

(G) Feathers of the Roseate Spoonbill (1/4) [Solution]

G1.

- a. *ye nihualla*: /je niwa:lla?/
- b. *antocnihuan in*: /antokni:wa:n in/
- c. *quin icuac*: /kin i?kʷa:k/

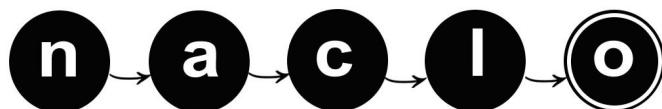
G2.

- a. /we:weʔ/: huēhuē
- b. /tʃokola:tɬ/: chocolātl
- c. /miktɬa:nte:kʷtɬi/: Mictlāntēuctli

G3. 20th-century and IPA

Correspondences between the three writing systems are as follows (continued on the next page):

| <u>16th-century</u> | <u>20th-century</u> | <u>IPA</u> |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------|
| a | a | a |
| a | ā | a: |
| e | e | e |
| e | ē | e: |
| i | i | i |
| i | ī | i: |
| o | o | o |
| o | ō | o: |
| m | m | m |
| n | n | n |
| p | p | p |
| t | t | t |
| tz | tz | ts |
| tl | tl | tɬ |
| ch | ch | tʃ |



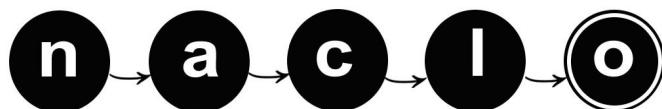
(G) Feathers of the Roseate Spoonbill (2/4) [Solution]

Writing system correspondences (continued). Note that C stands for any consonant, V stands for any vowel, and # stands for the end of a word.

| <u>16th-century</u> | <u>20th-century</u> | <u>IPA</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| c (before a, o, C, #) | c (before a, o, C, #) | k |
| qu (before i, e) | qu (before i, e) | k |
| cu (before V) | cu (before V) | k ^w |
| uc (before C, #) | uc (before C, #) | k ^w |
| [nothing] | ' (diacritic) (before C, V) | ? |
| [nothing] | ^ (diacritic) (before #) | ? |
| c (before i, e) | c (before i, e) | s |
| z (before a, o, C, #) | z (before a, o, C, #) | s |
| x | x | ʃ |
| l | l | l |
| y | y | j |
| hu (before V) | hu (before V) | w |
| uh (before C, #) | uh (before C, #) | w |

Notes (Some of this information is not tested in the problem and has been included here solely for completeness):

- V indicates a vowel, C indicates a consonant, and # indicates a word break.
- Long vowels and glottal stops are not marked in the 16th-century orthography, which is why there is not a bijection between the 16th-century orthography and the 20th-century orthography or between the 16th-century orthography and IPA.
- The glottal stop /ʔ/ does not occur word-initially or after a long vowel.
- In both 16th-century and 20th-century orthographies, ll represents /ll/, not /ʌ/ as in Spanish.
- The text does not include any instances of /s/ before a front vowel (i, e), written c in both manuscript and standard orthographies.



(G) Feathers of the Roseate Spoonbill (3/4) [Solution]

Here is a line-by-line gloss of the text:

Ye nihuāllā, antocnīhuān in:
ye ni-huāl-yā anto-(i)cñuh-huān in
already 1s.SUBJ-here-go.PERF 1PL.POSS-friend-POSS.PL DEF
'I have already come, my friends'

noconcōzcazōya,
ni-c-on-cōzca-zō-ya
1s.SUBJ-3s.OBJ-there-necklace-gird-IMPF
'I have gilded (it) with necklaces'

nictzinitzcamana,
ni-c-tzinitzca(n)-mana
1s.SUBJ-3s.OBJ-mountain.trogon-lay.out
'I lay (it) out on (feathers of) the mountain trogon'

nictlāuhquechōlihuimolohua,
ni-c-tlāuhquechōl-ihiu-molohua
1s.SUBJ-3s.OBJ-roseate.spoonbill-thus-adorn
'I adorn (it) with (feathers of) the roseate spoonbill'

nictēōcuitlaicuiya,
ni-c-teō-cuitla-icuiya
1s.SUBJ-3s.OBJ-god-metal-coil
'I coil (it) with gold'

nicquetzalhuixtoilpīz
ni-c-quetzal-huixto-ilpīz
1s.SUBJ-3s.OBJ-quetzal-bind.PERF
'I have bound (it) with (feathers of) the quetzal'

in icnīuhyōtl.
in icnīuh-yō-tl
DEF friend-NZ-ABS
'(our) friendship'

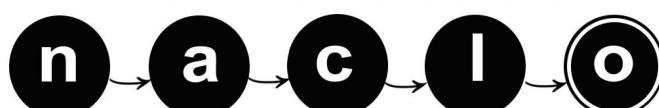
Niccuīcailacatzoa cōhuayōtl.
ni-c-cuīca-ilacatzoa cōhua-yō-tl
1s.SUBJ-3s.OBJ-song-entwine common-NZ-ABS
'I entwine (the) community with songs'

In tēucpan nicquīxtīz,
in tēuc-pan ni-c-quīx-tīz
DEF lord-LOC 1s.SUBJ-3s.OBJ-emerge-CAUS.PERF
'I will make (it) enter the palace'

an ya tonmochīn,
an ya ton-moch(i)-īn
there already 1PL-all-PL
'we will all be there'

quin īcuāc tonmochīn in ōtiyāquē ye Mictlān.
quin.īcuāc ton-moch(i)-īn ō-ti-yāquē ye Mictlān
until 1PL-all-PL DEF PERF-1PL.SUBJ-go.PL.PERF already Mictlān
'until we will have all gone to Mictlan (the land of the dead)'

In iuh ca zan tictlānehuīcō.
in iuh ca zan ti-c-tlānehuī-cō
DEF thus indeed only 1PL.SUBJ-3s.OBJ-borrow-PERF.PL
'thus we will only have borrowed (it)'



(G) Feathers of the Roseate Spoonbill (4/4) [Solution]

Notes on the poem glossing:

- Verbs inflect primarily for aspect rather than tense: cf. *nihuāllā* ‘I have come,’ *ōtiyāquē* ‘we will have gone,’ both marked for perfective aspect.
- Names of birds (*tzinitzcan* ‘mountain trogon,’ *tlāuhquechōlli* ‘roseate spoonbill,’ *quetzalli* ‘quetzal’) often refer to their feathers, which are used for decoration. The word for ‘gold’ is *teōcuitlatl*, literally ‘god-metal’ or ‘metal of the gods.’

Sources:

- Launey, Michel (2011). *An Introduction to Classical Nahuatl*, trans. Christopher Mackay. Cambridge University Press.
- León-Portilla, Miguel (1994). *Quince poetas del mundo náhuatl*. Editorial Planeta Mexicana.
- Lockhart, James (2001). *Nahuatl as Written*. Stanford University Press.
- Wood, Stephanie (ed.), (2000–present). *Online Nahuatl Dictionary*, Wired Humanities Projects.

