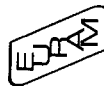


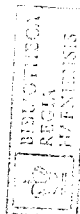
Maya t'an Spoken Maya

Introduction to Grammar
Common Phrases
Special Vocabularies'
English - Maya - Glossary

By
William J. Litzinger
and
Robert D. Bruce



EDICIONES EUROAMERICANAS



DET KONGELIGE BIBLIOTEK



130005338914

First printing 1997
SECOND PRINTING 1998

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Maya Speech: The Peninsular Maya Dialects	5
Pronunciation Guide	7
Introduction to Peninsular Maya Grammar	8
Getting by in Peninsular Maya	15
Greeting Friends	15
Simple Ideas	17
Meals and Eating	19
Getting Around	20
Fields and Forest	22
Doing Things	26
Photographs and Notes	29
Buying Things	31
Asking for Help	32
Maya-Spanish-English Terms and Expressions	34
Farm and Field	34
Animals and Related Terms	41
Plants and Related Terms	45
Domesticated Plants	47
Maize - Ahnal / Ixim	47
Bean - Ahbuul	48
Squash - A k'uum	48
Chili - Ahik	49
Other common plants	49
Fundamental Plant Groupings	49
Food and Cooking	50
English-Maya Glossary	53

Cover by Cia. Editorial Electro-Comp, S. A. de C. V.
 Calzada de Tlalpan 1702
 Col. Country Club
 04220, México, D. F.

Graphic design by Ex Libris Servicios Editoriales
 Av. Patriotismo 165
 Col. Escandón
 Tel./Fax: 272-1442

© 1997 William J. Litzinger, Robert D. Bruce
 EDICIONES EUROAMERICANAS KLAUS THIELE
 Apartado 24-434 06701 México, D. F.
 Tel./Fax: 610-0133

ISBN 968-414-008-8

Impreso en México

Printed in Mexico



MAYA SPEECH: THE PENINSULAR MAYA DIALECTS

The same Maya language is spoken throughout the Yucatán Peninsula and the surrounding Lowland area, though it is spoken with minor differences to which the Maya-speaking people give far greater importance than they deserve from a linguist's point of view. By analogy, the same English language is spoken from the London cockney's "within the 'earin' o' Bow Bells", to Oxford, Dublin, New York, Alabama, Texas, etc., with varying degrees of difficulty in understanding.

Persons in some parts of the USA, for example, might not understand that "... the bloke in the lorry with a pint o' stout" is simply "... the guy in the truck with a bottle of beer" or in the peculiar manner in which some policemen speak the language "... the individual operating a motor vehicle with an open container". Persons speaking different dialects of the same language can usually understand one another as well as they want to. In general, however, Maya-speaking people are far more hospitable and friendly towards foreigners than with Maya-speakers from other nearby towns. It is rare to find a Maya who will admit that his neighbors from the next town speak the same Maya as himself and his kinsmen, with only slight differences, which is the truth of the matter. He will usually affirm that the neighbors speak Maya, but that they speak it so badly that they have trouble understanding one another. One should always remember and not contend with this "local chauvinism".

The dialect of Maya spoken in Mérida and to the extreme North of the Yucatán Peninsula seems to have been influenced to a greater degree than other dialects by bilingual interaction with the Nahuatl spoken by Pochteca merchants and Toltec aristocrats and later by the Spanish of the Conquerors. In terms of our analogy with the dialects of English, this Mérida Maya could be compared with cockney, while there is a greater overall uniformity in the Maya spoken throughout the states of Campeche

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

and Quintana Roo. The two Lacandon dialects are the most conservative Maya spoken today: They use forms which have been replaced by Spanish loan words in most other Maya groups.

When the communications media of the United States first went "coast to coast network" they faced the problem of speech which was perfectly normal in one region sounding weird and outlandish in other places. In order to avoid sounding like a "hick and hayseed" on the one hand, or a "damn' yankee, city slicker" on the other, courses were given in "RP English", the RP standing for "Received Pronunciation". Together with a selection of words and expressions which were familiar and normal in the greatest number of regions of the English speaking world, the speaker of RP English sounded "normal and familiar" in the greatest number of places throughout the country.

In this publication we have attempted to approximate "RP Maya", using preferentially the most widely-used terms and expressions. At times we use the N. or S. to indicate that a term is used preferentially or exclusively in the North or the South of the Peninsular Maya area. For Example:

(N.) *Bahux?* / (S.) *Bon?*

How Much? or How Many?

Other terms are used differentially or selectively in one or another place. For example, *kab* and *luum* may mean "earth, world, land, soil, ground, dirt". In one place, one term or another may be used with all these meanings; in another, the terms may be used differentially or even ambiguously. The exact difference must be determined for the Maya spoken in the place you happen to be.

An increasingly greater number of Spanish words are being used in Maya for "elegance". This recalls the historic use by American frontiersmen of "four score and ten" when they meant "ninety", simply to mimic the non-functional "elegance" of French "quatre-vingts-dix".

What we have attempted in this little book is to provide a number of useful phrases and words which will by understood and serve as a basis for communication in the greatest possible number of places where Maya is spoken. In order to learn to speak Maya or any other language fluently, it is necessary to become part of the linguistic community and to practice daily.

Most CONSONANTS are pronounced the same as in English; b, ch, l, m, n, p, s, t, w, y. The Maya h is pronounced as in English, but more gently aspirated. In Maya j and d are not used and r is a loan from Spanish.

Other CONSONANTS are pronounced as follows:

k is pronounced like a hard c as in cold
x is pronounced like the English sh as in shoe
ts is pronounced like the ds in suds

The Maya VOWELS are pronounced as they are in Spanish:

a is pronounced like the a in car
e is pronounced like the a in play
i is pronounced like the e in ear
o is pronounced like the o in go
u is pronounced like the oo in boot

GLOTTALIZED forms of the VOWELS; a', e', i', o', u', and the CONSONANTS k', p', ts' and t' are common in Maya words. When the glottal occurs between double vowels: a'a, e'e, i'i, o'o, u'u, a short, quick sound is produced, but these glottals are not universally voiced in Maya and the sign for the glottal has often been and must be learned as local variants.

The stress in Maya is always on the last syllable, except in loan words from Nahuatl and other languages.

INTRODUCTION TO PENINSULAR MAYA GRAMMAR

Most people who have learned to speak Maya agree that the existing grammars and vocabularies weren't much help and they finally learned intuitively with the help of their informants. Why this is so is in part because every language has its *underlying premises* and *rules* and, though usually similar, these premises and rules are not always the same. In the earliest years of life, human beings learn to express themselves according to the underlying rules of their own language.

The problem with most prior approaches to Maya grammar and syntax is that traditional linguistic analysis has its primary basis in Occidental languages. The minor differences between related languages such as English, German, French and Spanish, all of Indo-European origin, gave rise to the expectation by occidental students that most other languages have similar relationships. However, the differences between any one of these Occidental languages and Maya are so radical that they usually escape analysis in the context of the relationship between thought and reality.

We may say that Occidental languages classify the elements of reality differently as either NOUNS or VERBS. Of course there are ATTRIBUTES, modifiers which describe the properties of things and doings of NOUNS and VERBS. Every expression consists of a GRAMMATICAL SUBJECT to which the VERB is applied, and the DIRECT OBJECT or COMPLEMENT. The modifiers add detail, and combined forms may become very complex, but basically, Occidental languages only permit us to talk about, and therefore to think about "Who does what to whom?", which is to say RELATIONS OF CAUSE AND EFFECT. The VERB is the process by which the GRAMMATICAL SUBJECT achieves the effect or complement.

Maya has a different basic layout. The primary dichotomy of word usage, comparable to but different from the Occidental dichotomy of NOUNS and VERBS corresponds to the usage here called BAAL, from the Maya word usually translated

ed as "thing" on the one hand, and on the other the usage here called BIK, from the Maya word usually translated as "how?". Some words may be subject to both usages, but most often, the BAAL usage applies to the words for THINGS OR DOINGS. They are usually translated as nouns and transitive verbs in Occidental languages. The BIK usage includes ATTRIBUTES, QUALITIES, STATES AND CONDITIONS, and is usually translated as ATTRIBUTIVE (adjectives and adverbs) and intransitive verbs.

The BAAL usage is indicated by a proclitic, something like a possessive pronoun, according to the grammatical person. The BIK usage is indicated by a suffix which also shows the grammatical person. These two usages, the basic dichotomy of Maya grammar, are what we could call POSSESSIVES, thought they carry the idea of possession much farther than in Occidental languages. Everything in human experience is conceived of as belonging to and/or possessing some other entity, either as a manifest phenomenon (BAAL) or as an attribute or quality (BIK). These possessives are:

BAAL POSSESSION

1. *in* "my PHENOMENON" *-en* "my ATTRIBUTE, I'm"
 2. *a* "your PHENOMENON" *-ech* "thy ATTRIBUTE, you're"
 3. *ai* "his/her/its PHENOMENON" *-i -#*, "his/her/its ATTRIBUTE"
- 1 Dual *k-*, "our (thy & my)" *-oon* "we're (thou & I)"
 - 1 Incl *k-baal-eeex* (our thing) *-coneeex* "we're all (ye & we)"
 - 2 Pl. *a baal-eeex* "your things" *-eeex* "you all are"
 - 3 Pl. *U BAAL-ooob* "there thing" *-ooob* "they're"

BIK POSSESSION

Let us demonstrate how one and another entity may be subject to one or another usage or even more interestingly, the change in meaning when the same entity is possessed in both manners. For example:

BAAL: *In tal*. This phrase, literally meaning "my coming" or "I come", would usually be located or related to something, i. e. *Seb in tal*, "I come quickly", or *Saman in tal*, "I'll come tomorrow", or *Ma'in tal*, "I won't come".

BIK: *Tal-en* is literally close to the archaic English "I am come" or French "Je suis venu", but only in translation. In this usage, *tal* is a condition possessed by, or corresponding to a first person grammatical owner (-*en*). In Maya, these forms have nothing at all to do with the "past, present & future tenses of the verbs" which are used to approximate the meaning in translation; there are no forms which actually correspond to the Occidental concepts of past, present and future.

In the BAAL possession of *tsimin* "horse, mule, donkey or tapir = a large herbivorous beast". *Wa a tsimin?* "Is it your horse?" However, in the BIK possession of the same *tsimin*, it is not the entity or phenomenon that is grammatically possessed, but rather the QUALITY OR CONDITION: *Wa tsimin-ech*, "Are you a dumb brute?" This expression, often used familiarly, means "Don't be stupid".

TIME OR NO TIME

Whatever we may think of the philosophical nature of "time", we must place our verbs in the "Past, Present or Future tense" in Occidental languages in order to speak coherently. This is simply part of the basic pattern of Occidental language, which we should not presuppose has to exist in Maya or, for that matter, in any other non-Occidental language.

There is a system of epistemology latent in Peninsular Maya grammar; it emerges from that complex of unexamined premises which become the worldview embedded in the subconscious of every child who begins to speak Maya as his or her native language. Just as the Occidental child inflects verbs in "past, present and future" without suspecting any other logical possibility, Maya-speaking children divide the universe, or locate every entity or occurrence they talk about into THREE REALITIES, which we shall describe as:

THE IMMEDIATE MANIFEST, which includes acts and objects that are present and tangible, and translatable into the indicative mode and nomic present, or the "*Here and Now*", or "*Always*".

NEAR-MANIFEST, or manifest "at a distance". This reality is also tangible, but not within reach; this translates to the Occidental "Past Tense", or refers to objects or acts in sight but out of reach.

NON-MANIFEST OR HYPOTHETICAL: For the purpose of translation, this includes everything hypothetical, conditional and subjunctive.

LOCATIVES, which may be translated by "temporal adverbs" such as *hoola*, "yesterday"; *bahe'*, "now" or "today"; *saman*, "tomorrow", etc.; may locate the possession of an entity (baal) or an attribute (bik) and their respective owners, in any one of the above three divisions of reality. In many instances, it is only a matter of style of the translator whether the relations are located in "time" (i. e., "then, now, or some hypothetical time") or in space (i. e., "there, here, or somewhere") respectively.

There is a set of proclitics, which frequently shorten to prefixes, which precede the possessive and indicate location in the same realms of reality:

tuun/t/...a-ah (near manifest)

tan/t/...-ik (immediate manifest)

kahim/kah/k...-e (non-manifest or hypothetical)

When these LOCATIVES coincide, indicating the same reality for the relation of possession of the phenomena (baal) or the attributes (bik), then the translation would appear to confirm the identification of "past, present and future (or subjunctive, conditional, etc.) verbal tense". The following examples, in the interest of simplicity, will all be in the grammatical first person:

BAAL

(near-manifest)

T-in wil-a,

"I saw (it)"

(immediate manifest)

In wil-ik, "I see (it)"

Tan in wil-ik, "I am seeing (it)

(non-manifest, hypothetical)

K-in tal-sik, "I'll bring it"

BIK

Tiam tal-en,

"Then/That's when I came".

In tal, "I come"

Tan in tal, "I am coming"

K-in tal-el, "I'll come"

When the "ownership of a phenomenon or attribute" syntactically possesses a LOCATIVE such as: *hoola*, "yesterday"; *Behé/behele*, "today"; or *saman*, "tomorrow", we can see the correspondence between these classic Occidental "indicators of time" and the usual and common location in the corresponding three Maya realities:

BAAL

(near-manifest)

Hoola ta menta,

"Yesterday you did it"

(immediate manifest)

Behéle a mentik,

"Today you do it"

(non-manifest, hypothetical)

Saman ka mentik,

"Tomorrow you'll do it"

BIK

Hoola talech,

"Yesterday you came"

Behéle a tal,

"Today you come"

Saman ka tal,

"Tomorrow you'll come"

The "usual translation", however, must vary according to the syntax, which is to say, the various combinations of the forms, for example:

K-in wi-il-e "I shall/may see (something)", + *kim-i* "(he/she/it) died" may combine to express the dire threat: *k-in wi-il-e, kim-i*, "When I see him (her/it), he (she/it) is dead", or "Should

I see him (her/it), he (she/it) dies / ... will be dead", or possibly "When I see him (her/it), I'll kill him (her/it)". The verbal tenses are simply an option available to the translator to best reexpress in English or whatever Occidental language, the statement in Maya.

Ein in kin wile, can be translated "I am going to see it", but if it is located "yesterday", as in *Hoola bin in kin wile*, the translation may be "Yesterday I was going to see it / ... would have / ... should have / might have seen it". The verbal cases, aspects, etc., belong to the translation, not to the Maya original. If these are present, it is in some other form.

PLURALS IN PENINSULAR GRAMMAR

Plurals are formed by adding the suffix "-oob" or in some dialects "-ob", or simply "-o" and is translated like "-s/es" in English and Spanish. When counting things, the suffix "p'el" adds emphasis to qualify the action, as in the following example (see foot note on page 32):

SINGULAR

hump-el winik
(one thing, a person)

hump'el kol
(one thing, a farmer)

hump'el he'
(one thing, one egg)

hump'el che'
(one thing, a tree)

PLURAL

uak'p'el winikoob
(six things, persons)

oxp oxp'el koloob
(three things, farmers)

lanka'p'el he'ooob
(twelve things, eggs)

ka'p'el cheoob
(two things, trees)

NUMBERS IN PENINSULAR MAYA

Today throughout the area where Peninsular Maya is spoken, numbers are mostly expressed using Spanish terms. The lo-

wer numbers, 1, 2, 3 and sometimes 4, are occasionally heard in the south, but this is rare in the North. Numbers are found frequently in names of places and things, such as "bolonche", which means "nine-tree" and "oxk'uutskab", which means "three-tobacco-bee". Although any number can be expressed in Peninsular Maya, expressing the larger numbers demands an understanding of the Mayan base-20 counting system, rather than the base-10 counting system used in Occidental languages. The numbers 1 to 20 are given here for reference:

1. hun
2. ka
3. ox
4. kan
5. ho'
6. uak
7. u'k
8. uaxak
9. bolon
10. lahun

11. buluk
12. lahka'
13. oxlahun
14. kanlahun
15. holahun
16. oaklahun
17. u'klahun
18. uaxaklahun
19. bolonlahun
20. hunkal

GETTING BY IN PENINSULAR MAYA

GREETINGS AND MAKING FRIENDS

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. T'uux ka bin? | ¿A dónde va(s)?
Where are you going? |
| 2. T'uux a tal tech? | ¿De dónde viene(s)?
Where are you from? |
| 3. Biix a beel? | ¿Como está(s)?
How are you? (lit. how is your way) |
| 4. Baax ka waik? | ¿Qué dice usted?
What do you say? |
| 5. Ma' lob! | Muy bien. Bueno.
O.K., fine. (lit. not bad) |
| 6. Mixbaal! | Nada.
Nothing. |
| 7. (N.) Dyos bootik / (S) K'u ku bootikech | Gracias.
Thanks. |
| | (lit. god pays it / May the Gods repay you) |
| 8. (N.) Hach uts / Hats uts (S.) Ne tsoy. | Muchas gracias. (lit. muy bien / muy bonita)
Thanks very much. (lit. really acceptable / very nice) |
| 9. Paa ten waye'. | Espera aquí.
Wait here. |
| 10. Homoch, pa'ten waye'. | Espera usted aquí un rato.
Wait here a bit. (more polite) |
| 11. Pa'tak tech. | Té queda / Le queda a usted.
It should stay with you.
(when giving a gift, implying change of ownership) |

12. Ma'.

No.
No.

13. Uts wenech?

¿Dormiste bien? / ¿Durmió usted bien?
Did you sleep well?

14. Wenen uts.

Dormí bien.
I slept well.

15. (N.) Tak a hanal beora? / (S.) Tak a hanal behe?

¿Quiere(s) comer ahora (usted)?
Do you want to eat now? (lit. Are you about to eat?)

16. A k'aat a hanal?

¿Quiere(s)/necesita(s) comer?
Do you want/require to eat?

17. Tak.

Yá casi.
Just about.

18. He'le'.

Así es.
So it is. (affirmation, implying yes)

19. Beyo'.

Así.
This way. (Thus.)

20. Beye'.

Así.
That way.

21. Hah.

(Es) verdad.
(It is) true.

22. Mas ka'ka't(e'). Pachil.

Después.
Later.

23. (N.) Samal. / (S.) Saman.

Mañana.
Tomorrow. (indicating until tomorrow)

24. Sansamal.

Diario / Todos los días.
Everyday.

25. As tal saman

Hasta mañana.
Until tomorrow. (indicating, see you in the morning)

26. Hatskab.

Temprano. Amaneciendo.
Early (in the morning).

27. Saasi.

Al amanecer. Ya amaneció.
At Dawn.

28. Ti'uhel k'in.

Hasta otro día.
Until another day.

29. U laak k'in.

Más tarde.
Later.

30. Baax k'in ka bin?

¿Qué día sale(s) (usted)?
What day do you go?

31. Oxp'el semanas.

Tres semanas.
Three weeks.

32. Baax k'in ka suut?

¿Qué día regresa(s) (usted)?
What day will you return?

33. Xiik tech utsil.

Vete (Váyase) con bien.
May you go well or "good luck".

34. Baax a k'aaba?

¿Cómo se llama? / ¿Cómo te llamas?
What is your name?

35. Hwan, in k'aaba'.

Me llamo Juan.
My name is John. (lit. John, my name)

SIMPLE IDEAS

1. Yan ten _____.

Tengo _____.
I have _____.

2. Maan ten _____ / Manaan en _____.

No tengo _____.
I don't have _____.

3. Yan toon _____.

Tenemos _____.
We have _____.

4. Maan toon (Minaanoon) _____.

No tenemos _____.
We don't have _____.

5. Yan tech _____?

¿Tiene usted _____?
Have you _____?

6. Yan?

¿Hay?
Is there (some)? / Are there (any)?

22. Ma'in muk'tik.

No puedo soportarlo.
I cannot bear it.

7. Maan. / Minaan.

No hay.
There is none.

23. Biix he'?

¿Cómo es eso?
How is this?

8. Ten.

Estoy. / Soy.
I am.

24. Baax k'in?

¿Cuándo? / ¿Qué día?
When? / What day?

9. Tian telo'.

Es. / Está.
He (She, It) is.

10. Kulaan ech.

Usted está sentado(a).
You are sitting.

MEALS AND EATING

11. Wihech.

Tiene usted hambre.
You are hungry.

1. Hach wihech.

Tengo mucha hambre.
I'm very hungry.

12. Uk'ahoon.

Tenemos sed.
We are thirsty.

2. Wihech?

¿Tiene(s) hambre?
Are you hungry?

13. Saatoon.

Estamos perdidos.
We are lost.

3. Hach uk'ahen.

Tengo mucha sed.
I'm very thirsty.

14. Wáy k'uchoon.

Hemos llegado aquí.
We have arrived here.

4. Uk'a hech?

¿Tiene(s) sed?
Are you thirsty?

15. Tian way telo'.

Está aquí.
It is here.

5. Tiux ku konol _____?

¿Dónde se vende _____?
Where do they sell _____?

16. Baal a he'?

¿Qué es?
What is it?

6. Tak a hanal beora?

¿Va(s) a comer ahora?
Do you want to eat now?

17. Mak i?

¿Quién es?
Who is it?

7. In k'aat _____.

Quiero _____.
I want some _____.

18. He' in bin.

Aquí (ya) voy.
Here (now) I go.

8. A k'aat(e) _____?

¿Quiere(s) _____?
Do you want/need some _____?

19. He' a bin.

Aquí (ya) va usted.
Here (now) you go.

9. Chen hump'it _____.

Sólo un poquito de _____.
Just a bit of _____.

20. He' u bin.

Aquí (ya) va.
Here (now) he/she/it goes.

Es mucho.
That's enough/too much.

21. He' k bin.

Aquí (ya) vamos.
Here (now) we go.

(Es) Muy sabroso.
Very tasty.

12. A k'aat uhel? *¿Quiere(s) otro?*
Do you want another?
13. Yan _____ behela? *¿Hay _____ hoy?*
Is there any _____ today?
14. Yan tech _____ behela? *¿Tiene(s) _____ hoy?*
Have you got any _____ today?
15. Minaan. *No hay.*
There isn't any _____.
16. Tase ten (hump'el) _____. *Tráeme / Tráigame _____.*
Bring me (a) _____.

GETTING AROUND

1. Tuux ka bin? *¿A dónde va(s)?*
Where are you going?
2. Tuux ka bin (eex)? *¿A dónde van ustedes?*
Where are you (pl.) going?
3. Ten xan. *Yo también.*
Me too.
4. Tak a naakal (e'ex)? *¿Quiere(s) subir?*
Do you want to get in/on?
5. Chen tak _____ kin bin. *Sólo voy hasta _____.*
I'm only going to _____.
6. Tuux ka wemel (eex)? *¿Dónde quiere(n) bajar?*
Where do you want to get out?
7. Te'lo. *Allá.*
There.
8. Te'la / Waye'. *Aquí.*
Here.
9. (N.) Baahux? / (S.) Bon? *¿Cuánto(s)?*
How much?

10. Mixbaal. *Nada.*
Nothing.
11. Dyos bootik. *Gracias. (Dios se lo agradece.)*
Thank you.
12. Dyos ku kanantech. *Dios te(le) cuide.*
May God protect you.
13. Baax a kaahal? *¿Cuál es tu(su) pueblo?*
What is your town?
14. Tuux luk'ech? *¿De dónde saliste?*
Where did you start from? (lit. where did you leave from?)
15. Tuux talech? *¿De dónde viene(s)?*
Where are you coming from?
16. Tuux ku bin le beha/carretera? *¿A dónde va este camino?*
Where does this road/highway go?
17. Koox. *Vámonos.*
Let's go.
18. Kooxe'ex. *Vámonos.*
Let's go (pl.)
19. Koox hanal. *Vámonos a comer.*
Let's go eat.
20. Koox tuun. *Entonces, vámonos!*
Let's go (then)!
21. Tin kaxtik hump'el sak be. *Busco una calzada.*
I'm looking for a gravel road. (lit. sak behaab: white roads)*
22. Tuux yan _____? *¿Dónde está _____?*
Where is _____?
23. Wa ku chaik in mansik aak'ab' te kaha? *¿Me permitirán dormir aquí en este pueblo?*
Can I spend the night in this town?

* White road refers to the white gravel of unpaved roads and trails, derived from the white limestone bedrock.

24. Tuux yan in sinik in k'aan?

¿Dónde puedo colgar mi hamaca?
Where should I hang my hammock?

25. Wah u chabal in sinik in k'aan waye'?

¿Me permitirán colgar mi hamaca aquí?
Can I hang my hammock here?

FIELD AND FOREST

1. In k'aat in xinmal ich kol.

Quiero visitar una milpa.
I want to visit a milpa.

2. Wá a weesik ten a kol?

¿Puede mostrarme su milpa?
Can you show me your milpa?

3. Yán kanoob te'lo.

Hay víboras allí.
There are snakes there.

4. (N.) Hayp'el p'isil k'an yan tech ich kol? /

(S.) Bon k'an ku 'is a/koll? ¿Cuántos mecates mide su milpa?
How many cords does your milpa measure?

5. Baax k'in a tookik a kol?

¿Qué día quemará(s) tu(su) milpa?
When will you burn the field?

6. Baax k'in a pak'al?

¿Qué día siembra(s)?
When will you plant?

7. Tuux kin kaxtik mak u yohel beh?

¿Dónde puedo encontrar un buen guía?
Where can I find a good guide?

8. Wá tech ka tal yetel ten?

¿Quiere usted acompañarme?
Will you come with me?

9. Wá a ki' ohel le luuma'?

¿Conoce bien los campos?
Do you know the country well?

10. Yán ha' ti u yuk'ul waan beh?

¿Hay agua potable por el camino?
Is there good drinking water along the way?

11. Wá uts le ha' ti' in wuk'ik?

¿Esta agua es buena para tomar? (lit. ... que yo la tome?)
Is the water safe for me to drink?

12. Wá uts u yuk'ul le' ha'?

¿Esta agua se puede beber?
Is the water pure enough to drink?

13. Wá yan tech tsiminooob ti' kuch?

¿Tiene(s) (tasted) bestias de carga?
Do you have pack animals?

14. Bahux [(S.) Bon] ka k'aat samsamal? ¿Cuánto pide(s) diario?

What do you want for a day?

15. Bahux [(S.) Bon]] u booilil a meyah?

¿Cuánto vale su(tu) trabajo?
For how much do you work?

16. Bahux [(S.) Bon] tak'in samsamal? ¿Cuánto dinero por día?

How much money per day?

17. Hayp'el pesoob?

¿Cuántos pesos?
How many pesos?

18. Ten kin boltictech _____ pesoob samsamal.

Le pagaré _____ pesos por día.
I will pay you _____ pesos per day.

19. Bahux [(S.) Bon] kin p'ax?

¿Cuánto le debo?
How much do I owe you?

20. Wá a wilman _____ tech? ¿Ha visto (conoce) usted _____?

Have you seen _____?

21. Wá a wohil u beilil _____? ¿Conoce usted el camino a _____?

Do you know the road to _____?

22. Ma' in wilman.

No lo he visto. (No lo conozco.)
I haven't seen (don't know) it.

23. Ma' in manan telo'.

No he pasado allá.
I haven't been there.

24. In k'aat in bin ti' _____.

Quiero ir a _____.
I want to go to _____.

25. In k'aat in manen _____.
Quiero pasear a (en) _____.
I want to tour _____.
26. Kin bin tiin wok.
Iré a pie.
I shall go on foot.
27. In k'aat in wilik.
Quiero verlo.
I want to see it.
28. In k'aat in wilik Mérida.
Quiero ver (conocer) Mérida.
I want to see (know) Mérida.
29. Kin xinman tiin hunaan.
Viajaré yo solo.
I will travel alone.
30. Wa a manen ta hunaan?
¿Anda usted solo(a)?
Are you traveling alone?
31. Kuxan kin xinman tin wok.
Quizá iré a pie.
Perhaps I shall go by foot.
32. Chen tan in manen.
Solamente estoy paseando.
I'm only visiting (touring).
33. Yan tik kaxtik mak ku yesikoon y belil.
Tenemos que buscar quién nos enseñe el camino.
We must find someone who will show us the way.
34. Hayp'el [(S.) Bon] k'in ku k'aat tak xinman ok.
¿Cuántos días serán caminando (a pie)?
How many days will it take us walking?
35. Hach nach?
¿Es realmente lejos?
Is it very far?
36. Ta wok, ma' a k'uchul.
A pie no llegaría(s).
Afoot, you couldn't make it.
37. Ma' hach nach. (Xok'ol.) No está muy lejos. (Está cerca.)
It's not very far. (It's nearby.)
38. Koox k xinman. [(S.) xinbal]
Vamos a pasear.
Let's take a walk.
39. Tuux yan u chunil beh?
¿Dónde empieza el camino?
Where does the road begin?

40. Tuux ku bin le beh a?
¿A dónde va este camino?
Where does this road lead (go to)?
41. Ese ten u beh.
Enseñeme el camino.
Show me the road.
42. Homoch ese ten u beh.
Enseñeme el sendero, por favor.
Show me the trail please.
43. Ese ten u belil ti s'anot.
Enseñeme el camino al cenote.
Show me the trail to the cenote.
44. He wah a wesiken u belil ti' kahal?
¿Me enseñará el camino al pueblo? (cortés)
Now will you show me the road to the town? (polite)
45. He wah a wesiken u belil ti'?
¿Me enseñará dónde es?
Can you show me the way there?
46. Wäh a wesiken tuux kin wichkil?
¿Me enseñará dónde puedo bañarme (nadar)?
Can you show me where I may swim (bath)?
47. Wayan u hek'el le beh a? ¿Tiene algún entronque este camino?
Is there a fork in this road?
48. Wa yan tuux kin saatal? ¿Tiene dónde pueda perderme?
Is there some place I might get lost?
49. Wa ki' ilbil u beh?
¿Es fácil de ver el camino?
Is the trail clearly visible?
50. Wa tuux kin bin? ... wa noh, sa ts'ik?
¿Por dónde debo irme? ¿A la derecha o a la izquierda?
Where should I go? ... right or left?
51. Bahux [(S.) Bon] heele?
¿Cuántas leguas (son)?
How many leagues (hour's walk)?
52. Ka t'an wa hump'el (k'ap'el, oxp'el) heele?
¿Diría que es una (son dos, tres) leguas?
Would you say one (two, three) hour's walk?
53. Xule waye.
Párese aquí.
Stop here.

54. Homoch xule waye.

Párese aquí tantito. (cortés)
Stop here a moment. (polite)

55. Ch'ukte.

Espera.
Wait.

56. Homoch ch'uk ten.

Espérame tantito (por favor).
Wait for me please.

57. Ch'uk tin lak'oob.

Espera a mis compañeros.
Wait for my companions.

58. Waye yan ak ch'uktik in watan (in wíchan).

Aquí tenemos que esperar a mi esposa (esposo).
Here we must wait for my wife (husband).

59. He' ku tal.

Aquí (Ahora, Ya) viene.
Here she (he, it) comes.

60. Ma' u xantal.

No tarda.
She (He, It) won't be long.

61. Baax u k'aba' waye?

¿Cómo se llama aquí?
What is the name of this place?

62. K'uchen.

He llegado.
I have arrived.

63. Toh k'uchoon!

¡Ya estamos! (¡Ya llegamos!)
We are there already!

64. Tali.

Vino.
She (He, It) came.

65. K'uchi.

Llegó.
She (He, It) came (arrived).

DOING THINGS

1. Baax ka betik? [(S.) mentik]?

¿Qué hace usted?
What are you doing?

2. Ma' in wilman telo'.

No he visto (no conozco) eso.
I have not seen (don't know) that.

3. Wa ka chaik in wilik?

¿Me permite verlo?
Will you allow me to watch?

4. (N.) Bik ka betik? / (S.) Bik ka mentik?

¿Cómo se hace? (¿Cómo lo hace usted?)
How do you do that?

5. (N.) Bik kin betik? / (S.) Bik kin mentik?

¿Cómo lo hago? [¿Cómo debo hacer(lo)?]
How should I do (it)?

6. Baik.

Así.
Thus (this way).

7. Bix he'.

Así es como.
Like this.

8. Bix kin waala tech.

Así como le dije.
As I told you.

9. Bix kin waik tech.

Le diré cómo. (Así como le diré.)
As I tell you.

10. P'ate waye.

Déjalo aquí.
Leave it here.

11. T'ase waye.

Tráigalo aquí.
Bring it here.

12. Baik (Bix he').

Así. (De este modo).
This way.

13. Ese ten bik ka mentik

Enséñame (Muéstrame) cómo lo (se) hace usted.
Show me how to do it.

14. Chae in wesikech bik ka mentik.

Déjeme enseñarle cómo se hace.
Let me show you how to do it.

15. Baax a he'?

¿Qué es esto?
What is this?

16. Bik tu menta he'?

¿Cómo se hizo esto?
How is this made?

PHOTOGRAPHS AND NOTES

17. Baax tu menta yetel? ¿De qué está hecho?
What is it made of?
18. Wa a chaik in tal yetel? ¿Me permiten acompañarlos?
Will you permit me to come along?
19. Wa a chaik in talsik in lak'oob?
¿Me permiten traer a mis compañeros?
Will you permit me to bring my companions?
20. Wa a chaik kilik u meyah? ¿Podemos ver el trabajo?
May we watch the work?
21. Baax che' a ch'akik? ¿Qué clase de árboles están cortando?
What kinds of trees are you cutting?
22. Baax u k'aba' le che' a'?
¿Cómo se llama este árbol (madera)?
What is the name of this tree (wood)?
23. Baax u k'aba' le hunk'ul che' a'?
¿Como se llama este otro árbol?
What is the name of this other tree?
24. Baax che' le chun a'? ¿De qué árbol (es) este tronco?
(Of) What tree (is) this log (trunk)?
25. Baax ku mentik a he'?
¿Para qué es eso?
What does this do?
26. Telo' te' _____.
¿Es para _____.
That is used for _____.
27. Telo' te' ch'akik che'
Es para cortar madera.
That is used for cutting wood.
28. Telo' te' panik luum.
Es para escarbar.
That is used for digging.
29. Telo' te' u polik lak.
Es para pulir la cerámica.
That is used for polishing pottery.
30. Telo' te' in meych.
Es para mi trabajo.
That is used for my work.
31. Telo' te' uutsil
Es para adorno.
That is used for decoration.

1. Tin kaxtik _____ (k'ax, ch'ich) u tial in metik potos.
Estoy buscando _____ (bosque, pájaros) para fotografiarlos.
I'm looking for _____ (forest, birds) to photograph.

2. Yan waye'?
¿Hay aquí?
Is (Are) there any here?

3. Yan _____ (k'axil bak', haban aktun) waye'?
Hay _____ (animales salvajes, cavernas) por aquí?
Are there any _____ (wild animals, caverns) around here?

4. Tuux yan?
¿Dónde hay?
Where is (are) there (any)?

5. Tuux yan mak yobel ts'ak?
¿Dónde hay quien sepa medicina (doctor, curandero)?
Where is there someone who knows medicine (doctor, healer)?

6. Tuux kin wile _____ (k'ax, koolob, chemoob)?
¿Dónde podré ver _____ (bosque, milpas, barcos)?
Where can I see _____ (forest, fields, boats)?

7. Tuux kin wile?
¿Dónde podré verlo(s)?
Where can I see it (them)?

8. Baax u k'aba' (he'/lelo')? ¿Cómo se llama (esto/aquello)?
What is (this/that) called?

9. Yan u k'aba Maya T'an xan?
¿También tiene nombre en lengua maya?
Does it have a Maya name also?

10. Ki' ile!
¡Mucho ojo! (¡Cuidado!)
Look Out!

11. Kanantabah(eex)!
¡Cuide(n)se!
Take care of yourself (yourselves)!

12. Wah u chabal?
¿Se permite?
Is it permitted?

13. Wáh a chaik? ¿Permite(n) usted(es)?
Would you permit (it)?
14. Wáh u chabal in mentik hump'el poto waye?
¿Se permite fotografía aquí?
May I take a photo here?
15. Wáh a chaik in mentik hump'el poto tech (teexe)?
¿Me permite(n) sacar una foto de usted(es)?
Will you let me take a photograph of you (sing./pl.)?
16. Tin talsik tech (potoob) (kin ka'tal/ uhel Domingo).
Le traeré (las fotos) (cuando regrese/el otro domingo).
I'll bring them (the photos) to you (when I return/next Sunday).
17. Bahux [(S.) Bon] u boolil? ¿Cuándo cuesta?
How much does it cost?
18. Bahux [(S.) Bon] ku k'aatik u boolil? ¿Cuánto podrán cobrar?
How much might they charge?
19. Baax u k'aba? ¿Cómo se llama?
What is its name?
20. Bix a k'aba' ti? ¿Cómo lo llama usted?
What do you call it?
21. Baax a k'aba? ¿Cómo se llama usted?
What is your name?
Yo me llamo Juan.
My name is John.
22. Tin in k'aba' Hwan.
Yo me llamo Juan.
My name is John.
23. Wáh a wohel? (Wáh a wilman?)
¿Sabe usted? (¿Conoce usted?)
Do you know? (Have you seen?)
24. Ma' in wohel. (Ma' in wilman.) No sé. (No conozco.)
I don't know (her, him, it, them).
25. Bix ka waala ich Maya T'an? ¿Cómo se dice en lengua maya?
How do you say it in Maya?
26. Yan. Hay.
There is. / There are.

27. Minaan. No hay.
There is (are) none.
28. T'anen chambel. Hable despacio.
Speak slowly.
29. Aaten tu ka'ten. Dígame otra vez.
Say it again.
30. Bik ta waala? ¿Cómo dijo usted?
How did you say (it)?
31. Ma' in naatik. No entiendo.
I don't understand.
32. Ma' tin naata. No lo entendí.
I didn't understand it.
33. Bixi? ¿Cómo?
How was it? (What?)
34. Baax u k'aat u yaik? ¿Qué quiere decir?
What does it mean?

BUYING THINGS

1. Hayp'el? ¿Cuántos?
How many?
2. (N.) Bahux? / (S.) bon? ¿Cuanto?
How much?
3. (N.) U tohol? / (S.) U boolil?
The price? (when showing the money)
¿Cuánto debo?
How much do I owe? (when asking for the bill)
4. Bon kin p'ax? ¿Me lo fiará?
How much do I owe? (when asking for the bill)
Will you give me credit? (May I owe you?)
5. Wah a p'axik en? Will you give me credit? (May I owe you?)
Le pagaré mañana.
I'll pay you tomorrow.
6. Kin bootikech samal.

7. Chen lelo'?
¿Sólo esto?
Is that all?
8. Wa baax mas? (Baax u hel)
¿Qué más?
Something else?
9. (N.) Bahux u tohol? / (S.) Bon u boolil?
How much does it cost?
10. Hach kooh.
Muy caro.
Very expensive.
11. Wa yan waye mak u ch'aik u ta'kin nachil ts'ul (dolar)?
¿Hay por aquí quien acepta dinero extranjero (dólares)?
Is there someone here who accepts foreign money (dollars)?
12. Ts'a ten hum'pel koka.
Dame una Coca Cola.
Give me a Coca Cola.
13. Ts'a ten oxtul kax.
Dame tres pollos.
Give me three chickens.*
14. Ts'a ten ka'ts'it sah kib.
Dame dos velas de parafina.
Give me two paraffin candles.

ASKING FOR HELP

1. In k'aat ka wanten.
Necesito ayuda.
I need help.
2. Cha in wantikech.
Déjeme ayudarle.
Let me help you.
3. (N.) Hol kin wan tech? / (S.) Cha in wan tech?
¿Puedo ayudarle?
Can I help you?

* Use Maya for numbers 1-3, along with the numerical qualifiers; *-p'el* for inanimate objects, *-s'it* for long things, *-tal* for living things, etc.

4. Man p'atin pek.
No me puedo mover
I can't move.
5. Wáti'?
Se quebró?
Is it broken?
6. Tiinte.
Prueba.
Try (it).
7. Tiinte tu ka'ten
Pruebe otra vez.
Try again.
8. Bik yanil tech?
¿Qué le (te) pasa?
What is the matter with you?
9. Ese ten tuux yah tech.
Indíqueme dónde le duele.
Point to where it hurts.
10. Tuux yah?
¿Dónde duele?
Where does it hurt?
11. Yah ten te la'.
Me duele aquí.
It hurts me here. (pointing)

MAYA-SPANISH-ENGLISH TERMS AND EXPRESSIONS

FARM AND FIELD

ak', ak'il	bejuco	vine
ak'al	bajada, aguada	swamp
ak'alche'	aguada con bosque	wooded swamp
aktun	cueva, roca	cave, rock
aluxoob	hombrecillos míticos de las selvas; se les supone juguetones y traviosos, pero benignos, como los gnomos escandinavos.	mythical little men of the forest who play games and tricks, but who are benign, like the Gnomes of Scandinavia.
box	cáscara, concha; ser vivo de color negro o de color oscuro.	cover; shell, black or dark person or animal
Chaak	Dios de Lluvia	The Rain God
chaak	lluvia	rain
chak	color rojo (cuando se utiliza como adjetivo)	color red when used as an adjective
chakaan	sabana	savana, grassland
ch'ak che'	corte de los árboles	cutting trees
ch'a'chaak	ceremonia del culto milpero para hacer lluvia (lit. agarrar lluvia)	rainmaking ceremony of the milpero cult (lit. catch rain)

chibchaan	mandadero, recadero	collector, market-goer
chik'in	occidente o poniente	west (direction)
ch'akbiche'	terreno desmontado o tumbado	land recently cleared of brush
ch'een	pozo	well
h'koloob	milperos	farm workers
ha'	agua	water
halanch'ak	deshierba superficial o burda	a coarse or superficial removal of vegetation
hmen	herbolero, sacerdote del culto agrícola	herbalist, priest of the agricultural cult
hobnil bakab	dios de abejas	the god of bees, protector of beekeepers
hoch	cosecha	harvest
ik'*	viento	wind
i'nal / pak'nal	mazorca que se escoge para semilla	maize ears, stored for seed
k'aan	mecate; cuatrocientos metros cuadrados	rope, cord; four hundred square meters
kaanalk'aax	selva alta	high forest
k'aax	selva, vegetación	forest, vegetation
k'aaxalha'	llover	to rain, wet
k'aaxil	de la selva	of the forest

* *nohol-ik' / nohol haan ik'*: viento del sur (deidad importante) / south wind (important deity).

kab	abeja, miel	bee, honey	nohol	sur, punto cardinal	south, the cardinal point
kahkol	desmonte o "tumba" de un terreno para milpa	deforest a piece of land for milpa	nonot' not' oknak	suelo empobrecido	impoverished soil
kan	serpiente	snake	nukuch yumoob	espíritus protectores de la milpa (lit. grandotes señores)	spirit protectors of the milpa (lit. great/big lords)
k'an cheil nal	troje, granero	granary	oxoontik	desgranar a mano, de las mazorcas	to remove by hand kernels from the cob
k'ayem / k'eyem	pozole	maize drink, sometimes fermented.	paak / paktik kol	deshierba a ras de suelo	to clear to ground level
keelenche'	selva baja	low forest	pak'aal	siembra, sembrado	seeding, seeded
k'oben pak'aal	sistema de siembra al tresbolillo, con estaca (o <i>xul</i>)	row planting system using a stake (or <i>xul</i>)	paw / pawo'	bolsa de paredes muy gruesas y apretadas, hecha con fibra de henequén	sack with very rough and tightly woven walls made from sisal fiber
kol	milpa sembrada	planted milpa	paytok	deshierbar, desyerbar	to weed, to devegetate
k'om	hondonada	depression or low spot	pib	horno tradicional bajo tierra	pit oven
k'uuk'che'	brote	sprout	p'isi'che'	la sexta parte de un mecate o <i>k'aan</i> , que sirve para medir terrenos	1/6 of a 400 m ² and used to measure land
lek	fruto seco de <i>Largenaria</i> spp.; plato tradicional de <i>id.</i> , plato en general	dried fruit of <i>Largenaria</i> spp.; or traditional plate made of it, now plate in general	p'isi'kol	medición de la milpa	measuring of the milpa
lik'	trasplantar	to transplant	pom	copal, resina del árbol <i>Protium copal</i>	copal, resin of the tree <i>Protium copal</i>
lik'in / lak'in	oriente, punto cardinal	east, the cardinal point	p'uch	de desgranar mazorcas golpeándolas con palos	to remove kernels from maize ears by beating them with sticks
lob	tupido	overgrown	sabukan	morral de fibra de henequén	hunter's bag made of sisal fiber
lobil	meleza	weed			
mecate	nahuatlismo, igual a <i>k'aan</i>	nahuatlism, same as <i>k'aan</i>			
mul	montón, montículo	mound, pile			
noh ek'	el planeta Venus (lit. gran estrella)	the planet Venus (lit. great star)			

sahkab / saskab	roca calcárea deleznable, de color claro; se usa para preparar mezclas para construcción	white calcaeous rock, that easily crumbles, it is used to prepare mixes for construction	took	la quema en el proceso de roza- tumba-quema	the "burn" in the slash-pile-burn cycle
sak beoob	caminos blancos	white roads (expression for unpaved roads or trails)	tsek'el	terreno muy pedregoso, no muy apto para la agricultura	rocky land not good for agriculture
sakan	masa de maíz	corn dough	ts'onoot / ts'anoot	cenote	sink hole, cenote
si'	leña	firewood	u pak' xux	avispero	wasp nest
sit'keeh	siembra con <i>xul</i> (lit. brinco de ciervo)	planting with <i>xul</i> (lit. stag's leap)	waach'ak	desmonte mal hecho	badly done deforestation
suhuy k'aax / ts'u'k'aax	selva, monte que no da signos de haberse tumbado alguna vez para cultivo	forest with no signs of ever having been slashed for cultivation (lit. virgin forest)	wah	tortilla de maíz, pan en general	maize tortilla, bread in general
suuk	zacate	grass	wah-k'antisileen	amarillarse, agostarse de las plantas por causa de la sequía	yellowing, narrowing of plants because of drought
tah / tahche	tea, antorcha	torch, pitch pine	wayaba'	aguada que se seca cuando no llueve	water hole or swamp that goes dry when there is no rain
tak'an	madura (la fruta), bien cocido	ripe (fruit), well cooked	xaman	norte, punto cardinal	north, the cardinal point
takche' / tahche'kol	terreno desmontado preparado para la quema	land deforested or prepared for burning	xiw	hierba, planta herbácea	herb, herbaceous plant
tich'	ofrenda	offering	xlabasak'ab	tercera siembra consecutiva que se hace a una milpa y nombre que recibe ese terreno	the third consecutive planting of a milpa and the name given to this kind of milpa
tikinmuk	siembra antes de que caiga la primera lluvia	planting before the first rainfall	xtabay	demonio maligno en forma de mujer	evil demon appearing in the form of a woman or seductive nymph
tokbil	quemada (la vegetación)	burned (vegetation)			

xul palo con una punta aguzada que sirve para escarbar, bastón sembrador

xux avispa

xuuk' mojonera de la milpa

xuxak' canasta tejida con bejuocos, que se emplea en la cosecha

yaax verde / principal / gigante

yaaxk'aax* selva subperennifolia o perennifolia

yaaxkol milpa sembrada sin haberse hecho el desmonte total ni la quema

yik'el ixiiim plagas del maíz almacenado

yumil-ik'oob deidades de los cuatro vientos

yum-k'aax deidad de los bosques y de la agricultura

ANIMALS AND RELATED TERMS

aak tortuga

aak'abak' mapache

achkan boa

ah say hormiga arriera

ah yim / ayim lagarto

-alak' mascota (suf.)

baab sapo

bak' carne, animal

bak hueso

balum jaguar (fiera en general)

beech' codorniz

bolay / mehen gato montés / margai

balum margai

bok ibis

chaab oso hormiga

chak-ich (pi-ich) tortuga

chakkan coralillo

ch'amak zorro/a

ch'anex cicada

ch'el azulejo

chibal mosquito

ch'ich' ave

chikix kan / chikcl'han cascabel

chilur' codorniz

turtle

raccoon

boa

leaf cutter ant

alligator

pet (suffix)

toad

meat, animal

bone

jaguar (big cats in general)

quail

wild cat / margay

ibis

ant eater

tortoise

coral snake

fox

cicada

jay

mosquito

bird / fowl

rattlesnake

quail

* *tulakal k'in yan u le'*: (plantas) que conservan la hoja / (plants) that keep their leaves). *ma tulakal k'in yan u le'*: (plantas) que no conservan la hoja / (plants) that lose their leaves.

cho'	ratón	mouse	k'uk'	pluma	feathers / plumage
ch'om	buitre / zopilote	vulture, buzzard	kukay (te')	luciérnaga	firefly
ch'uhum (tuncel)	pájaro carpintero	woodpecker	kuuk	ardilla	squirrel
eexux	ocelote	ocelot	kuute	lechuzá	screech owl
habanche' kab	colmenar	beehive	let'	tortuga	snapping turtle
halaw	tepescuinte	paca	looch / sinaan	alacrán	scorpion
huh	iguana	iguana	maas	grillo	cricket
hunk'uk'	halcón (cualquier ave de rapiña)	hawk (any bird of prey)	maax	mono araña	spider monkey
kab	abeja, miel	bee, honey	malach	ganso / pato	goose / duck
kacho'	loro, perico	parrot (see <i>t'ut'</i>)	mis	gato/a	cat
k'amas	termita	termite	miso'	guacamaya (ceremonial)	macaw (ceremonial)
k'ambul	hoco faisán	curassow	mo'	guacamaya	macaw
k'awal	cuero	leather (hide)	muuch	rana	frog
k'axil tsimin	tapir / danta	tapir	na'k'in baats	zarahuato hembra	female howler monkey
kan	culebra / víbora	snake			
kan-il ha'	anguila	eel	nok'ol	gusano	worm
kax	gallo / gallina	chicken (domestic)	ok	garra / zarpa	leg / foot
kay k'ek'en	cerdo/a	swine (domestic)	ooch	tlacuache / zarigüeya	opossum
keh	venado, ciervo	mule deer, stag	pay	zorrillo / zorrino	skunk
k'ek'en	jabalí	peccary	pech	garrapata	tick
kitam	puerco de monte	collared peccary	pek'	perro	dog (domestic)
k'i'xooch / kiix pach	puerco espín	porcupine	pek'i(l) k'ax	coyote o lobo	coyote or wolf (wild dog)
kokchan	quetzal	quetzal			
k'ooch baats'	zaraguato macho	male howler monkey	pi-ich (chak-ich)	tortuga de tierra	tortoise
k'u'	nido	nest	pichik'	tucán	toucan
k'u'	nido	nest	saabin	comadreja	ferret / weasel
			sak'	capulín	grasshopper / locust

saktan	pececillo de río	minnow	yak-bok	ganso/a	goose
sat	lagarto	lizard	yax-kach	mosca	fly
sek	murciélago	bat	yoot'el bak'	piel	skin
sensi'	mirlo	blackbird	yuk	venado (cabrito)	deer (dwarf variety) (also see keh)
sinik	hormiga	ant			
toy	araña	spider			
tsimin	tapir (caballo / mula / burro)	tapir (now used for horse / mule / donkey)			
ts'ul	paloma	dove			
ts'uts'u	coatí	coati			
tubok	cucaracha	cockroach			
tul-ix	libélula	dragonfly			
tunkuluchu	búho, lechuza	owl			
tunsel (ch'uhum)	pájaro carpintero	woodpecker			
t'tut' (kacho')	loro	parrot			
t'uul	conejo	hare / rabbit			
ak'	piojos	lice			
ulim	caracol	snail			
wakax	vaca / ganado	cow (domestic cattle)			
wech	armadillo	armadillo			
wo' (suut)	rana	frog			
xik'	ala	wing			
xuut (wo')	rana	frog			
xux	avispa	wasp			
yaal bak'	animal joven	young animal			
yaaxkach'	gusanera	maggot			
yah ts'ul	paloma (doméstica)	pigeon (domestic)			

PLANTS AND RELATED TERMS

alamil	renuevo, brote	renew, budding out
bob / boh	vástago floral de los agaves	flowering shoots of the agaves
che'	árbol, madera	tree, wood
cheil	tallo	stalk, stem, shoot
ch'ibil	vena	vein
chuch*	peciolo	petiole
chun	tronco, tallo (base, origen)	trunk, stem (base, origin)
-ich	fruto	fruit
k'ab	rama de árbol o arbusto	branch of a tree or shrub
kabal	bajo, que crece cerca del suelo	low, growing close to the soil
kamil	planta trepadora o enredadera	climbing or entwining plants
ki	las especies del género del <i>agave</i>	the species of the genus <i>Agave</i>

* *U chuch u le'*: peciolo / petiole. *U chuch u lol'*: pedicelo, pedúnculo / pedicel or peduncle.

DOMESTICATED PLANTS

MAIZE / AH-NAL-IXIM-XIIM

k'iix	espina o aguijón	spine or prickle	ah nal	maize (<i>Zea mays</i>)
k'inchan / yits'	goma, resina	gum, resin	ak' nal	cob, ear of maize
le', wa**	hoja	leaf, blade	ak' sa'	new maize atole
lob	maleza	weed	bakal	maize cob
lol	flor (grande)	flower (large)	ch' uynal	sack of maize ears
luch	fruto de <i>Crescentia</i> <i>cujete</i> , usado para fabricar vasijas	fruit of <i>Crescentia</i> <i>cujete</i> used to make cups or bowls	he' ts' til	to remove the husk from the maize ear
mots'	raíz	root	hoolooch'	maize shucks
nek'	hueso, semilla	stone, pit, seed	i'nal / pak' nal	maize ears stored for escoge para semilla
nik, nikre'	flor pequeña	small flower	ixiim / xiim	maize (<i>Zea mays</i>)
ol	corazón, yema central	heart, central shoot	k' ayt' el	small maize variety with a short growth cycle (lit. cock's crow)
si'	leña	firewood	may-ixiim	maize shoot
sohol	hojarasca	leafy	nal	maize, the plant, the ear, the cob
sool	corteza	bark, outer covering	nal' el	early maize variety with small ears and kernels
suuk	zacate	grass	sahum	maize variety with yellowish kernels
wi'	raíz carnosa, bulbo o tubérculo	fleshy, bulbous or tuberous root	sak' ab	the maize stem
xaan	palma	palm	tink' in- nal	mature maize ears with dry kernels
xiw	hierba, planta herbácea	herb, herbaceous plant	tsuknal	maize silk
yaaxk' aax*	selva subperennifolia o perennifolia	perennial or semiperennial forest		

** *U tan u le'*: del haz de la hoja / upper leaf surface. *U pach u le'*: del
envés de la hoja / lower leaf surface.

* *Tidakal k' in yan u le'*: (plantas) que conservan la hoja / (plants) that
keep their leaves. *Ma' tulakal k' in yan u le'*: (plantas) que no conservan
la hoja / (plants) that lose their leaves.

xk'an-nal

variedad de maíz de granos amarillos

maize variety with yellow kernels

x-mehen-nal

variedad de maíz pequeño con ciclo corto

small maize variety with a short growth cycle

BEAN / AH-BUUL

buul

frijol

common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*)

chakwayakab

variedad de frijol muy pequeño, de color rojo oscuro, con una manchita

small bean variety dark red colored with a single white speckle or blotch

ib

comba

lima bean (*Phaseolus luteolus*)

i'buul*

mehenbuul

frijol negro, de semilla pequeña

small black bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*)

SQUASH / AHK'UM

ah k'um

calabaza

squash (*Cucurbita* spp.)

k'uu, / k'um

calabaza

gourd (*Cucurbita* spp.)

lek

fruto seco de *Lagenaria* spp.

dried fruit of *Lagenaria* spp.

sikil

semilla de calabaza

gourd seeds

CHILI / AH- IK

ah ik

chile

chili pepper (*Capsicum* spp.)

chak ik

variedad de chile rojo

red chili variety

chawa' ik

chile habanero

habanero chili

ch'uhuk ik

pimentón, chile dulce

bell (sweet) pepper

ik

chile

chili (*Capsicum* spp.)

max ik

chile de pico paloma

chili (lit. dove's beak)

OTHER COMMON PLANTS

ah p'ak

tomate

tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*)

chikam

jícama

(*Pachyrhizus* spp.)

is

camote

sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*)

luch

jícara

tree gourd (*Crescentia cujete*)

p'ak

tomate colorado

red tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*)

FUNDAMENTAL PLANT GROUPINGS

ak' (kan)

plantas trepadoras y rastreras

climbing, vining plants

che'

árbol, arbusto

tree, shrub

k'aax

selva o monte

forest, jungle

* *ibkeel*: variedad de *ib* / variety of *ib*.

p'op'ox
puk'im
suuk
tason te
tsakam
xaan
xiw

Tragia (Dalenchampia)
Callicarpa (Colubrina)
grama, zacate
(*Poaceae, Cyperaceae*)
musgo
cacti (*Cactaceae*)
palma (*Palmaceae*)
hierba

grasses, sedges
(*Poaceae, Cyperaceae*)
moss
cacti (*Cactaceae*)
palmas (*Palmaceae*)
herb

FOOD AND COOKING

baalche'
bak'
buuche'
buul
chakow / chokow
ch'uhuk
chuuk
ha'
he'oob
he'oob, ye' kax
ik
ka'
kab

vino de miel
carne
tostada preparada
de carne deshebrada
frijol
caliente
dulce
carbón
agua
huevos
huevos de gallina
chile
metate
miel

a honey wine or mead
made with strips of
balche bark
meat
shredded meat with
fried tortillas
bean
hot in temperature
sweet
charcoal
water
eggs
hen's eggs
chili
grindstone
honey

k'ab
k'ah
k'ah
kay
k'ayem / maats'
kiwi' / k'usuh
k'xiim
paap
papa ts'ules
pibil
pibil kaax
pibil k'ek'en
pim wah
pok' chuuk
sa'
sakan
siis*

mano
amargo
pinole
pescado
pozole
achiote
pozole molido
picante
tacos de huevos
duros con salsa de
pepitas de calabaza
barbacoa
barbacoa de pollo
barbacoa de cerdo
gorda / gordito
platillo de carne
tradicional
atole
masa, nixtamal
frío

hand stone
bitter
toasted and ground
maize kernels thinned
into a drink, usually
spiced and served hot
fish
ground maize gough,
sometimes fermented
anatto, dried seeds
used as a seasoning
maize kerpels cooked
in lime water (hominy)
spicy hot
crumbled, hard-boiled
egg wrapped in a
tortilla, dipped in
pumpkin seed sauce
pit oven baked /
roasted
pit roasted chicken
pit roasted pork
a baked ball of masa,
sometimes stuffed
with beans or meat
traditional meat dish
maize gruel
ground maize dough
cold in temperature

* *Kee'l*: frío (el tiempo) / cold weather.

ENGLISH-MAYA-GLOSSARY

taab / ch'och
 taam
 ts'ahbil kaax
 ts'ahbil wah /
 ts'ahbil oop'
 uk'ul
 wah
 pak'ach wah
 pak'achuk wah
 xamach
 xiim
 xni' pek'
 xtop

sal
 cal
 pollo frito
 tostada frita
 desayuno
 tortilla
 tortear
 hacer las tortillas
 comal
 maíz
 salsa picante
 regional
 flor de calabaza

salt
 lime (calcium
 carbonate)
 fried chicken
 fried tortillas
 breakfast (lit. the
 intransitive for "to
 drink" as in drinking
k'ayem)
 tortilla
 to make tortillas
 to make tortillas
 griddle (traditionally
 ceramic but now
 often metal)
 maize
 hot sauce (lit. dogs
 nose)
 squash flower

abdomen
 able (be able to)
 about (be about to)
 accident
 acidic
 afraid
 afternoon
 afterward
 again
 age
 air
 alive
 all
 all gone
 allow
 already
 also
 although
 always
 amuse (play)
 anatto
 ancient (thing)

nak, homnil
 muk'tik, pahtal
 tak
 loob
 pah
 hak'ka't (e'), sahak santik
 (to fear it)
 ok'in, ok'in-al, oken-k'in,
 sis-k'in
 pachil
 kaa', tuka'teen
 haabil / k'inin
 ik'
 kuxaan
 lah, tu-la-kal, tu-sin-il
 xuupi
 chaik
 tanili, toh
 xan
 kex, talak
 laylic, binetk'in
 baaxal
 k'uxu', kiwi'
 uuchben

ancient (person / animal)

and

animal

animal (pet)

answer

ant

anteater

anus

approach

arch

arm

armadillo

armpit

arrow

ask for

ass, burro

avocado

awake

awaken

axe

back

bake

banana

bark (v.)

bark (n.)

base (n.)

nuxib

yetel, ket

baalche', bak'

alak'

nukik

sinik

chab

(hol) it

baats'al, nats'ik, naats'kuba

pun, p'un, p'um, uts'bil che

k'ab

wech

alam xiik'

hul, hul-eb, hal-al

k'aatik

tsimin

on

(N.) ahal / (S.) ahan

aahal

baat

pach

tahal, pokik

haas, patan

ha-hai-chi-bal

sool, sol-che, pach, box

chun, haal

baaket

bathe

be (v.)

beak (bird)

bean

beard

beat (v.)

beautiful

beauty

because

bed

bed bug

bee

beer

before (temp)

beg (v.)

begin (v.)

beginning

behind

belly

belong (to)

below

belt

bend (v.)

beneath

beside

big

xak, xuux

ichkil,

yan

koh

buul

mex, meex, kib

hats'ik, p'uchik

hats'uts, tsoy

hats'utsil, tsoyil

tumen

lob, kas, ma patan

pik

kab

seerbeesa

taan, yaax

kauil-yah

chunbesik, chunpahal, kaahsik

chun

pach

nak, hommil

tial

-aalam

k'ax nok'

wats'ik, wuuts'ik

-aalan

taham

nohoch, nuk, nukuch

bird ch'ich'
bit* xef'
bite chi'bal
bitter k'aah
black (living thing) box
black (object) ek'
blind ma'ich
blond chakxiich', ch'el
blood k'ik'el
blow uustik
blue / green yaax, ya yaax
body winkil, winkil, kukut
boil chakik, tahal
bone bak
book huun
born sibil
bosom iim, tsem
boy paal, xibpal,
brains tsoomen
branch k'ab
bread waah, pan
break** paik, watik
bring taasik
bring out hok'sik
broad kooch

* A bit of, un poco: *hump'it*.

** Broken: *chingaan, kaachaal, wat*.

broom miis
broth k'aab, k'ool
breast (teat) tsem (iim)
brother, elder sukuun
brother, younger its'in
brush* k'ax
brushhook xloob
bucket ch'ooy, chukuch kum
building nah, nahil
bull wakax (ton wakax)
bullfight pay wakax
burden kuch
burn elel, took, tookik
burst waak'al, xiukik
bury mukik
butterfly pepem
buttocks boox
buy manik
buzzard ch'om
by tumen
cactus paak'am, k'oh
calf (of leg) t'oon
call payik, t'anik
callous t'aah'am

* Cut brush: *paak*.

can tan u pahtal, muk'tik
 cannot mu pahtal
 candle kib
 canoe chem, ch'em
 care for, take care of kanantik, taakik
 carry kuchik
 case, sheath pix
 cat mis
 catch (v.) chuuk, chuchik
 cattle wakax
 cave aktun, haban aktun
 celebration chaan
 cement u chun pak'
 center chumuk
 centipede chapat
 change k'exik, k'exil, k'axik
 charcoal chuuk
 chat (gossip) tsikbal
 chatter tsik-bal, ch'o-ch'op-chi
 cheap ma'koohi
 chew hach'ik, chaaxtik
 chicken kaax
 chief yun-tsil, t' oohil
 child cham pal, paal
 chin k'ono'ch, k'amaach
 chocolate chokwa', kakow
 chili ik

cigarette
 citrus fruit
 clean
 clear (adj.)
 clear (v.)
 climb
 close
 close (v.)
 clothes, clothing
 cloud
 cloudy
 coatimundi
 cob (maize)
 coffee
 coil
 cold (object)
 cold (weather)
 cold, grippe, flu
 comb
 comb (crest)
 come
 come out
 completely (at once)
 completely (totally)
 consommé, broth
 constantly, daily

chamal, ch'uch'-lem,
 huunil k'uts
 pal'aal
 hanil, miisik, sak
 hanil, saas
 paak
 naakal
 xok'ol
 mak
 nook'
 muyal, munyal
 nookoy, puuk'
 chiik, ts'uts'u'
 bakal
 boxha', kaap, kahwe
 kopik, to'il
 sis, siis
 keel
 seem
 xaache', xaachetik
 t'el, p'oot
 kooten, tak, tal
 hook'ol
 humpuli
 lah, tu lakal
 k'aab
 sansamal

consume (be consumed)

conquer (v.)

content

continue

convenient

cook

cooked

cooking-pit

cool

(to) cool

cool (weather)

copulate

corn / maize

cornmeal

cornmeal beverage

cotton

cough

count (v.)

coyote

cradle

crocodile

crowded

crush

crushed limestone

cry (out)

curse

xuupul

tsoy

kimak iil, tsoy -ol

t'ulik-pach

ki'

tahal, chakik

tak'aan, tahi

piib

siis

siskuntik

keel

ts'iis

ixim, chiim, ixium, nal,

t'aaham, xiim

k'uum, sakan

sa', saka'

piit', taman

saen

xok, xak

pek'il k'ax

tas-che-kan, hu-pal

ayim

babahki

puch'ik

sakab, saskab

awat, ok'ol

maldisyontik

curse (to hex)

custom

cut (chop)

cut in general

cut open

daily

dance

dangerous

dark

darkening (to become dark)

daughter, by father

daughter, by mother

dawn

day

dead

deaf

deaf-mute

dear

debris

deep

deer

defecate

deliver

descend

devil (Lord of Death)

lick (penis)

pulik ch'om

suuk

ch'aakik

xatik

kupik

sansamal

okot

hach k'as u bin

e'hoch'e'en

e'hoch'e'ntal, aak'achal

x-mehen, wich-mehen

al, wal, chu pal, chup-hal

saastal

kin, k'iin

kimin

kook

tootkook

xun

sohol

taam

keh, kech, xbil-keh, yuk, yuuk

ta'

k'tubik

eemel, eemen

kisin

toon, keb

die	kimil	drunk, to get	kaltal
different	helaan	drop	chah, chah-al, ch'uluux
difficult	yab	dry	hayk'intik, tihil, tishik
dig	panik	duck	malach, kuts ha'
digit (finger)	al-k'ab	dusk	aak'aabtal, aak'abchal
digit (toe)	al-ok	dye	bon, bonik
diligent	sak'ol	ear	xikin
dinner	-ooch	early	hats kab
direct	toh, tah	earth	luum
dirt (soil)	luum	east	lak'in, lik'in
disrobe	pitik nok'	eat	han-al, han-tik
distance	naachil	edge	haal, xul
distant	naach	eel	kan-il-ha (lit. water snake)
divide	hats'ik, t'ooxik	egg	he, hee, eel
do	beetik, mentik	either	wa
doctor	hohel ts'ak	elbow	kuuk
dog	pek'	embarrassment	su'tal, subtal
done	ts'ook	embrace	meek'ik
dove	uukum	end	ts'ook, hool, xul
dragonfly	turix	enough	beyo, yaab, t'ibil
dream	naay, wayak'	enter	oko(l)
dress (blouse)	iipil	entrance	hool
dress (skirt)	pik	epiphyte	ch'u
dried	hayk'intik, t'ikin	error	si'pil
drink	uk'ul, uk'ik	escape	luk'ul, puuts'ul
drum	tunk'ul	evening	okaank'in, ohk'in
drunk	kalaan		

evil k'as, loobil
 exchange k'exel
 excrement ta'
 expect pa'tik
 expensive kooh
 explain tsoolik
 explode wak'al, buhul
 extend sats'ik
 extinguish tuupik
 extract ho'sik
 eye ich
 face ich
 faded poos
 fair-skinned ch'eel, sak ich
 falcon koos, hunk'uk'
 fall (v.) lub, lubul
 false, lie tuus
 family baho'
 fang ts'aay
 far nach, naach, nach-il
 farm kol
 fart kis
 fast seeb
 fat (adj.) polok
 fat (n.) tsaats
 father yum, yum-bil

fault k'uch, si'pil
 fear sahkil
 feather k'uk'tum
 feed hansik
 ferret saabin
 fertile soil siis luum
 field (farm) kol
 fifty-fifty chun-chun-muk
 fight ba'teel, loxik u bah
 fill chup (s)ik, butik
 find kaax tik
 find out o hel tik
 finger al kab, yal kab,
 finger-nail ich'ak, iich'ak
 fire k'ak'
 firearm ts'oon
 firewood si', cheil k'ak'
 firm hets'aan, chich
 first yaaxil, paytan
 fish sohol-kai
 fish (cat fish) lu'
 fish (with scales) kay
 fist wool a k'ab
 fixed heets'aan
 flat hay, pekaan, taax
 flatten pak'achtrik
 flatten tortillas pak'ach

flatulence

tan kis

front

taan, taamil

flee

luk'ul, puuts'ul

fruit

wich

flint

tok'

fry

ts'ahik

flour

sahan, baax nal

fuck

ts'iis, to pik

flower

lol, nikre'

full

chuup, tul, tutul, talak

flute

chul

gather

t'okik, much'ik

fly

yax kach, chak pool

gay

ch'uupul xib, chahal xilal

foam

yoom

gentleman (sir)

yum

fold

wuuts'ik

ghost

kisnin, pixan, pixan ok

follow

t'ulik u pach

gift

sihil

food

ok

girl

x-ch'u-pal, x-ch'upuul

foot

bulul

give

ts'aik, sihil, k'ub'ik

for

ti'

gnat

us

force

muuk'

gnome

alux, sayan winik

forehead

chi' u pam

go*

bin, bin-el, xik, luk'ul

foreigner

ts'ul, xunaan, nachil winik

go out

hook'ol

forest

k'aax

goat

h meh, chibu

forget

tub-ul, tuub-sik

god

k'u, kyum

fountain

yik ha', hool ha'

gold

ta'k'in

four

kan

good

uts

fox

ch'amak

goodness

uts'il

fresh

tumben

good-looking

kiich-pam, tsoy u wich

fried

ts'ahbil

good luck

xiik tech utsil

friend, companion, kinsman

lak', baho'

goose (water fowl)

malach

fright

hak' ol

Let's go: koox.

frighten

ha'sik ol

malach

frijol

buul

malach

* Let's go: koox.

gourd
 grab
 grandfather
 grandmother
 grasp
 grass
 grave
 green / blue
 griddle
 grill
 grilled
 groan
 ground (earth)
 ground (grind)
 grow
 grown
 grub worm (insect larvae)
 gruel
 guave
 gun
 hail
 hair
 half
 hammock
 hand
 hang

kum
 mach-ik
 tat(a)
 chiich, mamich
 ch'a'-ik, maach-ik, chukik
 suuk
 muk-nal, muk-sah
 yaax
 xamach
 k'ak'tik, polik, k'elik
 k'ak'bill, pok chuuk
 akan
 luum
 huch' bil, muxbil
 ch'i hil
 ch'i haan
 nok'ol
 sa', uul
 pi chi'
 ts'on
 bat
 ts'oots'el
 chu muk
 k'an
 k'ab
 ch'uyul, ch'uy-kin-tik, sin-ik

happy
 hard
 harsh, intense
 harvest
 hat
 hatchet
 hate
 hateful
 have
 hay
 he
 head
 headache
 heal (cure)
 hear
 heart
 heat
 heavy
 heel
 help
 helper
 hemp
 hen
 herb
 herbalist
 here
 here it is

kiimak ool
 chich
 k'a' am
 hooch, hooch-ik, malik
 p'ook
 baat
 p'ek-tik
 p'eakaan
 yan
 suuk
 le, le-ti'
 pol, hool
 k'in-nam pol / hool
 ts'aakik, kunik
 u yik
 puslik, puk-sik-al, pixan, yol
 k'inil
 aal
 tuun-kuy, tunkwil
 aantik
 aantab
 kih
 x-kaax
 xiw
 hmen
 way, waye
 he'la

hill	puuk, muul	ignite	t'aab ik
hole	hool	iguana	huh
home (dwelling)	otoch, atoch	ill	k'o-baan, ma'uts
home of (French <i>chez</i>)	iknal, iknan	illness	k'oha'nil, chapah
honey	kab	ill, to become	k'o-ha'n-tal, chapahal
hop (v.)	sit'	immediately	bahe'
horn	xulub, baak	important	k'anaan
horse	tsimin	in	ich, yok'ol
hot	chokow	incapacitated	nuum
hot (spicy, pignant)	pap	incite	payik
house	na, nah, otoch	indian	(N.) masawal, H-Maya-bil / (S.) winik
how	bix, bik	injury	loob
how many	(N.) hay-p-el / (S.) bon	insert	oksik
how much	(N.) baa hux / (S.) bon	inside	ich(il), yok'ol
humid (sweaty)	k'il k'ab	intense	k'aam
hummingbird	ts'unun	intestines	chooch(el)
hungry	wi, wih	introduce	oksik
hunt	kaxtik bak', chuk bak'	iron	maskab
hunter	ts'oon-ol, ts'oonero	island	peten, tsukub-luum
hurricane	chich ik', chak ik'al	itch	sak'
hurry	seeb, seeb-ak	jaguar	balum, chak-mool
husband	(i)ichan, h-wichan	jay	sensi'
husk	sol	jicima	chiikam
I	ten	joke	baaxal
ice	yeeb, bat	juice	k'aab
if	wa		

jungle	k'aax	leathery	ts'uuy
just, fair	tah	leave	hook'-ol, luk'ul, p'at-ik
kettle	maskab kum, u kichil	left	ts'ik
kill	kin-s-ik	leg	ok
kiss (n.)	ts'uuts', ts'uuts-ik	lend	mahan-t-ik
kitchen	k'oob-en	length	cho-wak-il, chuwakil; waan
knee	piix	letter (paper)	huun
knife	kupeb, xoteb, maskab	level	akaan, u yaka'nin
knife-blade	u yeh kuchiyo	lie	tus, tus-ik
know	-ohel	lie down	cha(!)-al
lacking	x-ma', minaan	light (n.)	saasil
lake	petha'	light, to become (to dawn)	saastal
land	luum, kab	light weight	saal
landmark	xuuk	lightning	lamba, u hats' chaak
language	t'an	like (I like it)	uts tin w'ich
large	noh, nohoch; nuk, nukuch	lima bean	iib
lasso, rope	suum	lime (calcium carbonate)	taan, k'utaan
late	lah k'in	little	chan, chichan, mehen
later	pachil, ka'ka't(e')	little (a little)	hump'iit
laugh	che'eh	little by little	huhum-p'iit-il
lazy	mak ol	live	kuxtal
leaf	le'	liver	taam-en
league	heel	living	kuxan, kuxaan
learn	kanik	lizard	tolok, ix-mech, huh, pach,
leather	k'ewel, k'awal	load	tulu pach
		loan	kuch
			mahan-t-ik

locust	sak'	maybe	beyts'abile', wal(e'), kuxan
long	chowak, chuwak	me	ten
look	paktik, chaantik, ilik	meal	hanal, ooch
look for	kaaxtik	measure (to measure)	p'isik
lord	yum, yunts-il	(a) measure, measurement	p'iis
lose	saatik	meal	bak'
lost	saataan	mecate	p'isik'an
louse	uk'	medicine	ts'ak
love (v.)	yakuna, yakunah, yukunah-il	memory	kah-sa(h)
love (n.)	yakuna, yakunah, yakun-t-ik	metate & mano	k'ab-ka'
low	taam, kabal	middle	chumuk
lower (trans.)	ensik	midnight	chumuk aak'ab
machete	maskab	milpa	kol
maiden	suhuy ch'uplal	mind (humor, disposition)	ool
make	meetik	mind (thought)	tukul
male (animal)	ton, hton	mirror	neen
male (person)	xib, xilal	misfortune	loob
man	winik, xib, hxib	mist	yeeb, yooxol
man (human being)	winik	mix	xak'tik
man (person)	maak	moist	ch'ul
many	yaab	moisten	ch'ulik
marry	ts'okol beel	(become) moist	ch'ultal
masonry	pak'	money	taak'in
matter	beel, baal	monkey	maax, baats'
may	u chabal	moon	at, akna'
may not	ma'u chabal	morning	hats-kab
		... in the morning, tomorrow	samal, saman

mosquito k'oxol, chibal
 mother na'
 mouse ch'o'
 mouth chi'
 much yaab
 (not) much ma' yaabi'
 mucus siim
 muddy luk' mumul, puuk'
 muggy k'as k'ilkab
 music k'ay
 naked xma' nook', chak piten
 name (n.) k'aba'
 narrow koom, nuut'
 native wayile'
 near naats', xok'ol
 necessary k'abeet, k'aatbil
 necessity nu'kul
 neck kal
 needle puuts'
 nest k'u'
 nettles tsah
 never mixbik'in, bahon
 new tumben
 nice ki', hats'uts, tsoy
 night aak'ab
 nightmare k'as wayak'

no no
 no one no one
 noise (n.) noise (n.)
 (make) noise (make) noise
 noon noon
 north north
 nose nose
 not not
 notable notable
 nothing nothing
 now now
 o.k. o.k.
 obey (v.) obey (v.)
 obligation obligation
 obtain obtain
 ocean ocean
 odor odor
 offering offering
 old (person) old (person)
 old (object) old (object)
 old woman old woman
 omen (bad omen) omen (bad omen)
 ominous ominous
 one one
 open open
 opening opening

ma'
 mixmaak
 hum, humbaal, ch'e'ch
 huum
 chumuk k'in
 xaman
 ni'
 ma'
 chan-te
 mixbaal
 behe', behele, beora
 maaloob, bay
 tsik
 kuch
 k'amik
 k'ak'nab
 bok
 sihil, sib
 noh-xib, nuxib
 uchben, lab
 xnuk
 tomo'chi', tamah chi'
 uayab
 hump'el, huunul
 heebik, heebel, heebaan
 chi', hool

opossum
 or
 orange
 (put in) order
 origin
 oriole
 other
 overcast
 overtake
 owl
 owner
 paca
 pack (v.)
 pain
 paint
 pale
 palpitate
 pants
 papaya
 paper
 parrot
 pass
 pass by
 pauper
 pay

och
 wa
 china
 tsool
 chun
 eb
 he, lak', huntul
 nookoy, muyal
 chukpachnik
 h buh, kuute',
 ik'im, tunkuruchu
 yuumil, winkilil
 haleb
 but'ik
 kux, yah
 bon, bonik, banik
 poos
 keek, lilik
 eex
 put
 huun
 t'ut'
 mansik
 man, manen
 oyooh
 bootik

kitam, k'ek'en
 maak, winik
 pot
 ton
 tukul
 ik
 uyik
 chaik
 maak, winik
 alak'
 ts'ats'aak, ohel ts'ak
 xet'
 k'ek'en
 ukum, kastran-ukum, sak-pakal,
 tsutsul
 okom, akam, okman
 k'aanhool
 tah te'
 wiix
 piib
 akaan luum
 pak'al
 baaxal
 abal
 yeh
 yuultik
 otsil

peccary
 people
 penetrate
 penis
 pensive
 pepper
 perceive
 permit
 person
 pet
 physician
 piece
 pig
 pigeon
 pillar
 pillow
 pine (n.)
 piss
 pit (cooking)
 plain
 plant (v.)
 play
 plum
 pointed
 polish
 poor

porcupine	k'i'xooch, kiix pach	quail	beech'
portion	xet'	queer	ch'upul xib
possible	beyts'abile'	quick	seeb, seebak
(if) possible	he u beetaale'	quickly	seebaan
(it is) possible	hu' beetaale'	rabbit	t'ul
(it is not) possible	mixtaan u beetaal	raccoon	k'ulu', aak'a'bak'
post	okom, akam	rain (n.)	ta'ha', kaxal-ha, ha-hal, chaak
pound (v.)	pak'achtik, hats'ik	rain (v.)	t'ooosol ha'
pregnant	k'o'haan, yoom	rain water	kaanil ha', kaanan ha'
prepare	mak'antik	rattlesnake	tsab-kan, ahau-kan, chikix kan, chikchan
previously	ka'chi, uuchil	raise	li'sik
price	tohol, boolil	rat	ch'o'
priest	ah-kin, ah kinin	read	xook, xookik
problem	ba'teel	ready	saame, ts'ook
pull (v.)	koolik, paaytik, hitik	(get) ready	li'skuba
pulsating	lilik tipplah	reason (n.)	naat, toh-t'an, tukul
puma	koh, chak coh, balam, chak balum	receive	k'amik
pumpkin	k'uuum	recognize	k'ahot(ik)
pumpkin seed	sikil	red	chak
pounce (v.)	loxik	reed	amay, ooh siit
pursue	chukpachtik	relative (n.)	ch'iilankabil, laak', baho', onen
pus	puh, puhel	remember	k'ahot(ik), k'ahki
put on (clothes)	bukintik	repair	utskintik
put out (fire / light)	tuupik	reprimand	k'eyik
pyramid	muul		

resin	its	sabukan
rest (v.)	he'lel	tukul
rest oneself	he'skuba	konol
return	suut, sutik	x-konol
rich	ayik'al, taak'inal	taab, ch'och'
right, just, correct	tah	baik, ket, p'iis
(to the) right	noh k'ab, no'haan	xanab, xanab-kewel
right away	beorita	ya'
ripe	k'an, tak'aan, yi'h	aalik, t'aan
ripen	yi'htal	sahbesik, ha'sik ol
rise	naak'al, lik'il	k'eyik
river	yok ha'	sinaan, loch
road	beh, beel	huchi, xen te'lo, xenki'
roast	k'atik	panik
roasted	k'ak'bil, pokbil	ilik, paktik, chaantik
rob	okol, kots, paa-kots, akalik	nek', pak'al
rock	tunich	kaxtik
roof	u nahil u hool nah, u pol nah	konik
rooster	t'el	tuuxtik
root	mots'	chuy
rope	suum	booy
rose	lol	peeksik, tiital
round	woolis	h-men
rub	yuultik	su'tal
ruin	loobil	t'ooxik
run	alkab, aalkab, chikaan	xok
rust	its, u yits maskay	

sharp	yeh, kiyeh, koh	skin, leather	yoot'el, k'awal, k'ewel
sharp, spicy	paap	skinny	ts'oyaan
shave	pustik	skull	u bakel-hool
shaven	ts'ikkaan	skunk	payooch, ah pay
shawl	booch'	sky	kaan
sheep	taman	slab	hayam, hoot'ol tunich
shell (n.)	sool	sleep	wenel, wenen
to shell	axootik, oxontik	slender	bek'ech, tsem
shit	ta'	slime	bey siim
shoe	xanab	slingshot	tiraule
shoot	ts'onik, ts'anik	slippery	yul, hahalki, hoholki
short	koom	slope	niix, emen wits
shoulder	kelembaal	slow	chambel, kits'abil
show	eesik	slow (dull)	xan, xantal
sick	kohaana, ma'uts	small	chichan, mehen
side	tseel	smallest part / (pinkie finger)	t'uup
silver	sak ta'k'in	smell	bok, uyih-bok
sin	k'eban, si'pil, loobil	smoke (n.)	buuts'
sing	k'ay	to smoke	ts'uuts'ik
single	tu hunaan	snail	ulich
sinkhole, cenote	ts'onot	snake	kan
sister, older	kik, nohoch kik	snare	leh
sister, younger	its'in, chup-its'in	to snare	lehik
sit	kultal	shot	siim
size*	(N.) nochochil / (S.) nukil	soil	luum

* Girth, diameter: *u kalh*.

someone	mak	squash	k'uuum
something	baax baal	squirrel	kuuk
somewhat	k'as	stand	watal, ch'ik tal
somewhere	tuux	standing	ch'ikaan, akaan
snow	yeeb	star	ek'
son, by mother	al, xibil-bal	start	chumik
son, by father	mehen, lak'-paal, xibi-ix-mehen	stay	p'atal
song	k'ay	steal	ookol, ooklik, aaklik
soot	sabak, sibak	steep	ch'ikaan
soul	pixan	stem	chun
sour	pah	stew	k'ol
soursop	oop	stick	che', xuul
south	nohol	stick around	xaantal
sow, plant	pak'al, pak'ik	stiff	t'iimil, t'och
sown	pak'aan	stocked	babahki
spark	xikin k'ak', t'iliis k'ak'	stomach	nak'
speak	t'an, t'aanik	stone*	tunich
spicy	paap	stool	k'anche'
spill	weekik	stop	xul, xulik
spilled	weekaan	storm	chich ik'
spine	t'ool a pach	straight	toh, tah
spirit	ol, pixan	stranger	ts'ul, xunaan
spit (v.)	tub	strap, belt	k'axab, mak', buk' nok'
spouse ("companion")	lak'	straw	sit
spring	yaaxk'in, sayab	stretch	sats'ik
spy	ch'uktik		

* Rock, living rock, rockface: *aktun*.

strike
 strong
 strenghten
 stuff (v.)
 submerge
 suck
 sugar
 sun
 sunset
 sunken
 sweet
 sweet potato
 swin
 swollen
 tail
 take
 take care of
 take off
 tamale
 tame
 tangled
 tarantula
 tasty
 teach
 teacher
 teat

hats'ik
 chich, chich u muk', muk'aan
 muk'-yah, chixtik
 but'ik
 t'ubik, bulik
 ts'uuts', ts'uuts'ik
 ch'uhuk
 k'in
 ohk'in, u yak'a chal
 t'ubaan, tu yit ha'
 ch'uhuk
 is
 baab
 chuup
 neh
 ch'aik, bisik, chukik, machik
 kanantik
 tokik, pitik
 tamali', chakbil wah
 suk
 so'sook
 chiuoh, chi(m)wol, chinkoh
 ki'
 kansik
 kansa', ah kansa'
 im

tsikbatik, -aalik
 k'una, yatoch k'u
 ts'oksik
 yeel toon
 dyos bootik
 le, leti', lati', helo', tela
 xan
 tun
 te', telo'
 yan
 maan, minaan
 leti'ob
 pim, polok
 pimil
 bek'ech, hay
 baal
 tukul, tuklik
 uk'ah
 le, letiela
 lela'
 k'iix
 tukul
 oxp'el, oxtul
 kal
 pek

tell
 temple
 terminate
 testicles*
 thank you
 that
 thatch palm
 then
 there
 there is/are
 there isn't/aren't
 they
 thick
 thickness
 thin
 thing
 think
 thirsty
 this
 this one
 thorn
 thought
 three
 throat
 throb

* Genitals: *neh'*.

throw	ch'inik	tortilla	wah
thrush	pich'	totally	hump'uli, lah
thumb	na'k'ab	toucan	pan, hpan
thunder	u hats'k'u, u pek chaak	tough	chich, ts'uuy
thunder-clap	u pek chaak, u hum chaak	toward	tak
tick	pech	town	kah
tie (v.)	k'axik hitik	trap (deadfall)	peets', pets'tik
tiger / jaguar	balam, chak-mood	trap (snare)	leh, lehik
tilt	nixik	trash	sohol
time	k'in, u k'inil	tree	che'
tin can	laataa, hahay maskay	true	hah, hahil
tire (fatigue)	ka'nah	truth	hahil
tired	ka'naan	trunk	chun, chun che'
to	ti'	turkey (domestic)	tso', uulum
toad	baab, muuch	turkey (wild)	kuts
toasted, parched	pokbil, k'elbil	turtle	aak
tobacco	k'uuts	twisted rope or fiber	kop
today	behla'(e'), hekit	two	ka'p'el, ka'tul
toe	yal-ok	understand	naatik
together	et, mul	untidy	loob
tomato	p'ak	untie	wach'ik, pitik
tomorrow	samal, saman	until	tak, as tal
(day after) tomorrow	ka'beh	uproot	t'ookik, lakik
tongue	ak'	upset (don't get upset)	ma' hak'al a wa'l
tool	nu'kul	urinate	wiix
tooth	koh	urine	wiix
toothpick	ch'ilib		

us toon
 use baaxtik, ch'aik
 useless nuum
 (be) used up xuupul
 (I'm) used to it suuk ten, t'alaan ti'
 utensil nu'kul
 valley kop, chakan
 vendor ah konol
 very hach
 village kah, tan kah
 vine ak'
 virgin (new, unspoiled) suhuy
 visit ximbatik, ch'enetik
 voice kal, tan
 vomit xeh
 wait pa'tal ch'uktik
 walk ximbal, xinman
 wall pak'
 want/need k'aat
 warble k'al, awat
 warm chokow
 wart aax
 wash p'o'ik
 wasp xux
 water ha'

water cistern chultun
 wave (signal) payk'ab
 wave (on water) yaamin ha'
 (that) way beyo', baik
 (this) way beya', bix he'
 waylay ch'uktik
 we toon
 weasel saabin
 weave sakal
 wedding ts'okol beel
 weed t'ax, suuk
 weep ook'ol
 weigh p'isik
 well (adj.) maaloob, uts
 well (n.) ch'een, sayap ha'
 west chik'in
 wet (v.) tsam, ch'uul
 what baax
 what about kuux
 when baax k'in, baax ora, ka, kahin
 where tuux
 which makalmak
 whip hats'ik, hiix, hiixtik
 whistle (v.) xuxub
 white sak, sasak
 white man ts'ul
 white woman xunaan

who
 whoever
 why
 wide
 wife
 wild
 wild animal
 will (n.)
 winch
 wind
 wing
 winter
 witch
 worlock
 with
 without
 wizard
 wolf
 woman
 wood
 work
 world
 worm
 wound
 write
 wrong

mak
 he'maaxe'
 baaxtin, tumen
 kooch
 watan, atan
 k'oox
 baalche', k'axil bak'
 olah
 pechech
 ik'
 xik'
 ich keel, k'inil keel
 xway
 hway
 yetel, et
 xma'
 way
 pek'il k'ax
 x-ch'up, x-ch'up-l-al koolel,
 xunaan, xnuk
 che'
 meya, meyah, menyah
 kab, luum
 luk'um, nok'ol
 lob, hats'ik, ts'aik
 ts'ib, ts'i(b)rik
 k'eban

baalaan
 is
 haab
 k'an
 he'le', bey, bay, la'
 ho'la'
 teex
 tech
 chichan toh
 xi'paal

wronged
 yam
 year
 yellow
 yes
 yesterday
 you (pl.)
 you (sing.)
 young
 youth