTIC 'smoke colored' derived from PÖC-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 POHPÖCHĪN(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 PÖCH '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).
- PÖCHMĀCOCOPA** at the left-hand side / mano izquierda {Z} [[2]Zp.81,160]. See PÖCHMĀ(I)-TL, -C(O)-, -COPA.
- PÖCHMĀ(I)-TL** left hand / mano izquierda {Z} [[3]Zp.73,81,160]. See PÖCH-TLI, MĀ(I)-TL.
- PÖCHŌ-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].
- PÖCHQUIYĀHUA-TL** chimney, smoke hole, window / ventana que da claridad {M} [[1]Bf.7r]. See PÖC-TLI, QUIYĀHUA-TL.
- PÖCHTĒCA-TL** pl: PÖCHTĒCAH 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 PÖCHTLAN, probably related to PÖC-TLI 'smoke, vapor.'
- PÖCH-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 PÖCHMĀ(I)-TL, but Z also has OPÖCH. Since C and M have exclusively OPÖCH, PÖCH 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.
- PÖCHUIĀ** vt to smoke, fumigate something / lo ahuma {Z} [[3]Zp.8,193,213]. This derivation with the form PÖC 'smoke' is apparently synonymous with T's POPÖCHHUIĀ with PÖCH. See PÖC-TLI, -HUIĀ.
- PÖCTĒM(I)** See TLAPÖCTĒM(I).
- PÖCTĒMĪTĪĀ** vt to fill something up with smoke / lo llena de humo {T} [[3]Tp.199]. See TLAPÖCTĒM(I).
- PÖCTĒMĪTILĪĀ** applic. PÖCTĒMĪTĪĀ
- PÖCTĒMĪTĪŌ** nonact. PÖCTĒMĪTĪĀ
- PÖC-TLI** smoke, vapor, fumes / humo {M} In compounded and derived forms there is generally the form PÖCH in place of PÖC, but Z retains PÖC, and T has both.
- PÖCYOH** something smoked / cosa que tiene humo {M}, ahumado {Z} [[2]Zp.7,183]. Z has an intrusive I between the two syllables, PÖQUIYOH. See PÖC-TLI, -YOH.
- PÖCYOHUA** to become smoked / se ahuma {Z} [[2]Zp.8,183]. The vowel of the second syllable of PÖCYOHUA is not marked long in Z, but it probably should be. See PÖCYOH.
- 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,' NOTLÁCAPOH 'a human being like myself,' NOCNÓPOH '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 *POÁ 'to be, become like someone' S has absolutive *potli*, but it is nowhere attested in the sources for this dictionary.
- POHPÖCHECTIC** something smoky / ahumada (T) [(1)Tp.113]. See PÖC-TLI.
- POHPOCHÏN(I)** to ravel, fray / se deshilacha (lazo, etc.), se enmaraña (T) [(1)Tp.175]. This implies transitive POCHÏN(A) 'to unravel something, to card fiber.'
- POHPÖCTIC** something the color of smoke / color ahumado (Z) [(1)Zp.183]. See PÖC-TLI.
- POHPOHTIÁ** *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. POHTIÁ
- POHPÖHU(A)** *vt* to clean something / alimpiar algo (M) M combines this with PÖPÖHU(A) 'to pay something' in a single entry.
- POHPÖHUALÖ** nonact. POHPÖHU(A)
- POHPÖHUILÁ** applic. POHPÖHU(A)
- POHPOLHUIÁ** *vt* to pardon someone for something; to destroy something for someone / perdonar a otro la ofensa o destruirle alguna cosa (M) POHPOLHUIÁ as the applicative of POHPOLOÁ has a literal sense of destruction, but it also has the lexicalized sense of specifically obliterating someone's sins or guilt. applic. POHPOLOÁ
- POHPOLHUILÁ** applic. POHPOLHUIÁ
- POHPOLHUÏLÖ** nonact. POHPOLHUIÁ
- POHPOLIHU(I)** redup. POLIHU(I)
- POHPOLOÁ** *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. POLOÁ
- POHPOLÖN(I)** to stammer, stutter, speak unintelligibly / ser tartamundo o impedido de la lengua (M) [(1)Cf.74v]. redup. POLÖN(I)
- POHPOXOA** *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 TLÁL with the sense 'to roll in the dirt' and by Á 'to wallow about in water.'
- POHPOXÖN** 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 POHPOXOA 'to turn something over' and implies *POHPOXÖN(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.'
- POHTIÁ** *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.
- PÖHU(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 PÖHU(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.
- PÖHU(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.'
- PÖHUAL-LI** necessarily bound form; *pl:*

- TIN** a unit of twenty in the vigesimal counting system / veinte (M for CEMPÓHUAL-LI) This is prefixed by a number which multiplies the twenty, CEMPÓHUAL-LI 'twenty,' ŌMPÓHUAL-LI 'forty' (two times twenty), etc. TLAPÓHUAL-LI means 'something countable,' and the negated phrase AHMŌ ZAN TLAPÓHUAL-LI 'an infinite number.' See PÓHU(A).
- PÓHUALŌ** nonact. PÓHU(A)
- PÓHUANI** *pl*: -**MEH** someone lofty, haughty, arrogant / soberbio (C) [(2)Cf.44r]. This belongs to a group of deverbals 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, MOPÓHUANI 'he is haughty,' TITOPÓHUANIMEH 'we are haughty' [Cf.44r]. See PÓHU(A).
- PÓHU(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 PÓHU(I) on the other side. See PÓHU(A).
- PÓHUILIĀ** *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. PÓHU(A)
- PÓHUILIĀ** applic. PÓHUILIĀ
- PÓHUILIŌ** nonact. PÓHUILIĀ
- PŌL** *derogative compounding element implying large size, great degree; pl*: -**POPŌL** acrecienta la significación in malam partem de ordinario (C) [(7)Cf.7r,8r,59v].
- POLACTIĀ** *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.'
- POLACTILIĀ** applic. POLACTIĀ
- POLACTIŌ** nonact. POLACTIĀ
- POLHUIĀ** *vt* to lose or destroy something for someone / perder cosa ajena o borrarle algo de otro (M) applic. POLOĀ
- POLHUIĀ** applic. POLHUIĀ
- POLHUIŌ** nonact. POLHUIĀ
- 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 POLOĀ 'to lose, ruin, destroy something.'
- POLIHUIĤUA** nonact. POLIHU(I)
- POLIHUIĤIĀ** caus. POLIHU(I)
- POLIUHĀYŌ-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].
- PŌLOĀ** *derogative verbal compounding element added directly to the preterit stem* significa menosprecio y vituperio (C) [(6)Cf.70r]. See -PŌL.
- POLOĀ** *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 desatinarse, borrar algo, o quitarla señal que estaba puesta en alguna parte (M) This contrasts with PŌLOĀ 'to mix flour, earth, etc., with water.' M combines the glosses of both in a single entry. With the prefix TLA-, POLOĀ means to lose one's senses or to make errors.
- PŌLOĀ** *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 POLOĀ '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].
- POLŌLŌ** nonact. POLOĀ
- POLŌLTĪĀ** caus. POLOĀ
- POLŌN(I)** to stutter, to talk unintelligibly /

- ser tartamudo y hablar bárbaramente (C) [[2]Cf.74v].
- POPÓCA** to smoke, to give off vapor / hacer humo (M), humear, echar humo de sí (M) R has POHPÓCA, as does *Flor. Codex*. See PÖC-TLI.
- POPÓCĀTLAL-IN** comet / cometa (T) [[1]Tp.175]. See POPÓCA, CĀTLAL-IN.
- POPÓCHCAX(I)-TL** censer, vessel for incense / vasija para quemar incienso (Z) [[1]Zp.183]. See POPÓCH-TLI, CAX(I)-TL.
- POPÓCHHUIĀ** *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 POPÓCH-TLI 'incense,' but it seems to be synonymous with Z's PÖCHUIĀ and may also be a reduplicated derivation from PÖCH 'smoke.' See PÖC-TLI, -HUIĀ.
- POPÓCHHUIĀ** applic. POPÓCHHUIĀ
- POPÓCHHUIĀ** nonact. POPÓCHHUIĀ
- POPÓCH-TLI** incense / perfumes (M), sahumerio, incensario (T) [[1]Tp.175]. See POPÖTZ(A).
- PÖPÖHU(A)** to pay something, to make restitution for something / restituir lo ajeno (M), pagar una cosa (S) M combines this with POHPÖHU(A) 'to clean something' in a single entry. This is not directly attested in the sources for this dictionary but is implied by intransitive PÖPÖHU(I). redup. PÖHU(A)
- PÖPÖHU(I)** to be restored, discharged / se ha cumplido con la obligación (C for phrase with paired (I)XTLĀHU(A)) [[7]Bf.1v,2r,4v,6r,9r,9v,12v, (1)Cf.53r]. redup. PÖHU(I)
- POPOLOCA** to speak a language badly, to speak a foreign language, to speak unintelligibly / hablar lenguaje bárbaro (M) See POLÖN(I).
- POPOLOCOHUA** nonact. POPOLOCA
- POPOLOQUĪTIĀ** 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 POLÖN(I), POPOLOCA.
- POPÖ-TL** pl: -MEH plant used to make brooms; broom, straw / escoba (T) [[2]Tp.125,176].
- POPÖTZ(A)** vt to smoke something / hace humo (para alguna cosa, p.ej. hacer salir al conejo) (T) [[2]Cf.75r, (1)Tp.235]. See PÖC-TLI.
- POPÖTZOĀ** *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 POYĀHU(I).
- POPOYÖTIĀ** to rot / se pudre (T) [[1]Tp.175]. See POPOYÖ-TL.
- POPOYÖTIC** something rotten / medio podrido (T) [[1]Tp.175]. M has *pupu-yuotic* referring to blighted grain. See POPOYÖ-TL.
- POPOYÖ-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 POZÖN(I).
- POPOZOC-TLI** foam / espuma (T) [[1]Tp.175]. See POPOZOCA.
- PÖPOZÖNALIZ-TLI** foam / espuma (T) [[1]Tp.175]. M has *popoçoniliztli* 'the bubbling, boiling of a pot; great anger.' See POZÖN(I).
- POPOZOTZ(A)** vt to boil something hard, to make something foam / hacer hervir mucho una cosa (S) [[1]Cf.73v]. See POZÖN(I).
- PÖQU(I)** to give off smoke / fumar (X) [[3]Xp.65]. See PÖC-TLI.
- POTÖN(I)** to stink / heder o oler mal (M) [[3]Cf.49r]. T has this compounded with TLĀL-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 POTÖNQUI.
- POTÖNQUI** 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 / enmoherarse 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
- POYELILÖ** 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)
- POZÄHUALTILIÄ** 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)
- POZÄHUIILIÄ** applic. POZÄHU(A)
- POZÄHUILIZ-TLI** swelling, inflammation / hinchazón, inflamación (T) [(1)Tp.176]. See POZÄHU(I).
- POZÄHUILLO-TL** swelling, inflammation /

hinchazón {Z} [(2)Zp.68,183]. This implies *POZĀHUIĀ. See POZĀHU(I), -YŌ.
POZĀHUIĀ caus. POZĀHU(I)
POZOC-TLI *p̄l*: -TIN foam / espuma {Z} [(4)Zp.56,183, (3)Xp.65]. Z gives this with and without the absolutive suffix. See POZŌN(I).
POZOL-LI pork and hominy stew / pozole {X} [(2)Xp.65]. See POZŌN(I).
POZŌN(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].
POZŌNIĀ *vt* to boil something / lo hierve {T} [(6)Tp.198, (3)Xp.73]. See POZŌN(I).
POZŌNILĀ applic. POZŌNIĀ
POZŌNĪLŌ nonact. POZŌNIĀ

POZŌNQI something boiled / chiltejate, agua de orchata, una cosa hervida {T} [(1)Tp.176]. See POZŌN(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.
POZTEQUĪHUA nonact. POZTEQU(I)
POZTEQUILĀ 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, QUECHCOTÓN(A).
- QUECHCOTÓN(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, COTÓN(A).
- QUECHCOTÓNQUI** someone without a head, decapitated / degollado, o descabezado (M), un muerto sin cabeza (Z) [(1)Zp.184]. See QUECHCOTÓN(A).
- QUECHCÓZCA-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, CÓZCA-TL.
- QUECHCUAUHTI** for one's head to get tired / cansa el cerebro (T) [(3)Tp.177]. See QUECH-TLI, CUAUHTI.
- QUECHCUAUHYÓ** *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 -YŌ, 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, -YŌ.
- QUECHCHIÁ** *vt* to support something / se apoya (T for refl. MĀTLAQUECHIÁ [(2)Cf.50r, (4)Tp.153, (2)Zp.56,187]. This appears without TLA- only in Z, where CUAUHTŌC 'stake' is incorporated into the verb. See TLAQUECHIÁ, QUETZ(A).
- QUECHILACATZOÁ** *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, ILACATZOÁ.
- QUECHILÁ** applic. QUETZ(A)
- QUECHILŌ** nonact. QUETZ(A)
- QUECHMALĪN(A)** *vt* to wring the neck / le tuerce el cuello (de gallina, etc.) (T) [(3)Tp.200]. See QUECH-TLI, MALĪN(A).
- QUECHNĀHUAHTEQU(I)** *vt, pret.*: -TEC to hug someone around the neck / lo abraza por el cuello (T) [(3)Tp.200]. See QUECH-TLI, NĀHUAHTEQU(I).
- QUECHŌL-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 TLĀUHQUECHŌL-LI 'red flamingo,' which is redundant in English translation but not in Nahuatl, since QUECHŌL refers not to the color of the bird but apparently to the characteristic sweeping motion of its neck. Elsewhere in Nahuatl literature QUECHŌL-LI often appears without the modifying TLĀUH without alteration of sense, as illustrated in the gloss in S. It commonly occurs without the absolutive suffix. See QUECH-TLI.
- QUECHPANOÁ** *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 QUECHPANŌLTĪĀ. See QUECH-TLI, PANOĀ.
- QUECHPANŌLTĪĀ** *vrefl* for something to be carried on the shoulders / se pone en el hombro (Z) [(1)Zp.172]. This implies QUECHPANOĀ, which is not directly attested in the sources for this dictionary. caus. QUECHPANOĀ
- QUECHPĀTZCA** *vt* to strangle someone / lo estrangula, lo ahorca (Z) [(3)Zp.7,57,193]. See PĀTZCA, QUECHPĀTZOĀ.
- QUECHPĀTZOĀ** *vt* to strangle someone / lo estrangula (T) [(3)Tp.200]. Z has QUECHPĀTZCA with the same sense. See QUECH-TLI, PĀTZOĀ.
- QUECHPILOĀ** *vt* to hang someone / colgar a alguien por el cuello (S) [(2)Rp.48,49]. See QUECH-TLI, PILOĀ.
- QUECHQUĒM(I)-TL** an indigenous Mesoamerican garment consisting of a cloth with a neck hole cut in the center; it is pulled on over the head and usually falls to a point in front and back. This literally means 'neck-garment.' / papahigo (M), rebozo (T), huipil, bufanda (Z) [(1)Tp.177, (3)Zp.21,69,184]. None of the glosses cited conveys a true sense of QUECHQUĒM(I)-TL. See QUECH-TLI, QUĒM(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.
- QUECHTECOYĀHU(A)** *vt* to make a hole in something (a huipil or quechquemtl) in order to pull it on over the head / lo agujera para ponérselo por la cabeza (T) [(3)Tp.200]. See QUECH-TLI, COYĀHU(A).
- QUECHTEHTEQU(I)** See QUECH-TLI, TEHTEQU(I).
- QUECHTEMĒMECAPAL** *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.71]. This entry is questionable in both form and gloss. Because the single attestation is in possessed form, the final element may be either TZON-TLI or TZOM(I)-TL. This occurs in a metaphor with MĀNĀHUAL-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 QUECHCOCHTITLAN 'nape of the neck.' See QUECH-TLI, -TLAN.
- QUECHTLAPĀN(A)** *vrefl* to have a tumor of the neck / bocio (Z) [(2)Zp.20,172]. See QUECH-TLI, TLAPĀN(A).
- QUECHTLAZĀL-LI** shawl, scarf / bufanda (Z) [(2)Zp.21,184]. See QUECH-TLI, TLAZĀL-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.
- QUECHTOMĀHUAC** someone with a swollen neck, a tumor of the neck / bocio (Z) [(2)Zp.20,184]. See QUECH-TLI, TOMĀHUA.
- 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.
- QUEHQUELHUIĀ** *vt* to tease, ridicule someone / burlar, o escarnecer de alguno [M] [(1)Tp.200]. See QUEHQUELOĀ.
- QUEHQUELHUĪTIĀ** T has an alternation between QUEHQUELHUĪTIĀ and QUEHQUELHUĪTIĀ. *caus.*
QUEHQUELIHU(I)
- QUEHQUELIHU(I)** to be ticklish, irritable / tiene cosquillas, hace cosquillas [Z] [(3)Tp.177, (1)Zp.184]. See QUEHQUELOĀ.
- QUEHQUELIHUĪHUA** *nonact.* QUEHQUELIHU(I)
- QUEHQUELIHUĪTIĀ** *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 QUEHQUELOĀ.
- QUEHQUELOĀ** *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 QUEHQUELOĀ and its derivations. See QUEHQUEL-LI.
- QUEHQUELÓLIZ-TLI** joke, hoax, mockery / burla [Z] [(2)Zp.21,184]. See QUEHQUELOĀ.
- QUEHQUELÓLŌ** *nonact.* QUEHQUELOĀ
- 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.
- QUĒMAHCATZIN** 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)
- QUĒMILOĀ** *vt* to wrap something up, to cover something / lo envuelve, lo cubre [Z] [(3)Zp.36,54,193]. T has QUIMELOĀ See QUĒM(I), QUĒM(I)-TL.
- QUĒMILTĪĀ** *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 IYÁN. See QUĒMMAN.
- QUĒN** how? in what manner? / ¿de qué manera? o ¿cómo? (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.
- QUĒNAMIH CÁT ZINTLI** 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.
- QUĒNMANIYÁN** See QUĒMMANIYÁN.
- 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 QUĒNOCYEH.
- QUĒNTĒL** somewhat, in some way / algún tanto, o en alguna manera (M) [(6)Cf. 125r, 131v, (2)Bf. 12v, 13r]. See QUĒN, TĒL.
- QUĒNTIÁ** 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)
- QUEQUEXIHUĪTLÁ** caus. QUEQUEXIHU(I)
- QUEQUEXQUIC** something that causes an itch / cosa que da comezón (M) [(1)Tp. 177]. See QUEQUEXQUIYA.
- QUEQUEXQUILÍ** applic. QUE-QUEXQUILÍ
- 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 días? (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.
- QUETZALHUĪTÓLIHU(I)** to twist, writhe

- in the manner of quetzal plumes / se va ... retorciendo a manera de quetzal (C) [(1)Cf.76r]. See QUETZAL-LI, HUÍ-TÓLIHU(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)
- QUETZALÓ** 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.
- QUETZALTÍÁ** caus. QUETZ(A)
- QUETZOM(A)** See QUEHTZOM(A).
- QUETZOMALÓ** nonact. QUETZOM(A)
- QUETZOMILIÁ** applic. QUETZOM(A)
- QUEXAHPÁZ-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 AHPÁZ-TLI.
- QUEXĪLIHU(I)** to suffer pain in the groin / está malo de la ingle (T) [(4)Tp.177]. See QUEXĪL-LI.
- QUEXĪLIHUÍHUA** nonact. QUEXĪLIHU(I)
- QUEXĪLIHUÍTIÁ** caus. QUEXĪLIHU(I)
- QUEXĪL-LI** groin / la ingre (M), su ingle (T for possessed form) [(5)Tp.133,177].
- QUEXQUICH** *pl.*: -TIN how much, how many? / ¿qué tanto? (M) See QUĒN, ĪXQUICH.
- QUEXQUICHCA** 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.
- QUEXQUICHPA** 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 QUEXĪL-LI 'groin' but differs in vowel length in the first syllable. See QUEXĪL-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.
- QUĒZCUAUHYŌTEHTEQU(I)** See -QUĒZCUAUHYŌ, TEHTEQU(I).
- QUĒZPAN** *postposition* in or on someone's legs / en sus piernas (T) [Tp.133]. See -QUĒZ, -PAN.
- QUĒZQUI** *pl.*: QUĒZQUIMEH ~ QUĒZQUÍN ~ 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.
- QUĒZQUICÁN** in how many places? / ¿en cuántas partes o lugares? o ¿cuántas raciones son? (M) [(4)Cf.91v]. The noninterrogative sense of QUĒZQUICÁN is 'in a few places.' See QUĒZQUI, -CÁN.
- 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.
- QUIÁHUA-TL** See QUIYÁHUA-TL.
- QUIAHUÁ-TL** See QUIYAHUÁ-TL.
- QUIAHU(I)-TL** See QUIYAHU(I)-TL.
- QUICHPÁYA-TL** *pl.*: -PÁPÁYAMEH 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 IXQUICH.
- 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.
- QUIHQUILPĪLTĪĀ** [(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)HTOĀ, NEQU(I).
- QUĪHU(I)** *centripetal verbal compounding element; sg:* -QUIUH, *pl:* -QUIHUIH 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.
- QUILCHĪUHQUI** 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 ~ QUIMICHEMEH 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 acaeciō algo [M for *quiniuhiti*] [(3)Cf.90r, 96r, (2)Zp.30, 191]. See QUIN, IUH.
- QUINÍZQUI** 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, ÍZQUI.
- 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 zubar 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 / rífar 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.
- QUITZQUIĀ** vt to grasp, seize something / lo detiene con la mano, lo agarra [T] This is abundantly attested, but only for T and Z.
- QUITZQUILĪĀ** applic. QUITZQUIĀ
- QUITZQUILÓ** nonact. QUITZQUIĀ
- QUIUH** See -QUIHU(I).
- QUIXOHUA** nonact. QUIZ(A)
- QUIXOHUAYĀN** 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 QUIXOHUA, the nonactive form of QUIZ(A), which is elsewhere attested, and the locative suffix -YĀN is abundantly attested with a long vowel. See QUIZ(A), -YĀN.
- QUIXTIĀ** 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 QUIXTIĀ with a short vowel. All the other sources agree that the long vowel of QUIZ(A) is maintained in this derivation. In construction with -HUĪC, the reflexive of QUIXTIĀ means to discharge one's obligation to someone. See QUIZ(A).
- QUIXTILĪĀ** applic. QUIXTIĀ
- QUIXTILĪLO** nonact. QUIXTILĪĀ
- QUIXTĪLO** nonact. QUIXTIĀ
- 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 *quiuhyo ehecatl* '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.
- QUIZ(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)
- QUIZAYĀN *necessarily possessed form* place from which something comes forth / lugar de donde sale una cosa, comienzos (S) [(1)Xp.47]. This is attested in a phrase with TONAL-LI 'day,' the whole phrase meaning 'east.' See QUIZ(A), -YĀN
- QUIZQUI something set apart / separado, sacado, extraído (S) This is indirectly attested in CENQUIZQUI 'something perfect.' See QUIZ(A).

T

TÁCHCÁUH See **TIÁCHCÁUH**.

TAHTIÁ *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**, **TÁTAHTIN** father / padre (M) This contrasts with **TLAH-TLI** 'uncle.' For 'father' T and Z also have **TÁTAH**, a form widespread in modern Nahuatl. M has *tata* specifically as the term of address used by a child.

TAHYÖ-TL fatherhood, paternity / oficio de padre, y paternidad (C) [(2)Cf.531]. The phrase IN **TAHYÖ-TL**, IN **NÄNYÖ-TL** refers to parental responsibility. See **TAH-TLI**, **-YÖ**.

TALA-TL *pl*: **-MEH** a type of ant / talata (T) [(2)Tp.223].

TALATLÄL-LI *pl*: **-TIN** ant hill, colony of a certain type of ant / talatero (T) [(1)Tp.223]. See **TALA-TL**, **TLÄL-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.

TAMACHĪHUALÖ nonact. **TAMACHĪHU(A)**

TAMACHĪHUILIÄ 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**.

TAMALEPÁHUAX tamale with bean filling / tamal de frijol (T) [(1)Tp.223]. See **TAMAL-LI**, **E-TL**, **PÁHUAC(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.

TAMALOÄ to make tamales / hacer este pan, tamales (M) This is implied by **TAMALÖLIZ-TLI**.

TAMALÖLIZ-TLI the making of tamales / el hacer tamales (K) [(1)Bf.10v]. See **TAMAL-LI**, **TAMALOÄ**.

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 **TAMAZOLHUÉHUEH**, forming the plural by adding the reduplicated plural form of the diminutive compounding element **-TÖN**. X has **-LI** for the absolutive suffix and E for A in the first syllable.

TÄMPIHULÄ applic. **TÄMPILOÄ**

TÄMPILOÄ *vrefl, vt* to swing, to rock; to swing or rock something / se columpia (T), lo columpia, lo mece (T) [(6)Tp.161,213].

TÄMPILOÖ nonact. **TÄMPILOÄ**

TÄNAH-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].

TAPAHZOLCÄN briar patch / maraña (Z) [(2)Zp.81,212]. See **TAPAHZOL-LI**, **-CÄN**.

TAPAHZOL-LI bird's nest / nido de pájaros (M), nido de aves (M) [(5)Zp.81,88,212]. M also has *tapaqolloa* 'to tangle something.' See **PAHZOL-LI**.

TAPAHZOLYÄN briar patch / maraña (Z) [(2)Zp.81,212]. See **TAPAHZOL-LI**, **-YÄN**.

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 escabar 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 / manpa gruesa, traída y remendada (M), ropa, tela, trapo, género; cosa vieja (T) [(3)Cf.5v, (2)Tp.224,243, (2)Rp.125,129].

TATAQUILIĀ 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'; TĒCUILTŌNOHCĀN '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 *tetätzin* referring to God the Father, etc.

TEĀHCĀUH See TIĀHCĀUH.

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.

TĒCĀHUILIĀ *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.

TECALTIĀ *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 skimish with someone.' See TĒ-TL.

TECALTIĀ applic. TECALTIĀ

TECALTIŌ nonact. TECALTIĀ

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 Tepoztlan.'

TECAC(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-caxtli* in the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side. See TE-TL, CAX(I)-TL.

TECAC-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, -ĪXPAN.

- 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.
- TECHICHICÓ-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.
- TĒCOCOHCĀYŌ-TL pain or itching / pena u escocimiento (M), dolor, dolencia (Z) [(2)Zp.47,219]. See TĒCOCOH, -YŌ.
- TĒCOCOLHCĀ *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].
- TECOLŌ-TL *pl*: TĒTECOLOH ~ TECOLŌMEH owl, louse / buho o piojo blanco del cuerpo (M) The compound TLĀCATECOLŌ-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 (Solandra 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**.
- TECŌM(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 (jicara, 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**.
- TECPA-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**.
- TĒCPILŌ-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-TLI** *pl*: **-TIN** ~ **-MEH** flea / pulga (M) M gives this both with and without the absolute 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.
- TĒCUILTŌNOH** someone or something that enriches someone / el que enriquece a otro, o cosa que enriquece a otro (M) [(2)Cf.6v]. See CUILTŌNOĀ.
- TĒCUILTŌNOHCĀN** place of recreation, enjoyment, pleasure / lugar de recreación y de alegría (C) [(2)Cf.18v,51v]. See TĒCUILTŌNOH, -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 TĒTECUĪNOĀ.
- 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.
- TĒELLELQUIXTIHCĀN** place of recreation, enjoyment, pleasure / lugar agradable y de recreación (M) [(1)Cf.51v]. See ĒLLELQUIXTIĀ, -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, TEHHUĀNTIN. 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.* TEHTECOPĪN(A)

- TEHTECOPĪNĪLĀ** applic. TEH-TECOPĪN(A)
- TEHTEĪN(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)
- TEHTĒMILĀ** applic. TEHTĒM(A)
- TEHTĒMIQU(I)** redup. TĒMIQU(I)
- TEHTĒMOĀ** redup. TĒMOĀ
- TEHTĒMOLIĀ** The vowel of the third syllable is specifically marked long on Cf. 126r, although it is short in unreduplicated TĒMOLIĀ. redup. TĒMOLIĀ
- 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 / descuartizar, 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.
- TEHTĒQUILĀ** applic. TEHTĒCA
- TEHTEQUILĀ** 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.
- TEHUIĀN-TLI** a band of stones / una cinta de piedras (T) [(1)/Tp.224]. See TE-TL, HUIĀN(A).
- TEHUIĀ** applic. TEHUIĀ
- TEHUIĀ** nonact. TEHUIĀ
- TEHUIĀCOTOC-TLI** shard of glass / pedazo de botella (T) [(1)/Tp.224]. See TEHUIĀ-TL, COTOC-TLI.
- TEHUIĀ-TL** *pl: -MEH* glass, crystal / cristal o vidrio (M) [(1)/Tp.224].
- TEHUIĀCŌNI** whip, lash / el instrumento para azotar y dar de palos (C) [(1)/Cf. 45v]. See TĒHUĀTEQU(I).
- TEHUIĀTEQU(I)** *vrefl. pret: TĒHUĀTEC* 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 TĒHUĀTECŌNI. See HUIĀTEQU(I).
- TĒHUĀTEQUĪHUA** nonact. TĒHUĀTEQU(I)
- TEHUITZCŌLŌ-TL** *pl: -MEH* vinegarron, whip scorpion / vinagrillo (insecto) (T) [(1)/Tp.224]. See TEHUITZ-TLI, CŌLŌ-TL.
- TEHUITZŌ-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.

- TÉICNĒLILIZ-TLI** compassion, mercy, aid / beneficio hecho a otro (M) [(1)Cf. 59v, [6]Zp.31,33,75,85,219]. See (1)CNĒLIĀ.
- TÉICNĒLĪL-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 (1)CNĒLIĀ.
- TÉICNĒLTIH** someone sad, woeful / lastimero, lastimoso (Z) [(2)Zp.76,219]. See (1)CNĒLIĀ.
- TÉICNĒLTIHQUI** someone unfortunate / desgraciado (Z) [(2)Zp.42,219]. See (1)CNĒLTIĀ.
- TÉICNŌITTANI** someone compassionate, pious / piadoso (M), el misericordioso (C) [(1)Cf.44v]. See (1)CNŌITTA.
- TĒILHUĪĀ** *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 (1)LHUĪĀ.
- TĒILHUĪĻŌ** nonact. TĒILHUĪĀ
- TĒILNĀMIQUILIZ-TLI** recollection of someone / recordación o memoria que de otro se tiene (M) [(1)Bf.11v]. See (1)LNĀMIQU(I).
- TĒILPILŌYĀN** prison, place of confinement / cárcel (M) [(1)Cf.106v]. See (1)LPIĀ, -YĀN.
- TEĪN(I)** to shatter / quebrarse algún vaso, saltando con ruido algún pedazo de él (M) [(4)Cf.18v,73v,74r,105r].
- TEĪNIĀ** *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.
- TEĪXTĒNYOH** something done in public / publicamente (Z) [(2)Zp.103,220]. See ĪXTĒN-TLI, -YOH.
- TĒIZCALĪANI** tutor, one who instructs someone / el que industria y doctrina a otro (M) [(1)Cf.52v]. See (1)ZCALĪĀ.
- 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 (1)ZCALĪĀ.
- TEĪZTI** 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 (1)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 / llover fuerte, cae aguacero (T) [(4)Tp.107,224,226]. See TELĀHUAC.
- TELĀN(A)** See TILĀN(A).
- TELĀNALŌ** See TILĀNALŌ.
- TELĀNILĪĀ** See TILĀNILĪĀ.
- 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 coz (M)
- TELICZALŌ** altern. nonact. TELICZA
- TELICZŌ** altern. nonact. TELICZA
- TĒLILHUĪĀ** *vt* to accuse someone / lo tacha, lo acusa (Z) [(3)Zp.5,119,196]. See (1)LHUĪĀ.
- TELŌĀ** *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 / budoque de piedra
(M) [(1)Cf.116v, (1)Tp.137, (1)Rp.96]. See
TE-TL, OLOLOĀ.

TĒLPOCA-TL youth, young man / mance-
bete (M), joven (hombre) (Z) [(1)Cf.113r,
(4)Zp.73,74,220, (1)Rp.132]. Z has both
TĒLPOCA-TL and TĒLPŌCH-TLI, which
according to R are synonymous. This
corresponds to the variants (I)CHPOCA-TL
and (I)CHPŌCH-TLI 'young woman.'

TĒLPŌCHCAL-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.*: TĒLPŌPŌCHTIN youth,
young man / mancebo (M) This appears to
be synonymous with TĒLPOCA-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
sweathouse; 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 pre-
dico, 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 *temach-
tiqui* and *temachti*. X has reduplicated
TĒMAMACHTIQUI. See TĒMACHTIĀ.

TĒMACHTĪL-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.

TĒMACHTIŁŌYĀN place where people
are instructed, school / púlpito, cáte-
dra, 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.

TĒMĀCTĪĀ *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 pudre (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.
- TĒMALŌ** This nonactive form of TEM(A) 'to bathe in a sweathouse' 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 TEMALŌ, the nonactive form of TEM(A) 'to bathe in a sweathouse,' 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, TĪMALIHU(1).
- TĒMALOHTOC** something infected / infección (Z) [(2)Zp.71,220]. See TĒMALOĀ, the verb O.
- TĒMĀQUĪXTIĀNI** saviour, deliverer / librador, salvador, o redentor (M) [(3)Cf.77]. See MĀQUĪXTIĀ.
- TĒMĀQUĪXTIHQUI** 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 TOTĒMĀQUĪXTIHCĀTZIN 'our Savior (honorific)' and with Christian reference. TĒMĀQUĪXTIĀNI is usually used in place of this as a free form. See MĀQUĪXTIĀ.
- TĒMĀQUĪXTILIZ-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 MĀQUĪXTIĀ.
- TEMATELOĀ** *vrefl* to stumble, to stub one's toe / topetea, pisa en un piedra y se mágulla el pie (T) [(3)Tp.158]. See TE-TL, MATELOĀ.
- TEMAUHCĀLOŌ** 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 sweathouse 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 bejuocos (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.
- TÈMICTIH** 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 TÈMICTIHQUI. See MICTIĀ.
- TÈMIC-TLI** dream / sueño [M] [[3]Cf.93v,101v,114v]. See TÈMIQU(I).
- TÈMILĪĀ** applic. TÈM(A)
- TÈMILĪĀ** 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 TÈMIĀ. applic. TÈM(A)
- TÈMILĪĀ** This is homophonous with the applicative form of TÈM(A). applic. TÈMIĀ
- TÈMILILĪĀ** applic. TÈMILĪĀ
- TÈMILĪĀ** nonact. TÈMILĪĀ
- TÈMILŌ** nonact. TÈMIĀ
- TÈMIQU(I)** vt; pret: TÈMIC 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.
- TÈMIQUIHUA** nonact. TÈMIQU(I)
- TÈMIQUILĪĀ** applic. TÈMIQU(I)
- TÈMIQUILIZ-TLI** the act of dreaming / sueño [M] [[2]Tp.116,135]. See TÈMIQU(I).
- TÈMĪTIĀ** vt to fill something, to satisfy someone / hartar a otro [M], henchir algo [M] [[6]Tp.199,205]. caus. TÈM(I)
- TÈMĪTILĪĀ** applic. TÈMĪTIĀ
- TÈMĪTILŌ** nonact. TÈMĪTIĀ
- TEMŌ** pret: TEMŌC to descend / descender o abajar [M]
- TÈMOĀ** vt to seek something / buscar algo, o inquirir de algún negocio. This contrasts with TEMŌHUA, the nonactive form of TEMŌ 'to descend.'
- TEMŌHUA** to descend to take place, for people to descend / todos descenden o abajan [M] This nonactive form of TEMŌ with its preterit TEMŌHUAC has an entry of its own in M. It contrasts with TÈMOĀ '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 abajar 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
- TÈMOLĪĀ** vt to seek something for someone, or to make inquiry of someone / buscar algo para otro, o hacer inquisición de vida ajena [M] applic. TÈMOĀ
- TEMŌLIZ-TLI** descent / descendimiento o el acto de descender y abajar [M] [[5]Zp.18,220]. See TEMŌ.
- TÈMOLO** nonact. TÈMOĀ
- 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 absolutive suffix is attested for this. See TE-TL, MOMOXTIYA.
- TÈMŌX-TLI** illness, disease / enfermedad o pestilencia [M for phrase with EHĒCA-TL] [[9]Bf.1r,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.'
- TÈMPAHPALHUIĀ** applic. TÈM-PAHPALOĀ
- TÈMPAHPALOĀ** 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 TÈN-TLI, PAHPALOĀ.
- TÈMPAHPALŌLO** nonact. TÈMPAHPALOĀ
- TÈMPANHUETZOĀ** vt to mention something, to let something fall in conversation / lo pronuncia, lo menciona [Z] [[3]Zp.83,102,197]. See TÈN-TLI, PANHUETZ(I).
- TÈMPATILĪĀ** vrefl to mix up one's words, to

- stammer / trastocar las palabras o trastrabillarse la lengua (M) [(1)Cf. 114r]. See TÈN-TLI, PATILĪĀ.
- TÈMPÈHUALTĪĀ** *vt* to incite someone to speak / lo provoca a hablar (Z) [(2)Zp. 103, 197]. See TÈN-TLI, PÈHUALTĪĀ.
- TÈMPIPITZOĀ** *vt* to suck something in one's mouth / lo chupa en la boca (Z) [(2)Zp. 39, 197]. See TÈN-TLI, PIPITZOĀ.
- TÈMPITZAC** *pl*: -MEH a type of insect / chupón (insecto) (T) [(1)Tp. 227]. See TÈMPIPITZOĀ.
- TÈMPOHPOLHUIĀ** *applic.* TÈM-POHPOLOĀ
- TÈMPOHPOLOĀ** *vt* to dull, blunt something / lo embota, lo desafilá (T) [(3)Tp. 205]. See TÈN-TLI, POHPOLOĀ.
- TÈMPOPOLŌLŌ** *nonact.* TÈM-POHPOLOĀ
- TÈMPOLOĀ** *vrefl* to stammer / tartamudea (T) [(3)Tp. 158]. See TÈN-TLI, POLOĀ.
- TÈMPOLŌLŌ** *nonact.* TÈMPOLOĀ
- TÈNA** to complain of discomfort / quejarse el enfermo (M), se queja (de dolor) (T) [(3)Tp. 225, (2)Zp. 104, 220, (3)Xp. 85].
- TÈNACAZCUEHZOĀ** See NACAZ-CUEHZOĀ.
- TÈNĀCECĒC** 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 TÈN-TLI, Ā-TL, CECEC.
- TÈNALŌ** *nonact.* TÈNA
- TÈNALTĪĀ** *caus.* TÈNA
- TÈNAMAZ-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.
- TÈNĀMIQUILIZ-TLI** *meeting, encounter, reception / recibimientos (C), encuentro fortuito (S)* [(1)Cf. 108r]. See NĀMIQU(I).
- TÈNĀM(I)-TL** *possessed form*: -TÈNĀN jaw / cerca o muro de ciudad (M) [(2)Cf. 58r].
- TÈNANAC(A)-TL** *pl*: -MEH a type of mushroom / una especie de hongo (T) [(1)Tp. 225]. See TE-TL, NANAC(A)-TL.
- TÈNĀNTĪĀ** *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 TÈNĀM(I)-TL.
- TÈNĀYŌ-TL** saliva / su saliva, su baba (Z for possessed form) [(2)Zp. 113, 162]. See TÈN-TLI, ĀYŌ-TL.
- TÈNCĀHUAL-LI** crumb, remnant, leaving / relieves o sobras de la mesa (M) [(3)Zp. 84, 116, 162]. See TÈN-TLI, CĀHUAL-LI.
- TÈNCAQU(I)** *vt* to listen to someone, to court someone / lo escucha (T), lo enamora (Z) [(3)Tp. 205, (2)Zp. 50, 197]. See TÈN-TLI, CAQU(I).
- TÈNCHAL-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 TÈNCHAL is compounded with verbs of plucking and cutting. See TÈN-TLI.
- TÈNCHALPIHPĪ** *vrefl* to shave one's beard / rasura la barba (T) [(3)Tp. 158]. PIHPĪ literally means 'to pluck' rather than 'to shave.' See TÈNCHAL-LI, PIHPĪ.
- TÈNCHALPIHPĪHUA** *nonact.* TÈNCHAL-PIHPĪ
- TÈNCHALTEHTECŌ** *nonact.* TÈN-CHALTEHTEQU(I)
- TÈNCHALTEHTEQU(I)** *vrefl; pret*: -TEC to cut, trim one's beard / se corta la barba (T) [(3)Tp. 158]. See TÈN-TLI, TEHTEQU(I).
- TÈNCHICHINOĀ** *vrefl* to burn one's mouth / se quema de la boca (Z) [(1)Zp. 174]. See TÈN-TLI, CHICHINOĀ.
- TÈNCO *compound postposition* at the edge of something / su orilla (T for third pers. sg. possessor) See TÈN-TLI, -C(O).
- TÈNCOPA *compound postposition* at the order of / a la orden de (K) [(1)Bf. 11r]. See TÈN-TLI, -COPA.
- TÈNCUALAC-TLI** saliva / babas (M), su saliva (T for possessed form) [(1)Tp. 134]. X marks the vowel of the second syllable long in TÈNCUALCAX(I)-TL 'jaw.' See TÈN-TLI, TÈNCUĀTZIN.
- TÈNCUALCAX(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 TĒNCUALAC-TLI. See TĒNCUALAC-TLI, CAX(I)-TL, TĒNCUĀTZIN.
- TĒNCUĀTZIN** someone with a hare lip / labio leporino [Z] [(2)Zp.74,220]. M has *tenquapol* 'someone lacking a lip.' In both attestations of TĒNCUĀTZIN Z indicates a long vowel in the second syllable followed by a glottal stop, which is not possible in Nahuatl. See TĒN-TLI.
- TĒNCUI** *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 TĒN-TLI, CUI.
- TĒNEH** something sharp, something with a cutting edge / cosa aguda, como espada, etc. [M] [(1)Cf.92r, (2)Zp.60,220, (1)Rp.109]. See TĒN-TLI.
- TĒNĒHU(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 encantar a alguno [M], prometer o expresar algo [M] See TĒN-TLI, ĒHU(A).
- TĒNĒHUALŌ** nonact. TĒNĒHU(A)
- TĒNĒHUILĀ** applic. TĒNĒHU(A)
- TENEXCŌN-TLI** pl: -TIN lime kiln / horno para cocer la cal [X] [(3)Xp.85]. See TENEX-TLI, CŌM(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.
- TĒNHUĒHUEHCA** open-work weaving / tejido abierto [T] [(1)Tp.227]. See TĒN-TLI, HUĒHUEHCA.
- TĒNHUĪTEQU(I)** *vrefl*; *pret*: TĒN-HUĪTEC to make an outcry / dar alaridos [M] [(1)Bf.11v]. See TĒN-TLI, HUĪTEQU(I).
- TĒNIHZA** to eat breakfast / almorzar [M] See TĒN-TLI, IHZA.
- TĒNNAC(A)-TL** *inalienably possessed form*: -TĒNNACAYŌ gum of the mouth / su encia [Z for possessed form] [(2)Zp.50,162]. See TĒN-TLI, NAC(A)-TL.
- TĒNNĀMIQU(I)** vt to kiss someone / besar a otro [M] See TĒN-TLI, NĀMIQU(I).
- TĒNNĀMIQUILĀ** applic. TĒNNĀMIQU(I)
- TĒNNEHNEMILĀ** vt to imitate, mimic someone's voice / lo remeda [con voz] [Z] [(2)Zp.108,197]. See TĒN-TLI, NEHNEMILĀ.
- TENOCHCA-TL** pl: **TENOCHCAH** person from Tenochtitlan / natural de Tenochtitlan [K] [(1)Bf.5r]. See TENOCHTITLAN.
- TĒNŌCHTIC** 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 TĒNŌCHTIC 'something painted, mottled' as attested in T. NŌCH-TLI 'fruit of the prickly pear cactus' is often cited as a constituent of this name, but it contrasts in vowel length.
- TĒNOHOTOTIYA** to stammer / tartamudea [Z] [(2)Zp.120,221]. One of the two attestations is truncated, TĒNOHOTO, which would seem to be an associated noun, but it has the same gloss as the longer item. See TĒN-TLI.
- TĒNŌNŌTZALIZ-TLI** advice, discourse, sermon / amonestación, plática, reprehensión o sermón [M] [(1)Cf.90r]. See TĒN-TLI, NŌNŌTZ(A).
- TĒNQUĪXTIĀ** 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 QUĪXTIĀ and all its compounds, but B marks it long for this item, as it should be by general rule. caus. TĒNQUĪZ(A)
- TĒNQUĪZ(A)** to enunciate clearly / pronuncia las palabras bien claras [T] [(3)Tp.227]. T gives the preterit of this as -QUĪZAC rather than -QUĪZ, although T elsewhere has QUĪZ from QUĪZ(A). See TĒN-TLI, QUĪZ(A).
- TĒNTIĀ** *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 CÀ.
- 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).
- TÈNTILIĀ** 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, PĪQU(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
- TÈNTZONQUIXTIĀ** *vrefl* to shave one's beard / se afeitada, se rasura (Z) [(3)Zp.6,105,174]. M has *tentzonquiça* '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, QUIXTIĀ.
- TÈNTZON-TLI** beard / barba (M) See TÈN-TLI, TZON-TLI.
- TÈNTZONYÓHUA** 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 TÈNYOH-TL.
- TÈNYŌ** 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.

TĒNYŌ-TL fame, repute / fama {M} See TĒN-TLI, -YŌ.

TEŌĀMOXHCUILOĀNI writer of sacred scripture / el Escritor Sagrado {C} [(1)Cf.92r]. See TEŌĀMOX-TLI, (I)HCUILOĀ.

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 eclesiásticos o otra cualquier cosa {M} See TEŌ-TL, CHĪHU(A).

TEŌCHĪHUILĀ 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.

TEŌHCAL-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.

TEŌHCĪHU(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.

TEŌHCĪHUĪHUA nonact. TEŌHCĪHU(I)

TEŌHCĪHUĪTIĀ caus. TEŌHCĪHU(I)

TEŌHCĪŌHUA 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. TEŌHCĪHU(I)

TEŌHPŌHU(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.

TEŌHPŌHUILĀ applic. TEŌHPŌHU(A)

TEŌHPŌUHQUI 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 TEŌHPŌHU(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 TLATEŌMAT(I). See TEŌ-TL, MAT(I).

TEŌPANCALĪHTIC 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.

TEŌTLĀ *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 TEŌ-TL.
- TEŌ-TL** *pl.* **TĒTEOH** god / dios {M} Z has the variant TIŌ-TL
- TEŌTLAC** afternoon, evening / la tarde del día, a puesta de sol {M}, anoche {T} This is abundantly attested in C with Ō, but T, Z, and X have the vowel short. Z has I for E.
- TEŌTLACCO** evening / noche {T} [[1]Tp.225]. See TEŌTLAC, -C(O).
- TEŌTLACPA** in the afternoon / por la tarde {Z} [[2]Zp.119,223]. See TEŌTLAC, -PA.
- TEŌTLAHTŌL-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 TEŌ-TL, TLAHTŌL-LI.
- TEŌTLAQUILIĀ** applic. **TEŌTLAQUIYA**
- TEŌTLAQUILIZ-TLI** evening / noche {T} [[2]Tp.225]. In one of the two attestations T has suffixed *-pa*, which probably represents *-PAN*. See TEŌTLAQUIYA.
- TEŌTLAQUILTIĀ** caus. **TEŌTLAQUIYA**
- TEŌTLAQUILTIHTZINOH** *greeting* good afternoon / buenas tardes {Z} [[2]Zp.119,223]. See TEŌTLAQUIYA.
- TEŌTLAQUIYA** to grow late, to get dark / hacerse tarde o anochecer {M} [[2]Zp.119,174]. This is attested in applicative form in Z.
- TEŌTOCA** *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 TEŌ-TL, TOCA.
- TEŌXIHU(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 absolute suffix as 'generous son or son of generous parents,' probably by metaphor. See TEŌ-TL, XIHU(I)-TL.
- TEŌXIUHYŌ-TL** C gives this without a gloss as an example of a derivation with *-YŌ*. The sense would be something like 'the quality of being a turquoise.' See TEŌXIHU(I)-TL, *-YŌ*.
- TEŌYOH** something invested with divinity / cosa que tiene en sí divinidad {C} [[1]Cf.54r]. See TEŌ-TL, *-YOH*.
- TEŌYŌ-TL** divinity, spirituality / cosa espiritual o cosa divina {M} See TEŌ-TL, *-YŌ*.
- TEPĀCHILHUIĀ** applic. **TEPĀCHOĀ**
- TEPĀCHOĀ** *vt* to bruise someone or something, to pound something / apesgar o emprensar algo {M}, lo azota, lo quiebra (frijol, haba, etc.) ... lo martilla {T} This is abundantly attested but only in T. It contrasts with **TEPACHOĀ** 'to stone someone.'
- TEPACHOĀ** *vt* to stone someone / apedrear a otro {M}, tirar piedra {M} [[1]Bf.11r]. This contrasts with **TEPĀCHOĀ** 'to pound something, to bruise something.' See TE-TL, PACHOĀ.
- TEPĀCHŌLŌ** nonact. **TEPĀCHOĀ**
- TEPACHŌLŌ** nonact. **TEPACHOĀ**
- TĒPAHPĀQUILTIHCĀN** place of pleasure, enjoyment / lugar deleitoso y placentero {M}, lugar donde alegría {C} [[1]Cf.51r]. See PAHPĀQUILTIĀ, *-CĀN*.
- TĒPAHTIĀ** 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 PAHTIĀ.
- TĒPAHTIĀNI** doctor, curer / medico que cura {M} [[3]Xp.85]. See TĒPAHTIĀ.
- TĒPAHTIHQUI** doctor, curer / doctor, curandero, médico {Z} [[4]Zp.37,47,83,221]. M has *tepati* with the same sense. See TĒPAHTIĀ, TĒPAHTIĀNI.
- TEPAHYŌ** *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.
- TĒPALĒHUILIZ-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 PALĒHUIĀ.
- TEPĀM(I)-TL** See TEPĀN-TLI.

- TEPAN** after someone, afterwards / sobre alguno o sobre algunos [M], después [C for *çatēpan*] This is abundantly attested in C, mainly in construction with QUIN, ZĀ, or both and meaning 'afterwards.' It contrasts with TEPĀN-TLI 'wall.' See -PAN.
- TEPĀNCALCO** in a walled garden / en la huerta [C] [1] Cf. 118v]. See TEPĀNCAL-LI, -C(O).
- TEPĀNCAL-LI** enclosure, corral, house with stone or adobe walls / corral o cosa cercada de paredes [M], casa de piedra, de tabique, de adobe [T] [1] Cf. 118v, [1] Tp. 226, [2] Zp. 26, 221]. See TEPĀN-TLI, CAL-LI.
- TEPĀNCHĀN-TLI** house with stone walls / casa de piedra [Z] [3] Zp. 26, 162, 221]. See TEPĀN-TLI, CHĀN-TLI.
- TEPĀNCHĪHU(A)** to build a wall / hace pared [T] [3] Tp. 226]. See TEPĀN-TLI, CHĪHU(A).
- TEPĀNCHĪHUALŌ** nonact. TEPĀN-CHĪHU(A)
- TEPĀNCHĪHUILĪĀ** applic. TEPĀN-CHĪHU(A)
- TEPĀNCHIUHQUI** mason, bricklayer / albañil [Z] [2] Zp. 8, 221]. See TEPĀN-CHĪHU(A).
- TEPĀNCOHCOTOC-TLI** pl: -MEH piece of standing wall / pedazo de paredón [T] [1] Tp. 226]. See TEPĀN-TLI, COHCOTOC-TLI.
- TEPĀN-TLI** pl: -TIN ~ -MEH wall, boundary / pared [M], pared, muro [T] See TE-TL, PĀN-TLI.
- TEPĀNTZICUĪNALTĪĀ** caus. TEPĀN-TZICUĪN(I)
- TEPĀNTZICUĪN(I)** to jump over a wall / brinca sobre la pared [T] [3] Tp. 226]. See TEPĀN-TLI, TZICUĪN(I).
- TEPĀNTZICUĪNOHUA** nonact. TE-PĀNTZICUĪN(I)
- TEPĀNXITOC-TLI** old, ruined wall / pared vieja, paredón, muro viejo [T] [1] Tp. 226]. See TEPĀN-TLI, XITĪN(I).
- TEPĀX-IN** pl: -MEH chameleon / camaleones [X] [3] Xp. 86].
- TEPĒCOYOC-TLI** cave / cueva [Z] [2] Zp. 36, 221]. See TEPĒ-TL, COYOC-TLI.
- TEPĒCUĀCO** crest of a hill / sumo, cumbre, punta del cerro [Z] [3] Zp. 103, 118, 221]. See TEPĒ-TL, CUĀ(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).
- TEPĒHU(A)** vt to scatter, sow something / esparcir o echar algo por el suelo, así como tomines, cacao [M], lo siembra [Z] See TEPĒHU(I).
- TEPĒHUAH** This possessor derivation from TEPĒ-TL 'hill' is conventionally paired with the ĀHUAH, the possessor derivation of Ā-TL, the whole phrase meaning 'resident of a town.'
- TEPĒHUALŌ** nonact. TEPĒHU(A)
- TEPĒHUĀQU(I)** pret: TEPĒHUĀC to be preserved by drying / se seca y no se pudre [T] [1] Tp. 225]. See TEPĒ-TL, HUĀQU(I).
- TEPĒHUĀX-IN** pl: -MEH a type of acacia tree / huaje de cerro [X] [2] Xp. 86]. See TEPĒ-TL, HUĀX-IN.
- TEPĒHU(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 TEPĒHU(A).
- TEPĒHUĪHUA** nonact. TEPĒHU(I)
- TEPĒHUILĪĀ** vt to scatter something for someone or on someone / se lo echa [maíz, zacate, etc.] [T] [3] Tp. 204]. applic. TEPĒHU(A)
- TEPĒHUILĪĪĀ** applic. TEPĒHUILĪĀ
- TEPĒHUĪTĪĀ** caus. TEPĒHU(I)
- TEPEHXIHUIĀ** *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, CUAUHTEPEHXIHUIĀ 'to hurl something down from a tree,' TLAPECHTEPEHXIHUIĀ 'to knock someone out of bed,' etc. See TEPEHXI-TL, -HUIĀ.
- TEPEHXIHUIĪHUA** altern. nonact. TEPEHXIHUIĀ
- TEPEHXIHUILĪĀ** applic. TEPEHXIHUIĀ
- TEPEHXIHUIĪĪĀ** altern. nonact. TEPEHXIHUIĀ

- 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**.
- TEPEHXIYOH** ravine / barranca, una peña que tiene pura piedra (Z) [(2)Zp.18,221]. See **TEPEHXI-TL**, **-YOH**.
- TEPĒHTIC** 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, tepetate (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**.
- TEPĪCHILIĀ** *applic.* **TEPĪTZOĀ**
- TEPICĪL-LI** gravel, debris / ripio, piedrezuelas pequeñas (M), grava (Z) [(3)Zp.26,64,221]. See **TE-TL**, **PICĪLOĀ**.
- 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**.
- TĒPĪLŌLŌYĀN** 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**.
- TEPĪNIĀ** *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)
- TEPĪNĪLIĀ** *applic.* **TEPĪNIĀ**
- TEPĪNĪLŌ** *nonact.* **TEPĪNIĀ**
- TEPITŌN** *pl*: **TEPITŌTŌN** 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**.
- TEPITZINTIĀ** 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 POHPOLHUIĀ.
- TEPÓHUALTIĀ** *vrefl* to associate with someone / asocia (Z) [(2)Zp.15,174]. See PÓHU(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.
- TEPONÁCILHUIĀ** 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.
- TEPÓTLAMIĀ** *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.
- TEPÓTLAMIĪŌ** nonact. TEPÓTLAMIĀ
- 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 Tepoztlán (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
- TEPOTZTOQUILLĀ** 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.
- TEPOZQUECHILIĀ** *vt* to brand an animal / lo marca (al animal) con el hierro (T) [(3)Tp.204]. See TEPOZ-TLI, QUECHIĀ.
- TEPOZQUECHILILIĀ** applic. TEPOZ-QUECHILIĀ
- TEPOZQUECHILILŌ** nonact. TEPOZ-QUECHILIĀ
- 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.
- TEPOZTLĀLLŌTIĀ** *vt* to rust, oxidize something / lo enmohece, lo oxida (T) [(3)Tp.204]. See TEPOZTLĀLLOH.
- TEPOZTLĀLLŌTILIĀ** applic. TEPOZ-TLĀLLŌTIĀ
- TEPOZTLĀLLŌTILŌ** nonact. TEPOZ-TLĀLLŌTIĀ
- TEPOZTLŌĀ** to rust / se oxida, enmohece (T) [(3)Tp.226]. See TEPOZ-TLI, TLĀLOĀ.
- TEPOZTLĀN** *place name* Tepoztlan [(1)Cf.56v]. See TEPOZ-TLI, -TLĀN.

- TEPOZTLAPŌHUAL-LI** clock / reloj (C) [(1)Cf.61v]. See TEPOZ-TLI, TLAPŌHUAL-LI.
- TEPOZTLATOPŌN** firearm / arma de fuego (Z) [(2)Zp.13,221]. See TEPOZ-TLI, TLATOPŌN.
- 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)
- TĒQUĀ** *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 / beber 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.
- TEQUĪHUA** *altern. nonact.* TEQU(I)
- TEQUĪHUIĀ** *vrefl, vt* to volunteer oneself; 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.
- TĒQUILĀ** C contrasts this with TEQUILĀ, the applicative form of TEQU(I) 'to cut something.' applic. TĒCA
- TEQUILĀ** C contrasts this with TĒQUILĀ, the applicative form of TĒCA. applic. TEQU(I)
- TĒQUILLĪĀ** applic. TĒQUILĀ
- TĒQUILLŌ** *nonact.* TĒQUILĀ
- TĒQUILIZ-TLI** diarrhea / diarrea (T) [(1)Tp.227]. See TĒCA.
- TĒQUILŌ** *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), angustiarse, 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
- TEQUIPACHŌLTILĪĀ** applic. TEQUIPACHŌLTĪĀ
- TEQUIPACHŌLTĪLŌ** *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.

TEQUIPOLÓLO nonact. **TEQUIPOLOÁ**

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**.

TEQUITIHUA nonact. **TEQUITI**

TEQUITILĪÁ applic. **TEQUITI**

TEQUITILIZ-TLI work, servitude / trabajo, servidumbre (M) [(2)Zp.124,222]. See **TEQUITI**.

TEQUITILTĪÁ 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**

TEQUITILTĪĪÁ applic. **TEQUITILTĪÁ**

TEQUITILTĪLO nonact. **TEQUITILTĪÁ**

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 **TEQUITIQUI**.

TEQUIUHTĪÁ 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**.

TEQUĪQUI-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 **QUĪXTĪÁ** < **QUĪZ(A)** 'to come out.' M has *tequizqui* 'something petrified, solidified.' See **TE-TL**, **QUĪZ(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**.

TEQUIYÓ-TL work, labor, payment of tribute labor / trabajo de imposición de tributario (M), ejercicio de trabajo o el mismo trabajo (M), trabajo, obra, ocupación (T) [(1)Tp.226]. T has E for I in the second syllable. See **TEQUI-TL**, **-YÓ**.

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)**

TĒTECUECHILĪÁ applic. **TĒTECUITZ(A)**

TĒTECUICA to roar, thunder, resonate, throb / hacer gran ruido la llama de fuego, o escocer, dar latidos, y doler mucho la lлага o el encordio o la hinchazón, o zumbar y hacer ruido alguna cosa así como el viento, o retañer el metal (M) [(3)Cf.74v,86r]. See **TECUĪN(I)**.

TĒTECUINOĀ 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 **TECUĪN(I)** 'for a fire to roar, for one's heart to pound.' See **TECUĪNALTĪÁ**.

TĒTECUĪNĀL-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 TETECUÏNOÁ.
- 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 TECUÏN(I).
- TETEICA** to crumble, shatter, crunch, or for something to come apart from use / crujiir 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 TEÏN(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 TEÏN(I).
- TETÉLIC** someone grabby / agarroso [Z] {{2}Zp.6,222}. M has *teteloa* '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 TĒTĒM(A) 'to fill something with rocks' and TEHTĒM(A) 'to cast down, scatter something,' redup. TĒM(A)
- TĒTĒMĀTL(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.
- TĒTĒMETL(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.
- TĒTĒPITŌN** See TĒTĒPITZIN.
- TĒTĒPITZ(A)** vt to peck something / lo picotea [Z] {{2}Zp.98,197}. See TĒPĪNĪÁ.
- TĒTĒPITZIN** something very small / chiquillo [C] {{1}Cf.125v}. M has *tetepito* which represents TĒTĒPITŌN with the same meaning. redup. TĒPITZIN
- TĒTĒPIZCANTZIN** something very small (pejorative) / chiquillo ... con menosprecio [C] {{1}Cf.125v}. See TĒPITZIN.
- TĒTEQU(I)** vt; pret: TĒTEC to gnaw on something / roer [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)
- TĒTEQUIHUIÁ** to make entreaties / ruego [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 *tetequiua*, 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. TEQUIHUIÁ
- TĒTEQUILĪÁ** applic. TĒTEQU(I)
- TĒTEQUILĪLŌ** nonact. TĒTEQU(I)
- TĒTETZOL** only attested in possessed form one's heel / su talón [T] {{1}Tp.134}.
- TĒTEXILHUIÁ** applic. TĒTEXOÁ
- TĒTEXOÁ** vt to gnaw, chew something / lo roer, lo masca [el pie, la mano, etc.] [T] {{1}Tp.205}. Possibly T has lost a glottal stop, and this should be TEHTĒEXOÁ. See TEC(I).
- TĒTEXŌLŌ** nonact. TĒTEXOÁ
- TĒTĒXTIC** something rough, unpol-

- ished / escabroso [Z] [(2)Zp.54,222]. See TETEZ-TLI, TEXCAL-LI.
- TETEZTIC** something very hard / muy duro [T] [(1)Tp.226]. See TETEZ-TLI, TEZONTIC.
- TETEZ-TLI** something hard, tough / cosa dura [K] [(1)Tp.220]. This is attested in the compound ZACATETEZ-TLI, a type of grass. See TE-TL, TETEZTIC, TETEXTIC.
- TETIĀ** *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 TETIY(A) 'to become hard as stone.' See TE-TL.
- TETIC** something very hard, hard as stone / cosa dura como piedra [M] [(1)Cf.57v, (1)Rp.47]. See TE-TL.
- TETIY(A)** *pret*: TETIX ~ TETIYAC to become as hard as stone / endurecerse como piedra [M] [(3)Cf.57v]. This contrasts with TETIĀ '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.'
- TĒTLĀCACHĪHUALIZ-TLI** friendship, esteem / amistad, acción de apreciar [Z] [(2)Zp.10,222]. See TLĀCACHĪHU(A).
- TĒTLĀCACHĪUHQUI** someone respected, esteemed / respetable [Z] [(2)Zp.109,222]. See TLĀCACHĪHU(A).
- TĒTLACUIHCUIĪĀNI** thief / robador público o arrebataador [M] [(1)Cf.44r]. See CUIHCUIĪĀ.
- TĒTLAHC** 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 TLAHPALŌĀ.
- TĒTLAHTOHUIHCĀTZIN** 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 *tĕtlamachtiani* 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, [1]HTŌĀ.
- TĒTLANIHTŌĀ** nonact. TĒTLANIHTŌĀ
- TĒTLANIHTŌTLĀ** caus. TĒTLANIHTŌĀ
- TĒTLAŌCOLILIZ-TLI** compassion / misericordia [M] [(1)Cf.123v]. X has TĒTLAŌCOLIZ-TLI 'gift.' See TLAŌCOLIĀ.
- TĒTLAŌCOLIL-LI** tip, charitable gift / propina, regalo, ofrenda [Z] [(4)Zp.90,102,107,222]. See TLAŌCOLIĀ.

- 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.
- TĒTLAPALŌ** 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 POHPOLHUIĀ.
- TĒTLAPOHPOLHUİLŌNI** means of dispensing pardon / instrumento con que se perdona, como la confesión (C) [(1)Cf.45v]. See POHPOLHUIĀ.
- TĒTLAPOHPOLHUİLŌYĀN** place where pardon is dispensed / lugar de perdón o indulgencia (R) [(1)Rp.42]. See POHPOLHUIĀ, -YĀN.
- TĒTLATQUI** something belonging to another / hacienda ajena (M) [(2)Cf.13r,58r]. This conventionally pairs with synonymous TĒĀXCĀ, the whole phrase meaning 'someone else's property.'
- TĒTLATZACUILTĪŌNI** 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 *tetlatzacuiltiani* 'someone who inflicts punishment.' See TZACUILTĪĀ.
- TĒTLAXXĪMALIZ-TLI** adultery / adulterio (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 aflic-tiva (M), cosa que lastima y aflige (C) [(1)Cf.52v]. See TOLĪNIĀ.
- 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.
- TĒTZACUILTĪŌNI** 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 TZACUILTĪĀ.
- TĒTZĀHU(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.
- TĒTZĀHUAC** something thick, sticky, congealed, hardened / cosa espesa (M), viscoso, pegajoso, espeso (T) [(1)Tp.226, (3)Zp.56,130,222]. See TĒTZĀHU(A).
- TĒTZĀHUALŌ** nonact. TĒTZĀHU(A)
- TĒTZĀHUATEM(I)-TL** body louse / pi-ojo blanco del cuerpo (M) [(3)Xp.87]. See TĒTZĀHUAC, ATEM(I)-TL.
- TĒTZĀHU(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 TETZĀHU(I) 'to condense, thicken, congeal' See TĒTZĀHUI-TL.
- TĒTZĀHUIHUA** nonact. TĒTZĀHUIĀ
- TĒTZĀHUILĀ** applic. TĒTZĀHUIĀ
- 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.
- TĒTZĀHUITTĀLŌ** nonact. TĒ-TZĀHUITTA
- TĒTZĀHUITTILĀ** applic. TĒTZĀHUITTA
- TETZAPO-TL** sapidilla (Achras zapota) / zapotillo, olopío (árbol) (Z) [(2)Zp.132,222]. See TE-TL, TZAPO-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 Tetzcooco (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. TETZĪLOĀ
- TETZĪLOĀ** vt to twist something ropelike / torcer mucho cordel, sogá, etc. (M)
- TETZĪLOĀ** nonact. TETZĪLOĀ
- TETZĪLPITICAH** to be fastened with a knot / nudo, está bien amarrado (T) [(1)Tp.226].
- TETZĪLOĀ**, (I)LPĪĀ, the verb CĀ
- TETZĪLTIC** something twisted / retorcido (T) [(1)Tp.226, (3)Zp.110,123,222]. See TETZĪLOĀ.
- TETZĪLTĀLPĪL-LI** hard knot / nudo duro (T) [(1)Tp.226]. See TETZĪLOĀ, TLĀLPĪL-LI.
- TETZMOLĪN(I)** to sprout again, to reappear / 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 TĒTZON-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 TĒTZON-TLI 'stone foundation.' See QUIL(I)-TL.
- TETZON-TLI** stone foundation / cimiento (C) [(2)Cf.75v]. See TE-TL, TZON-TLI.
- TĒUCTLAHTOĀ** to hold court, public hearing, council / tener audiencia o entender en su oficio el presidente, oidor, alcalde, etc. (M) This is implied by TĒUCTLAHTOĀYĀN. See TĒUC-TLI, TLAHTOĀ.
- TĒUCTLAHTOĀYĀN** court of justice / tribunal (C) [(1)Cf.101v]. See TĒUCTLAHTOĀ, -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 *tecuhli*, 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 -TÈCUIYŌ, the possessed form of TÈUC-TLI. See TÈUC-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).
- TEUHYOHTIHUÍTZ** to come covered with dust / viene lleno de polvo [(1)Cf.54v, (1)Rp.45]. See TEUH-TLI, -YOH, the verb HUÍTZ.
- 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.
- TEXAHCALLAH** area strewn with rocks, boulders / pedregal, peña (Z) [(3)Zp.95,96,223]. See TEXAHCAL-LI, -TLAH.
- TEXAHCAL-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 mollejon 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, (1)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.
- TEXCAN pl: -MEH ~ -TIN** bedbug / chinche (C) [(3)Cf.5r]. 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
- TEXILĪLO** 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.
- TĒXŌLO-TL pl: -MEH** grinding stone, pestle / tejolote (T) [(1)Tp.227]. See TEC(I), ŌLO-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 mudo [(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. 3r, 128r, (2)Zp. 37, 162, (1)Rp. 137]. This contrasts with TĒX-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.

TĒXXŌMATELICXILLĀ applic. TĒX-XŌMATELICZA

TĒXXŌMATELICZA vt to kick someone or something in the snout / lo patea 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 engendrada, 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. 4r, 6r]. See YŌCOY(A).

TEYOH place full of stones, lava bed / pedregal (Z) [(2)Zp. 95, 223]. M has *teyo o tli* 'stony road.' See TE-TL, -YOH.

-TĒYŌLCUĪTIĀYĀN *necessarily possessed form* one's confessional / lugar donde yo confieso, mi confesionario (C) [(1)Cf. 50v, (1)Rp. 43]. M has *teyolcuitiloyan* 'confessional.' See YŌLCUĪTIĀ, -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)CNĒLIĀ.

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.

TEYŌLŌ-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)

TEZOMŌNĪTIĀ caus. TEZOMŌN(I)

TEZONTIC something rough, coarse / áspera cosa, así como piedra o cosa semejante (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 porous 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 TIAHCĀUH 'someone valiant,' although they are probably cognates. See ĀCHCĀUH-TLI.

TIAHCĀUH 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 comprar y vender (C) See TIĀNQUIZ-TLI.

TIĀMIQUILIĀ 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).

TIĀNQUIZŌĀ 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 ĪYĀ. See TIĀMIQU(I).

TĪCI-TL pl: TĪTĪCIH physician, prognosticator, 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 cosecha (M), racimar, espigar (S), rejunta (T) [(6)Tp.145,159]. See TIHTĪX-TLI.

TIHTĪXĪLO nonact. TIHTĪXIĀ

TIHTĪX-TLI something gleaned / rejunto (T) [(3)Tp.113,237]. See TIHTĪXIĀ.

-TĪHU(I) *centrifugal purposive verbal compounding element; singular -TĪUH, plural -TĪHUIH; pret: -TO, pret. pl: -TOH* to go to do something. This contrasts with the verb-final sequence -TIUH which is the progressive construction formed by joining a truncated form of 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)

TILĀNILĪĀ 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 / ceñirse fuertemente o echar o poner fuerzas cuando trabajan (M), tirar de algo, estirar, apretar ñudo o atadura, flechar o enacar

- arco (M) In T the medial L varies with R.
See TĪLĪN(I).
- TĪLĪNILĀ** applic. TĪLĪNĪĀ
- TĪLĪNĪLŌ** 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, compressed / apretado (Z) [(2)Zp.13,223]. See TĪLĪN(I).
- TĪLMAHUAH** 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 TĪLMAH-TLI.
- TĪLMAH-TLI** cloak, blanket, an indigenous man's garment fastened on one shoulder / manta (M)
- TĪTLĀLIĀ** vt to flatten, crush something / lo aplasta (Z) [(2)Zp.12,198]. See TĪLĪN(I), TLĀLIĀ.
- TĪMALIHU(I)** to swell, to well up / henchirse (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, vanagloriarse (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 TĪMAL-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 TĪMALOĀ.
- TĪMOMOTZILHUIĀ** applic. TIMOMOTZOĀ
- TĪMOMOTZOĀ** *vrefl, vt* to scratch oneself, to scratch something / se rasguña (T), rasguña (T) [(6)Tp.159,236].
- TĪMOMOTZŌLŌ** nonact. TIMOMOTZOĀ
- TĪTĪCHAUHQUI** 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 TĪTĪTZ(A)
- TĪTĪCHILIĀ** applic. TĪTĪTZ(A)
- TĪTĪLATZ(A)** *vrefl, vt* to creep along; to drag something along / se arrastra, gatea (Z), lo arrastra (Z) [(5)Zp.14,63,174,198]. See TĪLĀN(A).
- TĪTĪTLAN(I)** vt to throw something / lo tira (T) [(3)Tp.206]. redup. TĪTLAN(I)
- TĪTĪTLANILIĀ** applic. TĪTĪTLAN(I)
- TĪTĪTLANĪLŌ** nonact. TĪTĪTLAN(I)
- TĪTĪTZ(A)** *vrefl, vt* to stretch; to stretch something / despreczarse y estirarse, boceando (M), lo estira (liga, etc.) (T) [(6)Tp.159,206].
- TĪTĪZALŌ** nonact. TĪTĪTZ(A)
- TĪTLAN(I)** vt to send someone as a messenger, 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)
- TĪTLANILIĀ** 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)
- TĪTLANILILIĀ** applic. TĪTLANILIĀ
- TĪTLANILĪLŌ** nonact. TĪTLANILIĀ
- TĪTLANĪLŌ** 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 / embarnizar con barniz blanco (M) [(1)Cf.60v]. See TĪZA-TL, -HUIĀ
- TĪZA-TL** whitewash, white earth, chalk, 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 Tizayocan / natural de Tizayocán (K) [(2)Cf.57r, (1)Rp.46]. This has a short form TĪZAYOH. C states the principle that in general place

- 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, unfastened / desatado (Z) [(2)Zp.41,224]. See TOHTOM(I).
- TOHTOMILĀ** *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)
- TOHTOMILĀ** applic. TOHTOMILĀ
- TOHTOMILŌ** nonact. TOHTOMILĀ
- TŌHUITZTIC** something pointed / puntigudo (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 absolute 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.
- TOLĪNĪLĀ** applic. TOLĪNĪĀ
- TŌLLĀN** *place name* Tula [(1)Cf.56v]. See TŌL-IN, -TLĀN.
- TŌLLĀNTZINCA-TL** *pl*:
- TŌLLĀNTZINCA-TL** *pl*: TŌLLĀN-ZINCAH 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
- TOLŌLTĪLĀ** 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, -TLĀN.
- 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 TOMÁHUA.
- TOMÁHUAC** something plump, thick, fat / cosa gorda, gruesa o corpulenta (M) See TOMÁHUA.
- TOMÁHUALIZ-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 TOMÁHUA.
- TOMÁHUALŌ** nonact. TOMÁHU(A)
- TOMÁHU(I)** to grow fat, to swell / engorda (T) [(1)Tp.241]. This is synonymous with TOMÁHUA and the reflexive use of TOMÁHU(A).
- TOMÁHUILĀ** applic. TOMÁHU(A)
- TOMANAMACA** See TOMA-TL, NAMACA.
- TOMĀNEHNEM(I)** *pret.*: -NEN to go on all fours, to crawl / anda en cuatro pies, gatea (T) [(3)Tp.242]. M has synonymous *mānenemi* and *mamanenemi*. See MĀ(I)-TL, NEHNEM(I).
- TOMĀNEHNEMILLĀ** caus. TŌMĀ-NEHNEM(I)
- TOMĀNEHNEMOHUA** 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).
- TOMĀQUETZ(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 general, unmodified TOMA-TL refers to the green husk tomato.
- TOM(I)** for something to come open, to come loose / desatarse algo o abrirse la carta, o descoserse algo (M) [(2)Cf.711]. 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].
- TOMŌNIĀ** *vrefl, vt* to break out in blisters, to feel nauseated; to raise bumps, bruises / se levantan ampollas en la mano (T for MĀXIXIHTOMŌNIĀ), quiere vomitar, tiene ganas de vomitar, tiene asco (T), hacer chichones (M) [(6)Tp.153,161]. See TOMŌN(I).
- TOMŌNŌ** nonact. TOMŌNIĀ
- TOMPIAH-TLI** cylindrical or conical container woven of palm and used for transporting goods / esportilla honda, hecha de palmas (M), tompiate [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)

TÓNALCĀHUILĀ applic. TÓNALCĀHU(A)

TÓNALCALAQUIYĀMPA west, point where the sun sets / oeste, occidente, poniente (Z) [[3]Zp.90,100,224]. See TÓNALCALAQUIYĀN, -PA.

TÓNALCALAQUIYĀN sunset / la caída del sol (Z) [[5]Zp.23,90,100,224]. See TÓNAL-LI, CALAQU(I), -YĀN.

TÓNALCĒHU(I) to be overcast, cloudy so that the sun does not shine / ya no hace sol (T) [[1]Tp.242]. See TÓNAL-LI, CĒHU(I).

TÓNALCĒHUIĀ *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 TÓNAL-LI, CĒHUIĀ.

TÓNALCĒHUILĀ applic. TÓNALCĒHUIĀ

TÓNALCĒHUIĀ nonact. TÓNALCĒHUIĀ
TÓNALCĒHUHYOH 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 TÓNALCĒHU(I).

TÓNALHUĀQU(I) *pret*: TÓNALHUĀC to dry in the sun / se asolea (ropa y tierra) (Z) [[2]Zp.15,224]. See TÓNAL-LI, HUĀQU(I).

TÓNALLĀLIĀ *vt* to put something in the shade / le pone la sombra (T) [[4]Tp.213,237]. See TÓNAL-LI, TLĀLIĀ.

TÓNALLĀLILĀ applic. TÓNALLĀLILĀ

TÓNALLĀLILŌ nonact. TÓNALLĀLILĀ

TÓNALLĀTIĀ *vrefl* to dry in the sun, to sunburn / se asolea ... está quemado por el sol (Z) [[3]Zp.15,116,174]. This contrasts with TÓNALLĀTIĀ 'to conceal oneself by day.' See TÓNAL-LI, TLĀTIĀ.

TÓNALLĀTIĀ *vrefl* to conceal oneself by day, to protect oneself from the sun / se esconde en el día (Z) [[1]Zp.174]. This contrasts with TÓNALLĀTIĀ 'to dry in the sun.' See TÓNAL-LI, TLĀTIĀ.

TÓNAL-LI *pl*: -TIN warmth of the sun, summertime, day / calor del sol o tiempo

de estío (M), día, astro, sol (T) See TŌNA.

TÓNALMICOHUA nonact. TÓNALMIQU(I)

TÓNALMIQU(I) *pret*: TÓNALMIC to be overwarm, to suffer from the heat / tiene calor (T) [[3]Tp.242]. See TÓNAL-LI, MIQU(I).

TÓNALMIQUĪTIĀ caus. TÓNALMIQU(I)

TÓNALPOLIHUIYĀMPA west, point of sunset / occidente, poniente, oeste [[4]Zp.90,100,224]. See TÓNAL-LI, POLIHUI(I), -YĀN, -PA.

TÓNALQUIZAYĀMPA 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 TÓNAL-LI, QUIZ(A), -YĀN, -PA.

TÓNALTEQUITIQUI day laborer / jornalero (Z) [[3]Zp.73,224]. In two of three attestations, this is shortened to TÓNALTEQUITI. See TÓNAL-LI, TEQUITQUI.

TÓNALTIĀ caus. TŌNA

TÓNALTZAHTZILĀ *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 TÓNAL-LI, TZAHTZI.

TÓNALTZAHTZILILĀ applic. TÓNALTZAHTZILĀ

TÓNALTZAHTZILĪLŌ nonact. TÓNALTZAHTZILĀ

TÓNAMĒYOĀ 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).

TÓNATIUH sun / el sol (M) See TŌNA.

TÓNAYĀHUIĀ *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.

TÓNAYĀHUILĀ applic. TÓNAYĀHUIĀ

TÓNAYĀHUIĪLŌ nonact. TÓNAYĀHUIĀ

TÓNAYĀN 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.

TÓNAYOH 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 TŌNĒUH, 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).

TŌNĒHUĪHUA nonact. TŌNĒHU(I)

TŌNĒHUILIZ-TLI hotness, fever / ardor (T) [[1]Tp.242, (2)Zp.13,224]. M has *tonehualiztli* 'burning pain,' *tonehuiztli* 'torment,' and *tonehuiliztli* 'weakness from hunger.' See TŌNĒHU(I).

TŌNĒHUĪTIĀ 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, CHICHITOTŌN 'dogs.'

TOPĒHU(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 allegandole los tizonos (M)

TOPĒHUALŌ nonact. TOPĒHU(A)

TOPĒHUILIĀ applic. TOPĒHU(A)

TŌPĪLEH constable, minor official, holder of a staff of office / alguacil (M), el que tiene vara (C) See TŌPĪL-LI.

TŌPĪLEHCĀHUAH 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 TŌPĪLEH.

TŌPĪLEHCĀTI to be, become a constable / ser alguacil (C) [[1]Cf.58v]. See TŌPĪLEH.

TŌPĪL-LI staff of office, shaft / bordón, hasta de lanza, o vara de justicia (M)

TOPŌN(I) to make an explosive noise, to thunder, for a firearm to discharge / estalla, trueno (Z) [[2]Zp.56,225].

TOPŌNIĀ 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 TOPŌN(I).

TOPŌNILIĀ applic. TOPŌNIĀ

TOPŌNĪLŌ nonact. TOPŌNIĀ

TŌP-TLI chest, container, wrapper / ídolo o funda de cáliz tejida con hilo de maguay, 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.

TOQUILIĀ applic. TOCA, TOQUIĀ

TŌQUILIĀ applic. TŌCA

TOQUILŌ nonact. TOQUIĀ

TŌQUILTĪĀ 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

TŌQUILTILIĀ applic. TŌQUILTĪĀ

TŌQUILTĪLŌ nonact. TŌQUILTĪĀ

TŌTĒCUIYŌ *first pers. plural possessed form of TĒUC-TLI* Our Lord God / Dios (C), Nuestro Señor (C) See TĒUC-TLI.

TŌTŌCA to run, to hurry, for illness to worsen / ir de prisa 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 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].
- TOTOCHÓLÓ** nonact. TOTOCHOÁ
- TOTÓCOHUA** nonact. TOTÓCA
- TOTOCTIC** something hot / caliente (Z) [[2]Zp.24,225]. See TOTÓNIA(A).
- TÓTÓCUAUHCAL-LI** birdcage / jaula [para pájaro] (Z) [[2]Zp.73,225]. See TÔTÔ-TL, CUAUHCAL-LI.
- TÔTOLCÔZCA-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 TÔTÔ-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 / cascarón 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)
- TÔTOMOCA** to break out in many blisters / levantarse muchas (ampollas) juntas (C) [(1)Cf.73v, (2)Zp.58,232]. See TOMÓN(I).
- TÔTOMÓCH-TLI** dried corn husk / hojas secas de la mazorca de maíz (M), totomoxtle, hoja de mazorca (Z) [(1)Tp.242, (3)Zp.124,225]. T has the reflex of Ā for Ō in the third syllable.
- TOTOMOTZ(A)** *vt* to cause blisters to appear / levantarlas (ampollas) (C) [(1)Cf.73v]. See TOMÓN(I).
- TOTÔNCÂMACA** *vrefl* to get warm, overheated, excited / se acalora (Z) [[2]Zp.4,174]. See TOTÓNQUI, MACA.
- TOTÓNIA** *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 TOTÓNIA(A). See TÔNA.
- TOTÓNIC** See TOTÓNQUI.
- TOTÓNILIA** applic. TOTÓNIA
- TOTÓNILÓ** nonact. TOTÓNIA
- TOTÓNIA(A)** *pret*: TOTÓNIX ~ TOTÓNIYAC 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 TOTÓNIA. T has the variant form TOTÓNEYA. With the prefix TLA- Z glosses this as 'to be hot (weather).' See TÔNA.
- TOTÓNIALIZ-TLI** fever / calentura, fiebre (T) [(2)Tp.241]. T has E for I in the third syllable. See TOTÓNIA(A).
- TOTÓNQUI** 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 TOTÓNIC. See TOTÓNIA(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 TOPŌN(I).
- TOTOPOCHILĀ** 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 TOPŌN(I) 'to make an explosive noise, to thunder, to discharge a firearm,' but this is clearly derivationally related to TOPŌN(I) and TOTOPOCA in a morphologically unexceptional way.
- TOTOPOTZALŌ** nonact. TOTOPOTZ(A)
- TOTŌQUILTĪĀ** altern. caus. TOTŌCA
- TOTŌQUĪTĪĀ** altern. caus. TOTŌCA
- TŌTŌ-TL** pl: -MEH bird / pájaro (M) This differs from related TŌTOL-IN 'domestic fowl,' in the length of the vowel of the second syllable.
- TOTŌTZ(A)** vt to hurry someone along, to advance something, to cause worsening of an illness / adelantar o aguijar el reloj (M), aguijar y dar prisa a él que camina, o empeorar el médico al enfermo (M), empeorar, o dar prisa a otra cualquier cosa (M) [(1)Cf.75r]. See TOTŌCA.
- TOXĀHU(I)** to collapse / se cae, se desploma (T) [(1)Tp.241]. M has transitive *toxaua* 'to spill something on the ground.'
- TOYĀHU(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).
- TOZCAZĀZAHUATIC** someone hoarse / ronco (Z) [(2)Zp.111,225]. See TOZQUI-TL, ZĀZAHUATIC.
- TŌZOĀ** to stay awake, to keep vigil / velar (K) [(2)Bf.1v,2r, (1)Cf.97r]. M has *tozoani* '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 ~ TLĀ-CAMŌ* let it be that / partícula 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.

TLAAHHAHUILIZ-TLI *expression of annoyance* regaño (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 AHCICĀ-CAQU(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.

TLAĀLPĪCHILIĀ *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 / fructifarse 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.'

TLAĀQUILLŌ-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 TLCAHCĀHUAL-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*: TLĀCACCONEM 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)

TLCAH 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 [YEH], all used as interjections. It contrasts with TLĀCAH, the plural form of TLĀCA-TL 'person' and with TLAHCAH 'at midday.'

TLCAHCĀHUAL-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).

TLCAHCAYĀHUALIZ-TLI lie, deception / engaño, mentira [Z] [(3)Zp.52,84,204]. See CAHCAYĀHU(A).

TLCAHCAYĀHUANI *pl*: -MEH liar, deceiver / charlatán, engañador [T] [(1)Tp.228]. See CAHCAYĀHU(A).

TLCAHCAYĀHUQUI liar, deceiver / mentiroso [Z] [(2)Zp.84,204]. See CAHCAYĀHU(A).

TLCAHCEH *expression of surprise at a discovery* for god's sake / valgame dios [C] [(6)Cf.101r,108r,114r,124r, (2)Rp.138]. See TLCAHZO, [YEH].

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.

TLĀCAHUALTIĀ *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).

TLCAHZO *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 TLCAH, 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.
- TLACALAQUILĀ** *vt* to transplant something / *lo replanta, lo transplanta* (T) [(3)Tp. 206]. See CALAQUIĀ.
- TLĀCAMACHILTĪĀ** altern. caus. TLĀ-CAMAT(I)
- TLĀCAMACHĪTĪĀ** altern. caus. TLĀ-CAMAT(I)
- TLĀCAMACHTĪĀ** 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 *tlacamācatl* '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.
- TLĀCAMICTĪĀNI** murderer / *matador* (M), *el que mata a personas* (C) [(1)Cf. 44r]. See TLĀCA-TL, MICTĪĀ.
- 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.
- TLACACQU(I)** *pret: TLACAC* to listen, to understand, to hold a hearing / *oir 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).
- TLACACQUILTĪĀ** *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. TLACACQU(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 Huitzilopochtli, cuya consagración tuvo lugar bajo el reinado del monarca Ahuitzotl* (S) [(2)Bf. 10r, 10v]. See TLĀCATĒUC-TLI, -C(O).
- TLĀCATECOLŌNŌTZ(A)** to invoke the devil / *idolstrar 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 TLĀ 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)
- TLĀCATILĪĀ** 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)
- TLĀCATILILĪĀ** applic. TLĀCATILĪĀ
- TLĀCATILĪLŌ** nonact. TLĀCATILĪĀ
- TLĀCATILIZ-TLI** birth, generation / nacimiento o generación humana [M] [(1)Cf.97r, (2)Zp.87,204]. See TLĀCATILĪĀ.
- 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 *tlacaçollotl*] [(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.
- TLACECĒHUILĪĪĀ** applic. TLA-CECĒHUILĪĀ
- TLACECĒHUILĪLŌ** 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 calmar ... lo convence (T) [[3]Tp.209]. See CECELIĀ.

TLACECELTĪLIĀ applic. TLACECELTĪĀ

TLACECELTĪLŌ 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).

TLACELIYĀN 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.

TLACELLŌ-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.

TLACEMPANAHUIĪĀ 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

TLACHICŌMETILĪLŌ 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 CHIHCHĪHU(A).

TLACHIHCHĪHUILĪĀ *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 CHIHCHĪHU(A).

TLACHIHCHĪHUILĪLŌ 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. TLACHĪY(A)

TLACHĪLĪLŌ 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.
- TLACHIPĀN** 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 CHIPĀN(I).
- TLACHİY(A)** *pret.*: TLACHIX ~ TLA-CHIX 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).
- TLACHİYALIĀ** applic. TLACHİY(A)
- TLACHİYALIZ-TLI** observation, vision, sight, lookout / atalayadora o el acto de mirar o ver algo (M), vista, mirada (Z) [(3)Zp.84,130,205]. See TLACHİY(A).
- TLACHİYALŌ** nonact. TLACHİY(A)
- TLACHİYALTIĀ** caus. TLACHİY(A)
- TLACHİYAYA** *necessarily possessed form* one's vision / mi vista, potencia visiva (C for first pers. sg. possessor) [(1)Cf.50r, (1)Rp.43]. See TLACHİY(A).
- TLACHİY(E)** See TLACHİY(A).
- TLACHİYELIĀ** See TLACHİYALIĀ.
- TLACHİYELIZ-TLI** See TLACHİYALIZ-TLI.
- TLACHİYELTIĀ** See TLACHİYALTIĀ.
- 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. TLA-CŌCHMELĀHU(A)
- TLACŌCHMELĀHUILĀ** applic. TLA-CŌCHMELĀHU(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.
- TLĀCOHTILIĀ** applic. TLĀCOHTI
- TLĀCOH-TLI** *pl.*: TLĀTLĀCOHTIN slave / esclavo o esclava (M) This contrasts with TLĀCŌ-TL 'staff, pole.' See TLĀCA-TL.
- TLĀCŌHUALIZ-TLI** purchase, the act of buying something / el acto de comprar algo (M) [(1)Zp.204]. See CŌHU(A).
- TLĀCŌHUAL-LI** a purchase, something bought / cosa comprada (M) [(2)Zp.31,204]. See CŌHU(A).
- TLĀCŌLHUIĀ** *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.

- TLACÔLHUILĀ** applic. TLACÔLHUIĀ
TLACÔLHUIĀ nonact. TLACÔLHUIĀ
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 -YŌ, but the absence of an absolutive suffix is evidence for -YOH. See CÔLIHU(I).
- TLACOMŌLI** 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 COMŌLI.
- TLACONEXNELHUIĀ** applic. TLA-
 CONEXNELOĀ
TLACONEXNELOĀ *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, NELOĀ.
- TLACONEXNELŌLŌ** nonact. TLA-
 CONEXNELOĀ
TLACONEX-TLI ashes, cinders / ceniza (T) [(7)Tp.159,206,228]. See NEX-TLI.
- TLACŌPAH-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. Although TLACŌ-TL 'staff, pole' seems more likely for the first element, TLĀCOH-TLI 'slave' is equally possible. See PAH-TLI.
- TLACŌPAN** *place name* Tacuba
 [(3)Cf.56v,104r]. See TLACŌ-TL, -PAN.
TLACŌPANĒCA-TL someone from Tacuba /
 natural de Tacuba (K) [(1)Cf.56v]. See
 TLACŌPAN.
- TLACOPITZCĀN** 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, -CĀN.
- TLACŌ-TL** *pl*: -MEH staff, stick, switch /
 vara, vardasca (M) This contrasts with
 TLĀCOH-TLI 'slave.'
- TLACOTŌNALTĪĀ** *vt* to prohibit someone
 from doing something / le prohíbe (Z)
 [(2)Zp.102,194]. See COTŌN(A).
- TLACŌUHQUI** buyer / el que compra algo
 (M) [(2)Zp.31,204]. See CŌHU(A).
- TLACOYOC-TLI** hole, den, cupboard /
 agujero o armario o alacena (M) [(2)Tp.228].
 See COYOC-TLI.
- TLACOYŌNĪLI** something perforated, full
 of holes / cosa agujereada u horadada (M)
 [(2)Zp.7,204]. See COYŌNIĀ.
- TLACPA-** This compounding element
 combines with kinship terms to convey
 the sense of indirect relationship;
 TLACPAONĒ-TL 'stepchild,'
 TLACPAIČHPŌCH-TLI 'stepdaughter,'
 TLACPATĒLPŌCH-TLI 'stepson,'
 TLACPAICNĪUH-TLI 'stepbrother,
 stepsister,' TLACPANĀN-TLI 'step-
 mother,' TLACPAHAH-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 -IICPAC.
- TLACPACNĒCA-TL** *pl*: -MEH highlander /
 arribero (T) [(1)Tp.228]. See TLACPAC.
- TLACPAL-LI** *pl*: -MEH pillow, cushion /
 almohada (T) [(1)Tp.228]. See IICPAL-LI.
- TLĀC-TLI** torso / el cuerpo de hombre desde
 la cinta arriba (M) [(2)Cf.55v, (3)Xp.90].
- TLACUĀ** *pret*: TLACUAH to eat / comer (C)
 In the Nahuatl-to-Spanish side M gives
 only transitive CUĀ 'to eat something,' but
 in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side this is given
 as the gloss for intransitive *comer* 'to eat.'
 C treats TLACUĀ as an intransitive verb
 resulting from the fusion of the nonspe-
 cific object prefix TLA- with the stem.
- TLACUĀĀTĒQUIĀ** 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 ĀĀ is generally
 written with a single letter, as it is in T.
 See CUĀĀTĒQUIĀ.
- TLACUĀĀTĒQUĪLCALCO** baptistry /
 bautisterio (T) [(1)Tp.229]. See
 TLACUĀĀTĒQUĪLI, CAL-LI, -C(O).
- TLACUĀĀTĒQUĪLIZ-TLI** baptism /
 bautismo (T) [(1)Tp.229]. See
 CUĀĀTĒQUIĀ.

- TLACUĀĀTĒQUIL-LI** someone baptized / bautizado (T) [(1)Tp.229]. See **CUĀĀTĒQUIĀ**.
- TLACUAHCUĀ** to graze / pacer como oveja (M) [(2)Cf.50v]. See **CUAHCUĀ**.
- TLACUAHCUĀYĀN** necessarily possessed form grazing place / lugar donde se apacientan (C) [(1)Cf.50v]. See **TLACUAHCUĀ**, **-YĀN**.
- TLACUAHNĀMIQU(I)** *pret*: **TLACUAHNĀMIC** to set oneself up in opposition / se o pone (T) [(3)Tp.229]. The prefix **TLA-** has been absorbed into the compound verb stem to form an intransitive verb. See **CUAHNĀMIQU(I)**.
- TLACUĀHUA** to harden / endurecerse o empedernirse algo (M) **Z** has the variant **TLACUĀHUAYA**. 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 transitive verbs contrast in the preterit with **TLACUĀHUAC** and **TLACUĀUH** respectively.
- TLACUĀHU(A)** *vt* to harden something / endurecer algo (M) See **TLACUĀHUA**.
- TLACUĀHUAC** something hard / cosa dura o empedernida (M) [(2)Zp.61,205]. See **TLACUĀHUA**.
- TLACUĀHUAQUE-TL** hard bean / frijol duro, frijol cimarrón (Z) [(2)Zp.61,205]. See **TLACUĀHUAC**, **E-TL**.
- TLACUALCĀN** a good place / buen lugar (K) [(2)Zp.71,144]. **Z** has this only in negated form, **AHMŌ TLACUALCĀN** 'hell.' See **CUALCĀN**.
- TLACUALCHĪHU(A)** to prepare food / hace comida (T) [(6)Tp.207,229, (2)Zp.29,205]. **M** has reduplicated *tlacualchichiu* with the same sense. See **TLACUAL-LI**, **CHĪHU(A)**.
- TLACUALCHĪHUALŌ** nonact. **TLACUALCHĪHU(A)**
- TLACUALCHĪHUILĀ** *vt* to prepare food for someone / le hace la comida (T) [(2)Cf.63v,64r, (3)Tp.207]. applic. **TLACUALCHĪHU(A)**
- TLACUALCHĪHUILILĀ** applic. **TLACUALCHĪHUILĀ**
- TLACUALCHĪHUILŌ** nonact. **TLACUALCHĪHUILĀ**
- 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 **TLACUĀ**.
- TLACUAL-LI** food / comida o vianda (M) Although the verb **CUĀ** '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 **CUĀ**.
- TLACUALMĪMIQU(I)** *pret*: **-MIC** to choke on food / ahogarse (con comida) (X) [(3)Xp.90]. See **TLACUAL-LI**, **MIQU(I)**.
- TLACUALŌ** The expected nonactive form of **TLACUĀ** 'to eat' would be **TLACUĀLŌ**, but it is attested with a short vowel in the second syllable except in **Z**.
- TLACUALŌNI** eating utensil / artículos para ayudar a comer (Z) [(1)Zp.205]. See **TLACUALŌ**.
- TLACUALŌYĀN** dining place, refectory / refectorio o lugar para comer (M) [(1)Bf.12r]. See **TLACUALŌ**, **-YĀN**.
- TLACUALTIĀ** *vt* to feed someone / dar de comer a otro (M) The expected causative from **TLACUĀ** would have a long vowel in the second syllable, but it is consistently attested short. See **TLACUAL-LI**.
- TLACUALTILIĀ** applic. **TLACUALTIĀ**
- TLACUALTILŌ** nonact. **TLACUALTIĀ**
- TLACUALTZOHTZOMAH-TLI** napkin / servilleta (T) [(1)Tp.229]. **T** has lost the internal glottal stop of **TZOH-TZOMAH-TLI**. See **TLACUAL-LI**, **TZOHTZOMAH-TLI**.
- TLACUĀMAN(A)** to lie, deceive / engaña, mente (T) [(4)Tp.229]. Here the prefix **TLA-** appears to have fused with the stem, converting it into an intransitive verb. See **CUĀMAN(A)**.
- TLACUĀMANANI** *pl*: **-MEH** liar / mentiroso (T) [(1)Tp.229]. See **TLACUĀMAN(A)**.
- TLACUĀNI** *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 **TĒCUĀNI** 'wild beast, man eater,' in that it

has the nonspecific nonhuman object prefix 'something' rather than the nonspecific human object prefix 'someone.' See TLACUĀ.

TLACUÁPAN on top / cima, cumbre, sumo (Z) [[4]Zp.28,37,118,205]. See CUĀ(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 CUĀ 'to eat something' Z gives this for 'opossum' and also for 'porcupine.' M has *tlaquati* 'a type of animal.' See TLA-CUĀNI, CUĀ.

TLACUĀUH very, especially, strongly, hard / fuertemente, con fuerza, bien, mucho, positivamente, especialmente (S) [(1)Cf.117v, (9)Zp.32,56,59,121,205]. See TLACUĀHU(A).

TLACUAUHTILĀ to have an erection of the penis / arrearar o levantar el miembro (M) [(1)Cf.60r]. See CUAUHTI.

TLACUAUHTILIZPAH-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-CUAUHTILĀ, PAH-TLI.

TLACUĀUHTLAMAT(I) pret:
TLACUĀUHTLAMAH, *pret. pl:*
TLACUĀUHTLAMATQUEH 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 TLACUĀUH, TLAMAT(I).

TLACUĀUHTLAMATILIZ-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 TLACUĀUHTLAMAT(I).

TLACUĀXĒPOHHUĪĀ to lie / mente [(3)Tp.229]. See CUĀXĒPOHHUĪĀ.

TLACUĀXĒPOHHUĪĀNI liar / mentiroso (T) [(1)Tp.229]. See TLACUĀXĒPOHHUĪĀ.

-TLACUĀYĀN 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 TLACUĀ, -YĀN.

TLACUĒCHŌLI something finely ground, something ground to a paste or liquid / cosa muy molida (M), mole, salsa (Z) [(2)Zp.113,152]. See CUĒCHOĀ.

TLACUEHZŌLIZ-TLI noise, turmoil, uproar / ruido (Z) [(1)Zp.205]. See CUEHZŌĀ.

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).

TLACUEPŌN(I) for things to bud and burst into bloom / todo brota (C) [(1)Cf.36v]. See CUEPŌN(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).

TLACUETLĀNHUITZ-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-TLĀNIĀ, HUITZ-TLI.

TLACUIĀ *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 glotal stop. See CUI.

TLACUIHCUI to work wood or stone by chipping or planing off the surface, to clear off a surface / desbastar madera o limpiar el suelo quitando cosas (C), labro piedra o

madera como hace el escultor (C for first pers. sg. subject) [(3)Cf.311]. See CUIHCUI.

TLACUIHCUIĪĪ *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

TLACUIHCUIĪĪO-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 TLACUIHCUIĪĪ.

TLACUIHCUI-TL piece of worked wood or cut stone / cosa labrada o esculpida en madera o en piedra (M) [(1)Cf.47r, (1)Rp.41]. R has a long vowel in the second syllable rather than a short vowel and glottal stop as C does. See TLACUIHCUI.

TLACUIĪĪ applic. TLACUIĪ

TLACUIL-LI something used / usado (Z) [(4)Zp.127,205]. See CUI.

TLACUIĪĪO nonact. TLACUIĪ

TLACUIĪĪTĪĪ *vt* to lend something to someone / se lo presta [(3)Tp.207]. See TLACUIĪ.

TLACUIĪĪTĪĪĪ applic. TLACUIĪĪTĪĪ

TLACUIĪĪTĪĪĪO nonact. TLACUIĪĪTĪĪ

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.

TLAECAHUIĪĪHUIĪ to make a shadow / hace sombra (Z) [(2)Zp.117,206]. See ECAHUIĪ-LI, -HUIĪ.

TLAECAHUIĪĪĪOCHTĪĪ *vt* to shade something / lo sombrea (T) [(3)Tp.211]. See TLAECAHUIĪĪĪO-TL.

TLAECAHUIĪĪĪOCHTĪĪĪ applic.

TLAECAHUIĪĪĪOCHTĪĪ

TLAECAHUIĪĪĪOCHTĪĪĪO nonact.

TLAECAHUIĪĪĪOCHTĪĪ

TLAECAHUIĪĪĪO-TL shade / sombra (de un árbol) (T) [(4)Tp.211,239]. M has *ecauilloti* 'shade,' reflexive *ecauilia* 'to put oneself in the shade,' and transitive *ecauillotia* 'to shade something' In T the vowel of the prefix TLA- has idiosyncratically assimilated to the vowel of the stem. See ECAHUIĪ-LI, -YĪ.

TLAEHĒCA to blow, to be windy / hace viento, sopla el aire (Z) [(3)Zp.66,129,206]. See EHĒCA.

TLAĒĒHUIĪĪIZ-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 ĒĒHUIĪ.

-TLAH *locative compounding element conveying the sense of abundance* Some examples from C are TETLAH 'rocky place' < TE-TL 'stone,' CUAUHTLAH 'forest' < CUAHU[Ī]-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 -TLĀN and -TLAN.

TLAHCACAQUĪTĪĪ *vt* to harm or offend someone / le ofende (T) [(6)Tp.194,207]. M has *tlanaualcaquitilli* 'mockers, scoffer.' See CAQUĪTĪĪ.

TLAHCACAQUĪTĪĪĪ applic. TLAHCACAQUĪTĪĪ

TLAHCACAQUĪTĪĪĪO nonact. TLAHCACAQUĪTĪĪ

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 TLACAH '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.
- TLAHCAHTILĀ** *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 (1)HCAHUATZ(A).
- TLAHCALHUĀZ-TLI** blow gun / cerbatana (S) [(1)Bf.10r]. See (1)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 (1)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 (1)HCHICQU(I).
- TLAHCHĪHUIĀ** *vt* to bewitch someone / lo embruja (T) [(3)Tp.207]. See CHĪHU(A).
- TLAHCHĪHUIĀ** applic. TLAHCHĪHUIĀ
- TLAHCHĪHUĪĪ** 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.
- TLAHCŌILPICA** *necessarily possessed form* broad belt, sash / su cinturón (Z) [(2)Zp.28,161]. See TLAHCO, (1)LPIĀ.
- TLAHCŌILPILŌNI** broad belt, sash / ceñidor (Z) [(2)Zp.27,207]. See TLAHCO, (1)LPIĀ.
- TLAHCŌL** half / mitad (K) [(2)Cf.110v, (1)Rp.70]. This is only attested compounded as CENTLAHCŌL 'one half.' See TLAHCO.
- TLAHCŌPĀC(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).
- TLAHCŌPĀCŌ** nonact. TLAHCŌPĀC(A)
- TLAHCŌTEYŌ** *necessarily possessed form* one's waist / su cintura (T) [(1)Tp.134]. This implies TLAHCŌTE-TL, one of many names for body parts with TE-TL 'stone' in a completely nonliteral sense. See TLAHCO.
- TLAHCŌXĒLIUHŌC** something divided in half / dividido (Z) [(2)Zp.47,207]. See TLAHCŌXĒLOĀ.
- TLAHCŌXĒLOĀ** *vt* to divide something in half / lo divide (Z) [(2)Zp.47,194]. See TLAHCO, XĒLOĀ.
- TLAHCŌYĀN** waist / cintura (Z) [(2)Zp.28,207]. See TLAHCO, -YĀN.
- TLAHCŌYĀNILPIĀ** *vrefl* to gird oneself, to wrap one's skirt and secure it with a sash / se faja (Z) [(2)Zp.59,173]. See TLAHCŌYĀN, (1)LPIĀ.
- TLAHCŌYOHUAC** midnight / medianoche (T) [(1)Tp.231]. See TLAHCO, YOHUAC.
- TLAHCUALQUILĀ** *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

TLAHCUALTILILĀ with the same sense. See AHCUAL-LI.

TLAHCUALQUILILĀ applic. TLAHCUALQUILĀ

TLAHCUALQUILĪŌ nonact. TLAHCUALQUILĀ

TLAHCUALTILILĀ See TLAHCUALQUILĀ.

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.

TLAHCUILOHHUILĀ 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.

TLAHHUĒLTAMACA to cultivate land a second time / barbecha la segunda vez (T) [(3)Tp.231].

TLAHHUĒLTAMACALŌ nonact.

TLAHHUĒLTAMACA

TLAHHUĒLTAMAQUILĀ applic.

TLAHHUĒLTAMACA

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).

TLAHMOLŌ-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 (1)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 *tlahneuia* 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 **TLAHPIXTINEM(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 *(1)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 *(1)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 (1)HQUITI.

TLAHTALHUIĀ *vt* to speak in behalf of someone; to malign someone / ser procurador de otros o hablar por ellos, favoreceriéndolos y ayudándolos [M], lo ultraja, no 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 (1)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)
- TLAHTLACAQUĪTILĪĀ** applic. TLAHTLACAQUĪTIĀ
- TLAHTLACAQUĪTĪLŌ** 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 *tlatlacolcaualtia*, 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)
- TLAHTLACŌLCHĪHUILĪĀ** 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 negation, 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).
- TLAHTLACŌLPOHPOLHUILIZ-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, QUIXTIĀ.
- TLAHTLACŌLTIĀ** *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
- TLAHTLACUALTILĪĀ** applic. TLAHTLACUALTIĀ
- TLAHTLACUALTĪLŌ** 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. TLAHCO
- TLAHTLAHCOTŌNAL-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 (I)HCUANIA.

TLAHTLAHCUANILIA applic. TLAHTLAHCUANIA

TLAHTLAHCUANILO nonact. TLAHTLAHCUANIA

TLAHTLAHTOÄ to chatter, babble / hablar o 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. TLAHTOÄ

TLAHTLAHTÖLTIA caus. TLAHTLAHTOÄ

TLAHTLAHTZÖMIA 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. TLAHTZÖMIA

TLAHTLAHUËLILÖCÄT(I) to do evil at every turn, to be mean and cunning / hacer ruindades {C} [(2)Cf. 95v, 100r]. M glosses *tlatlauelilocati* as a noun 'someone who is mean and cunning.' redup. TLAHUËLILÖCÄT(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).

TLAHTLÄLIA *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 tratado de escritura {M} [(2)Bf. 6v, 7r]. This is a distributive form and is not an instance of a fused prefix. redup. TLÄLIA

TLAHTLÄLILIA *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. TLAHTLÄLIA

TLAHTLÄLOH something full of dirt, dust / tiene polvo {T}, tiene la cara sucia {T for compound with IX-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 TLÄL-LI, -YOH.

TLAHTLALOÄ *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 TLÄTLALOÄ 'to run in an orderly, sequential fashion.' redup. TLALOÄ

TLAHTLAMÄ *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 TLAMÄ.

TLAHTLAMAHQUI fisherman / pescador {T} [(1)Tp. 231]. M has synonymous *tlatlama* in the Spanish-to-Nahuatl side only. See TLAHTLAMÄ.

TLAHTLAMÄLIA *vt* to hunt or fish for someone; to delouse someone / cazo o pesco algo para él, o le espolgo {C for first pers. sg. subject} [(1)Cf. 64v, (4)Tp. 208, 231]. applic. TLAHTLAMÄ

TLAHTLAMÄLILIA applic. TLAHTLAMÄLIA

TLAHTLAMÄLILÖ nonact. TLAHTLAMÄLIA

TLAHTLAMÄLÖ nonact. TLAHTLAMÄLIA
TLAHTLAMÄNI fisherman / pescador {X} [(2)Xp. 94]. X fails to mark the glottal stop. See TLAHTLAMÄ.

TLAHTLAMANILIA *vt* This is transitive in M and X, and T's unreduplicated TLAMANILIA is transitive, but T gives this reduplicated form as intransitive. / remienda {T} [(3)Tp. 231, (3)Xp. 76]. redup. TLAMANILIA

TLAHTLAMANILILIA applic. TLAHTLAMANILIA

TLAHTLAMANIĪĪ nonact. TLAH-TLAMANIĪĪ

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).

TLAHTLANIĪĪ *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.

TLAHTLAPĀQUILIĪĪ 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 TLĀTIĀ 'to burn someone up entirely.' redup. TLĀTIĀ

TLAHTLATIĪĪ nonact. TLAHTLATIĪĪ
TLAHTLATZCUEPŌNIĪĪ *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 TZIN-TE- 'to hit someone repeatedly on the buttocks.' TZINTE-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 TLATZCUEPŌNĪĪĪ.

TLAHTLATZCUEPŌNĪĪĪ applic. TLAH-TLATZCUEPŌNIĪĪ

TLAHTLATZCUEPŌNĪĪĪ nonact. TLAH-TLATZCUEPŌNIĪĪ

TLAHTLAXCALHUIĪĪ redup. TLAX-CALHUIĪĪ

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 absolutive 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 (1)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.

TLAHTOHCĀICPAL-LI throne / silla real, o cosa semejante (M) [(1)Rp. 148]. See TLAHTOHQUI, (1)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)

TLAHTOHCĀYŌTĪĀ 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 TLATŌCQUI '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).

TLAHTŌLCHIYALIĀ 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 TLAHTŌĀ.
- 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
- TLAHTŌLMAQUILĪĀ** applic. TLAHTŌLMACA
- TLAHTŌLŌ** nonact. TLAHTŌĀ
- TLAHTŌLTĒNCUĒCUĒP(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 tormento para que confiese la verdad (M), lo lee (T) caus. TLAHTŌĀ
- TLAHTŌLTĪĪĀ** applic. TLAHTŌLTĪĀ
- TLAHTŌLTĪŌ** 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 TLAHTZŌMIĀ 'to sew something for someone.' T has Z for TZ. See IHTZŌMIĀ.
- TLAHTZŌMIĀ** *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 with TLAHTZŌMIĀ 'to snort or hiss.' See (I)HTZOM(A).
- TLAHTZŌMILĪĀ** applic. TLAHTZŌMIĀ
- TLAHTZŌMILĪĀ** applic. TLAHTZŌMIĀ
- TLAHTZŌMILŌ** nonact. TLAHTZŌMIĀ
- TLAHTZON-TLI** something sewn / cosa cosida (C) [(1)Cf.47r]. See TLAHTZOM(A).
- TLAHUÁCQUI** drought / sequía (T) [(1)Tp.230]. The vowel of the second syllable should be long but is short in T. See TLAHUÁQU(I).
- TLAHUAHHUÁQU(I)** to dry out / se seca (T) [(1)Tp.230]. See HUAQU(I).
- TLAHUAHHUIĀ** to bark / ladra (Z) [(4)Zp.75,206]. One attestation of four lacks the internal glottal stop. See HUAHHUANŌĀ.
- TLAHUAHHUILIZ-TLI** barking, uproar / ladrido (Z) [(2)Zp.75,206]. See TLAHUAHHUIĀ.
- TLĀHUĀN(A)** to get drunk / beber vino o

emborracharse templadamente (M), se emborracha, se embriaga (T)

TLÁHUĀNALTĪĀ *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. TLÁHUĀN(A)

TLÁHUĀNALTĪLIĀ applic. TLĀ-HUĀNALTĪĀ

TLÁHUĀNALTĪLŌ nonact. TLĀ-HUĀNALTĪĀ

TLÁHUĀNCĀTEQUI-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 TLÁHUĀNQUI, TEQUI-TL.

TLÁHUĀNCĀTZAHZTI 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 TLÁHUĀNQUI, TZAHZTI.

TLÁHUĀNŌ nonact. TLÁHUĀN(A)

TLÁHUĀNQUI drunkard / borracho o beodo así (M) See TLÁHUĀN(A).

TLÁHUĀNTĪĀ altern. caus. TLÁHUĀN(A)

TLAHUĀQU(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).

TLAHUĀTZALIZ-TLI desiccation / secada (Z) [(2)Zp.114,206]. See HUĀTZ(A).

TLAHUEHCA something spacious, roomy / amplio, espacio (T) [(1)Tp.228]. Z has TLAHUĒICA with virtually the same sense. See HUEHCA.

TLAHUEHHUELŌLIZ-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.

TLAHUEICA something spacious, capacity / capacidad, amplio (Z) [(3)Zp.10,25,206]. T has TLAHUEHCA with virtually the same sense. See HUĒICA.

TLAHUĒLAHHUA *vt* to scold, chide someone angrily / lo reprende con enojo (T) [(3)Tp.206]. See TLAHUĒEL-LI, AHHUA.

TLAHUĒLAHHUALŌ nonact. TLA-HUĒLAHHUA

TLAHUĒLAHHUILĪĀ applic. TLA-HUĒLAHHUA

TLAHUĒLCĀHU(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 TLAHUĒEL-LI, CĀHU(A).

TLAHUĒLCĀHUALŌ nonact. TLA-HUĒLCĀHU(A)

TLAHUĒLCĀHUILĪĀ applic. TLA-HUĒLCĀHU(A)

TLAHUĒLCUEPILĪĀ *vt* to reject someone or something / lo rechaza (T) [(3)Tp.206]. See TLAHUĒEL-LI, CUEPILĪĀ.

TLAHUĒLCUEPILĪĪĀ applic. TLA-HUĒLCUEPILĪĀ

TLAHUĒLCUEPILĪŌ nonact. TLA-HUĒLCUEPILĪĀ

TLAHUĒLCUI to become enraged, angry / apitunarse, amohinarse, o enojarse (M) [(4)Cf.62v,114r,115v]. See TLAHUĒEL-LI, CUI.

TLAHUĒLCUĪTĪĀ *vt* to cause someone to be angry or enraged / airar a otro, o amohinarlo, y enojarlo, o provocarlo a ira y embravecerlo (M) [(1)Cf.62v]. caus. TLAHUĒLCUI

TLAHUĒLEH someone fierce, enraged / sañado, iracundo, y bravo (M), muy bravo (C) [(1)Cf.81r, (2)Rp.141,145]. See TLAHUĒEL-LI.

TLAHUĒLIĀ *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 TLAHUĒEL-LI.

TLAHUĒLĪŌC *compounding form*:

TLAHUĒLĪŌCĀ- 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 TLAHUĒEL-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 YOLLOHTLAHUĒLĪLŌCĀCUEP(A). See TLAHUĒLIĀ.
- TLAHUĒLĪLŌCĀT(I)** to become a wicked, malicious person / hacerse malo y bellaco (M) [(6)Cf. 58v, 60r, 100r]. See TLAHUĒLĪLŌC.
- TLAHUĒLĪLŌCĀTILĀ** *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)
- TLAHUĒLĪLTIC** *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.
- TLAHUĒLITTA** *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.
- TLAHUĒLITTALŌ** nonact. TLAHUĒLITTA
- TLAHUĒLITTILĀ** applic. TLAHUĒLITTA
- TLAHUĒLĪXNĀMIQU(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).
- TLAHUĒL-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.
- TLAHUĒLMICOHUA** nonact. TLAHUĒLMICQU(I)
- TLAHUĒLMICQU(I)** *pret*: -MIC to be enraged / se enoja (T) [(6)Tp. 137, 228]. See TLAHUĒL-LI, MIQU(I).
- TLAHUĒLMICQUILIZ-TLI** rage / enojo, coraje, ira (M) [(1)Tp. 228]. See TLAHUĒLMICQU(I).
- TLAHUĒLMICQUINI** someone easily enraged / enojón (T) [(1)Tp. 228]. See TLAHUĒLMICQU(I).
- TLAHUĒLMICQUĪTIĀ** caus. TLAHUĒLMICQU(I)
- TLAHUĒLNĀMIQU(I)** See TLAHUĒLĪXNĀMIQU(I).
- TLAHUĒLNŌNŌCHILĀ** applic. TLAHUĒLNŌNŌTZ(A)
- TLAHUĒLNŌNŌTZ(A)** *vt* to address someone angrily / le habla con enojo (T) [(6)Tp. 206, 236]. See TLAHUĒL-LI, NŌNŌTZ(A).
- TLAHUĒLNŌNŌTZALŌ** nonact. TLAHUĒLNŌNŌTZ(A)
- TLAHUĒLPOZŌN(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).
- TLAHUĒLTLAHTLAHTOĀ** to rant, to speak with anger / habla con coraje (T) [(3)Tp. 228]. See TLAHUĒL-LI, TLAHTLAHTOĀ.
- TLAHUĒLTLAHTLAHTŌLŌ** nonact. TLAHUĒLTLAHTLAHTOĀ
- TLAHUĒLTLAHTLAHTŌTIĀ** caus. TLAHUĒLTLAHTLAHTOĀ
- TLAHUĒTZQUĪTIĀ** *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 HUETZQUĪTIĀ.
- TLAHUĒTZQUĪTIH** someone witty / chistoso (Z) [(2)Zp. 39, 206]. See TLAHUĒTZQUĪTIĀ.
- TLAHUĒTZQUĪTILIZ-TLI** joke / chiste (Z) [(2)Zp. 39, 206]. See TLAHUĒTZQUĪTIĀ.
- 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.

TLAHUICÁLIZ-TLI debt / deuda {Z} [(2)Zp.45,206] See HUIĀ.

TLAHUICXITĪL-LI something cooked / cocido (T) [(1)Tp.228]. See HUICXITĪĀ.

TLAHUIHHUICÁLIZ-TLI curse / maldición {Z} [(2)Zp.80,206]. See TLAHUIH-HUICĀLTĪĀ.

TLAHUIHHUICĀLTĪĀ *vrefl, vt* to curse; to curse someone / se maldice (T), lo maldice (T) [(6)Tp.159,206]. See HUIHHUICĀLTĪĀ.

TLAHUIHHUICĀLTĪĀ applic. TLA-HUIHHUICĀLTĪĀ

TLAHUIHHUICĀLTĪLŌ nonact. TLA-HUIHHUICĀLTĪĀ

TLĀHUIHPOCH-IN *pl*: -TIN sorcerer / bruja (M), brujos [C for plural] [(1)Cf. I.12v].

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 TLAHUIHHUICĀLTĪĀ 'to curse someone,' but there is a vowel length discrepancy in the first syllable.

TLĀHUIĪĀ *vrefl, vt* 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. TLĀHUIĪĀ

TLĀHUILICŌCOCOTOC-TLI piece of pine used as a torch / pedazo de ocote (T) [(1)Tp.239]. See TLĀHUILICŌ-TL, COCOTOCA, 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 TLĀHUĪL-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.

TLĀHUILILĪĀ *vt* to illuminate something for someone / se lo alumbró, se lo aluzó (T) [(3)Tp.211]. applic. TLĀHUILĪĀ

TLĀHUILILĪĀ nonact. TLĀHUILILĪĀ

TLĀHUILILĪLŌ nonact. TLĀHUILILĪĀ

TLĀHUILĪLŌ nonact. TLĀHUILĪĀ

TLĀHUĪL-LI *pl*: -MEH ~ -TIN candlelight, lamplight, torchlight / claridad o luz de velas (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.

TLĀHUĪLŌ 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 TLĀHUĪL-LI 'candlelight.' M has this with the directional prefix ON-verb. TEQU(I)

TLĀHUITĪĀ caus. TLĀHUIĀ

TLAHUIQUILĪĀ *vt* to owe someone, to be in debt to someone / le debe a alguien (Z) [(2)Zp.40,194]. See HUIQUILĪĀ.

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)ZCALĪĀ.

TLAHXĪCA 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 *ĪXĪCA*, (1)HXĪCA.
- 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*, (1)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 *tlaiilli*, but the glottal stop and Y are consistently attested across sources. Z has *Ā* for E. See (1)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*.
- TLAHYELTIĀ** *vrefl*, vt 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*.
- TLAHYELTIĀNI** something nauseating, loathsome / asqueroso (T) [(1)Tp.159]. See *TLAHYELTIĀ*.
- TLAHYELTILIĀ** applic. *TLAHYELTIĀ*
- 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 *TLAIHYŌ-* 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*.
- TLAHYŌHUILĀ** 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*.
- TLAHYŌHUIĪ-LI** fast / ayuno (Semana Santa) (T) [(1)Tp.232]. See *TLAHYŌHUIĀ*.
- TLAHYŌHUIĪŌ** nonact. *TLAHYŌHUIĀ*
- TLAHYŌHUITIĀ** 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 (1)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 propó-sito), le hace mal de ojo (T for compound with *ĪX-TLI*) [(3)Tp.218]. T has lost the internal glottal stop. See *IHZOLOĀ*.
- TLAHZOLHUIĪĀ** applic. *TLAHZOLHUIĀ*
- TLAHZOLHUIĪĪŌ** nonact. *TLAHZOLHUIĪĀ*
- 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*.
- TLAIĪ** 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*.
- TLAIĪCAMPĀ** 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 -ĪCAMPA across other sources. See -ĪCAMPA.
- TLAĪCHĀN(A)** to draw fiber from maguey / saca ixcle del maguey (T) [(3)Tp.230]. See ĪCH-TLI, ĀN(A).
- TLAĪCHĀNALŌ** nonact. TLAĪCHĀN(A) TLAĪCHĀNILĀ applic. TLAĪCHĀN(A)
- TLAĪCHTACAYĀN** hiding place / escondite (Z) [(2)Zp.55,207]. See ICHTACA, -YĀN.
- TLAĪCNĒLILIZ-TLI** charity, kindness towards others / caridad (Z) [(2)Zp.25,207]. Although the initial I of (I)CNĒLIĀ drops in other contexts when preceded by a prefixal vowel, it is retained here. M has virtually synonymous *teicnehiliztli*. See (I)CNĒLILĪĀ.
- TLAĪHIHTŌLIZ-TLI** criticism, the saying of various things / acción de criticar (Z) [(1)Zp.207]. Z fails to indicate the second glottal stop. See IHIHTOĀ.
- TLAĪHITTAIZ-TLI** something chosen, choice / escogido (Z) [(1)Zp.207]. See IHITTA.
- TLAĪHITTAL-LI** something chosen, choice / escogido (Z) [(1)Zp.55]. See IHITTA.
- TLAĪHTIC** inside / dentro, adentro (Z) [(3)Zp.5,41,207]. See -IHTEC.
- TLAĪHTLAPOĀ** 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.
- TLAĪHTLAPOLHUIĀ** applic. TLAĪHTLAPOĀ
- TLAĪHUA** nonact. TLAĪ
- TLAĪL-LI** beverage (especially an alcoholic beverage) / bebida como vino, pulque, etc., bebida alcohólica (T) [(3)Cf.471,67v,96r, (1)Tp.230]. M has *tlailli* referring to dysentery, which is a variant of TLAHYEL-LI, and which contrasts with this item. See the verb Ī.
- TLAĪLPILIZ-TLI** the action of untying something / acción de amarrar [(1)Zp.207]. Z also has ILPILIZ-TLI with the same sense. See (I)LPILĀ.
- 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).
- TLAĪTIĀ** caus. TLAĪ
- TLAĪ-TL** beverage / lo que se bebe (C) [(1)Cf.471]. 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 *ça iuhticah* '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 / entretreje (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.211r]. 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, desea (T) [(3)Tp.230, (3)Zp.29,80,207]. See ĪXĒLĒHUIĀ.
- TLAĪXĒLĒHUIĀ** applic. TLAĪXĒLĒHUIĀ
- TLAĪXĒLĒHUIĀ** 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)

- TLĀIXNEQUĪTIĀ** caus. TLĀIXNEQU(I)
TLĀIXPAN before, in front of / en la delan-
 tera de alguna cosa (M), en frente (T)
 [(1)Tp.230, (3)Zp.5,51,207]. See -IXPAN.
TLĀIXTEMŌ to descend an incline / va de
 bajada, baja uno en el camino, bajada de
 camino (T) [(1)Tp.230]. See TLĀIX-TLI,
 TEMŌ.
TLĀIXTLAHTZAYĀNAL-LI something
 divided, partitioned / partido (Z)
 [(2)Zp.94,207]. The absolutive suffix is
 unattested. See -IXTLAH, TZAYĀN(A).
TLĀIXTLAPĀNAL-LI something divided /
 partido [(2)Zp.94,207]. See IX-TLI,
 TLAPĀN(A).
TLĀIXTLĀY(I) pret. TLĀIXTLĀX to break
 land with a hoe / barbecha (con azadón) (Z)
 [(2)Zp.18,207]. See IX-TLI, TLĀY(I).
TLĀIXTLEHCŌ to ascend an incline / va de
 subida (T) [(1)Tp.230]. See TLĀIX-TLI,
 TLEHCŌ.
TLĀIX-TLI uphill stretch, rise / subida del
 camino, cuesta arriba (T) [(1)Tp.230]. See
 IX-TLI.
TLĀIXTOPĒHUALIZ-TLI disregard,
 contempt / desprecio (Z) [(2)Zp.44,207]. See
 IX-TLI, TOPĒHU(A).
TLĀIXTZACUIĪŌNI veil / velo (Z)
 [(2)Zp.128,207]. See IX-TLI, TZACUI(I).
TLĀIXYEHYECOHQUI judge / juez (Z)
 [(2)Zp.74,207]. See IXYEHYECOĀ.
TLĀIXYEHYECŌLIZ-TLI judgement,
 opinion / consideración, plan, opinión (Z)
 [(4)Zp.32,91,99,207]. See IXYEHYECOĀ.
TLĀIZHUATĒCA to make hay / zacatea (T)
 [(3)Tp.236]. T shortens the sequence
 TLĀIZ to TLĀZ. See IZHUA-TL, TĒCA.
TLĀIZHUATĒCALŌ nonact. TLĀIZ-
 HUATĒCA
TLĀIZHUATĒQUILIĀ applic. TLĀIZ-
 HUATĒCA
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 some-
 thing in the earth, to plant something /
 enterrarse (M), enterrar a otro (M) See
 TLĀL-LI, AQUIĀ.
TLĀLAQUILIĀ applic. TLĀLAQUIĀ
TLĀLAQUIĪŌ 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, ĀX-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)
TLĀLCACAHUACOPĪNĪĪ 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 TLĀLCĀHUALTIĀ and by C's
 TLĀLCĀHUIĀ. It contrasts with
 TLA-LCĀHU(A) < (I)LCĀHU(A) 'to forget
 something' M has *tlalcaualli* with the
 glosses 'something forgotten' and 'unculti-
 vated land,' representing derivations from
 (I)LCĀHU(A) and TLĀLCĀHU(A) respec-
 tively. See TLĀL-LI, CĀHU(A).
TLĀLCĀHUALTIĀ caus. TLĀLCĀHU(A)
TLĀLCĀHUIĪ to relinquish one's place to
 someone / dar lugar a otro, apartándose de
 el (M) [(1)Cf.27v]. See TLĀLCĀHU(A).
TLĀLCĀHUIĪĪ applic. TLĀLCĀHU(A)
TLĀLCĀHUIĪ-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).
TLĀLCAMOHTLI sweet potato / ca-
 mote (Z) [(2)Zp.24,208]. See TLĀL-LI,
 CAMOH-TLI.
TLĀLCĀHUIĪ-LI fallow land / la tierra en
 descanso (T) [(1)Tp.240]. See TLĀL-LI,
 CĒHUIĪ.
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.
- TLĀLCUĒCHTIC** dust / polvo (de tierra) (T) [(1)Tp.240]. See TLĀL-LI, CUĒCHTIC.
- 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).
- TLĀLCUEPŌNIĀ** *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, CUEPŌNIĀ.
- 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.
- TLĀLHUA-TL** *inalienably possessed form*: -TLĀLHUAYŌ tendon / nervio (M), su tendón (Z for possessed form) [(4)Tp.132,134,232, (2)Zp.121,161]. T also has TLĀLHUAYŌ-TL in absolutive form. Z has only possessed forms, once with -YŌ and once without.
- TLĀLHUAYŌ-TL** blood vessel, tendon / vena, tendón (T) [(1)Tp.232]. See TLĀLHUA-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), allegor 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.
- TLĀLHUIĀLIĀ** applic. TLĀLHUIĀ
- TLĀLHUIĪL-LI** *pl*: -TIN someone invited / el invitado (T) [(1)Tp.232]. See TLĀLHUIĀ.
- TLĀLHUIĪLŌ** nonact. TLĀLHUIĀ
- TLĀLHUIQUĪXTIĀ** caus. TLĀL-HUIQUĪZ(A)
- TLĀLHUIQUĪXTIĪLŌ** nonact. TLĀL-HUIQUĪZ(A)
- TLĀLHUIQUĪZ(A)** for a fiesta to take place / se hace la fiesta (T) [(1)Cf.95r, (4)Tp.232]. M has causative *tlaliquixtia* 'to hold a fiesta.' See (I)HUI-TL, QUĪZ(A).
- TLĀLHUĪTEQU(I)** *vt; pret*: -TEC to beat something or someone down / lo golpea (Z) [(1)Zp.63,195]. See TLĀL-LI, HUĪTEQU(I).

- TLĀLHUIZ** inconsiderately, without thought for the consequences / inconsideradamente, sin qué, ni para qué (C) [(1)Bf.113v, (8)Cf.113v]. See **ILIHUIZ**.
- TLĀLĪĀ** *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 sientto a otro (M), componer, poner algo en alguna parte, o hacer estatutos y ordenanzas (M) TLĀLĪĀ 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, -TIMOTLĀLĪĀ. 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.
- TLĀLICHPĀN(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).
- TLĀLICHTIC** 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. TLĀLĪĀ
- TLĀLĪLŌ** nonact. TLĀLĪĀ
- TLĀLILTIĀ** caus. TLĀLĪĀ
- TLĀLĪXTLAHYOHUAYĀN** 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. -ĪXTLAH and -ĪXTLAN 'before, in the presence of' are synonymous, and either could be the second constituent of this construction. See TLĀL-LI, -ĪXTLAH, 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 referring 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.
- TLĀLLŌTILO** 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).
- TLĀLMAQUILĪĀ** 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
- TLĀLNELHUIĪĀ** applic. TLĀLNELHUIĀ
- TLĀLNELHUIĪLŌ** nonact. TLĀLNELHUIĪĀ
- 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.
- TLĀLNELŌLŌ** nonact. TLĀLNELOĀ
- TLĀLNĒPANTLAH** *place name* center of the earth / en el medio de la tierra (C) [(1)Cf.20v]. See TLĀL-LI, NĒPANTLAH.

- TLĀLNEXTIC** crust of calcium carbonate and gravel on the earth / tierra caliche (barro de color de cal) (T) [(1)Tp.240]. See TLĀL-LI, NEXTIC.
- TLĀLNEX-TLI** dust / polvo de tierra (Z) [(2)Zp.100,209]. See TLĀL-LI, NEX-TLI.
- TLĀLOĀ** *vrefl* to run, to flee / correr o huir (M) This contrasts with TLĀLOĀ 'to get soiled.'
- TLĀLOĀ** to get soiled / se entierra, se ensucia de tierra (T) [(1)Tp.240]. M has synonymous *tlalooa*, forming its preterit by adding -C. See TLĀL-LI.
- TLĀLOC** *personal name; pl: TLĀLOH-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 TLĀLOH '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.
- TLĀLŌCHTIĀ** *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 TLĀLOĀ.
- TLĀLŌCHTILIĀ** *applic.* TLĀLŌCHTIĀ
- TLĀLŌCHTILŌ** *nonact.* TLĀLŌCHTIĀ
- TLĀLOCOTZITZIN** 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 TLĀL-LI, OCO-TL.
- TLĀLOCUIL-IN** *pl: -TIN* earthworm / gusano (cualquier) de la tierra (T) [(1)Tp.240]. See TLĀL-LI, OCUIL-IN.
- TLĀLŌLĪN(I)** for the earth to quake / temblar la tierra (M) [(4)Zp.120,209, (3)Xp.91]. The O of the free-standing verb ŌLĪNIĀ 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 TLĀL-LI, ŌLĪNIĀ.
- TLĀLŌLĪNĪLIZ-TLI** earthquake / temblor [(3)Xp.91]. X retains the long vowel of the first syllable of ŌLĪNIĀ here, although elsewhere it appears short in compounds. See TLĀL-LI, ŌLĪNIĀ.
- TLĀLŌLĪNĪLLŌ-TL** earthquake / terremoto, temblor de tierra (Z) [(2)Zp.120,209]. In the related verb ŌLĪNIĀ, attested in T, the O is long. See TLĀL-LI, ŌLĪNIĀ.
- TLĀLŌLŌL-LI** clod, lump of dirt / terrón (Z) [(2)Zp.122,209]. See TLĀL-LI, OLOLOĀ.
- TLĀLOMĪTŌN** a type of worm / gusano de alambre, tlalomite (T) [(1)Tp.240]. The second element of this suggests OMI-TL 'bone,' but there is a vowel length discrepancy. See TLĀL-LI.
- TLĀLŌTIĀ** *caus.* TLĀLOĀ
- TLĀLPACHIHU(I)** to be buried / se entierra (T) [(2)Tp.240]. This is synonymous with the reflexive use of TLĀLPACHOĀ. See TLĀL-LI, PACHIHU(I).
- TLĀLPACHILHUIĀ** *applic.* TLĀLPACHOĀ
- TLĀLPACHIUHTICAH** to be buried / enterrado (T) [(1)Tp.240]. M has *tlalpachiuhoc* 'something covered with dirt.' See TLĀLPACHIHU(I), the verb CĀ.
- TLĀLPACHOĀ** *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 TLĀL-LI, PACHOĀ.
- TLĀLPACHŌLŌ** *nonact.* TLĀLPACHOĀ
- TLĀLPAN** on the ground, throughout the land / en el suelo (M), por toda la tierra (C) See TLĀL-LI, -PAN.
- TLĀLPĪCHILIĀ** *applic.* TLĀLPĪTZ(A)
- TLĀLPĪL-LI** something knotted or tangled, a knot, a nest, or a tangle of branches / cosa atada o añudada o prisionero de otro (M), amarradijo, nudo, manojito (T) [(2)Tp.226,232]. See (I)LPĪĀ.
- TLĀLPĪTZ(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 *tlalpitzaliztli* 'gust, puff.' See (I)LPĪTZ(A).
- TLĀLPĪTZALŌ** *nonact.* TLĀLPĪTZ(A)

- TLÁLPITZO-TL** *pl*: -MEH cochineal insect (Dactylopius cacti), the bodies of which produce a scarlet dye; armadillo / cochinitilla (Z), armadillo (X) [(2)Zp.29,209, (3)Xp.91]. See TLÁL-LI, PITZO-TL.
- TLÁLPOHPOXOÁ** *vrefl* to roll about in the dirt as birds do / se revuelca en la tierra {p.ej. gallina} (T) [(1)Tp.161]. See TLÁL-LI, POHPOXOÁ.
- TLÁLPOTÓN(I)** to make dust / hace polvo (T) [(1)Tp.240]. See TLÁL-LI, POTÓN(I).
- TLÁLPÓTZ(A)** to throw up earth, to burrow / echa tierra, tusa (Z) [(1)Zp.213]. Z also has what appears to be TLAPÓTZ(A) with the nominal gloss 'gopher.' See TLÁL-LI, PÓTZ(A).
- TLÁLQUIXTĪLŌNI** 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 TLÁL-LI, QUIXTIÁ.
- TLÁLTATACA** to scratch, score, dig the earth / rasca la tierra, escarba la tierra, cava la tierra (T) [(4)Tp.240]. M has *tlaltactli* 'earth dug up for making adobe.' See TLÁL-LI, TATACA.
- TLÁLTATACALŌ** altern. nonact. TLÁLTATACA
- TLÁLTATACŌ** altern. nonact. TLÁLTATACA
- TLÁLTATAQUILIÁ** applic. TLÁLTATACA
- TLÁLTĒMIÁ** *vt* to fill something in with dirt / le echa tierra (T) [(3)Tp.211]. See TLÁL-LI, TĒMIÁ.
- TLÁLTĒMILIÁ** *vt* to fill something in with dirt for someone / le echa tierra para él (T) [(4)Tp.211,212]. applic. TLÁLTĒMIÁ
- TLÁLTĒMILILIÁ** applic. TLÁLTĒMILIÁ
- TLÁLTĒMILĪLŌ** nonact. TLÁLTĒMILIÁ
- TLÁLTĒMĪLŌ** nonact. TLÁLTĒMIÁ
- TLÁLTEPEHXI-TL** gorge, ravine / barranca (Z) [(2)Zp.18,209]. See TLÁL-LI, TEPEHXI-TL.
- TLÁLTE-TL** *pl*: -MEH clod, lump of earth / terrón grande (M) [(1)Tp.240, (2)Zp.122,209]. See TLÁL-LI, TĒ-TL.
- TLÁLTEUH-TLI** dust / polvo (X) [(2)Xp.92]. M has reflexive *tlalteuhnemittia* 'for a sick person to turn ashen.' X has TEUC for TEUH. See TLÁL-LI, TEUH-TLI.
- TLÁLTIÁ** *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 TLÁLTIYA. See TLÁL-LI.
- TLÁLTICA** set in the earth / está metido en la tierra (T) [(1)Tp.240]. See TLÁL-LI, -CA.
- TLÁLTICPAC** 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, TLÁLTICPAC-TLI. See TLÁL-LI, -I(C)PAC.
- TLÁLTICPACAYŌ-TL** mundane, earthly matters / cosas mundanas y terrenales (M) [(4)Cf.347,531,53v]. See TLÁLTICPAC, -YŌ.
- TLÁLTICPACTLÁCA-TL** *pl*: TLÁLTICPACTLÁCAH earthly being, person of this world / hombres de éste mundo (M for plural) [(1)Cf.541]. See TLÁLTICPAC, TLÁCA-TL.
- TLÁLTICPAQUEH** lord of the earth (deity) / señor de la tierra (C) [(4)Cf.77,551, (1)Rp.45]. See TLÁLTICPAC.
- TLÁLTILĪÁ** applic. TLÁLTIÁ
- TLÁLTĪLŌ** nonact. TLÁLTIÁ
- TLÁLTITECHYÁ** *irregular verb*; *singular present*: -YAUH to fall to the ground / caerse o ir el edificio por tierra (M) [(1)Cf.1021]. M has the component *tlaltitech* 'on the ground, to the ground.' See TLÁL-LI, -TECH, the verb YÁ.
- TLÁLTACUECHĀHUAC** damp ground / húmedo (el suelo) (Z) [(2)Zp.69,209]. See TLÁL-LI, CUECHĀHUAC.
- TLÁLTŌCA** *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 TLÁL-LI, TŌCA.
- TLÁLTOHPOL-LI** terrace / lomita, bordos en el suelo (T) [(2)Tp.240]. See TLÁL-LI, TOHPOL-LI.
- TLÁLTOHPOLTIC** something terraced / bordos (T) [(1)Tp.240]. See TLÁL-TOHPOL-LI.
- TLÁLTOTÓNQUI** warm earth / el suelo está caliente (T) [(1)Tp.240]. See TLÁL-LI, TOTÓNQUI.

- TLÄLTZACTIC** 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 TLÄL-LI, TZAUC-TLI.
- TLÄLXELÖLIZ-TLI** division, allotment of land / repartición (Z) [2]Zp.108,209]. See TLÄL-LI, XELOÄ.
- TLÄLZACA** to transport dirt / acarrea tierra (T) [2]Tp.201,240]. See TLÄL-LI, ZACA.
- TLAMÄ** *pret.*: **TLAMAH** to go hunting, to make game, to make captives / cazar o cautivar algo (M) In the sources for this dictionary this is attested in the reduplicated form TLAHTLAMÄ, where the reduplication demonstrates that the prefix TLA- is fused to the stem. See MÄ.
- 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.
- TLAMACALÖ** 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 TLAMATCÄ, 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.
- TLAMACHCUIHUA** nonact. TLA-MACHCUI
- TLAMACHCUILIÄ** applic. TLAMACHCUI
- TLAMÄCHIHCHIUH-TLI** something made by hand / hecho a mano (Z) [2]Zp.66,209]. See MÄ(I)-TL, CHIHCHIUH(A).
- TLAMÄCHILIA** applic. TLAMÄCHY(A)
- TLAMACHILILIZ-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 MACHILIA.
- TLAMACHILIZPATLA** *vt* to convince someone, to change someone's mind / lo convence, lo convierte (Z) [3]Zp.33,195]. See TLAMACHILIZ-TLI, PATLA.
- TLAMACHILIZ-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 MACHIA.
- TLAMACHILIZYÖ-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 TLAMACHILIZ-TLI, -YÖ.
- TLAMACHILIZZÖ-TL** See TLAMACHILIZYÖ-TL.
- TLAMÄCHY(A)** *pret.*: **TLAMÄCHIX** ~ **TLAMÄCHIX** to wait / espera (T) [3]Tp.232]. The long-vowel preterit form is not directly attested for this but is for the constituent element CHY(A). See CHY(A).
- TLAMÄCHYALÖ** nonact. TLAMÄCHY(A)
- TLAMACHQUITZQUIÄ** *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 manajo*. See TLAMACH, QUITZQUIÄ.
- TLAMACHQUITZQUILIA** applic. TLA-MACHQUITZQUIÄ
- TLAMACHQUITZQUILO** nonact. TLA-MACHQUITZQUIÄ
- TLAMACHTËNTICAH** to be piled up in a heap / amontonado (naranjas, piedras, etc.) (T) [1]Tp.232]. See TLAMACH, TËM(I), the verb CÄ.
- TLAMACHTIA** *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 TLAMACHTĪĀ < MACHTĪĀ 'to teach something.' See TLAMACH.
- TLAMACHTĪĀ** to preach / predica (Z) [[2]Zp.101,209]. This is homophonous with transitive TLAMACHTĪĀ 'to enrich someone.' See MACHTĪĀ.
- TLAMACHTIHQUI** teacher / maestro, profesor (Z) [[2]Zp.79,209]. See MACHTĪĀ.
- TLAMACHTILIZ-TLI** instruction / enseñanza (T) [[1]Tp.232, [3]Zp.28,52,209]. See MACHTĪĀ.
- TLAMACHTĪL-LI** *pl*: -**TIN** ~ -**MEH** follower, student, disciple / discípulo o el que es enseñado de otro (M) See MACHTĪĀ.
- 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
- TLAMACHTLĀLĪLŌ** nonact. TLAMACH-TLĀLIĀ
- TLAMAH** someone knowledgeable / sabio (R) [[1]Rp.144]. This apparently contrasts with TLAHMAH 'physician, specialist.' See MAT[1].
- 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.
- TLAMAHMĀCĀHUILĀ** *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[1]-TL, CĀHU(A).
- TLAMAHMĀCĀHUILĪLŌ** nonact. TLAMAHMĀCĀHUILĀ
- 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[1]-TL, HUIHUITLA.
- TLAMAHUILĪL-LI** something awesome, frightening / temible, terrible, espantoso (Z) [[3]Zp.120,122,210]. See MAHUILĀ.
- TLAMAHUIZALHUIĀ** applic. TLA-MAHUIZOĀ
- TLAMAHUIZOĀ** to be distracted, preoccupied, or entertained, to behold things / se divierte (Z) [[3]Tp.232, [2]Zp.47,210]. See MAHUIZOĀ.
- TLAMAHUIZŌLIZ-TLI** distraction, amusement / diversión (Z) [[2]Zp.47,210]. See TLAMAHUIZOĀ.
- TLAMAHUIZŌL-LI** miracle, something astonishing / milagro o maravilla (M) [[2]Cf.80r,122r]. See MAHUIZOĀ.
- TLAMAHUIZŌLŌ** nonact. TLA-MAHUIZOĀ
- TLAMAHUIZÓLTĪĀ** *vt* to divert or entertain someone / lo divierte (Z)

[[2]Zp.47,195]. In both attestations the vowel before -LTĪĀ is marked long. See MAHUIZOĀ.

TLAMAHUIZŌTIĀ to worship / observa, adora (T) [[3]Tp.232]. See MAHUIZŌ-TL.

TLAMAHUIZŌTILĪĀ applic. TLAMAHUIZŌTIĀ

TLAMAHUIZŌTĪLŌ 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 cordales (C) [[1]Cf.52r]. See MALĪN(A).

TLAMALĪNQVI 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 TLAMĀMAHQVI 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.

TLAMĀMAHQVI 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 TLAMĀMAL-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.

TLAMĀMAL-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 MĀMAL(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.

TLAMĀMALTIHQVI 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 TLAMĀMAHQVI. 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 TLAMANILĪĀ '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).

TLAMANILĪĀ 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).

TLAMANILĪĀ applic. TLAMANILĪĀ
TLAMANILĪŌ nonact. TLAMANILĪĀ
TLAMANILTĪĀ 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)
- TLAMANIZOĀ** *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 platicas, 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.
- TLAMĀOLOLĒL-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.
- TLAMĀYAHUIĀNI** murderer / homicida (T) [(1)Tp.233]. This implies *MĀYAHUIĀ rather than MĀYAHU(I) 'to dash someone down to his death.' See TLAMĀYAHUINI.
- TLAMĀYAHUINI** 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 MĀYAHU(I).
- TLAMĀYĒCCĀMPA** to the right-hand side / a mano derecha (M) [(2)Cf.94v]. See MĀYĒCCĀN-TLI, -PA.
- TLAMĀYĒCCĀNCOPA** to the right-hand side / a mano derecha (C) [(1)Cf.94v]. See MĀYĒCCĀN-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 fenecer (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, (2)Tp.232]. M glosses this as 'murderer,' which should be TĒMICTIĀNI, as in C. See MICTIĀ.
- TLAMILĀ** 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).
- TLAMILŌ** 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).
- TLAMIXTĒMOC** 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.
- TLAMOCHĪHU(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
- TLAMOHMOLŌNILO** nonact. TLA-MOHMOLŌNIĀ
- TLAMOLŌNĪL-LI** something boiled / hervido (T) [(1)Tp.232]. Z has the variant TLAMOLŌNĪL-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.
- TLAMŌTLQUI** 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, -TLÁN is often indistinguishable from -TLAH 'place where there is an abundance of something' -TĒCA-TL replaces -TLÁN to mean 'person from' the place so named, TEPOZTĒCA-TL 'someone from Tepoztlán' < TEPOZTLÁN.
- 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 -TLÁN, 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).
- TLANÁHUAC** 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 -NÁHUAC.
- TLANÁHUALAHC** to seize things by surprise, to take someone by surprise / agarra con sorpresa (T) [(3)Tp.233]. See NÁHUALAHC.
- TLANÁHUAL-LI** armful / brazo (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 NÁHUAHTEQU(I), NÁHUALAHC.
- TLANAHUATIHQ** envoy, messenger / enviado, mensajero (Z) [(5)Zp.10,54,83,161,211]. See NAHUATĪ.
- TLANAHUATILIZ-TLI** notice, orders, regulation / orden, aviso, mandamiento, mandato (Z) [(3)Zp.17,81,211]. See NAHUATĪ.
- TLANAHUATĪ-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 NAHUATĪ.
- 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.'
- TLANAHUĪHUA** nonact. TLANAHU(I)
- TLANAHUĪTĪ** 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 *tlanamacuiliztli*. 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.
- TLANÁMIQUILIZ-TLI** encounter, meeting / encuentro (Z) [(2)Zp.51,211]. See NÁMIQU(I).
- TLANÁNQUILIZ-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 NÁNQUILĪ.
- TLANĀPALŌL-LI** armful / brazo (Z) [(2)Zp.21,211]. See NĀPALŌĀ.
- TLANAUHTOC** someone weak, debilitated / débil (X) [(3)Xp.92]. See TLANAHU(I), the verb O.
- TLANCALLAMPAQUĪZ(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, QUĪZ(A).
- TLÁNCHO** 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 possessed 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).
- TLANCUĀTEHTEQUĪHUA** nonact. transitive TLANCUĀTEHTEQU(I)
- TLANCUĀTEHTEQUILĪĀ** 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 armononadas (M), limosna (X) [3]Xp.92]. See NECHICOĀ.
- 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).
- TLANĒHUILĪĀ** applic. TLANĒHUIĀ
- TLANĒHUĪLŌ** 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.
- TLANĒMPOLHUILIĀ** vt to ruin things for someone / se lo echa a perder (T) [(3)Tp.209]. See NĒMPOLOĀ.
- TLANĒMPOLHUILILIĀ** applic. TLANĒMPOLHUILIĀ
- TLANĒMPOLHUILĪLŌ** nonact. TLANĒMPOLHUILIĀ
- 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), putañar 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
- TLANĒUHTĪLŌ** nonact. TLANĒUHTIĀ
- TLANĒUH-TLI** something borrowed /
- emprestado o cosa prestada (M) [(2)Zp.101,211]. See TLANĒHU(I).
- TLANEXĪCŌLHUILIZ-TLI** envy / envidia (Z) [(2)Zp.54,212]. See NEXĪCŌLHUIĀ.
- TLANĒXILIĀ** to get up in the morning / amanece (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 alumbrá (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).
- TLANĒXTILĪLIZ-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)CNIUHTLA '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.
- TLĀNĪĀ** 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).
- TLANĪTZTEHTECŌ** 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.
- TLANĪTZTEHTEQUĪĀ** 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 reprendido 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. TLANQUIQUIC(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, TZITZILCA.
- TLANTZITZILITZ(A)** *vrefl* for one's teeth to chatter / dar tenazadas o crujiir 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. TLANTZITZILITZ(A)
- TLANTZOPŌNĪĀ** *vrefl* to hiss, to make a sound with one's tongue against the back of one's teeth / truena la boca (dice Tz. Tz.) (T) [(3)Tp.160]. See TLAN-TLI, TZOPŌNĪĀ.
- TLANXAXALTIC** open-work weaving / tejido abierto (de tela, ayate, etc.) (T) [(3)Tp.233,245]. See TLAN-TLI, XAXALTIC.
- TLAŌCOLĪĀ** *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)
- TLAŌCOLILĀ** applic. TLAŌCOLIĀ
- TLAŌCOLĪLŌ** 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
- TLAŌCOLTĪLŌ** 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 OHMACA.
- 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)
- TLAŌLCŌHUIĪLŌ** 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 ŌLĪNĪ is consistently long in T and Z, but the corresponding vowel in derived forms is attested short. See ŌLĪNĪ.
- 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 rejuntado (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-TZETZELŌĀ
- TLAŌLTZETZELŌĀ** to separate bran from maize kernels / sacude maíz (T) [(3)Tp.237]. See TLAŌL-LI, TZETZELŌĀ.
- TLAŌLTZETZELŌLŌ** nonact. TLAŌL-TZETZELŌĀ
- TLAŌLXONELHUA-TL** maize stubble / tamo (basura que queda de maíz) (T) [(1)Tp.237]. See TLAŌL-LI, XO-, 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)

TLAŌPŌCHCOPA at, to the left hand / a mano izquierda o hacia la mano izquierda (M) [(1)Cf.94v]. See -ŌPŌCHCOPA.

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 CENTLAPAC-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).

TLAPAHUILŌNI 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 MĪXIHUIĀ, 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 AHLAPAL-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 *tlapalanaltiliztli* 'venereal disease.' See PALĀN(I).
- TLAPALĒHUIĀNI** someone helpful / el que da favor y ayuda [M] [(1)Tp.234]. See PALĒHUIĀ.
- TLAPALĒHUIHQI** 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.
- TLAPĀLIĀ** 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 ~ TLAPALLO 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.
- TLAPALLO** inalienably possessed form of TLAPAL-LI one's blood / nuestra sangre [C for first pers. plural possessor] [(2)Cf.99r, 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 ambiguous 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
- TLAPALLŌTILŌ** 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.
- TLAPALQUÍZ(A)** to fade / se despinta [T] [(1)Tp.234]. See TLAPAL-LI, QUÍZ(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
- TLAPALTILILŌ** 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 descascar 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).
- TLAPĀN(I)** for something like pottery or eggshells to break into pieces / quebrarse algo (M), quebrarse vasijas de barro, te-comates, 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.
- TLAPĀNILĀ** 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.
- TLAPATILĀ** *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 trastor-nan la cabeza ... se toman por pulque y vino (C), quiebra-platos, 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 MĪXĪ-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 presar (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.
- TLAPECHTEPEHXIHUILĀ** applic. TLAPECHTEPEHXIHUIĀ
- TLAPECHTEPEHXIHUIĻŌ** 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 **TLAPEHPENĪĀ**. 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)**
- TLAPEHPENILĪĀ** 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), jacal (T) [(1)Tp.234]. See **TLAPĒHU(A)**.
- TLAPĒHUALŌ** nonact. **TLAPĒHU(A)**
- TLAPĒHUILĪĀ** 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)**.
- TLAPETLĀNIL-LI** lightning / relámpago (X) [(1)Xp.93]. M has this as 'something scattered.' See **TLAPETLĀN(I)**.
- TLAPETLĀNĪLŌ-TL** lightning, flash / relámpago, centella (Z) [(2)Zp.107,213]. See **TLAPETLĀN(I)**, **PETLĀNĪĀ**.
- TLAPETZCŌLTĪĀ** *vt* to make something come loose, slip down / lo desprende (Z) [(2)Zp.44,196]. See **PETZCŌĀ**.
- TLAPĒHUQUI** driver of animals / arriero (Z) [(2)Zp.14,213]. See **TLAPĒHU(A)**.
- TLAPĪC** 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**.
- TLAPĪHUILĪĀ** *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. **TLAPĪHUIY(A)**
- TLAPĪHUILĪĀ** applic. **TLAPĪHUILĪĀ**
- TLAPĪHUILĪLŌ** nonact. **TLAPĪHUILĪĀ**
- 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 **PIHUIC** '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**.
- TLAPIPĪNALŌNI** instrument for sucking things / chupón (Z) [(2)Zp.39,213]. M has *pipina* 'to suck on sweet cane.'
- TLAPĪPĪTZALŌNI** 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 PĪTZ(A).

TLAPĪTZAL-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 TLAPĪTZ-TLI. See PĪTZ(A).

TLAPĪTZALŌNI 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 PĪTZ(A).

TLAPITZHUIĀ 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-YĀN in its place. This contrasts with TLAPITZŌTEYOH 'narrow place.' See PITZOTIC.

TLAPITZŌTEYOH narrow place / lugar angosto, angostura (T) [(1)Tp.235]. The TEYOH of this is opaque. This would make better sense with TI-YĀN in its place. This contrasts with TLA-PITZOTEYOH 'ugly place.' See PITZŌTIC.

TLAPITZOTIĀ 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 TLAHPIXTINEM(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).

TLAPIYAZŌĀ 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 PIYAZŌĀ.

TLAPIYĀZŌLŌ nonact. TLAPIYĀZŌĀ TLAPIYĀZŌLTĪĀ caus. TLAPIYĀZŌĀ

TLAPOĀ *vt* to open something / ser portero o desatapar, descubrir, o abrir algo (M) This contrasts with intransitive TLAPŌHU(A) 'to count, to read.'

TLAPŌCHUIĀ to produce smoke / hace humo (Z) [(2)Zp.69,213]. See PŌCHUIĀ.

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)

TLAPOHPŌHUIĀ applic. TLA-POHPŌHU(A)

TLAPOHPŌHUILIZ-TLI something clean / limpia (X) [(1)Xp.93]. X fails to mark the glottal stop. See TLAPOHPŌHU(A).

TLAPOHPOLHUIĀ *vt* to pardon someone / perdonar a otro, o dispensar con alguno (M) [(4)Zp.96,196,222]. See POHPOLHUIĀ.

TLAPOHPOLHUIĀ applic. TLA-POHPOLHUIĀ

TLAPOHPOLHUILIZ-TLI pardon / perdón (T) [(1)Tp.235, (2)Zp.96,213]. See POHPOLHUIĀ.

-TLAPOHPOLHUILŌCĀ necessarily possessed form pardon dispensed to someone / el perdón con que me perdonan (C for first pers. sg. possessor) [(1)Cf.48v]. See POHPOLHUIĀ.

TLAPOHPOLHUILŌNI someone deserving of pardon / digno de perdón (C) [(2)Cf.45r]. See POHPOLHUIĀ.

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 TLAPOĀ '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 PÓHU(A).
- TLAPÓHUAL-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 PÓHU(A).
- TLAPÓHUALPA** 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 TLAPÓHUAL-LI, -PA.
- TLAPOHU(I)** for something to open / abrirse la puerta o la carta {M} [[4]Cf.78v,79r,99r,12]Tp.235]. See TLAPOĀ.
- TLAPÓHUIĀ** 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. TLAPÓHU(A)
- TLAPOHUILĀ** vt to unbutton, unfasten something / lo desbotona, lo desabrocha {Z} [[2]Zp.41,196]. applic. TLAPOHU(I)
- TLAPÓHUILIZ-TLI** recitation / recitación, rezo {T} [[1]Tp.235]. M has *tlapouiliztli* 'opening, the act of unfastening,' which is derived from TLAPOHU(I) and contrasts with this. See TLAPÓHU(A).
- TLAPOLHUIĀ** vt to open something for someone / se lo abre {T} applic. TLAPOĀ
- TLAPOLHUILĀ** applic. TLAPOLHUIĀ
- TLAPOLHUIĪLO** nonact. TLAPOLHUIĀ
- 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).
- TLAPÓLO** nonact. TLAPOĀ
- TLAPOLOĀ** for the harvest to fail / se pierde la cosecha {T} [[1]Tp.235]. See POLOĀ, TLAPOLIHU(I).
- TLAPOLOH** something destroyed / perdido, vencido {Z} [[2]Zp.128,213]. See POLOĀ.
- TLAPOLÓLIZ-TLI** loss / el acto de perder alguna cosa {M}, locura, confusión {Z for compound with CUĀ(I)-TL} [[3]Zp.32,77,147]. See POLOĀ.
- TLAPOLÓLTĪĀ** *vrefl*, vt to become distracted or disoriented; to cause someone to become distracted or disoriented / descuidarse o desatarse y turbarse {M}, desatarse a otro así {M} See POLOĀ.
- TLAPOLÓLTĪĀ** applic. TLAPOLÓLTĪĀ
- TLAPOLÓLTĪLO** nonact. TLAPOLÓLTĪĀ
- TLAPÓPOYĀHU(I)** to get dark / se obscurece {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 POYĀHU(I).
- TLAPOUHQHUI** 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.
- TLAPÓUHTICAH** to recite, to count / reza, cuenta {T} [[1]Tp.235]. See TLAPÓHU(A), the verb CĀ.
- TLAPÓUH-TLI** something counted / cosa contada y numerada {M} [[1]Cf.46v]. See PÓHU(A).
- TLAPOUHTOC** something open / abierto {X} [[2]Xp.93]. See TLAPOHU(I), the verb O.
- TLAPOXCAHUĪLLŌ-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).
- TLAPOYĀHUA** for night to fall, to get dark / hacerse ya noche o anochecer {M} [[1]Cf.97r]. See POYĀHU(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).
- TLAQUECHIĀ** *vrefl* to support oneself on a crutch, staff / estribar o sustentarse sobre algún bordón o muleta {M} [[2]Cf.50r,14]Tp.153]. See QUECHIĀ.
- TLĀQUEH** someone, something with a body / cosa que tiene cuerpo {M} [[1]Cf.55v,12]Rp.45,147]. See TLĀC-TLI.
- TLAQUEHQUELOHQHUI** joker, mocker / burlador {Z} [[2]Zp.21,214]. See QUEH-QUELOĀ.
- TLAQUEHQUELÓLIZ-TLI** mockery, tickling, tormenting / acción de hacer

cosquillas [Z] [(1)Zp.214]. Z fails to mark the internal glottal stop. See QUEHQUELOĀ.

TLĀQUĒHU(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.

TLĀQUĒHUAL-LI hired help, paid servant; something rented / alquilado o mercenario [M], criado, mozo, servidor, sirviente, 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 TLĀQUĒHU(A), as it is according to M's gloss.

TLĀQUĒHUIĀ *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. TLĀQUĒHU(A)

TLĀQUĒHUIĀ applic. TLĀQUĒHUIĀ
TLĀQUĒHUIĀ nonact. TLĀQUĒHUIĀ

TLĀQUĒMILTĪĀ *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 TLAQUĒNTĪĀ. They are alternative causative forms of unattested *TLĀQUĒM(I). See QUĒM(I).

TLĀQUĒM(I)-TL *possessed form:*

-TLĀQUĒN garment, wrap / vestidura o ropa [M] TLAQUĒM(I)-TL and TLAQUĒN-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 QUĒM(I).

TLĀQUĒNQIXTĪĀ *vrefl, vt* to get undressed; to undress someone / se desviste, se desabriga [Z], lo desnuda [Z] [(4)Zp.43,45,173,196, (3)Xp.60]. See TLAQUĒM(I)-TL, QUIXTĪĀ.

TLĀQUĒNTĪĀ *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 TLAQUĒMILTĪĀ. They are alternative causative forms of unattested *TLĀQUĒM(I). See QUĒM(I).

TLĀQUĒNTĪĀ applic. TLAQUĒNTĪĀ
TLĀQUĒNTĪĀ nonact. TLAQUĒNTĪĀ

TLĀQUĒN-TLI See TLAQUĒM(I)-TL.

TLĀQUEQUETZ(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).

TLĀQUĒZŌLTĪĀ *vt* to cross over something, to go through something / lo atraviesa [Z] [(2)Zp.16,196]. Z also has ĪXTLAQUĒZ 'something or someone bent.'

TLĀQUIN-TLI garment / vestido, traje, abrigo, ropa [T] [(4)Tp.209,235]. This is a variant of TLAQUĒM(I)-TL ~ TLAQUĒN-TLI in T. Although T has possessed forms of TLAQUĒN-TLI with the reflex of a long vowel in the second syllable, it also has short-vowel variants TLAQUEN-TLI and TLAQUIN-TLI. TLAQUINTĪĀ is the T variant of derived TLAQUĒNTĪĀ See TLAQUĒM(I)-TL.

-TLĀQUIXCUĀC *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 ĪXCUĀ(I)-TL 'forehead,' making it questionable whether it is a constituent of this compound. See TLĀC-TLI, ĪXCUĀ(I)-TL, -C(O).

TLĀQUĪZ(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 tlaquiz-cayotl 'end of something.' See QUĪZ(A).

TLĀQUĪZCĀTLAH profusion of fruit out of season / venturera [T] [(3)Tp.235]. M has tlaquizcayotl 'end or conclusion of something.' See TLAQUĪZ(A), -TLAH.

TLĀQUĪZCĀXŌCHI-TL bell flower / quiebraplato [T] [(1)Tp.235]. See TLAQUĪZ(A), XŌCHI-TL.

TLĀQUĪZTOC clear weather / hace buen tiempo, un día muy claro [Z]

- [[4]Zp.28,122,214]. See TLAQUÍZ[A], the verb O.
- TLATAMACHĪHUALIZ-TLI** measurement / medición [Z] [[2]Zp.83,214]. See TAMACHĪHU[A].
- TLATAMACHĪHUALŌNI** measure, gauge, standard / medida [Z] [[2]Zp.83,209]. In one of the two attestations the initial syllable has been dropped. See TAMACHĪHU[A].
- TLATAMACHĪHUANI** inchworm, caterpillar / oruga [Z] [[2]Zp.92,214]. See TAMACHĪHU[A].
- TLATAMACHĪUHQUI** someone who measures things / el que mide algo [M], medidor [Z] [[2]Zp.83,214]. M also has synonymous *tlatlamachiuani*. See TAMACHĪHU[A].
- TLATCŌNI** gear for carrying something / instrumento para cargar [K] [[2]Bf.71]. This is paired in context with CĀCĀX-TLI 'packframe.' See TLATQUI-TL.
- TLATECALTĪANI** someone who fans something away, drives something off / aventador [T] [[1]Tp.236]. See TECALTĪĀ.
- TLATECŌNI** cutting instrument / hacha para cortar algo o instrumento semejante [M] [[1]Cf.45v]. This is opposite in sense from TECŌNI 'something in need of cutting.' C states that TLATECŌNI is not used in possessed form but is suppletive with synonymous -TLATEQUIYA. See TEQU[I].
- TLATECPĀNALIZ-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 procesión o por sus rengleras [M] [[2]Zp.8,215]. See TECPĀN[A].
- TLATĒCPANOĀ** to attend court / voy a palacio (C for first pers. sg. subject with directional ON-) [[1]Cf.107r]. See TĒCPAN.
- TLATECPĀN-TLI** something set in order, a queue, file, or tail / cosa ordenada [M], alineado, cola (de gente, de cosas), por turno [T for CA TLATECPĀN-TLI] [[2]Tp.236]. See TECPĀN[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.
- TLATECUĪN(I)** to thunder / trueno (el cielo) [T] [[1]Tp.236]. See TECUĪN[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].
- TLATEHTEQUILŌNI** instrument for chopping, hacking / machete, cortador [Z] [[2]Zp.79,215]. See TEHTEQU[I].
- TLATEHUIĀ** to engage in combat / pelea [Z] [[6]Zp.19,65,96,215]. See TEHUIĀ.
- TLATEHUILIZ-TLI** combat, battle, war / pelea, guerra, batalla [Z] [[4]Zp.19,65,96,215]. See TLATEHUIĀ.
- TLATELCHĪHUALIZ-TLI** words of scoffing or reproach, curse / escarnecimiento o reproche [M], maldición, condenación [Z] [[3]Zp.32,80,215]. See TELCHĪHU[A].
- TLATELCHĪHUAL-LI** someone scoffed at, reproached, cursed / escarnecido y reprochado ... o reprobado [M], maldecido [Z] [[2]Zp.80,215]. See TELCHĪHU[A].
- TLATELOĀ** to rush forward / embiste [Z] [[2]Zp.49,215]. See TELOĀ.
- TLATEMIĀ** vt to feed stock / le da de comer (animal) [Z] [[2]Zp.30,196]. See TĒMIĀ.
- TLATEMOLIĀ** *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, pesquisa, o información contra alguno [M], lo esculca [T] [[3]Tp.210]. See TĒMOLIĀ.
- TLATĒMOLILIĀ** applic. TLATĒMOLIĀ
- TLATĒMOLILŌ** nonact. TLATĒMOLIĀ
- TLATĒNTOCANI** someone given to answering back, someone disrespectful / rezongón, 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 / esparcador [M], sembrador [personal] [Z] [[2]Zp.114,215]. See TEPĒHU(A).
- TLATEPOTZTOCALIZ-TLI** investigation, inquiry / exigencia [Z] [[2]Zp.58,215]. Z's gloss 'requirement' 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], sirvo, 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 TEQUIPANOÁ.
- 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 TEQUIPANOÁ.
- 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].
- TLATĒTECUECHILĀ** 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 TĒTECUITZ(A).
- TLATĒTECUĪNŌL-LI** roller / rollo [Z] [[2]Zp.111,215]. See TĒTECUĪNOÁ.
- TLATĒTZAUHHUIĀ** augury, premonition / agüero, mal agüero [T] [[1]Tp.236]. See TĒTZĀHUI-TL, -HUIĀ.
- TLATĒTZĪLŌL-LI** thread, cord, something twisted / torcido, torzal [Z] [[3]Zp.123,124,216]. See TĒTZĪLOĀ.
- TLATHUI** to dawn, to get light / amanecer [C] M has this bound with YE 'already' with the same meaning. See TLATHUĪTĪĀ.
- TLATHUĪTĪĀ** 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.
- TLATHUĪTIĀ 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 TLATHUĪLTIĀ, 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
- TLATĪLŌ nonact. TLATIĀ
- TLĀTĪLŌ nonact. TLĀTIĀ
- TLATĪTLANIĀ *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. TLĀTLACALHUIĀ
- TLĀTLACALHUIĪLŌ nonact. TLĀTLACALHUIĀ
- TLĀTLĀCAMAT{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.

TLĀTLAHCONECUILŌLO nonact.

TLĀTLAHCONECUILOĀ

TLATLAHCOYĀN center, middle / centro, entre, en medio de (Z) [(4)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 TLATLĀLĪL-LI. See TLĀLIĀ.

TLATLĀLĪL-LI something arranged, ordered, established / cosa industrializada y fabricada o cosa establecida o ordenada (M), ramillete, plazo (T) [(1)Tp.236]. See TLĀLIĀ.

TLATLĀLĪLTIĀ vt to give someone a deadline / le da plazo (T) [(3)Tp.210]. See TLATLĀLĪL-LI.

TLATLĀLĪLTIĀ applic. TLATLĀLĪLTIĀ

TLATLĀLĪLTILO nonact. TLATLĀLĪLTIĀ

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.

TLATLAMPA 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, -PA.

TLATLAMPACUĒ(I)-TL petticoat / su enaguas (Z for possessed form) [(2)Zp.50,161]. See TLATLAMPA, 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 ĪHTEC 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)

TLATLĀNĪLIĀ 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.
- TLATLATILĪĀ** *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.
- TLATLATILILĪĀ** applic. TLATLATILĪĀ
- TLATLATILĪŌ** nonact. TLATLATILĪĀ
- 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.
- TLATLĀTLAUHTILĪĀ** *vt* to pray for someone / ruego {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).
- TLATLATZĪNILIZ-TLI** thunderclap / trueno de rayo {M} [[1]Cf.109r]. See TLATLATZĪN(I).
- TLATLATZĪNĪLLŌ-TL** thunderclap / trueno {Z} [[2]Zp.126,215]. See TLATZĪNIĀ, -YŌ.
- TLĀTLAUHTIĀ** *vrefl, vt* to pray; to pray to someone or implore someone for something, to plead with someone / ruego, 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 voluntariosamente {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).
- TLATLĪLĒHUOTC** 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).
- TLATOMĀHUAL-LI** something fattened, fatness / cebón o cosa engordada (M), gordura (Z) [2]Zp.63,216]. See TOMĀHUA.
- TLATŌPALHUIĀ** to collect rent, taxes / cobra (Z) [2]Zp.28,216].
- TLATŌPALHUIHQI** tax collector / cobrador (Z) [2]Zp.28,216]. See TLATŌPALHUIĀ.
- 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).
- TLATOPŌNIĀ** to shoot off a firearm / tira (con arma) (Z) [2]Zp.122,216]. See TOPŌNIĀ.
- TLATOPŌNILIZ-TLI** barrage of gunfire or thunder / tronadero (Z) [2]Zp.125,216]. See TOPŌN(I).
- TLATOQUIHQI** stoker, fireman / fogonero (Z) [2]Zp.60,216]. M has synonymous *tlatoquiani*. See TOQUIĀ.
- TLATOTŌNĪLLŌ-TL** summer / verano (Z) [2]Zp.128,216]. M has *tlatotonilli* 'something warmed, sunburned.' See TOTŌNIĀ, -YŌ.
- TLATŌTOQUIXOC-TLI** cooking pot / olla para poner carne, frijoles (T) [1]Tp.237]. See TOQUIĀ, XOC-TLI.
- TLATQUIHUAH** proprietor / dueño o señor (C) [3]Cf.55r,87v]. See TLATQUI-TL.
- TLATQUITIĀ** 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.
- TLATQUITILLĀ** applic. TLATQUITIĀ
- TLATQUI-TL** property, belongings / hacienda o vestidos (M) This is conventionally paired with ĀXCĀ(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.
- TLATZACCĀN** 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), -CĀN.
- TLATZACU(A)** to close, to make restitution, to suffer punishment for something / cierro, o pago y lasto algo (C for first pers. sg. subject), pagar por otro, expiar la falta de alguien (S) [2]Cf.17v,62v]. See TZACU(A).
- TLATZACULTIĀ** 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 TLATZACUILTIĀ.
- TLATZACUILTLŌNI** someone deserving of punishment / digno y merecedor de castigo (M) [2]Cf.45r]. See TLATZACUILTIĀ.
- 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.
- TLATZCANCAYŌ-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 sogá (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).
- TLATZCOTŌNĪLIĀ** applic. TLATZCOTŌN(A)
- TLATZCUEPŌNĪLIĀ** vt to beat something or someone hard / le pega fuerte (T) [(3)Tp.210]. See TLATZĪN(I), CUEPŌNIĀ.
- TLATZCUEPŌNĪLĪLIĀ** applic. TLATZCUEPŌNĪLIĀ
- TLATZCUEPŌNĪLĪLŌ** nonact. TLATZCUEPŌNĪLIĀ
- 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 TZETZELOĀ.
- TLATZETZELŌL-LI** something sifted, strained, filtered, shaken / cosa cernida o sacudida (M) [(2)Zp.27,216]. See TZETZELOĀ.
- TLATZETZELŌNI** strainer, sieve / celdazo, coladera (Z) [(2)Zp.26,216]. See TZETZELOĀ.
- TLATZHUĪTEQU(I)** vt; pret: TLATZHUĪTEC to beat someone / le pega (T) [(3)Tp.210]. See HUĪTEQU(I).
- TLATZHUĪTEQUĪHUA** nonact. TLATZHUĪTEQU(I)
- TLATZHUĪTEQUĪLIĀ** applic. TLATZHUĪTEQU(I)
- TLATZIHU(I)** to be lazy, slothful, idle / tener pereza o ser perezoso (M)
- TLATZIHUĪLIĀ** 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 TLATZIHUIĀ. altern. applic. TLATZIHU(I)
- TLATZIHUĪLĪLIĀ** applic. TLATZIHUĪLIĀ
- TLATZIHUĪLĪLŌ** nonact. TLATZIHUĪLIĀ
- TLATZIHUĪLIZ-TLI** laziness, sloth, apathy / pereza (M) [(1)Tp.237, (2)Zp.60,217]. See TLATZIHU(I).
- TLATZIHUĪTIĀ** caus. TLATZIHU(I)
- TLATZIHUIĀ** 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 *tlatzilini* 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.'
- TLATZĪNIĀ** vt to hit or spank someone / le pega, le da sus nalgadas (T) [(3)Tp.210]. See TLATZĪN(I).
- TLATZĪNĪLIĀ** applic. TLATZĪNIĀ
- TLATZĪNĪLŌ** nonact. TLATZĪNIĀ
- TLATZĪNĪTLAN** 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), MÁHU(A).
- TLATZIUHCÁYŌ-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 /apestilencia (Z) [[2]Zp.12,217]. M has *tzoyayaliztli* '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 TZOPITĪĀ.
- 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 TZOYŌNIĀ.
- 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 XAMĀNIĀ.
- 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
- TLAXCALHUIĪŌ** nonact. TLAXCALHUIĀ
- TLAXCALĪXCHĪLLOH** enchilada, tortilla covered with chili-seasoned sauce / enchilada (Z) [[2]Zp.51,217]. See TLAXCAL-LI, ĪX-TLI, CHĪL-LI, -YOH.
- TLAXCALĀN** 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.
- TLAXCALOĀ** to make tortillas / hacer tortillas (M) See TLAXCAL-LI.
- TLAXCALŌLŌ** nonact. TLAXCALOĀ
- TLAXCALPIQUILŌNI** napkin for wrapping up tortillas / servilleta (Z) [(2)Zp.115,217]. See TLAXCAL-LI, PIQUILŌNI.
- 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.
- TLAXCALTOTŌNIĀ** to heat tortillas / calienta tortillas (T) [(3)Tp.238]. See TLAXCAL-LI, TOTŌNIĀ.
- 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.
- TLAXĒLŌLIZ-TLI** division, appointment / el acto de dividir y partir alguna cosa o partija (M), separación, división (Z) [(3)Zp.47,115,217]. See XĒLOĀ.
- TLAXHUIZ-TLI** boil, tumor / divieso, incoridio, 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 XĪCOĀ, 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, dimitar de un cargo (S), hacer abortar a una mujer (S) applic. TLĀZ(A)
- TLĀXILILIĀ** applic. TLĀXILIĀ
- TLĀXILILŌ** nonact. TLĀXILIĀ
- TLAXĪPĒHUAL-LI** something peeled, the bark or shell of something / cosa desollada o descortezada, mazorca de maíz deshojada, o cortezas de pino y de oyametl para hacer buena brasa (M), cáscara de encino (Z) [(1)Zp.217]. See XĪPĒHU(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 XITĪNIĀ, -YŌ.
- TLAXIHUHTLATLA** 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.
- TLAXOCOLFILŌNI** 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.
- TLAXOLOPIHHUILLĀ** *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.
- TLAXONĒPALHUILĀ** applic. TLAXONĒPALHUIĀ
- TLAXONĒPALHUIĀ** nonact. TLAXONĒPALHUIĀ
- 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 / verdeguear 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 [1]XCA.
- TLAXTLĀHU(A)** *vt* to pay for something / pagar (X) [3]Xp.77]. See [1]XTLĀHU(A).
- TLAXTLĀHUALIZ-TLI** payment, restitution / el acto de pagar o restituir algo (M) [2]Zp.93,218]. See [1]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 TLAXTLĀHUĀ as an expression of thanks. See [1]XTLĀHU(A).
- TLAXTLĀHUĪL-LI** payment, restitution, wages / paga, jornal, soldada, restitución, o galardón (M) [2]Tp.134,238, [5]Zp.93,113,118,218]. See [1]XTLĀHU(A).
- TLAXTLĀUHQUI** one who makes payment / pagador (Z) [2]Zp.93,218]. See [1]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 contrasting 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).
- TLAYAHUALOĀ** 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, TLAHTLAYAHUALOĀ 'to take many turns, to rotate.' See YAHUALOĀ.
- TLAYAHUALŌCHTIĀ** altern. caus. TLAYAHUALOĀ
- TLAYAHUALŌLTĪĀ** caus. TLAYAHUALOĀ
- TLAYĒCĀMPA** to the right-hand side / a mano derecha (M) [3]Cf.93v,94v,131r]. See YĒCĀN, -PA.
- TLAYECOLIĀ** *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.
- TLAYECOLTIĀ** applic. TLAYECOLTIĀ
- TLAYECOLTILOCA** necessarily possessed form the service of someone / servicio de alguien (K) [1]Bf.3r]. See TLAYECOLTIĀ.

- TLAYEHYECŌLIZ-TLI** test, proof, evidence / ensayo o prueba del que se impone o ensaya [M] [[3]Zp.41,103,206]. See **YEHYECOĀ**.
- 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 **TLĀIXTLĀY(I)**.
- TLAYŌCOX-TLI** something created, invented / cosa inventada [M] [[1]Bf.2r]. See **YŌCOY(A)**.
- TLAYŌCOYANI** inventor, creator / inventorador ... 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 / anochecer [K] See **YOHUA**.
- TLAYOHUAC** last night / anoche [Z] [[3]Zp.11,89,218]. In both attestations Z marks the vowel of the second syllable long, but it should not be. See **YOHUAC**.
- 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, obscuro [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 / invitación [Z] [[2]Zp.72,218]. M has *teyoleualiztli* with the somewhat different gloss 'the incitement or provocation of someone.' See **YŌLĒHU(A)**.
- TLAYŌLTĪĀ** to give birth / da a luz, se pare [Z] [[2]Zp.39,218]. See **YŌL(I)**.
- TLAYŌLLOHCĒHUĪĀ** to satisfy someone, to put someone to rest / lo contenta [Z] [[2]Zp.33,218]. See **YŌLCĒHUĪĀ**.
- TLAYŌLLOHPACHOHQUI** someone who brings consolation / consolador [Z] [[2]Zp.32,164]. See **YŌLLOH-TLI**, **PACHŌĀ**.
- 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)** *href, 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.'
- TLĀZĀLŌ** altern. nonact. **TLĀZ(A)**
- TLAZĀLŌLIZ-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**.

TLAZÁLÓLTILĪĀ applic. TLAZÁLÓLTĪĀ

TLAZÁLÓLTĪĀ nonact. TLAZÁLÓLTĪĀ

TLĀZALTIĀ vt to force someone to give something up / hacer dejar algo a otro con fuerza (M) [(1)Cf.62r]. caus. TLĀZ(A)

TLAZCALTĪ-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)

TLAZOHCĀMĀCHILTIĀ altern. caus. TLAZOHCĀMAT(I)

TLAZOHCĀMACHĪTIĀ 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.

TLAZOHCĀMATILILLĪĀ applic. TLAZOHCĀMATILĪĀ

TLAZOHCĀMATILĪĀ 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 TLAZOH-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, expressiveness, 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.

TLAZOHTLALĪ nonact. TLAZOHTLALĪ -TLAZOHTLALĪCĀ 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.'

TLAZOHTLALĪNI someone, something lovable / cosa amable (M) See TLAZOHTLA.

TLAZOHTLALTIĀ 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).

TLAZOHTLAPĪLOĀ 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, -PĪLOĀ.

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.

TLAZĪ-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.
- TLAZOZŌ-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).
- TLEĀHUIĀ** *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), inferno (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*: TLEHQEH 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 TLEĀHUIĀ 'to set fire to something.' applic. TLEHCŌ
- TLEHCAHUIĪHUA** nonact. TLEHCAHUIĀ
- TLEHCAHUILIĀ** *vt* to raise something for someone / se lo sube (T) [(4)Tp.211]. applic. TLEHCAHUIĀ
- TLEHCAHUILILIĀ** applic. TLEHCAHUIĀ
- TLEHCAHUILĪLŌ** nonact. TLEHCAHUIĀ
- 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 provecho ... lo que sea trabajado? [(3)Cf.112v,113r,131v]. See TLE(H), ZANNĒN.
- TLEĪC, 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)

TLEMÖL-LI stew, mole / guisado (C), mole colorado (T) {[2] Cf. 118r, 122v, (1) Tp. 239}. See TLE-TL, MÖL-LI.

TLEMÖYÖ-TL pl: -MEH spark, ember / centella (M), chispa (T,Z) {[1] Tp. 239, (2) Zp. 39, 223, (3) Xp. 96}. See TLE-TL, MÖYÖ-TL.

TLEPACHIHU(I) to have a fever / tener gran calentura (M) {[1] Tp. 239}. See TLE-TL, PACHIHU(I).

TLEPÖCHËHU(A) vt to blacken something, to smut something / lo tizna (T) {[3] Tp. 211}. See TLE-TL, PÖCHËHU(A).

TLEPÖCHËHUALÖ nonact. TLE-PÖCHËHU(A)

TLEPÖCHËHUILIÁ applic. TLE-PÖCHËHU(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.

TLEXĪC-TLI fire pit, hearth / hornillo (Z) {[2] Zp. 69, 219}. See TLE-TL, XĪC-TLI.

TLEYOH someone invested with honor, fame / afamado y esclarecido (M) {[1] Cf. 119r}. M also has *tleyotl* 'fame, honor,' which represents contrasting TLEYÖ-TL.

TLEYÖ-TL See TLEYOH.

TLĪLCÖÄ-TL a type of black snake / culebra carbonera (Z) {[2] Zp. 37, 223}. See TLĪL-LI, CÖÄ-TL.

TLĪL-LI black ink, soot / tinta (M)

TLĪLÖ-TL blackness / negrura (C) {[1] Cf. 53r}. See TLĪL-LI, -YÖ.

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.

TLĪLXÖCHI-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, XÖCHI-TL.

-TLOC *postposition* adjacent to, close to / par de ... junto a (C) T has A for O. According to C, this is synonymous with -NÁHUAC.

-TLOC *compound postposition* to the vicinity of, toward / hacia 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.

TZ

TZACTOC something closed / cerrado (Z) [[2]Zp.27,225]. See TZACU(I), the verb O.

TZACU(A) vt to close, enclose, lock up someone or something, 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

TZACUILĪLŌ nonact. TZACUILIĀ

TZACULTIĀ 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)

TZAHTZĪHUA nonact. TZAHTZI

TZAHTZILĪĀ 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.

TZAHTZĪTIĀ 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
TZĀLANHUIĪLŌ 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.

TZĀPO-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].

TZĀTZĀHTZI 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 TZATZATILĀ and in TZATZA. See TZATZATILĀ.

TZATZATILĀ *vrefl*, vt to go deaf; to deafen someone / se ensordece (T), lo ensordece (T) [(6)Tp.162,214]. applic. TZATZATI

TZATZATILILĀ applic. TZATZATILĀ

TZATZATILĪLŌ nonact. TZATZATILĀ

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).

TZAYĀNILĀ 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)

TZETZELOĪLŌ 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 *tziqauazuia*. See TZICAHUĀZ-TLI, -HUIĀ.

TZICAHUĀZ-TLI comb / peine (M) [(6)Zp.96,198,217,226]. M also has a variant *tziqauaztli*. 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

TZICALHUIĪLĀ applic. TZICALHUIĀ

TZICALHUIĪLŌ nonact. TZICALHUIĀ

TZICALTICAH for something to be fastened, stuck together / pegado, está pegado (T) [(1)Tp.243]. See TZICOĀ, the verb CĀ.

TZĪCA-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

TZICNŌLTĪĀ 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 TZICOĀ.

TZICUAHUĀZHUIĀ See TZICAHUĀZHUIĀ.

TZICUAHUĀZ-TLI See TZICAHUĀZ-TLI.

TZICUĀZ-TLI See TZICAHUĀZ-TLI.

TZĪCUĒHU(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 TZĪCUĒHU(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 brincar, lo salta (T), lo lleva corriendo, le hace correr (T) caus. TZICUĪN(I)

TZICUĪNALTĪĀ applic. TZICUĪNALTĪĀ

TZICUĪNALTĪLŌ 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

TZIHTZĪTZQUIĀ 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 retenir el metal (M)

TZILĪNĪĀ vt to ring a bell / tañer campana o otra cosa semejante (M) See TZILĪN(I).

TZILĪNĪLĪĀ applic. TZILĪNĪĀ

TZILĪNĪLŌ nonact. TZILĪNĪĀ

TZILĪNĪCAN-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.

TZĪNĀNAH-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).

TZĪNCO 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).

TZĪNCUĒTIĀ vt to put something underneath something, to lay a foundation for something / le pone una cosa abajo (adobe o chinánil a una casa, pañal a un niño, etc.) (T) [(3)Tp.214]. See TZĪN-TLI, CUĒ(I)-TL.

TZĪNCUĒTĪLĪĀ applic. TZĪNCUĒTIĀ

TZĪNCUĒTĪLŌ nonact. TZĪNCUĒTIĀ

TZĪNCUITLAHUIY(A) *pret: -HUIX* for a plant to rot at the base / se pudre la planta (T) [(1)Tp.243]. See TZĪN-TLI, CUITLA(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).

TZĪNĒHUALTIĀ *caus. TZĪNĒHU(A)*
-TZĪNĒHUCA *necessarily possessed* form the beginning of something / principio (Z) [(1)Zp.162]. See TZĪNĒHU(A).

-TZĪNOĀ *compounding verbal element used to form the honorific of reflexive verbs*
 The same vowel length problems across sources discussed under -TZIN-TLI apply to -TZĪNOĀ, 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.

TZĪNPĒHUALTIĀ *vt* to begin something from scratch / apenas lo comienza (Z) [(2)Zp.30,199]. See TZĪN-TLI, PĒHU(A).

TZĪNPIHPĪTZCUAUHTI 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, PIHPĪTZCUA, 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.

TZĪNQUĪXTIĀ *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).

TZĪNQUĪXTILIĀ *applic. TZĪNQUĪZ(A)*
TZĪNQUĪZ(A) to retire, to retreat, for a price to drop / retroceder 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.

TZĪNTAMALTEHETEQU(I) See TZĪNTAMAL-LI, TEHETEQU(I).

TZĪNTAPAH-TLI *pl: -MEH* diaper / pañal (T) [(1)Tp.243]. See TZĪN-TLI, TAPAH-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.

TZĪNTEHETEQU(I) See TZĪN-TLI, TEHETEQU(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-TEYO* 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.

TZĪNTEHLATZCUEPŌNĪĀ *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.

TZINTLĀHUİL-LI pl: -TIN ~ -MEH black widow spider / capulina, araña capulina (T) [(1)Tp. 243]. See TZIN-TLI, TLĀHUİL-LI.

TZINTLĀLIĀ vrefl to sit on one's haunches / se sienta en cuclillas (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 cimienta (Z) [(5)Zp. 15, 23, 28, 88, 162]. See -TZINTLAN.

TZIN-TLI base, foundation; buttocks, anus / el ojo del salvohonor (M), ano, colon, cimienta, 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, -TZINHUAN, -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).

TZINTZACUİL-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.

TZIQUILAYOH-TLI *pl.* -MEH chila-cayote, a soft squash / chilacayote [calabaza pinta] (T) [(2)Tp.109,243]. See TZILACAYOH-TLI.

TZIQUIL a morsel, bit of something / un poquito (T for TZIQUILTZITZIN) [(3)Tp.109,243,244]. Two of these attestations are as part of the name for the chila-cayote squash. See TZIQUILOĀ.

TZIQUILOĀ 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 TZIQUIL and TZIQUI.

TZITZICA *vt* to stuff something tight, to compress something in a container / atorar o meter algo muy apretado en algún agujero (M) [(1)Cf.84v].

TZITZICALHUIĀ applic. TZITZICOĀ
TZITZICĀZHUIĀ *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

TZĪTZICUICA to spatter / salpica (Z) [(1)Tp.107, (2)Zp.113,226, (3)Xp.98]. See TZICUĪN(1).

TZĪTZICUITZ(A) *vt* to spatter something / lo salpica (Z) [(2)Zp.113,199]. See TZICUĪN(1).

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(1).

TZITZILITZ(A) *vt* to ring bells / repicar campanas (M) [(1)Cf.74r]. See TZILĪN(1).

TZĪTZINQUĪZ(A) to stagger / tambalea (Z) [(2)Zp.119,226]. redup. TZĪNQUĪZ(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].

TZĪTZQUIĀ applic. TZĪTZQUIĀ

TZĪUCNOĀ to sob or hiccup / sollozar o hipar (M) [(2)Cf.61v, (3)Xp.97]. Z and X have reduplicated TZĪHTZICNOĀ 'to sob or to sigh.' See TZICNOĀ.

TZĪUCNOLTĪĀ caus. TZĪUCNOĀ

TZOC 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.81,164,199]. See TZO-TL, (1)HCUILOĀ.

TZOHCUILTIC 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 *tzotzocollī* '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 (1)HTZOM(A).

- TZOHTZON(A)** *vt* to pat someone or something / dar palmadita con la mano, alagando a un muchacho o a un caballo (C) [(1)Cf. 1.29r, (1)Rp. 155]. C contrasts this with TZOTZON(A) 'to strike something, to play an instrument.'
- TZOHUAHCAL-LI** gourd cup / jicara (Z) [(2)Zp. 73, 226]. M has *tzoacati* meaning among other things for a squash to become damaged by mildew and *tzoacatl*, a fruit so damaged. The Z attestations lack an absolute suffix. One attestation is spelled with medial -HU-, the other without.
- TZÔLAQU(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 TZÔL-LI, AQU(I).
- TZÔLIHU(I)** to narrow, to taper / estrecharse (M) [(1)Tp. 237]. See TZÔLOĀ.
- TZÔL-LI** something narrow / cosa estrecha (K) This is an element in a number of compounds with the sense 'narrow.' See TZÔLOĀ.
- TZÔLOĀ** *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 TZOTZÔLOĀ, it is supported by the forms TLATZÔLIHUI, TLATZÔLCĀN 'constricted place' and TZÔLTIC 'something narrow, constricted.'
- TZÔLTIC** something narrow, constricted / cosa estrecha o angosta (M) [(1)Tp. 245, (2)Xp. 98]. See TZÔLOĀ.
- TZOM(A)** *vt* to sew something / coser algo, o cubrir de paja el bohio (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)CHPĀN(A) 'to sweep something' and *cuiloa.nitla* for (I)HCUILOĀ '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** fleeces, 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 ÌQUECHTETZON '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 solícita 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 TZOMŌN(I).
- TZOMŌN(I)** for something to break / se rompe (T) [(2)Tp. 244]. X has this as a transitive verb.
- TZOMŌNIĀ** *vt* to break something / romper o rasgar alguna cosa (M) [(3)Tp. 214]. See TZOMŌN(I).
- TZOMŌNILIĀ** See TZOMŌNIĀ.
- TZOMŌNĪLŌ** nonact. TZOMŌNIĀ
- TZOMŌNQI** something broken / roto (T) [(1)Tp. 244]. See TZOMŌN(I).
- TZOMPĀM(I)-TL** coral tree (Erythrina coralloides, Erythrina americana) / colorín, zompancle, gáspara (árbol) (T) [(2)Tp. 244]. A common variant of this is TZOMPĀN-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, PĀM(I)-TL.
- TZOMPĀNCUAHU(I)-TL** *pl*: -MEH coral tree (Erythrina coralloides, Erythrina americana) / colorín, zompancle, gáspara (árbol) (T) [(1)Tp. 244]. See TZOMPĀM(I)-TL, CUAHU(I)-TL.
- TZOMPĀLIHU(I)** to have a cold / tener romadizo (M), se pega el catarro, tiene catarro (T) [(3)Tp. 244]. See TZOMPĪL-LI.
- TZOMPĪLIHUIHUA** nonact. TZOMPĪLIHU(I)
- TZOMPĪLIHUĪTIĀ** caus. TZOMPĪLIHU(I)
- TZOMPĪL-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].
- TZONĀCA-TL** *pl.* -MEH bat / murciélago (T) [[1]Tp.244]. This is peculiar to T; elsewhere it is TZINĀCAN-TLI.
- TZONCAYĀHU(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, CAYĀHU(A).
- TZONCUAHCUĀ** *vt* to chew something / lo masca, lo mastica (Z) [[2]Zp.82,199]. See TZON-TLI, CUAHCUĀ.
- TZONCUĒLOĀ** *vrefl* for a snake or worm to coil / (gusano, culebra) se tuerce (T) [[1]Tp.162]. See TZON-TLI, CUĒLOĀ.
- 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.
- TZONHUĀZ-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.
- TZONICANÓQUIĀ** *vt* to overturn something / lo vuelca (Z) [[2]Zp.130,199]. See TZONICA-, NÓQUIĀ.
- TZONICAQUEP(A)** *vt* to overturn something / lo trabuca (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.
- TZONILPIĀ** *vrefl* to braid one's hair / hace trenzas (Z) [[2]Zp.125,174]. See TZON-TLI, [1]LPIĀ.
- TZONIZTĀC** someone with gray hair / persona cana (M) [[2]Zp.25,162]. See TZON-TLI, IZTĀC.
- TZONMĀCÁUHTOC** someone giddy, lightheaded / suelto de la cabeza (Z) [[1]Zp.227]. In MĀCĀHU(A) Z has MAH for MĀ, but in the single attestation of this item, the vowel is not marked long or followed by a glottal stop either. See TZON-TLI, MĀCĀHU(A), the verb O.
- TZONPACHIUHTOC** something bent over / agachado (X) [[1]Xp.98]. See TZONPACHOĀ.
- TZONPACHOĀ** *vrefl* to bend over / agacharse (X) [[3]Xp.60]. See TZON-TLI, PACHOĀ.
- TZONPOCHICTIC** someone with gray hair / canoso, cano (Z) [[2]Zp.25,162]. See TZON-TLI, POCHICTIC.
- TZONQUĪXTIĀ** *vt* to finish doing something or to shave / acabar de hacer o de concluir algo (M), rasura, se afeitá (Z) [[1]Cf.96r, 2]Zp.105,217]. See TZON-TLI, QUĪXTIĀ.
- TZONQUÍZ(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, 13r]. See TZON-TLI, QUÍZ(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 absolute suffix appears to be present. Z also has another possessed form ending in -TECŌN, where the absolute 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 un glossed example in a list illustrating the possessor construction. R has N for M. See TZONTECOM(A)-TL.
- TZONTECOMPANILHUIÁ** applic. TZONTECOMPANOÁ
- TZONTECOMPANOÁ** 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 PANÔLTĪÁ from the verb PANÔ, which T has elsewhere. See TZONTECOM(A)-TL, PANÔ.
- TZONTECOMPANÔLÔ** nonact. TZONTECOMPANOÁ
- 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).
- TZONTEQUILĪÁ** 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 compound 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 afeitado, 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.
- TZOPĒLILĪÁ** applic. TZOPĒLIĀ

- TZOPĒLĪĻŌ** nonact. **TZOPĒLIĀ**
TZOPĒLIY(A) *pret*: **TZOPĒLĪX** ~
TZOPĒLIYAC to become sweet / en-
dulcerarse (M) [(3)Cf.32r]. This contrasts
with transitive **TZOPĒLIĀ** 'to sweeten
something'
- TZOPĪĻŌ-TL** *pl*: -MEH buzzard / aura
(M), zopilote, águila (T), zopilote de ca-
beza negra (X) [(1)Tp.244, (2)Zp.132,226,
(3)Xp.98].
- TZOPĪNALIZ-TLI** pain, prick / dolor (T)
[(1)Tp.244]. See **TZOPĪNIĀ**.
- TZOPĪNIĀ** *vt* to prick, jab, puncture some-
thing or someone / punzar, picar, o dar
herronada (M), punzar a otro así (M) This is
synonymous with **CHOPĪNIĀ**, both being
descriptive of the puncturing action of
beak, fangs, or talons. See **TZOPITĪĀ**,
TZOPŌNIĀ.
- TZOPĪNĪLIĀ** applic. **TZOPĪNIĀ**
TZOPĪNĪĻŌ nonact. **TZOPĪNIĀ**
TZOPITĪĀ *vt* to prick something / lo
pica (Z) [(3)Zp.98,199,217]. This seems to
be a Z variant of **TZOPĪNIĀ**. Z also
has **TZOPŌNIĀ**, which M glosses as
synonymous with **TZOPĪNIĀ**. See
TZOPĪNIĀ.
- TZOPŌNIĀ** *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 **TZOPĪNIĀ**.
- TZOPŌNĪĻŌ** nonact. **TZOPŌNIĀ**
TZO-TL sweat, bodily waste, filth / sudor
espeo 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 mi-
serly and avaricious / verruga, o persona
lacerada, apretada y escasa (M), mez-
quino, 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 disparag-
ing 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 / espeo (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.
- TZOTZOMAHTĪĻŌ** nonact. **TZO-**
TZOMAHTĪĀ
- TZOTZOMAH-TLI** See **TZOH-**
TZOMAH-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).
- TZOTZOMOCHILIĀ** 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 ata-
bales, 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)**
TZOTZONCUËLOĀ *vrefl* to wriggle, move

in a serpentine manner / culebrea (Z) [(2)Zp.37,174]. This seems to be a reduplicated form of TZONCUĒLOĀ, but the N is missing from both attestations. See TZONCUĒLOĀ.

TZOTZONILĀ applic. TZOTZON{A} **TZŌTZOPĀZ-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.

TZŌTZŌ-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].

TZOYŌN(I) to fry, for water to boil away / freírse (M), se consume (el agua) por tanto hervir (T), se frie (T)

TZOYŌNĪĀ vt to fry something / lo frie (T,Z) [(3)Tp.215, (2)Zp.61,199]. See TZOYŌN{I}.

TZOYŌNĪĀ applic. TZOYŌNĪĀ

TZOYŌNĪĻŌ nonact. TZOYŌNĪĀ

TZOYŌNQUI something fried / frito (T) [(1)Tp.245]. See TZOYŌN{I}.

X

- XACO** something dark, dusky / pardo {Z} [[2]Zp.94,227].
- XÁCOTIC** something dark, obscure, muddy / turbio {Z} [[2]Zp.94,227]. See **XACO**.
- XACUALHUIÁ** applic. **XACUALOĀ**
- XACUALIHU(I)** to soften, melt, cook / ablanda, cocina, magulla {T} [[2]Tp.245, 248]. See **XACUALOĀ**.
- XACUALOĀ** 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)**.
- XACUALÓLO** nonact. **XACUALOĀ**
- XACHAL-LI** jacal, house of poles and thatch / choza, bohío o casa de paja {M} See **CAL-LI**.
- XAHCALMÖYÖ-TL** mosquito / zancudo, mosco, mosquito {Z} [[1]Zp.227]. This literal meaning of this is 'jacal-fly.' See **XACHAL-LI**, **MÖYÖ-TL**.
- XAHUĀN(I)** for water or other liquid to fall in a mass / caer golpe de agua, u otras cosas líquidas {C} [[1]Cf.751r].
- XAHUĀNIĀ** to empty out water or other liquids / vaciar agua o cosas líquidas {M} This is indirectly attested by **XAHUĀN(I)**. See **XAHUĀN(I)**.
- XĀHUIĀ** vt to wash, rinse something / lo enjuaga, lo lava {T} [[3]Tp.217]. This is probably from **XĀNHUIĀ** with loss of the syllable-final N. See **XĀMIĀ**.
- XĀHUIĀ** applic. **XĀHUIĀ**
- XĀHUIĪLO** nonact. **XĀHUIĀ**
- XAHXAMĀN(I)** redup. **XAMĀN(I)**
- XĀLCAMAC** sandy place / arenal, arenoso, lugar arenoso {T} [[1]Tp.247]. See **XĀL-LI**, **-CAMAC**.
- XĀLHUIĀ** vt to throw sand at someone / le echa arena {T} [[1]Tp.217]. See **XĀL-LI**, **-HUIĀ**.
- XĀLHUIĀ** applic. **XĀLHUIĀ**
- XĀLHUIĪLO** nonact. **XĀLHUIĀ**
- XĀLLAH** sandy place, beach / arenal {M} [[2]Zp.13,227]. See **XĀL-LI**, **-TLAH**.
- XĀLLĀL-LI** sandy land / tierra arenosa {Z} [[2]Zp.122,208]. See **XĀL-LI**, **TLĀL-LI**.
- XĀL-LI** sand / arena, o cierta piedra arenisca {M}
- XĀLMÖYÖ-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 **XĀL-LI**, **MÖYÖ-TL**.
- XĀLOCUIL-IN** pl: **-TIN** a type of maize worm / gusano que come la caña del maíz {T} [[1]Tp.247]. See **XĀL-LI**, **OCUIL-IN**.
- XĀLTE-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 **XĀL-LI**, **TE-TL**.
- XĀLTOCAMĒCA-TL** someone from Xaltocan / natural de Xaltocan {K} [[1]Cf.56v]. See **XĀLTOCĀN**.
- XĀLTOCĀN** place name Xaltocan [[1]Cf.56v]. See **XĀL-LI**, **-CĀN**.
- XĀLTOHTOPOCA** 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 **TOPŌN(I)** is **TOTOPOCA** with no glottal stop. **TOPŌN(I)**, **TOTOPOCA**, and associated forms all involve crunchiness. See **XĀL-LI**, **TOTOPOCHTIC**.
- XĀLTOMA-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 **XĀL-LI**, **TOMA-TL**.
- XĀLXOCO-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 **XĀL-LI**, **XOCO-TL**, **XOXOCO-TL**.
- XAMĀN(I)** for certain brittle things to break

- / quebrarse huevos, tecomates, guitarras, etc., y no cosas de barro (C)
- XAMĀNĪĀ** *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 XAMĀN(I) and TLAXAMĀNĪL-LI. See XAMĀN(I).
- XĀMIĀ** *vt* to wash one's face / le lava la cara (T)
- XĀMILLĀ** applic. XĀMIĀ
- XĀMĪLŌ** nonact. XĀMIĀ
- XĀM(I)-TL** *possessed form*: -XĀN; *pl*: XĀMIH adobe / adobe (M) [(2)Tp.247, (3)Xp.102].
- XĀNCOTOC-TLI** *pl*: -MEH piece of adobe / pedazo de adobe o de tabique (T) [(1)Tp.247]. See XĀM(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 XAHUĀN(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 XAHUĀN(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 XAMĀN(I).
- XAXAMACHILLĀ** applic. XAXAMATZ(A)
- XAXAMĀN(A)** *vt* to pound, bruise something / lo machuca [carrizo, etc.] (T) [(3)Tp.215]. See XAMĀN(I).
- XAXAMĀNALŌ** nonact. XAXAMĀN(A)
- XAXAMĀNILLĀ** applic. XAXAMĀN(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 XAMĀN(I), XAXAMACA.
- XĀXAPOHTZIN** *pl*: -MEH Palma Christi, castor-oil plant / higuierilla (T) [(1)Tp.247].
- XĀYACATEHTEQU(I)** See XĀYAC(A)-TL, TEHTEQU(I).
- XĀYAC(A)-TL** face; mask / cara o rostro, carátula o máscara (M) Z has the variant XĀYAC-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.'
- XĀYACAXOLOCHAHU(I)** to have a wrinkled face, to frown / tiene la cara arrugada (T) [(3)Tp.247]. See XĀYAC(A)-TL, XOLOCHAHU(I).
- XĀYAC-TLI** See XĀYAC(A)-TL.
- XĀYŌ-TL** dregs; excrement / heces (M) [(1)Bf.11r].
- XEHXELHUIĀ** applic. XEHXELOĀ
- XEHXELOĀ** *vt* to divide something up into portions / repartir, dividir, o partir en partes (M) [(2)Cf.72v]. C contrasts this with XEHXĒLOĀ, the corresponding reduplicated form of XĒLOĀ 'to scatter something.' redup. XELOĀ
- XEHXELOĀ** *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 XEHXĒLOĀ, the corresponding reduplicated form of XELOĀ 'to divide something.' redup. XĒLOĀ
- XELHUIĀZ-TLI** *pl*: -TIN ~ -MEH small brush / cepillo, escobeta (para desenredarse el cabello) (T) Z has XIL for XEL, and X has XĀL. The vowel of instrumental -(HU)ĀZ-TLI is lng, as Z and X have it, but T has it short in this item. See XELOĀ.
- XELHUIĀ** *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. XELOĀ
- XĒLHUIĀ** *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. XĒLOĀ
- XELIHU(I)** to split, divide in two / partirse o henderse por medio (M) See XELOĀ.
- XELIHUIYĀN** necessarily possessed form the dividing place of something / a medio (C referring to midday) [(1)Cf.95v]. See XELIHU(I), -YĀN.
- XELIUHTOC** 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.
- XELOĀ** vt to divide, split something up / partir, rajar, o dividir algo (M) This contrasts with XĒLOĀ 'to scatter something' They are easily confused because of the proximity of their senses.
- XĒLOĀ** vt to scatter something, to spread something out / extender algo, como maíz o trigo en paja, para que se seque (C) This contrasts with XELOĀ 'to divide something' They are easily confused because of the proximity of their senses.
- XELÓLÓ** nonact. XELOĀ
- *XĒLÓLÓ** This is not attested in the sources for this dictionary but is predicted by general rule. It contrasts with XELÓLÓ, the nonactive form of XELOĀ. nonact. XĒLOĀ
- XELTIC** change from currency of a larger denomination / cambio, vuelto (T) [(1)Tp.246]. See XELOĀ, XELIHU(I).
- XĒXELHUIĀ** applic. XĒXELOĀ
- XĒXĒLHUIĀ** applic. XĒXĒLOĀ
- XĒXELOĀ** vt to slice something, to carve something up / descuartizar al ahorcado (C), lo reparte (T) [(3)Cf.72v,129r]. C contrasts XĒXELOĀ 'to slice something' and XEHXELOĀ '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 XĒXELOĀ with XĒXĒLOĀ, the corresponding reduplicated form of the verb XĒLOĀ 'to scatter something.' redup. XELOĀ
- XĒXĒLOĀ** vt to scatter something or to spread something out continuously in a single direction / extiendo (el maíz) continuadamente en una parte (C), desparramar paja maíz (C) [(2)Cf.72v,129r, (1)Rp.156]. C contrasts XĒXĒLOĀ 'to scatter, spread things in one continuous direction' with XEHXELOĀ 'to scatter, spread something in several directions.' This is one of the clearest contrastive uses of long-vowel reduplication versus vowel-glottal stop reduplication. XĒXĒLOĀ also contrasts with XĒXELOĀ, the corresponding reduplicated form of the verb XELOĀ 'to divide something.' redup. XĒLOĀ
- XEYŌT(I)** to have mange / tiene sarna (T) [(3)Tp.246]. See XEYŌ-TL.
- XEYŌTĪHUA** nonact. XEYŌT(I)
- XEYŌTILĪĀ** applic. XEYŌT(I)
- XEYŌ-TL** mange / jiote, roña, sarna (T) [(4)Tp.246]. See XIYŌ-TL.
- XĪCAHU(I)** for something to get worse / se empeora (Z) [(2)Zp.49,228]. See XĪCOĀ.
- XĪCALĀHUĀ-TL** oak kindling wood / leña de encino (Z) [(1)Zp.228]. See XĪCALOĀ, ĀHUĀ-TL.
- XĪCALECTIC** something plucked bare / está pelado (T) [(1)Tp.246]. T has O for A. See XĪCALTIC.
- XĪCALĒHU(A)** vt to peel, shell something / lo pela, lo descascara (T) [(1)Tp.216]. T has O for A. See XĪCALOĀ, ĒHU(A).
- XĪCALĒHU(I)** for something to be peeled, shelled / se pela, se descascara (T) [(1)Tp.246]. T has O for A. See XĪCALĒHU(A).
- XĪCALHUIĀ** applic. XĪCOĀ
- XĪCAL-LI** pl: -TIN ~ -MEH gourd vessel / vaso de calabaza (M), recipiente para guardar tortillas (Z)
- XĪCALOĀ** vt to strip, denude something / lo desnuda (Z) [(2)Zp.43,199]. See XĪP-.
- XĪCALTIC** something bare; a bald head / calvo, pelón, cabeza de jícara (T), desnudo (Z) [(1)Tp.123, (2)Zp.43,228]. See XĪCALOĀ.
- XĪCAMO-TL** pl: -MEH jícama, 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.
- XICCĀHU(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).
- XICĀHUILĀ** applic. XICĀHU(A)
- XICOĀ** *vrefl, vt* to feel envy; to suffer, endure something, to deceive someone / tener envidia o enojo, o agraviarse de algo (M), lo aguanta, lo soporta (T), engañar o burlar a otro (M)
- XICOHCUITLAPĪLOĀ** 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.
- XICŌ** 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).
- XICOPĪNILĀ** applic. XICOPĪN(A)
- XICTĪĀ** *vt* to hold someone in low esteem, to make bold with someone / tenerme otro en poco, o atreverseme (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 CUIIN. 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.
- XILLANCUĀ** *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 elote (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)
- XĪMILĀ** applic. XĪM(A)
- XĪMMĪL-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.
- XĪNĀCHILHUIĀ** applic. XĪNĀCHOĀ
- XĪNĀCHOĀ** *vrefl,vt* to multiply; to multiply something / asementarse (M), se multiplica (T), lo multiplica (T) See XĪNĀCH-TLI.
- XĪNĀCHŌLŌ** nonact. XĪNĀCHOĀ
- XĪNĀCHPEHPEN(A)** See XĪNĀCH-TLI, PEHPEN(A).
- XĪNĀCH-TLI** seed / semilla de hortaliza (M)
- XĪNĀCHYŌ** necessarily possessed form one's semen / el semen general (C) [(3)Cf.83r]. See XĪNĀCH-TLI.
- XĪNĪĀ** *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 XITĪNĪĀ. See XITĪN(I), XITĪNĪĀ.
- *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-.
- XĪPEHU(A)** *vt* to flay, skin, peel something / desollar, o descortezar, o mondar habas, etc. (M) See XĪP-, ĒHU(A).
- XĪPEHUALŌ** nonact. XĪPEHU(A)
- XĪPEHU(I)** for something to peel, to come off / se pela (T) [(1)Tp.246]. See XĪPEHU(A).
- XĪPEHUIĪĀ** applic. XĪPEHU(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.
- XĪPEUH-TLI** something hairless; a bald person / pelado (T) [(1)Tp.238]. See XĪPEHU(A).
- XĪPINQUETZ(A)** *vrefl* to break out in pimples, pumps / queda boludo (Z) [(1)Zp.175]. See XĪPIPI, XĪPINTIC, QUPETZ(A).
- XĪPINTIC** 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.
- XIQUIPI-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 *xitinia* 'to knock down a wall, abrogate an agreement, etc.' is XITĪNĪ.
- XITĪNĪ** *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).
- XĪTOMĀEHU(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 / descomponer (T) [[1]Tp.246].
- XITŌNĪ** *vt* to unravel, disarrange, destroy something / lo desenvuelve, lo descompono, lo desbarata (T) See XITŌN(I).
- XITŌNĪLĀ** applic. XITŌNĪ
- XITŌNILŌ** nonact. XITŌNĪ
- 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 XITTOMŌNĪ.
- XITTOMŌNĪ** *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)
- XITTOMŌNTĪ** 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.
- XIUHCYOYLITZITZILICA** 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
- XIUHMĀTĒQUILIĀ** *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 chirrionera (Z) [(2)Zp. 37, 228]. See XIHU(I)-TL, QUIL(I)-TL, CŌĀ-TL.
- XIUHTIĀ** *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.
- XIUHTLATIĀ** *vrefl, vt* to tire, to get impatient, to irritate someone / enfadarse o cansarse (M), enfadar a otro con importunidades (M)
- XIUHTLATIĀ** *applic*. XIUHTLATIĀ
- XIUHTLATIŌ** *nonact*. XIUHTLATIĀ
- 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.
- XIUHYŌHUA** 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 *xiuhçalolmana*) [(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.
- XĪXALŌ** *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.
- XĪXHCUEPŌN(I)** to blister, break out in sores / se ampolla, se hace llagas (T) [(1)Tp. 246]. See CUEPŌN(I).
- XĪXLĪĀ** *applic*. XĪX(A)
- XĪXIPINTŌL** *pl*: -TIN ~ -MEH glowworm / luciérnaga (T) [(1)Tp. 246]. See XIPIN-TLI.
- XĪXITICA** 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).
- XĪXITITZ(A)** *vt* to cause all of something (such as a wall) to crumble / desbaratar algo (todo) (C) [(1)Cf. 74r]. See XITĪN(I).
- XĪXITOMŌN(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).
- XĪXIX(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.
- ***XŌ-** element with the sense 'green' in many compounds, see XŌPAN, XŌTLA, etc. XOXOCTIC 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, AQUĪĀ.
- XŌCHICUAUHTŌPĪL-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, TŌPĪL-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.
- XŌCHIHQUALĪ** *necessarily possessed form* the crop of fruit [of a tree] / fruta ... del árbol (C) [[1]Cf.83r]. See XŌCHIHQUAL-LI.
- XŌCHIHQUALMĪL-LI** banana plantation / platano (Z) [[2]Zp.99,229]. See XŌCHIHQUAL-LI, MĪL-LI.
- XŌCHIPEHPEN(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; *nixŏchipèpena* 'I gather flowers' and *nixŏchipèpena cuicatl* 'I gather songs as I would flowers.' See XŌCHI-TL, PEHPEN(A).
- XŌCHIPEHPEN(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 XŌCHIPEHPEN(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, *nixŏchitēmoa* 'I seek flowers' and *nixŏchitēmoa cuicatl* '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 reir (M) [[1]Cf.101r]. M has the variant *xochtia*. 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.
- XŌCHİYOĀ** to flower / brotar o florecer el rosal (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 *xochyoua* and once as *xuchioa* with no preterit form. See XŌCHİYŌ-TL, XŌCHI-TL.
- XŌCHİYŌTIĀ** *vt* to decorate something with flowers / enrosar o adornar algo con flores (M) *caus.* XŌCHİYOĀ
- XŌCHİYŌTILIĀ** *applic.* XŌCHİYŌTIĀ
- XŌCHİYŌTILŌ** *nonact.* XŌCHİYŌTIĀ
- 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.
- XOCOCUAUHTLAH** 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, ĀTŌL-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.
- XŌCOYŌ-TL** *pl*: -MEH youngest child / hijo o hija menor o postrera (M) This frequently occurs as a possessed plural, NOXŌCOYŌHUĀNE 'my children' (vocative) meaning literally 'my youngest children.' See XŌCOH.
- 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].
- XOHXŌCHITLAH** flower garden / jardín (M) [[1]Cf.18v]. This is the distributive of XŌCHITLAH, which has the same sense. redup. XŌCHITLAH
- XŌICPŌXIHU(I)-TL** indigo plant / muite (planta) (Z) (more commonly known as muicle) [[2]Zp.87,229]. the XŌ- here probably has the same 'green' sense it has in XŌTLA 'to bud,' XŌPANTLAH '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).
- XOLĒHUALŌ** nonact. XOLĒHU(A)
- XOLĒHUILĀ** applic. XOLĒHU(A)
- XŌLĒPITZĀHUAC** a type of mushroom that is long and thin in shape / hongo angosto (T) [[1]Tp.248]. See XŌLĒ-TL, PITZĀHUAC.
- XŌLĒ-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. XOLO-CHAHU(I)
- XOLOCHAHUĪTIĀ** caus. XOLO-CHAHUĪTIĀ
- XOLOCHALHUIĀ** applic. XOLOCHOĀ
- XOLOCHILHUIĀ** applic. XOLOCHOĀ
- XOLOCHOĀ** *vt* to wrinkle, fold something / arrugar o plegar algo (M)
- XOLOCHŌLŌ** nonact. XOLOCHOĀ
- XOLOCHTIC** something wrinkled / arrugada cosa (M) [[1]Tp.247]. See XOLOCHAHU(I), XOLOCHOĀ.
- XOLOLHUIĀ** applic. XOLOĀ
- XOLŌLŌ** 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)
- XOLOPIHYŌ-TL** foolery, deceit / chisme, picardía (Z) [[3]Zp.39,98,229]. See XOLOPIH-TLI, -YŌ.
- XŌLŌ-TL** page, male servant / paje, mozo, criado, o esclavo (M) [[2]Bf.8r,8v]. This has the same form as the second element of ĀXŌLŌ-TL 'edible salamander' and HUEHXŌLŌ-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.'
- XŌMĒ-TL** elder tree / saúco (M) [[2]Zp.114,229].
- XŌMĒTLATOPŌN** blowgun, blowpipe / cerbatana (Z) [[2]Zp.27,229]. See XŌMĒ-TL, TLATOPŌN, TOPŌN(I).
- XŌMIL-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.
- XONACAPILŌL-LI** small pitcher with handle for hanging / cantarito que se cuelga de su propia oreja (T) [[1]Tp.247]. See XONAC(A)-TL, PILŌL-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-, NECUILOA.
- XONELHUA-TL** chaff / tamo (T) [[1]Tp.237]. See NELHUA-TL.
- XŌŌ-TL** a type of tree (Heliocar-pus americanus) / jonote (árbol) (Z) [[2]Zp.73,229].
- XŌPAN** green time of the year / verano (M) [[1]Cf.88r, (1)Tp.248, (1)Xp.104]. See XŌ-, -PAN.
- XŌPANTLAH** 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 XŌPAN, -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 XOPĪL-LI 'spoon.' See XO-, MAHPIL-LI.
- XOPĪL-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 XŌLĒPITZĀHUAC.
- XOPOCHCO** piece of jewelry / joya (T) [[1]Tp.247].
- XOPOCHTIC** something sunken / sumido (T) [[1]Tp.247].
- XŌTLA** pret: XŌTLAC 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 CUEPŌN(I).
- XŌTLACA** necessarily possessed form blooming (of flowers) / el brotar de las flores (C) [[1]Cf.49r]. M has *xotlac* 'flowers already full blown, open.' See XŌTLA.
- XŌTLALTIĀ** vt to burn something, to set fire to something / encender carbones (M), lo quema, lo enciende, lo prende (T) caus. XŌTLA
- XŌTLALTILIĀ** applic. XŌTLALTIĀ
- XŌTLALTĪLŌ** nonact. XŌTLALTIĀ
- XŌX(A)** vt to give someone the evil eye, to bewitch someone / aojar o hechizar o ojear 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.
- XŌXŌCHOHTZIN** youngest child / el último niño (T) [[2]Tp.247,248]. See XŌCOYO-TL, XŌCOH.
- XOXOCO-TL** guava / guayaba, pomarrosa [[2]Tp.247]. See XOCO-TL, XĀLXOCO-TL.
- XŌXOCPALŌN** pl: -TOTŌN red hornet / avispera 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 XŌ- with a sense of 'green.' See XOCO-TL.
- XŌXŌHCONĒTZIN** pl: XŌXŌH-CŌCONEH small jug / jarrito (T) [[1]Tp.248]. See XŌXŌCHOHTZIN, XŌCOYO-TL, CONĒ-TL.
- XOXŌHUIC** something green, unripe / crudo, verde (no maduro) (T,Z) [[1]Tp.247, (2)Zp.128,230, (5)Xp.104]. X has the variant form XOXŌHUQUI. See XOXŌHUIYA, XOXOCTIC.
- XOXŌHUIYA** 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.
- XÔXOLOCHTIC** something wrinkled / arrugado (T) [[1]Tp.248]. See XOLOCHOĀ.
- XÔXOLOCH-TLI** wrinkle / arruga (T) [[2]Tp.248]. See XOLOCHOĀ.
- XOXOQUËHU(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 MËTZ for NI and adds final -TZIN. See XÔTLA.
- XOXÔUHCACATZIN** green frog / rana verde (X) [[3]Xp.104]. See XOXÔHUIC, CACA.

Y

YA 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**.

YACAHUITEQU(I) *vrefl, pret*: **-TEC** to strike one's own nose / se golpea en la nariz (T) [(3)Tp.163]. See **YAC(A)-TL**, **HUITEQU(I)**.

YACAĪXICA to have a runny nose / se le escurre la nariz (T) [(3)Tp.248]. See **YAC(A)-TL**, **IXICA**.

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**.

YACAPANLATQUI-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 absolute 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**.

YACATTOPA See **ACATTOPA**.

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).
- YACATZÓLCOYOC** 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 YACATZÓL-LI, COYOC-TLI.
- YACATZÓL-LI** nose / su nariz (T for possessed form) If the second element of this is TZÓL-LI 'something narrow,' then the vowel should be long, as it is in X, but it is abundantly attested with the reflex of a short vowel in T and inconsistently attested in Z. See YAC(A)-TL, TZÓL-LI.
- YACATZÓLTEHQ(U)** See YACATZÓL-LI, TEHQ(U).
- 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.
- YAHUALOLO** nonact. YAHUALOÁ
- YAHUALTIÁ** *vt* to put something around something / lo pone alrededor de la base de una cosa (T for TZĪNYAHUALTIÁ) [(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.
- YAHUALTILIA** 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 YÁLHUATICA 'the other day'
- YAMÁNCÁ** *necessarily possessed form* one's softness / su blandura (C) [(1)Cf.21v]. See YAMÁNQUI.
- YAMÁNCÁYÓ-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), amolentar algo, o entibiarlo (M) [(6)Tp.163,219]. T has YE for YA. applic. YAMÁNIA
- YAMÁNILILIA** applic. YAMÁNILIA
- YAMÁNILILO** 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 YEMĀNIC. See YAMĀNIY(A).
- YAMĀXTZIN** something soft, delicate (diminutive) / blandito, suavecito [Z] [(1)Zp. 20, 117, 231]. See YAMĀNIY(A).
- YĀN** 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 -YĀ (f. 50r). These nouns are otherwise identical in form with imperfects, and this in turn suggests that the imperfect suffix is -YĀ 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.
- YANCUIP** something new, recent / cosa nueva o reciente [M] See YANCUIY(A).
- YANCUICĀN** newly, for the first time / nuevamente [M] See YANCUIY(A), -CĀN.
- YANCUILĀ** vt to renovate something / renovar alguna cosa [M] See YANCUIY(A).
- YANCUILĀ** applic. YANCUILĀ
- YANCUILĪŌ** nonact. YANCUIY(A)
- YANCUIY(A)** pret: YANCUIX for something to be renovated, restored / se renueva [C] [(2)Cf. 79r].
- YĀŌCHIHCHĪHU(A)** vrefl to arm oneself for battle / armarse para la guerra [M] [(1)Rp. 159]. See YĀŌ-TL, CHIHCHĪHU(A).
- YĀŌHUĒHUĒ-TL** war drum / tambor [C] [(1)Cf. 120r]. See YĀŌ-TL, HUĒHUĒ-TL.
- YĀŌNĀMIQU(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 YĀŌ-TL, NĀMIQU(I).
- YĀŌPAN** in war / en la guerra [C] [(1)Cf. 58v]. See YĀŌ-TL, -PAN.
- YĀŌ-TL** enemy / enemigo [M] In compounds YĀŌ also means 'war, battle,' but as a free form 'war' is YĀŌYŌ-TL, contrasting with YĀŌ-TL 'enemy.'
- YĀŌTLA** 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 *moyâyāōtlā*. See YĀŌ-TL.
- YĀŌXŌCHI-TL** pl: -MEH a type of flower / flor de atecación [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 YĀŌ-TL, XŌCHI-TL.
- YĀŌYŌ-TL** war, battle / guerra o batalla [M] [(3)Cf. 211r, 107v, 109v]. In compounds this drops the -YŌ and appears simply as YĀŌ. See YĀŌ-TL, -YŌ.
- YAUH** See YĀ.
- YAYĀCTIC** something dirty / sucio [Z] [(2)Zp. 118, 230]. This is probably related to (1)HYĀYA 'to stink' and -IHYĀCA 'the stench of something.'
- YĀYAHTINEM(I)** pret: -NEN to stroll / pasearse [M] [(1)Cf. 93r]. See YĀ, NEM(I).
- YĀYĀHUI-TL** See YĀHUI-TL.
- YĀYĀTIHU(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 YĀ, 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 ĪLOHUA 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 CUĒL '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 YE for YA, but in the single attestation T drops the first syllable altogether.
- YĒCĀN** (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).
- YĒCCUAUHELOĀ** *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.
- YĒCHUICXITIĀ** *vt* to cook something well / lo cocó bien, lo cocina bien (T) [(6)Tp.218,238]. See YĒC-TLI, HUICXITIĀ, 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 / lives 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).

- YECŌ** 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 ~ -PIĪX* to take good care of something / lo tiene bien, lo ahorra (T) [(3)Tp.219]. See YĒC-TLI, PIY(A).
- YĒCQUIZ(A)** to turn out well / si ... tengamos buena cosecha (C in phrase referring to crops) [(1)Cf.113r]. See YĒC-TLI, QUIZ(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.
- YĒCTĒMILIĀ** 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.
- YĒCTILĀ** *vt* to restore, perfect something / restaurar (C), lo perfecciona (T) [(1)Cf.60r, (3)Tp.219]. applic. YĒCTI
- YĒCTILĪĀ** applic. YĒCTILĪĀ
- YĒCTILĪŌ** nonact. YĒCTILĪĀ
- YĒCTIY(A)** *pret: YĒCTIX ~ YĒCTIĪX* ~ 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).
- YĒCTLAMATCĀYETŌLIZ-TLI** peace / paz [(2)Zp.95,231]. The element YETŌLIZ 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.
- YĒCTLAPALTILĪĀ** *vrefl, vt* to get soaked; to soak something / se empapa (T), lo empapa (T) [[6]Tp.163, 219]. See YĒC-TLI, PALTĪĀ.
- YĒC-TLI** something good, pure, clean / cosa buena (M)
- YĒCTZICATICAH** for something to be secure, permanent / está fijo (T) [[1]Tp.248]. See YĒC-TLI, TZICATICAH.
- 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, NEHHUĀ-TL, etc., being derived from the personal prefixes plus EH; N-EH, N-EH-HUĀ-TL 'I,' etc. A third use of (Y)EH is as a sort of anchor at the end of particle clusters; NŌCUĒLYEH 'on the other hand,' QUĒNOCYEH 'all the more,' MĀNOCEH < MĀ 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)EHHUĀ-TL** *pl*: (Y)EHHUĀN ~ (Y)EH-HUĀNTIN 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 EHHUĀ-TL, but YEHHUĀ-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
- YEHYECALHUIĀ** applic. YEHYECOĀ
- YEHYECOĀ** *vrefl, vt* to experience something; to test, sample, taste something / ensayarse o esgrimir (M), probar o experimentar algo (M) Z has the variant EHECOĀ. See YECOĀ.
- (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
- YEHYĒYĀN** *necessarily possessed form* one's customary place / en su lugar (C) [[1]Cf.94r]. See YEYĀN-TLI.
- YĒĪCONYA** 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.
- YELMOYĀHU(I)** to be nauseated / tiene asco (T) [[3]Tp.249]. See MOYĀHU(A).
- YELOHUA** nonact. the verb YE
- YĒOHUĪPTLA** day before yesterday / anteayer (M), antes de ayer (C) [[3]Cf.95r, (1)Zp.231]. This is constructed of YE 'already,' antecessive Ō and HUĪPTLA, which alone has the sense of 'day after tomorrow.' See YE, HUĪPTLA.
- YĒPA-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)
- YĒQUIHTOĀ** 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)HTOĀ.
- 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 YĒ and QUIN and also to YĒQUENEH 'finally, moreover,' although the vowel length and 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.
- YETZTIĀ** caus. YETZ-
- YETZTICAH** 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.
- YĒYĀNTIĀ** vt to take care of something / lo guarda, lo asegura (T) [(3)Tp.219]. See YEYĀN-TLI.
- YĒYĀNTILIĀ** applic. YEYĀNTIĀ
- YĒYĀNTILO** nonact. YEYĀNTIĀ
- 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.
- YEZŌTLALHUIĀ** 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.
- YOCCI** 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, YOCCI.
- YŌCOLIĀ** 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)
- YOCXITIĀ** This Z variant corresponds to

M's IUCXITĀ and T's HUICXITĀ, both with specifically marked short vowels in the second syllable where a long vowel is to be expected. Z does not mark the vowel long, although X has a long vowel in its variant of this causative form. caus.

YOCCI

-YOH *derivational suffix* There is a relationship between the abstract derivational suffix -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 YŌLŌ-TL and YŌLLOH-TLI, 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. -YŌLŌ 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 MAHUJZOH 'person replete with honor' < MAHUJZ-YOH. Aside from YŌLLOH-TLI 'heart,' -YOH derivations in general do not take an absolutive suffix.

-YOHĀUH *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 IYOH.

YOHUA to get dark, for night to fall / anochecer [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 XŌCHIPEHPEN[A]. YŌL-, YŌLŌ-TL, and YŌLLOH-TLI seem to have largely fallen together so that distinction among them is more functional than semantic, with YŌL- used adverbially, -YŌLŌ 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 YÖLCĀYŌ-TL. See YÖLCĀYŌ-TL.
- YÖLCĀN** necessarily possessed form homeland, birthplace / patria o tierra natural de alguno (M) [1]Bf.9v]. See YÖL(I), -CĀN.
- YÖLCĀYŌ-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 YÖL(I).
- YÖLCĒHU(I)** to be calmed, placated, satisfied / aplacarse (M) This is indirectly attested in YÖLCĒHUIĀ.
- YÖLCĒHUIĀ** *vrefl, vt* to calm down, to calm, placate, satisfy someone [6]Tp.164,220. This implies intransitive YÖLCĒHU(I). Z has TLAYŌLLOHCĒHUIĀ with the same sense. See YÖL-, CĒHUIĀ.
- YÖLCĒUHTOC** someone happy, content / contento (Z) [2]Zp.33,232. See YÖLCĒHU(I), the verb O.
- YÖLCHICĀHU(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 YÖL-, CHICĀHU(A).
- YÖLCHICĀHUAC** someone brave, valiant / valeroso, valiente (Z) [2]Zp.127,232. See YÖLCHICĀHU(A).
- YÖLCHICĀHUALIZ-TLI** courage, vivacity, vitality / esfuerzo (M), esfuerzo, excitación, animación (S), paciente, pacífico (Z) [2]Zp.92,232. See YÖLCHICĀHU(A).
- YÖLCHICHIC** someone shy, antisocial / huraño (Z) [2]Zp.70,232. See YÖL-LI, CHICHIC.
- YÖLCHIPĀHUAC** someone purehearted, honorable / corazón limpio, honrado, justo (Z) [4]Zp.34,68,74,232. See YÖL-LI, CHIPĀHU(A).
- YÖLCHIPĀHUALIZ-TLI** perfection of spirit / perfección (Z) [2]Zp.97,232. See YÖL-LI, CHIPĀHU(A).
- YÖLCOCOĀ** *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 YÖL-, COCOĀ.
- YÖLCOCOĒH** someone furious, excitable, impatient / hombre bravo e impaciente (M) [1]Cf.87v]. See YÖL-, COCOĒH.
- YÖLCOCOLIĀ** *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.
- YÖLCOCOĀ**
- YÖLCUAL-LI** someone trustworthy, honest, faithful / fiel, honrado, justo, honesto, simpático (Z) [6]Zp.60,68,74,116,231. See YÖL-LI, CUAL-LI.
- YÖLCUĒCUEP(A)** *vrefl* to be uneasy, upset / se turba (T) [3]Tp.164. See YÖLCUEP(A).
- YÖLCUEHMOLĪHUIC** worried / preocupado (Z) [2]Zp.101,232. See YÖL-, CUEHMOLĪHUIC.
- YÖLCUEHMOLĪUHTOC** someone impatient / impaciente (Z) [2]Zp.70,232. See YÖL-, CUEHMOLĪUHTOC.
- YÖLCUEHMOLOĀ** *vrefl* to worry / se preocupa (Z) [2]Zp.101,175. See YÖL-, CUEHMOLOĀ.
- YÖLCUEHMOLŌLIZ-TLI** anxiety, trouble / afán, molestia (Z) [3]Zp.6,85,232. See YÖLCUEHMOLOĀ.
- YÖLCUEP(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 YÖL-, CUEP(A).
- YÖLCUETLAHU(I)** to faint / se desmaya (Z) [2]Zp.43,232. See YÖL-LI, CUETLAHU(I).
- YÖLCUĪTIĀ** *vrefl, vt* to confess, make confession, to confess someone / confesarse (M), confesar a otro (M) See YÖL-, CUĪTIĀ.
- YÖLĒHU(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 YÖL-, ĒHU(A).
- YÖL(I)** to live; to come to life, to hatch / vivir, resucitar, avivar, o empollarse el huevo (M)
- YÖLIC** 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**.
- YÖLĪCAHTZIN** *necessarily possessed form* polite phrase for greeting or passing / (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.
- YÖLĪHUA** nonact. **YÖL(I)**
- YÖLĪHUANI** something that sustains life / instrumento para vivir (C), que da vida (C) [(2)Cf.45v,46r]. See **YÖLĪHUA**.
- 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**
- YÖLIHUĪTILŌ** nonact. **YÖLIHUĪTIĀ**
- YÖLĪCĪEH** 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 something / avisa, anuncia (T), le avisa, le advierte, le anuncia (T) [(6)Tp.164,220]. T specifically marks the vowel of the first syllable of **ĪPANTIĀ** short, but **ĪPANTILĀ** in C has it marked long. See **YÖL-**, **ĪPANTIĀ**.
- YÖLĪPANTILĀ** applic. **YÖLĪPANTIĀ**
- YÖLĪPANTILŌ** 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**, **ĪX-TLI**.
- YÖLLĀLĪ** *vrefl,vt* to be consoled, content, happy; to console, cheer someone / consolarse (M), consolar a otro (M) See **YÖL-**, **TLĀLĪ**.
- 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**, **YÖLLŌ-TL**, and **YÖLLOH-TLI** are virtually synonymous but tend to different grammatical functions. See **YÖL(I)**, **YÖL-**.
- YÖLLOHPACHŌLIZ-TLI** consolation / consuelo (Z) [(2)Zp.33,232]. See **YÖLLOH-TLI**, **PACHŌĀ**.
- YÖLLOHTLAHUĒLĪLŌCĀCUEP(A)** *vt* to be enraged at someone / os enfurece (C for first pers. plural object) [(1)Cf.113v]. See **YÖLLOH-TLI**, **TLAHUĒLĪLŌC**, **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 **YÖLLŌ-TL** were the initial component, there would be the reflex of **Ō** instead. See **YÖLLOH-TLI**, **TZETZELOĀ**.
- YÖLLOHXŌCHI-TL** magnolia / flor muy olorosa de hechura de corazón (M), flor de corazón (K) [(1)Cf.76r]. See **YÖLLOH-TLI**, **XŌCHI-TL**.
- YÖLLŌTIĀ** *vt* to confide in a friend; to inspire someone / descubrir algo al amigo (M), inspirar algo a otro (M) [(1)Bf.2r]. See **YÖLLŌ-TL**.
- YÖLLŌ-TL** heart, life, spirits / corazón o meollo de fruta seca (M), su corazón, su alma, su ánima (Z) This is almost always possessed. **-YÖLLŌ** 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 retorero, o ligarlo con hechizos (M) [[2]Cf.65v]. See YÖL-, MALACACHOĀ.
- YÖLMELĀHUAC** someone honest, honorable, 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, discouraged / 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-, ĒLCHICIHU(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 molestia), 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).
- YÖLPİPİCTIC** someone hardhearted / duro de corazón, sin conciencia (Z) [[3]Zp.31,48,232]. YÖL-LI, PİPİCTIC
- 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.31,3v, (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 contrast. 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.

YÓLTOTOMOCATOC someone excited / excitado (Z) [(2)Zp.58,232]. See YÔL-, TOTOMOCA, the verb O.

YÔLTZACUÏZ-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 < TZACUILIÄ 'to impede something.' See YÔL-LI, TZACU(A).

YÔLTZAHTZI to cry out / grita (Z) [(2)Zp.64,232]. See YÔL-, TZAHTZI.

YÔLYAMĀNIC someone benevolent, kind, just / justo, benigno, benévolo, manso, suave, tierno (Z) [(5)Zp.19,74,81,117,232]. See YÔL-, YAMĀNQUI.

YÔLYAMĀNILIZ-TLI consideration, tenderheartedness / blandura de corazón (M), consideración (Z) [(2)Zp.32,232]. Z has YE for YA and NAL for NIL. See YÔL-, YAMĀNIÄ.

YÔMOHTLAN-TLI flank / costado de persona o de sierra (M) [(1)Cf.92v].

-YÔ-TL See -YÔ.

YÔYOHUA redup. YOHUA

YÔYOHUAC 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, TETEZTIC.
- 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), hurón (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 l, 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, erupción (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, erupción, 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 prisa 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)
- ZÁLÓLŌ** nonact. ZÁLOĀ
- ZÁLŌLTĪĀ** caus. ZÁLOĀ
- ZAMÁHUALTIĀ** 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 *çaçani-huia*. 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 ĪPAN. 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, IYŌĀ.
- ZANMACH** See ZAN, MACH.
- ZANMACHEH** See ZAN, MACHEH.
- ZANNĒN** in vain / en vano, o por demás (M) See ZAN, NĒN, note under ZĀNĒN.
- ZANNŌ** 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*)
- ZANQUEZQUICĀN** only in a few places / solamente en pocas (partes o lugares) (C) [[1]Cf.91v]. See ZAN, QUEZQUICĀN.
- ZANYENŌ** particle indicating identity of time or place / identidad de lugar o tiempo (C) [[4]Cf.89v,90r]. See ZANNŌ, YE.
- ZAQUILIĀ** applic. ZACA
- ZĀTĒPAN** later, afterwards, at the last / después, a la poste, 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 zumbar, 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.

ZAZĀLIC something sticky or adhesive / cosa pegajosa, como engrudo o cosa semejante [M] [(2)Xp.80]. See ZAZĀLTIC, 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).

ZAZĀLTIC 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.

ZOHUAHTIĀ *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 -TIĀ. See ZOHUA-TL.

ZOHUAHTILIĀ applic. ZOHUAHTIĀ

ZOHUAHTILĪLŌ nonact. ZOHUAHTIĀ

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 CIHUĀ-TL, which is consistently attested long.

ZOHUAHUEHXŌLŌ-TL turkey hen / guajolote, totola, pava [T] [(1)Tp.222]. This is contradictory, since HUEHXŌLŌ-TL in general specifically means 'turkey cock.' See ZOHUA-TL, HUEHXŌLŌ-TL.

ZŌHUALŌ nonact. ZŌHU(A)

ZOHUAMIZTÒN female cat / gata [T] [(1)Tp.222]. See ZOHUA-TL, MIZ-TLI.

- ZOHUAMÓN-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 MÓN element is consistently short in T and consistently long elsewhere. See ZOHUA-TL, MÓN-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.
- ZŌHUIĪĀ** 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).
- ZŌNĒHUIĪĀ** 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.

ZOZOLOCA to snore, grunt / ronca {Z} [(3)Zp.64,111,203]. This seems to be a truncated variant of ZOZOLOCA 'to make a rumbling noise.'

ZOZOLOCAHUIĀ *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}, hacer 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).

