

'S GUIDE

principles have shaped the format of this dictionary. The first is adherence to convention, the second involves justification and support for choices, the third is the principle of less is more. For the user's convenience I list here the individual parts of a dictionary entry one at a time, explaining these principles apply. Although I hope the user will also care to read the introduction following, which provides background material in consideration, the basic information here is crucial to the use of the dictionary. A entry may contain up to seven parts, although brief ones may contain as few as one or two. The seven parts are (1) the canonical form, (2) grammatical information, (3) Nahuatl gloss, (4) the Spanish gloss, (5) attestations, (6) commentary, and (7) see.

CANONICAL FORM

by 'canonical' I mean that which is basic and can be related to other forms by means of affixes. 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 various suffixes are added to it. (For details, please see the Introduction.) The stem is printed in capitals. For nouns, the absolute suffix (-TLI, -TL, -LI, -IN) is added to the stem by a hyphen. Vowels and consonants that are dropped in the past tense, derived, or compounded forms of the stem are parenthesized. A circumflex over a vowel indicates that it is a long vowel. Glottal stops are printed as CH, UH, and HU does not indicate a glottal stop, however; these two letters used together to represent a single sound) have their traditional orthographic value.

In Spanish, and English share the consonant represented by CH, and both languages 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, E, HU, I, M, N, O, P, QU, T, TL, TZ, X, Y, Z. (No Nahuatl words begin with a glottal stop.) Within these sections, for the user's convenience, conventional alphabetization is observed.

The ordering of the canonical forms here is consistent with, although not quite 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 notation

tion is as close to traditional Nahuatl orthography as possible, orthographic standardization that has characterized Nahuatl since the sixteenth century.

The use of a diacritic, the macron over long vowels, does not pose any difficulty to the user of this dictionary. The colonial-period *ç* may find *Z* an inelegant substitution, following modern Spanish spelling conventions. The use of *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 where one would look in the dictionaries of Molina to find a word on the first search, that does not necessarily mean it is missing from the dictionary. The burden is on the user to search with an *H* at the end of the first syllable, then the second, and so on, until all possibilities have been exhausted. For instance, textual *içahuia* 'to wake someone' and *iztac* 'something white' will be found under *iztac* respectively. But *ica* or *iza* 'to wake up' will be found under *ica*.

There are quite a few pairs of words derived from a situation of the first consonant and vowel, one with a glottal a long vowel and no glottal stop, which are distinct in XEHXELOĀ 'to divide something up into portions' and XELOĀ 'thing', both from XELOĀ 'to divide something'. It would be such pairs together for contrast, but, because of the contrast as H, they are separated in this dictionary. To each member of the pair the other member is mentioned in the

The reasons for introducing H with its attendant difficulties are several. First of all, when Andrews made it part of his venerable precedent. Although glottal stops are not mentioned in Molina's 1571 dictionary, he uses h for the ones he does. This springs up time and again in colonial Nahuatl writing, in the creative use of a diacritic for what was called the *saltillo*. The understanding of Nahuatl phonology. Whereas long and short 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 such distinction seems to English or Spanish speakers), it can affect the shape of the vowel. When affixes are 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 one's sense of propriety 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 easier.

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.

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.

ACACTHO first / primero, o primeramente {M} See ACATTO, ACATTOPA, ACHTO.

ACACHTOPA first / primero, o primera-mente {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).

ĀCAHUATŌTŌ-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, CALAQUI(I).

ĀCAL-LI boat / navio, barca, canoa, etc. {M} The literal sense of this is ‘water-house.’ See Ā-TL, CAL-LI.

ĀCĀLOAH 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.

ĀCAMĀPICH-TLI personal name

Acamapichtli [(2)Bf.8r,9v]. See ĀCA-TL, MĀPICH-TLI.

ĀCAMĀYĀ 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 ACACHTHO, 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 Á-TL, CAX{I}-TL.

ÁCEC-TLI icicles, ice in trees / hielo en árbol {Z} [(2)Zp.67,141]. See Á-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 ~ ÁCHĀ as variants.

ACHAHNEL See ACH, AHNEL.

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

ÁCHĀUHTLAH swamp / ciénaga {Z} [(2)Zp.28,139]. See ÁCHAHU{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.

ÁCHCĀUH-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 ÁCH-TLI, TÁCHCĀUH, TIÁCHCĀUH.

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

ACHCÓL-LI great-grandfather, ancestor / bisabuelo {M} for *achtonli*, which is in apposition with ACHCÓL-LI in B) [(4)Bf.6v,7r,8r,11v, (3)Xp.32]. All the attestations are possessed plurals with reduplication of the CÓL element: COHCÓL. Two attestations have the first element with a specifically marked short vowel, two with a specifically marked long vowel. In the paired form ACHTÓN-TLI, Bf.6v, the vowel of the first element is specifically marked short. This is inconsistent with the first element of ÁCHCĀUH-TLI 'elder brother,' which is without exception marked long, but it agrees with ACHTO 'first.' X appears to have reanalyzed the plural as a singular and dropped ACH. See CÓL-LI.

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

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

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

ACHICA See ACHCHICA.

ÁCHICÁHUAL-LI downpour / aguacero {X} [(1)Xp.25]. See Á-TL, CHICÁHU(A).

ÁCHICÁL-IN pl: -TIN ~ -MEH nettle / ortiga {X} [(1)Xp.25]. See ÁTZÍTZICAZ-TLI.

ACHICUAL-LI better / mejor {C} See ACHI, CUAL-LI.

ACHIHTETZIN a bit / un poco, un poquito {C} See ACHI.

ACHIHTÓN a bit / un poco {M} See ACHI.

ACHIHTÓNCA 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.

ÁCHÍHUAL-LI water used in milling, grinding / agua que se ocupa para moler {T} [(1)Tp.170]. See Á-TL, CHÍHU(A).

ÁCHÍHUIÁ vref: to wash one's hands while grinding maize / se lava las manos (mujer cuando muele) {T} [(3)Tp.164]. See Á-TL, CHÍHU(A).

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

ÁCHÍHUIÁ

ÁCHIO-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)Tp.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].

ĀCHITLACÓ-TL white staff / vara blanca [T] [(1)Tp.170]. See TLACÓ-TL.

ACHITLEIN See ACH, TLEIN.

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

ACTHO first / primero, o primeramente [M]

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

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

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

ACHTZAN often / a menudo, frecuentemente [C] Cf.105v gives the variant ACHTZAH.

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

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

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

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

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

ACOHUA nonact. AQU[I]

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

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

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

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

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

ĀCÓLÓ-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, CÓLÓ-TL.

ĀCÓM(I)-TL water pot / tinaja de agua [M]
X has the variant ĀCÓN-TLI. See Ā-TL, CÓM(I)-TL.

ĀCOMÓL-LI well, water hole / pozo [Z]
[(1)Zp.139]. See ATLACOMÓL-LI.

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

ĀCÓZAMÁLÓ-TL rainbow / arco iris [T]
See Ā-TL, CÓZAMÁLÓ-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.

AHAHÁHUILTIĀ double redup. ĀHUILTIĀ
AHAHCI redup. AHCI

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

AHAHHUA redup. AHHUA

AHAHHUALÓ nonact. AHAHHUA

AHAHHUILIĀ applic. AHAHHUA

AHAHPÁN(A) redup. AHPÁN[A]

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

AHÁHUIL-LI licentiousness / viviendas (C) [(2)Cf.72r]. See AHÁHUIY[A].

AHÁHUIY(A) *pret:* AHÁHUÍX to take pleasure / regocijarse mucho (C). This contrasts with AHÁHUIĀ 'to moisten something.' redup. AHUIY[A]

AHAHXÍHUA redup. AHXIHUA

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

AHÁLTIĀ redup. ĀLTIĀ

AHÁLTILIA redup. applic. ĀLTIĀ

AHÁLTILÓ redup. nonact. ĀLTIĀ

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

AHÁMÁXEHU(I) to swell and ooze / se escalda (de comezón), se pone blanquiza (la mano, etc.), se esponja (frijol, etc.), se enlama (T) [(1)Tp.107]. See ĀMAXCUILT[A]-TL, -EHU[I].

AHAM(I) [(1)Bf.10r]. redup. ĀM[I]

AHÁN(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 AHÁQUIĀ 'to moisten something.' redup. AQUIĀ

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

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

AHAQUILTIĀ redup. AQUILTIĀ

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

AHÁTOCÓ 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.

AHÁTÓLTIC 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 ĀTÓL-LI.

AHÁY(I) redup. ÁY[I]

AHÁYIHUA redup. ÁYIHUA

AHÁYITIĀ redup. ÁYITIĀ

AHCÁMPA See AHCÁN, -PA.

AHCÁN nowhere / en ninguna parte o lugar (M) See AH-, -CÁN.

AHCÁNMAH See AHCÁN, MAH.

AHCAYÁC See AHCAZOMÓ, AYÁC.

AHCAYOMÓ 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.

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

AHCHÍUHCAYÓ-TL something badly made / cosa mal hecha o desacuerdo (C) [(2)Cf.121r]. The vowel of the second syllable is not marked long in either attestation. C gives AHIUHCAYÓ-TL as a synonym of this. See AH-, CHÍHU[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 -CÁ- 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 MAH^XITIĀ 'to cause something to become complete.' M has synonymous *maxiltia* and also *macific* 'something whole,' which can bind with verbs to mean 'completely.'

AHCICÁCAQU[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].

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

AHCICAMAT[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: AHCO^C to rise up, to raise something up / levantarse de suelo, o empinarse el caballo, o revolar el ave, o batir las alas cuando quiere volar (M), alzar o levantar algo en alto (M) See AHCO, CUI.

AHCOCUÍHUA nonact. AHCOCU[I]

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

AHCOHUÍC upward / hacia arriba (M) See AHCO, -HUÍC.

AHCOL-LI shoulder / hombro (M)

[(4)Tp.127, 139, (3)Zp.21, 68, 156]. This invites analysis as a derivation from *CÓL '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.

AHCOPAHUÍC upward / arriba, hacia arriba (R) [(1)Rp.59, (1)Rp.89]. See AHCOPA, -HUÍC.

AHCOPAITTA See AHCO^PA, (I)TTA.

AHCOPATLACHIY[A] See AHCO^PA, TLACHIY[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].

AHCOTLACHIY[A] See AHCO, TLACHIY[A].

AHCOTZICUIÑ[I] to leap up, jump / brinca de abajo arriba, salta (T) See AHCO, TZICUIÑ[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 rocia (Z) See AHHUACH-TLI, ·HUIĀ.

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

AHHUACHPÓC-TLI rain cloud / aguaviento (T) [(1)Tp.107]. See AHHUACH-TLI, PÓC-TLI.

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

AHHUACHTELÁHU[I] pret: -TELÁHU to begin to rain hard / empieza a llover de veras (T) [(1)Tp.107]. See AHHUACH-TLI, TELÁHU[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 / lloviñza 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.

AHHUALÓ nonact. AHHUA

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

AHHUAYOHUA to have an itch / tiene