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*Lyle Campbell*

The Pipil Language  
of El Salvador

Mouton

*Linguistics and Literature*

**Mouton Grammar Library 1**

*Campbell*  
**The Pipil Language**

# Mouton Grammar Library 1

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**Mouton Publishers**

**Berlin · New York · Amsterdam**

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**Mouton Publishers  
Berlin · New York · Amsterdam**

*Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data*

Campbell, Lyle.  
The Pipil language of El Salvador.

(Mouton grammar library ; 1)

Bibliography: p.

1. Pipil language--Grammar. I. Title. II. Series.

PM4191.C35 1985 497'.4 85-11493

ISBN 0-89925-040-8 (U.S.)

*CIP-Kurztitelaufnahme der Deutschen Bibliothek*

**Campbell, Lyle:**  
The Pipil language of El Salvador / Lyle Campbell. -  
Berlin ; New York ; Amsterdam : Mouton, 1985.

(Mouton grammar library ; 1)

ISBN 3-11-010344-3

NE: GT

Printed on acid free paper.

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# **Dedication**

**To my Pipil teachers, helpers, and friends.**



# Acknowledgements

I owe a debt of gratitude to many for financial, intellectual, and moral support. I thank the National Science Foundation and the State University of New York Research Foundation for grants which supported my fieldwork and investigations in El Salvador. I am also grateful to the Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México for support which allowed me to complete some of the historical aspects of this study and to write it up.

I wish to thank María Esperanza Aguilar de Smith-Stark for much help with Salvadoran Spanish from the Pipil area. Claudia Parodi also assisted me with Spanish and in the initial version of this manuscript (which was written in Spanish, but converted to English for this publication). While Una Canger did not see the manuscript of this book before publication, discussions with her helped me in many ways to improve both the content and its organization.

Above all, I wish to extend my deep appreciation to my Pipil teachers and consultants, who shared their language with me. I hope that this work will some day in some way come to be of some benefit to them.



# Abbreviations

adj., ADJ	adjective
ABSOL	absolute
adv.	adverb
applic., APPLIC	applicative
(C)	Cuisnahuat
Car.	Carochi (form from Carochi)
CAUS	causative
cf.	confer, compare, cross-reference, see
CN	Classical Nahuatl (Colonial Nahuatl)
COND	conditional
conj.	conjugation
DIMIN	diminutive
dir., DIR	directional
imp., IMP	imperative
IMPERF	imperfective
INCHOAAT	inchoative
incorp.	incorporation, incorporated
INT POSS	intimate possession
i. v.	intransitive verb
loc.	locative
Mol.	Molina (form from Molina)
n.	noun
O	object
obj.	object
perf.	perfect
pl., PL	plural
PN	Proto-Nahua (also called Proto-Aztecán)
poss., POSS	possessive, possession
pres.	present
perf., PERF	perfect
pret., PRET	preterite (simple past)
pron.	pronoun, pronominal
redup.	reduplication
r. v.	reflexive verb
(SD)	Santo Domingo de Guzmán
Sp.	Spanish
S	subject
subj.	subject
t. v.	transitive verb
unspec. obj.	unspecified object
V	verb

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 0. Introduction

The native language of western El Salvador, the subject of this book, is known in the linguistic literature as Pipil, although its speakers call it na:wat in the language itself and Nahuate in Spanish. Here it is called Pipil because this usage is so strongly entrenched in the scientific literature that it could not easily be changed. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that Na:wat (Nahuate) may gain more general acceptance in honor of and in deference to its speakers. This book, then, presents a description of this language.

This chapter is concerned with the present and past geographical distribution of Pipil, its history to the extent that it is known, its genetic classification, and its dialects. The following three chapters present a description of the language's structure: its phonology (chapter 2), its lexical categories and morphology (chapter 3), and its syntax (chapter 4). Chapter 5 contains the Pipil-Spanish-English dictionary representing the two main dialects, Cuisnahuat (C) and Santo Domingo de Guzmán (SD), with occasional forms from other dialects. Chapter 6 is the Spanish-Pipil dictionary. Chapter 7 contains folkloric texts accompanied by a morpheme-by-morpheme analysis and translation in Spanish and a more flowing English narrative translation. Many of the examples cited in other chapters are taken from these texts, which are coded with a letter to identify the narrative involved and a number which refers to the line within the text. The appendices contain additional historical information. Appendix 1 compares Pipil in detail with other southern varieties of Nahua in order to determine precisely its relationship to them. Appendix 2 solves the controversial question concerning the Nahua of central Guatemala, which have often been assumed to be Pipil but which turn out to be in origin post-Conquest and from central Mexico.

The purpose of this book, then, is to present a basic reference work on Pipil, a sort of "handbook" of the language.



The fieldwork, collection of data, and analysis upon which this work is based were done during several stays in Pipil territory in the years from 1970 to 1976. In the summer of 1970 and again in 1972 I collected information on Pipil dialects from all the locations where I could determine that there were still speakers (cf. section 1.4). I worked in Santo Domingo de Guzmán during the summers of 1973 and 1976, and for several months in 1974. Cuisnahuat data were obtained during visits in the summer of 1975 and in a longer stay in 1976. The work was completed, it should be pointed out, before the recent upsurge of violence and political turmoil, and should therefore have no political consequences. Nevertheless, given the sensitivities on all sides of the conflict and the potential for misunderstanding, it seems wisest for the sake of all who worked with me to present no more specific information about speakers, but rather in its place to offer the deepest hope for improved conditions and an end to violence.

1.1. Social and geographical position. Today Pipil is little used, spoken by only a few, elderly people in a small number of towns mainly in the departments of Sonsonate and Ahuachapan of eastern El Salvador: Comazagua, Concepción de Ataco, Cuisnahuat, Chiltiupan, Izalco, Jicalapa, Juayua, Nahuilingo, Nahuizalco, Santa Catarina Mazaguat, Santa Isabel Ishuatán, Santo Domingo de Guzmán, Tacuba, and Teotepeque (see section 1.4. for details). The exact number of speakers is unknown, since many are relectant to be identified as speakers. This is due to distrust conditioned by Pipil experience in recent history, not the least of which was the so-called "matanza" or massacre of Indians in 1932 coupled with the government decree that Indian languages could no longer legally be spoken. Thus only very rough estimates of the number of speakers are available. In most villages only two or three elderly individuals still speak the language. The greatest concentrations are in Cuisnahuat (C) and Santo Domingo de Guzmán (SD). In any case, the language is quite moribund, with no fully fluent younger speakers. While census and other official reports sometimes place the number as high as 2,000, my own guess is that it is much lower, perhaps as low as 200.

Formerly, Pipil was spoken in a wide area including scattered locations from Guatemala to Panama (cf. Stone 1949, Fowler 1981). It is now extinct everywhere except for these few places in El Salvador.

1.2. Classification. Pipil belongs to a branch of languages that has been called variously Nahua, Aztec, Nahuatlan, Aztecan, etc., which is itself a subgroup of the Uto-Aztecan family (often

called Yuto-Nahua in Latin American sources). For more details, see Campbell and Langacker 1978, Canger 1980, Lastra de Suárez 1975, and Sullivan 1980. The least controversial classification of Uto-Aztecan has eight branches or subgroups:

#### UTO-AZTECAN

- I. Numic (Plateau Shoshone)
  - 1. Mono (Monachi), Paviotso
  - 2. Panamint, Shoshone
  - 3. Kawaaisu, Ute
- II. Tlbatulabal (Kern River)
- III. Takic (Southern California Shoshone)
  - 1. Serrano, +Kitanemuk, +Vanyume, +Alliklik
  - 2. +Fernandeño, +Gabrieleño, +Nicoleño
  - 3. Cahuilla, Luiseño, Cupeño, +Juaneño
- IV. Hopi
- V. Piman
  - 1. Pima, Papago
  - 2. Northern Tepehuan, Southern Tepehuan
- VI. Taracahitic
  - 1. Tarahumara
  - 2. Cahita, Varihio (Guarihio)
  - 3. Ópata
- VII. Cora-Huichol (Corachol)
  - 1. Cora
  - 2. Huichol
- VIII. Nahua (Aztecan, Nahuatlan)
  - 1. +Pochutec
  - 2. Pipil
  - 3. Core Nahua (all other Nahua varieties)

Note: + = extinct.

Many proposals exist for higher-order, more inclusive groupings, and there is now a near consensus that the family first split into two branches, Northern Uto-Aztecan (which includes groups I-IV here) and Southern Uto-Aztecan (groups V-VIII). More controversial proposals have bunched Takic, Numic, and Tlbatulabal in a proposed Shoshonean group and have linked Piman and Taracahitic, and at times Cora-Huichol and Nahua also, in a group called Sonoran. Miller's (1984) recent classification is intermediate to these:

## UTO-AZTECAN

1. Numic
  - a. Western Numic: Mono, Paviotso (or Northern Paiute) (Bannock)
  - b. Central Numic: Panamint, Shoshoni, Comanche
  - c. Southern Numic: Kawaiisu, Ute (Chemehuevi, Southern Paiute, Ute)
2. Tubatulabal
3. Takic
  - a. Serrano-Gabrielino
    - (1) Serran: Serrano, Kitanemuk
    - (2) Gabrielino (Gabrielino, Fernandino)
  - b. Cupan
    - (1) Cupeño, Cahuilla
    - (2) Luiseño
4. Hopi
5. Southern Uto-Aztecan
  - A. Sonoran
    - a. Tepiman: Upper Piman (Papago, Pima, Nevome), Lower Piman, Northern Tepehuan, Southern Tepehuan (Southern Tepehuan; Tepecano)
    - b. Taracahitian
      - (1) Tarahumaran: Tarahumara (Eastern Tarahumara, Western Tarahumara, Southern Tarahumara), Guarijío (Upland Guarijío, Lowland Guarajío)
      - (2) Opatan: Oyata, Eudeve
      - (3) Cahita (Mayo, Yaqui)
    - c. Tubar
    - d. Corachol: Cora, Huichol
  - B. Aztecan
    - a. General Aztec: Pipil, Aztec (Classical Aztec, Tetelcingo, Zacapoaxtla, and others)
    - b. Pochutec

Names in parenthesis are dialects of the preceding language. (Miller 1984:121.)

1.2.1. "What's in a name?": Nahua and Pipil. The name "Nahua" is used here to refer to any variety, be it a dialect or independent language, of the Nahua subgroup. This term is purposefully nonspecific to avoid the confusion that other names used in the literature have produced. It is important to explain some of these terms in order to unravel some of this confusion.

North American linguists tend to speak of the "Aztec" language. This, however, is unclear because the language is not a direct reflection of Aztec culture, since it was spoken contemporaneously also by non-Aztecs (e.g. the Tlaxcalans). Other names which have been used in reference to varieties of Nahua are: Nahuatl, Nahuatl, Nahuatl (Naguatl), Mejicano (Mexicano), Mejicano Corrupto (Corrupt Mexican), Pipil Nicarao, etc. Pochutec of Oaxaca (now extinct, see Boas 1917) is the most divergent language of the subgroup. While the case is less clear, I believe that Central American Pipil should also be considered a distinct language, but more similar to other varieties than Pochutec is. All others are considered dialects of a single language, called here "Core Nahua". (For more details concerning Nahua dialectology, see Campbell and Langacker 1978, Canger 1978, 1980, 1983, Lastra de Suárez 1974; cf. also appendices 1 and 2.)

Above all, it is important to clarify the term "Pipil". For some scholars "Pipil" signifies only the Pipil language of Central America; this is its most common intended meaning in the scientific literature and it is the usage proposed here as the only clear and acceptable meaning for the term. Nevertheless, frequently "Pipil" has been employed not only for Central American Pipil, but also for referring to Nahua dialects of southern Veracruz, Tabasco, and Chiapas (southern Mexican states); cf., for example, Fowler 1981, 1984, García de León 1976, Hasler 1958a, 1958b, 1961, 1976, Knab 1980, Law 1956, Navarrete 1975:279, Reyes García 1958, Swadesh 1954-1955, etc. A detailed analysis (see appendix 1) of the available data shows that at one level these three varieties, Central American Pipil, Chiapas Nahua, and dialects of southern Veracruz and Tabasco, share certain traits which suggest a possible closer historical connection among them (Canger 1980, Lastra de Suárez 1974). On the other hand, Central American Pipil is in several respects quite distinct from these and all other Nahua varieties. At issue, then, is both the name and the classification. The differences are sufficient to require a distinct name in order to avoid confusion. However, the question of classification is complicated by the need to interpret both the shared similarities and the differences. Those who emphasize the similarities classify Central American Pipil closer to these

varieties, but its differences suggest a classification which reflects greater distance and divergence.

Among the more marked differences, it is worth pointing out the following:

1) Pipil has -t 'plural' where others have -h (or -? which corresponds to h in other dialects); cf. section 3.1.4.

2) In Pipil -tu-k is the 'perfect' or 'past participle' (cf. section 3.7.2.3), while in others -tuk / -tok is a progressive ending, sometimes used adjectivally. For example, in Pipil wa:k-tuk means "dry" ('adjective') or "it has dried" ('perfect'), but in Pajapan, Veracruz corresponding wa:k-tok means "dry" ('adjective') but also "it is drying" ('progressive').

3) Pipil has no absolute suffix with nouns that end in -l and its occurrence with polysyllabic nouns ending with other consonants is very limited. These other varieties have the absolute suffix in these contexts.

4) In Pipil the sequence kwaw generally did not become ko as it did in several of these other varieties.

5) Pipil has a number of lexical and other sporadic differences, for example: nu:tsa "to speak" (corresponding forms mean "to call" in others), nemi "to be" ("to live" in others), atime-t "louse" (atemi-t or atimi-t in others), etc. (cf. appendix 1 for more details).

While these differences are clearly significant, their historical weight is not clear in each case, since it is in principle possible that these varieties changed after Pipil split off (a possibility in 4, for example) or that Pipil innovated after its separation (possible in 5). With such differences it is clear that the term "Pipil" should be used with caution. It is preferable to reserve its use solely for Central American Pipil in order to avoid confusion. The complicated question of Pipil's classification within Nahua is taken up in detail in Appendix 1.

1.3. Ethnohistory. Having considered the position of Pipil, I now turn to its history. There are historical traditions concerning the arrival of the Pipils to Central America. While they provide important information, their interpretation is not without complications. The accounts are registered in two main sources, Torquemada (1615/1969/) and Oviedo (1945/1557/), and in several minor references, e.g. Ixtlilxochitl (1952/1600-1611/),

Clavijero (1974/ca.1775/), and Fuentes y Guzmán (1932-1933/1695/). These have been interpreted by Stoll (1884/1958/), Lehmann (1920), Thompson (1948), Chapman (1960), Jiménez Moreno (1959, 1966), León Portilla (1972), Campbell (1978) and Fowler (1981, 1983). I begin this survey by citing the primary accounts, which report the oral traditions of the Nicarao. Torquemada tells it this was:

Según se platica, entre los naturales de esta Tierra, maiormente los viejos, dicen, que los Indios de Nicaragua, y los de Nicoya (que por otro Nombre, se dicen Mangnes (Mangues) antiguamente tuvieron su Habitacion en el Despoblado de Xoconochco (Soconusco), que es en la Governacion de Mexico. Los de Nicoya, decienden de los Cholultecas. Moraran acia la Sierra, la Tierra adentro; y los Nicaraguas, que son de la de Anahuac, Mexicanos, habitaban acia la Costa del Mar del Sur. La vna, y la otraera acia gran multitud de Gente; dicen que avra siete, u ocho edades o vidas de Viejos, y estos que vivian larga vida, hasta venir a ser mui Ancianos, que vivian tanto, que de viejos los sacaban al Sol. En aquel tiempo vino sobre ellos vn grande Exercito de Gente, se decian, Olmecas. Estos dicen que vinieron de ácia Mexico. y que antiguamente avian sido Capitales Enemigos de aquellos, que estaban poblados, en el Despoblado, que aora es entre Xoconochco (Soconusco), y Tequantepec (Tehuantepec). Estos Olmecas, dieron Guerra, vencieron, y sujetaron a los Naturales, y pusieronles grandes Tributos, ...

... demandaron Consejo á sus Alfaquies, que les dixesen, qué debian hacer, que yá no podian sufrir tan Tiranos Tributos ... dixeron: Que se apericibiesen para que todos en vn dia, lo mas secreto, que pudiesen, levantasen sus Mugerres, y Niños, y sus Haciendas, y se fuesen adelante, y dexasen aquella Tierra ... salieron de aquella Tierra, que antes avian morado, con grande contentamiento, y gusto.

Despues, que començaron á caminar, á los veinte dias se les murió vno de los dos Alfaquies Principales, que diximos. Pasaron por la Tierra de Guauhtemallan (Guatemala), y anduvieron cerca de cien Leguas adelante. Allegaron á vna Provincia, que los Españoles llaman la Cholulteca, ó Choroteca, y alli se les murió el otro Alfaque. Antes que muriese, les dixo ... a los de Nicoya, que iban en la delantera: Vosotros sois malos, porque verná (vendrá) tiempo, que serviereis á vnos

Hombres Blancos Barbudos, ... y os tratarán mal, y peor, que los Olmecas.

Tambien dixo á los Olmecas: Vosotros ireis, y poblareis cerca de la Mar, que es la de el Sur, ácia el Occidente, que aora llaman el Golfo de San Lucar, y alli se hace vn buen Puerto, cerca de vna Isla, que la llaman Chira, y fue poblada de Gente quasi desnuda, y son Olleros, y sirvense de ellos, los de Nicoya ...

A los de Nicaragua dixo el Alfaqui: Vosotros poblareis cerca de vna Mar dulce, que tiene á vista, vna Isla, en la qual ai dos Sierras altas redondas; y tambien que de toda aquella Tierra se avia de enseñorear, y los tratarian como a los de Nicoya.

Esta Generacion vino por la Costa del Mar del Sur, y pasaron por Tierra de Quauhtemallan (Guatemala), entre los Naturales de aquella Tierra. Estos adonde veían algun buen Asiento, para poblar, poblaban, y de esta Generacion, son los que en la Nacion de Quauhtemallan, llaman Pipiles, como son los Pueblos, que llaman los Eçalcos (Izalco), que es la maior, y mejor Huerta, y mas abundante, y rica de Cacao, y Algodon, que ai en toda la Nueva-España, aunque entre dentro, toda la Governacion de Guauhtemallan. El Pueblo de Mictlan (Mitla), y el de Yzcuintlan (Escuintla), y otros algunos, dexaron poblados aquellos Indios, que pasaron adelante.

Tambien se dice, que de esta Generacion de Indios, fueron algunos de ellos atravesando, y aportaron á la Mar del Norte, y cerca del Desaguadero, está vn Pueblo de ellos, y hablan en Lengua (sic) Mexicana, no tan corrupta, como estotra de los Pipiles ... (Torquemada 1969/1615/.1:331-3).

Oviedo (1557/1945/), who published reports from Fray Francisco de Bobadilla, together with his own observations, provided the following:

No somos naturales de aquesta tierra, é há mucho tiempo que nuestors predeçessores vniéron (sic) á ella, é no se nos acuerda que tanto há, porque no fué en nuestro tiempo ... La tierra, de donde vinieron nuestros progenitores, se diçe Ticomega é Maguatega, y es hácia donde se pone el sol: viniéronse porque en aquella tierra tenían amos, a quien servian, é los trataban mal ... (Cited by Lehmann 1920:1004.)

Ixtlilxochitl (1695/1952/) also spoke of these migrations, relating them to the destruction of the Toltec kingdom in 959 A.D. and Xolotl's entrance:

... y los pocos tultecas que habían escapado de su destrucción, los dejó vivir en los puestos y lugares en donde estaban reformados y poblados cada uno con su familia, que fué en Chapoltepec, Colhuacan, Tlatzalantepoxoma, Totolapan, Quauhquecholan, y hasta las costas del mar del Norte en Tozapan, Tochpan, Tziuhcoac y Xicotepec, y lo mismo en Chololan, aunque algunos de ellos no pasaron sino hasta la tierra de Nicaragua á donde fueron á poblar, y á otras tierras remotas, en donde no llegó con tanta fuerza la seca y calamidad referida (Don Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxochitl 1952.2:36-7).

Interpretations of these accounts have been varied and at times quite controversial. For example, Squier (1852) took the palm tree in the Mexican representation of Aztlan, the legendary northern homeland of the Aztecs, to mean that Nahua speakers must have originated in the south, migrating from Nicaragua and El Salvador to central Mexico (cf. Stoll 1958/1884/:7-8). Today all hold Squier's view to be quite mistaken, agreeing that the Nahua speakers come into Mesoamerica from the north, with subsequent migrations to Central America from central Mexico.

Most interpretations attempt to analyze Torquemada and Oviedo. According to Torquemada (just cited), the Nicaraos left Soconusco (the Pacific Coast of Chiapas) "seven or eight ages or lives of an old man" before. This "age of an old man" has generally been interpreted as the period called in Nahuatl huehuetiliztli, which is two 52-year cycles of the Mesoamerican calendar, or 104 years. Consequently, Jiménez Moreno (1966:67) and most other scholars have taken this to mean that the Pipil migration to Central America took place around 728 to 832 years before its telling in 1580, or approximately 800 A.D. Lehmann (1920:1005), in contrast, held a different opinion:

Es ist sehr Wahrscheinlich, dass Torquemada diesen Bericht, der offenbar mehrere Wandersagen in eine verschmilzt, von Fray Toribio Motolinia übernommen hat ... Behält man das im Auge, so bezieht sich die Zeitangabe über die Abwanderung der Nicaraos aus Mexiko wohl nicht auf die Zeit Torquemada's, sondern auf diejenige Motolinia's (um 1526). Zieht man davon die "7 - 8 Greisenalter" (etwa = huehuetiliztli mexikanisch = 104



Jahre?) niedrig gerechnet zu  $7 \times 80 = 560$  oder 640 Jahren ab, so kommt man auf etwa 966 oder 886 n. Chr.; nimmt man an, dass Torquemada von seiner Zeit (etwas um 1600) rückwärts gerechnet hat, so kommt man auf 1040 oder 960 n. Chr. Die Einwanderung der Nicarao würde also in den Zeitraum von 886 - 1040 n. Chr. anzusetzen sein, d.h. etwa in das 10. nachchristliche Jahrhundert. Da Abar die Nicarao-Sprache weniger altertümlich ist als das Pipil von Salvador, so muss die Abwanderung der Izalcos eine beträchtliche Zeit früher erfolgt sein, mindestens um 300 n. Chr. ... Die Nicarao jedoch direkt mit den alten Pipil Salvadors auf eine Stufe zu stellen, wie es Torquemada tut, ist sprachlich nicht gerechtfertigt (Lehmann 1920:1005).

Lehmann, continuing his criticism of Torquemada, identified Oviedo's Ticomega and Maguatega, from whence the Nicarao came, with a Tecuman in Morelos and a Miahuatlan in Puebla, sites near Cholula, saying:

... Nicarao-Vorfahren von dort etwa im oder seit dem 10. Jhdt. n. Chr. auswanderten. Wenn Torquemada den Schauplatz der Völkerwegung nicht nach Cholula und Umgebung verlegt, sondern nach Soconusco, so hängt das offenbar damit zusammen, dass er die Wandersage der Nicarao mit der schon früher erfolgten der Pipil (Izalcos) und Chiapaneken verschmilzt (Lehmann 1920:1006).

It is not clear why Lehmann insisted that the Nicarao are distinct from and later in their arrival to Central America than the Pipils. Indeed, Lehmann gives no indications concerning the sources or contents of the other legends supposedly fused by Torquemada, and he forgot that Torquemada spoke of their arrival in Soconusco from Anahuac, identified with the Valley of Cholula (cf. Chapman 1960). Thus, Torquemada was not in fact guilty, as Lehmann's claimed, of placing the scene erroneously in Soconusco instead of near Cholula. Nor did Lehmann present any substantial linguistic evidence to support this view. In fact, his belief that Pipil is older seems rather to stem from a dependence on the erroneous classification of Nahuatl dialects into the so-called t-, tl- and l-dialects, coupled with his conviction that the t-dialects, of which Pipil is a representative, are older than tl-dialects:

Aus dieser Eigentümlichkeit darf man wohl den Schluss ziehen, dass die tl-losen Dialekte sich vom Toltekischen

ableiten, das ja eben ein vom Aztekischen (Mexikanischen) "etwas" abweichendes Idiom, ein Nahuatl, war. Mithin müssen die Nahuatl-Pipil Dialekte in ihrem Ursprung älter sein als die schon altertümlichen Hymnen Sahagun's, weil das Toltekische dem Aztekischen sprachlich, kulturhistorisch und archäologisch vorhergeht. Da das Izalco von Salvador nach meinen Aufnahmen vollere grammatische Formen bewahrt als das Mexikanisch-Aztekische, so folgt daraus, dass das erste Altaztekische der Hymnen Sahagun's, älter als das Pipil Guatemalas (Lehmann 1920:990).

Lehmann's equation of t-dialects with the Toltecs and hence Pipil (a t-dialect) migrations with the Toltec dispersion has been important, not because it is necessarily accurate, but because it has been influential. For example, Luckenbach and Levy (1980) and Fowler (1981) present such nearly identical conclusions about multiple migrations (with Pipil and Nicarao separated), Toltec connections, proposed dates, and the importance of t-dialects (as opposed particularly to tl-dialects), that it is difficult to believe their conclusions were not strongly influenced by Lehmann's opinions.

Notwithstanding Lehmann's influence on later studies, his conclusions seem also conditioned by his possible reading of earlier sources. For example, Ixtlilxochitl (cited above) claimed that the Toltec diaspora resulted in migrations to Nicaragua -- Nicarao (and Pipil) being t-dialects. Clavijero could also be the source:

Sabemos que los Toltecas y los Cicimecas (Chichimecas), los Cicimecas (sic) y los Acolhuis se comunicaban en común entre sí desde el principio, y se entendían recíprocamente sin intérpretes. El encontrarse la lengua mexicana difundida hasta Nicaragua no puede atribuirse a otra cosa sino a la dispersion de los Toltecas, que la hablaban, porque no se sabe que los Nahuatlacos hayan entrado más allá de Chiapan (Clavijero 2:153, cited by Stoll 1958/1884:29-30).

In spite of Lehmann's influence, most modern investigators have accepted Torquemada's account as accurate, and joining it with Oviedo's, they have proposed a reasonable picture of Pipil ethnohistory. According to their reconstructions (cf. particularly Jiménez Moreno 1966:63-7), the Pipils left the area of Cholula, Puebla (specifically Ticomega and Maguatega) in order to escape the tyranny of the historical Olmecs. They came to southern Veracruz, but shortly after were displaced again, arriving in Xolotlan (the

Soconusco Coast of Chiapas). Later, once again to escape the historical Olmec oppression, they left Soconusco, passing through several places, leaving colonies in Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and even in Costa Rica and Panama. Their departure is dated at around 800 A.D., based on the "7 o 8 edades de viejo" of Torquemada's account.

As mentioned, in contrast to this view, Fowler (1981) has taken a position in sympathy with Lehmann's. He sees "Pipil" migrations in successive steps or waves from ca. 800 A.D. to ca. 1250 or 1300 A.D. from central Mexico to the southern Gulf region to various areas of Central America. After an extensive review of ethno-history, archaeology, and linguistics (including place names), he concludes for El Salvador, "probably for at least five centuries prior to (the Conquest), almost all of this (western and central) portion of El Salvador west and south of the Lempa River was occupied by the Pipil" (Fowler 1981:498). He also believes in a "total or partial control of this (Usulután coastal lowland) region by the Nonualco Pipil in the Late Postclassic as a strong possibility" (Fowler 1981:507). He equates these Nonualco with a later migration, connected with the Nicaraio and assumed to be posterior to the Pipil. In his conclusions, based in large part on his glottochronological study (see appendix 1), he placed the "first wave of Pipil-Nicaraio migrations out of central Mexico into the Veracruz coastal lowlands and via the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to Central America sometime around A.D. 700 to 900" (Fowler 1981:542). "Later Nahuatl separations between approximately A.D. 900 and 1350 ... were probably directly or indirectly related to the expansion of the Toltec empire and its subsequent demise ... An important Toltec-influenced Pipil group, the Nonoalca, pushed into El Salvador at this time, displacing many of the earlier Pipil inhabitants of the region. The movement of the Nicaraio into Nicaragua sometime after A.D. 1200 appears to be correlated with these events" (Fowler 1981:543-5).

While this opinion merits careful consideration, the evidence for multiple migrations (with the Nonoalco, connected with the Nicaraio, arriving later) is at present not convincing. The greatest reservations are raised by the fact that it is based so heavily on glottochronology, with no direct linguistic or ethnohistorical evidence to support it. In general, not only are the glottochronological dates contested, but also it is not clear whether the ethnohistorical dates are to be interpreted as dealing with the assumed original migration from the Cholula area or with later movements out of Soconusco toward Central America. However, if in the end we could establish an accurate correlation of these dates with the conquest of Cholula by the historical Olmecs and the

departure of the Pipils from there at about 800 A.D., then perhaps we would be in a better position to explain the nature of the postulated relationship shared by Pipil, Isthmus (Gulf), and Sierra de Puebla Nahua. Given the consensus that the Pipil left central Mexico and migrated first to the southern Gulf region, it is to be expected that the Pipil language would share some linguistic traits with varieties from that area. The question remains, however, about how the differences are to be understood and about how long Pipil has been separated from whatever its nearest neighbors or relatives may be (see appendix 1).

1.4. Pipil dialectology. Having considered Pipil's ethnohistory and its position relative to other varieties of Nahua, I now turn to an inspection of Pipil's own regional variation. My original intent in studying Pipil dialects was to determine where the language is still spoken and to obtain a general characterization of local dialect variation. The goal was not to provide an exhaustive account of minor regional differences. The dialect features presented here, then, give a good idea of major differences among local dialects, but it does not provide a comprehensive view of variation within each location. These dialect traits are presented in broad phonetic representation, not really phonemic, but employing the Pipil practical alphabet to the extent that it is possible (see section 2.1).

(1) In Chiltiupán ts tends to change to s, e.g. saput "Zapote" (from tsaput; susukul "water jug (cántaro)" (from tsutsukul); etc.

(2) In Concepción de Ataco the vowels i and u have been lost between stops and semivowels, e.g. kwat "snake" (from ku(:)wat), kwa "to buy" (from kuwa), maltýa "to bathe" (from m-a(:)lti(y)a; the y is inserted by rule, cf. 2.2). It should also be noticed that the lost vowel would ordinarily bear stress when in penultimate position and consequently stress is shifted to the final vowel.

(3) Originally the final and preconsonantal -l of Pipil (and probably of Proto-Nahua as well) was devoiced (ɬ), but today there is considerable variation between voiced and voiceless pronunciation in these position and even in other positions in certain dialects. In Cuisnahuat the voiced and voiceless counterparts vary rather freely in final position. Final -l is always voiceless in Jicalapa. In Teotepeque, the voiceless ɬ (ɬ) has been generalized to all positions; that is, l has changed totally to ɬ everywhere, e.g. peɬu "dog", tihɬan "chicken", tekuɬut "owl", kumaɬ "griddle", chitɬik "red", maltɬiya "to bathe", kaɬ "house", etc.

In Jicalapa, not only is final -l devoiced, but l in all positions is palatalized, ɬʲ, prepalatalized finally, -ɬʲ. Some

examples are: pe<sup>l</sup>y<sup>u</sup> "dog", tih<sup>l</sup>y<sup>an</sup> "chicken", teku<sup>l</sup>y<sup>ut</sup> "owl", chaka<sup>l</sup>y<sup>in</sup> "shrimp", e<sup>l</sup>y<sup>ut</sup> "ear of corn", u<sup>l</sup>y<sup>ut</sup> "corn cob", kuma<sup>y</sup>ɿ "griddle", taxka<sup>y</sup>ɿ "tortilla", tuna<sup>y</sup>ɿ "sun", l<sup>y</sup>amat "old woman", ka<sup>y</sup>ɿ "house", etc.

(4) In Teotepeque x (/ʃ/) has changed to /ʃ̣/, a retroflexed fricative, and now is in free variation with rr (/r̄/). I believe the later change to rr is due to Spanish influence. There is sociolinguistically conditioned variation in local Spanish between ř and ʃ̣, where at least nearby in Guatemala the ʃ̣ variant is stigmatized. I believe that the negative value placed on this variant in Spanish has contributed to the Teotepeque change to ř, a change in the direction of the prestige variant in Spanish, the dominant language in this setting. Some examples are: řuchit / ruchit "flower", řu<sup>l</sup>et / řu<sup>l</sup>et "old man", teřkan "tick", řukut "hogplum", ařan "now".

(5) Teotepeque and Comasaguya have a before y in monosyllabic roots where other dialects have e, e.g. -may "hand", -kway "skirt".

(6) Pipil k has several variants in the different dialects, but in every case the underlying segment remains k. In Cuisnahuat k is voiced and sometimes fricativized g between two vowels when the first is long or if both are a's. Occasionally it is voiced initially in certain words, particularly frequent with k(i)- 'third person sg. pronominal' prefix. In Santo Domingo de Guzmán k is voiced g initially, intervocally, and after n. In Tacuba, it is voiced between vowels. In the other dialects k is generally maintained without change.

In all dialects, final n is velar (ŋ) and the stress falls on the penultimate syllable except for certain Spanish loans, occasionally the suffix -tsin (cf. section 3.1.3.8), and those words in Ataco which lost penultimate i or u between stops and semivowels (see above).

Vowel length is not represented in the list of dialect forms that follows due to lack of reliable information except for Cuisnahuat and Santo Domingo de Guzmán, where it was investigated systematically. It is to be supposed, however, that vowel length in the other dialects, where it still exists, will be nearly the same as in these two dialects.

The following word lists exemplify the changes and variation in the individual dialects. The abbreviations are:

At	Ataco (Concepción de)
Tac	Tacuba
Maz	Santa Catarina Mazaguat
SD	Santo Domingo de Guzmán
Nah	Nahuizalco
Iz	Izalco
Teo	Teotepeque
Jic	Jicalapa
Com	Comazagua
Chil	Chiltiupan
C	Cuisnahuat

It should be noted that the gaps in the lists, i.e. missing words, are because informants either did not know them or could not remember when questioned. The plants and animals whose English names are relatively unfamiliar are given with their Spanish names as well. Many of these are described in the dictionary.

	<u>cat</u>	<u>dog</u>	<u>pig</u>	<u>chicken</u>	<u>opossum</u>	<u>deer</u>
At	mistun	pelu	kuyamet	tihlan	takwasin	masat
Tac	mistun	pelu	kuyamet	tihlan	takwatsin	masat
Maz	mistun	pelu	kuyamet	tihlan	takwatsin	masat
SD	mistun	pe:lu	guyamet	tihlan	takwatsin	masa:t
Nah	mistun	pelu	kuyamet	tihlan	takwatsin	masat
Iz	mistun	pelu	kuyamet	tihlan	takwatsin	masat
Teo	mistun	pe:lu	kuyamet	tihlan	takwatsin	masat
Jic	mistun	pe:lu	kuyamet	tihlan	takwatsin	masat
Com	mistun	pelu	kuyamet	tihlan	takwatsin	masat
Chil	mistun	pelu	kuyamet	tihlan	takwa(t)sin	masat
C	mistun	pe:lu	kuyamet	tihlan	takwatsin	masa:t

	<u>rabbit</u>	<u>mouse</u>	<u>bird</u>	<u>egg</u>	<u>owl</u>
At	tuchti	kimichin	tutut	teksis(ti)	tekulut
Tac	tuchti	kimichin		teksisti	
Maz		kimichin	tutut	teksisti	
SD	tuchtsin	gimichin	tu:tut	teksisti	tegulut
Nah	tuchti	kimichin	wilut	teksis	tekulut
Iz		kimichin	tutut	teksisti	
Teo		kimichin			teku:lut
Jic		kimichin		teksis	teku:lut
Com	tuchti	kimichin	wilut	teksis	
Chil		kimichin	wilut		tekulut
C	tuchti	kimichin	wi:lutsin	teksisti	tekulut

	<u>bat</u>	<u>iguana</u>	<u>snake</u>	<u>crab</u>
At			kwat	tekwise
Tac		kuke	kwat	teksisi
Maz		kuke	kuwat	axalin
SD	tsina:gan	gu:ge	gu:wat	tekwise
Nah		kuke/gexpo	kuwat	tekwise
Iz	tsinakan		kwat	tekwise
Teo		kukexpał	kuwat	tikwise
Jic	tsinaka	kukexpał̃	kuwat	tikwise/tekwkisi
Com			kuwat	tekwise
Chil				tekwise
C	tsina:gan	ku:getspal	ku:wat	tekwise

	<u>shrimp</u>	<u>fish</u>	<u>worm</u>	<u>honey,</u> <u>sweet(s)</u>	<u>ant</u>	<u>louse</u>
At				nekti		
Tac	chagalin	michin	kwilin	nekti	tsigat	atimet
Maz	chakalin	michin			tsikat	
SD	chagalin	michin	kwilin	nekti	tsi:gat	atimet
Nah	chakalin	michin	kwilin			atimet
Iz		michin	kwilin		tsikat	
Teo	chakałin	michin	kwilin	nekti	sikat	
Jic	chakał̃in	michin	kwilin	nekti		
Com	chakalin	michin	kwilin	nekti		
Chil	chakalin	michin	kwilin			
C	chagalin	michin	kwilin	nekti	tsi:gat	atimet

	<u>tick</u>	<u>flea</u>	<u>leaf</u>	<u>flower</u>	<u>tree,</u> <u>wood</u>	<u>ceiba</u>
At	texkan			xuchit	kwawit	
Tac	teskan	tepin	-iswa-w	xuchit	kwawit	
Maz		tepin	iswat	xuchit	kwawit	puchut
SD	texkan	tepin	iswat	xu:chut	kwawit	pu:chut
Nah		tepin	iswat	xuchit	kwawit	
Iz	texkan	tepin	iswat	xuchit	kwawit	
Teo	teškan		iswat	šuchit	kwawit	puchut
Jic	texkan	tepin		xuchit	kwawit	
Com		tepin		xuchit	kwawit	
Chil		tepin		xuchit	kwawit	
C	texkan	tepin	iswat	xu:chit	kwawit	pu:chut

	<u>hogplum</u>	<u>grass</u>	<u>thorn</u>	<u>cacao</u>	<u>cord,</u> <u>vine</u>
At					
Tac	xugut	sagat	witsti	kagawat	mekat
Maz	xukut		wichti		mekat "tule"
SD	xugut	sagat	witsti	gagawat	megat
Nah		sakat	witsti		mekat
Iz	xukut		wichti		
Teo	šukut		wisti		mekat
Jic		sakat	witsti(n)	kakawat	mekat
Com	xukut				mekat
Chil					mekat
C	xukut	sakat	witsti	kakawat	mekat

			<u>manioc,</u> <u>sweet</u>				
	<u>bean</u>	<u>cane</u>	<u>chili</u>	<u>tomato</u>	<u>potato</u>	<u>squash</u>	<u>avocado</u>
At	et		chil	tumat			
Tac	et	uwat		tumat	kamu(h)	ayu(h)	
Maz	et			tumat	kamu(h)		awakat
SD	e:t	u:wat	chi:l	tumat	gamuh	ayuh	a:wagat
Nah	et		chil	tumat	kamut	ayut	awakat
Iz	et			tumat	kamu(h)		
Teo	et	uwat		tumat	kamut	ayut	awakat
Jic	et	uwat	chi:l	tumat	kamut	ayut	awakat
Com	et	uwat	chil	tumat	kamut	-ayu(h)	awakat
Chil	et		chil	tumat		ayut	awakat
C	e:t	u:wat	chi:l	tumat	kamuh	ayuh	a:wakat

			<u>achiote,</u>		<u>plantain</u>		<u>banana</u>
	<u>guava</u>	<u>bixa</u>	<u>zapote</u>				
At							
Tac	chalugut			tsaput	"anona"	pula	inginya
Maz	chalu(h)	achiyut		tsaput		pula	kiniya(h)
SD	cha:lugut	a:chi:yut		tsaput		pula	giniyah
Nah		achut		tsaput		pula	giniya(h)
Iz		achut		tsaput		pula	
Teo	chalukut	achut		saput		pula	kiniya(h)
Jic		achut					kiniya(h)
Com				tsaput			kiniya(h)
Chil				saput			
C	cha:lukut	a:chiyut		tsaput		pula	kiniyah



	<u>tobacco,</u> <u>cigar</u>	<u>coyol</u> <u>palm</u>	<u>maize</u> <u>(on cob)</u>	<u>maize</u> <u>(shelled)</u>	<u>corncob</u>	<u>ear of</u> <u>corn</u>
At					ulut	elut
Tac	iyat	kuyul		tawiyal	ulut	elut
Maz		kuyul		tawiyal		elut
SD		guyul	sinti	tawiyal	ulut	e:lut
Nah		kuyul	sinti		ulut	elut
Iz				tawiyal		
Teo		kuyul	sinti		u:lut	e:lut
Jic	iyat	kuyuɿ	sinti		ul <sup>y</sup> ut	e <sup>y</sup> ut
Com	iyat		sinti	tawiyal	ulut	elut
Chil						elut
C		kuyul	sinti	tawiyal	ulut	e:lut

	<u>green</u> <u>corn</u>	<u>milpa</u>	<u>tortilla</u> <u>griddle</u>	<u>metate</u> <u>(quern)</u>	<u>pot,</u> <u>jug</u>	<u>to grind</u>
At			kumal	metat	kumit	
Tac	xilut	mil	kumal	metat	kumit	
Maz		mil	kumal	metat	kumit	-tisi
SD	xi:lut	mi:l	gumaɿ	metat	gu:mit	-tisi
Nah	xilut	mil	kumal	metat	kumit	-tisi
Iz	xilut		kumal	metat	kumit	-tisi
Teo		milpa	kumaɿ	metat	-kun	
Jic	xil <sup>y</sup> ut	miɿ	kuma <sup>y</sup> ɿ	metat	kumit	-tisi
Com		mi:l				-tisi
Chil						-tisi
C	xi:lut	mi:l	kuma:l	metat	ku:mit	-tisi

	<u>lime</u> <u>(cal)</u>	<u>tortilla</u>	<u>salt</u>	<u>meat</u>	<u>to eat</u>	<u>to be</u> <u>hungry</u>
At		tamal	istat	nakat	-kwa	
Tac	tenex	tamal	istat	nagat	-kwa	
Maz	tenex	tamal	istat	nakat	-kwa	
SD	tenex	tamal	istat	nagat	-kwa	mayana
Nah	tenex	tamal	istat	nakat	-kwa	mayana
Iz			istat	nakat	-kwa	
Teo		tamaɿ	istat	nakat	-kwa	mayana
Jic		taxka <sup>y</sup> ɿ		nakat	-kwa	mayana
Com	tenex "ash"	tamal	istat	nakat	-kwa	mayana
Chil		taxkal	istat	nakat	-kwa	
C	tenex	tamal	istat	nakat	-kwa	maya:na

	<u>bitter</u>	<u>sweet</u>	<u>sour</u>	<u>fire</u>	<u>smoke</u>	<u>ash(es)</u>
At	chichik			tit		
Tac	chichik		xuk	tit	pukti	nexti
Maz	chichik			tit		
SD	chichik	tsupe:lek	xukuk	tit	pukti	nexti
Nah	chichik	tsupelik	xuguk	tit		
Iz	chichik			tit		nexti
Teo	chichik	nektak		tit		neʃtan
Jic	chichik			tit		
Com	chichik	tsupelik	xukuk	tit	pukti	tenex
Chil				tit		
C	chichik	tsupe:lek	xuguk	ti:t	pukti	nexti

	<u>cold</u>	<u>hot</u>	<u>bottle</u> <u>gourd</u> (tecomate)	<u>water</u> <u>jug</u> (cántaro)	<u>gourd</u> <u>bowl</u> (guacal)
At			tekumat		
Tac	sek-		tegumat		wahkal
Maz	sesik	tutunik	tekumat	chuchukul	wahkal
SD	sesek	tutu:nik	tegumat	tsutsugul	wahkal
Nah	sesek	tutunik	tekumat	tsutsukul	wahkal
Iz	sesek	tutunik	tekumat		wahkal
Teo	-sek-	tutunik	tekumat	tsutsukuɿ	wahkaɿ
Jic	-sek-		tekumat	tsutsukuʔɿ	
Com	sesek		tekumat	tsutsukuɿ	wahkal
Chil				susukul	wahkal
C	sesek	tutu:nik	tekumat	tsutsukul	wahkaɿ

	<u>basket</u>	<u>sick</u>	<u>cough</u>	<u>eye</u>	<u>ear</u>	<u>hand</u>
At				-ix		-mey
Tac	chigiwit	kuguya	tatasi-	-ix	-nagas	-mey
Maz	chikiwit	kukuya	tatasis	-ix	nakas	-mey
SD	chigiwit	guguya	tatasi(s)	-i:x	-nagas	-mey
Nah		kukuya	tatasis	-ix	nakas	-mey
Iz	chikiwit	kukuya		-ix	nakat	-mey
Teo	chikiwat	kukuya		-ix	nakas	-may
Jic	chikiwit	kukuya	tatasis	-ix	nakas	-mey
Com	chikiwit	kukuya	tatasi	-ix	nakas	-may
Chil		kukuya		-ix	nakas	
C	chigiwit	kukuya	tatasi	-i:x	nagas	-mey

	<u>mouth</u>	<u>leg</u>	<u>tooth</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>leather</u>	<u>belly</u>
At	-ten			-tsuntegu		
Tac	-ten	-kxi		-tsuntegun	kwetaxti	-ihti
Maz	-ten	-kxi	-tan	-tsuntegun		
SD	-te:n	(i)kxi	-tan	-tsuntegun	kwetaxti	-ihti
Nah	-ten	ikxi	-tan	-tsuntekun	kwetax	-ihti
Iz	-ten		-tan	-tsuntekun		
Teo	-ten	ikxi	-tan			yulu
Jic	-ten	-kxi	-tan	-tsuntekun	-kwetax	yul <sup>y</sup> u
Com	-ten	ikxi		-tsuntekun		-ihti
Chil	-ten					-ihti
C	-te:n	(i)kxi	-tan	-tsuntekun	kwetaxti	-ihti

	<u>finger-</u> <u>nail</u>	<u>hair</u>	<u>blood</u>	<u>to sleep</u>	<u>to die</u>
At				kuchi	miki
Tac	istit	tsunkal	-is-yu	guchi	migi
Maz	-istit		esti	kuchi	miki
SD	-istit	-tsungal	esti	guchi	migi
Nah	-istit	tsunkal	etsti	kuchi	miki
Iz	-istit	tsunkal	-es-yu		miki
Teo				kuchi	miki
Jic	istit	-tsunka <sup>y</sup> l	-es-yu	kuchi	miki
Com		tsunkal		kuchi	miki
Chil					miki
C	itstit	-tsunkal	esti	kuchi	migi

	<u>red</u>	<u>yellow</u>	<u>green</u>	<u>black</u>	<u>white</u>
At					
Tac		tultik			istak
Maz			xuxuwik		istak
SD	chi:ltik	tultik	xuxuwik	ti:ltik	istak
Nah	chiltik	tultik	xuxuk-		istak
Iz	chiltik	tultik			istak
Teo	chiltik				istak
Jic	chi:ltik			kutiltik	istik
Com	chiltik			tiltik	istak
Chil	chiltik				
C	chi:ltik	tultik	xuxuwik	ti:ltik	istak

	<u>road</u>	<u>heavy</u>	<u>there</u>	<u>is,</u>	<u>land,</u>		<u>woods,</u>	<u>uncleared</u>
			<u>there</u>	<u>are</u>	<u>earth</u>	<u>stone</u>	<u>ravine</u>	<u>land</u>
At	uhti	etek	nemi		tal	tet	ustut	kohtan
Tac	uhti	etik				tet		
Maz	uhti				tal	tet		
SD	uhti	etek	nemi		ta:l	tet	ustu:t	kohtan
Nah	uhti	etek	nemi		tal	tet		kohtan
Iz	uhti	nemi			tal	tet		kuhtan
Teo	-uh-	nemi				tet	-ustu-	
Jic	uhti	nemi			ta <sup>y</sup> l	tet	ustut	
Com	uhti	etik	nemi		tal	tet	ustut	
Chil	uhti	nemi				tet		
C	uhti	etek	nemi		ta:l	tet	ustu:t	kuhtan

	<u>mountain</u>	<u>water</u>	<u>to bathe</u>	<u>to wash</u>	<u>soap</u>	<u>sun</u>
At	pitet	at	m-altyá	-paga	xapun	tunal
Tac	tepet	at				tunal
Maz		at		-paka		tunal
SD	tepe:t	a:t	m-a:l <sup>t</sup> i(y)a	-pa:ga	xapun	tu:na <sup>l</sup>
Nah	tepet	at	m-al <sup>t</sup> iya	-paka		tunal
Iz	tepet	at			xapun	tunal
Teo	tepet	at	m-al <sup>t</sup> iya		šapun	tuna <sup>l</sup>
Jic	tepet	at	m-a <sup>y</sup> l <sup>t</sup> iya	-paka	xapun	tuna <sup>y</sup> l
Com		at	m-al <sup>t</sup> iya		xapun	tunal
Chil		at				
C	tepe:t	a:t	m-a:l <sup>t</sup> i(y)a	-pa:ga	xapun	tu:na <sup>l</sup>

	<u>moon,</u>					
	<u>month</u>	<u>wind</u>	<u>father</u>	<u>male</u>	<u>man</u>	<u>woman</u>
At	metsti	ehekat	-teku	ukich	tagat	siwat
Tac	metsti	kwehegat			tagat	siwat
Maz	metsti		tata		takat	siwat
SD	me:tsti	ehegat	-te:gu	ugich	ta:gat	siwa:t
Nah	me:tsti	ahakat	-teku	ukich	takat	siwat
Iz	metsti		-teku		tagat	siwat
Teo	mesti	ehekat	-teku	ukich	takat	siwat
Jic	metsti	ehekat	-teku		takat	siwat
Com			-tata	ukich	takat	siwat
Chil		ehekat			takat	siwat
C	me:tsti	ehekat	-te:gu	ukich	ta:gat	siwa:t

	<u>old</u> <u>man</u>	<u>old</u> <u>woman</u>	<u>boy</u>	<u>to want</u>	<u>to give</u>	<u>to buy</u>
At	xulet		piltsín	-negi	-maga	-kwa
Tac			pilchín			
Maz			piltsín			
SD	chu:let	lamat	piltsín	-negi	-maga	-kuwa
Nah	xulet	lamat	piltsín	-neki	-ma(ka)	-kuwa
Iz	xuret		piltsín	-neki		
Teo	šulet		piltsín	-neki	-maka	-kuwa
Jic	xulʔet	lʔamata			-maka	-kuwa
Com	xulet	lamachin	piltsín	-neki	-maka	-kuwa
Chil	xulet	lamat				
C	xu:rét	lamahtsin	piltsín	-neki	-maga	-kuwa

	<u>pants</u>	<u>hat</u>	<u>skirt</u>	<u>sandal</u>	<u>mat</u>	<u>house</u>	<u>big</u>
At	-sala	xumpe	kweyat	-kak	petat	-chan	wey
Tac		xumpe	-kwey	kakti	petat	kal	-wey
Maz		-xumpe					wey
SD	-sala	xumpe	-kwey	-gak	petat	gal	we:y
Nah			kweyat	-kak	petat	kal	wey
Iz	-sala			-kak	-pet	kal	
Teo	-sala	šumpe	-kway	-kak	petat	kaɬ	wey
Jic	-salʔa	suwat	-kwey	kakti	petat	kaʔɬ	wey
Com			-kway		petat	kal	wey
Chil						kal	
C	-sala	xumpe	-kwey	-kak	petat	kaɬ	we:y

	<u>hard</u>	<u>one</u>	<u>three</u>	<u>four</u>	<u>five</u>	<u>half</u>
At	takwák	se	yey	nawi	nawpwil	tahku
Tac	takwawak	se	yey	nawi	makwil	
Maz		se				
Dom	takwa:wak	se:	ye:y	na:wi	(makwil)	tahku
Nah		se	yey	nawi	makwil	tahku
Iz	takwawak	se	yey	nawi	mapil	
Teo		se	yey	nawi	makwiɬ	tahku
Jic		se	yey	nawi	makwiɬ	
Com		se				
Chil		selin				
C	takwa:wak	se:	ye:y	na:wi	makwil	tahku

	<u>night</u>	<u>now</u>	<u>yesterday</u>	<u>tomorrow</u>
At	tayuwa		yaluwa	mu:sta
Tac	tayuwaya			
Maz				
SD	tayuwa	a(:)xa(:)n	yaluwa	mu:sta
Nah	tayuwa	axan	yaluwa	mu:sta
Iz	tayuwal		yaluwan	mu:sta
Teo	tayuwa	aʃan		mu:sta
Jic	tayuwa	axan	yalʃuwa	mu:sta
Com		axan		mu:sta
Chil				mu:sta
C	tayuwa	a:xa:n	yaluwa	mu:sta

# Chapter 2

## Phonology

### 2.0. Introduction

In this chapter the phonology of Pipil is described. First, the practical orthography used to represent Pipil sounds is presented; second, phonetic variants (allophones) are explained; and finally the phonological processes (morphophonemic rules) are given and discussed. By and large the underlying segments and autonomous phonemes of Pipil coincide, save for the changes in underlying forms that take place in the phonological processes. The practical orthography, when such changes have occurred, corresponds to the autonomous (traditional structuralist) phonemic level.

### 2.1. The phonetic value of the orthographic symbols

The phonetic value of the practical alphabet employed for Pipil is easily grasped from Chart I, the phonological inventory, while the following comments will help specify the content of these symbols. The sounds in parentheses are for the most part found only in Spanish loanwords. The ch is /tʃ/, a voiceless alveopalatal affricate. The /kw/ is a voiceless labialized (or labiovelar) stop, like the cu of Spanish cuando "when" or the qu of English quick. The letter x is an alveopalatal fricative, /s/, like the sh of English shoe. The symbol x̣ is employed for this sound in Pipil because it is the letter used in Central American Spanish (mostly found in loan words from Indian languages) to represent that sound and it is the symbol recommended by the Instituto Indigenista Nacional of Guatemala. Actually, before the seventeenth century Spanish had an alveopalatal fricative, spelled with x, but this changed to a velar fricative, now written j. The use of x to represent this sound in Central American Indian languages was entrenched before the Spanish sound change. The r and rr are as in Spanish, an alveolar flap (r in the International phonetic

Alphabet,  $\text{ɣ}$  in American phonetic systems) and an alveolar trill (IPA  $\text{r}(\text{:})$ , American  $\text{r}$ ), respectively. The  $\text{h}$  is simply a phonetic /h/ (voiceless glottal fricative), as in English house. Vowels have essentially the same value as the corresponding vowels of Spanish, although there is in addition a length contrast. The vowels  $\text{u}$  and  $\text{u:}$  can vary freely in their phonetic realization among  $\text{u}(\text{:})$ ,  $\text{U}(\text{:})$ , and  $\text{o}(\text{:})$ , but  $\text{u}$  and  $\text{u:}$  are by far the most frequent and common pronunciations. The  $\text{e}$  varies in a very few cases with  $\text{i}$  in less careful speech, e.g.  $\text{ne}$  /  $\text{ni}$  'definite article',  $\text{-nech-}$  /  $\text{-nich-}$  "me" ('first person singular object pronoun'), etc.

Vowel length is an important contrast, but it is difficult to determine in many cases. There are such minimal pairs as  $\text{pa:ta}$  "to melt" /  $\text{pata}$  "to change";  $\text{ne:}$  "there" /  $\text{ne}$  'definite article'; the roots  $\text{me:ts-}$  "moon" /  $\text{mets-}$  "thigh"; etc., but such pairs are not frequent. The difficulty is that, due to Pipil's moribund state, many speakers no longer make the vowel-length contrast, or they do it only in more formal contexts. Among my main consultants in Cuisnahuat, one lacked the contrast altogether, another had it only in formal contexts (for example when carefully comparing linguistic forms, reciting word lists, etc.), and a third used it consistently throughout his speech. In Santo Domingo de Guzmán my consultants generally lacked the contrast in everyday speech, but were able to produce the distinctions when queried about individual words. Nevertheless, only two individuals there maintained the distinction consistently in a way relatively easy to perceive.

In both dialects the length contrast is clear only in stressed syllables, i.e. the penultimate, in most forms. Notwithstanding, in many cases different syllables may be stressed in derivations with varied prefixes or suffixes, e.g. / $\text{masa:-t}$ / ( $\text{másat}$ ) "deer". / $\text{masa:-tsin}$ / ( $\text{masá:tsij}$ ) "little deer"; / $\text{te:lpuch}$ / ( $\text{té:lpuch}$ ) "son", / $\text{te:lpuch-tsin}$ / ( $\text{telpú:chtsij}$ ) "little son"; / $\text{tekuma-t}$ / ( $\text{tekúmat}$ ) "bottle gourd", / $\text{nu-tekun}$ / ( $\text{nutékun}$ ) "my bottle gourd". / $\text{tekuma-tsin}$ / ( $\text{tekumátsij}$ ) "little bottle gourd" ("tecomatillo"); etc. (These examples are cited from Cuisnahuat dialect).

In Cuisnahuat all word-initial vowels are phonetically long, although those followed by a single consonant are longer than those followed by two, e.g. / $\text{i:sa}$ / ( $\text{i:sa}$ ) "to wake up", / $\text{ulu-t}$ / ( $\text{u:lut}$ ) "corncob", / $\text{ista-t}$ / ( $\text{i:stat}$ ) "salt". Underlying vowel length can be determined in such forms by finding the form with some prefix which removes the vowel from word-initial position, e.g. / $\text{uh-ulu-t}$ / ( $\text{uhúlut}$ ) "corncoobs", / $\text{nu-ulu}$ / ( $\text{nu(w)úlu}$ ) "my corncob", / $\text{n-i:sa-k}$ / ( $\text{ní:sak}$ ) "I woke up". Santo Domingo de Guzmán has undergone certain changes with respect to vowel length in trisyllabic words, particularly verbs. With V to represent a syllable, forms with  $\text{V..V:..V}$  have changed to  $\text{V:..V:..V}$  in many cases.



In the final analysis, although I did all I could to determine underlying vowel length accurately for each of the forms of the dictionary, many cases remain in which vowel length is simply uncertain. The marking of length is much more secure in stressed syllables and in frequently occurring words.

## CHART I

## Pipil Phonological Inventory

	Labial	Dental	Alveo- palatal	Velar	Labio- velar	Glottal
Stops & Affricates						
Voiceless	p	t	ts	ch	k	kw
Voiced	(b)	(d)			(g)	
Fricatives	(f)		s	x		h
Liquids		l				
		(r) (rr)				
Nasals	m	n				
Semivowels	w			y		
	Front	Central		Posterior		
High	i i:			u u:		
Mid	e e:			(o) (o:)		
Low		a a:				

2.1.1. Phonetic variants (allophones). Some of the segments presented in Chart 1 have non-distinctive contextual variants (allophones), which are taken up now. For consistency and for ease of reference, phonetic citations in this book will employ the practical orthographic symbols whenever these are applicable rather than symbols of the International Phonetic Alphabet or of the modified American phonetic schemes. Thus, for example, a phonetic transcription i:x "eye" contains the x which is an alveopalatal fricative.

1) Basically b, d, and g occur only in words of Spanish origin and have the same pronunciation as in Spanish. That is, word-initially and after a nasal or l they are phonetic stops, but after a vowel or other consonants they are fricatives, just as in the drink", and griego (griego) "Greek".

2) The pronunciation of k varies depending on the dialect (cf. section 1.4). In Cuisnahuat, it is pronounced g or ɣ between two a's or between vowels where the first is long; in other contexts it is normally k, except for initial k of the 'third person sg. pronominal' prefix in many cases. In Santo Domingo de Guzmán it is pronounced g initially and intervocalically, while it is k in other contexts. Since the conditions for these allophones are relatively complicated, occasionally in the dictionary and in one sample text from each dialect (H and N) the phonetic transcription is presented together with the regular (phonemic) form.

3) The n is pronounced just as in local Spanish, as n, save word-finally and preconsonantly where it is pronounced as a velar nasal (ŋ). With some frequency this n is phonetically velar also before t, s, ts, ch, and x, where it alternates with n. In certain compounds of more recent formation, a final n of one lexical component of the compound which precedes an initial vowel of a following element is often pronounced as a velar nasal, acting in this case as though it were word-final. Such cases are presented with a = representing the compound juncture, e.g. mu-tsun=ahwilia "to wet one's head", phonetically mutsunahwiliya? (cf. tsun- 'head' ahwilia "to wet").

4) Historically the non-nasal sonorants (w, y, l, and r) had a voiceless allophone word-finally and before voiceless consonants, i.e. W, Y, l̥, and R respectively. These variants are still found, but now in alternation with their voiced counterparts. It should be pointed out that historically the final -y not only became voiceless in this position, but further changed to x. This is seen in such Pipil examples as ni-k-u:ya "I shell it" (where the -a 'present transitive' keeps the y from final position) compared to ni-k-ux "I shelled it", with -y in final position converted to x. Nevertheless, there are final y's of more recent origin in the language which become voiceless word-finally without turning into -x, e.g. nu-mey (númey or númey) "my hand".

5) Words borrowed from Spanish that contain f vary greatly in their pronunciation. These loans tend to have h, but in actual occurrences vary among f (labiodental), p (bilabial), p<sup>w</sup> (labialized bilabial), hw, and h. These realizations depend largely on the volition of the speaker and in part on the vowel that follows (e.g. h is much more common and f much less frequent with a following round vowel). Older and more assimilated loans have h.

6) In all dialects of Pipil an automatic phonetic glottal stop (?) occurs after final vowels. Given that this glottal stop is totally predictable, it is not represented formally in the spelling

of Pipil forms, e.g. xumpe (xumpe?) "hat", temu (temu?) "to descend", pula (pula?) "plantain", pe:lu (pe:lu?) "dog", etc.

7) Stress falls on the penultimate syllable, e.g. ni-m-a:ltia (nimaltíya?) "I bathe", tsun-tekuma-t (tsuntekúmat) "head", nu-tsun-tekun (nutsuntekúŋ) "my head", etc. Since accent (stress) is predictable in this position, it is marked formally in the spelling only in those few exceptions where it does not appear in the penultimate syllable. These cases, however, are very rare.

8) After i and before another vowel a y is automatically inserted; similarly a phonetic w automatically appears between a u and a following vowel. Since these are predictable, they are not represented in the spelling. There are, however, underlying (basic) y's and w's in such environments which are formally represented in the orthography. This difference, then, constitutes one case in which the orthography does not coincide directly with the autonomous phonemic level. In this environment in fast speech the i and u may be reduced or even fully lost, giving such examples as: ki-ahsi-k (giyahsik or gyahsik) "he/she found it", ki-a:n-ke-t (giya:nget or gya:nget) "they picked it up", tu-a:pan (tuwa:paŋ or twa:paŋ) "our river (Tepechata River)", ni-mu-i:x-tu:ka (nimuwixtu:ga? or nimwixtu:ga?) "I enter (I put myself in)", i-uh-u:mi-yu (iyuhu:miyu?) "his/her/its bones", i-a:xi:x (ya:xi(:)x) "his/her/its urine", etc.

9) The w is basically a phonetic w, but its pronunciation is equivalent to that of local Spanish words (spelled with gu- or hu- varying among w, w (semivowel with some velar friction), gw (functionally a single segment, but phonetically a sequence of a stronger velar fricative plus w), and gw (w with a voiced velar stop onset).

## 2.2. Phonological processes (morphophonemic rules)

In addition to the phonetic variants (allophones) just considered, Pipil has the following phonological rules which involve alternations among phonemes.

(1) Vowel loss rules. In Pipil a vowel may be lost in several contexts, as follows.

(1.1) Vowel loss in verbs. Pipil has four classes of verbs (see section 3.7.3.). In the first, which is the largest class, the final vowel of the root is lost with most suffixes, save the 'present' (e.g. ni-k-chiwa "I do it", ni-k-chiw-ki "I did it", ni-k-chiw-tuk "I have done it"). For the most part verb classes can be characterized by their phonological attributes, although there is a reasonably large number of verbs which do not conform

completely, given their phonological form. Nevertheless, most class I verbs are of the form (C)VCV, i.e. of two syllables with no internal consonant cluster. This class loses its root-final vowel in many contexts to be discussed presently. Class II is also a large class whose members are typically characterized phonologically by the forms (C)VCCV, (C)Vka, or (C)VCu; that is, they have a consonant cluster before the final vowel or end in -ka or -u. Class II verbs typically do not lose their final vowel in the vowel-loss rule. Still, there are a few (C)Vka forms which do drop the -a, just as there are a few (C)VCV (class I) verbs which do not lose the last root vowel. Thus, we formulate the following rule:

Rule 1a) Vowel loss in verbs: the final vowel of verb roots is generally lost in final position or before a suffix which begins with voiceless consonant in (C)VCV forms, but not in (C)VCCV, (C)Vka, or (C)VCu forms.

Some indications of how this rule works are the following.

a) The root-final vowel is maintained after a consonant cluster: -ahsi-k "(he) arrived", -chihcha-k "(he) spat", -ixka-k "(he) roasted (it)", uksi-k "cooked", etc.

b) The root-final vowel is maintained when the verbal root ends in -ka: -chu:ka-k "(he) cried", -maka-k "(he) gave", -tu:ka-k "(he) planted", -wika-k "(he) carried (it)", etc.

c) The final vowel of the verb root is preserved because it ends in -u: panu-k "(it) passed", -temu-k "(he) descended", -ehku-k, etc.

d) The rule applies and here the final vowel is lost (the 'present' being compared with 'past' forms): a:na, -an-ki "(he) grabbed (it)"; -chiya, -chix-ki "(she) looked", -kaki, -kak "(she) heard (it)"; -nemi, nen-ki "(it) was"; ki:sa, ki:s-ki "(she) left"; etc.

(1.2) Vowel loss in nouns. A rule very similar to the vowel-loss rule in verbs also applies to nouns, except that the final -u of nouns may also be dropped and the loss of a of noun roots ending in -ka is variable with respect to loss. This is indeed a phonologically conditioned rule, though its application is most easily perceived in certain grammatical contexts, for example in nominal forms bearing a possessive prefix where the absolutive suffix is not present so that the end of the noun root is bare (see section 3.1.1.), leaving root-final vowels in word-final position. Its application is also noted in compound words (see section 4.7). The rule, then is:

Rule 1b) Vowel loss in nouns: a root-final vowel of a noun (i, e, a, and sometimes u) is lost before voiceless consonants of suffixes or in nominal compounds if the loss would not result in a monosyllabic form, or in a consonant cluster of two members word-finally, or in a cluster of more than two consonants word-internally.

Some examples of this rule's application, in which nouns with the absolutive suffix compared with other forms, are: atimi-t, nu-atin "my louse"; chikiwi-t, nu-chikiw "my basket"; kakawa-t, nu-kakaw "my cacao"; kaxi-t, nu-kax "my bowl"; kuyame-t, nu-kuyan "my pig"; kwita-t, nu-kwit "my excrement"; peta-t, nu-pet "my mat"; tekuma-t, nu-tekun "my bottle gourd"; ikx-u:miyu "shin" (from ikxi- "foot" + u:mi-yu "bone"); ku:n-ti:l "soot" (from ku:mi- "pot" + ti:l "soot (black)"); kuyan=iswa-t "cuyanigua (a wild root like a sweet potato)" (from kuyame- "pig" + iswa-t "leaf"); etc.

(1.3) Vowel loss in suffixes. This same rule applies to suffixes, as well. For example, the absolutive suffix has two main allomorphs, -ti with nouns that end in a consonant, and -t with those which terminate in a vowel (see section 3.1.1). With -ti as the underlying (basic) form of this suffix, the -i is lost if no consonant clusters result. For example, underlying /a:ka-ti/ "reed" becomes a:ka-t (recall that the root-final -a is not lost when it is protected by the k (see above)), while in /es-ti/ "blood" the -i of the absolutive -ti is maintained since that its loss would otherwise result in a final consonant cluster and also in a monosyllabic form. Some examples both with -C-ti and with -V-t are: kak-ti "sandal", pah-ti "medicine", tix-ti "corn dough", sin-ti "maize", me:ts-ti "moon"; a:waka-t "avocado", a:chiyu-t "bixa (achiote)", a:-t "water", e:-t "bean", e:lu-t "roasting ear (ear of corn)", ku:ska-t "necklace", kwawi-t "tree"; etc.

Similarly, the 'preterite (past tense)' suffix has two allomorphs, -ki after consonants and -k after vowels. (It also has the variant ∅ in some cases, but that is not relevant to this rule (see section 3.3.2).) With /-ki/ as the underlying (basic) form, the vowel-loss rule eliminates the -i if no consonant clusters arise. For example, compare -maka-k "(he) gave (it)", where the -a of the verb root is protected from loss by the k and where the final -i of the suffix is lost, with -chiw-ki "(he) did (it)", where the root final vowel was lost which created a consonant cluster which in turn prevented the final vowel of the 'preterite' suffix from loss (for more examples, see section 3.3.2).

(1.4) Vowel loss in prefixes. Pipil generally keeps its prefix-final vowels in contrast to Classical Nahuatl and most other Nahua varieties which tend to lose a prefix vowel when it appears before another vowel. Notwithstanding, in certain limited contexts Pipil also loses this vowel. Unlike these other varieties of Nahua, Pipil does not lose the vowel of possessive prefixes or of subject pronominal prefixes on verbs, except before the verbal directional morpheme (w)al- or before i. Some examples are:

n-i:xwi "I'm filling up/getting full" (from ni-i:xwi)  
x-ihisiwi "hurry up!" (from xi-ihisiwi)  
t-ihkiti "you weave" (from ti-ihkiti)

and:

x-al-ahsi "find it!" (cf. xi-ahsi "arrive!")  
t-al-ahsi-k "you found it" (cf. ti-ahsi-k "you arrived")  
n-al-ahsi-k "I found it" (cf. ni-ahsi-k "I arrived")  
t-al-ahsi-ke-t "we found it"(cf. ti-ahsi-ke-t "we arrived").

Note that the -al- allomorph of (w)al- appears after a consonant (cf. section 3.7.6.1).

Vowel loss in the 'third person singular object' prefix ki-, on the other hand, is more general, and quite similar to that of Classical Nahuatl. Basically the i is lost when it is preceded by another vowel, that is, when preceded by another prefix which ends in a vowel, e.g. ni-k-chiwa "I do it" (from ni-ki-chiwa). The i is also lost when followed by another vowel, which generally turns out to be the initial vowel of verb roots, e.g., k-uni "(she) drinks it" (from ki-uni), k-i:xtu:ka "(he) inserts it" (from ki-i:xtu:ka), k-uli:nia "(he) stirs it" (from ki-uli:nia), etc. Nevertheless, there are exceptions to this; the i is not lost before -ah or -el, derivational elements (see section 3.3.6) when ki- is not preceded by another prefix, e.g. ki-ah-wa "(she) scolds him", ki-el-kawa "(he) forgets it", ki-ah-ka:na "(he) fans it", ki-ah-kawa "(he) leaves it" (cf. ni-k-ah-kawa "I leave it").

Generally the vowel of the 'reflexive' prefix mu- is kept, with a few exceptions. Some examples of these exceptions are:

m-ihutia "to dance" (cf. k-ihutia "to dance it")  
m-ihkwani "to remove oneself" (cf. k-ihkwani "to  
 remove it")  
m-i:naya "to hide (oneself)" (cf. k-i:naya "to  
 hide it")  
m-itu:niya "to sweat"  
m-a:ltia "to bathe (oneself)" (cf. k-a:ltia "to bathe  
 him/her")  
m-a:wiltia "to play" (cf. k-a:wiltia "to play it")

These exceptional forms can be compared with the more general cases, such as:

mu-i:xmu:tia "to be frightened" (cf. k-i:xmu:tia "to frighten  
 him/her it")  
mu-i:xtu:ka "to insert, put in"  
mu-i:xyu:lkwi "to revive, come to"  
mu-uli:nia "to be stirred"  
mu-ahkape:wia "to fan flies away from oneself"  
mu-ahsuma "to comb oneself"  
mu-e(t)s-tuk "to be seated"  
mu-a:paka "to wash oneself"  
mu-ihchiki "to scrub oneself"  
mu-a:te:kia "to wet, sprinkle oneself"  
mu-ikxichalua "to stumble, trip"  
 (See section 3.3.4.3.)

Finally, the morpheme -ta- "something" ('unspecified object') loses its vowel (a) before another a, e.g. t-ahwilia "to wet something" (from ta-ahwilia). In Santo Domingo de Guzmán this a is lost frequently before other vowels, as well, e.g. t-uchpa:na "to sweep", from ta-uchpa:na, compare Cuisnahuat ta-chpa:na, t-iskalia "to raise, grow" (cf. Cuisnahuat ta-iskalia (see section 3.3.4.4.)).

(2) Vowel prothesis. Pipil, like other varieties of Nahuatl, has some underlying forms which begin with two consonants, but such roots show the initial consonant cluster only when they are preceded by a prefix ending in a vowel. Otherwise, when these roots occur without a prefix, a prothetic i (often called epenthetic in Nahuatl literature) always comes before the consonants. In examples presented in this book, the epenthetic i is presented in parentheses, i.e. (i), and such forms are found listed in the dictionary under the letter i. Some examples which show both the presence and absence of this epenthetic i are:

<u>(i)chteki</u> "to steal"	<u>ta-chteki</u> "to steal something, to be stealing"
<u>(i)hkwilua</u> "to write"	<u>ta-hkwilua</u> "to be writing"
<u>(i)hpak</u> "on it"	<u>nu-hpak</u> "on me"
<u>(i)hseki</u> "to toast"	<u>ta-hseki</u> "to be toasting"
<u>(i)htsuma</u> "to sew"	<u>ta-htsuma</u> "to be sewing"
<u>(i)kxi</u> "foot"	<u>nu-kxi</u> "my foot", <u>ta-ks-a</u> "to kick"
<u>(i)xka</u> "to roast"	<u>ta-xka-l</u> "tortilla, rigua" (literally "something roasted").

Forms with epenthetic i contrast with others which have underlying i, which does not disappear with prefixes, e.g. nu-ihti "my stomach", (Cuisnahuat) ta-iskalia "to be creating (something)", etc. The rule is, then:

Rule 2) Vowel prothesis: an i is prothesized to forms which begin with two consonants if these are not preceded by a prefix which ends in a vowel.

(3) Devoicing of sonorants. As mentioned above, Pipil has a rule which devoices non-nasal final and preconsonantal sonorants (w, y, l, and r), which has both allophonic and morphophonemic effects. Today this rule presents considerable variation in the different dialects, but it is still in force (cf. section 1.4). By this rule, final y not only becomes voiceless, but changes to x as well, if the y is not of recent origin in the language. To this extent, the rule has morphophonemic outcome, given that y and x are contrastive segments. The alternation of l with ɭ, and w with W, (and of y with Y in the forms of recent origin) is a matter of allophonic variants, the voiceless allophone found only in word-final or pre-consonantal position. The following are some examples of the alternation of y with x:

<u>chiya</u> "to look"	<u>-chix-ki</u> "looked"
<u>piya</u> "to have"	<u>-pix-ki</u> "had"
<u>tayi</u> "to clear ground"	<u>-tax-ki</u> "cleared ground"
<u>uya</u> "to shell (corn)"	<u>-u:x-ki</u> "shelled"

(4) Loss of h. In Pipil h can appear finally, before consonants, and at the end of a reduplicated first syllable, but in other contexts the \*h of Proto-Nahua is lost. This has produced an alternation between h and ∅. It explains the verbs of class III which in the 'present' end in -ia (phonetically -iya and -ua (phonetically -uwa), but in other tenses or aspects end in -ih and -uh. Historically such verbs bore an h between the final two



vowels (\*-iha and \*-uha), which was lost when it came to be in intervocalic position. A few examples which show the presence versus absence of h in such verbs are:

<u>sa:lua</u> "to stick, glue"	<u>sa:luh-ke-t</u> "they glued"
<u>talua</u> "to run"	<u>taluh-tuk</u> "has run"
<u>k-ilpia</u> "(he) ties it"	<u>k-ilpih-tuk</u> "has tied it"
<u>ki-ta:lia</u> "(he) puts it"	<u>ki-ta:lih-ke-t</u> "they put it"

Although these verbs appear phonetically with y or w before a, this y and w can be predicted from their intervocalic position. Such verbs contrast with those that have y or w as part of their underlying form and therefore do not lose these sounds in other tenses or aspects, e.g. ti:l<sub>y</sub>tiya "to become black", ti:l<sub>y</sub>tiya-k "it became black"; itu:n<sub>y</sub>iya "to sweat", itu:n<sub>y</sub>ix-ki "(he) sweat (past)" (cf. kuwa "to buy", puwa "to count"). Pipil, then, has two rules which describe these phenomena:

Rule 3) h-loss: an intervocalic h (particularly before the last vowel) is lost. This does not apply to reduplicated first syllables.

Rule 4) Epenthesis of y and w: between i and another vowel y is inserted; between u and another vowel a w is inserted (i.e. iV becomes iyV, uV becomes uwV).

(5) Change of w to h. A syllable-final -w (either word-final or preconsonantal) becomes h in Cuisnahuat generally. In Santo Domingo de Guzmán w in the position remains w except when preceded by a u, where in this case it changes to h. Some examples, marked (SD) for Santo Domingo de Guzmán and (C) for Cuisnahuat, are:

<u>kuwa</u> "to buy"	<u>-kuh-ki</u> (SD, C) "bought"
<u>puwa</u> "to count"	<u>-puh-ki</u> (SD, C) "counted"
<u>suwa</u> "to spread out"	<u>-suh-ki</u> (SD, C) "spread"
<u>me:wa</u> "to weed"	<u>-me:h-tuk</u> (C) "has weeded"
	( <u>me:w-tuk</u> (SD))
<u>pe:wa</u> "to begin"	<u>pe:h-ki</u> (C) "began"
	(cf. <u>pe:w-ki</u> (SD))
<u>se:wi</u> "to go out, to extinguished"	<u>se:h-tuk</u> (C) "has gone out"
	(cf. <u>se:w-tuk</u> (SD))
<u>ni-k-elkah</u> (C) "I forgot it"	(cf. <u>ni-k-elkaw</u> (SD)).

Nevertheless, this rule does not apply to a w in Cuisnahuat which has come to be in final position due to the application of the

vowel loss rule in nouns, e.g. nu-chikiw "my basket" (from chikiwi-t), nu-kakaw "my cacao" (from kakawa-t). The w of these forms need not be considered a complication for the rule that changes syllable-final w to h in Cuisnahuat if this w-to-h rule (rule 5) is applied before the rule which deletes final vowels (rule 1b). The rule, then, is:

Rule 5) w-to-h change: In Cuisnahuat syllable-final w of underlying forms becomes h. This rule applies before vowel loss (rule 1b). In Santo Domingo de Guzmán a syllable-final w preceded by u becomes h.

(6) Palatalization. Certain consonants are palatalized before the 'causative' suffix, -(i)(l)tia. In Pre-Proto-Nahua this suffix bore an i which conditioned the change of s to x, and of ts to ch (and of t to ch in one form). However, this i no longer exists in the majority of causative cases, making this palatalization appear to be a morphologically, rather than phonologically conditioned rule, dependent upon the 'causative' suffix. The seeds of the change are noted in such forms as (i)kxi "foot" with s palatalized to x before i; compare ta-ks-a "to kick", which contains the "foot" root, but with non-palatalized s before the suffix -a. Some examples which show this palatalization are:

<u>i:sa</u> "to awake"	<u>i:xi-tia</u> "to wake (someone)"
<u>ki:sa</u> "to leave"	<u>ki:x-tia</u> "to take out"
<u>ahsi</u> "to arrive, find"	<u>ahxi-tia</u> "to place near"
<u>ne:si</u> "to appear"	<u>ne:x-tia</u> "to show, discover"
<u>uksi</u> "to cook, ripen"	<u>ukxi-tia</u> "to cause to ripen"
<u>mati</u> "to know"	<u>mach-tia</u> "to learn"

The rule is:

Rule 6) Palatalization: a root-final s changes to x and ts to ch in verbs bearing a 'causative' suffix.

(7) Nasal assimilation. Nasals assimilate to the point of articulation of following stops and affricates, and change to ŋ (velar nasal) word-finally and before most other consonants. Thus before p (and b) nasals become m; before k (and g) they shift to velars (ŋ); and n is found before t, ts, ch, (and d), but sometimes the velar nasal (ŋ) appears in this context before dentals and alveolars. The velar nasal occurs before most other consonants and word-finally. Since ŋ (velar nasal) is predictable in these

positions and is not contrastive with other nasals in any other environment, it is traditionally treated as an allophone of /n/. Thus, when an underlying /n/ appears in these contexts as a phonetic velar nasal (ŋ) it is not signalled directly in the orthography, but rather is simply written as n. However, when an underlying /m/ is converted to n word-finally, it is a morphophonemic change and is represented in the basically autonomous phonemic orthography as n, to which the velar allophone is attributed in these positions. An /m/ may find itself in final position, and hence phonetically ŋ, due to the prior application of the vowel-loss rule. Some examples are:

<u>atimi-t</u> "louse"	<u>nu-atin</u> (nuwatig) "my louse"
<u>ku:mi-t</u> "pot, jug"	<u>nu-ku:n</u> "my pot"
<u>tekuma-t</u> "bottle gourd"	<u>nu-tekun</u> "my bottle gourd"
<u>mu-ahsuma</u> "to comb oneself"	<u>mu-ahsun</u> "(she) combed herself"
<u>ta-hsuma</u> "to sew"	<u>ta-hsun-ki</u> "sewed"
<u>mima</u> "to shoot (with an arrow)"	<u>min-tuk</u> "has shot"
<u>nemi</u> "to be"	<u>nen-ki</u> "was"
<u>te:mi</u> "to fill"	<u>te:n-tuk</u> "full"
<u>ku:n-tapa</u> "potsherd"	(from <u>ku:mi-</u> "pot" + <u>tapa:ni</u> "to break").

Some examples of the assimilation of n to m before p are:

<u>mu-te:m-pa:ka</u> "to wash one's mouth" (cf. <u>te:n</u> "mouth")
<u>mu-tsum-pa:ka</u> "to wash one's head" (cf. <u>tsun</u> "head")
<u>tsim-bankuh-yu</u> "hip" (cf. <u>tsin-</u> "buttock")

Some other examples of the velar nasal are:

<u>anmu-chan</u> "your (pl.) house"	(aŋmuchan)
<u>tsinnex</u> "dirty rumped"	(tsignex)
<u>tsin-kach-yu</u> "posol"	(tsiggachyu?)
<u>tsin-kamak</u> "buttock"	(tsiggamak)
<u>tsin-kuhku</u> "back"	(tsinguhku?)
<u>tsun-kal</u> "hair"	(tsungal)
<u>te:n-na:miki</u> "to worship"	(tegnamiki?)
<u>te:n-nux</u> "taciturn"	(te:gnux)
<u>te:n-a:yu</u> "saliva, spit"	(tega:yu?)
<u>tsin-u:miyu</u> "hip(bone)"	(tsigumiyu?)
<u>an-ehemet</u> "you (pl.)"	(aŋehemet)

<u>mu-tsun-ahwilia</u> "to wet one's head"	(mutsugahwiliya?)
<u>tsun-istak</u> "grey hair"	(tsugistak)
<u>te:n-xi:pal</u> "(animal's) lip"	(teŋxi:pał)
<u>te:n-tсахka</u> "lid, stopper"	(tentsahka?)
<u>tsun-tekuma-t</u> "skull, head"	(tsuntekumat)
<u>tsun-chalua</u> "to pound, smash"	(tsunchaluwa?)

It should be noticed that in compound words a final nasal of a preceding construct is phonetically velar before an initial vowel of a following element, e.g. as seen in the case of "saliva", "hip", "grey hair", etc. listed here.

The rule is:

Rule 7) Nasal assimilation: a final nasal (/m/ or /n/) becomes n phonetically (n in the orthography). Nasals assimilate to the point of articulation of following stops and affricates; the n before dentals and alveopalatals sometimes varies with (g).

(8) Delabialization. The labiovelar (/kw/) loses its labialization at the end of a syllable. Some examples are:

<u>tsak-tuk</u> "closed"	(from <u>tsakwa</u> "to close")
<u>ni-k-ihnek</u> "I smelled it"	(from <u>ihnekwi</u> "to smell")

The rule is:

Rule 8) Delabialization: /kw/ becomes /k/ finally and before consonants.

(9) k to h before k, and k-loss. In careful speech, an underlying /k/ of roots before another k is maintained as such, but in normal speech this k becomes h. Some examples are:

<u>sahsah-ke-t</u> "they uprooted" (from <u>sahsak-ke-t</u> )
<u>tsah-ka</u> "lid" (from <u>tsakwa</u> + <u>-ka</u> , where vowel

loss and delabialization have taken place prior to the application of this rule)

However, the k of the 'third person singular pronominal object' prefix is lost before another k or before kw, e.g. ni-k-kwa (nikwa?) "I eat it", ni-k-kaki (nigagi?) "I hear it". The rule is:

Rule 9) k to h; k loss before k: /k/ of lexical roots becomes h before a consonant in normal speech; /k/ of 'third person singular pronominal object' prefix is lost before velar stops (k and kw).

(10) w-loss in -(w)al. The 'directional' prefix -(w)al on verbs occurs with the w present if nothing precedes it, but the w is lost when preceded by another prefix, for example:

wal-naka-k "(he) remained", n-al-naka-k "I remained",  
t-al-naka-k "you remained"  
wal-temu "(he) descended", n-al-temu "I descended"  
x-al-ahsi "find it!"

The rule is:

Rule 10) w-loss in the 'directional' prefix: w is lost from the 'directional' morpheme -(w)al when preceded by another prefix.

(11) Variation. Cuisnahuat Pipil has occasional "free" variation in the 'imperative' morpheme xi- between x and ch. Also, at times h is pronounced with more friction, approaching a velar fricative nearly equivalent in phonetic value to the local pronunciation of the Spanish voiceless velar fricative (orthographic j). In both Cuisnahuat and Santo Domingo de Guzmán, the 'diminutive' suffix -tsin varies irregularly at times with -chin, and it sometimes attracts stress, even though it may be the final syllable, rather than the penultimate as expected by the regular stress rule.

# Chapter 3

## Grammatical Categories and Morphology

### 3.0. Introduction

In this chapter the grammatical categories, or parts of speech, and their morphology are described. In some ways these aspects of Pipil are prerequisites to an understanding of the syntactic constructions considered in the next chapter. Both this chapter and the next in general follow Langacker's (1977) order of presentation.

3.1. Nouns. Pipil nouns are found as simple noun roots, as compounds composed of two or more roots, or as derived forms from other categories, e.g. from verbs by means of nominalizing suffixes. This section is dedicated to a description of the morphology of nouns.

3.1.1. Absolutives. In Pipil a suffix called the 'absolute' occurs with most noun roots when these appear without other affixes. Thus, for example, the 'absolute' occurs with otherwise bare nouns, as in siwa:-t "woman", where -t is the 'absolute' suffix, but not with the noun root when it occurs in composition with another element, e.g. nu-siwa:w "my wife", siwa:-pil "girl", siwa:-pah "ciguapate (a medicinal plant, literally 'woman-medicine')"; ulu-t "corncob", nu-ulu "my corncob"; etc.

The absolute has several allomorphs. These are:

(1) -t: with noun roots which end in a vowel, e.g.:

a:ka-t	reed, cane	malaka-t	spindle
a:-t	water	masa:-t	deer
a:ma-t	amate tree	maxta-t	breechclout
atime-t	louse	meka-t	vine, sting
a:waka-t	avocado	meta-t	metate (quern)
chikiwi-t	basket	mu:yu-t	fly
chi:la-t	chilate	naka-t	meat

eheka-t	wind	pa:pa:lu-t	butterfly
elu-t	roasting ear	peta-t	mat
e:-t	bean	saka-t	grass
ilwi-t	fiesta	suki-t	clay
ista-t	salt	ta:ka-t	man
iswa-t	leaf	teki-t	work
kakawa-t	cacao	tekulu-t	owl
ku:lu-t	scorpion	tekuma-t	bottle gourd
ku:mi-t	jug, pot	te-t	stone
kune:-t	child	tsi:ka-t	ant
kuska-t	necklace	u:mi-t	bone
ku:wa-t	snake	ustu-t	cave, ravine
kwawi-t	tree	xu:chi-t	flower

(2) -ti: occurs with noun roots which end in a consonant other than l. This allomorph occurs mostly with monosyllabic noun roots, but some polysyllabic ones also take it. A few examples are:

es-ti	blood	sah-ti	wax
ich-ti	century plant, string	sin-ti	maize
kak-ti	sandal	tapak-ti	the wash
kaltsun-ti	beam (house pole)	teksisti	egg
ku:pa:n-ti	measure of firewood	tepus-ti	metal
kus-ti	necklace, bead	tew-ti	dust
kwa:ch-ti	rag, cloth	tix-ti	dough
me:ts-ti	moon	tu:h-ti	hawk
mix-ti	cloud	uh-ti	road
mu:n-ti	boyfriend, son-in-law	kwetax-ti	leather
nek-ti	sweet(s), candy	tuch-ti	rabbit
nex-ti	ash(es)	kwix-ti	hawk
pah-ti	medicine		

(3) -in: is a non-productive and somewhat rare allomorph which occurs principally with terms for small animals and a few other nouns, hence it is occasionally called the "varmint" class. This allomorph, however, is not lost when the noun occurs with a prefix, e.g. nu-mich-in "my fish", but it is absent from compounds:

chapulin	"grasshopper"	chapul-ehtapal	"chapulaltapa" ("grasshopper-wing tree")
kapulin	"chokecherry"	kapul-a:ma-t	"capulamate" (tree)
tu:lin	"cattails, reeds"	tul-ti-k	"yellow"

Some other examples of the -in variant are:

a:xa:l-in	sand crab	mich-in	fish
a:xi:l-in	small snail	sayul-in	gnat
chakal-in	shrimp	su:l-in	quail
kimich-in	mouse	kwil-in	worm
ma:pach-in	raccoon	tekp-in	flea
ma:tal-in	matalin (plant)	wa:x-in	guaje (tree)
		xupil-in	cricket

It should also be mentioned that there exists evidence of an archaic variant of the -in allomorph in the form of -an after k-, as in: tsina:kan "bat", texkan "tick".

(4)  $\emptyset$ : is the allomorph which occurs a) with roots which end in -l, b) with many polysyllabic roots which end in a consonant, including all that end in h, c) with Spanish loans, regardless of whether they end in a consonant or a vowel, and d) with nouns derived from verbs with the -ni 'agent' suffix. Some examples are:

a) with <u>-l</u>		b) polysyllabic forms ending in <u>-C</u>	
chi:l	chili pepper	a:mux	moss
ihyal	fart	a:na:wak	breeze
atu:l	atole	a:yekuh	bean sp.
a:xa:l	sand	ayuh	squash sp.
kal	house	ayuwach	squash seed
ku:ketspal	iguana	chan	house
kumal	griddle	chan	amaranth(?)
kuyul	coyal palm	kamuh	sweet potato
kwa:tapal	forehead	ku:nakas	mushroom
mekapal	tumpline	kutu:x	agouti
mi:l	milpa	patach	sea shell
pinu:l	pinol	xi:kuh	wasp
pu:lul	mud	ukich	male
tsukul	bump, lump	uhux	ujuxte tree
tsa:wal	spider web		
tu:nal	sun	tachalis	sight
taxkal	rigua	tsikuwas	comb
tawiyal	maize	uchpa:nwas	broom
tape:wil	game (hunt)		
tamal	tortilla	takwatsin	opossum
ta:l	land, earth		
takwal	food		
tahsul	garbage		
sita:l	star		
wahkal	gourd bowl		
xahkal	hut		
xi:kal	gourd bowl		



c) Spanish loans	d) forms in <u>-ni</u>
kawayu horse	atsakwani azacuan bird
me:sah table	ehkuni foreigner
mi:sah Mass	mikini dead person
pa:guh pay, salary	
pa:xah sash	
pe:lu dog	
pe:suh colón (money)	
sala pants, trousers	

With a few roots the absolutive suffix is not dropped when possessive pronominal prefixes are present. These examples are:

-a:pan-ti	irrigated field
-a:wa-t	bud
-chankwita-t	corn candy
-kal-tsun-ti	beam, roof pole
-tuch-ti	rabbit
-i(t)sti-t	(finger)nail

These are all exceptional in not dropping the absolutive under possession. In some cases it may be assumed that the old absolutive has become frozen as part of the root, e.g. -a:panti; others may be influenced by the fact that local Spanish has borrowed the Pipil form with some indication of the absolutive in the borrowed form, which in turn may have come to influence the native Pipil form to maintain a root more similar to the Spanish version, e.g. -awa-t is in Spanish "aguate", -kal-tsun-ti is "calsonte".

There are also two exceptions with -ti after a root-final -l: (SD) ahsi:l-ti "nit (louse egg)" (but (C) ahsi:l) and a:wil-ti "toy" (in both dialects). However, in the latter word, the -ti is not dropped when it occurs with possessive pronominal prefixes, and for that reason it is perhaps better to consider the -ti to be frozen as part of the root itself.

3.1.2. Possession. Nouns take the 'possessive pronominal' prefixes:

Cuisnahuat	Santo Domingo de Guzmán	
nu-	nu-	'my'
mu-	mu-	'your (singular)'
i-	i-	'his', 'her', 'its'
tu-	tu-	'our'
anmu-	amu-	'your (plural)'
in-	in-	'their'

As, for example, in:

Cuisnahuat	Santo Domingo de Guzmán	
nu-chi:l	nu-chi:l	"mychili pepper"
mu-chi:l	mu-chi:l	"your chili pepper"
i-chi:l	i-chi:l	"his/her chili pepper"
tu-chi:l	tu-chi:l	"our chili pepper"
anmu-chi:l	amu-chi:l	"your (pl.) chili pepper"
in-chi:l	in-chi:l	"their chili pepper"

When a noun bears one of these possessive prefixes, it does not carry the absolute suffix, as noted above, but in certain circumstances it takes a possessive suffix. That is, noun roots which end in -a, -e, or -i generally take the suffix -w; those which have root-final -u or a consonant do not have it. This is illustrated in the following examples; the hyphen (-) indicates that the noun bears some prefix, in this case one of the possessive pronominal prefixes which co-occur with the possessive suffix -w:

-a:ka-w	reed
-a:ka-peta-w	figured mat
-a:ma-w	amate (fig tree sp.)
-a:-w	water
-a:waka-w	avocado
-chan-ta:ka-w	person from one's own town
-chi:la-w	chilate (a corn drink)
-chukula-w	chocolate
-e:-w	bean
-icha-w	cotton
-ilwi-w	fiesta (ceremomy)
-ista-w	salt
-i:x-saka-w	rice
-kili-w	chipilín (plant)
-kune:-w	child
-malaka-w	spindle
-masa:-w	deer
-maxta-w	breechclout, loincloth
-meka-w	string, cord, rope
-naka-w	meat
-sa:wa-w	pimple, boil
-siwa:-w	wife, woman
-suki-w	clay
-ta:ka-w	husband, man
-teki-w	work

-te:ntsi:ka-w	chin
-te-w	stone, rock
-ti:-w	fire
-tuma-w	tomato
-uhta-w	cane sp.
-u:mi-w	bone
-xu:chi-w	flower

It is to be recalled that some noun roots lose their final vowel when they take a possessive prefix. Possessed they no longer bear the absolute suffix, which, if present would keep the vowel from occurring in final position. A few examples are:

-atin	louse	cf. atime-t
-chikiw	basket	cf. chikiwi-t
-kakaw	cacao	cf. kakawa-t
-kax	bowl	cf. kaxi-t
-ku:n	jug, pot	cf. ku:mi-t
-kuyan	pig	cf. kuyame-t
-kwaw	tree, wood	cf. kwawi-t
-met	metate (quern)	cf. meta-t
-pet	mat	cf. peta-t
-tekun	bottle gourd	cf. tekuma-t

Some other examples which lack -w are the following with either a final u or consonant:

-a:chiyu	bixa (achiote)
-cha:luku	guava
-e:lu	roasting ear
-exu	green beans, string beans
-ulu	corn cob
-xi:lu	ear of green corn
-xu:chu (SD)	flower
-xuku	hogplum (jocote)
-a:xi:x	urine
-ich	string, fiber
-kak	sandal
-kamuh	cassava, sweet potato
-nek	sweet(s), candy
-pah	medicine
-sah	wax
-sin	maize
-teksis	egg
-tenex	lime(stone)

-tix	corn dough
-ta:l	land, earth
-tamal	tortilla
-chi:l	chili pepper
-kal	house
-ma:pipil	fingers
-lala	orange (Spanish loanword)

There is also another possessive suffix, -yu, which means 'intimate (sometimes called 'inalienable') possession'. Forms with this suffix are inherently more closely connected to, or "intimate" with the possessor, often an inalienable part thereof. It is best understood by seeing it in contrast with the -w possessive suffix which suggests no particularly close association between the noun and its possessor. Compare, then, for example, nu-naka-w "my meat" (to eat, but not part of my body) with nu-naka-yu "my flesh" (i.e. meat that is part of my body); i-u:mi-w "his bone" (for chewing, not part of his body) with i-u:mi-yu "his bone" (in his body). Some examples of 'intimate possession' with the -yu suffix are:

-a:-yu	juice, liquid (from "water")
-bainah-yu	pod, sheath, scabbard
-es-yu	blood
-e:wa-yu	skin
-ikx-u:mi-yu	shin bone
-iswa-yu	leaf
-i:x-kal(i)-yu	eyebrow
-i:x-tsuhtsun-yu	eyelash
-i:x-tsukul-yu	knot
-kahah-yu	coffin (from Spanish <u>caja</u> "box")
-kakax-yu	animal skeleton
-kodoh-yu	elbow
-ko:lah-yu	tail
-kwe:n-yu	blanket
-kwerdah-yu	cord
-ma:mis-yu	elbow
-mante:ka-yu	lard, grease
-naka-yu	flesh
-nelwa-yu	root
-nex-yu ti-t	fire's ash(es)
-paletah-yu	hip
-plantiyah-yu	sole of foot
-rayis-yu	root
-se:bu-yu	tallow, grease
-se:rah-yu	wax

-sombrah-yu	shadow (of someone)
-takon-yu	heel
-te:ku-yu	owner
-tripah-yu	intestines
-tsin-bankuh-yu	tailbone
-uhmi-yu	feather

The forms showing intimate possession with -yu generally are body parts, plant parts, parts of animals, or other things closely associated with the possessor. It is worth noting that so-called "inalienable" possession is a feature common to all Mesoamerican Indian languages, as well as many others outside this linguistic area. The label "inalienable" is generally employed in reference to a class of nouns which typically do not occur without possessive affixes. These nouns characteristically belong to the semantic classes of body parts (hence the name "inalienable") and kinship terms (intimately associated with the possessor, but not so inalienable). Pipil, of course, conforms to this pattern.

3.1.2.1. Plural possession. Some plural forms take the suffix -wan, the plural of -w, when they are possessed. A few cases are:

-manuh-wan	brothers
-miyak-wan	family
-mu:n-wan	brothers-in-law
-pila-wan	sons, boys
-pi:pi-wan	elder sisters, aunts
-sih-siwa:-wan	wives, women
-te:lpu:ch-wan	sons

This suffix reflects 'intimate' (inalienable) possession, given that it occurs only with kinship or closely related terms.

The plural of some possessed forms is expressed by reduplicating the possessive pronominal prefix, e.g. nuh-nu-chi:l "my chili peppers" (see section 3.1.4 for details).

For larger possessive constructions, see section 4.7 (cf. also, section 3.2.4).

### 3.1.3. Other nominal suffixes.

3.1.3.1. -pan. The locative suffix -pan "on, upon, near" (always in relation to the surface of something) is not productive, but is found in the following forms:

a:-pan	river	(a:- "water")
-el-pan	chest, breast	(-el- 'inside', "stomach")
ikxi-pan	on foot	(ikxi "foot")
i-pan	behind	(i- 'his, her, its')
i:x-pan	before, in front of	(i:x- "eye")
i:x-te:m-pan	in front of someone	(cf. -te:mpan "beside")
mets-pan	lap, bosom	(mets- "leg")
ta-te:m-pan	at the edge of, beside	(cf. -te:m-pan "beside")
-te:m-pan	at the edge of, beside	(te:n "mouth")
ti:-pan	behind	(cf. ta- + i-pan "behind")
t(i)yu:-pan	church	(t(i)yu:(h)- "holy")
tsum-pan	upon, on top of	(tsun- "head")
-uh-pan	road	(uh- "road")
xu:-pan	"winter" (rainy season)	(xuxuwik "green" (?))

3.1.3.2. -tan. The locative suffix -tan means approximately "in, among, under, near, next to". Historically it is closely connected with -tani "under, beneath, below". It is also not productive. Some examples are:

ka:ka:lu:-tan	San Julián (place name)	(cf. CN cacalo-tl "crow")
koh-tan (SD)	forest, woods	(kwawi- "tree")
ku(:)h-tan (C)	woods	
mik-tan	deep	(miki "to die")
tuska-tan	nook, cranny	(cf. tuskak "throat")
tsapu-tan	Ishuatán (place name)	(tsapu- "zapote")
a:-mis-tán	Ojo de Gato (place name)	(a:- "water", mis- "cat")
-nakas-tan	beside	(-nakas "ear")

3.1.3.3. -k / -ku. There is another nonproductive locative suffix, -k after a vowel and -ku after a consonant, which basically means "in". The examples are:

a:na:wa-k	breeze	(a:- "water" + na:wak "near")
-el-ixku	stomach	(el- 'inside' + i:xku "sign")
ihti-k	in, inside	(ihti- "belly")
i:x-ku	boundary marker	(i:x- "eye")
i:x-ta:wa-k	meadow	(i:x- "eye", 'face')
k-ahku(wi)-k	up, to the north	(ahku "above, on high")
-na:wa-k	near	
na:wisalku	Nahuizalco	(cf. na:wi- "four")
tu:nal-ku	summer (dry season)	(tu:nal "sun")

3.1.3.4. -ta(:)l. Pipil has a suffix which seems to be derived from the root ta:l "land": its basic meaning seems to be "place of many" of the things named by the noun root to which it is attached. It corresponds to the Spanish suffix -al, -ar (e.g. platanal "plantain grove" (cf. plátano "plantain"), pinal "pine grove" (cf. pino "pine"), frijolar "bean patch" (cf. frijol "bean"), carrizal "canebrake" (cf. carrizo "cane, reed"), cafetal "coffee orchard", etc. It is possible that the meaning and perhaps even the origin of this suffix has been influenced by this Spanish case, given that other Nahua varieties are not known to have such an ending. Forms with this suffix are:

a:ka-tal	canebrake, place of reeds	(a:ka- "reed")
a:ma-tal	many amate trees/paper	(a:ma- "amate")
e:-tal	bean patch, bean field	(e:- "bean")
saka-tal	pasture	(saka- "grass")
te-tá:l,	rocky place	(te- "stone")
tetal		
tewti-tá:l	dusty ground	(tew-ti "dust")
uku-tal	pine grove	(uku- "pine", cf. Sp. <u>ocotal</u> )
u:wa-tal	canebrake, uncleared land	(u:wa- "cane", Sp. <u>huatal</u> )
wa:k-ta:l	dry ground	(wa(:)ki "dry")

3.1.3.5. -ka. Pipil has some nouns which are derived from verbs or adjectives by means of the suffix -ka. In other varieties of Nahua this suffix, in addition to being a nominalizer, is related to the 'perfect' and the 'remote past'. Nevertheless, Pipil has no 'remote past' and its 'perfect' forms do not include -ka. Noun roots that take this suffix undergo vowel-loss (see section 2.2, rule 1). The following show it:

cha:mah-ka	waist	(cha:mawak "thick")
i:xpil-ka	squatting	(i:xpilua "to squat")
mulin-ka	sprout	(mulu:ni "to puff up")
-pat-ka	change	(pata "to change")
pepetska	silver fish	(cf. pets-tik "smooth")
pu:pu:l-ka	dregs	(pu:su:l "posol")
tuhtuk-ka	brooding hen	(tu:ka "to bury" (?))
tumah-ka	fat (n.)	(tuma:wak "fat" (Adj.))
tsah-ka	lid	(tsakwa "to close")
yaman-ka	lukewarm	(yama:nik "bland")

Another very restricted suffix, which appears to be related to this -ka, is the locative ending -kan. The few examples are:

ta-we:y-kan	country(side) (cf. we:y "big")
ta-ne:s-kan	dawn, clearing (cf. ne:si "to appear")
yeh-kan	alone, to the right (ye:k "good" (?))

3.1.3.6. -ni. The 'agentive' suffix -ni derives nouns from verbs with the meaning of "one who does the action of the verb". Some examples are:

atsakwa-ni	azacuan bird	(a:- "water" + tsakwa "to cover"; literally "water-coverer")
ehku-ni	ladino, foreigner	(ehku- "to arrive")
kuchi-ni	sleepy-head	(kuchi- "to sleep")
kukuya-ni	sick person	(kukuya- "to get sick")
ma:wiltiaya-ni	playful person	(m-a:wiltia "to play")
miki-ni	dead person	(miki- "to die")
tacha-ni	lizard sp.	(ta-chiya- "to look")
takwi:ka-ni	singer	(takwi:ka- "to sing")
tapahtiya-ni	curer	(ta-pah-tia "to cure")
tapa:ka-ni	washer woman	(ta-pa:ka- "to wash")
tatu:ka-ni	planter, sower	(ta-tu:ka- "to plant")
tatsa:wa-ni	weaver	(ta-tsa:wa- "to weave")

3.1.3.7. -s (-lis, -wis, -was). The -s suffix also derives nouns from verbs, nouns which reflect the activity of the verb. It is no longer productive, and Pipil has few examples:

tacha-li-s	appearance	(ta-chiya "to look")
yuyumuka-li-s	foot fungus	(yuyumuka "to itch")
kuku-li-s	sickness	(kuku-ya "to get sick")
a:xa:l-uwa-s	whetstone	(cf. a:xa:l "sand")
ku:-panu-wa-s	bridge	(ku:- 'wood'+ panu- "to pass")
kwahsiwi-s	gumtion	
taxwi:-s	pimple	(ta- + ixwi "to fill")
tepu:na-wa-s	drum	(cf. pu:ni "to burst" ?)
tsi:ku-wa-s	comb	(tsikwastia "to comb")
uchpa:n-wa-s	broom	((u)chpa:na "to sweep")

3.1.3.8. -tsin. The suffix -tsin is productive and has a 'diminutive' or 'reverential' function. In some words this suffix bears the stress even though it may not be the penultimate syllable. Also, it is pronounced at times as -chin instead of the



expected -tsin. In plural forms it is reduplicated, tsintsin in many of the dialects, but -tsitsin in Cuisnahuat. Some examples are:

a:yu:-tsin	turtle		
cha:kwah-tsin	storage hook		
chapa-chin	short(y)	mistun-tsin	kitten
chihchipi:n-tsin	chichipince	muluk-tsin	feline sp.
ichtaka-tsin	hidden	mu:yu-tsin	small gnat
iknu-tsin	orphan	na:na:wa-tsin	El Chimpe
ihyu:mik-tsin	"El Duende"	na:n-tsin	mother
i:xpupuyu:-tsin	cutworm	nek-tsin	anteater
i:xkipi-tsin	firefly	pa:pa:lu-tsin	butterfly
ka:mah-tsin	cradle	perikuh-chin	parrekeet
kamanan-tsin	dimples	pil-tsin	boy, son
ku:kulu-tsin	dove sp.	pipil-tsin	little boy
kune:-tsin	baby	pi:piyah-tsin	dragonfly
ku:pitsak-tsin	skinny	se:-chin	unique
ku:talalah-tsin	lizard sp.	swa:beh-chin	whisper
ku:ti-tsin	fire	takwatsin	opossum
kwikwil-tsin	motley	tu-na:n-tsin	Virgin Mary
kwitawululuh-tsin	scarab	tu-tah-tsin	Jesus Christ
lamah-tsin	old woman	tsapa-tsin	short(y)
liklik-tsin	small hawk	ustu-tsin	bobcat
masa:-tsin	little deer	wi:lu-tsin	small bird
ma:ta-tsin	small net	xu:lu-tsin	baby
ma:-tsi-tsin	crab's feet	xu:re:-tsin	old man

3.1.3.9. -pil. Pipil has another 'diminutive' suffix, -pil, which is not productive and occurs with few nouns. Its plural is -pipil in Cuisnahuat and -pilpil in other locations. The examples are:

iknu-pil	orphan
-kwitapil	tail (cf. kwita-t "excrement")
-nenepil	tongue
siwa:-pil	girl (cf. siwa:-t "woman")

3.1.3.10. -l 'passive nominalization'. Many nouns are derived from passive verbs with the suffix -l resulting in passive nominalizations, for example ta-kwa-l "food", from ta-kwa "to eat" + -l 'passive nominalization'; or ta-xka-l "rigua, tortilla", from ta- 'something' + (i)xka "to roast", literally "something roasted". Note that frequently nouns derived from verbs bear ta- 'unspecified object' (see section 3.3.4.4.). For more details on passivization, see section 3.8.3.

3.1.4. 'Plural'. Pluralization of nouns in Pipil is somewhat complicated not only by the fact that there are several different ways to form the plural, but also because some nouns take a combination of plural markers. The most common elements in plural formations are reduplication (see below) and the suffix -t 'plural', also found in plural verb forms. Core Nahua has changed this -t 'plural' to -h or -?; thus Pipil is conservative in maintaining this trait. The various plural markers are now taken up individually.

(1) -ket is the most restricted plural marker, limited to a very few human nouns:

lamat-ket,	
lah-lamat-ket	old women
sih-siwa:t-ket	women
xuh-xu:ret-ket	old men
ukich-ket	males, men, husbands

(2) -me-t occurs with a larger, though still very limited number of nouns; these are also, with few exceptions, 'human' nouns:

ahsi:l-met	nits
ah-alma-met	souls
ah-alwa:si:l-met	constables, policemen
ehkuni-met	ladinos
lah-lamah-tsi-tsin-met,	little old women
lah-lamah-chi-chin-met	
-ma:n-met	brothers
nah-na:n-met	mothers
peh-pe:lu-met	dogs
pipil-met	boys
tah-ta:ka-met	men
tixwi-met	lazy persons
tsih-tsinnanats-met	women with large buttocks
uh-ukich-met	males, men
xuh-xu:lu-met	babies

(3) -wan, as indicated above (31.2.1), is the plural of w 'possession' and is limited to a few kinship terms (which are in character 'intimately' possessed).

(4) -tsi(n)tsin (see section 3.1.3.8.) ) is the plural of the suffix -tsin 'diminutive' or 'reverential'.

(5) -pi(1)pil (see section 3.1.3.9.) is the plural of the other 'diminutive' suffix.

(6) (C)Vh- reduplication is the most frequent and productive plural formation. In it, the first consonant(s), if present, and vowel are reduplicated with h added, e.g. (C<sub>o</sub>)Vh-(C<sub>o</sub>)V..., as in these examples:

ah-a:chah	axes	mah-ma:pacahin	raccoon
ah-a:kapatat	figured mats	mah-masa:t	deer
ah-a:kat	reeds, cane	meh-mekapal	tumplines
ah-ari:tas	earrings	meh-metat	metate
ah-a:wakat	avocados	mih-michin	fish
ah-ayuh	squash sp.	mih-mi:l	milpas
bweh-bweyes	oxen	muh-mu:lah	mules
chah-chakalin	shrimp	pah-pa:leh	priests
chan-chapulin	grasshoppers	pah-pa:pa:lut	butterflies
chih-chi:chih	breasts	peh-petat	mat
chih-chikiwit	baskets	puh-pu:chut	cieba trees
chih-chi:l	chilis	puh-pula	plantains
eh-e:lut	ears of corn	rah-rayis	roots
eh-é:t	beans	sah-sakat	grass stalks
ih-ilwit	fiestas	sih-sinti	ears of corn
ih-iswat	leaves	sih-si:tal	stars
kah-ka:bra	goats	tah-takwatsin	opossums
kah-kakawat	cacaos	tah-tamal	tortillas
kah-kal	houses	teh-teha	tiles
kah-ka:rgah	loads	teh-tekpin	fleas
kih-kimichin	mice	teh-tekumat	bottlegourds
koh-kohtan	forests	teh-tepe:t	mountains
kuh-ku:ketspal	iguanas	tih-tiseras	scissors
kuh-ku:mit	jugs, pots	tih-tihlan	chickens
kuh-kusma	vultures	tyuh-tyu(:)pan	churches
kuh-ku:wat	snakes	tuh-tukat	spiders
kuh-kuyamet	pigs	tuh-turuh	bulls, cows
kuh-kuyu:t	coyotes	tsih-tsi:kat	ants
kwah-kwawit	trees	tsih-tsina:kan	bats
kweh-kwetes	rockets	uh-uchpa:nwas	brooms
kwih-kwilin	worms	uh-uhli	rubber trees
lah-lala	oranges	uh-uhti	roads
lih-likliktsin	small hawks	xah-xahkal	shacks, huts

(7) Reduplicated possessive pronominal prefixes. At times possessed plural nouns show reduplication, not as expected on the root, but of the possessive prefix. This is most common with monosyllabic nouns, but is not limited to them. Some examples are:

nuh-nu-chi:l	my chilis	nuh-nu-ma:taxkal	my palms
nuh-nu-kxi	my feet	nuh-nu-ku:ts	my legs
muh-mu-kxi	your feet	ih-i-tan	her teeth
nuh-nu-na:n	my mothers	or i-tah-tan	
nuh-nu-mey	my hands	tuh-tu-kumal	our griddles
ih-i-mey	his hands	or tu-kuh-kumal	

The more usual possessed plural nouns have reduplication on the noun root, e.g.:

i-eh-eh tapal	its wings
i-ih-i:x	his eyes
i-nah-nakas	her ears
i-kah-kamak	his cheeks

It should be noted that adjectives and verbs may also be reduplicated (see sections 3.6.6 and 3.7.5).

Other aspects of nouns and noun phrases are treated in the following chapter. For example, for the incorporation of noun objects into the verb, see section 4.13.3.

## 3.2. Pronouns

3.2.1. Independent pronouns. The full or independent pronouns are optional, given that in any case subject and object pronominal affixes are required with the verb. The independent pronouns are:

naha	I
taha	you (singular)
yaha	he/she/it
tehemet	we
amehemet (SD),	
an-ehemet (C)	you (plural)
yehemet	they

In normal speech these may optionally appear in an abbreviated form, if they bear no particular emphasis, e.g.:

na, nah	I
ta, tah	you (singular)
ya, yah	he/she/it
te(:)met	we
ame(:)t,	
an=e(:)met	you (plural)
ye(:)met	they

In actual use, the abbreviated singular forms are much more frequent than the plurals.

3.2.2. Pronominal subject affixes. Verbs take pronominal affixes which either indicate the pronominal subject (if no independent subject pronouns, nouns, or noun phrases occur) or mark a cross-reference to independent subjects (see section 3.7.4). These prefixes co-occur with the plural suffix -t on the verb when the subject is a plural person. The subject pronominal affixes, then, are:

ni-	I
ti-	you (singular)
∅-	he/she/it
ti- ... -t	we
an- ... -t	you (plural) (am- before vowels)
∅- ... -t	they

A few examples are:

ni-panu	I pass, cross
ti-panu	you pass
panu	he passes
ti-panu-t	we pass
an-panu-t	you (pl.) pass (ampanut)
panu-t	they pass
ni-ahsi-k	I arrived
ti-kuch-ki	you slept
se:wi-k	it went out
ti-nemi-t	we are
ti-nen-ke-t	we were
an-weli-t	you (pl.) can
an-ki:s-tiwi-t	you (pl.) have left
wets-ke-t	they fell
tehku-ke-t	they climbed

These prefixes lose the final vowel before the 'directional' morpheme (w)al-, i.e. appearing as n- and t- (see sections 2.2 and 3.7.6.1).

3.2.2.1. Pronominal copula. There is an equational construction in which a pronominal subject has a noun or adjective as complement which is formed by merely affixing these pronominal subject morphemes to the complement. Its form and function are best grasped from the following examples:

ni-ta:kat	I am a man
ti-ta:kat	you are a man
taha ti-mayordomoh	you are a steward (A-32)
an=ehemet an-nu-a:migitus	you are my little friends (R-52)
ni-tuma:wak	I am fat
ni-tsumpe:suh	I am bald
taha tesu ti-lionah	you are not Leonarda (S-12)

(The letter-number code refers to the texts of chapter 7, where details are given.)

See also the verb morphology (section 3.7.4). For examples with the 'directional' morpheme, cf. section 2.2.

3.2.3. Pronominal object prefixes. Transitive verbs normally bear also a prefix which references the object. These pronominal object prefixes can cross reference an independent object pronoun, noun, or noun phrase (usually with a third person prefix) or they can signal the object directly if it is pronominal. These prefixes are:

-nech-	me
-mits-	you (singular)
-k(i)-	him/her/it
-tech-	us
-mitsin-	you (plural)
-(k)in-	them

The prefix -(k)in "them" has the k when not preceded by another prefix or when a vowel precedes it. The k(i)-, the most frequent, loses the vowel when preceded or followed by another vowel, but it keeps its i before the elements -ah- and -el (see section 2.2). These function most frequently as direct objects, but also serve to indicate indirect objects. (For more details concerning their

form, function, and what happens when direct and indirect objects co-occur, see section 4.1.7). Some examples are:

ni-k-ida-k	I saw it
ni-k-neki	I want it
ki-neki	he wants it
ti-nech-ita-k	you saw me
ni-mits-ita-k	I saw you
ti-mitsin-ita-ke-t	we saw you (pl.)
tech-ita-ke-t	they saw us
ni-kin-ita-k	I saw them

There are other elements which can occupy the place of these object prefixes, e.g. mu- 'reflexive' and ta- 'unspecified object'. When the verb bears one of these other object-like affixes, the object pronominal prefixes do not appear (cf. section 3.7.4.).

3.2.4. Possessive pronominal prefixes. The prefixes of pronominal possession are:

nu-	my
mu-	your (singular)
i-	his/her/its
tu-	our
anmu-	your (plural)
in-	their

For details, see noun morphology, section 3.1.2.

3.2.5. Indefinite pronouns. The indefinite pronouns are:

ahakah (SD)	someone, somebody
kanah	elsewhere, somewhere (with negative "nowhere")
ka:kah	someone
su a:kah	no one, nobody
tesu katka	nothing
su kanah	nowhere, there is/are not
su datka (C)	nothing
te: datka (SD)	nothing

### 3.3. Articles and demonstratives

3.3.1. Articles. The Pipil definite and indefinite articles correspond roughly in meaning and function to those of Spanish, although they act a bit more like demonstratives. That is, these

articles are slightly less obligatory than those of Spanish or English, and when they are used, they have slightly more demonstrative force. Thus ne ta:ka-t might be translated equally well as "the man" or "that man" on many occasions. These are:

ne	the
se:	a/an (a certain)

In normal speech ne is frequently pronounced ni and se: is se without vowel length.

3.3.2. Demonstrative pronouns and adjectives. The following function as demonstrative pronouns when they occur independently (as in ini ga:la:n "this (one) is pretty") and as demonstrative adjectives when they then appear with nouns (e.g. ini siwa:pil ga:la:n(a) "this girl is pretty"). The forms are:

ini	this (proximate, immediate)
uni	that (distal, non-immediate)
ne:ne: (C)	that (more emphatic, less frequent)
yahane (SD)	that (distal, non-immediate)
yahini (SD)	this (proximate, immediate)
yahuni (SD)	that (distal, non-immediate)

It will be noted that Santo Domingo de Guzmán has some demonstratives composed of others compounded with yaha 'third person singular pronoun': yahane appears to be from yaha + ne: "there"/"that"; yahini from yaha + ini; yahuni from yaha + uni.

3.3.3. Demonstrative adverbs. The demonstrative adverbs are of location (L), time (T), purpose (P), and manner (M). They are:

kanah (L)	elsewhere, somewhere
ikuni (L)	(over) there (ik-uni)
ne: (L)	there
ni:kan (L)	here
nu:hme (L)	everywhere
uni-san (L)	right here, right there
a:n (T)	now
a:xa:n (T)	now, today
ikman (T)	long ago, anciently (ik-man)
ikuka (T)	then (ik-uk-a)
se:man (T)	now (se:-man)
se:mpa (T,M)	again (se:n-pa)
se-pa,	
se-paya (T,M)	again (se: pa(ya))



siyuhti (T,M)	once
te: ke:man (T)	never
xa:n (T)	later, after
ha-ika (P)	therefore (-ik-a)
ya-ika (P)	
ika (P)	therefore (ik-a)
kieneh (M)	thus, in this way
kiuni (M)	thus, in this way
kenemeh (M)	thus, in this way
sehse: ika (M)	one-by-one (seh-se: ik-a)
(Cf. section 3.10.)	

### 3.4. Quantifiers

Quantifiers and numerals go before the nouns they modify. Pipil quantifiers are:

achi	little, few
achtu	first
anka	how much?
chupi	a little
ke:ski	how much?
miyak	many, much
muchi	all, whole, entire

Some other, associated forms are:

se:mpa	once
se-pa, se-paya	again
se maya se:	only once
se:san	only onscar
tiki	barely, hardly, scarcely

3.4.1. Numerals. The numbers and some associated forms are:

se:	one
se:n	one, together
u:me	two
ye:y	three
na:wi	four
ma:kwil	five
chikwasin	six
mahtakti	ten

sehse: ika	one-by-one
uhu:me	both (uh-ume)
yehye:y	three each
se:mpuwal	"five" (a group of things)
tsunti	
se: tsunti	20 handfuls (of corn), 100 ears of corn, one sonte (a measure of corn)
6 tsunti	a small Spanish bushel
12 tsunti	a large Spanish bushel
se:san	only one

For the other numbers, Spanish forms are used.

### 3.5. Locatives

Pipil locatives include independent prepositions and 'relational nouns'.

3.5.1. Independent prepositions. The prepositions which occur without additional morphology to indicate the location of the head-noun of the prepositional phrase are:

ka	in, at, to
katani	below, under (ka-tani)
pak	on, upon, over, on top of
pak kal	on top of the house
pak me:sah	on the table
pal	for
tik	in, into, inside
ti:pan	behind, in back of (ta-ipan)
wan	with (cf. -wan)
chan	at (someone's house)

The following locative prepositions are in origin Spanish loanwords:

de	from, of (infrequently used)
axta	until, to, up to
axta ni:kan	to the present, to here
huntik	near, next to (from Sp. <u>junto</u> + <u>-ti-k</u> 'adj.')

3.5.2. Relational nouns. Locatives called 'relational nouns' by Mesoamerican linguists bear possessive pronominal prefixes on what is in origin and still in form a noun root; that is, these locatives look like possessed nouns. This trait is found in nearly all

the Indian languages of Mesoamerica. The constructions are illustrated here in the paradigms for -wan "with" and (i)hpak "on":

nu-wan	with me	nu-hpak	on me
mu-wan	with you (sg.)	mu-hpak	on you (sg.)
i-wan	with him/her/it	(y)-ihpak	on him/her/it
tu-wan	with us	tu-hpak	on us
anmu-wan	with you (pl.)	anmu-hpak	on you (pl.)
in-wan	with them		

Some 'relational nouns' are:

-ihtik	inside (-ihti-k)
-i:xpan	before, in front of (-i:x-pan)
-i:xtempan	before someone (-i:x-te:n-pan)
kahku	up
-nakastan	beside (-nakas-tan)
-na:wak	near, next to, beside
-pal	of (possession)
nu-pal	mine
mu-pal	yours
i-pal	his/hers/its
-se:l	alone
nu-se:l	me alone, I by myself
mu-se:l	you alone
i-se:l	he alone, she by herself
-tahku	between, among
-tan -kupa	under, beneath, below
-tan	under, below
-tech	beside, near, next to
-tempan	at the edge of (limited usage, te:n-pan)

A few locatives are composed of a free preposition and a relational noun (with the appropriate possessive prefixes):

ka -ihtik	inside (cf. ihtik)
ka -ipan	behind
ka nu-ipan	behind me
ka -chan	at (someone's house)
ka nu-chan	at my place, at my house

3.5.3. Frozen locatives. In a few cases some of these locatives have been frozen in compounds with a meaning not obvious from the sum of the parts:

ka-ik-ahku	(to) heaven, sky
-kal-ihtik	inside (kal- "house")
nu-kalihtik	inside me
ka tatwi	in the early morning
ka tayuwa	at night, in the night
ka-ga:ri:tah	to the coast

A few cases take the prefix ta- 'unspecified object' (cf. 3.7.4.2.2):

ta-tahku	in between, in the middle of
ta-te:mpan	at the edge, along
ta-teputstah	behind

It should be noted that unlike Proto-Uto-Aztecan (Langacker 1977:92-3) Pipil has no productive postpositions. However, it has reflexes of former postpositions both in the relational nouns (cf. 3.5.2) and in certain of the locative suffixes (cf. 3.1.3). That is, while many Uto-Aztecan languages have postposed locatives as in, for example, Cora mi-k<sup>h</sup>ye<sup>h</sup>-hete "under that tree" (mi- "that", k<sup>h</sup>ye- "tree", -hete "under"), Pipil and Nahuatl generally employ the typical Mesoamerican pattern with relational nouns, e.g. i-tan ne kwawi-t "under the tree" (i- "its", -tan "under", ne "the", kwawi-t "tree"). The origin of -tan "under" as a postposition is still seen in the nonproductive locative suffix -tan, e.g. tsapu-tan "Ishuatan", a town name which meant literally "under the zapote trees", now meaning "place of zapotes" (tsapu-t "zapote", -tan 'locative'). See section 3.1.3 for details of this and other frozen locative suffixes.

### 3.6. Adjectives

Pipil has several types of adjectives. These are taken up individually.

3.6.1. -k, -ti-k 'basic adjective'. The most general class takes the suffix -k after a root-final vowel and -ti-k after consonants. Some examples are:

ahwiya-k	delicious	ahka-tik	light
a:-sese-k	insipid	a:tul-tik	pale
chichi-k	bitter	chi:l-tik	red
ete-k	heavy	chiki-til	small

ihya-k	stinking	ko:h-tik	giant, huge
ista-k	white	ku:ti:l-tik	black
kuku-k	hot, spicy	melak-tik	straight
pipini-k	grainy	pets-tik	smooth
puye-k	salty	ti:l-tik	black
sasa:li-k	sticky, gummy	tsitsin-tik	stiff
sele-k	tender, bland	tsukul-tik	thick
tete-k	tight, firm	wahchul-tik	light
tupu-k	on all fours	wits-tik	thorny
tutu:ni-k	hot	xuluch-tik	runny,
tsupe:le-k	sweet		watery
uksi-k	ripe, cooked		
xuku-k	sour		
xuxuwi-k	green		
yama:ni-k	bland		
yankwi-k	new		
yu:li-k	soft, slow		

3.6.2. -nah. Unlike the -(ti-)k class of adjectives, which are semantically unmarked or neutral, the second class takes the suffix -nah which means something like 'somewhat', similar to English "-ish", e.g. chichi:l-nah "reddish, somewhat red". The -nah adjectives are derived from basic adjective stems or from nouns and verbs. Some examples are:

chichi:l-nah	reddish	pilich-nah	wrinkled
chipak-nah	clear	pili:x-nah	feeble
ihich-nah	pretty	puk-nah	dirty
i:xtetsi:l-nah	rigid faced	pusul-nah	crummy
i:xtsuhtsukul-nah	knotty, bumpy	sehse-nah	thin
i:xuhxupil-nah	wrinkled face	tahtakal-nah	knotty
kukuk-nah	somewhat hot	takwak-nah	hardish
ku:pahsul-nah	disheveled,	ta:lmats-nah	dirty
	unkempt		
ku:puk-nah	dirty, brown	tane:x-nah	overcast
ku:s-nah	dirty color	tultik-nah	yellowish
kwe:l-nah	bent, curved	tumak-nah	plump
kwikwi:l-nah	motley	u:chul-nah	narrow
mimil-nah	round, sturdy	ulul-nah	spherical
nex-nah	dusty	yakapatax-nah	pug-nosed
payax-nah	sandy	yawal-nah	round
pelech-nah	wounded, skinned		

3.6.3. -a:wa-k / -a-k. The third class of adjectives is related morphologically to the -wa- 'inchoative' verbs (cf. section

3.7.8.3.1.) These have a short variant, -a-k, which occurs in compounds involving these adjectives and in certain other constructions. A few cases were already encountered from which some of the -nah forms were derived, e.g. chipak-nah "somewhat clear" (cf. chipa:wa-k "clear"). Others are:

ala:wa-k	smooth, slick
cha:ma:wa-k	thick
chipa:wa-k	clear, clean
kama:wa-k	tender, ripening
ku:pitsa:wa-k	skinny, thin
kuya:wa-k	wide
pitsa:wa-k	skinny, thin
puxa:wa-k	wrinkled
takwa:wa-k	hard
tila:wa-k	thick
tuma:wa-k	fat

3.6.4. -tuk. The fourth class of adjectives is in fact derived from verbs with the 'perfect' suffix -tuk which are used adjectivally just as corresponding forms are in English, e.g. "the hated task", "the desired outcome". Some examples are:

ahsi:lih-tuk	having goosebumps
chihchi:lih-tuk	reddening
chika:h-tuk	ripe
ihka-tuk	standing
i:xihka-tuk	steep
ku:tinin-tuk	stretched
ku:wak-tuk	skinny, dried
kwikwi:lih-tuk	checked, plaid, spotted
petsti-tuk	naked, nude
sulu:n-tuk	swollen
tachipah-tuk	clear, somewhat clear
tawa:n-tuk	drunk
te:n-tuk	full
tsitsi:ka-tuk	silent
utsti-tuk	pregnant
wak-tuk	dry, dried
yu:l-tuk	alive

3.6.5. Other adjectives. There are also a few adjectives which fit none of the above classes; most are borrowed from Spanish, though a few are in origin basically some other lexical category which have come to be employed as adjectives. These are:

chapachin (n.,adj.)	short
miktan	deep
netech	thick, dense
pala	old, rotten
tamanti	cooked, done
tata	hot
ye:k	good
kutu	short
alegre	happy, fun
bi:dah	delicious, good
choko, choka (n.,adj.)	blindin one eye, one-eyed
desgrasiadoh (n.,adj.)	wretch, contemptible
estúpido	stupid
ga:lán, gala:na (n., adj.)	pretty, handsome, beautiful
linguda (n.,adj.)	gossip, gossipy
muruxu	curly
puntudu	pointed

3.6.6. Adjective plurals. Adjectives can also be pluralized; they are reduplicated following the same pattern as the reduplicated nouns (cf. section 3.1.4.), repeating the first consonant(s), if any exist, and the first vowel with an h added. The reduplicated adjective is often the only indication of 'plural' in noun phrases, as is, for example, ne chih-chi:l-tik tsapu-t "the red zapotes". Some examples of reduplicated adjectives are:

chih-chichi-k	bitter
chih-chi:l-tik	red
eh-ete-k	heavy
ih-istak	white
kuh-kutu	short
pah-pala	old
yeh-ye:k	good

For information on adjectives in larger constructions, cf. section 4.10. Adjectives are also involved in incorporation (cf. section 4.13.1). It should also be mentioned that several adjectives appear with the ta- prefix of 'unspecified object'; for details see section 3.7.4.2.4.

### 3.7. Verbs

Verbs are the most complex category of Pipil because their morphology is the most extensive and because they fall into distinct classes defined in part phonologically by changes in their roots when different tenses and aspects are involved. For that reason, these tenses and aspects are described first, and then the verb classes which depend on them are presented.

3.7.1. The order of verbal affixes. Verbal affixes follow the formula:

Intransitive Verb:

pron. subject(+directional)+root+tense/aspect(+number)

Transitive Verb:

pron. subject(+directional)+pron.object+root+tense/asp.(+number)

These affixes are described in detail below.

#### 3.7.2. Tense and aspect.

3.7.2.1. Present. The tense traditionally called 'present' in Pipil covers momentaneous (e.g. "I eat (now)"), habitual ("I (always, characteristically) eat"), and frequently present progressive ("I'm eating") senses. It bears no special affixes, although the root-final vowel is maintained. Transitive verbs very frequently have an -a which signals transitivity, and some transitive verbs are distinguished from corresponding intransitives solely by the presence of this -a. The following examples of third person singular transitive and intransitive forms illustrate this:

Intransitive

ahke:wi	comes apart
ihtakawi	breaks down
kupe:wi	breaks
kupi:ni	comes out
kuyuni	a hole opens
kwe:chiwi	is insect-eaten
kwe:liwi	bends, curves
mulu:ni	dust flies
pahti	heals, cures
pa:ti	melts (i.v.)
puchini	frays, ravel
puliwi	gets lost

Transitive

ahke:wa	takes apart
ihtakua	takes apart, ruins
kupe:wa	breaks
kupi:na	tears out
kuyuna	makes a hole
kwe:chua	grinds finely
kwe:lua	bends
mulu:nia	blows dust
pahtia	cures
pa:ta	melts (t.v.)
puchina	plucks
pulua	loses



pusu:ni	foams	pusu:nia	puffs up
se:wi	goes out	se:wia	extinguishes
su:tumi	comes unsewed	su:tuma	unsews, unties
tami	ends	tamia	finishes
tapa:ni	bursts	tapa:na	explodes
panu	passes	mu-teki-panua	sustains oneself (literally reflexive-work-pass)
te:mi	fills	te:ma	fills
tepe:wi	abounds	tepe:wa	piles up
wile:wi	breaks down	wile:wa	undoes, destroys
xi:pe:wigets	skinned,	xi:pe:wa	peels, skins

(Cf. section 3.7.8.3.1 for the relation between verbs in Vwi and ua.)

3.7.2.2. 'Preterite' (simple past). The form of the preterite suffix varies depending upon the verb class (see below). In the singular (i.e., with singular subjects) Class I verbs take -ki or  $\emptyset$ ; verbs of this class lose their root-final vowel in the preterite (cf. 2.23). With Class II verbs it is -k; these verbs keep their final vowel. In Classes III and IV, the preterite is  $\emptyset$ . In all classes, with plural person subjects the suffix is -ke-t (-t 'plural'). Some examples are:

#### Class II

ahsi	to arrive	ahsi-k	ahsi-ke-t
		(he) arrived	they arrived
chu:ka	to cry	chu:ka-k	chu:ka-ke-t

#### Class I

chiwa	to do, make	chiw-ki	chiw-ke-t
ki:sa	to leave	ki:s-ki	ki:s-ke-t
kuchi	to sleep	kuch-ki	kuch-ke-t
na:miki	to find	na:mik	na:mik-ke-t

#### Class III

sa:lua	to stick, glue	sa:luh	sa:luh-ke-t
machtia	to teach	machtih	machtih-ke-t

#### Class IV

kwa	to eat	kwah	kwah-ke-t
kwi	to grab, to tak	kwih	kwih-ke-t

3.7.2.3. 'Perfect'. The verb classes which lose their stem-final vowel in the preterite also lose it in the perfect, though for some, vowel-loss is optional in the 'preterite' but obligatory

in the 'perfect'. The basic form of the 'perfect' is made up of -tu- 'past participle' plus -k (probably in origin the 'preterite') in the singular and -tiwi-t in the plural. The -tu- suffix also occurs in other combinations, e.g. -tu-ya(-t) (cf. section 3.7.6.1) and -tu-skiya(-t) (cf. section 3.7.2.4.1). The meaning of -tu-k/-tiwi-t is 'perfect', both 'present perfect' and 'past perfect', e.g. ni-k-chiw-tuk "I have done it", "I had done it". It refers to past action with present relevance. That is, the 'perfect' refers to an event in the past which has relation to the present situation. Its use in the texts of chapter 7 give the best indication of its meaning and function. Some examples of its form are:

#### Class I

chiwa	to do,	-chiw-tuk	-chiw-tiwi-t
	make	(he) has done	they have done
ki:sa	to leave	ki:s-tuk	ki:s-tiwi-t
kuchi	to sleep	kuch-tuk	kuch-tiwi-t
na:miki	to find	-na:mik-tuk	-na:mik-tiwi-t

#### Class II

ahsi	to arrive	ahsi-tuk	ahsi-tiwi-t
chu:ka	to cry	chu:ka-tuk	chu:ka-tiwi-t

#### Class III

sa:lua	to glue	sa:luh-tuk	sa:luh-tiwi-t
machtia	to teach	-machtih-tuk	-machtih-tiwi-t

#### Class IV

kwa	to eat	-kwah-tuk	-kwah-tiwi-t
kwi	to take	-kwih-tuk	-kwih-tiwi-t

(The 'past participle' -tu- combines also with other affixes, e.g. the 'conditional' and the 'imperfect'; cf. the next section, 3.7.2.4.1 and section 3.7.6.1.)

3.7.2.4. 'Conditional'. The conditional suffix is -skiya 'singular' and -skiya-t 'plural'. It is normally attached to the verb root, which is the same as the 'present' stem -- that is, the stem-final vowel is present. However, the verbs of Class III which end in -ia and -ua in the 'present', -ih and -uh in the 'preterite' and 'perfect' attach the suffix to the root without the root-final vowel and also without the h, e.g. pulua "to lose", ni-k-pulu-skiya "I would lose it" (cf. ni-k-pulua "I lose it", ni-k-puluh "I lost it", ni-k-puluh-tuk "I have lost it"). This suffix is called 'conditional' in the literature; it has the approximate meaning of

"would" in English. However, speakers at times tend to translate these forms with the equivalent of "want" or "would like to". This 'desiderative' connotation may ultimately be due to Spanish influence, since it is often translated into Spanish with the subjunctive and Spanish subjunctives can have both the 'conditional' and the 'desiderative' senses. The 'conditional' paradigm of panu "to pass" is:

ni-panu-skiya	I would pass
ti-panu-skiya	you (sg.) would pass
panu-skiya	he/she/it would pass
ti-panu-skiya-t	we would pass
am-panu-skiya-t (/an-/)	you (pl.) would pass
panu-skiya-t	they would pass

3.7.2.4.1. 'perfect conditionals'. There is also a quite infrequent 'perfect conditional' composed of -tu- 'past participle' (cf. -tu-k, -tiwi-t) plus -skiya(-t) 'conditional', with the meaning "would have", e.g.:

ahsi-tu-skiya	she would have arrived
ni-k-taxtah-tu-skiya	I would have paid it
yah-tu-skiya	he would have gone
yah-tu-skiya-t	they would have gone
ni-nemi-skiya ni:kan	I would like to be here
ke:n ki-chiwa-skiya	How could it be done?
ni-kwa-skiya	I would like to eat
ni-k-tu:ka-skiya	I would plant it
ni-(k-)kuwa-skiya	I would buy it

(For conditionals in larger constructions, cf. 4.19.)

3.7.2.5. 'Future'. The future suffixes today in spoken Pipil are very rare. Usually future meanings are given in periphrastic constructions, e.g. ni-yu ni-k-chiwa, literally "I'm going to do it". In this, Pipil is very similar to local Spanish, where the periphrastic forms, e.g. lo voy a hacer (cf. ni-yu ni-k-chiwa) "I'm going to do it" are the most typical, with future forms such as lo haré (cf. ni-k-chiwa-s) "I will do it" rare and stilted. The Pipil future suffixes are -s 'singular' and -s-ke-t 'plural'; they are similar to the 'conditional' in that normally they are attached to the verb root ('present' stem) with the final vowel present, though Class III verbs lack the root-final vowel and the h of other tenses and aspects, e.g. pulu-ske-t "they will lose it" (cf. puluh-ke-t "they lost it"). The panu "to pass" 'future' paradigm is:

ni-panu-s	I will pass
ti-panu-s	you (sg.) will pass
panu-s	(he/she/it)will pass
ti-panu-ske-t	we will pass
am-panu-ske-t (/an-/)	you (pl.) will pass
panu-ske-t	they will pass

In Cuisnahuat these rare futures are most often found with the adverbs xa:n "later, afterwards" and mu:sta "tomorrow", as in:

xa:n ni-k-kwa-s	later I will eat it
xa:n ti-k-kwa-s	later you will eat it
xa:n ki-kwa-s	later he/she/it will eat it
xa:n ti-k-kwa-ske-t	later we will eat it
xa:n an-ki-kwa-ske-t	later you (pl.) will eat it
xa:n ki-kwa-ske-t	later they will eat it

mu:sta ti-k-kwa-s nakatamal	tomorrow you will eat tamales
yaha mu:sta ki-kwa-s nakatamal	tomorrow he will eat tamales
mu:sta ti-ya-s	tomorrow you will go
mu:sta ya-s	tomorrow he will go

3.7.2.6. 'Desiderative'. Pipil has a 'desiderative' composed of 'future' -s plus neki, historically from the verb root "to want". It has the form: pronouns+verb+s+neki(+plural). The construction means "to want to do the action expressed by the verb". Some examples are:

naha ni-k-kwa-s-neki	I want to eat it
taha ti-k-kwa-s-neki	you (sg.) want to eat it
yaha ki-kwa-s-neki	he/she wants to eat it
tehemet ti-k-kwa-s-neki-t	we want to eat it
an-ehemet an-ki-kwa-s-neki-t	you (pl.) want to eat it
yehemet ki-kwa-s-neki-t	they want to eat it

3.7.2.7. 'Imperfect'. The suffix -ya 'imperfect' indicates continuous past actions, best translated into English as "used to do" or "was doing" the action of the verb. It is equivalent to the Spanish 'imperfect past' which ends in -ía or -aba, e.g. comía "(she) was eating", caminaba "(he) used to walk". It is employed rather seldom in present-day Pipil. Some examples are:

ni-tawi:kilia-ya I owed (him money for some time)  
 ki-na:maka-ya he used to sell/was selling it

3.7.2.7.1. -tu-ya 'past imperfect'. The suffix -tu-ya is exceedingly rare in today's usage. It is composed of the 'past participle' -tu- (cf. -tu-k, -tiwi-t, section 3.7.2.3) plus the 'imperfect' -ya. It essentially means an action which continued in the past but is now ended, e.g.:

ni-k-itskih-tu-ya I had been grabbing it  
 ni-k-chiw-tu-ya I had been doing it  
 ti-k-chiw-tu-ya we used to be doing it

It should be noted that the 'imperfect' is distinct from the clitic -a/-ya "already, now", and should not be confused with it (cf. section 3.8.1).

With this information about tenses and aspects we can now turn to a description of the verb classes. Once the verb classes are clear, we can return to a characterization of the rest of the verb morphology, including additional details about tense and aspect.

### 3.7.3. Verb classes

It is almost possible to define the verb classes totally by reference to their phonological form (cf. section 2.2), but this is complicated by some exceptions and by certain verbs whose form varies. Therefore, verb classes are defined here, and the dictionary entries (chapter 5) indicate them by presenting verb tenses and aspects which show their phonological form in each case. This is important information, since the phonological shape is frequently not predictable. It will be noticed, that the description of Pipil verb classes is roughly equivalent to that presented for Classical Nahuatl by Andrews (1975).

3.7.3.1. Class I ((C)VCV) verbs. Class I verbs typically lose their root-final vowel in the 'preterite' and 'perfect'. Some lose the vowel only in the 'perfect' and not in the 'preterite' (cf. the vowel-loss rules, section 2.2). Class I verbs are characteristically of the shape (C)VCV, but do not include the (C)Vka or (C)Vcu forms of Class II. Loss of the root-final vowel in these verbs creates no consonant clusters of more than two members. The 'preterite' with this class is normally -ki or ∅, except in the case of certain intransitive verbs which keep the root vowel in the

'preterite' but lose it in the 'perfect'. Class I is by far the largest class. Examples of it are:

ah-suma	to comb	pi:tša	to blow a whistle
a:-kal-aki	to sink	piya	to have
a:na	to grab	puwa	to count
chihchimi	to touch	sahsaka	to cart
chiwa	to do, make	se:wi	togo out, extinguish
chiya	to look, wait	su:ma	to fight
ichteki	to steal	su:tuma	to unsew
ihiya	to hate	suwa	to spread out
ihnekwi	to smell	tahkali	to throw out
ihseki	to toast	tahpiya	to watch
ihtsuma	to sew	tahtani	to ask
kahka:wa	to leave	tami	to end
kaki	to hear	tamima	to drop
kal-aki	to enter	ta:sa	to bump
ketsa	to lift, raise	tatasi	to cough
ki:sa	to leave	tatsiwi	to feel lazy
kuwa	to buy	ta:wa:na	to get drunk
kuchi	to sleep	tayi	to clear ground
ku:na:ki	to get stuck	teki	to cut
kwahkwawi	to get firewood	tekiti	to work
kwepa	to lift, raise	te:ma	to fill
mahmawi	to fear	te:mi	to fill
mana	to cook	tisi	to grind
me:wa	to weed	tiyu:taki	to become evening
miki	to die	tahtuma	to untie
mi:ma	to throw, shoot	tsakwa	to close
na:miki	to meet	tsa:wa	to weave
nehnemi	to walk	tsuma	to sew
neki	to want	tsutu:na	to play music
nemi	to be	uchpa:na	to sweep
nu:tša	to speak	u:ya	to shell (corn)
pala:ni	to rot	wa:ki	to dry
pata:ni	to fly	wetsi	to fall
pe:peta	to check, search	wiwita	to pull out
pe:wa	to begin	xa:wa	to clear land
pi:ki	to arrange,	xi:ma	to scrape
	to assemble	xi:ni	to scatter
		xi:xa	to urinate

3.7.3.2. Class II verbs ((C)VCCV, (C)Vka, (C)VCu. The next largest group is Class II. These verbs do not lose their root-final vowel in the 'preterite' or the 'perfect'. The majority are characterized by the phonological shapes: (C)VCCV, (C)Vka, and

(C)VCu — the shapes that resist vowel-loss either because otherwise unpermissible consonant clusters would arise, or because -ka and -u are not subject to the rule (cf. section 2.2). Nevertheless, there are some verbs of this class which have none of these phonological patterns, but fail to undergo vowel loss. The form of the 'preterite' of Class II verbs is -k in the singular (all classes have -ke-t in the plural). Some examples are:

ahsi	arrive	patska	to milk, twist
ahwa	to scold	pixka	to pick, harvest
a:ti	to drink	pixki	for kernels to peel
chihcha	to spit	takwi:ka	to sing
chu:ka	to cry	tamu:ta	to throw
ehku	to arrive	tasuhta	to love
ina	to tell	tata	to burn
i:sa	to awaken	tehku	to climb
isu:ta	to vomit	te:ka	to put on the ground
ixka	to roast	temu	to descend
kikinaka	to complain	tu:ka	to bury, plant
maka	to give	tsahtsi	to shout
mu:ta	to throw at	uksi	to cook
naka	to stay	uni	to drink
(also Class I)			
namaka	to sell	weli	to be able to
ne:si	to appear	wetska	to laugh
pa:ka	to wash	wi:ka	to take
pata	to change	xu:ta	to wound
pa:ti	to melt		

3.7.3.3. Class III (-ia, -ua). The verbs of Class III end in -ia or -ua in the 'present'; in the 'preterite' and 'perfect' their roots end in -ih and -uh; and in the 'conditional' and 'future' forms their roots end in plain -i and -u. Phonetically in the 'present' these are (-iya) and (-uwa) and are not phonetically distinct from verbs with underlying /-iya/ (and /-uwa/). They are morphophonemically distinct, however, given that these latter are either -iya-k or -ix(-k) in the 'preterite'. Historically it is probable that Pre-Proto-Nahua had an intervocalic h which was lost in Class III verbs (i.e. -iha, -uha) in their present stems. This accounts for why h is present in the 'preterite' and 'perfect' forms of this class; the h was not intervocalic here and hence was not lost. We might further postulate that this historical h was lost in the 'conditionals' and 'futures' of this class because it would have otherwise created a consonant cluster of more than two members (e.g. -ih-skiya, -uh-s-ke-t) or two consonants at the end

of a word (e.g. -iŋ-s 'singular future'). Also, historically the verbs with a short vowel before w plus a (i.e. -Vwa) changed ultimately to -ua (cf. Canger 1980). This change is evident in Pipil reflexes as in the pairs of verbs where the transitive has -ua and the corresponding intransitive has -Vwi, e.g.:

ihtakawi	to break down	ihtakua	to take apart, ruin
kwe:chiwi	for corn to be insect-eaten	kwe:chua	to grind finely
kwe:liwi	to curve, bend	kwe:lua	to bend (something)

Thus it seems that historical -Vwa became -uha and later the h was lost intervocalically, giving -ua, but preserved finally and before a single consonant. This is a reflex of the Pre-Proto-Nahua change of syllable-final w to h (cf. Campbell and Langacker 1978). Some examples of this class are:

ahnekua	to smell	ilpia	to tie
cha(:)lua	to hit, beat	ilwia	to say
chichinua	to singe	iskalia	to raise, rear
chihchikilua	to be ticklish	istawia	to salt
chu:lua	to flee	istiwia	to pinch
ehekua	to exert effort	i:xitia	to wake
e:kua	to withstand	kalaktia	to insert
ihkwilua	to write	ku:nti:lwia	to make sooty
ihtakua	to take apart	ku:pa:wia	to swing
kakasussa	to be vexed	machtia	to teach
kamachulua	to yawn	mamalia	to (en)tangle
kapa:xua	to loosen	mu:tia	to frighten
kech-tanua	to carry on shoulder	pahtia	to cure
kehtsi:lua	to stand on tiptoes	patilia	to exchange
kimilua	to wrap	pe:wia	to catch, hunt
ku:sua	to string	pukwia	to smoke
kuyulua	to shrink	selia	to withstand
kwe:chua	to scrape	tahtachia	to have fun
kweh-kwe:lua	to bend	tahtawelia	to complain
kwikwilua	to paint	ta:ku:lia	to give, present to
ma:t:lua	to smooth	takwaltia	to sustain, support
mimilua	to roll	ta:lia	to put, place
mumuxua	to crumb	tatia	to burn
na:palua	to embrace	tepe:wilia	to heap on
nekwilua	to lean	tetilia	to tighten
pachua	to hold down	tili:nia	to stretch
pahsulua	for hair to be mussed	ti:lwia	to get sooty
pa:xa:lua	to have fun	tuhtunwia	to knock



pe:lua	to open	tsahtsalia	to call someone
pilua	to hang	tsuyunia	to fry
pitsakua	to make thin	uli:nia	to stir
pi:xua	to lay (eggs)	untuwia	to stoke (fire)
putsua	to pile up	wihwila:nia	to hang
sa:lua	to stick, glue	xa:ma:nia	to toast tortilla
ta:wilua	to illuminate		
tsapalua	to lower		
tsehtselua	to shake		
tsihkwilua	to walk by feeling		
ululua	to roll		
wawasua	to scrape		
xakwalua	to scrub		
xihxikua	to deceive		
yawalua	to roll		

3.7.3.4. Class IV verbs (-CV alternating with -CVh). Class IV has very few members. It is characterized by monosyllabic verb roots (and verbs derived from monosyllabic roots) which end in a vowel in most instances, i.e. in the 'present', 'future', 'conditional' and 'imperative', but terminate with h in the 'preterite' and 'perfect' forms. The members are:

kwa	to eat
kwi	to take, grab
tan-kwa	to bite
chah-chan-kwa	to chew
-al-kwi	to bring
ta-kwi	to borrow
yu:l-kwi	to revive

In effect, there are only two roots involved, and these might equally well be considered exceptions of some sort. However, since corresponding forms have been labelled "Class IV" by others (cf. Andrews 1975), the tradition is simply followed here. This practice is not too misleading, however, since these two roots occur with a very high frequency.

Having defined the verb classes, we may now return to the rest of the verb morphology.

3.7.4. Pronominal affixes with verbs. As seen above, verbs bear prefixes which indicate pronominal subjects and objects and which also cross-reference full or independent pronoun, noun, and noun-phrase subjects. These were presented in section 3.2). Here we turn to the other pronominal affixes that occur with verbs.

3.7.4.1. 'Reflexive' (mu-). By the notion "reflexive" one does not usually understand a pronominal form, but the 'reflexive' morphemes in Nahua have typically been treated as pronominal because in central Mexican dialects they pattern with other pronominal prefixes and vary according to person. The 'reflexive' morpheme of Pipil is mu- with all persons. Its phonological shape is normally mu in all contexts, including before vowels, where it is phonetically (muw-) alternating freely with (mw-) in faster speech. However, there are a few prevocalic cases where it is simply m- (see 2.2). Some of these appear to have the m- fused as part of the root and it is no longer recognized as the historical reflexive that lies behind it. Nevertheless, in these cases there exist other derivations which show the root without the otherwise frozen reflexive. (See below; cf. section 2.2.) Example of preconsonantal and prevocalic 'reflexive' paradigms are:

ni-mu-ta:lia	I sit (literally "I place myself")
ti-mu-ta:lia	you (sg.) sit
mu-ta:lia	he/she/it sits
ti-mu-ta:lia-t	we sit
an-mu-ta:lia-t	you (pl.) sit
mu-ta:lia-t	they sit
ni-mu-a:paka	I wash myself
ti-mu-a:paka	you (sg.) wash yourself
mu-a:paka	he/she/it washes him-/her-/itself
ti-mu-a:paka-t	we wash ourselves
an-mu-a:paka-t	you (pl.) wash yourselves
mu-a:paka-t	they wash themselves

Some additional examples of reflexive verbs are:

mu-a:pachua	to throw oneself in the water
mu-chayuntia	to swing
mu-i:xmimilua	to roll
mu-i:xmu:tia	to be frightened, afraid
mu-i:xpa:ka	to wash one's face
mu-kxi-pa:ka	to wash one's feet
mu-machtia	to learn (i.e. to teach oneself)
mu-na:miktia	to get married
mu-ne:xtia	to show oneself
mu-sewi	to rest
mu-tahkwiltia	to braid (one's hair)
mu-ta:lua	to run
mu-tapatia	to dress, change clothes

mu-ta:sa	to bump into
mu-ta:wa:ntia	to get drunk
mu-techtia	to be sad, become sad
mu-te:ka	to lie down
mu-tu:nalwia	to sun oneself
mu-tsinta:lia	to squat
mu-wawana	to scratch oneself

A few examples of the prevocalic m- allomorph, together with related non-reflexive forms, are:

m-a:ltia	to bathe (oneself)	k-altia	to bathe
m-a:wiltia	to play	k-a:wiltia	to play it
m-ihlutia	to dance	k-ihlutia	to dance it
m-i:naya	to hide (oneself)	k-i:naya	to hide it
m-ihkwani	to remove (self)	k-ihkwani	to remove it
m-isu:tia	to vomit		
m-itu:ni(ya)	to sweat		

A few verbs which are reflexive in form have developed specialized senses:

mu-chiwa	to grow	(from <u>chiwa</u> "tomake")
mu-neki	to need	(from <u>neki</u> "to want")

There is one suppletive form with mu-, derived from a verb but used as an adjective: mu-e(t)s-tuk "seated, sitting".

With respect to the order of verbal prefixes, subject pronominals precede mu-, but the object pronominal prefixes and the reflexive are mutually exclusive, both occupying the "object" position. In the few cases of verbs which bear both the 'reflexive' and either the (w)al- 'directional' or -el- 'mentation/inside' (see below) prefixes, the 'reflexive' follows these, e.g.:

(w)al-mu-ne:lwia	to hurry
el-mu-yawa	to be nauseated

(Cf. 2.2 and 3.7.6.1.)

In the dictionary (chapter 5) reflexive verbs are not listed independently (under mu- , but rather are found under the verb root with the abbreviation r.v. to indicate that the root occurs with the reflexive morpheme.

3.7.4.2. ta- 'unspecified object'. In addition to the object pronominal prefixes already presented, Pipil has another which is employed to show that the (non-human) object of a transitive verb is not specified. Verbs with this prefix, ta-, are translated with an object "something" or "to be doing" whatever the action of the verb is, without specifying what the object of the action is; cf. ni-ta-hkwilua "I am writing" or "I write (something)" / ni-k-ihkwilua "I write it". For example, ta- forms are much used for answering the question, "what are you doing?"; the answer might be, for example, ni-ta-istawia "I'm salting". That is, the 'unspecified object' ta- is natural in contexts where the action of the verb is in focus and the object is of little relevance, as seen in these forms:

ni-ta-u:ya	I am shelling (corn)
(cf. ni-k-u:ya "I shell it")	
ni-ta-ilpia	I am tying
(cf. ni-k-ilpia "I tie it")	
ni-ta-ku:tamima	I throw something
(cf. ki-ku:tamima "he throws it")	

Some instances of verbs with ta- are:

<u>ta-chalua</u>	to hit, beat
<u>ta-chichina</u>	to smoke
<u>ta-chihcha</u>	to spit
<u>ta-chiya</u>	to look
<u>ta-chteki</u>	to steal (cf. k-ichteki "to steal it")
<u>ta-hkwilua</u>	to write (cf. k-ihkwilua "to write it")
<u>ta-hseki</u>	to toast (cf. k-ihseki "to toast it")
<u>ta-htsuma</u>	to sew (cf. k-ihtsuma "to sew it")
<u>ta-ihxihxi:ma</u>	to scrape
<u>ta-ilpia</u>	to tie
<u>ta-iskalia</u>	to raise, grow
<u>ta-istawia</u>	to salt
<u>ta-(i)xi:ka</u>	to drip
<u>ta-ixka</u>	to roast
<u>ta-ki:xtia</u>	to take out
<u>ta-kwa</u>	to eat
<u>ta-mana</u>	to cook
<u>ta-me:wa</u>	to weed
<u>ta-mali:na</u>	to twist
<u>ta-patilia</u>	to exchange
<u>ta-patka:wia</u>	to replant
<u>ta-paya:na</u>	to grind corn (first pass)

ta-pixka	to pick, harvest
ta-su:ma	to fight, hit
ta-wiya	to shell (corn)

3.7.4.2.1. Non-productive and special ta- forms. In a few verbs the ta- prefix is no longer optional, but has become a frozen part of the verb root. Normally, verbs with ta- as the unspecified object do not permit the simultaneous occurrence of k(i)-, the 'third person singular pronominal object' prefix. However, the verbs with frozen ta- do take the k(i)- object marker. In other cases the optional ta- prefix is added, but either with specialized semantic senses or irregular phonological outcomes. Some instances of both kinds are:

tah-a:na	to pick up (cf. a:na "to pick up")
ta-chpa:na (C)	to sweep (cf. <u>uchpa:na</u> "to sweep"; (t-uchpa:na (SD); normally only initial <u>i</u> before two consonants is lost with <u>ta-</u> )
takwi:ka	to sing (cf. <u>ni-k-takwi:ka</u> "I sing it")
tahkwiltia	to braid (cf. <u>ni-k-tahkwiltia</u> "I braid it; cf. <u>(i)hkwilua</u> "to write")
tahpiya	to watch, care for (cf. <u>piya</u> "to have")
tah-ta-chiya	to gawk, have fun (cf. <u>chiya</u> "to look")
tah-ta-ketsa	to chat (cf. <u>ketsa</u> "to lift")
take:ntia	to cover (cf. <u>-kwe:n-yu</u> "blanket", <u>take:n</u> "blanket")
takimiltia	to load (cf. <u>kimil</u> "load")
taksa	to kick (cf. (i)kx(i) "foot" + <u>-a</u> transitive present')
takwi	to borrow (cf. <u>kwi</u> "to take")
ta-mati	to imagine, guess (cf. <u>mati</u> "to know")
tane:si	to dawn (cf. <u>ne:si</u> "to appear, be seen")
tatwi, tatwa	to dawn (cf. <u>ita</u> "to see", historically <u>*(i)twa</u> )

3.7.4.2.2. Reduplication of ta-. The ta- prefix is reduplicated with iterative verbs or with plural objects, e.g.:

tah-ta-chiya	to look a lot, to have fun
tah-ta-ketsa	to chat (cf. <u>ta-ketsa</u> "to talk")
tah-ta-mu:ta	to throw (things)

(Cf. 3.7.5 for details about verb reduplication.)

3.7.4.2.3. ta- with nouns derived from transitive verbs. Often the nouns derived from transitive verbs also contain the ta- prefix, as in these examples:

tachalis	sight	(ta-chiya-li-s; chiya "to look")
tachani	mirón lizard	(ta-chiya-ni; chiya "to look")
tachihchal	spit	(ta-chihcha-l; chihcha "to spit")
tahkwil	braid	(ta-ihkwil ...)
tahtu:li	"principal"	(he who starts fiestas)
take:n	blanket	(cf. ta-ke:n-tia "to cover, -kwe:n-yu "blanket")
taketsal	house pole	(ta-ketsa-l; ketsa "to stand")
takutun	piece	(ta-kutu:na "to cut")
takwal	food	(ta-kwa-l; kwa "to eat")
takwatsin	opossum	(ta-kwa-tsin (?); kwa "to eat")
tanamakani	venders	(ta-namaka-ni; namaka "to sell")
tane:skan	dawn	(ta-ne:si ... "to appear")
tapahsul	nest	(cf. mu-pahsulua "hair to be mussed")
tapahsiyani	curer	(ta-pah-tia-ni; pahsia "to cure")
tamanti	cooked	(ta-mana; mana "to cook")
tapakti	the wash	(ta-pa:ka; pa:ka "to wash")
mu-tapatia	to dress	(cf. pata "to change")
tape:wil	game, hunt	(ta-pe:wi-l; pe:wia "to hunt")
tapi:k	corn-dough tamale	(cf. pi:ki "to put together")
tatu:kal	planting	(ta-tu:ka-l; tu:ka "to plant")
tatsa:wani	weaver	(ta-tsa:wa-ni; tsa:wa "to weave")
tawiyal	maize (kernels)	(ta-wiya-l; wiya/u:ya "to shell")
taxkal	rigua, tortilla	(ta-ixka-l; ixka "to roast")

3.7.4.2.4. Adjectives with ta-. A few adjectives and forms derived from adjectives also bear the ta- prefix, although it is not always clear how, if at all, these are derived from transitive verbs. Some examples are:

ta-kwa:wak	hard
ta-sesek	cold, morning frost (cf. sesek "cold")
ta-chipak-tuk	clear (cf. chipa:wak "clear")
ta-ku:mi	darkness (cf. ta-ku:miya "to get dark, from ku:mi-t "jug, pot")

3.7.4.3. te:- 'someone'. The prefix te:- which functions in other Nahua varieties as a marker of an 'unspecified human object'

(usually translated "someone") occurs also in Pipil, but it is no longer productive. It is frozen in the following:

te:chan (SD)	town (cf. -chan "house")
tehchiya	to wait (cf. chiya "to look, spy")
te:paktia	to make (someone) laugh; cf. paktia "to make laugh"
te:pal	another's, foreign; cf. nu-pal "mine", i-pal "his"
te:kwani	Teotepeque (place name, from te:- 'someone' + kwa "to eat" + -ni 'agent'; CN te:kwa:ni "jaguar")
tiahwa	to scold (cf. ahwa "to bark")
ti:pan	back, behind (cf. -ipan "behind")
tekwalutsa	to let someone else eat it (cf. kwa "to eat", -lu 'passive')

3.7.5. Reduplication in verbs. There are two types of reduplication that verbs participate in. Both reduplicate the initial consonant(s) and the first vowel of the root, or only the vowel if no consonant occurs. In both cases the vowel is short. They differ in that one has only this form (i.e. (C)V-) while the other takes an additional h (i.e. (C)Vh-). The later is quite productive and many examples of it are presented in the dictionary (chapter 5). The former ((C)V-) is not productive, but many examples of it exist, typically with -ka or -tsa verbs (see below). It means that plural objects or a repetition of the action are involved. Some examples are:

<u>(C)Vh-</u>	
ah-ahwa	to scold, bark (ahwa "to bark, scold")
chah-chakwa:ni	to smash, cut up
chah-chalua	to beat (cha(:)lua "to hit, beat")
ih-ilwia	to offend (ilwia "to say")
kuh-ku:ti:ya	to tire (ku:ti:ya "to tire")
kwah-kwawi	to get firewood (cf. kwawi-t "wood")
mih-miki	to wither (miki "to die")
neh-nemi	to walk (nemi "to be")
neh-ne:lwia	to hurry (ne:lwia "to hurry")
pah-pachua	to press (pachua "to hold down")
pah-pa:ki	to rejoice (pa:ki "to be happy")
puh-pu:pu:wa	to pluck (pu:pu:wa "to clean")
sah-saka	to cart
tah-taketsa	to chat (taketsa "to talk")
tah-tamu:ta	to throw (things) (tamu:ta "to throw")
tah-ta:sa	to bump into (ta:sa "to bump into")
tah-tatsi:ni	to shower (tatsi:ni "to sprinkle")
teh-te-mima	to stone (te- "stone", -mima "to throw")
tuh-tuma	to untie

tsah-tsaya:na	to be tearing (tsaya:na "to tear, split")
tshi-tsikwi:ni	to jump (tsikwi:ni "to jump, leap")
uh-u:lini (SD)	to stir, move (u:lini "to move")
xah-xakwalua	to scrub (xakwalua "to scrub")
xuh-xulewa	to scrub (xulewa "to scrub")

(C)V-

kekelutsa	to move, stir
kikinaka	to complain
kukuchi	to nod off, be falling asleep (kuchi "to sleep")
kwakwalaka	to boil (kwal:ni "to get angry")
mimilaka	to burn
mimilua	to roll
mumulutsa	to smoke (mulu:ni "for dust to fly")
papataka	to flap (pata:ni "to fly")
pupuchwia	to smoke
tutu:nia	to heat
tsitsinaka	to illuminate
tsitsinua	to break/cut into pieces
tsutsu:na	to play (musical instrument)
wawa:na	to scrape
wiwita	to tear out
yuyumuka	to itch

## 3.7.6. Other verb prefixes.

3.7.6.1. (w)al- 'directional'. The directional prefix (w)al- means "hither", i.e. motion toward the speaker or toward where the action of the verb takes place. It is derived historically from wa:lah "to come" ('preterite' form). The allomorph wal- appears only if no other prefix precedes it; otherwise, the -al- allomorph occurs. Also, this is the only prefix before which all the subject pronominal prefixes lose their final vowel, if they have one, e.g.:

n-al-ki:xtia	I remove it
t-al-ki:xtia	you (sg.) remove it
k-al-ki:xtia	he/she/it removes it
t-al-ki:xtia-t	we remove it
an-al-ki:xtia-t	you (pl.) remove it
k-al-ki:xtia-t	they remove it

Some verbs with this prefix, compared to their counterparts without it, are:

(w)al-ahsi	to find	ahsi	to arrive
(w)al-a:na	to bring	a:na	to pick up



(w)al-ehku	to arrive here	ehku	to arrive
(w)al-(w)i:ka	to bring	wi:ka	to take
(w)al-i:sa	to wake up	i:sa	to wake up
(w)al-i:xtu:na	to delay	i:xtu:na	to be late
(w)al-ki:sa	to leave (from without)	ki:sa	to leave
(w)al-kwi	to bring	kwi	to grab
(w)al-naka	to stay (there)	naka	to stay
(w)al-na:miki	to believe	na:miki	to meet
(w)al-mu-ne:lwia	to hurry	mu-ne:lwia	to hurry
(w)al-ne:si	to appear	ne:si	to show up
(w)al-nu:tsa	to call	nu:tsa	to speak
(w)al-ta:kati	to be born		
(w)al-temu	to descend	temu	to descend
(w)al-tsin-ki:sa	to leave in hiding	ki:sa	to leave
(w)al-wi:ka	to bring	wi:ka	to take
(w)al-xi:ni	to scatter	xi:ni	to sprinkle

3.7.6.2. -el- 'mentation/inside'. The prefix -el- is not productive and few examples of it exist, but it appears to mean approximately "perception by the senses", that is, mental or emotional acts, or "inside". It appears with verb roots, but also with other categories as well:

el-ka:wa	to forget (ka:wa "to leave, abandon")
el-mu-yawa	to be nauseated (yawa "to turn" (?))
el-na:miki	to remember (na:miki "to encounter")

-el-ixku	stomach
el-kuhku	breast
-el-pan	chest, breast
-el-pets	animal breast
-el-tapach	liver

3.7.6.3. -ah- 'buccal'. Pipil has forms which suggest another non-productive verbal prefix now frozen as part of the root, which probably meant acts done with the mouth, although today this meaning is far from clear. It also occurs with some non-verbal forms. The examples are:

ahkamacha:lua	to yawn (cf. ka:machalua (SD) "to yawn")
ahka:na	to blow, fan

ahketsawetsi	to fall mouth upward (i.e., on one's back; cf. wetsi "to fall")
ahkwe:chiwi	to sneeze (cf. kwe:chiwi "to be insect-eaten")
ahnekua (t.v.)	to smell (cf. ihnekwi "to smell" (i.v.))
ahpu:tsa	to belch, burp (cf. pu:tsua "to accumulate")
ahwa	to bark, scold (cf. wawa- "to bark"; cf. CN wawaloa "to bark")
ahwa-t	chaff (that which is blown on to rid it from rice, beans, grain, etc.)
ahwiya-k	delicious

3.7.6.4. -ih- 'superperificial'. There is evidence of yet another non-productive, frozen, and rare verb prefix, -ih-, which seems to have something to do with the surface of objects. It also is not limited to verbs. The examples are:

ihchiki	to scrub
ihiya	to hate
ihkwilua	to write (cf. kwikwil- "colored")
ihnekwi	to smell (cf. ahnekua (SD) "to smell")
ihtsilika	to tremble, shiver (cf. tsili:ni "to ring")
ihtsuma	to sew (cf. tsuma (SD) "to sew")
ihxihxi:ma	to scrape (with machete; cf. xi:ma "to cut hair")
ihiyu	smell, breath
ihka-tuk (Adj.)	be standing
ihpak	on top of

3.7.7. Order of verb prefixes when (w)al- or -el- is present. When one of these prefixes and either an object pronominal or reflexive prefix co-occur in a transitive verb form, the order is:

$$\text{pron. subj.} + \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} -el- & \text{-obj. pron.} \\ & + \\ -al- & \text{-reflexive} \end{array} \right\} + \text{root} + \text{tense/aspect(+pl.)}$$

This order is seen in examples such as:

- 1)  $n_1$ - $al_2$ - $mu_3$ - $ne:lwia_4$  "I hurry"  
 $I_1$  directional<sub>2</sub> reflexive<sub>3</sub> root<sub>4</sub>
- 2)  $ni_1$ - $el_2$ - $mu_3$ - $yawa_4$  "I am nauseated"  
 $I_1$  'inside'<sub>2</sub> reflexive<sub>3</sub> root<sub>4</sub>

- 3)  $n_1$ -al<sub>2</sub>-in<sub>3</sub>-nu:t<sub>sa</sub><sub>4</sub> "I('m going to) call them"  
 $I_1$  directional<sub>2</sub> them<sub>3</sub> root<sub>4</sub>
- 4)  $k_1$ -al<sub>2</sub>-in<sub>1</sub>-nu:ts<sub>3</sub>-ki<sub>4</sub> "(he) called them"  
 them<sub>1</sub> directional<sub>2</sub> root<sub>3</sub> preterite<sub>4</sub>

### 3.7.8. Verb moods and voices

In Pipil there are a number of suffixes which signal "voice" (changes in the relationship between a verb and its arguments (subject and objects)) and "mood" (the attitude of the speaker toward the action of the verb). This section treats these morphemes.

3.7.8.1. 'Imperative'/'optative'/'subjunctive'. The second person 'imperative' morpheme is xi-/x-, the x- allomorph before vowels, xi- preceding consonants. Its sense is 'imperative' or 'subjunctive/optative'. There are also 'imperative' forms for the other persons (save first singular) composed of the exhortative particle ma:, which functions largely like the que with Spanish subjunctives when these are employed imperatively or exhortatively. Plural forms take the suffix -kan, whose underlying form is actually /-kam-/, but the m appears only when the clitic -(y)a "already" (emphasis) is attached to it. Since this combination is rather rare, it is most often seen in the autonomous phonemic form -kan. Since the combination of ti- and -kan are sufficient to mark first person plural imperatives, the ma: is optional in this case. The verb root normally appears in the 'present'-stem form (with final vowel), but Class III verbs (-ia, ua) lack both the vowel and the h that they have in other contexts (e.g. xi-nech-ilwi "tell me!"; cf. ti-nech-ilwia "you tell me", ti-nech-ilwih "you told me"). The imperative forms are best apprehended by considering the following paradigm:

xi-k-kwa	eat it! (you sg.)
ma: ki-kwa	let him/her eat!
(ma:) ti-k-kwa-kan	let's eat it!
xi-k-kwa-kan	eat it! (you pl.)
ma: ki-kwa-kan	let them eat it!

A few examples are:

xi-tehch(iy)a-kam-a	wait now! (you pl.)
xi-tehchiya	wait! (you sg.)

xi-ku:chi-kam-a	sleep now! (you pl.)
ma: ti-k-i:na-kan	let's say (it)!
ma: xi-k-mikti	kill it! (you sg.)
xi-k-ilwi	tell him! (you sg.)
ma: yawi	let him go!
xi-k-chiwa	do it! (you sg.)
x-i:sa-kan	wake up! (you pl.)
xi-nech-wi:ka-kan	take me! (you pl.)
xi-k-itski-kan	grab it! (you pl.)
ma: ki-panulti	let him pass it!
xi-kalaki	come in! (you sg.)
xi-nech-kaki	listen to me! (you sg.)
x-a:kan	go! (you pl.)

For negative imperative constructions and imperatives in larger syntactic patterns, cf. section 4.5.

3.7.8.2. 'Causatives'. 'Causative' verbs for the most part have the suffix -tia, sometimes -ltia, which makes them members of Class III verbs. This suffix creates a transitive verb when it is attached to an intransitive root; it derives causative verbs when added to transitive stems. It also derives transitive verbs from nouns. Historically the 'causative' had an i which caused palatalization of a preceding s to x and ts to ch, e.g. ki:x-tia "to take out" (cf. ki:sa "to leave"). This i no longer appears except when it changes the root-final vowel of some forms, e.g. i:xitia "to wake (someone) up" (cf. i:sa "to wake up"). (See rule 6, section 2.2.) A few examples will help show the form and meaning:

ahxitia	to place near (ahsi "to arrive")
a:kalaktia	to immerse (a:kalaki "to sink")
m-a:ltia	to bathe (a:-t "water"+tia)
m-a:wiltia	to play (cf. a:wil-ti "toy")
chakaltia	to stoke
chayuntia	to swing
chu:ktia,	to cause to cry (chu:ka "to cry")
chu:kaltia	
ihisiwitia	to hurry (ihisiwi "to hurry")
ilwitia	to show (ilwia "to say")
kwe:ntia	to cover (cf. -kwe:n-yu "blanket")
machtia	to teach, learn (mati "to know")
miktia	to kill (miki "to die")
nawatia	to advise (cf. na:wa-t "Pipil")

ne:xtia	to discover (ne:si "to show up")
pahtia	to cure (cf. pah-ti "medicine")
panultia	to pass (something) (panu "to pass")
petstia	to undress (cf. pets-tik "nude")
tahkwiltia	to braid (cf. tahkwil "braid")
takimiltia	to load (cf. kimil "load")
tantia	to sharpen (cf. -tan "tooth")
mu-ta:wa:ntia	to get drunk (ta:wa:na "to get drunk")
tehkultia	to raise (tehku "to climb")
temultia	to lower (temu "to descend")
tu:cf:yeitia	to name (cf. tu:key "name")
tuktia	to send
tsikwastia	to comb (cf. tsikuwas "comb")
u:lintia	to stir (something) (uli:ni "to stir")
weyatia	to grow (cf. we:y "big")
yu:ltia	to fill (-yu:l "heart")

3.7.8.3. 'Inchoatives'. Pipil has three kinds of inchoatives, to which we now turn.

3.7.8.3.1. 'Inchoatives' with -ua/-wi/-wa. The 'inchoative' suffixes are related to the causatives in that, while the intransitive forms have 'inchoative' meaning ("to become what is signified in the root"), the transitives have a causative meaning, e.g. kwe:liwi (i.v.) "to curve" (cf. kwe:l- "curved, bent"); ku:sua (t.v.) "to bead, insert" (cf. ku:s- "bead"). Many of these are inchoatives of 'size' or 'shape' (inchoatives of 'sensations' are considered later). The transitive counterpart, -ua, has sometimes been called a 'passive', but its function is more accurately described as 'impersonal', a means of employing a transitive verb without specifying its subject, translated into English as, for example, "they sell apples", "apples are sold", "one sells apples". Some examples are:

ahkw:chiwi	to sneeze
a:mesawi	to drown
apsulwia	to heat water (apsul "hot water")
ihatakawi	to break down
istawia	to salt (ista-t "salt")
ku:nti:lwia	to make sooty (ku:nti:l "soot")
kwe:liwi	to curve (kwe:l-nah "curved, bent")
kwe:chiwi	to be insect-eaten (kwe:ch-tik "ground fine")
ne:lwia	to hurry
pachiwia	to watch
patka:wia	to replant (patka "change")

pukwia	to smoke (puk-ti "smoke")
puliwi	to get lost
tatsiwi	to be lazy
tepe:wi	to abound (tepe:-t "mountain")
teputswia	to lay (eggs)(teputs- "shoulder, back")
ti:lwia	to get sooty (ti:l "soot")
tu:nalwia	to sun (tu:nal "sun")
untuwia	to stoke
wilewi	to break down
ye:kawi	to end

kaxa:wa	to reduce
mela(:)wa	to straighten
pata:wa	to extend
peta:wa	to open (one's shirt)
sama:wa	to abaound
suta:wa	to tire
ta:ke:wa	to accommodate
tepe:wa	to pile
tsine:wa	to chop, cut down
wile:wa	to destroy
xule:wa	to scrub

ahkamacha:lua	to yawn
ahnekua	to smell
cha(:)lua	to hit
chichinua	to singe
chihchikilua	to tickle
chu:lua	to flee
ihkwilua	to write
ihtakua	to take apart
kakasua	to bother
kapa:xua	to loosen
kehtsi:lua	to stand on tiptoes
kimilua	to wrap
ku:sua	to bead, insert
kwe:chua	to grind finely
kwehkwe:lua	to bend
kwikwilua	to paint different colores
ma:ti:lua	to smooth
mimilua	to roll
mumuxua	to break into pieces, to crumb
na:palua	to embrace
ne:lua	to stir
pachua	to hold down

pa:xa:lua	to walk, have fun
pe:lua	to open
pilua	to hang
pitsakua	to make thinner
pi:xua	to lay (eggs)
putsua	to pile up
sa:lua	to stick, glue
mu-talua	to run
tapu(w)a	to open
ta:wilua	to illuminate
tsapalua	to lower
tsehtselua	to shake
tshikwilua	to walk by feeling
tsitsinua	to break into pieces
tsukulua	to crouch
ululua	to roll
wawasua	to scrape
xakwalua	to scrub
xihxikua	to cheat, deceive
yawalua	to roll

In this context, it should be mentioned that the -a:wa-k class of inchoative adjectives is derived from these verbs. Examples are:

ala:wak	smooth, slick
cha:ma:wak	thick
chipa:wak	clear, clean
kama:wak	tender, not dry
kuya:wak	wide
pata:wak	wide
puxa:wak	wrinkled
takwa:wak	hard
tila:wak	thick
tuma:wak	fat

(See section 3.6.3.)

3.7.8.3.2. 'Inchoatives' of "perception" or "sensation" (-ya). Another kind of inchoative verb bears the suffix -ya, which derives intransitive inchoatives from adjective roots which typically mean something having to do with "sensations" or "perceptions". Some examples are:

chichi:ltiya	to redden (chi:l-tik "red")
chichiya	to become bitter (chichi-k "bitter")

chika:waya	to ripen (chika:h-tuk "ripe")
chi:l'tiya	to redden (chi:l-tik "red")
ihya:ya	to stink (ihya-k "stinking")
istaya	to become white (ista-k "white")
itu:niya	to sweat (tutu:ni-k "hot")
(kuh)ku:tiya	to tire
kukuya	to get sick, become ill
ku:ti:l'tiya	to blacken (ku:ti:l-tik "black")
pata:waya	to become wide (pata:wa-k "wide")
seseya	to get cold (sesek "cold")
sutawaya	to tire (cf. suta:wa "to get tired")
taku:miya	to get dark (ta-ku:mi "dark")
takwa:waya	to harden (takwa:wa-k "hard")
ti:l'tiya	to blacken (ti:l-tik "black")
tuma:waya	to get fat (tuma:wa-k "fat")
tutu:niya	to get hot (tutu:ni-k "hot")
tsitsi:kaya	to be(come) silent
tsupe:liya	to become sweet (tsupe:le-k "sweet")
yama:niya	to become bland (yama:ni-k "bland")
ye:ktiya	to improve, get fixed (ye:k "good")

3.7.8.3.3. -ti "to become". The final kind of inchoative takes the suffix -ti which is not productive, but which derives inchoative verbs from some noun roots. The examples are:

ta:ka-ti	to grow up (ta:ka-t "man")
kukua-wits-ti	to prick (kuku(a) "pain" + wits- "thorn")
teki-ti	to work (teki-t "work")

For a detailed discussion of inchoative verbs in Nahuatl generally, cf. Canger 1980.

3.7.8.4. 'Passives' (-l, -lu, -lw-, and -ua). Although these passive suffixes are no longer productive, Pipil has many passive verbs of this kind derived from actives. The most common type has -lu. From this comes the -l suffix which derives nouns from passive verbs (e.g. ta-kwa-l "food", ta- 'something' + kwa "to eat" + -l 'passive nominalization'; literally "something that is eaten"; cf. section 3.1.3.10). The -ua class of passive verbs is smaller. With this suffix, preceding s and ts are palatalized to x and ch respectively (cf. section 2.2). Verbs derived from others with these suffixes have meanings that are either passive or intransitive reflexive. Some examples are:

ahkamacha:lua	to yawn (cf. kamachal "jaw")
(i)hkwilua	to write



i:xpanua	to place before (cf. i:xpan "before")
i:xtapachua	to turn over (cf. tapach "shell")
kimilua	to wrap (cf. kimil "bundle")
kwah-kwalu	to be exhausted (cf. kwa "to eat")
kwalu	to be insect-infested (cf. kwa "to eat")
kwalu me:ts-ti	for the moon to eclipse (cf. kwalu)
pahsulua	for hair to be mussed (cf. pahsul "nest")
pitsakua	to make thinner (cf. pitsa(:wa)k "thin")
pixua	to lay eggs (cf. piya "to have" (?))
sa:lua	to stick, glue (cf. sasa:lik "sticky")
ta:wilua	to light (cf. ta:wil "light")
taxkalua	to make tortillas (cf. taxkal "rigua")
tsapalua	to get down (cf. tsapa-tsin "short")
tsitsinua	to break into pieces (cf. tsin "base"?)
mu-tsukulua	to squat (cf. tsukul "lump")
ululua	to roll (cf. ulul-nah "round")

3.7.8.5. 'Applicatives' (-lia (and -iltia)). In Nahua studies, 'applicative' is the traditional name for the suffix which indicates that the verb permits three arguments, subject, direct object, and indirect object, with the meaning "someone (subject) does (verb) something (direct object) for or against someone (indirect object, 'applicative' suffix). The basic form of the 'applicative' suffix is -lia, but like the passive, this, too, historically contained an i which sometimes causes the root vowel to change to i and palatalizes /s/ and /ts/ to /x/ and /ch/, respectively. Some examples are:

kuwilia	to buy for (kuwa "to buy")
kwepilia	to return something to someone (kwepa "to return")
pahpa:kilia	to laugh at (pa:ki "to laugh")
tapatilia	to change something for someone (pati "to change")
petstilia	to undress someone (mu-petstia "to undress")
takwi:kalia	to sing for (takwi:ka "to sing")
mu-tate:muwilia	to look for something for someone (te:mua "to look for")
tepe:wilia	to pile on for (tepe:wa "to pile")
tetilia	to tie tight on (tete-k "tight")

tsahtsalia	to shout to, to call someone something (tsahtsi "to shout")
wi:kilia	to owe someone something (wi:ka "to take")

A variant form of the 'applicative', -ltia, occurs with a few verbs; -lwia in one case:

takwiltia	to loan someone something (takwi "to borrow")
tane:wiltia	to lend (tane:wi "to borrow")
takwi:kalwia	to sing something for someone (takwi:ka "to sing")

3.7.8.6. 'Diffusion' verbs (-ni/-na/-nia). The verbs with the suffixes -ni (intransitive) and -nia/-na (transitive) have a common semantic trait, although it is difficult to specify that feature clearly. Many of these verbs refer to sounds, others to breaking or tearing, and still others to the extension or diffusion of something. Perhaps it is not wholly felicitous to call these all 'diffusion' verbs, but if we stretch the notion of diffusion is stretched to include sounds (which, of course, do diffuse), and if then breaking and tearing are further placed among the verbs of sound (given that sound is produced in such actions), perhaps we can speak of 'diffusion' verbs without misinterpretation. Examples of these are:

ahka:na	to blow, fan	pusu:ni	to foam
chahchakwa:ni	to mash	sulu:ni	to swell
chichina	to smoke	takipi:ni	to lightening
chipi:ni	to drip	tapa:ni (i.v.)	to explode
ihkwani,	to remove	tapa:na (t.v.)	to explode
kahkani	to blow	tatsi:ni	to sprinkle
kawa:ni	to shine	ta:wa:na (t.v.)	to get drunk
kaxa:ni (i.v.)	to loosen	tikwi(:)ni	to thunder
kaxa:nia (t.v.)	to loosen	tila:na	to pull
ke:luna	to break	tili:nia	to stretch
ku:mu:ni (i.v.)	to swarm	tsala:ni	to thunder
ku:mu:nia (t.v.)	to excite	tsaya:na	to split
kupi:ni	to come off	tsikwi:ni	to jump
kupi:na	to tear off	tsilini	to ring
kutu:na	to cut	tsupina	to sting, stick
kuwa:na	to shrink	tsutsu:na	to play music
kuyuna (t.v.)	to make hole	tsuyu:ni	to fry
kuyuni (i.v.)	for a hole to form	uchpa:na	to sweep
kwala:ni	to get angry	uli:ni (i.v.)	to stir, move

pala:ni	to rot	uli:nia (t.v.)	to stir, move
pata:ni	to fly		
paya:na	to grind corn	wawa:na	to scrape
	(first pass)		
pehpena	to pick up		
(peh)petu:ni	to slip, slide		
pipina	to suck		
pitsinia	to tighten		
puchi:na	to unsew		

3.7.8.7. 'Repetitives' of 'diffusion' verbs (-ka 'intransitive', -tsa 'transitive'). Related to the 'diffusion' verbs (ending in -ni, -na, -nia) are the 'repetitive' verbs. These end in -ka when intransitive, in -tsa for transitives. Some examples with comparisons are:

tsili:ni	ihtsilika	ihtsilitsa
"to ring"	"to tremble"	"to shake, ring"
ke:luna		keke:lutsa
"to break"		"to stir, shake"
kwala:ni	kwakwalaka	kwakwalatsa
"to get angry"	"to boil"	"to boil"
	mimilaka	
	"to burn"	
mulu:ni		mumulutsa
"for dust to fly"		"to smoke"
pata:ni	papataka	
"to fly"	"to flap"	
	pupuluka	
	"to stutter"	
	puputuka	
	"to smell good"	
pusu:ni	pupusuka	
"to foam"	"to foam"	
xi:ni	ta-xi:ka	
"to sprinkle"	"to drip"	
	tsitsinaka	
	"to sparkle"	
	yuyumaka	
	"to itch"	

(Compare also wa:ki (i.v.) "to dry" and wa:tsa (t.v.) "to dry".)

In the next chapter, longer verbal constructions are considered, including complex aspect forms, incorporated objects, auxiliaries, irregular forms, and some additional derivations.

3.7.9. Verb stems. In this section peculiarities of verb stems and their formation are considered (cf. Langacker 1977:126-33).

3.7.9.1. Suppletion. The following are the irregular or suppletive verbs presented with their more essential paradigmatic forms:

1) to go

ni-yaw	I go, I'm going
ni(:)-yu	I go, I'm going
n-yaw-a	I'm going now (ya me voy)
ti-yaw	you go, you are going
ti(:)-yu	you go, you are going
t-yaw-a	you are going now (ya te vas)
yawi	he/she/it goes, is going
ti-yawi-t	we go, are going
an-yawi-t	you (pl.) go, are going
yawi-t	they go, are going

n(i)-ya(:)h-ki	I went
t(i)-ya(:)h-ki	you went
ya(:)h-ki	he/she/it went
t(i)-ya(:)h-ke-t	we went
an-ya(:)h-ke-t	you (pl.) went
ya(:)h-ke-t	they went

n(i)-ya(:)h-tuk	I have gone
t(i)-ya(:)h-tuk	you have gone
ya(:)h-tuk	he/she/it has gone
ti-ya(:)h-tiwit	we have gone
an-ya(:)h-tiwit	you (pl.) have gone
ya(:)h-tiwit	they have gone

n(i)-ya:-s	I will go
t(i)-ya:-s	you will go
ya:-s	he/she/it will go
t(i)-ya:-ske-t	we will go
an-ya:-ske-t	you (pl.) will go
ya:-ske-t	they will go
x-aw-a	go now, go away now!
x-u	go, go away!
x-awi-t(-a)	go (now), go away (now) (pl.)

2) to come

ni-wi:ts	I come, am coming
ti-wi:ts	you come, are coming
wi:ts	he/she/it comes, is coming
ti-wi:ts-et	we come, we are coming
an-wi:ts-et	you (pl.) come, are coming
wi:ts-et	they come, are coming

ni-wa:lah	I came
ti-wa:lah	you came
wa:lah	he/she/it came
ti-wa:la:h-ke-t	we came
an-wa:la:h-ke-t	you (pl.) have come
wa:la:h-ke-t	they came

ni-wa:la:h-tuk	I have come
ti-wa:la:h-tuk	you have come
wa:la:h-tuk	he/she/it has come
ti-wa:la:h-tiwit	we have come
an-wa:la:h-tiwit	you (pl.) have come
wa:la:h-tiwit	they have come

xiwi	come!
xiwi-kan	come (you pl.)!

3) to see (C)

ni-k-ida	I see it
ti-k-ida	you see it

k-ita	he/she/it sees (gita?)
ti-k-ida-t	we see it
k-ita-t	they see it
ni-k-ida-k	I saw it
k-ita-k	he/she/it saw it (gitak)
ni-k-its-tuk	I have seen it
ti-k-its-tiwit	we have seen it
k-its-tuk	he/she/it has seen it

Some verb forms are suppletive since they occur in only one tense, lacking the other forms that other verbs have:

se:n-kak	to be together
mu-ets-tuk	to be sitting
ihka-tuk	to be standing

It is probable that these forms actually function like predicate adjectives after  $\emptyset$ -copula. Nevertheless, they seem to be verbs in that they bear verbal morphology (mu- 'reflexive', -tuk 'perfect'), while lacking other forms of a verbal paradigm.

3.7.9.2. Reduplication. Stem reduplication of the form C<sub>0</sub>Vh- with stems beginning in C<sub>0</sub>V(:) is found in Nouns (3.1.4), Verbs (3.7.5), and Adjectives (3.6.6). These indicate 'plural' in each case; with verbs it signals plural objects or repeated ('iterative') action. The 'diffusion' verbs are reduplicated without the h (see 3.7.8.7 for details). In some special cases certain prefixes are also reduplicated (cf. possessive pronominal prefixes (3.1.2.1) and ta- (3.7.4.2.2)).

3.7.10. Incorporation. The verb can incorporate certain categories to form new single-word bases. These include object nouns, instrumental nouns, and adjectives. (The 'directional' -(w)al is, in effect, also incorporated, though it is taken here to be primarily a verbal category to begin with; its origin from wa:lah "came" bears no relationship to its current status in the grammar; cf. 3.7.6.1.) None of these kinds of incorporation is really productive any more. Each will be described and illustrated.

3.7.10.1. Adjective incorporation. Adjective incorporation is quite rare, but there are a few cases:

- 1) mu-yehye:k-chiwa for the clothes to turn out all right  
(ye:k- "good", chiwa "to make")

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 2) -kek-chiwa,<br>-yek-chiwa | to fix (ye:k "good", chiwa "to make")                            |
| 3) -kwe:l-pachua             | to fold (kwe:l- "bent", pachua "to hold down")                   |
| 4) sek-kalaki                | to get cold (sek- "cold", kalaki "to enter")                     |
| 5) se:m-pu:tsua              | to pile together (se:n- 'together, one', pu:tsua "to pile")      |
| 6) se:n-takwa                | to eat together (se:n- 'together, one', takwa "to eat")          |
| 7) se:n-ta:lia               | to meet, unite (se:n- 'together, one', ta:lia "to put, sit")     |
| 8) se:n-talua                | to water, scatter (se:n- 'together, one', talua "to run")        |
| 9) se:n-temu                 | to come down together (se:n- 'together, one', temu "to descend") |
| 10) se:n-tepe:wa             | to pile up (se:n- 'together, one' tepe:wa "to pile")             |
| 11) ta-pitsak-xini           | to sprinkle, shower (pits(a:w)ak "thin", xini "to scatter")      |

3.7.10.2. Instrumental noun incorporation. Pipil has so-called "instrumental prefixes", but much less extensively than some other Uto-Aztecan languages. The instrumental prefix is basically an incorporated noun, usually a body-part term, which semantically signals the instrument by which the action of the verb is realized. These have been called instrumental prefixes because in some languages the incorporated elements appear in a changed, abbreviated form somewhat different from the full nouns from which they are derived. (Pipil also has such changed forms, but with incorporated objects, rather than these instrumental forms (see below).) The few examples appear to be frozen; they are:

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1) tan-kwa         | to bite (tan- "tooth", kwa "to eat")                          |
| 2) mu-tankwa-ketsa | to kneel (tankwa ('knee'), ketsa "to stand")                  |
| 3) ikxi-ahsi       | to reach, catch up with (ikxi "foot", ahsi to "arrive, find") |
| 4) kwa:ch-ki:xtia  | to strain, sift (kwa:ch- "cloth", ki:xtia "to take out")      |
| 5) te-tsikwini     | to cross the river on rocks (te- "rock", tsikwini "to jump")  |
| 6) mu-tu:nal-tatia | to sun (tu:nal "sun", tatia "to burn")                        |

3.7.10.3. Object incorporation. Like other Uto-Aztec and many native American languages, Nahua varieties can incorporate an object noun directly into the verb. Such incorporated objects have a generic or non-specific sense. English does not really have this kind of incorporation, but examples such as to proofread (read proof), to babysit (sit babies), to deerhunt(?) (hunt deer), and to barhop (hop bars) give a good idea of the construction. In Pipil it is no longer productive and most of the forms are frozen; for that reason, some examples were included in the section on verb compounds (cf. 4.6.2). The most common are the cases with a body-part term incorporated. Cases in which the incorporated element occurs in a special form different from its independent nominal counterpart are signaled by single quotes ('...') which otherwise are employed to mark grammatical elements as opposed to lexical material (marked with double quotes ("...")).

Some examples with regular incorporated nouns are:

a:ma-ita	to read (a:ma- "book", ita "tosee")
ich-ma:lini (SD)	to twist string (ich "string", ma:lini "to twist")
i:x-kukul-ita	to give the "evil eye" (i:x "eye", -kukul- ita "to see")
kalaki	to enter (kal "house", (aki) "enter")
mu-kal-tapa:na	for a crab to to make a cave (kal "house", tapa:na "to break open")
mu-kal-tsakwa	to enclose (kal "house", tsakwa "to close")
ku:-tapa:na	to split firewood (ku:- 'wood', tapa:na "to break open")
mahmahtsal-kutu:na	to cut branches (mahtsal "branch", kutu:na "to cut")
mu:mu:yu-pe:wia	to swat flies (mu:yu- "fly", pe:wia "to hunt")
nex-kalaki	for corn to be soaked through with ash (nex "ash", kalaki "to enter")
nex-ketsa	to cook nixtamal (nex "ash", ketsa "to raise")
ta:ka-mati	to obey (ta:ka- "man", mati "to know")
ta:l-i:xkupi:ni	for land to slide (ta:l "land", i:x- 'face', kupi:ni "to come off, to cave in")
ta:l-pachua	to bury (ta:l "ground, earth", pachua "to hold down")
ta:l-uli:ni	for the earth to quake (ta:l "earth", uli:ni "to move, stir")



tehte-mima	to stone (te- "stone", mima "to throw")
teki-maka	to employ, give work to (teki "work", maka "to give")
teki-panua	to sustain oneself (teki "work", panu "to pass")
ti-maka	to light (fire) (ti- "fire", maka "to give")
mu-yakatsul-ki:xtia	to blow one's nose (yakatsul "mucus", ki:xtia "to get out").

Some examples with incorporated body-part objects are:

mu-ihti-a:paka	to wash one's belly (ihti- "belly", a:paka "to wash")
ihti-sulu:ni	for one's stomach to swell (ihti "belly", sulu:ni "to swell")
mu-kxi-pa:ka	to wash one's feet ((i)kxi "foot", pa:ka "to wash")
mu-ikxi-chalua	to stumble ((i)kxi "foot", chalua "to hit")
i:x-kehketsa	to think, remember (i:x "eye", 'face', ketsa "to raise, stand")
i:x-ketsa	to lift (i:x "eye", 'face', ketsa "to raise")
i:x-kwepa	to turn over (i:x 'face', kwepa "to return")
i:x-mati	to know (someone), recognize (i:x 'face', mati "to know")
i:x-ma:ti:lua	to finish, plaster (i:x 'face', ma:ti:lua "to smooth, finish")
i:x-mimilua	to revolve (i:x 'face', mimilua "to roll")
mu-i:x-mu:tia	to be frightened (i:x 'face', mu:tia "to frighten")
i:x-pahpa:ki	to be happy, smile (i:x 'face', pa:ki "to be happy")
i:x-pa:ka,	to wash (dishes)
mu-i:x-pa:ka	to wash one's face (i:x 'face', pa:ka "to wash")
i:x-pehpena	to choose (i:x 'face', pehpena "to pick up")
i:x-pe:lua	to open wider (i:x 'face', pe:lua "to open")
i:x-pilua	to bend, squat (i:x 'face', pilua "to hang")
i:x-pitsa	to blow (i:x 'face', pitsa "to blow (whistle)")
i:x-pulua	to lose, get lost (i:x 'face', pulua "to lose")
i:x-pupuchwia	to smoke (something) (i:x 'face', pupuchwia "to smoke")

i:x-pu:pu:wa	to clean one's face (i:x 'face', pu:pu:wa "to clean")
i:x-puya:wi	to get dizzy, faint (i:x 'face')
i:x-tapachua	to turn upside-down (i:x 'face', tapach "shell")
i:x-te:miki	to dream (i:x "eye", 'face', te:miki "to dream")
i:x-tu:ka	to insert (i:x "eye", 'face', tu:ka "to bury")
i:x-tsaya:na	to break up (i:x 'face', tsaya:na "to split")
i:x-wa:ki	to dry up (i:x 'face', wa:ki "to dry")
i:x-yu:l-kwi	to revive (i:x 'face', yu:l-kwi "to revive")
kech-kupi:na	to tear off the head (kech "neck", kupi:na "to tear out, off")
kech-kutu:na	to decapitate, cut off the head (kech "neck", kutu:na "to cut")
ku:-naka	to stick, get stuck (ku:- 'head', naka "to stay")
mu-ku:-pachua	to put something on top of, to hold down (ku:- 'head', pachua "to hold down")
ku:-sama:wa	to have gooseflesh (ku:- 'head', sama:wa "to abound")
ku:-suwa	to bead, insert (ku:- 'head', suwa "to stretch out")
kwa:-tapa:na	to split open the forehead (kwa:- 'forehead', tapa:na "to burst")
kwa:-tsaya:na	to split the forehead (kwa:- 'head', tsaya:na "to split")
mahma:-kutu:na	to cut branches, hands (ma:- 'hand', kutu:na "to cut")
mahma:-tu:ka	to walk by feeling (ma:- 'hand', tu:ka "to bury, plant")
ma:-pa:ka	to wash one's hands (ma:- 'hand', pa:ka "to wash")
ma:-pe:lua	to open one's hands, pinchers (ma:- 'hand', pe:lua "to open")
ma:-tu:ka	to touch, feel (ma:- 'hand', tu:ka "to bury, plant")
mu-te:m-pa:ka	to wash one's mouth (te:n "mouth", pa:ka "to wash")
mu-te:m-pe:lua	to yawn, open one's mouth (te:n "mouth", pe:lua "to open")
te:n-chichina	to kiss (te:n "mouth", chichina "to suck")
ta-te:n-na:miki	to kiss (te:n "mouth", na:miki "to meet, encounter")

mu-tsin-a:paka	to wash one's buttocks/anus (tsin "buttocks, anus", a:paka "to wash")
tsin-ketsa	to stand on end, to copulate with (tsin "base, butt" ketsa "to stand")
tsin-ku:ti:ya	to tire of sitting (tsin "buttocks", ku:ti:ya "to tire")
tsin-kutu:na	to cut something with a base (tsin "base, buttocks", kutu:na "to cut")
tsin-na:maka	to be a prostitute (tsin "buttocks, anus", na:maka "to sell")
mu-tsin-ta:lia	to crouch, walk crouching (tsin "buttocks", ta:lia "to place, sit")
tsin-temultia	to come back down, to reverse (tsin "base, buttocks", temultia "to lower")
mu-tsin-tu:ka	to squat (tsin "buttocks", tu:ka "to bury, plant")
mu-tsum-pa:ka	to wash one's head (tsun 'head', pa:ka "to wash")
tsum-pe:peta	to get the fleas out (tsun 'head', pe:peta "to check, search")
tsum-pilua	to squat, put one's head down (tsun 'head', pilua "to hang")
mu-tsun-ahwilia	to wet one's head (tsun 'head', ahwilia "to wet, dampen")
tsun-chalua	to mash (tsun 'head', chalua "to hit")
tsun-tapa:na	to break open one's head (tsun 'head', tapa:na "to burst")
tsun-teki	to injure, wound (with a machete) (tsun 'head', teki "to cut")
tsun-tisi	to grind (coffee, rice) (tsun 'head', tisi "to grind")
mu-tsun-yul-i:xkwepa	to do a somersault (tsun 'head', yu(:)l "heart", i:x-kwepa "to turn around")
mu-yaka-pitsa	to blow one's nose (yaka- 'nose', pitsa "to blow")

(Cf. also section 4.6.2.)

# Chapter 4

## Syntax

### 4.0. Introduction

This description of Pipil syntax is not intended as an examination of the minor syntactic details nor of the profoundly complicated formal questions that so fascinate many modern grammarians. Its goal is, rather, to provide basic information concerning the structure of sentences and the function of certain syntactic categories, and compounds. The topics considered and their order of presentation follow Langacker (1977), except that more morphological topics were covered in the last chapter. Many of the examples are taken from the texts of chapter 7; these are marked with a letter and number code, the letter to indicate the text and the number for the line within it (for details, see chapter 7).

### 4.1. Word order

In traditional parlance it would be said that Pipil word order is "relatively free"; in the case of Pipil this means that it is pragmatically determined, depending on focus and on topic-comment arrangements. First the order of sentential elements in simple declarative sentences will be described, then these orders will be illustrated with examples. It is to be kept in mind that the verb bears pronominal affixes which cross-reference subjects and objects, and when these are pronominal, the sentence may lack any other indication of these arguments, relying solely on the subject and object pronominal prefixes to signal these roles. The most natural, least marked order for intransitive sentences is:

Verb-Subject (VS)

Example sentences with Intransitive Verb and its subject are

- 1) ya:h-ki ka-dentroh ne ta:ka-tsin. (N-23)  
go-PRET in-inside the man-DIMIN.  
"The little man went inside."
- 2) mu-tamu:ta ne tsuntekuma-t. (N-33)  
REFLEX-throw the skull.  
"The skull throws itself."
- 3) miki-k ne masa:-t. (N-37)  
die-PRET the deer.  
"The deer died."
- 4) al fin de tanto wa:ki-k ne masa:-t. (N-43)  
In the end dry-PRET the deer.  
"In the end the deer dried up."
- 5) ya:h-ki ne tengerech eh. (N-127)  
go-PRET the lizard.  
"The lizard went."
- 6) mu-kwep-ki ne tengerechul. (N-129)  
REFLEX-return-PRET the lizard.  
"The lizard returned."
- 7) ni:kan naka-k ne tehitah. (N-131)  
here stay-PRET the small tile.  
"The small tile stayed here."
- 8) ne: tami-k ne tan-tepus-lama. (N-140)  
There terminate-PRET the tooth-iron-old woman.  
"The Iron-toothed-old-woman ended there."
- 9) yawi-t-a wi:ts-et ne nu-pila:-wan-tsi-tsin. (R-21)  
go-PL-already come-PL the my-son-PL POSS-PL DIMIN.  
"My little sons are going to come now."
- 10) mu-chih-ki alegrár ne piltsin-tsin. (R-26)  
REFLEX-do-PRET rejoice the boy-DIMIN.  
"The little boy rejoiced."

The most common neutral order for transitive sentences is:

Verb-Object-Subject (VOS)

VOS order is taken as basic because it occurs with the greatest frequency in texts and conversation, and it is the only order for transitive sentences which is neutral with respect to focus and emphasis (see below). This is a relatively rare order in the world's languages and deviates from the VSO basic order of Classical Nahuatl and most other extant Nahua dialects. Since neighboring Xincan and Mayan languages have VOS basic order, one wonders whether Pipil has been influenced by these in any way (cf. Campbell 1978).

A few examples of transitive verbs with both subject and object are:

1) ki-ta:lih ne i-chaketah ne ta:ka-tsin. (N-23)

it-place the his-jacket the man-DIMIN.

"The little man put down his jacket."

2) mitsin-maka-tuk ne konse:hoh ne chimpe. (N-121)

you pl.-give-PERF the advice the youngest son.

"The youngest son has given you (pl.) the advice."

3) kin-maka-k pwestoh ne prínsipeh ne se:yuk

pih-pi:pil-met. (R-56)

them-give-PRET office the prince the other PL-boy-PL.

"The prince gave the other boys (a) position."

4) ki-chih-ke-t ne ti:-t ne pipil-tsi-tsfn. (C)

it-make-PRET-PL the fire-ABSOL the boy-PL-DIMIN.

"The boys made the fire".

5) ki-miktih ne wa:kax ne ta:ka-t. (C)

it-kill the cow the man-ABSOL.

"The man killed the cow."

The orders:

Subject-Verb-Object (SVO)

Verb-Subject-Object (VSO)

also occur, but with less frequency. The order SVO is used specifically to place greater emphasis on the subject. The VSO order is rare except when the object is "heavy", i.e. when it contains a relative clause or a coordinate noun phrase. In this way Pipil conforms to the word-order universal that has been postulated for VOS languages that a "heavy" object is not permitted and is usually shifted to the end, giving VSO with heavy objects as a very common

corollary order in basically VOS languages (cf. Campbell and Mithun 1981).

The following are examples of other orders of transitive verb sentences which have both an overt subject and object. The first two illustrate VSO with "heavy" objects. The third and fourth are cases of VSO with the object bearing emphasis. The final two are SVO sentences in which the subject is emphasized.

1) VSO: te: ki-kwah pe:lu ne uh-u:mi-t nike ne plumah.  
(H-14) ("heavy" object = coordinate noun phrase)  
no it-ate dog the PL-bone-ABSOL nor the feather(s).  
"(The) dog didn't eat the bones nor the feathers."

2) VSO: ki-ahsi-k ne alkalteh ne mache ka ki-puluh-tuk  
hwan. (C) ("heavy" object = relative clause)  
it-find-PRET the mayor the machete that it-lose-PERF Juan.  
"The mayor found the machete that Juan had lost."

3) VSO: k-al-wi:ka i-na:n uk na:wi pan ombrón. (A-17)  
(object emphasis)  
him-DIR-take his-mother other four bread big.  
"His mother brings him another four large breads."

4) VSO: k-al-i:ka-t ne ye:y pipil-tsi-tsin se:  
in-mih-michin-tsi-tsin. (R-23) (object emphasis)  
it-DIR-bring-PL the three boy-PL-DIMIN a  
their-PL-fish-PL-DIMIN.  
"The three little boys brought some little fish."

5) SVO: ne i-siwa:-w ki-miktih ne chumpipi. (H-12) (subject  
emphasis)  
the his-wife-POSS it-killed the turkey.  
"His wife killed the turkey."

Intransitive sentences, on the other hand, rarely deviate from the basic Verb-Subject (VS) order. The combination Verb-Object (VO) is found often in transitive sentences in which the subject is pronominal and hence signaled by a verb prefix. Similarly, the order Verb-Subject (VS) also occurs in transitive sentences when the object is pronominal and marked with prefixes on the verb.

A few examples of verb-initial transitive sentences which lack independent subjects or objects, these being signaled by pronominal prefixes, are:

1) VO: ki-chiw-ki ne komidah. (H-12)  
it-made-PRET the food.  
"She made the food."

2) VO: kiya ne: ki-wi:ka-ke-t ne siwa:pil. (H-29)  
 thus there her-take-PRET-PL the girl.  
 "Thus they took the girl there."

3) VO: k-i:xtia tik i-ma:ta-w grandes plastas. (A-19)  
 it-remove in his-net-POSS big cowpies.  
 "He gets large cowpies out from his net-bag."

4) VO: ah, nin n-al-wi:ka se: siwa:-t. (S-15)  
 Oh, here I-DIR-take a woman-ABSOL.  
 "Oh, here I bring a woman."

5) VO: ki-maka-t se: konse:hoh. (N-7)  
 him-give-PL an advice.  
 "They gave him advice."

6) VO: ki-nu:tsa ne i-xu:leh-yu. (N-12)  
 him-speak the her-old man-INT POSS.  
 "She speaks to her husband."

7) VO: ya:h-ki ki-tahtani se:yuk konse:hoh. (N-17)  
 go-PRET it-ask another advice.  
 "He went to ask for more advice."

8) VO: ni-k-maka-k chi:l. (N-29)  
 I-her-give-PRET chili.  
 "I gave her chili."

9) VO: ki-neki-t ki-kwa-t ne naka-t. (N-40)  
 it-want-PL it-eat-PL the meat-ABSOL.  
 "They want to eat the meat."

10) VO: ki-pix-ki se: i-ta:kil. (N-52)  
 it-have-PRET one his-fruit.  
 "He had one (of) his fruit(s)."

11) VO: ki-kwa-t ne takwal. (N-80)  
 it-eat-PL the food.  
 "They eat the food."

12) VS: kieneh nech-chiw-tuk kontár nu-tatanóy. (H-32)  
 thus me-do-PERF tell my-grandfather.  
 "Thus my grandfather has told me."



13) VS: ya:h-ki k-ita ne lamah-tsin. (N-61)  
 go-PRET it-see the old woman-DIMIN.  
 "The little old woman went to see it."

14) VS: ki-a:n-ki ne i-na:n. (R-43)  
 it-pick up-PRET the his-mother.  
 "His mother picked it up."

The orders OV and SV also occur, but only to emphasize the object or the subject, respectively. The following are some examples:

1) OV: mas bién i-kwit turuh ni-k-kwah. (A-21)  
 More well its-excrement cow I-it-ate.  
 "Rather is was cow's excrement that I ate."

2) OV: ne nu-sapatus n-yu ni-k-tamu:ta. (R-41)  
 the my-shoes I-go I-it-throw.  
 "I'm going to throw away my shoes."

3) OV: ne sipiti:yuh ni-k-i:xmati nu:san. (Sip-1)  
 the Sipitillo I-it-know also.  
 "I know the Sipitillo too."

4) SV: nu-tatanóy nech-chiw-ki kontár. (S-2)  
 my-grandfather me-do-PRET tell.  
 "My grandfather told me."

5) SV: nu-lama mitsin-chiwa nemi hodér. (N-85)  
 my-grandmother you pl.-do is screw.  
 "My grandmother is screwing you (pl.)."

6) SV: kunih ne ta:ka-t ya:h-ki k-ilwitia. (H-23)  
 then the man-ABSOL go-PRET it-show.  
 "Then the man went to show it."

7) SV: re:y ki-tasuhta. (R-2)  
 king him-love.  
 "(The) king loves him."

When the subject is a full, independent pronoun, it always precedes the verb, i.e. Subject(=pron.)-Verb(-Object). Examples of sentences with independent pronominal subjects, which precede the verb, are:

1) na ni-k-elna:miki. (H-1)

I I-it-remember.

"I remember it."

2) kunih yaha ki-chiw-ki se: trampah. (H-7)

then he it-make-PRET a trap.

"Then he made a trap."

3) pero yehemet te: ina-ke-t la verdad. (H-17)

but they not tell-PRET-PL the truth.

"But they didn't tell the truth."

4) kunih yemet ki-a:n-ke-t ne we:suh. (H-25)

then they it-pick up-PRET-PL the bone.

"Then they picked up the bones."

5) yaha ki-neki ki-kaki cuENTOS. (A-2)

he it-want it-hear stories.

"He wants to hear stories."

6) nah ni-k-ta:lia tik nu-ma:ta-w. (A-14)

I I-it-place in mu-net-POSS.

"I put it in my net-bag."

7) ya nech-ilwih. (S-3)

he me-told.

"He told me."

8) naha tesu ni-ki:s-tuk. (S-34)

I not i-leave-PERF.

"I have not left."

9) na ni-k-neki-ya ni-yaw. (S-36)

I I-it-want-already I-go.

"I want to go now."

10) yaha ki-tahtan se: konse:hoh. (N-7)

he it-asked an advice.

"He asked for advice."

11) naha tesu ni-k-mati. (N-25)  
 I not I-it-know.  
 "I don't know."

In Pipil copular sentences (which typically have  $\emptyset$ -copula), the order is: Subject-Complement, where the subject may be a noun or an independent pronoun and the complement may be a noun or adjective. The subject obligatorily precedes the complement. Some examples are:

1) mu-manuh mas bibo. (A-33)  
 your-brother more smart.  
 "Your brother (is) smarter."

2) yaha albolário. (A-33)  
 he wizard.  
 "He (is a) wizard."

3) ini nu-kuhkul. (S-42)  
 this my-bogeyman.  
 "This (is) my bogeyman."

4) ke:man yaha joven ki-kak-tuk. (S-52)  
 when he young it-hear-PERF.  
 "When he (was) young (he) had heard it."

5) ne i-siwa:-w bruhah. (N-24)  
 the his-wife-POSS witch.  
 "His wife (was a) witch."

6) ini ne i-naka-yu tu-kuhkul. (N-118)  
 this the its-meat-INT POSS our-bogeyman.  
 "This (is) the flesh of our bogeyman."

7) ne mu-te:lpu:ch-tsin kukuya. (R-14)  
 the your-son-DIMIN sick.  
 "Your little son (is) sick."

8) naha ne re:y. (R-51)  
 I the king.  
 "I (am) the king."

The order of modifiers is clear. Adjectives precede the nouns they modify: Adjective-Noun (Adj.-N). The few instances of N-Adj, almost all involve adjectives borrowed from Spanish -- the Spanish

order is N-Adj. Adverbs are freer, but they nearly always precede intransitive and follow transitive verbs:

Adverb-Intransitive Verb (Adv.-i.v.)  
 Transitive Verb-Adverb (t.v.-Adv.)

For examples of these orders, which are very common, see the texts of chapter 7.

4.1.1. Word order conclusions. To summarize and complete the picture, Pipil has the word orders:

- (1) i.v.-S (basic)
- (2) t.v.-O-S (basic)
- (3) V-S-O (with "heavy" objects; object emphasis)
- (4) S-V-O (subject emphasis)
- (5) t.v.-S (variant of (2), with object pronominal prefix)
- (6) V-O (variant of (2), with subject pronominal prefix)
- (7) Pron.S-V(-O) (basic when subject is an independent pronoun)
- (8) S-Ø-Complement (basic; subject may be a noun or independent pronoun, complement may be noun or adjective)
- (9) Noun Phrase (NP): (Dem)(Adj.)N (Dem = demonstrative)  
 (for examples, cf. chapter 7, texts)
- (10) Verb Phrase (VP): (Adv.) i.v. / t.v. (Adv)(O).  
 (Cf. chapter 7, texts, for examples.)

4.1.2. Pronominal indirect objects. As indicated in section 3.2.3, pronominal object prefixes function most often to indicate direct objects, but signal indirect objects as well. In either case, the verb may bear only one object prefix. In the case of indirect pronominal objects, there is often an independent noun phrase direct object or clear contextual clues as to the pronoun's role with respect to the verb. It may be that the indirect object function of these pronominal affixes has been influenced by Spanish, which like English has the same pronominal forms for both indirect and direct objects in many cases, e.g. me pegó "he hit me", me dió el libro "he gave me the book". In cases where both the direct and indirect object are pronominal, it is usually the indirect object that is marked on the verb, with the direct object signaled as a full independent pronoun (cf. 3.5.2). One possible interpretation of this is that animate cases are given priority, since usually the indirect objects are animate. Some examples of pronominal prefixes as markers of indirect objects are:

1) nech-ahkaw-ilih-ke-t tumin.  
me-leave-APPLIC-PRET-PL money.  
"They left me (the) money."

2) ni-yu ni-mitsin-maka se: pwestoh. (R-54)  
I-go I-you pl.-give a position.  
"I am going to give you (pl.) a position."

3) nech-ilwia.  
me-tell.  
"(She) tells me."

4) kin-maka-k pwestoh ne prínsipeh ne se:yuk  
pih-pi:pil-met. (R-56)  
them-give-PRET position the prince the other PL-boy-PL.  
"The prince gave (to them) the other boys (a) position."

5) ne i-ixwiyu-wan te:-ya su kin-maka ne takwal. (N-83)  
the her-grandchild-POSS PL no-now no them-give the food.  
"She no longer gives her grandchildren the food."

6) ki-maka-ke-t ti:-t ne kal. (N-139)  
it-give-PRET-PL fire-ABSOL the house.  
"They set the house on fire."

7) naha propyo ne chu:le-t nech-chiw-tuk kontár. (A-29)  
I self the old man-ABSOL me-do-PERF tell.  
"(To) me myself the old man has told me (it)." = "The old man has told (it to) me myself."

#### 4.2. "To be"

While nemi is the basic verb "to be", Pipil has a variety of constructions which express the notions of "to be". Some of these have already been considered, others are presented here.

4.2.1. Pronominal copula. Equational constructions in which the subject is a pronoun were considered in section 3.2.2.1. They are formed by prefixing a subject pronoun normally found on verbs to the complement, e.g. ni-ta:ka-t "I am a man".

(Cf. section 3.2.2.1 for examples and details.)

4.2.2.  $\emptyset$ -copula. The equational copular construction has no verb; the subject typically is a noun phrase, noun, or occasionally an independent pronoun, while the complement is a noun phrase, noun, adjective, or independent pronoun. Some examples were already seen (see 4.1.5.). A few others are:

(1) ne sipiti:yuh chikitik-chín, ma: tumak ne i-xumpe.  
(Sip-2)  
the sipitillo small-DIMIN but large the his-hat.  
"The Sipitillo (is) little, but his hat (is) very big."

(2) ne tsuntekuma-t chikitik, pero tumak i-tsuntekun. (SD)  
the skull-ABSOL small but big his-head.  
"The "Skull" (is) small, but his head (is) very large."

4.2.3. Locational nemi. For "to be somewhere, in some place", the verb nemi is used with locatives, as for example:

1) ki-mat-ki ka:n nemi ne i-siwa:pil-tsin. (N-48)  
it-know-RET where is the her-girl-DIMIN.  
"(She) knew where her little girl was."

2) pero ni:kan nemi ne nu-chi:chiwal. (N-50)  
but here is the my gourd.  
"But here is my gourd."

3) ne: nemi ne xu:re-tsin. (R-10)  
there is the old man-DIMIN.  
"There is the little old man."

4) ni:kan nemi-t ne i-amigitus. (R-44)  
here is-PL the his-little friends.  
"Here are his little friends."

5) ni-k-mati ka:n nemi nu-te:ku, ka:n neminu-na:n. (A-4)  
I-it-know where is my-father, where is my-mother.  
"I know where my father is, where my mother is."

6) i-na:n wan i-te:ku ne: tik arkuh nemi-t. (A-2)  
his-mother and his-father there in arch is-PL.  
"His mother and his father are there in (the) arch."

4.2.4. 'Existential' nemi. The verb nemi is also used to express "there is", "there are", "exists". It functions very much like Spanish hay, "there is/are", including sometimes its singular

form with plural nouns. Some examples are:

1) nemi miyak tah-ta:ka-met tik te:chan. (SD)

is many PL-man-PL in town.

"There are many men in town."

2) tesu nemi miyak tah-ta:ka-met tik te:chan. (SD)

no is many PL-man-PL in town.

"There are not many men in town."

3) siyuhti nemi-k se: ta:ka-t intelihenteh. (H-6)

once is-PERT one man-ABSOL intelligent.

"Once there was an intelligent man."

4) pan nemi we:y. (A-13)

bread is lots.

"There is a lot of bread."

5) ki-mati ka nemi tsuntekuma-t, wan nemi siwa:nawal.  
(S-53)

it-know that is skull-ABSOL, and is llorona.

"(He) knows that (the) "Skull" exists, and (that the) siguanaba exists".

#### 4.2.5. Other "to be" cases.

4.2.5.1. Emphatic states. Nemi can be used in contexts which normally take Ø-copula in order to show more emphasis on the resultant state, e.g.:

1) ke:n nemi i-se:l-tsin ne i-te:lpu:ch-tsin ... (R-2)

since is him-alone-DIMIN the her-son-DIMIN ...

"Since her little son is all alone ... "

2) n-yu ni-nemi deskalsoh ke:n-a nemi-t ne nu-amigitus.  
(R-42)

"I am going to be barefoot just like my little friends are".

#### 4.2.5.2. "To be" questions. Some "to be" questions are:

ka(h) taha	Who are you?
ka uni	Who is it?
ka:n nemi	Where is it?
ke:n ti-nemi	How are you?

(For more details and for other questions, see section 4.4.)

4.2.5.3. Irregular "to be" forms. Some irregular forms which function as adjectives with the sense of "to be" are:

se:n-kak	to be together (cf. se:(n) "one, together")
mu-ets-tuk (C)	to be seated
mu-es-tuk (SD)	
ihka-tuk	to be standing

A construction with  $\emptyset$  is also found in the cleft sentences (cf. 4.16); other nemi constructions include its auxiliary function in 'progressives' (see 4.20.1). (Cf. also the -ti 'inchoative' suffix, 3.7.8.3.3.)

#### 4.3. Non-distinct arguments

The concept of non-distinctness refers to transitive sentences in which the subject and direct object are either coreferential or one of these arguments (subject or direct object) is not specified. The kinds of 'non-distinct' arguments are passives, reflexives, impersonals, and unspecified direct-object markers (cf. Langacker 1977:46-8). Many of these forms were already considered in the morphology (chapter 3); for 'reflexives' (-mu-) cf. 3.7.4.1, for the 'unspecified object' markers, see 3.7.4.2. (both te:- human and ta- nonhuman); passive verb morphology (-lu-, -ua) was treated in 3.7.8.4.

There is also an impersonal construction formed of 'third personal plural' verbs (i.e. with the suffix -t) where the subject is not otherwise specified, meaning, e.g. "fish are eaten in Japan", that is equivalent to English "they" in "they eat fish in Japan". For example:

1) nech-tawilih-ke-t ne pe:lu.

me-give-RET-PL the dog.

"They gave me the dog." = "I was given the dog."

2) de mala swerte ki-mu:tia-t.

of bad luck him frighten-PL.

"Unfortunately they frightened him." = "Unfortunately, he was frightened."



3) yaha ki-tahtan se: konse:hoh wan ki-maka-ke-t.  
 he it-asked an advice and it-give-PRET-PL.  
 "He asked for advice and they gave it (to him)." = "He  
 asked for advice and was given it."

4) k-ilwih-ke-t ma: ki-ma:walti chi:l.  
 him-tell-PRET-PL that her-smear chili.  
 "They told him to annoint her (with) chili." = "He was told  
 to smear chili on her."

5) nech-ilwih-ke-t ka nu-siwa:-w bru:hah. (N-25)  
 me-tell-PRET-PL that my-wife-POSS witch.  
 "They told me that my wife (was a) witch." = "I was told my  
 wife is a witch."

#### 4.4. Questions

4.4.1. Yes-no questions. Yes-no questions are basically as in Spanish, with rising intonation, but with no particular word-order changes. A few examples are:

1) ta tesu ti-sekmiki?  
 what no you-feel cold?  
 "Don't you feel cold?"

2) ti-k-piya we:y pan? (A-12)  
 you-it-have lots bread?  
 "Do you have a lot of bread?"

3) uni ti-nemi? (S-22)  
 that you-is?  
 "Is that you?"

4.4.2. Wh-questions. Wh-questions employ the following interrogative words:

anka	how much
anka kə:ski	how much does it cost?
ka: (C)	who
kah (SD)	who
ka: uni (C)	who is it?
kahuni (SD)	who is it?
kadiya	which

ka:nka	where (to)
ka:n	where
ke:man	when
ke:n	how
ke:nka	why
ke:ski	how much
ke:ski i-patiw	what does it cost? (i-patiw "its price")
ta: (C)	what
tay (SD)	what
tayika	why

A few typical examples of these are:

ka	
ka i-chan	where, to whose house?
ka ke:ski	how much does it cost?
kah-taha (SD)	who are you?
ka: taha (C)	who are you?
kah wa:lah (SD)	who came?
ka: wa:lah (C)	who came?
ka:n nemi	where is it?
ka:nka ti-yu	where are you going?
ke:man ti-wa:lah	when did you come?
ke:n ti-chih-ki (C)	how did you do it?
ke:n ti-chiw-ki (SD)	how did you do it?
ke:n ti-nemi	how are you?
ke:nka ti-yah-tuk	why did you go? (Why have you gone?)
kadiya we:l	which (one) is it?
kadiya we:l ti-k-a:n-ki	which one did you take?
ka:n ti-yaw	where are you going?
ke:n <sub>1</sub> ti <sub>2</sub> -k-mat-ki <sub>3</sub> ne <sub>4</sub> naka-t <sub>5</sub> , lama <sub>6</sub> ?	(N-116)
How <sub>1</sub> (did) you <sub>2</sub> know(=find) <sub>3</sub> the <sub>4</sub> meat <sub>5</sub> , grandmother <sub>6</sub> ?	

#### 4.5. Imperatives

In the morphology it was seen that the second person imperative prefix was x(i)-, other persons taking the exhortative particle ma:, with -kan (underlying -kam-) for plural persons (section 3.7.8.1). Here examples of imperatives in sentential contexts and the negative imperative construction are considered.

4.5.1. Imperative and hortatory sentences. Some examples of sentences which illustrate the various imperative forms and the hortatory/subjunctive ma: are:

1) xi-k-ilwi ma: yawi. (SD)

IMP-him-tell that go.

"Tell him to go."

2) xi-k-ilwi (ka) te: ma: yawi. (SD)

IMP-him-tell (that) no that go.

"Tell him not to go." (Literally, "tell him that he not go".)

3) tesu ni-k-neki ma: xi-k-mikti. (SD)

no I-it-want that IMP-it-kill.

"I don't want you to kill it." = "I want that you not kill it." (Notice the 'second person imperative' xi- used here just as a Spanish subjunctive after a verb of "desire".)

4) inmediatamente ki-chih-ki ordinár i-siwa:-w ma: ki-mikti  
ne chumpipi pal ki-kwa-t. (H-11)

immediataely her-do-PRET order his-wife-POSS that it-kill  
the turkey for it-eat-PL.

"Immediately (he) ordered his wife to kill the turkey so  
they (could) eat it."

5) k-ilwih-ke-t ma: ki-ma:walti chi:l. (N-8)

him-tell-PRET-PL that her-smear chili.

"They told him that (he should) smear her (with) chili." =  
"They told him to smear her with chili."

6) a:xa:n xi-k-itski-kan tu-lama, ma: ki-panu-lti ne  
i-a:xi:x. (N-137)

now IMP-her-grab-PL IMP our-grandmother, that it-pass the  
her-urine.

"Now grab our grandmother; let (her) pass her urine."

7) ki-xi:pe:h-ke-t wan ki-maka-ke-t ne in-lama ma: ki-mana.  
it-skin-PRET-PL and it-give-PRET-PL the their-grandmother  
that it-cook.

"They skinned it and gave it to their grandmother to cook."

4.5.2. Negative imperatives. Second person negative imperatives are formed with te: "no" (C) or ma:/maka (SD), plus the x(i)-imperative prefix (and -kan in the plural); this should not be confused with the ma: 'hortatory' particle which occurs with other persons in imperative constructions (cf. section 3.7.8.1). Some examples are:

- 1) ma: x-u (SD)  
te: xi-yu (C) don't go!
- 2) te: xi-k-kwa-kan (C) don't eat it (you pl.)!
- 3) te: xi-k-elka:wa (C) don't forget it!
- 4) ma: xi-nech-mikti (S) don't kill me!  
maka xi-nech-mikti (S) don't kill me!
- 5) maka xi-k-mikti (S) don't kill it!
- 6) te: xi-kwa-kan nu-xu:leh-yu. (N-42)  
Don't eat (you pl.) my husband!

#### 4.6. Possession

Pipil has several constructions which express different kinds of possession.

4.6.1. Pronominal possession. Pronoun possession is signaled by prefixes, as seen in sections 3.1.2 and 3.2.4, e.g. nu-pe:lu "my dog", mu-pe:lu "your dog", etc.

4.6.2. Nominal possession. When the possessor is an independent noun (and not just a pronoun), the possession construction has the form: possessive pronominal prefix-Noun<sup>1</sup> (Demonstrative) Noun<sup>2</sup>, e.g. "his-dog the man" for "the man's dog". Some examples are:

- 1) i-ih-i:x ne siwa:pil  
her-PL-eye the girl  
"the girl's eyes"
- 2) ne i-uh-u:mi-yu ne chumpipi  
the its-PL-bone-INT POSS the turkey  
"the bones of the turkey"
- 3) i-chan ne ta:ka-t "The man's house"
- 4) i-kwit turuh "cow's excrement"
- 5) i-ihikxi tihlan "chicken's feet"

6) i-na:n ne bru:hah (N-46)  
"the witch's mother"

7) ne i-i:xyu ne tekumat (N-61)  
"the bottle gourd's seed(s)"

8) se: i-tapahsul ne wi:lutsin mareño  
"a nest of the mareño bird"

Of course, the second noun can also be possessed and appear with possessive pronominal prefixes, as in, for example, "my father's house", as illustrated in:

9) i-kal nu-te:ku  
his-house my-father  
"my father's house"

10) ne i-da:muh nu-lama (N-90)  
the her-old man my-grandmother  
"my grandmother's lover"

11) ne i-naka-yu tu-kuhku, ne i-da:muh ne in-lama. (N-105)  
the his-meat-INT POSS our-bogeyman, the her lover the  
their-grandmother.  
"Our bogeyman's flesh, their grandmother's lover".

4.6.3. Pal periphrastic possessive. A periphrastic possessive construction with pal also exists, probably created on analogy with Spanish de, e.g.:

1) plastas pal turuh (A-22)  
plasters of cow  
"cowpies"

2) ne ihyak naka-t pal ne masa:-t (N-40)  
the stinking meat-ABSOL of the deer

3) i-ih-ikxi ke:n pal henteh (S-39)  
her-PL-foot like of people  
"her feet (were) like people's"

4.6.4. Piya "to have". Unlike many other Mesoamerican Indian languages, Pipil has a verb of possession corresponding to English "to have". It is illustrated in these sentences:

1) ni-k-piya se: nu-finkita (N-30)

I-it-have a my-small farm.

"I have a small farm."

2) ya ki-piya se: i-enamorado (N-81)

She it-have a her-lover.

"She has a lover."

3) ki-piya se: i-te:lpu:ch-tsin. (R-1)

it-have a his-son-DIMIN.

"He has a small son."

4) ki-piya ne i-kal-tsin.

it-have the her-house-DIMIN.

"(She) has her little house."

5) ni-k-pix-(s)kiya tumin, ni-k-kuwa-skiya turuh.

I-it-have-COND money, I-it-buy-COND cow.

"If I had money. I would buy cow(s)."

6) su datka ni-k-piya.

no nothing I-it-have.

"I don't have anything."

4.6.5. Possessive 'relational noun'. When a possessive pronoun functions as an independent noun phrase, like "mine", "yours", etc., it has the structure of a 'relational noun' with the root -pal plus a possessive pronominal prefix. A paradigm of these forms is:

nu-pal	mine
mu-pal	yours (sg.)
i-pal	his/hers/its
tu-pal	ours
anmu-pal (C)	yours (pl.)
amu-pal (SD)	
im-pal	theirs
te:-pal	someone else's, foreign

Some sample sentences with the possessive relational noun are:

1) ini tu-pal "That's ours."

2) ini ha ni-k-neki-skiya ma: nu-pal (R-25)  
 that what I-i-want-COND that mine  
 "That's what I would like to be mine" ("That's what I wish  
 were mine").

#### 4.7. Locatives (see 3.5).

#### 4.8. Demonstratives (see 3.3).

#### 4.9. Adjectives in larger constructions

As seen in section 3.6, the morphological markers of adjectives are -(a:w)ak, -(ti)k, and -nah, though some have no direct morphological indications. Syntactically, adjectives normally precede the noun they modify (Adj-N). There are a few rare instances of postposed adjectives (N-Adj), mainly when the adjective in question is a Spanish loan. Adverbs precede the adjectives they modify (Adv-Adj), including negatives (Neg-Adj). There are also predicate adjectives (Pred. Adj) which appear as the complement of copular constructions (with  $\emptyset$ -copula). Some examples of adjectives in these constructions are:

1) siyuhti nemi-k se: ta:ka-t intelihenteh.(N-5) (n.-adj.)  
 once is-PRET a man-ABSOL intelligent.  
 "Once there was an intelligent man."

2) se: bwen punyuh (H-25) (adj.-n.)  
 a good (=big) bunch

3) se: siwa:pil hermosa (H-29) (n.-adj.)  
 a girl pretty  
 "a pretty girl"

4) ne chih-chi:l-tik tsapu-t (N-30) (adj.-n.)  
 the PL-red-ADJ zapote-ABSOL  
 the red zapotes

5) ne ihyak naka-t (N-40) (adj.-n.)  
 the stinking meat

6) kabál uksi-tuk ne wahkal (N-54) (pred. adj)  
 just ripen-PERF the gourd  
 "Just then the gourd (was) ripe"

7) ne mu-te:lpu:ch-tsin kukuya (R-14) (pred. adj)  
 the your-son-DIMIN sick  
 "Your little son (is) sick."

8) n-yu ni-nemi deskalsh. (R-42) (pred. adj)  
 I-go I-be barefoot  
 "I am going to be barefoot."

4.10. Comparatives. The comparative construction in Pipil has been borrowed in toto from Spanish, employing the loanword mas, e.g.:

1) mas ka-tayuwa  
 more in-late  
 "later"

2) mu-manuh mas bibo. (A-33)  
 your-brother more smart.  
 "Your brother (is) smarter."

4.11. Coordination. Among the kinds of complex sentences of Pipil, it is not always easy to distinguish coordinate from subordinate structures. The description of complex sentences begins with those which take the conjunctions which might be considered coordinate:

wan	and
pero, pe:roh	but
ni, ni ke	neither nor, nor
sino	but
y	and
mas bien	rather
o	or
ma(n)	but
ma(:)	that
∅	and

Some examples of each follow.

4.11.1. Wan "and":

1) ne ta:ka-t k-itskih ne michin wan ki-kwah.  
 the man-ABSOL it-caught the fish and it-ate.  
 "The man caught the fish and ate it."



2) entonses ne i-siwa:-w ki-miktih ne chumpipi, ki-chiw-ki desplumár, wan ki-chiw-ki ne komidah, wan ki-kwah-ke-t. (H-12)  
 then the his-wife-POSS it-killed the turkey, it-do-PRET pluck, and it-do-PRET the food, and it-eat-PRET-PL.

"Then his wife killed the turkey, (she) plucked it, and (she) made the food, and they ate it."

3) a los tres dias ka panu-tuk ne urakán wan ki-kwah-tiwi-t ne chumpipi wa:lah-ke-t u:me ta:ka-met wan se: siwa:t ki-te:mua-t. (H-15)

upon the three days that pass-PERF the hurricane and it-eat-PERF-PL the turkey came-PRET-PL two man-PL and one woman-ABSOL it-look for-PL.

"Three days after the hurricane had passed and they had eaten the turkey two men and a woman came looking for it."

4) kunih ki-kwih i-kalabó:s wan i-ma:ta-w, yawi ka ne: ka arkuh. (A-6)

then it-grabbed his-machete and his-net-POSS, go to there to arch.

"Then (he) grabbed his machete and his net-bag, (and) (he) goes there to (the) arch."

5) ki-chiwa hwersah wan k-ilwia xi-nech-sutsuma. (S-35)

it-do force and him-say IMP-me-untie.

"(She) exerts force and says, "untie me".

6) mu-chih-ki ne kwawi-t wan ki-pix-ki se: i-ta:kil, se: wahkal. (N-52)

REFLEX-do-PRET the tree-ABSOL and it-have-PRET a its-fruit, a gourd.

"The tree grew and (it) had a fruit, a gourd."

7) ki-tek wan ki-wi:ka-k ka i-chan. (N-56)

it-cut and it-take-PRET to her-house.

"(She) cut it and took it to her house."

8) ki-xi:pe:h-ke-t wan ki-maka-ke-t ne in-lama ma: ki-mana.

it-skin-PRET-PL and it-give-PRET-PL the their-grandmother that it-cook.

"They skinned it and they gave it (to) their grandmother (so) that (she would) cook it."

9) k-ilpih-ke-t ne ah-a:rgoyah wan ki-maka-ke-t ti:-t ne kal.  
(N-139)

it-tie-RET-PL the PL-ring and it-give-RET-PL fire-ABSOL the house.

"They tied the rings and gave setthe house on fire.

10) k-al-i:ka-t ne ye:y pipil-tsi-tsin se: in-mih-michin-tsi-tsin wan ne se:yuk k-al-i:ka se: i-tapahsul ne wi:lu-tsin mareño.  
(R-23)

it-DIR-take-PL the three boy-PL-DIMIN a their-PL-fish-PL-DIMIN wan the other it-DIR-take a its-nest the bird mareño.

"The three little boys brought some little fish and the other brings a small mareño bird's nest."

#### 4.11.2. Pero, pe:roh "but":

1) ni-mits-maka-skiya se: mu-tamal,pero tesu ni-k-piya. (SD)

I-you pl.-give-would a your-tortilla, but no I-it-have.

"I would give you a tortilla, but I don't have any."

2) ni-k-kwa-skiya pero tesu ni-mayana. (SD)

I-it-eat-COND but no I hunger.

I would eat it but I am not hungry."

3) a:n te: weli ni-ta-kwa pero mu:sta ni-yawi ni-ta-kwa we:y.  
(SD)

today no can I-something-eat but tomorrow I-go I-something-eat lots.

"Today I can not eat, but tomorrow I am going to eat a lot.

4) Pero tay yehemet mu-chiw-ke-t afihár ka ne i-uh-u:mi-yu ne chumpipi, ne plumas te: ki-kwa pe:lu. (H-13)

but what they REFLEX-do-RET-PL notice that the its-PL-bone-INT POSS the turkey, the feathers no it-eat dog.

"But what they noticed (was) that (the) dog did not eat the turkey's bones, (nor) the feathers."

5) ki-chih-ki luchár pero tesu weli-k, pe:h-ki chu:ka, pe:h-ki chu:ka. (N-11)

it-do-RET fight but no can-RET, begin-RET to cry, begin-RET to cry.

"(She) fought but (she) couldn't; (she) began to cry, (she) began to cry."

6) naha tesu ni-k-mati, pero nech-ilwih-ke-t ka nu-siwa:-w  
bruhah, ma: ni-k-ta:lih kwidadoh. (N-25)

I no I-it-know, but me-say-PRET-PL that my-wife-POSS witch, that  
I-it-place care.

"I don't know, but they told me that my wife (is a) witch, that I  
(should) be careful."

7) ah, ne nu-siwa:pil-tsin, ti-mik-tuk pero ni:kan nemi ne  
nu-chi:chiwal. (N-50)

oh, the my-girl-DIMIN, you-die-PERF but here is the my-gourd.

"Oh, my little girl, you have died, but here is my gourd."

#### 4.11.3. Ni, ni ke "(neither) nor", mas bién "rather":

1) entonses naka-k pensatibo muchi ne hwamilya tayika te: ki-kwah  
pe:lu ne uh-u:mi-t ni ke ne plumah. (H-14)

the stay-PRET thoughtful all the family because no it-ate dog the  
PL-bone-ABSOL nor the feather.

"Then the whole family remained thinking because (the) dog did  
not eat the bones nor the feathers."

2) entonses ne tesu tamal ne tay ni-k-kwah-tuk, ni ke pan, mas  
bién i-kwit turuh ni-k-kwah. (A-21)

then the no tortilla the what I-it-eat-PERF, neither bread,  
rather its-excrement cow I-it-ate.

"Then it (is) not tortilla(s) that which I have eaten, nor (was  
it) bread, rather (it was) cow's excrement (that) I ate."

#### 4.11.4. Sino "but (not)":

1) Pero yehemet te: ina-ke-t la verdad sino ahsi-ke-t a:n  
k-ilwih-ke-t si por casualidad k-its-tuk se: siwa:pil panuh ka  
ne: serka i-kal. (H-17)

but they no tell-PRET-PL the truth but arrived-PRET-PL today it-  
say-PRET-PL if by chance it-see-PERF a girl pass in there near  
his-house.

"But they didn't tell the truth, but (rather) they arrived now  
(and) they asked if by chance (he) had seen a girl pass by there  
near his house."

2) tesu ha masa:-t sino ne i-da:muh ne in-lama. (N-107)

no that deer rather the her-lover the their-grandmother.

"That (is) not (a) deer. but (rather) (it is) their grandmother's  
lover."

4.11.5. Ma: "but":

- 1) ne sipiti:yuh chikitik-chín ma: tumakne i-xumpe. (Sip-2)  
 the sipitillo smallDIMIN but large the his-hat.  
 "The Sipitillo (is) very little, but his hat (is) huge.

4.11.6. Gapping. In Pipil coordinate constructions, a verb may be eliminated through gapping when it is identical to the verb of the first constituent coordinated:

- 1) ka ne:pa ki-te:mua-t se: in-michin-tsin wan ne se:yuk ne  
 i-tapahsul ne wih-wi:lu-tsin.(R-34)  
 to there it-look for-PL a their-fish-DIMIN and the other the its-  
 nest the PL-bird-DIMIN.  
 "There they look for some little fish and the other (for) the  
 little bird's nest."

- 2) taha ti-yu ti-naka de ministro, taha se:yuk ministro, wan taha  
 se:yuk ministro. (R-55)  
 you you-go you-remain of minister, you other minister. and you  
 other minister.  
 "You are going to (a) minister, you another minister, and you  
 another minister."

4.12. Complement clauses. The sentential complements of Pipil function largely as their counterparts in Spanish. They are introduced by ka(h) (SD), ka (C) or tay (SD), ta: (C), and occasionally, Ø. It is quite possible that the introduction of tay/ta: (which means "what" elsewhere) as a complement marker is of recent origin due to the influence of Spanish que. Examples follow.

4.12.1. Ka(h):

- 1) a:n ni-yaw ni-k-chih kontár ka nin nemi se: chu:le-t ke yaha  
 própío yaha nech-ilwih-tuk ka i-na:n wan i-te:ku ne: tik arkuh  
 nemi-t. (A-3)  
 today I-go I-it-did tell that here is an old man-ABSOL that he  
 himself he me-tell-PERF that his-mother and his-father there in  
 arch is-PL.  
 "Today I (am) going to tell that here there is an old man who he  
 himself, he has told me that his mother and his father are there  
 in (the) arch."

2) yahika nu-tatanoy nech-chiw-ki akonsehárah kah te: ma: ni-nehnemi tayuwa purkéh ta-mu:tia-t. (S-5)

Therefore my-grandfather me-do-PRET advise that no that I-walk night because something-frighten-PL.

"Therefore my grandfather advised me not to walk at night because they frighten."

3) ya klaroh k-ita-k kah wi:ts ne siwa:-t. (S-7)

he clear it-see-PRET that come the woman-ABSOL.

"He saw clearly that the woman (was) come(ing)."

4) pwes, ti-yawi-t ti-k-ita-t ka nah ni-kalaki nu-chan. (S-18)

well, we-go-PL we-it-see-PL that I I-enter my-house.

"Well, let's go see that I (will) enter my house."

5) tesu ki-mati katka ka ne i-siwa:-w se: bruhah. (N-2)

no it-know BEFORE that the his-wife-POSS a witch.

"(He) didn't know before that his wife (was) a witch."

6) k-ilwia ne pa:leh ka ne i-siwa:-w bruhah.(N-24)

him-tell the priest that the his-wife-POSS witch.

"The priest says that his wife (is a) witch."

7) ha, ni-k-mati ka mitsin-maka-tuk ne konse:hoh ne chimpe. (N-121)

ha, I-it-know that you pl.-give-PERF the advice the youngest son.

"Ha, I know that the "youngest son" has given you (pl.) that advice."

8) ne reynah bi:dah ki-mati ka ki-chih-ke-t atendér. (R-12)

the queen delicious it-know that him-do-PRET-PL attend.

"The queen feels good that they attend him."

9) ni-k-elna:miki ka an-ehemet an-nu-a:migitus.(R-52)

I-it-remember that you pl. you pl.-my-little friends.

"I remembered that you (pl.) (are) my little friends."

10) Bários tesu k-i:xmat-ke-t ma: ka ki-chih kombenír ki:sa. (Sip-7)

many no it-recognize-PRET-PL that that it-do pay to leave.

"Many did not realize that (it) does not pay to go out."

4.12.2. Tay/ta:

1) na ni-k-elna:miki tay nech-ilwih nu-no:yah wan nu-tatanoy. (H-1)  
 I I-it-remember what me-told my-grandmother and my-grandfather.  
 "I remember what my grandmother and my grandfather told me.

2) wan mu-chiw-ki proponér ke era demás tay wi:ts-et ki-chiwa-t  
 tik tu-chan. (H-6)  
 and REFLEX-do-PRET propose that was too much what come-PL it-do-PL  
 in our-town.  
 "And it was proposed that it was too much that which they came to  
 do in our town."

3) k-ita ta: ki-chiwa nemi ne i-siwa:-w. (N-13)  
 it-see what it-do is the his-wife-POSS.  
 "(He) sees what his wife is doing."

4) kenemeh nemi ne: nana:watsin, ya k-ita ta: ki-chiwa ne in-lama.  
 (N-84)  
 since is there Nanahuatzin, he it-see what it-do the their  
 grandmother.  
 "Since the Nanahuatzin is there, he sees what their grandmother  
 does."

5) ta: ki-kwa ne ta:ka-t k-i:xtilia. (N-15)  
 what it-eat the man-ABSOL it-take away.  
 "What(ever) the man eats, (she) takes it away from him."

6) ta: ki-neki ki-kwa muchi k-i:xtilia. (N-15)  
 what it-want it-eat all it-take away.  
 "What(ever)(he)wants to eat (she) takes it allawayfrom him."

4.12.3. Ø:

1) nu-amiguh i-gustuh Ø na ni-k-chiwa kontár kwentos. (S-1)  
 my-friend his-pleasure Ø I I-it-do tell stories.  
 "My friend's pleasure (is that) I tell him stories."

4.13. Cleft sentences. Pipil cleft sentences are similar to the complement structures of 4.13. in that they take tay/ta: ("what", "that which"), with Ø where English would place some form of the verb "to be" (recall that Pipil has Ø-copula) in sentences with verbs, and with ha in clauses without verbs: ka(h) occurs as well when the object of the verb is a sentential complement. A few examples are:

1) pero tay yehemet mu-chiw-ke-t afihár Ø ka ne  
i-uh-u:mi-yu te: ki-kwah pe:lu. (H-13)

But what they REFLEX-do-PRET-PL notice (was) that the  
its-PL-bone-INT POSS no it-ate dog.

"But what they noticed was that (the) dog did not eat its  
bones."

2) yaha tay ki-chiw-ki kontestár Ø kah siwa:pil tesu  
k-its-tuk. (H-18)

he what it-do-PRET answer Ø that girl no her-see-PERF.

"He, what (he) answered was that (he) had not seen (any) girl."

3) lo que si ya ki-ahsi-k en kampuh libreh Ø se: chumpipi.  
(H-19)

it which yes he it-find-PRET in field free Ø a turkey.

"What he did find on open ground was a turkey."

4) ini ha ni-k-neki-skiya ma: nu-pal. (R-25)

that what I-it-want-COND that my-POSS.

"That (is) what I would like to be mine."

5) ini ha-ne ki-chiwa falta ne mu-te:lpu:ch-tsin. (R-45)

that what-the it-do lack the your-son-DIMIN.

"That (is) what your little son lacks."

6) ha yaha Ø i-na:n, ne bru:hah tantepuslamat. (N-46)

that she her-mother, the witch iron-toothed-old-woman.

"It is she (who is) her mother, the witch "Iron-toothed-old-  
woman"."

7) ne i-da:muh nu-lama yaha ha ki-kwa ne takwal. (N-90)

the her-lover my-grandmother he who it-eat the food.

"My grandmother's lover, it is he who ate the food."

8) ha yaha ki-miktih-ke-t. (N-108)

who he it-kill-PRET-PL.

"It is he that they killed."

4.14. Relative clauses. Relative clauses in Pipil are similar in function to those of Spanish and are normally introduced by ne 'relative pronoun', ke (a borrowing of the Spanish relative marker que), and at times ka(h) "who, what". In what follows examples are presented in which the relativized noun phrase (signaled by the relative marker) functions first as the logical subject of the relative clause, followed by examples as the logical object.

## 4.14.1. Relativized subjects.

1) ni-k-miktih ne mistun ka ki-kwah ne tu:tu-t.

I-it-killed the cat that it-ate the bird.

"I killed the cat which ate the bird."

2) naha ni-k-ita-k ne siwa:t ne ki-pa:k ne kwah-kwa:ch-ti.

I I-her-see-PRET the woman-ABSOL that it-washed the PL-clothes.

"I saw the woman who washed the clothes."

3) kunih ahsi-ke-t i-chan ne ta:ka-t kah ki-kutamin-ki.

then arrive-PRET-PL his-house the man-ABSOL who it-throw-PRET.

"Then they arrived (at) the house of the man who threw it down."

4) kunih ne ta:ka-t ke ki-kutamin k-its-ki ne chumpipi k-wi:ka ka i-chan. (H-10)

then the man-ABSOL that it-throw it-grab-PRET the turkey it-take to his-house.

"Then the man who threw it down grabbed the turkey (and) took it to his house."

## 4.14.2. Relativized objects.

1) Naha ni-k-kuh-ki ne ka:wayu ne ti-k-ida-k ya:luwa.

I I-it-buy-PRET the horse that you-it-see-PRET yesterday.

"I bought the horse which you saw yesterday."

2) ni-k-namaka-k ne uchpa:nwas ke k-al-wi:ka-ke-t.

I-it-sell-PRET the broom that it-DIR-take-PRET-PL.

"I sold the broom that they brought."

3) ki:sa se: animál ke yehemet k-ilwia-t "tsun-tekuma-t".  
(S-4)

leave an animal that they it-say-PL "skull".

"An animal appears which they call (the) 'Skull'."

4) ni-k-i:xtu:ka ne gato tik ne ka:hó:n ke ki-chiw-ki nu-manu.

I-it-insert the cat in the box that it-make-PRET my-brother.

"I stuck the cat in the box which my brother made."



It should be noted that certain kinds of relative clauses do not exist in Pipil that are possible in English, such as those of the form, for example, "this is the girl whose father I know" and "this is the man for whom I work". Relativization of possessors such as English "the man's house who ..." are also not found in Pipil, since the construction is of the form "his-house the man who", more similar to English "the house of the man who" (see example 3 of 4.14.1).

#### 4.15. Adverbial clauses

Other subordinate clauses have an adverbial function, signaling location, time, manner, reason, or purpose. They are introduced by adverbial forms of the same meaning. Each is considered in turn.

##### 4.15.1. Locative clauses.

1) ka:n, xi-nech-ilwiti sikyera ka:n nemi ne plumas, ka:n naka-k ne i-uh-u:mi-yu, pal ni-yaw ni-k-ita ka:n nemi. (H-22)  
IMP-me-show at least where is the feathers, where remain-RET the its-PL-bone-INT POSS, so I-go I-it-see where is.  
"Show me at least where the feathers are, where its bones stayed, so that I (can) go see where (they) are."

2) ka:n. por el último ni-k-mati ka:n nemi nu-te:ku, ka:n nemi nu-na:n. (A-4)  
by the last I-it-know where is my-father, where is my-mother.  
"Finally I know where my father is, where my mother is."

3) ka:n. ka:n ne mik-tuk wal-ta:kat-ki se: tekuma-t. (N-44)  
where this die-PERF DIR-grow-RET a bottlegourd-ABSOL.  
"Where she had died a bottlegourd grew."

4) ka:n. n-yu ni-mitsin-ilwitia ka:n panu ne. (N-91)  
I-go I-you pl.-show where passed this.  
"I am going to show you (pl.) where it happened."

5) ka:n. ki-mat-ki ka:n nemi ne i-siwa:pil-tsin. (N-48)  
it-know-RET where is the her-girl-DIMIN.  
"(She) knew where her little girl was."

6) ka:n. ne: ka:n ni-k-ita-k ne siwanaba ni-k-i:xtih ne nu-si:nchuh wan ni-k-ilpih. (SD)

there where I-her-see-PRET the llorona I-it-removed the my-belt and I-her-tied.

"There where I saw the sihanaba I took off my belt and I tied her up."

#### 4.15.2. Time clauses.

1) ke:man. yahika ke:man yaha mayana ina i-se:l por el último ni-k-mati ka:n nemi nu-te:ku, ka:n nemi nu-na:n. (A-4)

therefore when he hungers say his-self by the last I-it-know where is my-father, where is my-mother.

"Therefore when he is hungry, (he) says (to) himself, 'finally I know where my father is, where my mother is.'"

2) a:n ka. yehemet ki-piya-t debér nech-maka-t a:n ka ni-mayana. (A-5)

they it-have-PL must me-give-PL now that I-hunger.

"They have to give me (something) now that I am hungry."

3) ke:man, tay orah. Al fin ke:man yaha ki-neki miki ka mayana wan te: ki-piya, k-i:xtia se: espehuh tay orah takipi:ni. (A-36)

at last when he it-want to die that hungers and no it-have, it-remove a mirror what hour lightening.

"In the end when he wanted to die because (he) was hungry and didn't have (anything), (he) got out a mirror while it is lightning.

4) ke:man. ke:man yaha yawi katka derechoh ne kayeh, yah ki:s-ki i-i:xpan siwa:na:wal. (S-6)

when he go BEFORE straight the street leave-PRET his-before Siguanaba.

"When he was going straight (down) the street, he came out in front of (the) Sihaunaba."

5) ke:man. ke:man ne siwa:na:wal ki-chiw-ki sentír ki-maka-tuk dos bweltas wan k-ilpih. (S-16)

when the Sihanaba it-do-PRET feel her-give-PERF two turns and her-tied.

"When the Sihanaba felt it, (he) had given her two turns (=he had wrapped his belt around her twice) and (he) tied her up."

6) asta. yaha mu-talu asta ahsi-k te:n a:-t. (S-50)  
 she REFLEX-ran until arrive-RET edge river-ABSOL.  
 "She ran until (she) arrived at the edge of (the) river."

7) ke:man. na ne siyuhti ke:man ni-ya:h-ki ni-m-al:tia  
 nech-mu:tih se: tsun-tekuma-t. (SD)  
 I the once when I-go-RET I-REFLEX-bathe me-scared a skull.  
 "I, once when I went to bathe, a "skull" scared me."

8) tay o:rah. a veces ni-k-ka:ki tay o:rah m-a:ltia  
 tah-tayuwa. (SD).  
 at times I-it-hear what hour REFLEX-bathe PL-night.  
 "Sometimes I hear her when (she) bathes at night."

#### 4.15.3. Manner clauses.

1) ke:n-aken. ah, ni-pa:xa:lua ke:n-aken taha ti-ki:s-tuk  
 ti-pa:xa:lua. (S-10)  
 oh, I-walk just-as you you-leave-PERF you-walk.  
 "Oh, I'm taking a walk just as you have come out to take a  
 walk."

2) ke:n. yu k-ita nu-lama ke:n yu panu. (N-132)  
 go it-see my-grandmother how go pass.  
 "My grandmother is going see how (=what) is going to happen."

3) ke:n. ke:n nemi i-se:l-tsin, ne i-te:lpu:ch-tsin, re:y  
 ki-tasuhta. (R-2)  
 as is his-alone-DIMIN, the his-son-DIMIN, king him-love.  
 "Since (he) is all alone (=the only one), his little son, (the)  
 king loves him."

4) kenemeh. pero, kenemeh tesu m-a:wiltia ka afwera  
 mu-chih-ki entristesér. (R-4)  
 but, since no REFLEX-play to outside REFLEX-do-RET sadden.  
 "But, since (he) doesn't play outsid, (he) got sad."

#### 4.15.4. Reason clauses.

1) tayika. entonses naka-k pensatibo muchi ne hwamilya tayika  
 te: ki-kwah pe:lu ne uh-u:mi-t. (H-14)  
 then stay-RET thoughtful all the family because no it-ate  
 dog the PL-bone-ABSOL.  
 "Then the whole family remained pensive because (the) dog didn't  
 eat the bones."

2) porké. kunih ahsi-ke-t i-chan ne ta:ka-t kah ki-kutamin-ki porké yehemet poco mas o menos ki-matia-t-a katka kah ki-kutamin. (H-16)

then arrive-PRET-PL his-house the man-ABSOL who it throw-PRET because they somewhat more or less it-know-PL-already BEFORE who it threw.

"Then they arrived (at) the man house who threw it down because they more or less knew already before who threw it down."

3) porké. kieneh k-wi:ka-ke-t ne siwa:pil porké ne ta:ka-t en el momento que k-ita-k ke ki-chiw-ke-t la prweba k-ita-k perfectamente ka se: siwa:pil hermosa ki:s-ki tik ne we:sus wan ne plumah2. (H-29)

thus her-take-PRET-PL the girl because the man-ABSOL in the moment that it-see-PRET that it-doPRET-PL the proof it-see-PRET perfectly that a girl beautiful leave-PRET the bones and the feather.

"Thus they took the girl, because the man in the moment that (he) saw that they made the test saw perfectly that a beautiful girl came from the bones and the feathers.

4) porké. pero kunih mu-chiw-ke-t hregár porké ki-miktih-ke-t se: siwa:pil wan ki-kwah-ke-t. (H-31)

but thus REFLEX-doPRET-PL screw because her-kill-PRET-PL a girl andher-eat-PRET-PL.

"But then they were screwed up, because they killed a girl and they ate her."

5) porké. ni-yaw ni-k-tahtani tay ni-kwa porké yehemet ki-piya-t debér nech-maka-t a:n ka ni-mayana. (A-5)

I-go I-it-ask what I-eat because they it-have must me-give-PL now that I-hunger.

"I am going to asked for something to eat because they have (the) obligation to give me (something) now that I am hungry."

6) porké. kunih xi-k-kwa sikyera pan porké tamal te: kanah. (A-11)

then IMP-it-eat at least bread because tortilla no is.

"Then eat at least bread because there are no tortillas."

7) tayika. pero ke:man ni-yaw ni-mu-kwepa ni-yaw, ni-yaw ni-k-ahwa nu-na:n tayika yaha nech-maka-tuk. (A-23)

but when I-go I-REFLEX-return I-go, I-go I-her-scold my-mother because she me-give-PERF.

"But when I return, I'm going to go scold my mother because (of what) she has given me."

8) porké. pero ni-k-chiw-ki hregár, porké ni-k-ilpih. (S-43)

but I-her-do-PRET screw, because I-her-tied.

"But I screwed her up because I tied her up."

#### 4.15.5. Purpose clauses (pal).

1) inmediatamente ki-chiw-ki ordinár i-siwa:-w ma: ki-mikti ne chumpipi pal ki-kwa-t. (H-11)

immediately her-do-PRET order his-wife-POSS it-kill the turkey so it-eat-PL.

"Immediately (he) ordered his wife that (she) kill the turkey in order that they (could) eat it (=for them to eat it).

2) yahika a:n ni-k-chiwa kontár nu-amiguh pal k-wi:ka como recuerdo ini kwentuh. (H-33)

therefore today I-him-do tell my-friend so it-take as remembrance this story.

"Therefore today I tell my friend so that (he can) take this story as (a) remembrance.

3) xi-k-kwa sikyera pan pal panu mu-maya. (A-11)

IMP-it-eat at least bread to pass your-hunger.

"Eat at least (some) bread (in order) to get over your hunger."

4) kunih x-al-kwi uk se:yuk tortah, nah ni-k-ta:lia tik nu-ma:ta-w pal ni-k-kwa mu:sta. (A-14)

then IMP-DIR-grab other another bun, I I-it-place in my-net so I-it-eat tomorrow.

"Then bring another bun (and) I (will) put it in my netbag for me to eat tomorrow."

5) ni-yaw ni-k-nu:tsa nu-te:ku pal ni-k-kwa. (A-28)

I-go I-him-speak my-father so I-it-eat.

"I'm going to speak (to) my father in order to eat."

6) yahika mu-kets-tuk peyna bien tayuwa ki-tatia ti-t pal panu i-sesek. (S-20)

therefore REFLEX-arise-PERF early very night it-burn fire-ABSOL so pass her-cold.

"Therefore (she) had gotten up early, late at night, to light (a) fire in order to get over the cold."

7) ni-mu-kets-ki ni-k-tatia ti-t pal ni-mu-tutu:nia. (S-32)

I-REFLEX-arise-PRET I-it-burn fire-ABSOL so I-REFLEX-heat.

"I got up to light (the) fire in order to warm myself."

8) yahika a:n nu-amiguh ni(-k)-chih kontár pal ki-mati ka nemi tsun-tekuma-t wan nemi siwa:na:wal. (S-53)

therefore today my-friend I-it-did tell so it-know that is "skull" and is Sihuanaba.

"For that reason today I told my friend so that (he would) know that there is (a) 'Skull' and there is (a) Sihuanaba."

9) yu yawi anmu-wan pal mu-chiwa dibertír. (R-29)

go go your pl.-with so REFLEX-do have fun.

"(He) is going to go with you (pl.) (in order) to have a good time."

4.16. Conditional sentences. In section 3.7.2.4 it was seen that the conditional morpheme of verbs is -skiya. In this section conditional sentences are described. These usually contain a verb with the -skiya suffix in the apodosis, while the conditional clause is most frequently introduced by (a)su "if". Some examples are:

1) asu ahsi yaha n-u: ni-k-taxta:wia.

if arrive he I-go I-him-pay.

"If he arrives I, am going to pay him."

2) yaha ahsi-tu-skiya, ni-k-taxta:wih-tu-skiya.

he arrive-PERF-COND, I-him-pay-PERF-COND.

"Had he come, I'd have paid him."

3) ni-k-pix-(s)kiya tumin, ni-k-kuwa-skiya turuh.

I-it-have-COND money, I-it-buy-COND cow.

"Had I money, I'd buy cows."

4) Nah su te: ni-tekiti, te: ni-ta-kwa.

I if no I-work, no I-something-eat.

"I, if I don't work, I don't eat."

5) ni-mits-maka-skiya se: mu-tamal pero tesu ni-k-piya.  
I-you-give-COND a your-tortilla but no I-it-have.  
"I would give you a tortilla but I don't have (any)."

6) ni-k-kwa-skiya pero tesu ni-maya:na.  
I-it-eat-COND but no I-hunger.  
"I would eat it but I'm not hungry."

7) ti-yu-t ti-yawi-t a ber su ti-mu-chiwa alegrár chupi.  
(R-7)  
we-go-PL we-go-PL to see if you-REFLEX-do cheer some.  
"Let's go to see if you (will) cheer up a little."

8) muchi ne doktores panu-tiwi-t a ber a:su ki-pahtia-t.  
(R-16)  
all the doctors pass-PERF-PL to see if him-cure-PL.  
"All the doctors have come by to see if they (could) cure him."

4.17. Auxiliaries. Pipil has two principal auxiliary verbs, nemi "to be", used in 'progressive' constructions, and yawi "to go", used in the periphrastic 'future' constructions. Two other verbs have a function intermediate between auxiliaries and main verbs, weli "to be able, can" and pe:wa "to begin", while yawi (particularly in non-'present' tenses) also participates in a non-'future' auxiliary construction. These latter three are considered auxiliaries, not only because of their function, but because of their form. That is, these typically do not bear the pronominal prefixes which the main verbs bear, while in other constructions of verb + verb both verbs bear these prefixes. These are described in this section.

4.17.1. Nemi 'progressive'. In the progressive, nemi more often follows the main verb, but it can also precede it with no change in function. Some examples are:

1) k-ita ta: ki-chiwa nemi ne i-siwa:-w. (N-13)  
it-see what it-do is the his-wife-POSS.  
"(He) sees what his wife is doing."

2) nu-lama mitsin-chiwa nemi hodér. (N-85)  
my-grandmother you pl.-do is screw.  
"My grandmother is screwing you (pl.)."

3) panu-k k-ita-k ka ki-tantia nemi ne i-tan. (N-128)  
 pass-PRET it-see-PRET that it-sharpen is the her-teeth.  
 "(He) passed by to see that (she) is sharpening her teeth."

4) tawiya nemi.  
 shell is.  
 (She) is shelling (corn).

5) ti-k-chiya-t ti-nemi-t ne a:-t pal ti-ta-tu:ka-t.  
 we-it-wait-PL we-are-PL the water-ABSOL we-something-plant-PL.  
 "We are waiting for the rain so that we (can) plant."

6) pero kene ni-nemi, ni-nemi ni-k-chiwa luchár. (SD)  
 but since I-am, I-am I-it-do fight.  
 "But since I am (there), I am fighting."

4.17.2. Yawi 'periphrastic future'. The paraphrastic future with yawi "to go" is quite equivalent to that of English as in "I'm going to sell tomatoes". It is, then, also the same as its counterpart in Spanish based on the verb ir "to go", which quite probably has influenced this Pipil construction both in form and in its high frequency of occurrence. (It should be recalled that yawi has several shapes, (y)u(:) in faster speech, particularly when used as an auxiliary, yaw as an intermediate form between full yawi and very abbreviated (y)u(:), and ya(:)h in preterite and perfect forms; for details see 4.12.) Some examples are:

1) Na ni-yawi ni-mu-kwepa ni-k-ilpia. (S-48)  
 I I-go I-REFLEX-return I-her-tie.  
 "I'm going to tie her up again."

2) n-yu ni-mitsin-ilwitia. (N-88)  
 I-go K-you pl.-show.  
 "I am going to show you (pl.)."

3) n-yu ni-k-mana. (N-105)  
 I-go I-it-cook.  
 "I am going to cook it."

4) n-yu n-al-in-nu:ttsa. (R-49)  
 I-go I-DIR-them-speak.  
 "I am going to call them."



5) n-yu ni-mitsin-maka se: pwestoh. (R-54)

I-go I-you pl.-give a position.

"I am going to give you (pl.) a position."

6) ne tsun-tekuma-t yawi-ya miki ka i-se:l-tsin tik ne kebrada.  
(N-43)

the "skull" go-IMPERF die in her-alone-DIMIN in the canyon.

"The 'Skull' was going to die now all alone in the ravine."

7) uk yu wi:ts ne: tu-kuhku. (N-98).

now go come there our-bogeyman.

"Now our bogeyman is going to come there."

8) ti-yawi-t ti-k-ita-t.

we-go-PL we-it-see-PL.

"We are going see (=Let's see)."

9) t-yu-t ti-yawi-t se: apwestah. (N-134)

we-go-PL we-go-PL a bet.

"We are going to go (=make) a bet." = "Let's make a bet."

10) ti-yu-t ti-yawi-t ti-pa:xa:lua-t ne:pa ka ku:htan.  
(R-6)

we-go-PL we-go-PL we-walk-PL there in woods.

"We are going to go take a walk there in (the) woods."

11) n-u: ni-k-chiw. (N-61)

I-go I-i-do.

"I am going to do it."

12) yawi-t-a wi:ts-et ne nu-pila:-wan-tsi-tsin. (R-21)

go-PL-already come-PL the my-boy-PL POSS-PL-DIMIN.

"My little boys are going to come now."

4.17.3. Yawi "to go" auxiliary. Yawi also has an auxiliary function much akin to the "go" of English as in, e.g., "go buy me an apple", "John goes swimming frequently". Unlike the yawi of the periphrastic future, this yawi does not bear the pronominal prefixes, which are marked only on the main verb. In the present tense it is not always easy to distinguish this auxiliary from the periphrastic future, but in other tenses it is clearer, as in:

1) ya:h-ki ki-tantia ne i-tan. (N-124)

go-PRET it-sharpen the her-tooth.

"(She) went to sharpen her teeth."

2) ya:h-ki ki-tahtani se:yuk konse:hoh. (N-17)  
 go-PRET it-ask another advice.  
 "(He) went to ask for more advice."

3) ya:h-ki ni-m-a:ltia.  
 go-PRET I-REFLEX-bathe.  
 "I went to take a bathe."

4.17.4. Weli "to be able, can". Weli lacks pronominal prefixes and precedes the main verb which bears the pronoun markers. That is, "I can walk" is literally "can I-walk". Some examples are:

1) weli ni-nehnemi wehka.  
 can I-walk far.  
 "I can walk far."

2) a:n te: weli ni-k-kwa pero mu:sta ni-yawi ni-ta-kwa we:y.  
 today no can I-it-eat but tomorrow I-go I-something eat lots.  
 "Today I cannot eat but tomorrow I'm going to eat a lot."

3) te: weli-k ni-k-namaka ne uchpa:nwas ne k-al-wi:ka-ke-t.  
 no can-PRET I-it-sell the broom that it-DIR-take-PRET-PL.  
 "I could not sell the broom which they brought."

4) tik ne trampah weli-k ki-kutamima se:siwa:pil. (H-8)  
 in the trap can-PRET it-throw a girl.  
 "In the trap (he) was able to to trap a girl."

5) ka:n ka:xani-k kunih weli-k sutumi-k, ki:sa mu-talua. (S-38)  
 where loosen-PRET then can-PRET untie-PRET leave REFLEX run.  
 "Where (it) came loose then (she) could get untied (and she) took off running."

6) te:-ya su weli-k mu-sa:lua. (N-10)  
 not-now no can—PRET REFLEX-stick.  
 "(She) could no longer stick herself on."

4.17.5. Pe:wa "to begin, start". The verb pe:wa occurs very often in an auxiliary-like construction preceding the main verb but without pronominal prefixes (which are born by the main verb). It is equivalent in effect to English sentences with "to start", e.g. "they started running". Some sample instances are:

1) pe:h-ki kin-mu:tia. (N-31)

begin-PRET them-scare.

"It started scaring them." = "It began to frighten them."

2) pe:h-ke-t temu-t ne kuh-kusma-ket. (N-39)

beginPRET-PL descend-PL PL-vulture.

"The vultures began to come down."

3) pe:h-ki k-ilwia tik máhikah. (N-67)

begin-PRET it-say in magic.

"(She) began to say (it) in magic."

4) pe:h-ki ne in-lama ki-wih-wila:nih ne ah-a:makitas.

(N-69)

begin-PRET the their-grandmother it-PL-hung the PL-little hammocks.

"Their grandmother began to hang the little hammocks."

5) pe:h-ki k-al-nu:tσα ne i-enamorado pal se:n-ta-kwa-t.

(N-82)

begin-PRET it-DIR-speak the her-lover so together-something-eat-PL.

"(She) began to call her lover so that they (could) eat together."

6) pe:h-ki ne tantepuslama ki-kwa ne naka-t. (N-113)

begin-PRET the iron-toothed-old-woman it-eat the meat-ABSOL.

"The 'Iron-toothed-old-woman' started eating the meat."

4.18. Complex verb phrases. Pipil has other constructions in which two (or more) verbs occur together within the same (surface-structure) verb phrase in constructions which would correspond to infinitival forms in English or Spanish (i.e. sentences which have undergone Equivalent Noun-Phrase Deletion, see below). Within this more general class of juxtaposed verb forms, three verbs (wi:ts "to come", ki:sa "to leave", and -neki "to want") have a function intermediate between full, main verbs and auxiliaries. They are best apprehended from examples.

4.18.1. Wi:ts + verb.

1) yahika ne urakaneros en realidad wi:ts-et de chiltiupan, wi:ts-et k-wi:ka-t e:lu-t pal ki-kwa. (H-20)

therefore the hurricaners in reality come-PL from Chiltiupan, come-PL it-take-PL roasting ears for it-eat.

"Therefore the Hurricaner in reality came from Chiltiupan, they came to carry off ears of corn for eating."

2) wal-temu wi:ts. (N-65)

DIR-descend.

"It comes descending." = "It's coming down."

3) wan mu-chiw-ki proponér ke era demás tay wi:ts-et ki-chiwa-t ni:n tik tu-chan. (H-6)

and REFLEX-do-PRET propose that was too much what come-PL it-do-PL here in our-town.

"And it was proposed that it was too much which they come to do here in our town."

4.18.2. Ki:sa + verb.

1) ne i-siwa:-w ki:sa pa:xa:lua. (N-5)

the his-wife-POSS leave to walk.

"His wife goes out to take a walk."

2) ka:n ka:xani-k kunih weli-k sutumi-k, ki:sa mu-talua. (S-38)

where loosen-PRET then can-PRET untie-PRET, leave REFLEX-run.

"Where (it) loosened then (she) could get untied (and she) took off running."

3) ah, ni-ki:s-tuk ni-pa:xa:lua nu:san ke:n-ake:n taha ti-ki:s-tuk ti-pa:xa:lua. (S-27)

oh, I-leave-PERF I-walk alone just-as you you-leave-PERF you-walk.

"Oh, I have gone out to take a walk alone just like you have gone out to take a walk."

4.18.3. -neki + verb.

1) ni-k-neki ni-k-kuwa se: tihlan.

I-it-want I-it-buy a chicken.

"I want to buy a chicken."

2) yaha ki-neki ki-kaki kwentos tay tik nu-te:chan  
ki-chiw-ki susedér. (A-2).

he it-want it-hear stories what in my-town it-do-PRET happen.  
"He wants to hear stories that took place in my town."

3) ni-k-neki ni-ta-kwa. (A-7)

I-it-want I-something-eat.

"I want to eat."

4) se-pa ne tsun-tekuma-t tesu ki-neki naka te:n tyupan. (N-20)  
one-time a "skull"-ABSOL no it-want stay edge church.

"Again the 'skull' does not want to stay in front of (the)  
church."

5) tesu ki-neki ku:temu. (N-21)

no it-want descend.

"(She) doesn't want to come down."

6) ki-neki-t ki-kwa-t ne naka-t. (N-40)

it-want-PL it-eat-PL the meat-ABSOL.

"They want to eat the meat."

7) ki-neki ki-miktia katka. (N-121)

it-want it-kill BEFORE.

"(She) was wanting to kill him."

4.18.4. Other verb + verb forms (Equivalent Noun-Phrase Deletion). Other surface verb phrases occur which have two or more verbs, corresponding to infinitives in many other languages. In Pipil, they occur juxtaposed, but each bears the subject pronominal prefixes. Thus, literally "I went by to see it" is "I-passed I-it-saw." Some examples are:

1) mu-kwep-ki k-ita tik i-karah. (S-44)

REFLEX-turnPRET it-see in her-face.

"(He) turned around to see her in her face."

2) panu-k k-ita-k ka ki-tantia nemi ne i-tan. (N-128)

pass-PRET it-see-PRET it-sharpen is the her-tooth.

"(He)went by to see that (she) was sharpening her teeth."

3) na ni-yaw ni-mu-kwepa ni-k-ilpia. (S-48)

I I-go I-REFLEX-turn I-it-tie.

"I am going to tie her up again."

4.19. -chiwa + Spanish infinitive. Often so-called minority languages, spoken in the social or political setting where some other language dominates them in power or prestige (usually in situations involving extensive bilingualism) contain constructions for employing directly unassimilated forms from the dominant language. Very often this involves the native verb "to do" plus an infinitive from the dominant language, as is the case of Pali forms used in Burmese, Arabic loans in Persian, Turkish, and Urdu, and of Chinese borrowings into Japanese, among others. In some of these languages it is a former contact situation of dominance which has left its reflexes, although the domination no longer exists. Spanish verbs are employed in this way in various Mayan languages and other Indian languages of Mesoamerica. Pipil utilizes -chiwa "to do" plus unassimilated Spanish infinitives, which provides Pipil, in effect, with the richness of Spanish concepts not easily expressed in Pipil, and allows speakers access to the prestige of Spanish even in cases where Pipil has perfectly equivalent verbs. It is also used frequently when the Pipil form is not readily remembered. Since the Spanish infinitive also functions as a nominalization, structurally it is not so strange to see it with -chiwa "to do", where it could be thought of as something like, e.g. ni-k-chiwa luchár "I do fighting", i.e. "I fight". In this construction, the tenses, aspects, pronominal subjects and objects, reflexives, etc. are born by -chiwa and the Spanish infinitive does not vary. While these infinitives are not properly speaking part of Pipil, they are presented in the examples and in the texts in the Pipil practical orthography and not in Spanish spelling. Some examples taken from the texts are the following; for the full sentential contexts see these texts:

1) mu-chiw-ki proponér (H-6)  
it was proposed (cf. Sp. se propuso)

2) ki-chiw-ki desplumár (H-12)  
(she) plucked it (cf. Sp. lo desplumó)

3) mu-chiw-ke-t afihár (H-13)  
they noticed (cf. Sp. se fijó)

4) ki-chiw-ki kontestár (H-18)  
(he) answered (it) (cf. Sp. lo contestó)

5) mu-chiw-ke-t elebár wan mu-chiw-ke-t desapareser (U-26)  
REFLEX-do-PRET-PL rise and REFLEX-do-PRET-PL disappear.  
"They rose and disappeared." (cf. Sp. elevarse, desaparecerse.)

- 6) mu-chiw-ke-t hregár (S-1)  
they were screwed (cf. Sp. se fregaron)
- 7) nech-chiw-tuk kontár nu-tatanoy (U-32)  
me-do-PERF tell my-grandfather  
"my grandfather has told me"
- 8) ni-chiw-ki sentír kalór (S-13)  
I felt hot (cf. Sp. sentí calor)
- 9) ki-chiw-ki hwaltár (S-46)  
he lacks (cf. Sp. le hace falta, le falta)
- 10) yah mu-chiw-ki arrepentír. (S-47)  
he REFLEX-do-PRET repent.  
"He regretted (it)." (Cf. Sp. él se arrepentió.)
- 11) ni-nemi ni-k-chiwa luchár. (N-31)  
I-am I-it-do fight.  
"I am fighting."

# Chapter 5

## Pipil-Spanish-English Dictionary

### 5.0. Introduction

This dictionary covers the two Pipil dialects which today have the greatest number of speakers, Cuisnahuat (abbreviated (C)) and Santo Domingo de Guzmán (signaled by (SD)). Entries are preceded by either (C) or (SD) to identify the dialect. When both dialects contain a form, the Cuisnahuat version is listed first (i.e., in alphabetical order), followed by the Santo Domingo de Guzmán form. Material common to the two dialects is presented only in the Cuisnahuat entry and not repeated for the Santo Domingo de Guzmán version. Nevertheless, when there are differences, these are given. Also, occasionally forms from other dialects are listed, identified by the name of the dialect before the entry.

Pipil words are given with both a Spanish and an English gloss. The Spanish glosses are given primarily in the local Spanish of this part of El Salvador. When this differs greatly from standard Spanish or the variants understood in Guatemala and Mexico, a more general Spanish translation is also given, if it is known. In some instances, mainly in the case of names for of wild plants and animals, local Spanish usage is all that is known. In such cases, a brief description is given. In a few cases the meaning is not secure; these are marked with a question mark in parenthesis, i.e. (?). In cases where the English name of plants or animals is not known, it is simply listed with the abbreviation sp. standing for "species", e.g. "chichipince", bush sp. Sometimes various names or distinct pronunciations of a single name for the same thing exist in the local Spanish. In such cases, the multiple names and pronunciations are listed in the glosses, with first priority given to the names used by my consultants.

The entries also contain morphological information which is not predictable or is otherwise irregular. In unclear cases, the syntactic category of the word is signaled by abbreviations (see list at the beginning of this book) such as t.v. 'transitive verb', i.v. 'intransitive verb', n. 'noun', conj. 'conjunction', etc. In



particular, nouns are listed with their plurals (pl.) and possessed forms (poss.), since these are not predictable. Adjectives are also often given with their plural forms. Similarly, verb entries are listed in the present stems (pres.), but their preterite (pret.) and perfect (perf.) forms are also cited, since these, in effect, indicate to which verb class the entry belongs. Since these verb forms are not always predictable from knowledge of their verb class, the actual cases provide additional information beyond class membership. Other morphemes named in the entries, together with their abbreviations, are ta- 'unspecified object', causative (caus.), applicative (applic.), object incorporation (incorp.), etc. In particular it is important to keep in mind that reflexive verb forms (abbreviated r.v.) are listed in the dictionary according to the root, and not by the prefix mu- which they bear. Thus, a verb root with both active and reflexive forms has only one entry, but with forms signaled t.v. ('transitive verb') and r.v. ('reflexive verb'). Verbs which only appear as reflexives are given with the mu- prefix, but listed alphabetically according to the root.

Forms with a hyphen (-) contain a morpheme boundary. Thus, a hyphen appears between the elements of certain compound words. Entries with the hyphen at the beginning obligatorily bear some other morpheme, a prefix. For example, intimately (so-called 'inalienably') possessed nouns do not occur without a possessive pronominal prefix; the presence of a hyphen shows this. Also, the absolutive suffix of nouns is separated with a hyphen for greater clarity. Morphemes which have a special shape in compounds or when incorporated are cited with their glosses in single quotes, e.g. ku:- 'head'. When forms occur which are known only from compounds but do not appear as such elsewhere, they are given with the gloss in parentheses, e.g. tankwa- ('knee'). Non-lexical, grammatical morphemes are also cited in single quotes, while other glosses are found with no special marking or in double quotes ("...").

The alphabetical order followed strictly in the dictionary is:

a, a:, b, ch, d, e, e:, f, g, h, i, i:, k, kw, l,  
m, n, o, o:, p, r, (rr), s, t, u, u:, w, x, y.

This order frequently does not permit derivationally related forms to be listed in adjacent entries. However, this is no problem, since related forms contain cross-references which indicate the derived forms and where to look for them.

In addition, certain entries contain important supplementary information. Verbs are often presented with actual examples to show their various forms in use. Frequently, entries are given with their phonetic value in parentheses, employing the Pipil orthography to the extent that it is possible. This phonetic information will prove useful not only for irregular pronunciations (which are few), but in distinguishing the differences in pronunciation between Cuisnahuat and Santo Domingo de Guzmán. This additional phonetic information may be thought of as being in keeping with the pronunciation guides of, for example, English and German lexicographic practice.

Finally, entries are presented with something akin to etymological notes. Thus, hispanisms (Spanish loans) are indicated by the abbreviation Sp., while corresponding or related forms from Classical Nahuatl are signaled by CN. The CN forms are from various sources. Preference was given to Carochi (signaled with the abbreviation Car. after the word), given that Carochi marked vowel length and glottal stop more directly and reliably than other colonial authors. The Carochi material is taken from the dictionary compiled by Adrian et al. (1976) from Carochi's works. A few forms are cited from Una Canger (1980), indicated by UC. When these sources do not have the form or have something different, words are cited from Siméon (1977), abbreviated Sim., a very extensive dictionary. When Simeón proves unclear or incomplete, Molina (1571 (shown as Mol.)) is cited. When a direct equivalent in CN is not found, forms which are possibly related are cited with cf. All such forms are cited in the orthography of the source. Proto-Nahua reconstructions (abbreviated PN) are cited when found in Campbell and Langacker 1978.

A

- (SD) abladora (n.) chismosa  
a gossip, gossipy woman  
Sp. habladora
- (SD) abogado(h) abogado  
lawyer  
Sp. abogado
- (SD) a:chah hacha  
axe  
aha:chah (pl.)  
Sp. hacha  
cf. (C) ha:chah
- (C) a:cha:kal camaroncillo (a:cha:gał)  
a small shrimp sp.  
-a:cha:kal (poss.)  
aha:cha:kal (pl.)  
cf. a:-t "water", chaka:l-in "shrimp"
- (C) achi poco, pequeño  
small, little, few  
ahachi (pl.) pocos (few)  
achih-chin pequeño (little)  
cf. atsi, atsih-tsin (variant used by some)  
cf. ahatsi:ka por pocos (almost)  
CN achi (Sim.) poco
- (SD) achitah hachita, piedra de rayo, centella, obsidiana  
obsidian, piece of worked obsidian  
cf. also senteyah  
Sp. hachita
- (S) a:chiwal(-)ti chigualero, chijualera (olla de aguapara  
hacer tortillas)  
bowl of water for making tortillas  
cf. a:-t "water", chiwa "to make", -l 'passive nominaliza-  
tion'  
CN cf. (?) achiua (Mol.) "hacer cacao"

- (C) a:chiyu-t achiote, bija  
 bixa, annotto (a food-coloring condiment)  
 -a:chiyu (poss.)  
 aha:chiyut (pl.)  
 CN achi(y)otl (Sim.) "bija"
- (SD) a:chi:yu-t  
 -a:chi:yu (poss.)
- (C) achka cerca  
 near  
 achka-tsin cerquita ((very) near by)  
 CN cf. achka (Sim.) a menudo, frecuentemente
- (C) achtu primero  
 first  
 ahachtu (pl.)  
 CN achto (Mol.)
- (SD) achtu primero, mayor, adelante (achtu?)  
 first, main, major, ahead, before
- (SD) adobe(h) adobe  
 adobe  
 Sp. adobe
- (SD) adorár, -chiwa (t.v.) adorar  
 to adore, to worship  
 Sp. adorar
- (SD) ágila águila  
 eagle  
 Sp. águila
- (C) ahahwa (t.v.) ladrar, latir, regañar  
 to bark, to yelp, to scold, to growl  
 ahahwa (pres.) ki-ahahwa "(he) is scolding him"  
 (g(i)yahahwa?)  
 ahahwa-k (pret.)  
 ahahwa-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ahwa "to bark, scold"  
 CN a?wa (Car.)
- (SD) ahahwa

- (C) ahahwetska (i.v.) carcajarse, carcajearse  
 to laugh loudly, to cackle, to burst out laughing  
 ahahwetska (pres.) ni-ahahwetska "I'm laughing loudly"  
 ahahwetska-k (pret.)  
 ahahwetska-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ah- 'buccal', wetska "to laugh, to smile"  
 CN ueuetzca (Mol.) "dar carcajadas"
- (SD) ahakah alguien, alguno (ahagah)  
 someone, somebody  
 CN aka? (Car.) "alguno"  
 cf. (C) ka:kah "someone, somebody"
- (C) ahatsi:ka por pocos (ahatsi:ga?)  
 almost, but for a few  
 cf. achi, atsi "little"
- (C) ahkamacha:lua (i.v.) bostezar  
 to yawn  
 ahkamacha:lua (pres.) ni-ahkamacha:lua "I yawn"  
 ahkamacha:luh (pret.)  
 ahkamacha:luh-tuk (perf.)  
 xi-ahkamacha:lu "yawn!"  
 cf. ah- 'buccal'  
 cf. (SD) ka:machalua "to yawn"
- (C) ahkamalaka-t remolino (de aire)  
 whirlwind  
 ahahkamalakat (pl.)  
 cf. ahka:na "to blow", malaka-t "spindle"
- (C) ahka:na (t.v.) soplar, ventilar (soplar polvillo y basura del  
 maíz, del frijol, del arroz, etc.)  
 to blow, to fan, to clean (e.g. corn, beans, rice, etc.)  
 ahka:na (pres.)  
 ahka:n-ki (pret.)  
 ahka:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (?) ah- 'buccal'  
 CN aacana (Sim.) aventar, limpiar con cuidado
- (SD) ahka:na

- (C) ahkapah acapate, alcapate (acapacle; verdura para comida, hoja para sopa)  
 "acapate", plant sp. (a vegetable for food, its leaves are put in soup, plant about a meter high, dark green and grey)  
 ahahkapah (pl.)  
 cf. pah-ti "medicine"
- (SD) ahkapah
- (C) ahkapatá:l acapatal, (lugar de) acapates  
 acapate plants, place of acapates  
 cf. ahkapah "acapate plant", -ta(:)l 'place of'
- (C) ahkapata:ni (i.v.) volar en la brisa, aletear  
 to flap (in the breeze)  
 cf. ahka:na "to blow", pata:ni "to fly"
- (C) mu-ahkape:wia (r.v.) mosquearse, soplar moscas, darse brisa, soplarse  
 to fan oneself, to fan or swat flies  
 cf. ahka:na "to blow, ventilate", mu-pe:wia "to swat flies"  
 CN tla-peulia (Sim.) "mosquearse"
- (C) ahkatik liviano, bofito, no pesado  
 light, lightweight  
 cf. ahka:na "to blow", -tik 'adj.'  
 CN (?) acocqui (Mol.)
- (SD) ahkawa (t.v.) encaminar  
 to guide, to direct, to show the way  
 ahkawa (pres.)  
 ahkaw(-ki) (pret.)  
 ahkaw-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (?) ah- 'buccal', kawa "to leave"  
 CN kahka:wa (Car.); PN \*ka:wa "to leave"  
 cf. (C) kahka:wa
- (C) ahkawetska (i.v.) burlarse de, reirse con burla  
 to mock, to laugh at, to make fun of  
 ahkawetska (pres.)  
 ahkawetska-k (pret.)  
 ahkawetska-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ahka:na "to blow", wetska "to laugh"

- (SD) ahkawilia dejar algo a alguien, dejarselo  
to leave someone something  
cf. kawa "to leave, to abandon", -ilia 'applic.'; cf. ahkawa  
"to show the way"
- (C) ahketswetsi (i.v.) caerse boca arriba  
to fall face up  
ahketswetsi (pres.)  
ahketswets-ki (pret.)  
ahketswets-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ah- 'buccal', ketsa "to stand" (?), wetsi "to fall"  
CN cf. aquetztoC (Sim.) "estar recostado de espaldas"
- (C) ahke:wa (t.v.) alzar, guardar  
to put up, to pick up, to put away, to store  
ahke:wa (pres.)  
ahke:w-ki (pret.) (ahke:w-gi?)  
ahke:w-tuk (perf.)
- (SD) ahke:wa (t.v.) arrancar, despegar  
to pull out, to undo, to take apart  
cf. ahke:wi (i.v.) "to come apart, undone"
- (SD) ahke:wi (i.v.) arrancarse, despegarse  
to come out, undone, apart, off  
ahke:wi (pres.)  
ahke:w-ki (pret.)  
ahke:w-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ahke:wa (t.v.) "to pull out, to take apart"
- (C) ahku arriba  
up, above, over, on high  
ne:pa nemi ahku "it's up there"  
CN a?ko (Car.) "en lo alto"
- (SD) ahku arriba  
up, above, over  
cf. ikahku "arriba" (igahku?)
- (SD) ahkukia (t.v.) levantar  
to raise, elevate  
ahkukia (pres.) ni-k-ahkukia "I lift it" (nigahkugiya?)  
ahkukih (pret.), ahkukih-ke-t (pret. pl.)  
ahkukih-tuk (perf.)  
xi-k-ahkuki "lift it!"  
CN cf. acocui (Mol.) "levantarse"  
cf. ahku "up, above"

- (C) ahkutapech tabanco, tapanco  
 loft, attic  
 ahahkutapecth (pl.)  
 cf. ahku "up", tapech "frame"
- (SD) ahkutapech
- (SD) ahkuwi Barrio del Calvario  
 Calvary Barrio (quarter)  
 (also called bárriu calvario)  
 cf. ahku "above"
- (C) ahkwe:chiwi (i.v.) estornudar  
 to sneeze  
 ahkwe:chiwi (pres.) ni-ahkwe:chiwi "I sneeze"  
 ahkwe:chiwi-k (pret.)  
 ahkwe:chih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ah- 'buccal', kwe:chiwi "to be insect-eaten (finely  
 ground) (?)"
- (SD) ahkwechiwi  
 ahkwechiw-tuk (perf.)  
 x-ahkwechiwi "sneeze!"
- (SD) ahnekua (t.v.) oler  
 to smell (something)  
 ahnekua (pres.) ni-k-ahnekua "I smell it" (nigahneguwa?)  
 ahneku (pret.)  
 ahneku-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ah- 'buccal', (?) nek-ti "sweet(s)"  
 CN tlanecui (Mol.) "recibiendo olor"  
 cf. (C) ihnekwi "to smell"
- (SD) ahonholín ajonjolín, ajonjoli  
 sesame  
 Sp. ajonjoli(n)
- (C) ahpu:tσα (i.v.) eructar  
 to burp, to belch  
 ahpu:tσα (pres.) ni-ahpu:tσα "I burp"  
 ahpu:ts-ki (pret.)  
 ahpu:ts-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ah- 'buccal', (?) pu:tσα "to pile up"
- (SD) ahpu:tσα (i.v., t.v.)



- (C) ahsi (i.v., t.v.) llegar (acá), hallar, encontrar, alcanzar, caber  
 to arrive (here), to find, to encounter; to reach, to catch up with, to fit  
 ahsi (pres.) ni-ahsi-k "I arrived", ni-k-ahsi-k "I found it, I caught up with him"  
 ahsi-k (pret.)  
 ahsi-tuk (perf.)  
 CN a?si (Car.) "llegar, alcanzar; PN \*ahsi
- (SD) ahsi (i.v., t.v.)
- (C) ahsi:l liendre (huevo de piojo)  
 nit, louse egg  
 ahsi:lmet, ahahsi:l (pl.)  
 cf. (?) perhaps from ahsi "to find", -l 'passive nominalization' ("something found")  
 CN acilin (Sim.)  
 cf. (SD) ahsilti
- (C) ahsi:lihtuk (adj.) (estar) erizo, erizado  
 having gooseflesh, goosebumps, goosehide  
 cf. -tuk 'perf./adj.'  
 cf. (SD) ahsilki:sa "to have goosebumps"
- (SD) ahsilki:sa (i.v.) erizarse, tener escalofrío  
 to have gooseflesh, goosebumps, chills  
 ahsilki:sa (pres.)  
 ahsilki:s-ki (pret.)  
 ahsilki:s-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ahsil-ti "nit", ki:sa "to come out"
- (SD) ahsil-ti liendre  
 nit, louse egg  
 -ahsil (poss.)  
 ahahsilti (pl.)  
 CN acilin (Sim.)  
 cf. (C) ahsi:l
- (C) mu-ahsuma (r.v.) peinarse (?)  
 to comb oneself (?)  
 mu-ahsuma (pres.)  
 mu-ahsun (pret.)  
 mu-ahsun-tuk (perf.)

- (SD) a:hu ajo  
 garlic  
 tu-a:hu "our garlic", frequent form  
 Sp. ajo  
 cf. (C) a:hus
- (C) a:hus ajo  
 garlic  
 Sp. ajos  
 cf. (SD) a:hu
- (C) ahwa (t.v.) regañar, latir, ladrar  
 to scold, to bark at, to yelp at  
 ahwa (pres.) ki-ahwa "he scolds him", ni-k-ahwa "I scold him"  
 ahwa-k (pret.)  
 ahwa-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ti-ahwa (i.v.) "to scold, to yelp"  
 CN a?wa (Car.) "regañar, reñir"
- (SD) ahwa  
 ni-mits-ahwa "I'm chastizing you"
- (C) ahwa-t ajuate, afate, ajtate (polvillo muy fino o basura del maicillo, del arroz, etc. que se sopla para sacarlo)  
 chaff or dust of sorghum, rice, etc., which is blown or fanned to get rid of it  
 i-ahwa-yu (poss.)
- (SD) ahwa-t
- (C) ahwech rocío, sereno  
 dew  
 CN auechtli, awachtli (Sim.)
- (C) ahwi (i.v.) mojarse  
 to get wet  
 ahwi (pres.)  
 ahwi-k (pret.)  
 ahwi-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ahwilia (t.v.) "to wet, to dampen", t-ahwi:lia "to wet something"
- (SD) ahwi

- (C) ahwilia (also ahwi:lia) (t.v.) mojar, regar  
 to wet, to dampen, to water, to throw water on  
 ahwilia (pres.) xi-k-ahwi:li "wet it!"  
 ahwilih (pret.)  
 ahwilih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. t-ahwilia "to wet something, mu-ahwilia (r.v.) "to get  
 (oneself) wet"  
 cf. ahwi "to wet, -lia 'applic.'  
 CN a?wilia (Car.) "regar"
- (C) ahwiyak sabroso  
 delicious  
 ahahwiyak (pl.)  
 CN a?wiyak (Car.) "cosa suave, olorosa, y gustosa"
- (SD) ahwiyak
- (C) ahxitia (t.v.) arrimar, acercar  
 to place near, to put beside  
 ahxitia (pres.)  
 ahxitih (pret.) ni-k-ahxitih "I moved it near"  
 ahxitih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ahxi "to arrive, find", -tia 'caus.'  
 CN a?xi:tia (Car.)
- (SD) ahxitia (t.v.) ajustar  
 to complete, to fit
- (SD) aihadah, eihadah ahijada  
 goddaughter  
 Sp. ahijada
- (SD) aihaduh, eihaduh ahijado  
 godson  
 Sp. ahijado
- (C) a:istak pálido  
 pale  
 cf. a:-t "water", istak "white"
- (SD) a:istak

- (SD) a:i:xtia (t.v.) sacar del agua, sacar del río  
to take out of the water, out of the river  
a:i:xtia (pres.)  
a:i:xtih (pret.) ki-a:-i:xtih "she took it out of the water"  
(giya(y)i:xtih), ni-k-a:-i:xtih "I got it out of the  
water" (niga(y)i:xtih)  
a:i:xtih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. a:ki:xtia (i.v.) "to have diarrhea"  
cf. a:-t "water", (k)i:xtia "to take out, to get out"  
CN aquixtia (Sim.) "enjuagar, lavar ropa, pasarla por el  
agua"  
cf. (C) a:ki:xtia
- (C) a:kalaki (i.v.) entrar en el agua, hundirse  
to go into the water, to sink  
a:kalaki (pres.)  
a:kalak (pret.)  
a:kalak-tuk (perf.)  
cf. a:kalaktia (t.v.) "to put something in water, to sink  
something"  
cf. a:-t "water", kalaki "to enter"
- (SD) a:kalaki
- (C) a:kalaktia (t.v.) hundir  
to submerge, to immerse  
a:kalaktia (pres.)  
a:kalaktih (pret.) ni-a:kalaktih "I put it in water, I sank  
it"  
a:kalaktih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. a:kalaki (i.v.) "to go into the water", -tia 'caus.'
- (SD) a:kalaktia
- (C) a:kapeta-t acapetate (petate con cuadros, afigurados)  
mat with figures, pictures woven in  
-a:kapeta-w (poss.)  
aha:kapetat (pl.)  
cf. a:ka-t "reed", peta-t "mat"  
CN acapetlatl (Sim.) "estera de junco, petate"
- (SD) a:kapeta-t

- (C) a:ka-t carrizo, vara  
reed, thin cane(s)  
a:ka-w (poss.) nu-a:ka-w "my reed" (nu(w)a:gaW)  
aha:kat (pl.)  
CN a(:)katl (Car.); PN \*a:ka-
- (SD) a:ka-t carrizo, garlito, garlo  
reed, cane, fish trap, small fish trap
- (C) a:katal carrizos, lugar de carrizos, carrizal  
reeds, place of reeds, canebreak  
cf. a:ka-t "reed", -ta(:)l 'place of'
- (C) a:ki:xtia (t.v.) sacar del agua  
to take out of the water  
a:ki:xtia (pres.)  
a:ki:xtih (pret.) ni-k-a:ki:xtih "I took it out of the  
water" (gina:gi:xtih)  
a:ki:xtih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. a:ki:xtia (i.v.) "to have diarrhea"  
cf. a:-t "water", ki:xtia "to take out, get out"  
CN aquixtia (Sim.) "enjuagar, pasarla por el agua, lavar  
ropa"  
cf. (SD) a:i:xtia
- (C) a:ki:xtia (i.v.) cursear, cursiar, tener diarrea  
to have diarrhea  
a:ki:xtia (\*pres.) ni-a:ki:xtia "I have diarrhea"  
(n(i)ya:gi:xtiya?)  
a:ki:xtih (pret.)  
a:ki:xtih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. a:ki:xtia (t.v.) "to take out of the water"
- (SD) a:ki:xtia (i.v.)
- (C) a:ku:wa-t anguilla, anguila  
eel  
aha:ku:wat (pl.)  
cf. a:-t "water", ku:wa-t "snake"  
CN acoatl (Sim.)
- (SD) a:ku:xi pepeto, pepetillo, cujín, una paternita  
tree sp., has large pod with edible seeds, grows near the  
river, like a "paterna" tree  
a:-t "water", ku:xi "paterna tree"  
cf. (C) a:ku:xine

- (C) a:ku:xine pepeto  
tree sp., with large pod with edible seeds, grows near the river, like a "paterna" tree  
cf. a:-t "water", ku:xine "paterna tree"  
cf. (SD) a:ku:xi
- (C, SD) -al-, (w)al- prefijo 'direccional' de verbos, "hacia acá"  
'directional' verb prefix, "hither"  
cf. wa:lah "to come" (pret.)  
CN -wal-
- (C) -al-ahsi (t.v.) "to find"; see (w)al-ahsi  
(SD) -al-ahsi (t.v.) "to reach"; see (w)al-ahsi
- (C) alak-michin ilama (pescado liso)  
fish sp., similar to an eel, smooth  
cf. al(a:w)ak "smooth", michin "fish"  
cf. lamah-michin, synonym used by some
- (C) alak-xuku-t jobo  
hogplum sp.  
cf. al(a:w)ak "smooth", xuku-t "jocote" (hogplum)
- (C) a:la:má:l, a:la:má:r la mar  
ocean, sea  
Sp. a la mar
- (SD) a:la:má:l  
ka:la:má:l to the sea
- (SD) alambre(h) alambre  
wire
- (SD) a-la-pwerkah ia la puerca! (ihíjole!)  
sun-of-a-gun  
Sp. a la puerca
- (C) -al-a:na (t.v.) "to bring, to fetch"; see (w)al-a:na  
(SD) -al-a:na
- (C) ala:wak liso, ligoso  
slick, smooth, slimy  
cf. also ta:la:wak "smooth"  
CN alauac (Sim.) "liso, resbaloso", alaua (Sim.) "resbalar"
- (SD) ala:wak

(SD) albanyíl albañil  
 mason, builder  
 Sp. albañil

(SD) alegre(h) alegre  
 happy, fun  
 nemi alegre(h) "(the fiesta) is fun"  
 Sp. alegre

(C) -al-ehku (i.v.) "to arrive (here)"; see (w)al-ehku  
 (SD) -al-ehku

(C)-al-i:ka (t.v.) "to bring"; see (w)al-i:ka  
 cf. (w)al-wi:ka

(C) -al-i:sa (i.v.) "to wake up"; see (w)al-i:sa  
 (SD) -al-i:sa (i.v., t.v.) to wake up, to remember

(C) alistár, mu-chiwa (r.v.) prepararse  
 to prepare, to get ready  
 Sp. alistar(se)

(SD) -al-i:xtia (t.v.) "to take out, to get out"; see (w)al-i:xtia

(C) -al-ixtu:na "to be late, to delay"; see  
 (w)al-ixtu:na

(C) alkalabú:s calabozo, cárcel  
 jail  
 Sp. al calabozo

(C) -al-ki:sa (i.v.) "to leave (from outside)"; see (w)al-ki:sa  
 (SD) -al-ki:sa

(C) -al-ki:xtia (t.v.) "to take out"; see (w)al-ki:xtia

(C) -al-kwi (t.v.) "to bring (here)"; see (w)al-kwi  
 (SD) -al-kwi (t.v.) "to take, to grab"

- (C) a:lmah alma, ánima  
soul  
Sp. alma
- (SD) a(:)lmah alma, muerto, ánima  
soul, corpse  
-almah (poss.)  
ahálmamet (pl.) "ánimas" (souls)
- (SD) almendres almendra (palo de, árbol de)  
almond tree  
Sp. almendras
- (SD) almun arroba  
a 25-pound measure of corn, beans, rice, etc.  
na:wi almun four arrobas (un quintal)  
Sp. almud
- (C) -al-naka (i.v.) "to stay, to remain"; see (w)al-naka
- (SD) -al-na:miki (t.v.) "to believe"; see (w)al-na:miki
- (C) -al-mu-ne:lwia (r.v.) "to hurry"; see  
(w)al-mu-ne:lwia
- (C) -al-ne:si (i.v.) "to appear, to show up"; see  
(w)al-ne:si
- (C) -al-nu:tša (t.v.) "to call, to go call"; see  
(w)al-nu:tša
- (C) -al-ta:kati "to be born, to begin to grow"; see  
(w)al-ta:kati
- (C) altál, altár altar  
altar  
Sp. altar
- (SD) altár
- (C) -al-temu (i.v.) "to descend, to get down"; see (w)al-temu



- (C) -a:ltia (t.v., r.v.) bañar, bañarse  
to bathe  
-a:ltia (pres.) ni-m-a:ltia "I'm bathing (myself)",  
ni-k-a:ltia "I'm bathing him/her/it"  
-a:ltih (pret.) ni-m-a:ltih-a "I already bathed"  
-a:ltih-tuk (perf.) ni-m-a:ltih-tuk "I have taken a bath"  
cf. a:-t "water", -tia 'caus.'  
CN altia (Car.)
- (SD) -a:ltia
- (C) -al-tsinki:sa (i.v.) "to leave in hiding"; see  
(w)al-tsinki:sa
- (SD) -al-tsinki:sa (i.v.) "to approach, to draw near"
- (C) alwa:si:l alguacil (policía auxiliar)  
(auxiliary) policeman  
ahalwa:si:lmēt (pl.)  
Sp. alguacil
- (SD) alwa:sil
- (C) -al-wi:ka (t.v.) "to bring"; see (w)al-wi:ka
- (SD) -al-wi:ka
- (C) al-xi:ni "to scatter, to fall (e.g. fruit, seeds)"; see  
(w)al-xi:ni
- (C) a:ma-ita (t.v., incorp.) leer  
to read  
a:ma-ita (pres.) ni-a:ma-ita ni-nemi "I am reading"  
a:ma-ita-k (pret.), also a:ma-its-ki, used by some  
a:ma-its-tuk (perf.)  
cf. a:ma-t "paper, book", ita "to see"
- (C) a:makah hamaca  
hammock  
-a:makah (poss.)  
aha:makah (pl.)  
Sp. hamaca
- (SD) a:maka(h) (a:maka(h))

- (C) a:ma-t amate, papel, libro  
fig tree sp., paper, book  
-a:ma-w (poss.) nu-a:ma-w "my paper, my book"  
cf. a:ma-tal "(many) amates, many papers"  
CN a:matl (Car.) "papel, libro"; PN \*a:ma-
- (SD) a:ma-t  
aha:mat (pl.)
- (C) a:matal muchos amates, muchos papeles  
many "amate" trees, many papers  
cf. a:ma-t "amate tree, paper, -ta(:)l 'place of'
- (C) a:matskal jáiba  
large crab  
aha:matskal (pl.)  
a:matskal-tsin ('diminutive')  
cf. (?) a:-t "water", kal "house"  
CN amatzcalli (Sim.) "concha, mejillón"
- (SD) amehemet ustedes  
you (pl.)  
CN amehuan(tin)  
cf. (C) an=ehemet
- (C) a:mesawi ahogarse *u u u u*  
to drown  
a:mesawi (pres.) ni-a:mesawi "I'm drowning"  
a:mesawi-k (pret.)  
a:mesah-tuh (perf.)  
cf. (?) a:-t "water"
- (C) a:miki (i.v.) tener sed  
to be thirsty  
a:miki (pres.) ni-a:miki "I'm thirsty" (nia:migi?)  
a:miki-k (pret.)  
a:mik-tuk (perf.)  
cf. a:-t "water", miki "to die"  
CN amiqui (Sim.)
- (SD) a:miki
- (C) a:mi:guh amigo, compañero  
friend, companion  
-a:mi:guh (poss.)  
Sp. amigo
- (SD) a(:)mi(:)guh

- (C) a:mistan "Agua de gato", Amistán (un ojo de agua, presa)  
Amistán (place name, place with a spring of water)  
cf. a:-t "water", mis ('cat'), -tan 'place of'  
CN cf. amiztli (Sim.) "león marino"
- (SD) ampo(:)yah ampolla  
blister  
Sp. ampolla
- (SD) a:mu(h) patrón, amo  
boss, master  
Sp. amo
- (C) a:muku cacarico (camaroncito)  
small shrimp sp., hunched up in form  
a:-t "water"  
cf. (SD) mu:ku "cacarico"
- (C) a:mux lana, musgo  
water moss  
cf. a:-t "water"  
CN cf. amoxitli (Sim.) "planta abundante en el lago de Méxi"
- (SD) a:mux
- (SD) a:n ahora, hoy, entonces  
now, today, now then
- (C) a:na (t.v.) agarrar, recoger  
to grab, to pick up  
a:na (pres.)  
a:n-ki (pret.) ni-k-a:n-ki "I grabbed it" (niga:ggi?)  
a:n-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (C, SD) tah-a:na "to grab something"  
CN ana (Mol.) "tomar, prender"
- (SD) a:na recoger, guardar, alzar (la mesa)  
to pick up, to put away, to clear (the table)
- (C) a:na:wak brisa  
breeze  
cf. a:-t "water", -na:wak "near"  
CN cf. anauac (Sim.) "cerca del agua, del mar"

- (C) an=ehemet ustedes (agehemet)  
 you (pl.)  
 CN amehuan(tin)  
 cf. (SD) amehemet
- (SD) anhel ángel  
 angel  
 Sp. ángel
- (SD) animál animal  
 Sp. animal
- (SD) anisiyu(h) palo de anís  
 a plant that smells like anise  
 Sp. anisillo
- (C) a:ni:yuh anillo  
 ring  
 Sp. anillo
- (C) anka quizás  
 perhaps, maybe
- (SD) anka así  
 thus, in this way
- (C) anka-kiya quizás así  
 perhaps so, maybe in this way  
 cf. anka "perhaps", kiya "thus"
- (SD) anka-kiya quizás sí, ahora sí (ánga-kiya?)  
 perhaps yes; that's it/now it's ready
- (SD) anka ke:ski cuánto vale?  
 how much does it cost?
- (C) a:pachua (t.v., r.v.) mojar, hundir, sumergir  
 to put in water, to wet, to sink, to submerge, to immerse  
 a:pachua (pres.) ni-k-a:pachua "I put it in the water",  
 ni-mu-a:pachua "I jump in the water"  
 a:pachuh (pret.)  
 a:pachuh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. a:-t "water", pachua "to flatten, to hold down"  
 CN apachoa (Sim.) "empapar, mojar, regar"
- (SD) a:pachua (t.v., r.v.)

- (SD) mu-a:paka (r.v.) lavarse  
to wash oneself  
mu-a:paka (pres.)  
mu-a:paka-k (pret.)  
mu-a:pak-tuk (perf.) ni-mu-a:pak-tuk "I have washed (myself)"  
cf. a:-t "water", pa:ka "to wash"
- (C) a:pan río  
river  
ni-yu ka a:pan "I'm going to the river"  
cf. a:-t "water", -pan 'in, place of'
- (C) a:panti apante, regadío  
irrigated field  
-a:panti (poss.) nu-a:panti "my apante field"  
cf. a:-t "water", -pan 'in, place of', -ti frozen 'absolute'  
CN cf. apantli (Sim.) acequia, canal
- (SD) a:pawiyani chonta, sinsontle  
mocking bird
- (SD) apenas apenas  
scarcely, barely  
Sp. apenas
- (SD) a:petasul un gusano pelado del río, un insecto acuático con  
cien pies  
a water insect with one hundred legs  
aha:petasul (pl.)  
cf. a:-t "water", peta-t "mat", -sul ('pejorative' (?))
- (C) a:pitsa (i.v.) cursiar, cursear, tener currencia, tener  
diarrea  
to have diarrhea  
a:pitsa (pres.) ni-a:pitsa "I have diarrhea"  
a:pits-ki (pret.)  
a:pits-tuk (perf.)  
cf. a:-t "water", pitsa "to blow"  
CN apitza (Sim.) "tener diarrea"; PN \*a:-pit:tsa
- (SD) a:pitsa tener diarrea, cagar, defecar  
to have diarrhea, to defecate

- (SD) a:pitsal curso, diarrea  
diarrhea  
cf. a:pitsa "to have diarrhea", -1 'passive nominalization'  
CN apitzalli (Sim.) "diarrea"
- (C) apsul agua caliente, agua herviendo  
hot water, boiling water  
cf. (?) a:-t "water"  
cf. (SD) a:t tutu:n "hot water"
- (C) apsulwia (t.v.) echar agua caliente  
to put water on to boil (?), to heat water (?)  
apsulwia (pres.)  
apsulwih (pret.)  
apsulwih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. apsul "hot water"
- (C) a:puhpu puspo, pálido, descolorido (sólamente de personas)  
pale, colorless (of people)  
aha:puhpu (pl.)
- (SD) a:puhpu
- (SD) aradoh arado  
plow  
Sp. arado
- (SD) aradóh arador  
plowman  
Sp. arador
- (SD) arina(h) harina  
flour  
Sp. harina
- (C) ari:tas arete  
earring  
-ari:tas (poss.)  
ahari:tas (pl.)  
Sp. arito  
cf. (SD) aritu
- (SD) aritu arete  
earring  
Sp. arito  
cf. (C) ari:tas

- (SD) arranka-sebu "arranca-sebo" (una avisgota)  
large wasp sp., literally "tears-out-tallow"  
Sp. arranca sebo
- (SD) arriadora arriera (hormiga), garriador (zompopo)  
driver ant  
Sp. arreadora
- (C) arrós arróz  
rice  
Sp. arróz
- (S) arrosoero arrocero (tordito)  
bird sp. (rice-eating thrush ?)  
Sp. arrocero
- (SD) asadón azadón  
large hoe sp.  
Sp. azadón
- (C) a:sesek sin sabor, simple (de comidas), insípido  
insipid, tasteless  
aha:sesek (pl.)  
cf. a:-t "water", sesek "cold"  
CN acecec (Sim.) "desagradable, que tiene mal sabor"
- (SD) asesinu(h) asesino  
killer, murderer, assassin  
Sp. asesino
- (SD) askaw quebracho blanco  
quebracho tree (very hard wood, thick trunk, literally  
"break-axe" tree)
- (SD) asperár -chiwa; esperar, -chiwa esperar  
to wait, to expect  
Sp. esperar
- (SD) asta asta, palo  
pole, staff  
Sp. asta

- (C) asta hasta  
until  
Sp. hasta  
cf. also axta
- (SD) asta
- (C) a(:)su si  
if, whether  
cf. su "if"
- (C) a:su:hkal azúcar  
sugar  
Sp. azúcar
- (SD) asusena azucena  
white lily  
Sp. azucena
- (C) a:-t agua, río, lluvia, pozo  
water, river, rain, well, pool  
-a:-w (poss.) i-a:-w "her water" (iyaw:W)  
i-a:-yu (intimate poss.) i-a:-yu kuku "coconut juice"  
CN a:t1 (Car.); PN \*a:-
- (SD) a:-t  
nu-a: "my water"  
cf. a:t tutu:n "hot water"
- (C) a:tahtsumpan "Punta de Agua" (lugar donde nace un río)  
"Point of the River" (place name, where a river comes out of  
the ground)  
cf. a:-t "water", ah- (?) 'buccal', -tsumpan "point, top"
- (SD) a:teki (i.v.) regar  
to wet, to sprinkle, to irrigate  
a:teki (pres.)  
a:tek (pret.) a:teki-k-a "he already irrigated"  
a:tek-tuk (perf.)  
cf. a:-t "water", teki (?) "work"  
cf. (C) a:te(:)kia (t.v.) "to wet, to irrigate"



- (C) a:te(:)kia (t.v., r.v.) regar, mojar, mojarse  
to wet, sprinkle, irrigate  
a:te(:)kia (pres.) ni-mu-a:te:kia "I put water on myself"  
(nim(u)wa:te:giya?), ni-k-a:te:kia "I'm sprinkling it"  
(niga:te:giya?)  
a:te(:)kih (pret.)  
a:te(:)kih-tuk (perf.)  
CN atequia (Sim.) "mojar a alguien, echarse agua encima,  
regar, mojar"  
cf. (SD) a:teki (i.v.) "to wet, to irrigate"
- (C) a:tepe:wa (t.v.) mojar, echarle bastante agua  
to water plentifully, to put on lots of water  
a:tepe:wa (pres.)  
a:tepe:h (pret.) ni-k-a:tepe:h-a "I already watered it  
profusely"  
a:tepe:h-tuk (perf.)  
cf. a:-t "water", tepe:wa "to pile on"
- (SD) a:tepe:wa  
a:tepe:w (pret.), also a:tepe:w-ki  
ni-k-a:tepe:w-ki "I wet it down"  
(niga:tepe:wgi?)  
a:tepe:w-tuk (perf.)
- (C) a:ti (i.v.) beber  
to drink  
a:ti (pres.) ni-a:ti "I'm drinking"  
a:ti-k (pret.) ni-a:ti-k "I drank"  
a:ti-tuk (perf.)  
xi-a:ti "drink!"  
cf. a:-t "water"  
CN cf. ati(a) (Sim.) "echarse en agua, fundirse"
- (SD) a:ti
- (C) atime-t piojo  
louse  
-atin (poss.) mu-atin "your louse"  
ahatimet (pl.)  
CN atemitl (Sim.); PN \*atəmV-
- (SD) atime-t
- (C) atimputs, atin-puts piojoso (atimputs), (atigputs)  
lousy  
cf. atime-t "louse", putsua "to pile up"

- (SD) a:tuki (t.v.) ahogarse  
to drown  
a:tuki (pres.) ni-a:tuki "I'm drowning"  
a:tuki-k (pret.)  
a:tuki-tuk (perf.)  
cf. a:-t "water"  
CN atoctia (Sim.)
- (C) atu:l atol, atole  
atole (a corn drink)  
-atu:l (poss.)  
CN a:to:lili (Car.); PN \*ato:l-
- (C) a:tultik pálido, descolorido (de gente)  
pale (of people)  
aha:tultik (pl.)  
cf. a:-t "water", tul-tik "yellow"  
CN cf. atoltic (Sim.) "maduro, tierno, blando"
- (SD) a:t tutu:n agua caliente  
hot water  
cf. a:-t "water", tutu:ni-k "hot"  
cf. (C) apsul "hot water"
- (SD) atsakwani azacuán, patillos del mar, patitos de verano,  
palomitas del mar  
bird sp. (aquatic?, seen only in summer, fly in large flocks,  
size of a small hawk)  
ahatsakwani (pl.)  
cf. a:-t "water", tsakwa "to cover, to close", -ni 'agent',  
literally "water coverer, water closer"  
CN cf. atzaquani (Sim.) "él que detiene el agua, impide que  
se escape"
- (C) atsi, achi poco, pequeño  
small, little, few  
(some say atsi, but achi is more common)  
cf. achi
- (SD) awahe aguacero  
thunderstorm, strong rain  
SP. (?) agua(cero)

- (C) a:waka-t aguacate  
avocado  
-a:waka-w (poss.)  
aha:wakat (pl.)  
CN auacatl (Sim.); PN \*a:waka-
- (SD) a:waka-t
- (SD) a:wa(-)t aguacate, bellota  
bud (?), banana flower, sorghum flower, (?) acorn  
-a:wat (poss.) nu-a:wat "my 'aguacate' (bud)"  
aha:wat (pl.)  
CN cf. a:watl (Car.) "encina, carrasca"
- (SD) a:wia (t.v.) lavar por primera vez (como ropa nueva)  
to wash for the first time (e.g. new clothes)  
a:wia (pres.)  
a:wih(-ki) (pret.)  
a:wih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (?) a:-t "water"
- (C) a:wil-ti juguete  
toy  
-a:wil (poss.) nu-a:wil "mi juguete"  
aha:wilti (pl.)  
a:wil-tsitsín "juguetillos" (small toys) (-tsin 'diminutive')  
cf. a:wiltia "to play"
- (SD) a:wil-ti
- (C) a:wiltia (t.v., r.v.) jugar  
to play  
a:wiltia (pres.) ni-m-a:ltia "I play", ni-k-a:ltia "I'm playing it"  
a:wiltih (pret.)  
a:wiltih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. a:wil-ti "toy"  
CN auiltia (Sim.) "divertirse, pasar alegremente el tiempo"
- (SD) a:wiltia
- (C) a:xa:l arena  
sand  
cf. a:-t "water", xa:l ('sand')  
CN axalli (Sim.)
- (SD) a:xa:l

- (SD) a:xa:l-in ajalín (clase de cangrejo)  
 sand crab  
 cf. (?) a:xa:l "sand", -in 'absolute'  
 cf. (C) a:xa:ltekwisih
- (C) a:xa:l-tekwisih ajalín (clase de cangrejo)  
 aha:xa:ltekwisih (pl.)  
 cf. a:xa:l "sand", tekwisih "crab"  
 cf. (SD) a:xa:lin
- (C) a:xa:luwas piedra de afilar  
 whetstone  
 -a:xa:luwas (poss.)  
 aha:xa:luwas (pl.)  
 cf. a:xa:l "sand"  
 CN cf. axalli (Sim.) "especie de arena usada en la talla de  
 piedras preciosas"
- (SD) a:xa:luwas
- (C) a:xa:n ahora, hoy  
 now, today  
 a:xa:n-san "right now, this very day"  
 CN a:xka:n (Car.)
- (SD) a(:)xa(:)n  
 cf. a:n "now, today"
- (SD) a:xi:l-in caracolito de mar, conchita  
 a small sea snail, small shell  
 cf. (?) a:-t "water"
- (SD) a:xi:wi-t xighit (xihuit) del río (un monte del río)  
 a river plant with long, white flowers  
 cf. a:-t "water"  
 NC cf. xiuttl (Sim.) "hierba, hoja"
- (C) a:xi:x orina, meados  
 urine  
 -a:xi:x (poss.)  
 cf. a:-t "water", xi:xa "to urinate"  
 CN axixtli (Sim.)  
 cf. (SD) xi:x-ti

- (C) -a:xi:x-tekun vejiga  
bladder  
-a:xi:x-tekun (poss.)  
cf. a:xi:x "urine", tekuma-t "bottle gourd"  
CN axixtecomatl (Sim.)
- (C) axkanel iscanal  
tree sp., has many thorns, long branches  
cf. (SD) ixkanal
- (C) axta hasta  
until, to  
axta ni:kan "up to here"  
Sp. hasta  
cf. asta
- (C) a:yekuh ayeco, chilipuca, frijol de castilla  
bean sp., round with one white spot, with long pods, smells  
of dirt when it is cooking  
CN ayecotle (Sim.) "frijoles muy grandes como habas"
- (C) ayuh ayote (una clase de calabaza grande)  
squash sp., pumpkin  
-ayuh (poss.)  
ahayuh (pl.)  
CN ayo?tli (Car.) "calabaza"; PN \*ayoh-
- (SD) ayuh
- (C) ayuhwach alguaxte, semilla de ayote (calabaza)  
pumpkin seed, squash seed  
cf. ayuh "pumpkin"  
CN ayouchtli, ayochtli (Sim.) "semilla de calabaza"; cf. PN  
\*a:ch- "seed"
- (SD) ayuhwach
- (SD) ayunár, -chiwa ayunar  
to fast  
Sp. ayunar
- (SD) -ayura aparejo  
packsaddle  
Sp. (?) ayuda

- (C) ayotal ayotal, muchos ayotes  
pumpkins, pumpkin patch  
cf. ayuh "pumpkin", -ta(:)l 'place of'
- (SD) a:yu:-tsin tortuga del monte  
small land turtle  
cf. -tsin 'diminutive'  
CN ayotl (Sim.) "tortuga"; PN a:yo:-

B

- (C) bainah vaina  
pod, sheath, scabbard  
-bainah-yu (poss.) i-bainah-yu "its pod (of plant)"  
Sp. vaina
- (SD) bakunár, -chiwa vacunar  
to vaccinate  
Sp. vacunar
- (SD) balde(h) balde, cubeta  
bucket, pail  
Sp. balde
- (SD) balór valor  
value, worth; bravery, valor
- (SD) bambú(h) bambú  
bamboo  
Sp. bambú
- (SD) banketa banqueta  
stool  
Sp. banqueta
- (SD) bankuh banco  
bench  
Sp. banco
- (SD) barabatón bambú  
bamboo sp.  
Sp. vara-batón

- (SD) barkuh barco  
trough, boat  
Sp. barco
- (SD) bárriu barrio  
barrio, ward, quarter  
bárriu rosario "Barrio del Rosario" (also called katani "below")  
bárriu calvario "Barrio del Calvario" (also called ahkuwi "above")
- (SD) basta ibasta!  
that's enough!, stop it!  
Sp. basta
- (SD) bautisár, -chiwa bautizar  
to baptize  
Sp. bautizar
- (SD) bayeh valle  
valley  
Sp. valle
- (C) -bechi vecino  
neighbor  
-bechi (poss.) nu-bechi "my neighbor"  
cf. also -besi:nuh "neighbor"  
Sp. (?) vecino
- (SD) belár, -chiwa velar  
to watch, to guard (to stay awake)  
Sp. velar
- (SD) bendedór vendedor  
merchant, seller, vender  
Sp. vendedor
- (SD) bendedora vendedora  
merchant woman, woman seller  
Sp. vendedora

- (C) bendesír, -chiwa bendecir  
to bless  
Sp. bendecir
- (SD) bendesír, -chiwa
- (SD) benenu(h) veneno  
poison  
Sp. veneno
- (SD) -bentanah -yak narices  
nostrils  
i-bentanah nu-yak "my nostril(s)"  
cf. Sp. ventana "window", -yak 'nose'
- (C) berdo:lake verdolaga  
purslane (edible plant)  
Sp. verdolaga  
cf. (SD) berdulaga(h)
- (SD) berdulaga(h) verdolaga  
purslane (edible plant)  
Sp. verdolaga  
cf. (C) berdo:lake
- (SD) bersoh verso, canción  
verse, song  
Sp. verso
- (C) -besi:nuh vecino  
neighbor  
cf. also -bechi "neighbor"  
Sp. vecino
- (SD) besi:nuh
- (SD) basu(h) vaso  
(drinking) glass  
Sp. vaso
- (SD) bestír, (mu)-chiwa vestir(se)  
to dress (oneself)  
Sp. vestir(se)
- (C) bi:dah sabroso, rico, gusto  
delicious, good  
Sp. vida



- (SD) bidah la vida  
life  
Sp. vida
- (C) bién favor  
favor  
xi-k-chiwa ne bién "please", "do me a favor!"  
Sp. bien
- (SD) bie:pta, yepta antier, anteayer  
day before yesterday, three days ago  
cf. wi:pta "day after tomorrow"  
CN yeouiptla (Mol.), yeueyupan (Sim.)  
cf. (C) ya:wepta
- (SD) bigoteh bigote  
moustache  
Sp. bigote
- (SD) bígriyu(h) vidrio  
glass  
Sp. vidrio (vigrio, local pronunciation)
- (SD) bigruh botella, vidrio  
bottle, glass  
Sp. vidrio (vigrio, local pronunciation)
- (SD) bilubyo, dilubyo diluvio  
flood  
Sp. diluvio
- (SD) birwelah viruela  
(small)pox  
Sp. viruela
- (SD) bisitante visitante  
visitor  
Sp. visitante
- (SD) bísiu(h) vicio  
bad habit, vice  
Sp. vicio

- (C) blu:sah blusa  
blouse  
Sp. blusa
- (SD) bobo, michin bobo pescado bobo  
fish sp., "dumb" fish  
Sp. bobo "stupid"; cf. michin "fish"
- (SD) bodah boda  
wedding  
Sp. boda
- (SD) bolida vuelo  
flight  
Sp. (?) volado
- (SD) bolkán, bulkán volcán  
volcano, mountain  
Sp. volcán
- (SD) bordár, -chiwa bordar  
to embroider  
Sp. bordar
- (SD) -bordón, bordón bordón  
walking cane, staff  
nu-bordón "my cane"  
Sp. bordón
- (SD) borbunár, -chiwa burbujear  
to bubble  
Sp. (?) borbollonear
- (SD) bo:ta(h) bota  
boot  
Sp. bota
- (SD) botaka botadora, butaca  
armchair  
Sp. butaca

- (C) boteyah, boteah    botella  
       bottle  
       Sp. botella
- (SD) boteya(h)    botella, bote  
       bottle, (tin)can
- (SD) botón    botón  
       button  
       Sp. botón
- (SD) brabu(h)    arisco, bravo  
       surly, angry  
       Sp. bravo
- (SD) brisa(h)    brisa  
       breeze  
       Sp. brisa  
       tik brisah "in the open air" ("al aire libre")  
       wits brisah duro "there's a strong wind"
- (C) bruhah    bruja  
       witch, sorceress  
       Sp. bruja
- (SD) bruha(h)    bruja, mágica  
       witch, magic
- (SD) bruhu(h)    huracán, brujo  
       strong wind, witch, sorcerer  
       Sp. brujo
- (C) -buchi    manzana (de Adán)  
       Adam's apple  
       nu-buchi "my Adam's apple"  
       Sp. buche "craw, gullet"
- (SD) -buchi, -buche    tragadera, buche  
       craw, gullet, throat  
       i-buchi "its craw"
- (SD) bulkán, bolkán    volcán  
       volcano, mountain  
       Sp. volcán
- (SD) burgár, -chiwa    burgar, bramear, bramar  
       to bellow, to roar, to howl  
       Sp. burgar

- (SD) burruh burro (marco de madera que se pone debajo de la  
piedra de moler)  
wooden frame put under the quern (metate) for support  
Sp. burro
- (SD) burru(h), burra(h) burro, burra  
burro, donkey  
Sp. burro, burra
- (SD) bwelto(h), welto(h) vuelto, cambio  
change (money)
- (SD) bwenas diyas buenos días  
good morning  
Sp. buenos días
- (SD) bwenas tardes buenas tardes  
good afternoon
- (SD) bwey buey  
ox  
Sp. buey

CH

- (C) chacha la chacha (pájaro)  
bird sp. (a bird which sings a lot)  
chahchacha (pl.)
- (SD) chachalaka (i.v.) sonar feo (tener mal sonido)  
to sound bad  
chachalaka (pres.)  
chachalaka-k (pret.)  
chachalaka-tuk (perf.) (?)  
CN cf. chachachalaca (Sim.) "gritar, hablar en voz alta"
- (SD) chachapal tunca parida, marrana con su cría  
sow with piglets

- (C) chachawa-t chachaguete, guate, endosado, chacho (guineo o mango endosado, que sale dos en uno, gemelo)  
doubled or twin, of fruit where two are joined in one  
CN cf. (?) chachauatl (Sim.) "lirón"; (Mol.) "animal como rata"
- (SD) chachawa-t
- (SD) chahchakwa:ni (t.v., redup.(?)) machucar, picar  
to mash, to cut up  
chahchakwa:ni (pres.) ni-k-chahchakwa:ni "I mash it"  
chahchakwa:n, chahchakwa:n-ki (pret.)  
chahchakwa:n-tuk (perf.)
- (C) chahchalua (t.v., redup.) dar golpes, estar golpeando  
to beat  
CN chachalua (Sim.) "endurecer algo"  
cf. chalua "to hit, to beat"
- (SD) chahchalua
- (SD) chahchankwa (t.v., redup.) masticar  
to chew  
chahchankwa (pres.) ni-k-chahchankwa "I'm chewing it"  
chahchankwah (pret.)  
chahchankwah-tuk (perf.)  
cf. -kwa "to eat"  
cf. (C) chunkwahkwa "to chew"
- (C) chahchi:l-kwawi-t guacoco  
tree sp., a small tree with round, red fruit which birds eat  
cf. chi:l- 'red', kwawi-t "tree"
- (C) chakal-in camarón  
shrimp  
chahchakalin (pl.)  
CN chacalin (Mol.) "camarón grande"
- (SD) chakal-in
- (SD) chakaltia (t.v.) alegrar el fuego, apurar el fuego, encender-  
lo más (atizar)  
to stoke, to build up the fire  
chakaltia (pres.)  
chakaltih (pret.)  
chakaltih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (?) chakal-in "shrimp", -tia 'caus.'

- (C) chakanaltituk (adj.) brasas regadas  
coals spread out so fire will burn better or will light
- (C) cha:kwahtsin alzadero (lugar donde guardan cosas), gancho  
(alzadero)  
place where things are stored, storage hook  
chahcha:kwahtsin (pl.)  
cf. -tsin 'diminutive'
- (C) chakwate chacuate (saltamonte, chapulin)  
grasshopper sp. (eats bean plants)  
Sp. chacuate (a Spanish loan originally borrowed from Pipil  
into Spanish and then borrowed anew into Pipil from  
Spanish); cf. -kwa "to eat"
- (C) chalchulu-t guayabillo  
small guava sp.  
cf. (?) cha:luku-t "guava"
- (C) chalu (t.v.) golpear, pegar  
to hit, to beat  
chalu (pres.)  
chaluh (pret.)  
chaluh-tuk (perf.) ni-k-chaluh-tuk "I've hit him"  
cf. ta-chalu "to be hitting (something)"  
CN cf. chaloa (Sim.) "regañar a un inocente delante del  
culpable"
- (SD) chalu
- (C) cha:luku-t guayaba  
guava  
-cha:luku (poss.)  
chahcha:lukut (pl.)  
cf. perhaps related to uku-t "pine" (?); cf. chalchulu-t  
"small guava sp." (guayabillo)
- (SD) cha:luku-t
- (SD) -cha:mahka cintura, gruesura  
waist  
nu-cha:mahka "my waist"  
cf. cha:ma:wak "thick"  
CN cf. chamactik, chamauac (Sim.) "grosero, grande"

- (SD) chamarru tortuga del mar  
sea turtle  
Sp. chamarro (?)
- (SD) cha:ma:wak grueso  
thick  
CN chamauac (Mol.) "grueso, grande"
- (C) champe:ris, champeris gllisamper, huisamper (bejuco como el gllisquil (chayote))  
a vine, like chayote with round seed that are eaten  
Sp. (?)
- (C) champinu:l champinol, pinol con dulce  
a sweet pinole, powdered, in a small tub  
CN cf. chianpinolli (Sim.) "especie de bebida"  
cf. chan "chía (amaranth ?)", pinu:l "pinole"
- (C) chan chan, chía (semillas muy chiquitas para fresco)  
amaranth (?), very small seeds used for a drink  
CN chia, chian, chian (Sim.) "chía"; chi(y)am- in compounds,  
e.g. chian-atl (Sim.) "aceite de chía"
- (C) -chan casa, hogar  
house, home  
-chan (poss.) nu-chan "my house"  
chan "at (someone's house)" ((a) donde; a la casa de)  
CN cha:ntli (Car.); PN \*cha:n-
- (SD) -chan
- (C) -chan, tu-chan pueblo  
town, village  
tu-chan "the town" (literally "our house(s)")  
nu-chan "my town"  
cf. (SD) te:-chan "town"
- (SD) chankwita(-)t chancaca, dulce de maíz  
a sweet powder made of an ear of corn called "joco" which has  
very small white kernels, powdered and eaten with sugar  
and cinnamon; some call it "tiste"  
-chankwitat (poss.)  
cf. chan "chan, chía" (amaranth ?), kwita-t "excrement"  
CN cf. chiancaca (Sim.) "mazapan de la tierra"

- (SD) -chanta:ka-w amigo, persona del mismo pueblo, coterraneo  
 friends, persons from the same town  
 nu-chanta:ka-w "my friend, my co-resident of the town"  
 cf. (te:-)chan "town", ta:ka-t "man"
- (C) chapachin bajito  
 short  
 chahchapachin (pl.)  
 -tsin 'diminutive'  
 cf. (C) tsapatsin
- (C) cha:pah cera, chapa (juego de cera)  
 wax, a game played with wax  
 (also, for example, ni-m-a:wiltia sah-ti "I play chapa" is  
 said; cf. sah-ti "wax")  
 Sp. chapa
- (SD) chaparroh chaparro (bajo; una bebida fuerte de maíz)  
 short; a strong corn drink  
 Sp. chaparro
- (SD) chapín Guatemala, guatemalteco  
 Guatemala, Guatemalan  
 chapines (pl.)  
 Sp. chapín "Guatemala" (from chapín "sandal" (?))
- (C) chapul-eh tapal chapulaltapa, chapulejtapa (árbol, medicinal)  
 tree sp., medicinal, literally "grasshopper-wing tree"  
 cf. chapul-in "grasshopper", -eh tapal "wing"
- (C) chapul-in chapulín  
 grasshopper sp., locust  
 chahchapulin (pl.)  
 CN chapolin (Sim.) "saltamontes"
- (SD) chapul-in
- (SD) charkuh chaglite, chahuite, charco  
 puddle  
 Sp. charco
- (SD) chawiti, chawite chaglite, chahuite, charco  
 wet ground with water and fine mud; puddles, swampy ground  
 Sp. chaglite, originally Pipil, borrowed into Spanish and  
 later reborrowed back into Pipil



- (C) -chaw-i-w "segundo cuñado" (así se llama el segundo marido de una mujer que vuelve a casarse después de la muerte de su primer marido)  
 "second brother-in-law" (said of the second husband if a woman remarries after the death of her first husband)  
 nu-chaw-pi-w "mi segundo cuñado" ("my second brother-in-law")
- (C) chaya:wa extender, tender, regar  
 to spread out, to extend, to scatter  
 chaya:wa (pres.) ni-k-chaya:h-a "I already extended it, I already scattered it"  
 chaya:h (pret.)  
 chaya:h-tuk (perf.)  
 CN chaya:wa (Car.) "esparcir, derramar"; chayaua (Sim.)  
 "esparcir, sembrar"
- (SD) chaya:wa  
 chaya:w, chaya:w-ki (pret.)  
 chaya:w-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-chaya:wa "to be spreading (something)"
- (SD) cha:yuh chayo (planta como el güisquil (chayote), pero más peludo, más espinudo, más feo)  
 a chayote-like plant, but thornier and uglier  
 CN chayotli (Sim.) "chayote"
- (SD) chayuntia (t.v., r.v.) mecer, columpiar  
 to swing, to rock  
 chayuntia (pres.) ni-k-chayuntia "I'm swinging it",  
 mu-chayuntia "it's swinging"  
 chayuntih (pret.)  
 chayuntih-tuk (perf.)
- (C) che:cheke cheje (pájaro como el pájaro carpintero)  
 bird sp., like a woodpecker  
 chehchekemet, chehche:cheke (pl.)  
 cf. (SD) chehe
- (SD) chehe cheje (pájaro como el pájaro carpintero) (chehe?)  
 bird sp., like a woodpecker  
 Sp. cheje  
 cf. (C) che:cheke

- (SD) chibos chivos, dados  
dice  
Sp. chivos (cf. chivear "to play dice")
- (C) chi:chi (t.v.) mamar  
to nurse, to suck  
chi:chi (pres.) ki-chi:chi "she sucks it" (gichi:chi?)  
chi:chi-k (pret.)  
chi:chi-tuk (perf.)  
CN chichi (Sim.)
- (SD) chi:chi: (t.v., i.v.)  
chi:chi:-k (pres.) ni-chi:chi: "I'm nursing",  
ni-k-chi:chi: "I'm sucking it"  
chi:chi:-k (pret.)  
chi:chi:-tuk (perf.)
- (C) -chi:chih chichi, seno, teta  
breast, teat  
i-chi:chih "its teat, her breast"  
i-chi:chih wa:kax "cow's teat"  
i-chihchi:chih (pl.)  
cf. (SD) -chichi:wal
- (C) chichik amargo  
bitter  
chihchichik (pl.)  
CN chichic (Sim.)
- (SD) chichik amargo, fuerte (de chile)  
bitter, strong (sharp, of chili pepper)
- (C) -chichi:ka hiel  
bile, gall  
i-chichi:ka "his bile" (ichichi:ga?)  
cf. chichik "bitter"  
CN chichicatl (Sim.)
- (SD) -chichika  
nu-chichika "my bile, gall"
- (SD) chichikakaw mirasol, girasol  
sunflower  
cf. (?) chichik "bitter", a:ka-t "reed, cane"

- (C) chichiktiya (i.v.) amargarse  
 to become bitter, to grow bitter, to get bitter  
 chichiktiya (pres.)  
 chichiktiya-k (pret.)  
 chichiktiya-tuk (pret.)  
 cf. chichik "bitter", -ya 'inchoative'  
 CN cf. chichilia (Sim.)
- (SD) chichi:lnah coloradoso, color achiotado, rojizo  
 reddish  
 cf. chi:l- 'red', -nah 'adj.'
- (C) chi:chi:ltia (t.v., redup.) rojear, hacer rojo  
 to redden, to make red  
 chi:chi:ltia (pres.)  
 chi:chi:ltih (pret.)  
 chi:chi:ltih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. chi:l-tik "red"  
 CN chichiltia (Sim.) "enrojecerse, volverse rojo"  
 cf. (SD) chihchi:ltia
- (C) chi:chi:ltiya (i.v., redup.) enrojecerse, acoloradearse,  
 ponerse colorado  
 to redden, to turn red  
 chi:chi:ltiya (pres.)  
 chi:chi:ltih (pret.)  
 chi:chi:ltih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. chi:l-tik "rojo", -ya 'inchoative'  
 CN chichiltia (Sim.) "enrojecerse, volverse rojo"
- (C) chichina (t.v.) chupar, fumar  
 to suck, to smoke  
 chichina (pres.)  
 chichin (pret.) ni-k-chichin-ki-ya "I already smoked it"  
 chichin-tuk  
 CN chichina (SD) "chupar"
- (SD) chichina  
 chichin-ki (pret.)  
 cf. ta-chichina "to be smoking (something)"

- (C) chichinaka (i.v.(?)) arder (p. ej. quemadura)  
 to burn, to smart  
 chichinaka (pres.)  
 chichinaka-k (pret.) (?)  
 chichinaka-tuk (perf.) (?)  
 cf. chichinua "to singe"  
 CN chichinaca (Sim.) "sufrir, sentir dolor, pena, picar  
 (llaga)"; chichinaca (Car.) "tener dolor"
- (C) chichinua (t.v.) chamuscar, quemar  
 to singe, to burn  
 chichinua (pres.)  
 chichinuh (pret.) nech-chichinuh "it burned me"  
 chichinuh-tuk (perf.)  
 CN chichinoa (Sim.) "quemar"; chichinoa (UC) "chamuscar,  
 quemar"
- (SD) chichinua
- (C) chi:chiwah, chi:chiwal morro, guacal, calabaza (de árbol)  
 gourd  
 cf. chi:chih (?) "breast, teat"  
 CN cf. chichiwalli (Mol.) "teta"
- (SD) chichiwah chichiguas (planta para adorno)  
 plant sp., used for decoration, large leaves, with orange,  
 bitter, breast-shaped fruit  
 chihchichiwah (pl.)  
 CN cf. chichiualli (Mol.) "teta"
- (C) chi:chi:wal mujer que da de mamar a un niño ajeno, mujer que  
 da cría a otro, ama de leche (nodriza)  
 wet nurse  
 chihchi:chi:wal (pl.)  
 cf. chi:chi "to nurse"  
 CN cf. chichiualli (Sim.) "seno, mama"; (Mol.) "teta"
- (SD) -chichi:wal chichi, seno, teta  
 breast, teat  
 nu-chichi:wal "my breast(s)"  
 CN chichiualli (Mol.) "teta:  
 cf. (C) -chi:chi

- (SD) chichi:wal pacha, biberón  
 baby bottle  
 -chichi:wal (poss.)  
 cf. -chichi:wal "breast"
- (C) chi:chiwal, chi:chiwah morro, guacal  
 gourd  
 cf. chi:chi (?) "breast"  
 CN cf. (?) chichiualli (mol.) "teta"
- (C) chichiya (i.v.) amargarse  
 to become bitter  
 chichiya (pres.)  
 chichiya-k (pret.)  
 chichiya-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. chichi-k "bitter", -ya 'inchoative'  
 CN chichiya (UC) "acedarse", chichia (Sim.) "hacer que una  
 cosa se vuelva amarga, agria"
- (SD) chichiya
- (C) chihcha (t.v.) escupir  
 to spit  
 chihcha (pres.)  
 chihcha-k (pret.)  
 chihcha-tuk (perf.) ni-k-chihcha-tuk "I have spit it"  
 cf. ta-chihcha "to spit (something), to be spitting"
- (SD) chihcha
- (SD) chihchal saliva  
 saliva, spittle  
 -chihchal (poss.)  
 cf. chihcha "to spit", -l 'passive nominalization'  
 CN cf. chichitl (Mol.); PN \*chihchV-  
 cf. (C) tachichal
- (C) chihchikilua (t.v.) hacer cosquillas  
 to tickle  
 chihchikilua (pres.)  
 chihchikiluh (pret.)  
 chihchikiluh-tuk (perf.) ni-k-chihchikiluh-tuk "I have  
 tickled her"  
 CN cf. chichiqui (SD) "rascar, frotar"
- (SD) chihchikilua

- (SD) *chihchi:lihtuk* (adj.) *acoloradeando, empezando a madurar*  
beginning to ripen, reddened  
cf. *chi:l-* 'red', *-tuk* 'perf.'
- (SD) *chihchi:l-meka-t* *barbasco* (para matar pescados)  
fish poison  
cf. *chi:l-* 'red', *meka-t* "vine"
- (SD) *chihchi:ltia* (t.v., redup.) *acoloradear, hacer rojo*  
to color red, to redden  
*chihchi:ltia* (pres.)  
*chihchi:ltih* (pret.)  
*chihchi:ltih-tuk* (perf.)  
cf. *chi:l-tik* "red"  
cf. (C) *chi:chi:ltia*
- (SD) *chihchi:ltiya* (i.v., redup.) *enrojecerse, acoloradearse*  
to redden, turn red  
*chihchi:ltiya* (pres.)  
*chihchi:ltiya-k* (pret.)  
*chihchi:ltiya-tuk* (perf.)  
cf. *chi:l-tik* "red", *chi:ltiya* "to redden"  
CN *chi:chi:ltiya* (UC) "pararse bermejo"  
cf. (C) *chi:chi:ltiya*
- (SD) *chihchimi* (t.v.) *tentar, tocar*  
to touch, to feel  
*chihchimi* (pres.)  
*chihchin(-ki)* (pret.) *ni-k-chihchin-ki* "I touched it"  
*chihchin-tuk* (perf.)  
cf. *ta-chihchimi* "to be touching, feeling (something)"
- (SD) *chihchipi:ntsin* *chichipince, tomatillo* (arbusto)  
bush sp., with red-orange flowers, small tree-like bush  
cf. *-tsin* 'diminutive'  
cf. (C) *xihxipi:ntsin*
- (SD) *chihlár, -chiwa* *chiflar, silvar*  
to whistle  
Sp. *chiflar*
- (C) *chikahtuk* (adj.) *sazón*  
ripe, mature  
cf. *chika:waya* "to ripen (*sazonarse*)", *-tuk* 'perf.'  
CN *chicauac, chicactic* (Sim.) "firme, fuerte, viejo, sólido"

- (C) chika:waya sazonzarse  
 to ripen to mature  
 chika:waya (pres.)  
 chika:waya-k (pret.)  
 chika:waya-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cf. chika:wa (Car.) "toman fuerzas", chicao (Sim.)  
 "envejecer, adquirir fuerza"
- (SD) chikirín chiquirín, camarón de mar  
 cicada (?), sea shrimp (?)  
 Sp. chiquirín
- (SD) chikitik pequeño, chiquito (chigitik)  
 small, little  
 cf. perhaps Sp. chiquito, -tik 'adj.'
- (C) chikiwi-t canasta  
 basket  
 -chikiw (poss.) nu-chikiw "my basket"  
 chihchikiwit (pl.)  
 CN chikiwitl (Car.)
- (SD) chikiwi-t
- (SD) chikle chicle  
 gum, chicle  
 Sp. chicle
- (C) chikutsapu-t chicozapote  
 sapolilla, chicozapote (a tropical fruit, its tree)  
 cf. tsapu-t "zapote"  
 CN chictzapotl (Sim.); cf. chico- (Sim.) "mal, irregular"
- (C) chikwasi:n seis  
 six  
 CN chiquace (Sim.), chiquace(m)- (Car.); PN \*chikwase:m-
- (SD) chikwasin  
 cf. (Nahuizalco) chikwasen  
 (Izalco) xukwasin  
 (Jicalapa) chikwasin

- (C) chi:l chile  
 chili, chilipepper  
 -chi:l (poss.)  
 chihchi:l (pl.)  
 nuhnu-chi:l "my chilis" (pl. poss.)  
 CN chi(:)lli (Car.); PN \*chi:l-
- (SD) chi:l
- (C) chi:lalahka salsa (picante)  
 hot sauce  
 cf. chi:l "chile, (?) al(a:w)ak "smooth"
- (C) chil-a:ma-t chilamate (árbol, pariente del amate)  
 tree sp., related to amate (fig sp.) tree, big, much milky  
 sap  
 chihchila:mat (pl.)  
 cf. chi:l "chili", a:ma-t "amate" tree
- (C) chi:la-t chilate (bebida de maíz tostada)  
 a toasted-corn drink  
 -chi:la-w (poss.)  
 cf. chi:l "chili", a:-t "water"
- (SD) chi:la-t
- (C) chil-ayuh chilayote, conserva de ayote, dulce de ayote  
 (calabaza)  
 pumpkin candy, cooked in honey  
 cf. chi:l "chile", ayuh "ayote"
- (C) chi:l-etsa-t chilasate (avispa, amarilla, pica fuerte)  
 wasp sp., yellow, sting hurts intensely  
 chihchi:letsat (pl.)  
 cf. chi:l "chili", 'red', etsa-t "wasp"  
 cf. (SD) etsat
- (C) chi:lmul chilmol, chirmol (una salsa)  
 a kind of sauce made of chili, tomato, parsley, etc.  
 cf. chi:l "chili"  
 CN chilmolli (Sim.) "salso o guiso de pimiento"
- (SD) chi:lmo:l
- (SD) chi:lta cordoncillo (arbusto o vara con nudos como el bambú)  
 a bush or cane with sections like bamboo, which has many  
 small branches like strings  
 cf. (?) chi:l "chili", 'red'



- (C) chi:ltata (i.v.) arder (parte del cuerpo)  
 to burn, to smart  
 chi:ltata (pres.)  
 chi:ltata-k (pret.)  
 chi:ltata-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. chi:l "chili", tata "to burn"
- (SD) chi:ltata (i.v.)
- (SD) chi:ltata (n.) ardor  
 ardor, smarting, burning  
 -chi:ltata (poss.) nu-chi:ltata "my burning"  
 chihchi:ltata (pl.)  
 cf. chi:ltata "to burn, to smart"
- (C) chi:ltekpin chiltepe, chilpepe, chilepulga, chiltepi, chile  
 de pájaro  
 chili sp., small, round, red chili, very hot  
 -chi:ltekpin (poss.)  
 chihchi:ltekpin (pl.)  
 cf. chi:l "chili", tekpin "flea"  
 CN chiltecpin (Sim.) "pimiento extremadamente picante"
- (SD) chi:ltekpin
- (C) chi:ltik rojo, colorado  
 red  
 chihchi:ltik (pl.)  
 cf. chi:l "chili; chi:l- 'red' in compounds, -tik 'adj.'  
 CN chichiltic (Mol.)
- (SD) chi:ltik
- (SD) chi:ltik-e:-t frijol colorado (chi:ltigé:t), (chi:ltíge:t)  
 red bean
- (C) chi:ltik kamuh camote  
 sweet potato  
 chihchi:ltik kamuh (pl.)  
 cf. chi:l-tik "red", kamuh "manioc"
- (SD) chi:ltik kamuh
- (C) chi:ltik-u:wa-t caña colorada  
 red cane (cane sp.)  
 cf. chi:l-tik "red", u:wa-t "cane"

- (SD) chi:l'tiya enrojecerse, encoloradearse  
to become red, to redden  
chi:l'tiya (pres.)  
chi:l'tiya-k (pret.)  
chi:l'tiya-tuk (perf.)  
cf. chi:l- 'red'
- (C) chi:l-tuka-t casampulga (una araña venenosa)  
spider sp., said to be poisonous, red-orange and black  
chihchi:ltukat (pl.)  
cf. chi:l "chili", 'red', tuka-t "spider"
- (SD) chi:ltuma-t chiltomate  
chili sp., small, red  
cf. chi:l "chili", tuma-t "tomato"
- (C) chi:ltutituh chiltota (pájaro)  
bird sp., (oriole ?) yellow breast, grey back, the size of a  
sinsontle (mocking bird), its nest is a large sack  
Sp. chiltotito (probably originally borrowed into Spanish and  
then later back into Pipil)  
cf. (SD) chi:ltu:tut
- (SD) chi:l-tu:tu-t chiltota (pájaro)  
bird sp. (oriole ?), yellow breast, grey back  
cf. chi:l 'red', tu:tu-t "bird"  
CN chiltototl (Mol.) "pájaro de pluma colorada"
- (C) chi(:)ltyupan Chilteopán (nombre de un pueblo)  
Chilteopán (town name)  
cf. chi:l "chili", 'red', tyupan "church"
- (SD) chi(:)ltyupan
- (SD) chi:l-tsupe:lek childulce, chile verde, chile de arroz  
chili sp., "sweet" chili, not hot, green  
cf. chi:l "chili", tsupe:lek "sweet"
- (SD) chi(:)lwaku, chilwako chilguaco, chilguaque, chile  
pirigüela (chile ciruela) (un chile seco, muy picoso)  
(chi(:)lwaku?), (chilwako?)  
chili sp., dry, very hot  
Sp. chilguaco

- (C) -chi:mal hocico  
snout  
i-chi:mal kuyamet "pig's snout"  
CN cf. chi:malli (Car.) "escudo, rodela"
- (C) chimicha:ka-t chimichaco, quimilila (varita, carrizo hueco)  
a hollow reed sp.  
cf. chimicha:katal "chimichacos, place of chimichacos"  
cf. a:ka-t "reed"
- (C) chimicha:katal place of chimichacos  
stand of chimichacos (hollow reed sp.)  
cf. chimicha:ka-t "chimichaco", -ta(:)l 'place of'
- (C) chimpe chimpe, chimpito, "seca-leche", el niño de los cordones  
(el último hijo)  
the last or youngest child
- (SD) chi:mpe
- (C) chimpituh chimpito  
last or youngest child ('diminutive')  
Sp. chimpito
- (C) chi:na:mi-t pueblo (el pueblo y su gente)  
town, town's people  
CN chinamitl (Sim.) "separación, cerca de cañas, barrio,  
suburbio
- (C) chi:nchin chinche  
beetle (?) (hard-shelled bug that sucks blood)  
CN chinche (Sim.)
- (SD) chi:nchi(:)n chinche, chinchín
- (C) chintu cientopie, cienpie  
chihchintu (pl.)  
Sp. (?) ciento(pie)
- (SD) chipaknah algo claro  
somewhat clear  
cf. chip(a:w)ak "clear"; -nah 'adj.'

- (C) chipa:wak claro, blanco  
 clear, white  
 cf. chipaknah "somewhat clear", ta-chipaktuk "it's clear"  
 CN chipa:wak (Car.), chipauac (Sim.) "limpio, claro, bonito,  
 gentil"; PN \*chipa:wak
- (SD) chipa:wak claro, descolorido, cosa blanquesca  
 clear, whitish, faded
- (SD) chipin mezquino, verruga  
 wart  
 -chipin (poss.)  
 chihchipin (pl.)  
 cf. (?) chipi:ni "to drip"
- (C) chipi:ni (i.v.) gotear  
 to drip, to leak  
 chipi:ni (pres.)  
 chipi:ni-k (pret.)  
 chipi:n-tuk (perf.)  
 CN chipi:ni (Car.) "gotear"
- (SD) chipi:ni  
 chipi:n-ki (pret.)
- (C) chipu:s chipuste, chipote, chibola, inflamación, hinchazón,  
 terrón, bola; bolillos de la marimba; pene)  
 bump, lump, clod, ball, marimba sticks, penis
- (SD) chipusti  
 cf. perhaps influenced by Sp. chipuste
- (SD) chirah chira, llaga  
 sore, wound  
 -chirah-yu (poss.)  
 Sp. chira
- (SD) chispiár, -chiwa chispetear, chispear  
 to spark  
 Sp. chispear
- (SD) chito, chitu beso, bechito  
 kiss, little kiss  
 Sp. bechito

- (C) chiwa (t.v.) hacer  
 to do, to make  
 chiwa (pres.)  
 chih-ki (pret.) ni-k-chih-ki-ya "I already did it"  
 chih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. mu-chiwa "to grow"  
 CN chi:wa (Car.); PN \*chi:wa
- (SD) chiwa  
 chiw-ki (pret.) (sometimes chih-ki, or chih)  
 chiw-tuk (perf.)
- (C) mu-chiwa (r.v.) crecer  
 to grow  
 mu-chiwa (pres.)  
 mu-chih-ki (pret.)  
 mu-chih-tuk (perf.) ni-mu-chih-tuk "I have grown"  
 cf. chiwa "to do, to make"
- (SD) chiwaw iniña! (término para hablar a una niña de ocho años  
 en adelante  
 term of address for girls eight years old and older  
 cf. (?) siwa:-w "women" (with -w 'poss.')
- (C) chi:wix hamaca para niños  
 hammock for children  
 -chi:wix (poss.)
- (C) chi:wixtsin chichig<sup>l</sup>ite, chichihuite, chichig<sup>l</sup>itera (pájaro)  
 bird sp., dark grey, robbin-sized  
 cf. chi:wix "children's hammock", -tsin 'diminutive'
- (C) chiya (t.v.) mirar, esperar  
 to look at, to wait for  
 chiya (pres.) ni-k-chiya "I look at it, I wait for her"  
 -chix-ki (pret.)  
 -chix-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-chiya "to look, wait for (something)", tahta-chiya  
 "to look a lot"  
 CN chiya (Car.) "mirrar, guardar"; chi(y)a (Sim.) "esperar";  
 PN \*chiya
- (SD) chiya  
 chiya-k (pret.) -cha-k-a (pret. + -a 'already')  
 ni-k-cha-k-a "I already waited for him" (nikchaga?)  
 chiya-tuk (perf.)

- (SD) choka, choko choca, choco  
blind in one eye, one-eyed  
Sp. choca, choco
- (SD) chorch(h) cresta  
crest (bird's)  
Sp. chorch
- (SD) choriso(h) chorizo  
sausage  
Sp. chorizo
- (SD) chuhchupika poco a poco, poquito a poquito  
slowly (?), little by little, a little at a time  
cf. chupi "little, a little"
- (C) chuhchu:wits palo de cabra, pie de cabra  
tree sp. (?), "goat's-foot" tree  
cf. wits-ti "thorn"
- (C) chuhchu:witstal palos de cabra, lugar de palos de cabra  
stand of "goat's-foot" trees  
cf. chuhchu:wits "goat's-foot" tree, -ta(:)l 'place of'
- (C) chuhle chufle (un monte (planta del campo) como bijagua,  
verdura que nace en el invierno en las orillas del río o  
en las quebradas, se come en sopa)  
a wild plant, like a vine, which grows in winter at the edge  
of the river or in the gulleys, eaten in soup  
Sp. chufle
- (SD) chuhleh chufle
- (C) chu:ka (i.v.) llorar  
to cry  
chu:ka (pres.) ni-chu:ka "I'm crying" (nichu:ga?)  
chu:ka-k (pret.)  
chu:ka-tuk (perf.)  
cf. chu:ktia "to make (someone) cry"  
CN cho:ka (Car.) "llorar, bramar"; PN \*cho:ka
- (SD) chu:ka (i.v.) llorar, piar  
to cry, to peep  
cf. chu:kaltia "hacer llorar"

- (SD) chu:kaltia (t.v.) hacer llorar  
 to make cry  
 chu:kaltia (pres.)  
 chu:kaltih (pret.)  
 chu:kaltih-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cho:kaltia (Car.), choktia (Car.), chocaltia (Sim.) "hacer llorar a alguien", choctia (Sim.) "hacer llorar a alguien"  
 cf. (C) chu:ktia
- (SD) chúcaro(h) chúcaro, simarrón, arisco (de animal doméstico)  
 wild, untamed, angry (of domesticated animals)  
 Sp. chúcaro
- (C) chu:ktia (t.v.) hacer llorar  
 to make cry  
 chu:ktia (pres.)  
 chu:ktih (pret.)  
 chu:ktih-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cho:kaltia (Car.), choktia (Car.)  
 CN (SD) chu:kaltia
- (C) chukula-t chocolate  
 chocolate  
 -chukula-w (poss.) nu-chukula-w "my chocolate"  
 CN chocolatl (Sim.) "alimento hecho con almendras de cacao y semillas del árbol llamado pochotl en partes iguales"
- (SD) chukula-t
- (C) chu:leh "hijo", "nieto" (término para hablar a un niño de cinco años en adelante)  
 term of address for boys five years old and above  
 xi-wa:lah chu:leh "come here, boy!"  
 cf. xu:leh, xu:re:t "old man"
- (C) chu:leh "joven" (un saludo o término para hablar a un niño de doce años en adelante)  
 greeting or term of address for boys twelve years old and above
- (SD) chu:le-t, chu:lé-t viejo, viejito  
 old man  
 -chu:let (poss.) nu-chu:let "my old man (husband)"  
 chuhchu:letket (pl.)  
 cf. xu:leh- "husband", xu:re-t "old man"

- (SD) chu:lu anona colorada  
 red annona, red custard apple  
 -chu:lu (poss.)  
 chuhchu:lu (pl.)
- (C) chu:lua (i.v.) huir, desertar  
 to flee, to desert  
 chu:lua (pres.) ni-chu:lua "I flee"  
 chu:luh (pret.)  
 chu:luh-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cho(:)loa (Car.)
- (SD) chu:lua
- (SD) chumelah chumela, chumelo (abeja negra que da miel)  
 a small, black honey-bee  
 Sp. chumela  
 cf. (C) chu:me:luh
- (C) chu:me:luh chumelo, chumela (colmenita, abejita negra que da miel)  
 a small, black honey-bee  
 Sp. chumelo  
 cf. (SD) chumelah
- (SD) chumpah abrigo, chumpa, chaqueta  
 coat, jacket  
 Sp. chumpa (ultimately from English jumper)
- (SD) chumpi chompipe, jolote, guajolote (pavo)  
 turkey  
 chuhchumpi (pl.)  
 cf. chumpi:pi
- (C) chumpi:pi chompipe, jolote, guajolote (pavo) (chumpi:pi?)  
 turkey
- (SD) chumpi:pi  
 cf. also chumpi "turkey"



- (C) chunkwahkwa (t.v.) masticar  
to chew  
chunkwahkwa (pres.)  
chunkwahkwa-k (pret.) ni-k-chunkwahkwa-k-a "I already chewed  
it"  
chunkwahkwa-tuk (perf.)  
cf. kwa "to eat"  
cf. (SD) chahchankwa "to chew"
- (SD) chuntal cochino, persona sucia (persona que tienta sucie-  
dades, término de abuso)  
"pig", dirty person, term of abuse  
CN cf. chontalli (Mol.) "extranjero o forastero"
- (C) chupi un poco  
a little
- (SD) chupi poquito, un poco  
a little, a little bit  
chuhchupi "pocos" (few)  
chupi chupi "poco por poco" (little by little (?))  
chupi-san "ya es poco" (there's just a little now (?))  
chupi-chín "poquito" (a little bit)
- (SD) chu:spah chuspa, bolsa de cuero, valijita  
leather bag  
Sp. chuspa (ultimately from Quechua ch'uspa)
- (SD) chu:suh chuzo (palo para sembrar que tiene un pedazo de  
machete en su punta, "para dar chuzos a la tierra")  
planting stick with a piece of machete at its point  
Sp. chuzo

D

- (SD) danyu(h), -chiwa hechizar  
to bewitch, to hex  
Sp. daño "harm"
- (C) datka (?) algo, 'partículo enfático'  
something, 'emphatic particle' (?)
- (SD) datka

- (SD) debil debil, desnutrido  
weak, undernourished
- (SD) debosión devoción  
devotion, service  
Sp. devoción
- (SD) delantál delantal  
apron  
Sp. delantal
- (SD) demóniyu(h) demonio  
devil, demon  
Sp. demonio
- (SD) desasér, mu-chiwa deshacerse, derretir  
to melt, to come apart  
Sp. deshacerse
- (SD) desayunoh desayuno  
breakfast  
Sp. desayuno
- (SD) desfriyo resfrió  
a cold  
Sp. resfrió
- (SD) desgrasiado(h) (n., adj.) desgraciado  
wretch, unfortunate, contemptible person  
Sp. desgraciado
- (SD) desmayár, mu-chiwa desmayarse  
to faint
- (SD) di(y)ablo, di(y)ablu(h) diablo  
devil  
Sp. diablo
- (SD) dilubyo, gilubyo, bilubyo diluvio  
flood  
Sp. diluvio

- (SD) diós, dios-chín santo, imagen  
saint, image  
Sp. dios, cf. -tsin 'diminutive'
- (SD) dios-se-lo-page gracias, Dios se lo pague  
(thanks)  
Sp. Dios se lo pague
- (SD) diputada, dipotada capitana de la cofradía  
female official in the confraternity  
Sp. diputada
- (SD) di:yah día  
day  
Sp. día
- (SD) doktór doctor  
doctor  
Sp. doctor
- (SD) dominya, -maka gobernar  
to govern  
Sp. dominio; cf. maka "to give"
- (SD) dotrinera catequista  
catechist (female)  
Sp. doctrinera
- (SD) durasnu(h) durazno  
peach  
Sp. durazno
- (SD) duru(h) recio, duro  
loud, hard, intense  
Sp. duro
- (SD) dwende, duwende(h) "el duende" (ser sobrenatural)  
"The Dwarf", "goblin" (a supernatural being)  
Sp. duende

E

(SD) edukár, -chiwa educar, aconsejar  
to educate, to raise, to counsel  
Sp. educar

(C) e:he sí  
yes  
CN cf. yye (Mol.)

(C) eheka-t norte, aire, viento  
wind  
CN e?e:katl (Car.)

(SD) eheka-t

(C) ehekua (t.v., redup. (?)) ejercitar, hacer las cachas, hacer  
todo posible  
to exert effort, to do all possible, to go all out  
ehekua (pres.) ni-k-ehekua "I'm trying to do it as hard as  
possible" (nigehekuwa?)  
ehekuh (pret.)  
ehekuh-tuk (perf.)  
xi-k-eheku "give it all you got!"  
CNye(?)ye(?)koa (Car.) "probar", yecoa (Sim.) "probar la  
comida, experimentar una cosa, combatir"

(SD) ehekua (t.v.) probar (comida)  
to taste, to try (food)  
xi-k-eheku "try it!" (xigehegu?)  
cf. ta-ehekua "to taste (something)"

(SD) ehemplo(h), ihemplo(h) ejemplo  
example  
Sp. ejemplo

(C) ehku (i.v.) llegar  
to arrive  
ehku (pres.)  
ehku-k (pret.)  
ehku-tuk (perf.) ni-ehku-tuk "I have arrived"  
CN e?ko (Car.)

(SD) ehku

- (C) ehkuni ladino, extranjero  
 ladino, foreigner  
 ehkuni-met (pl.)  
 cf. ehku "to arrive", -ni 'agent'
- (SD) -ehpul cuñado de mujer  
 woman's brother-in-law  
 -ehpul (poss.) nu-ehpul "my brother-in-law"  
 -ehehpul (pl.)  
 CN cf. yepulli (Mol.) "cuñada de hombre"  
 cf. (C) -wehpul "brother-in-law"
- (C) -ehtapal ala, aleta  
 wing, fin  
 i-ehtapal "its wing"  
 i-ehehtapal "its wings, its fins"  
 CN cf. atlapalli (Mol.)
- (SD) -ehtapal  
 i-ehtapal michin "fish's fin"
- (SD) eihadah, aihadah ahijada  
 goddaughter  
 Sp. ahijada
- (SD) eihaduh, aihaduh ahijado  
 godson  
 Sp. ahijado
- (SD) e:ku(w)a aguantar (como p.ej. cargas)  
 to withstand, to hold up, to be able to  
 e:kuwa (pres.)  
 e:kuh (pret.) ni-k-e:kuh "I could withstand (carrying) it"  
 (nige:guh)  
 e:kuhtuk (perf.)  
 CN yecoa (Sim.) "poder sufrir (a alguien)"
- (C, SD) el- '(a)dentro' (prefijo)  
 'inside', 'internal' (prefix)
- (C) -elixku estómago  
 stomach  
 nu-elixku "my stomach"  
 cf. el- 'inside', ixku "sign"

- (SD) -elixku  
i-elixku "his stomach" (iyelixku?)
- (C) elka:wa (t.v.) olvidar(se)  
to forget  
elka:wa (pres.)  
elka:h (pret.) ni-k-elka:h "I forgot it"  
elka:h-tuk (perf.)  
cf. el- 'inside, internal', ka(:)wa "to leave, abandon"  
CN (i)lka:wa (Car.)
- (SD) elka(:)wa  
elka(:)w (pret.) k-elka(:)w-ke-t "they forgot it" (gelkawget)  
elka(:)w-tuk (perf.)
- (C) elkuhku pechuga  
breast  
cf. el- 'inside'  
CN cf. elcocoyantli (Sim.) "cavidad del estómago"
- (C) el-mu-yawa (r.v.) dar asco, querer vomitar (tener nauseas)  
to have nausea, to be nauseated  
el-mu-yawa (pres.) ni-el-mu-yawa "I'm nauseated"  
el-mu-yah-ki (pret.)  
el-mu-yah-tuk (perf.)  
cf. el- 'inside', mu- 'reflexive', yawa ('to turn')
- (SD) el-mu-yawa  
el-mu-yaw-ki (pret.)  
el-mu-yaw-tuk (perf.)
- (C) elna:miki (t.v.) acordar(se), recordar  
to remember  
elna:miki (pres.) ni-k-el-na:miki "I remember"  
(nigelna:migi?)  
elna:mik (pret.)  
elna:mik-tuk (perf.)  
cf. el- 'inside', na:miki "to encounter, to find, to meet"  
CN (i)lna:miki (Car.)
- (SD) elna:miki

- (C) -elpan pecho  
 chest, breast  
 i-elpan "his chest, its breast" (of people or animals)  
 nu-elpan "my chest"  
 cf. el- 'inside', -pan 'place of'  
 CN elpantli (Sim.) "estómago, pecho"
- (SD) -elpan chiniado, chineado, regazo  
 lap, bosom
- (C) -elpan -(i)kxi plantilla, planta del pie  
 sole of foot  
 i-elpan (i)ikxi "her sole"  
 i-elpan nu-kxi "my sole"  
 i-elpan mu-kxi "your sole"  
 cf. -elpan "chest, lap, (i)kxi "foot"
- (SD) -elpan -(i)kxi
- (SD) -elpets pecho, pechuga (de animal, p. ej. cangrejo, gallina)  
 breast of animal  
 i-elpets "its chest, its breast ((i)yelpets)  
 cf. el- 'inside', pets- "nude" (?)
- (C) -eltapach hígado  
 liver  
 i-eltapach "its liver"  
 nu-eltapach "my liver"  
 cf. el- 'inside', tapach "shell"  
 CN eltapachtli (Sim.); cf. also tlapachoa (Mol.) "cubrir"
- (SD) -eltapach  
 nu-eltapacah "my liver" (nuweltapach)
- (SD) -eltiw, -weltiw hermana (menor) de hombre  
 man's younger sister  
 i-eltiw, i-weltiw "his younger sister"  
 nu-eltiw, nu-weltiw "my younger brother"  
 CN ueltiuhtli (Sim.) "hermana mayor"; weltiw tli (Car.)
- (C) e:lu-saka-t zacate (tipo de), zacatón  
 grass sp., large  
 cf. e:lu-t "roasting ear", saka-t "grass"
- (SD) e:lu-saka-t  
 -e:lu-saka-w (poss.) nu-e:lu-saka-w "my big grass"

- (C) e:lu-t elote  
 ear of corn, roasting ear  
 -e:lu (poss.) nu-e:lu "my ear of corn"  
 ehe:lut (pl.)  
 CN elot1 (Sim.); PN \*e:lo-
- (SD) e:lu-t  
 cf. sesek-e:lu-t "immature ear of corn" (elote tierno)
- (SD) embenenár, -chiwa hechizar  
 to bewitch, to hex  
 Sp. envenenar "to poison"
- (SD) embídiah, enbídiah, imbídia(h) envidia  
 envy  
 Sp. envidia
- (SD) empacho(h) empacho, indigestión  
 indigestion  
 Sp. empacho
- (C) e:muhmulu frijol muhuto (un frijol seco, cocidos sin sopa)  
 bean sp., dry, cooked without liquid  
 cf. e:-t "bean", mulu:ni "to dry, to swell up"  
 cf. (SD) muhmulu
- (C) enamorado(h) enamorado, amante  
 lover  
 Sp. enamorado
- (SD) ensendedór, insendedór eslabón  
 flint (for starting fires)  
 Sp. encendedor
- (SD) enemigu(h), enemigo(h) enemigo  
 enemy  
 Sp. enemigo
- (SD) entenada hijastra  
 stepdaughter  
 Sp. entenada
- (SD) entonado hijastro  
 stepson  
 Sp. entonado



- (C) e:pasu-t epazote  
 plant sp., used to cure worms  
 ehe:pasut (pl.)  
 e:pasu-tsin "small epazote"  
 CN epačotl (Sim.)
- (C) eskale:rah escala, escalera  
 ladder, step  
 cf. (SD) iskalera(h)
- (SD) eskina(h) esquina  
 corner  
 Sp. esquina
- (C) eski:sa (i.v.) sangrar  
 to bleed  
 eski:sa (pres.)  
 eski:s-ki (pret.)  
 eski:s-tuk (pret.)  
 cf. es-ti "blood", ki:sa "to come out"  
 CN cf. ezquiça (Sim.) "tener la regla, menstruación"
- (SD) eski:sa  
 ni-eski:s-ki "I bled"
- (SD) esklabu(h), esklabo(h) esclavo  
 slave  
 Sp. esclavo
- (SD) eskobiya(h) verbena, escobilla  
 plant sp., vervain, like a small palm, used for broom
- (SD) eskopetah escopeta  
 shotgun  
 Sp. escopeta
- (SD) eskukuh, a:-t eskukuh Río Escuco (eskuguh)  
 river name
- (SD) eskusado(h) escusado  
 toilet  
 Sp. escusado
- (SD) eskwela(h) escuela  
 school  
 Sp. espejo

- (SD) espehu(h) espejo  
 mirror  
 Sp. espejo
- (SD) esperar, -chiwa, asperár, -chiwa esperar  
 to wait, expect  
 esperar
- (SD) esponha(h) esponja  
 sponge  
 Sp. esponja
- (SD) espumah espuma  
 foam  
 -espumah-yu (poss.)
- (SD) estaka(h) estaca (estakah)  
 stake  
 Sp. estaca
- (C) es-ti sangre  
 blood  
 -es-yu (poss.) nu-es-yu "my blood"  
 CN estli (Car.); PN \*es-
- (SD) es-ti
- (SD) estranhero(h) extranjero  
 foreigner
- (SD) estranhero(h) extranjera (abejita chiquita, negra)  
 bee sp., small, black  
 Sp. extranjera
- (SD) mu-estuk (adj., defective i.v.) sentado, estar sentado  
 seated, to be seated  
 ni-mu-estuk "I am seated"  
 xi-mu-estuk "be seated!"  
 cf. mu- 'reflexive', -tuk 'perf.'  
 CN -yes, -yetsti (Car.) irregular form of ca "to be"  
 cf. (C) mu-ets-tuk
- (SD) estúpido(h) estúpido  
 (stupid)  
 Sp. estúpido

- (C) e:-t frijol  
bean  
-e:-w (poss.) nu-e:-w "my bean"  
CN e:tl (Car.)
- (SD) e:-t  
ehe:-t (pl.)  
cf. chi:ltik-e:t "frijol colorado (red bean)" (chiltigé:t  
(chiltíge:t)  
istak-e:t "frijol blanco (white bean)" (istagé:t), (istáge:  
sin=e:t "frijol de milpa (cornfield bean)" (síge:t)
- (C) e:tal frijolar  
bean field  
cf. e:-t "bean", -ta(:)l 'place of'
- (C) etek pesado  
heavy  
ehetek (pl.)  
CN etik (Car.); PN Əti:k
- (SD) etek
- (SD) eterno(h) eterno  
eternal  
Sp. eterno
- (SD) etsa-t avispa (una clase de)  
wasp sp.  
cf. (C) chi:letsat
- (C) mu-etstuk (adj., defective i.v.) sentado, estar sentado  
seated, to be seated  
mu-etstuk "seated"  
ni-mu-etstuk "I am seated"  
xi-mu-etstuk "be seated!"  
CN -yes, -yetsti (Car.), irregular form of ca "to be"  
cf. mu- 'reflexive', -tuk 'perf.'  
cf. (SD) mu-es-tuk

- (C) -e:wayu piel, pellejo, cáscara  
 skin, peal, hide, bark, shell (of egg)  
 i-e:wayu "his skin, its bark"  
 nu-e:wayu "my hide, my skin"  
 i-e:wayu teksisti "egg shell"  
 CN euayotl (Sim.) "piel, cáscara"
- (SD) -ewayu piel, pellejo, cáscara, cuero  
 skin, peal, bark, hide, leather
- (SD) e:xihxi ticuco (tamal con frijoles, para semana santa,  
 hervido en hoja de huerta (plátano))  
 kind of tamale with beans inside, for Holy Week, cooked in a  
 banana leaf
- (C) exu-t ejote  
 string bean, green bean  
 -exu (poss.)  
 ehexut (pl.)  
 CN e'xo:tl (Car.)
- (SD) exu-t

F

- (SD) familya, hwamilya(h) familia  
 family  
 Sp. familia
- (SD) fabór, -chiwa fabór favor, hacer el favor  
 favor, to do a favor  
 Sp. favor
- (SD) fierota terrible, horrible  
 terrible, horrible, ugly  
 Sp. fiero(ta)  
 cf. also hierota "ugly"
- (SD) finka finca  
 farm, ranch  
 Sp. finca

(SD) forastero(h), hurastero(h) forastero  
outsider, stranger, foreigner  
Sp. forastero

(SD) fustán, hustán fustán  
petticoat  
Sp. fustán

G

(SD) ga:hu(h) gajo, racimo, espiga  
section, bunch, cluster (of fruit)  
gahga:hus (pl.)  
Sp. gajo

(C) ga:la:n guapo, hermoso, hermosa  
beautiful, handsome, pretty  
ga:la:n-tsin "pretty"  
Sp. galán

(SD) galán guapo, hermoso, bonito  
handsome, beautiful, pretty

(SD) galana hermosa, bonita  
beautiful, pretty (of women)  
Sp. galana

(SD) galgu(h) galgo, goloso  
glutton  
Sp. galgo

(SD) gansu(h) ganso, gansa  
goose  
Sp. ganso

(C) garantiyah, -piya tener cuello, tener palancas (tener  
influencias)  
ni-k-piya garantiyah "tengo cuello"  
Sp. garantía

(SD) garsa(h) garza  
crane, heron  
Sp. garza

- (SD) gaspa(h) caspa  
dandruff  
Sp. caspa
- (SD) gastuh, -chiwa gastar  
to spend  
Sp. gasto
- (SD) gerra(h) guerra  
war  
Sp. guerra
- (SD) gilubyo(h), bilubyo, dilubyo diluvio  
flood  
Sp. diluvio
- (C) gita:rrah guitarra  
guitar  
Sp. guitarra
- (SD) -gonsah gonce, nudillo  
finger joint(s)  
Sp. gonce
- (SD) gorrión gorrión, gorriñcito (colibrí)  
hummingbird  
Sp. gorrión
- (SD) grada(h) grada  
step(s)  
Sp. grada, grado
- (SD) gradus grado(s)  
steps  
Sp. grados
- (SD) granisu(h) granizo  
hail  
Sp. granizo

- (SD) gringu gringo (Norteamericano o cualquier extranjero de piel clara)  
North American, any fair-skinned foreigner  
gri(h)gringu (pl.)  
Sp. gringo
- (SD) gulundrina(h) golondrina  
swallow  
guhgulundrinas (pl.)  
Sp. golondrina
- (C) gulusuh, goloso(h) galgo, jambado  
glutton, hungry person  
Sp. goloso
- (SD) gwatemala, watemala Guatemala  
Guatemala  
Sp. Guatemala

### H

- (C) ha (conj.) que, lo que  
that, who  
yaha ha ki-kwah "he's the one who ate it"
- (C) ha:chah hacha  
axe  
-ha:chah (poss.)  
Sp. hacha  
cf. (SD) a:chah
- (C) hahambaduh jambado, galgo  
glutton, hungry  
Sp. jambado
- (C) haika por eso  
therefore, for that reason  
cf. ha "that, who"  
-ik- 'with that' (?), -a "already" (?)

- (SD) haranah deuda  
debt  
ni-k-piya haranah "I owe"  
Sp. jarana
- (SD) hefe(h) jefe  
boss  
Sp. jefe
- (SD) hente(h) gente  
people, human  
Sp. gente
- (SD) hentiyah gentío  
crowd  
Sp. gentío
- (SD) hetón labio leporino  
harelip  
Sp. jetón (cf. jeta)
- (SD) hiebre(h) fiebre  
fever  
Sp. fiebre
- (SD) hierota feo  
ugly, bad  
cf. also fierota "horrible, terrible"  
Sp. fiero(ta)
- (SD) hiesta(h) feria, fiesta  
ceremony, fair, fiesta  
Sp. fiesta
- (SD) hlosión, flosión jaral flosión (fluxión, inflamación o irritación de los ojos)  
inflammation or irritation of eyes (?)  
Sp. fluxión (?)
- (C) hó:sporoh fósforo, cerillo  
match  
Sp. fósforo



- (SD) hrontera(h) frontera  
border, boundary  
Sp. frontera
- (SD) hu:gu(h) jugo  
juice  
Sp. jugo
- (C) hulún jícara  
small gourd bowl  
huhulún (pl.)  
Sp. julón
- (SD) hunta(h) junta, reunión  
meeting  
Sp. junta
- (SD) huntik junto a  
near, next to  
Sp. junto, -tik 'adj. suffix'
- (SD) hurasteruh, forastero(h) extranjero  
foreigner, stranger, outsider  
Sp. forastero
- (SD) husgár, -chiwa juzgar  
to judge, to evaluate  
Sp. juzgar
- (SD) hustán, fustán fustán  
petticoat  
Sp. fustán
- (SD) hwabór, fabór favor  
favor  
xi-k-chiwa ne hwabór "please" ("por favor")  
Sp. favor
- (SD) hwábrika(h) sepulcro (tumba)  
grave, tomb, sepulcher  
Sp. fábrica
- (SD) hwa:lá ojalá  
oh that, I wish, if only  
Sp. ojalá

- (C) hwalta, -chiwa; falta, -chiwa   faltar  
to be lacking, to fail, to be needed  
Sp. falta
- (SD) hwerte(h)   picante  
hot (spicy)  
Sp. fuerte "strong"
- (SD) hwilín, filín   filín (pescado)  
fish sp., small, grey with whiskers, edible  
Sp. filín

I

- (C) ichka-t   algodón  
cotton  
-ichka-w (poss.)   nu-ichka-w "my cotton"  
CN ichcatl (Sim.) "algodón, lana, obeja"; PN \*(±)chka-
- (SD) ichkak-t  
nu-ichkat "my cotton"
- (SD) ichma:lini (i.v., incorp.)   torcer pita, torcer algodón, hacer  
pita (hilar)  
to spin, to make string, thread  
ichma:lini (pres.)   n-ichma:lini "I make thread, string"  
ichma:lin(-ki) (pret.)  
ichma:lin-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ich-ti "string", ma:lina "to twist"
- (C) ichtaka   secreto  
secret  
ichtaka-tsin "hidden (escondidito)"  
CN ichtaca (Sim.) "en secreto"; ichtaca (Mol.) "secretamente,  
o a escondidas"
- (SD) ichtaka   (ichtaga?)

- (C) (i)chteki (t.v.) robar  
 to steal, to rob  
 ichteki (pres.)  
 ichtek (pret.) k-ichtek "he stole it"  
 ichtek-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-chteki "to steal (something), to be stealing"  
 cf. ich-ti "string", teki "to cut"  
 CN (i)chteki (Car.)
- (SD) ichteki  
 ichtek (pret.) k-ichteh-ke-t "they stole it"  
 ni-k-ichtek-a "I already stole it" (nigichtega?)  
 maka xi-k-ichteki "don't steal (it)!"  
 cf. t-ichteki "to steal (something), to be robbing"
- (C) ich-ti maguey, pita (mecate, cuerda)  
 century plant (agave), string, cord  
 -ich (poss.) nu-ich "my string"  
 CN ichtli (Sim.) "hilo (de maguey)"
- (SD) ich-ti  
 nu-ich "my string"  
 nuhnu-ich "my strings"
- (C) ida, ita (t.v., irregular) "to see, look, visit"; see ita
- (SD) idioma(h) idioma  
 language  
 Sp. idioma
- (SD) iglésiya(h) iglesia  
 church  
 Sp. iglesia
- (C) ihchiki (t.v., r.v.) estregar, restregar, raspar  
 to scrape, to scrub, to rub, to scratch  
 ihchiki (pres.)  
 ihchik (pret.) ni-k-ihchik "I scrubbed it", mu-ihchik "he  
 scrubbed himself, he scraped himself"  
 ihchik-tuk (perf.)  
 CN (i)?chiki (Car.); (i)chiqui (Sim.) "raspar, rascar,  
 frotar"
- (SD) ihchiki
- (SD) ihemplo(h), ehemplo(h) ejemplo  
 example  
 Sp. ejemplo

- (C) *ihichnah* guapo (de hombre)  
handsome, good-looking (of men)  
cf. *-nah* 'adj.'
- (C) *ihilwia* (t.v., redup.) ofender, insultar  
to offend, to insult  
*ihilwia* (pres.) *ni-k-ihilwia* "I offend him"  
*ihilwih* (pret.)  
*ihilwih-tuk* (perf.)  
cf. *ilwia* "to say"
- (SD) *ihisiwi* (t.v.) <sup>i'?</sup> apurarse  
to hurry  
*ihisiwi* (pres.)  
*ihisiw-ki* (pret.)  
*ihisiw-tuk* (perf.)  
*x-ihisiwi* "hurry!"  
cf. *ihisiwitia* (t.v.) "to hurry"  
CN *i?siwi* (Car.) "darse prisa"
- (SD) *ihisiwitia* (t.v.) apurar  
to hurry  
*ihisiwitia* (pres.) *ni-mets-ihisiwitia* "I'm hurrying you"  
*ihisiwitih* (pret.)  
*ihisiwitih-tuk* (perf.)  
*xi-k-ihisiwiti* "hurry him/her/it!" (*xigihisiwiti?*)  
cf. *ihisiwi* (i.v.) "to hurry", *-tia* 'caus.'
- (C) *ihix-mistun* zarco (persona con ojos claros)  
blue-eyed person  
cf. *i:x* "eye", *mistun* "cat"
- (C) *ihiya* (t.v.) odiar, envidiar  
to hate, to envy  
*ihiya* (pres.) *ni-k-ihiya* "I hate it"  
*ihix-ki* (pret.)  
*ihix-tuk* (perf.)  
CN *i?i:ta* (Car.) "aborrecer"; *i?iya* (UC) "aborrecer"

- (C) -ihiyu ijiyo (de un muerto), aliento, mal olor  
 smell (of a dead person), breath, bad breath  
 nu-ihiyu "my breath"  
 CN i<sup>?</sup>i:yo:tl (Car.) "aliento"; ihi(y)otl (Sim.) "breath",  
 ihi(y)o "espiritual, concierne al aliento"
- (SD) ihiyu felgo (huelgo), olor, aliento  
 breath, bad breath, smell
- (C) ihkatuk (adj.) parado  
 standing  
 n-ihkatuk "I am standing"  
 cf. -tuk (perf.)  
 CN i<sup>?</sup>ka:-k (Car.) "estar de pie"
- (SD) ihkatuk
- (SD) ihkiti (i.v.) tejer  
 to weave  
 ihkiti (pres.)  
 ihkiti-k (pret.)  
 ihkiti-tuk (perf.)  
 CN iquiti (Sim.), ikiti (UC); PN \*ihkVti
- (SD) ihkwani (t.v., r.v.) quitar, trasladar, apartar  
 to remove, to move from one place to another, to transfer, to  
 set aside  
 ihkwani (pres.)  
 ihkwan(-ki) (pret.) m-ihkwan "it moved (away)"  
 ihkwan-tuk (perf.)  
 xi-k-ihkwani "remove it!"  
 CN i<sup>?</sup>kwani (Car.) "apartarse"  
 cf. (C) ihwania (t.v.)
- (C) ihkwania (t.v.) quitar, trasladar, apartar  
 to remove, to move from one place to another, to transfer, to  
 set aside  
 ihkwania (pres.)  
 ihkwanih (pret.)  
 ihkwanih-tuk (perf.) ni-k-ihkwanih-tuk "I have set it aside"  
 CN i<sup>?</sup>kwania (UC) "mudar, apartar"; iquania (Sim.) "separar,  
 hacer lugar"  
 cf. (SD) ihkwani (i.v.)

- (C) ihkwi:ch queresá, huevo de mosca (gusanillo de mosca)  
 maggot  
 ihhkwi:ch (pl.)  
 ihkwi:ch tentuk "full of maggots"
- (SD) ihkwich gusanillo de mosca (queresá), mosca grande (verdeosa)  
 maggot, green fly
- (C) (i)hkwilua (t.v.) escribir  
 to write  
 ihkwilua (pres.) ni-k-ihkwilua "I'm writing it"  
 ihkwiluh (pret.)  
 ihkwiluh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-hkwilua "to be writing (something)"  
 CN (i)?kwilua (Car.); PN \*(±)hkwVlowa
- (C) ihnekwi (t.v.) oler  
 to smell  
 ihnekwi (pres.) ni-k-ihnekwi "I smell it" (nigihnekwi?)  
 ihnek (pret.)  
 ihnek-tuk (perf.) ni-k-ihnek-tuk "I have smelled it"  
 CN (i)?nekwi (Car.) "oler"  
 cf. (SD) ahnekua
- (C) -(i)hpak encima de, sobre  
 on, on top of, over  
 nu-hpak "on me, on top of me"  
 cf. PN \*(±)kpa-k
- (SD) -(i)hpak  
 nu-hpak "on me, on top of me"  
 mu-hpak "on you, on top of you"  
 (y)-ihpak "on him, her, it, on top of him, her, it"  
 tu-hpak "on us, on top of us"
- (C) (i)hseki (t.v.) tostar  
 to toast  
 ihseki (pres.) ni-k-ihseki "I'm toasting it" (nigihsegi?)  
 ihsek (pret.) ti-k-ihseh-ke-t-a "we already toasted it"  
 ihsek-tuk, ihseh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-hseki "to be toasting"  
 CN (i)cequi (Sim.) "tostar maíz"  
 cf. (SD) i:seki

- (C) ihtakawi (i.v.) descomponerse  
 to break down, to go out of order  
 ihtakawi (pres.)  
 ihtakawi-k (pret.)  
 ihtakaw-tuk (perf.)  
 CN i<sup>?</sup>tlakawi (UC) "corromperse, dañarse"; itlacaui (Sim.)  
 "quedar encinta, estorbar, deteriorarse, echarse a perder"  
 cf. ihtakua (t.v.) "to take apart, destroy"
- (SD) ihtakawi
- (C) ihtakua (t.v.) desarmar, descomponer, arruinar  
 to take apart, to destroy, to ruin  
 ihtakua (pres.) ni-k-ihtakua "I'm taking it apart"  
 ihtakuh (pret.)  
 ihtakuh-tuk (perf.)  
 CN (i)tlacoa (Sim.) "caer enfermo por haber abusado del trato  
 carnal con mujeres, hacerle daño, destruir, estropear,  
 deteriorar algo"; i<sup>?</sup>tlakoa (UC) "estregar, dañar"
- (SD) ihtakua
- (C) ihti barriga, abdomen  
 belly, abdomen  
 -ihtí (poss.) nu-ihti "my stomach"  
 CN (i)<sup>?</sup>titl (Car.) "vientre"
- (SD) ihti
- (SD) mu-ihti-a:paka (r.v.) lavarse la barriga  
 to wash one's abdomen  
 cf. ihti "belly", a:paka "to wash"
- (C) ihtibó:n panzón  
 pot-bellied, paunch  
 ihihitibó:n (pl.)  
 cf. ihti "belly"
- (C) ihti-k adentro  
 inside  
 ka ihtik "inside"  
 cf. ihti "belly", -k 'locative'  
 CN (i)<sup>?</sup>tik (Car.); PN \*~~ihti~~-k
- (SD) ihti-k

- (SD) ihti-kukuk tamal de frijol, pupusa; dolor de estómago  
(ihtiguguk)  
bean tamale, pupusa; stomach ache  
cf. ihti "stomacah", kukuk "ache, hurt(ing)"
- (C) ihti-sulu:ni (i.v.) inflar el estómago, soplarse del estómago  
for one's stomach to inflate, swell  
ihtisulu:ni (pres.)  
ihtisulu:ni-k (pret.)  
ihtisulu:n-tuk (perf.) n-ihtisulu:n-tuk "my stomach has  
swelled"  
cf. ihti "belly", sulu:ni "to swell"
- (C) ihti-sulu:n-tuk (adj.) hinchado de la barriga  
having a swelled stomach  
cf. ihti-sulu:ni "for one's stomach to swell", -tuk 'perf.
- (C) ihtutia (t.v., r.v.) bailar  
to dance  
ihtitutia (pres.) ni-m-ihtutia "I dance", ni-k-ihtutia "I'm  
dancing it"  
ihtutih (pret.)  
ihtutih-tuk (perf.)  
CN i'to(:)tia (Car.), i'totia (UC)
- (SD) ihtutia  
ni-k-ihtutia "I dance it" (nigihtutiya?)
- (C) ihtsilika (i.v.) temblar (de animales, de gente)  
to tremble, to shake (of animals, people)  
ihtsilika (pres.) n-ihtsilika "I'm trembling"  
ihtsilika-k (pret.)  
ihtsilika-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ihtsilitsa (t.v.) "to shake (it)", tsili:ni "to ring"  
CN tzitzilca (Mol.) "temblar"; tzitzilica (Sim.) "sonar,  
resonar"
- (SD) ihtsilika
- (SD) ihtsilikaltia (t.v.) temblarlo  
to shake  
ihtsilikaltia (pres.)  
ihtsilikaltih (pret.)  
ihtsilikaltih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ihtsilika "to shake, tremble", -(l)tia 'caus.'  
cf. (C) ihtsilitsa



- (C) ihtsilitsa (t.v.) temblar, sacudir  
 to shake  
 ihtsilitsa (pres.)  
 ihtsilits-ki (pret.) ni-k-ihtsilits-ki "I shook it"  
 ihtsilits-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ihtsilika (i.v.) "to shake", tsili:ni "to ring"  
 CN tzitzilitza (Sim.) "hacer sonar, repicar una campana"  
 cf. (SD) ihtsilikaltia
- (C) (i)htsuma (t.v.) costurar, coser  
 to sew  
 ihtsuma (pres.)  
 ihtsun-ki (pret.)  
 ihtsun-tuk (perf.) ni-k-ihtun-tuk "I have sewn it"  
 cf. ta-htsuma "to be sewing (something)"  
 CN i?tsoma (Car.)  
 cf. (SD) tsuma
- (C) ihxihxi:ma (t.v., redup.(?)) raspar (con machete)  
 to scrape (with a machete)  
 ihxihxi:ma (pres.) ni-k-ihxihxi:ma "I'm scraping it"  
 ihxihxi:n-ki (pret.)  
 ihxihxi:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-ihxihxi:ma "to be scraping (something)"  
 cf. xi:ma "to cut one's hair"
- (C) ihya-k (adj.) hediondo, apestoso  
 stinking  
 CN i?ya:k (Car.); PN \*ihya:k
- (SD) ihya-k
- (SD) ihyal pedo  
 fart  
 cf. ihya-k "stinking", ihya:-ya "to stink", -l 'passive nominalization'  
 CN iyelli (Mol.) "pedo"
- (C) ihya:ya heder, apestar <sup>1 2 3</sup>  
 to stink  
 ihya:ya (pres.) ihya:ya "it stinks"  
 ihya:ya-k (pret.)  
 ihya:ya-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ihya-k "stinking", -ya -inchoative'  
 CN i?ya:ya (UC); iyaya (Sim.) "tener mal olor"
- (SD) ihya:ya

- (C) ihyu:miki suspirar <sup>v ?</sup>  
 to sigh, to pant  
 ihyu:miki (pres.)  
 ihyu:mik (pret.) n-ihyu:mik-ki-ya "I already sighed"  
 ihyu:mik-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (?) ihiyu "breath", miki "to die"
- (SD) ihyumiki  
 ihyumik, ihyumiki-k (pret.)
- (C) ihyu:mik-tsin "el duende" (ser sobrenatural)  
 "the dwarf", goblin (supernatural being)  
 cf. ihyu:miki "to sigh", -tsin 'diminutive'
- (C) ika (conj.) por eso, a veces  
 therefore, sometimes  
 CN ica (Sim.) "alguna vez"
- (SD) ikahku arriba  
 up  
 cf. ik- "therefore, with which" ('por eso, con que' (?)),  
 ahku "up (arriba)"
- (C) -i:ka-w hermano menor, hermana menor  
 younger sibling  
 i-i:ka-w "his/her younger sibling"  
 nu-i:ka-w "my younger sibling"  
 CN teic(c)auh (Sim.) "hermano/hermana menor"
- (SD) -i:ka-w hermana menor de mujer  
 woman's younger sister
- (C) ikma:n (adv., adj.) antiguo, antiguamente  
 ancient, old, formerly, in olden days, in the past  
 cf. ik- ('with which, then'), -man 'locative-temporal' suffix
- (SD) ikman
- (C) iknu:pil huerfano  
 orphan  
 iknu:pipil (pl.)  
 cf. iknu:-tsin  
 CN ikno:pilli (Car.)
- (SD) iknu:pil

- (C) iknu:-tsin huerfano  
orphan  
cf. iknu:pil, -tsin 'diminutive'  
CN ikno:-tsin (Car.)
- (SD) iknu:-tsin
- (SD) ikpa(-)t hilo (palabra arcaica)  
thread (archaic word)  
-ikpat (poss.) nu-ikpat "my thread"  
ihikpat (pl.)  
CN icpatl (Sim.); PN \*ikpa-
- (C) iksu-t izote  
plant sp., yucca (?)  
CN cf. icçotl (Sim.) "palmera de las montañas"
- (C) ikuka entonces (iguga?)  
then  
cf. (?) ik- ('therefore'), -uk ('when'), -a 'already'  
CN cf. ic "por eso", oc "ahora, aún, todavía" (Sim.)
- (SD) ikuni ahí, por ahí (iguni?)  
(over) there  
cf. ik- ('with which'), uni "that"  
CN cf. ic "por eso", on "that" (Sim.)
- (SD) ikwit-puyu titilcuite, titilglilita (el excremento aguado,  
negro, y muy apestoso de las gallinas cluecas  
black and very stinky excrement from laying hens  
cf. i- 'its', kwita-t "excrement", puyu "chicken"
- (SD) ikx-ahsi (t.v.) alcanzar  
to reach, to overtake, to catch up with  
ikxahsi (pres.) ni-k-ikxahsi "I'm catching up with him"  
ikxahsi-k (pret.)  
ikxahsi-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (i)kxi "foot", ahsi "to arrive, to find"

- (C) (i)kxi pie, pata  
 foot, hoof, paw  
 i-ikxi "his/her/its foot"  
 nu-kxi "my foot"  
 i-ih-ikxi "his/her/its feet"  
 nuhnu-kxi "my feet"  
 CN (i)kxi-tl (Car.); PN \*(±)kxi-
- (SD) (i)kxi  
 muh-mu-kxi "your feet"
- (C) mu-ikxi-chalua (r.v.) tropezar  
 to stumble  
 cf. ikxi "foot", chalua "to hit"
- (C) ikxi-kutu cuto de la pierna, corto del pie (tunco, manco)  
 one-legged  
 cf. (i)kxi "foot", kutu "short"
- (SD) ikxikutu
- (C) ikxi-pan a pie  
 on foot  
 cf. (i)kxi "foot", -pan 'on, place of'  
 CN icxipan (Mol.)
- (C) ikxipipil dedo de pie  
 toe  
 -ikxipipil (poss.) nu-ikxipipil "my toe"  
 cf. (i)kxi "foot", pi:pil "child"  
 CN cf. (i)cxopil, xopilli (Sim.)
- (SD) (i)kxipipil  
 ihikxipipil (pl.)  
 nu-kxipipil "my toe"  
 nuhnu-kxipipil "my toes"  
 muhmu-kxipipil "your toes"
- (C) (i)kxi-sulu:n-tuk (adj.) hinchado del pie  
 with swollen foot  
 cf. (i)kxi "foot", sulu:ni "to swell", -tuk 'perf.'
- (C) (i)kxi taxkal plantilla de pie  
 sole (of foot)  
 cf. (i)kxi "foot", taxkal "tortilla, rigua; palm of hand"

- (SD) (i)kx-u:mi-yu espinilla  
shin(bone)  
cf. (i)kxi "foot", u:mi-t "bone", -yu 'intimate poss.'
- (C) i:lerah hilo  
thread  
Sp. hilera
- (SD) i:le:rah
- (C) ilpia (t.v.) amarrar  
to tie  
ilpia (pres.)  
ilpih (pret.) ni-k-ilpih "I tied it"  
ilpih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta-ilpia "to be tying (something)"  
CN (i)lpia (Car.); PN \*(~~i~~)lpi-
- (SD) ilpia
- (C) ilwia (t.v.) decir  
to say, to tell  
ilwia (pres.) ni-k-ilwia "I tell him (it)" (nigilwiya?)  
ilwih (pret.)  
ilwih-tuk (perf.)  
CN (i)lwia (Car.)
- (SD) ilwia
- (SD) ilwi-ki:sa (i.v.) celebrar (fiesta religiosa)  
to celebrate a religious ceremony  
ilwiki:sa (pres.) ilwiki:sa "she's celebrating"  
ilwiki:s-ki (pret.)  
ilwiki:s-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ilwi-t "ceremony (fiesta)", ki:sa "to leave, come out"
- (C) ilwi-t fiesta  
ceremony, fiesta  
-ilwi-w (poss.) nu-ilwi-w "my celebration, fiesta"  
ihilwit (pl.)  
CN (i)lwitl (Car.)
- (SD) ilwi(-)t  
nu-ilwit "my fiesta"

- (C) ilwitia (t.v.) mostrar, enseñar  
 to show, to teach  
 ilwitia (pres.)  
 ilwiti (pret.) k-ilwiti "(he) showed it"  
 ilwiti-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ilwia "to say, to tell", -tia 'caus.'
- (SD) ilwitia
- (SD) imax-kabayuh un animalito peludo con antena  
 insect sp., a hairy insect with feelers  
 cf. i- 'its', -max "pubic hair", kabayuh "horse"
- (C) i-mey meta-t mano de piedra de moler (mano de metate)  
 hand-stone of quern (metate), pestle  
 cf. i- 'its', -mey "hand", meta-t "quern (metate)"
- (C) i-mihkwitayan tihlan Cagadero de Gallina (un cerro,  
 volcancito de tierra)  
 "Chicken's crapper" (name of a nearby small dirt mountain)  
 cf. i- 'its', kwita-t "excrement", tihlan "chicken"
- (C) i(:)na (i.v.) decir, hablar  
 to say, to speak, to report  
 (note: i(:)na is intransitive, but some use it with direct  
 objects but without the object pronominal prefixes normal-  
 ly required by all transitive verbs.)  
 i(:)na (pres.)  
 i(:)na-k (pret.)  
 i(:)nak-tuk (pret.)
- (SD) ina  
 ina-tuk (perf.)
- (SD) inanuh enano  
 dwarf  
 Sp. enano
- (C) i:naya (t.v., r.v.) esconder  
 to hide  
 i:naya (pres.) ni-k-i:naya "I hide it", ni-m-i:naya "I'm  
 hiding (myself)"  
 i:nax-ki (pret.) ti-m-i:nax-ke-t "we hid (ourselves)"  
 i:nax-tuk (perf.)  
 CN i:na:ya (Car.)
- (SD) i:naya

- (SD) indihestado(h) (adj.) (estando con) indigestión  
having indigestion  
Sp. indigestado (cf. indigestión)
- (SD) índi(y)us indigena  
Indian, native person  
Sp. indios
- (SD) inhiernuh infierno  
hell  
Sp. infierno
- (C) ini este, esta, esto; éste, ésta, ésto  
this  
CN in(in) (Sim.)
- (SD) ini  
cf. also yahini "this"
- (SD) inkaminár, -chiwa encaminar  
to guide, to direct, to show the way  
Sp. encaminar
- (SD) insendedór, ensendedór eslabón  
flint (for starting fire)  
Sp. encendedor
- (Ataco, Tacuba, etc.) inte no  
no  
cf. (C, SD) te:, tesu "no"
- (SD) intendér, -chiwa entender  
to understand  
Sp. entender
- (SD) -ipan detrás de  
behind  
ka ipan "behind"  
ka nu-ipan "behind me"  
CN ipan (Mol.) "encima"

- (C) i:sa (i.v.) despertarse  
 to wake up, to awake  
 i:sa (pres.)  
 i:sa-k (pret.)  
 i:sa-tuk (perf.) n-i:sa-tuk "I have woken up"  
 cf. i:xitia "to wake (someone)"  
 CN i'sa (Car.)
- (SD) i:sa  
 x-i:sa "wake up!"
- (SD) isalku Izalco  
 Izalco (town name)  
 cf. -ku 'locative'
- (SD) i:seki (t.v.) tostar  
 to toast  
 i:seki (pres.)  
 i:sek (pret.) k-i:seh-ke-t "they toasted it"  
 i:sek-tuk (perf.)  
 xi-k-i:seki "toast it!"  
 cf. ta-i:seki "to be toasting (something)"  
 CN (i)cequi (Sim.) "tostar"  
 cf. (C) (i)hseki
- (SD) iskalera(h) escalera  
 ladder  
 Sp. escalera  
 cf. (C) eska:lerah
- (C) iskalia (t.v.) criar  
 to raise, to rear  
 iskalia (pres.)  
 iskalih (pret.) ni-k-iskalih "I raised him"  
 iskalih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-iskalia "to be raising"  
 CN (i)skalia (Car.) "resucitar, doctrinar"; cf.  
 (i)zcaltia (Sim.) "crecer, criar"
- (SD) iskalia  
 cf. t-iskalia "to be raising"



- (C) ista-k blanco  
white  
(note: the form is ista:k- in some compounds)  
ihistak (pl.)  
cf. ista-t "salt", -k 'adj.'  
CN ista:k (Car.)
- (SD) ista-k
- (C) ista:ka clara de huevo (ista:ga?)  
egg white  
cf. istak "white", (?) a:-t "water"  
cf. (SD) istak-a:yu
- (SD) istaka  
(i-)istaka teksisti "egg white"
- (C) istak-atime-t chichuisa, piojo blanco  
louse sp., "white" louse  
cf. istak "white", atime-t "louse"  
cf. (SD) ixtakayut
- (SD) istak-a:yu clara de huevo  
egg white  
cf. istak "white", a:-t "water", -yu 'intimate poss.'  
CN iztacayotl (Sim.) "blancura, blanco de huevo"  
cf. (C) ista:ka
- (C) istak-eh tapal paloma (con alas blancas)  
dove sp., "white-winged" dove  
cf. istak "white", eh tapal "wing"
- (SD) istak-e:-t frijol blanco (istáge:t),(istagé:t)  
cf. istak "white", e:-t "bean"
- (C) ista(:)k-u:wa-t caña blanca (ista(:)gu:wat)  
cane sp., white cane  
cf. istak "white", u:wa-t "cane"
- (C) ista-t sal  
salt  
-ista-w (poss.) nu-ista-w "my salt"  
CN (i)statl (Car.); PN \*ista-
- (C) istatenan istatén (árbol)  
tree sp.  
cf. (?) ista-t "salt" (or ista-k "white" (?))

- (C) istawia (t.v.) salar  
to salt  
istawia (pres.)  
istawih (pret.) ni-k-istawih-a "I've already salted it"  
istawih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta-istawia "to be salting"  
cf. ista-t "salt"  
CN ista:wia (Car.)
- (SD) istawia
- (SD) istaya (i.v.) blanquearse  
to whiten, to turn white, to become white  
istaya (pres.)  
istaya-k (pret.) istaya-ke-t "they turned white"  
istaya-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ista-k "white", -ya 'inchoative'  
CN istaya (UC) "pararse blanco"
- (C) isti(-)t uña, garra  
(finger)nail, claw  
-istit (poss.) nu-istit "my fingernail"  
CN (i)stítl (Car.); istítl, istetl (Sim.); PN \*ístθ-  
cf. (SD) itsti-t
- (C) istiwia (t.v.) peliscar, pellizcar  
to pinch  
istiwia (pres.)  
istiwih (pret.) k-istiwih "(he) pinched him"  
istiwih-tuk (perf.)  
te: xi-nech-istiwi "don't pinch me!"  
cf. isti-t "fingernail"  
cf. (SD) itstiwia
- (C) m-isu:ta (r.v.) arrojar, vomitar  
to vomit, to throw up  
m-isu:ta (pres.) ni-m-isu:ta "I vomit"  
m-isu:ta-k (pret.)  
m-isu:ta-tuk (perf.)  
CN iso:tla (UC); içotla (Sim.)
- (SD) m-i:suta

- (C) iswa-t hoja  
leaf  
(i-)iswa-yu (poss.) (i-)iswa-yu kwawi-t "tree's leaf"  
(i-)iswa-yu mi:l "corn leaf (hoja de milpa)"  
CN (i)zuatl (Sim.)
- (C) ita, ida (t.v., irregular) ver, mirar  
to see, to look at  
ida, ita (pres.)  
ida-k, ita-k (pret.)  
its-tuk (perf.)  
xi-k-ida "look at it!"  
cf. (?) tatwi "to dawn", tatwa "to have fun"  
CN (i)tta; PN \*(±)hta
- (SD) ita  
xi-k-ita "look at it!"
- (SD) ita(:)kayu (a:-t) cucaracha de río  
insect sp., a river insect, like a fly (water skeeter (?))  
cf. (?) perhaps i- 'its', ta:ka-t "man", -yu 'intimate  
poss.', a:-t "water, river" — literally "river man" (?)
- (C) iteksis-kuyame-t cojón (árbol con fruta de forma de frijol, su  
resina se usa para pagamento)  
tree sp., has bean-shaped fruit and gum used for glue; lite-  
rally "pig-testicle"  
cf. i- 'its', teksis-ti "egg, testicle", kuyame-t "pig"
- (SD) iteksis-kuyame-t
- (SD) ite:n-a:yu tuka-t telaraña  
spider web, cobweb  
i- 'its', te:n-a:yu "saliva", tuka-t "spider"  
cf. (C) tsa:wal
- (SD) itetunkah cuña, puntal  
wedge, prop  
cf. i- 'its', tetun-ti "wedge"
- (C) itew-tamakas tamagás, piedra de tamagás (clase de colmena de  
abejas)  
kind of beehive  
cf. i- 'its', te-w "stone" (poss.), tamakas "tamagás" snake

- (SD) m-itu:nia (r.v.) sudar  
to sweat  
m-itu:nia (pres.)  
m-itu:nih (pret.) m-itu:nih-ke-t "they sweated"  
m-itu:nih-tuk (perf.)  
CN itonia (Sim.)  
cf. (C) m-itu:niya
- (C) m-itu:niya (r.v.) sudar  
to sweat  
m-itu:niya (pres.)  
m-itu:nix-ki (pret.)  
m-itu:nix-tuk (perf.) ni-m-itu:nix-tuk "I have sweated"  
cf. CN itonia (Sim.)  
cf. (SD) m-itu:nia
- (C) itskia (t.v.) agarrar  
to grab  
itskia (pres.) ni-k-itskia "I grab it" (nigitskiya?)  
itskih (pret.)  
itskih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. i(t)sti-t "fingernail, claw"
- (SD) itskia
- (SD) itsti(-)t uña, garra  
(finger)nail, claw  
-itstit (poss.) nu-itstit "my fingernail"  
CN istitl (Car.); iztitl, iztetl (Sim.); PN \*istθ-  
cf. (C) isti-t
- (C) i-tsinteyu (ikxi) carcañal, talón  
heel  
cf. i- 'its', -tsinte-yu "heel", (i)kxi "foot"  
cf. (SD) i-tsunteyu -(i)kxi
- (SD) itstiwia (t.v.) peliscar, pellizcar  
to pinch  
itstiwia (pres.)  
itstiwih (pret.)  
itstiwih-tuk (pret.)  
maka xi-nech-itstiwia "don't pinch me!"  
cf. itsti-t "fingernail, claw"  
cf. (C) istiwia

- (SD) i-tsunteyu -(i)kxi talón  
heel  
cf. i- 'its' -tsunteyu "heel", (i)kxi "foot"  
cf. (C) i-tsinteyu (ikxi)
- (SD) i-wahkal -tewahka rótula  
kneecap  
cf. i- 'its', wahkal "gourd bowl", -tewahka "knee"  
cf. -wahkal "kneecap"
- (SD) iwál igual, al nivel de  
equal, equivalent, on the same level  
Sp. igual
- (C) i:x ojo ('cara' en palabras compuestas)  
eye ('face' in compounds)  
-i:x (poss.)  
nu-i:x "my eye"  
ihi:x (pl.)  
nuhnu-i:x "my eyes"  
(i-)ihi:x, (i-)ihí:x "his/her/its eyes"  
CN i:xtli (Car.) "cara (ojo)"; PN \*i:x-
- (SD) i:x
- (C) i:x pepita, hueso (de fruta)  
pit  
i-i:x a:wakat "avocado seed"  
i-i:x manguh "mango pit, seed"  
i-i:x tsaput "zapote pit"  
cf. i:x "eye" (note: "pit/seed" and "eye" are related or the  
same in most Mesoamerican languages)
- (SD) i:x pepita, hueso (de fruta)  
pit  
cf. i:x "grain, seed"; cf. i:x "eye"
- (SD) i:x grano (semilla)  
grain, seed  
i:x-ayuh "pumpkin seed"  
i:x-sinti "corn kernel (on the cob)" (granito de maíz (de  
mazorca))  
i:x-tawiyal "corn kernel, corn seed (shelled)" (grano de maíz  
(desgranado))  
i:x-é:t "bean, bean seed"  
cf. i:x "eye", 'face', "pit"

- (SD) -i:x cuenta (de collar)  
 bead  
 i-i:x kuskat "necklace bead"  
 cf. i:x "eye, grain, pit, seed"
- (SD) i:xahketsua (t.v., r.v.) acostar(se) boca arriba, quedarse boca arriba  
 to lie down face up, to lay (something) down face up  
 i:xahketsua (pres.) mu-ix:ahketsua "he lies face up",  
 k-i:xahketsua "(she) put it down face up" (gixahketsuwa?)  
 i:xahketsuh (pret.)  
 i:xahketsih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. i:x- 'face', ah- 'buccal'; cf. ahketswetsi "to fall face up"; cf. (?) ketsa "to stand, to raise, to lift"
- (SD) i:xatia (t.v.) despertar  
 to wake (someone) up  
 i:xatia (pres.)  
 i:xatih (pret.) k-i:xatih-ke-t "they woke her up"  
 i:xatih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. i:sa "to wake up", -tia 'caus.'  
 CN ixitia (Sim.)  
 cf. (C) i:xitia
- (C) i:x-a:yu lágrima  
 tear  
 -i:xa:yu (poss.) nu-i:xa:yu "my tear"  
 ihi:xa:yu (pl.)  
 cf. i:x "eye", a:-t "water", -yu 'intimate poss.'  
 CN ixayotl (Sim.)
- (SD) i:xa:yu
- (SD) i:xchihche:le chibola, chichón, chipote (inflamación)  
 bump, lump, swelling  
 cf. i:x- "eye", 'face'; Sp. chibola, -yu 'intimate poss.'
- (C) i:xchihche:le cheles (del ojo), legañas  
 "sleepy seeds" (eye secretion)  
 cf. i:x "eye", Sp. chele (redup.)
- (C) i:xchiku bizco  
 cross-eyed, cock-eyed  
 cf. i:x "eye"  
 CN cf. i:x- "eye", chicu, chico (Sim.) "al revés, irregularmente"

- (C) i:xchukulu choco, ciego  
blind, one-eyed  
cf. i:x "eye", (?) chu:ka "to cry"
- (C) i:xchu:yu llorón  
cry baby (one who cries a lot)  
cf. i:x "eye"
- (SD) -i:xewayu párpado  
eyelid  
cf. i:x "eye", awayu "skin"
- (C) i:xihkatuk cuesta arriba, empinado  
up hill, steep  
cf. i:x "eye", 'face', ihka-tuk "standing"
- (C) (i-)i:x -(i)kxi tobillo, ojo de pie  
ankle, ankle bone  
(i-)i:x nu-kxi "my ankle"  
cf. -i:x "eye", (i)kxi "foot"
- (SD) (i-)i:x -(i)kxi
- (C) ixi:nyu-kwawi-t, xi:nyu-kwawi-t palo jiote  
tree sp., "peeling-skin" tree  
cf. i- 'its', xi:nyu "skin disease (impetigo (?))", kwawi-t  
"tree"
- (C) i:xitia (t.v.) despertar  
to wake (someone) up  
i:xitia (pres.)  
i:xitih (pret.) ni-k-i:xtih "I woke him up"  
i:xitih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. i:sa "to wake up", -(i)tia 'caus.'  
CN i(?)xitia (Car.)  
cf. (SD) i:xatia
- (C) ixka (t.v.) asar  
to roast, to fry  
ixka (pres.)  
ixka-k (pret.)  
ixka-tuk (perf.) ni-k-ixka-tuk "I've roasted it"  
cf. ta-ixka "to be roasting"  
CN (i)xka (Car.)
- (SD) ixka

- (C) -i:xkaliyu cara  
face  
nu-i:xkaliyu "my face" (nuwi:xkaliyu?)  
cf. i:x- 'face', (?) kal "house", -yu 'intimate poss.'  
CN cf. ixcallotl (Sim.) "órbita, la cavidad de ojo"  
cf. (SD) i:xkalyu "eyebrow"
- (SD) i:xkalyu ceja  
eyebrow  
-i:xkalyu (poss.) ny-i:xkalyu "my eyebrow"  
ihi:xkalyu (pl.)  
CN cf. ixcallotl (Sim.) "órbita, la cavidad del ojo"  
cf. (C) i:xkaliyu "cara"
- (SD) ixkanal iscanal (árbol)  
tree sp., with many thorns and long branches  
cf. (C) axkanel
- (C) ixka-tuk (adj.) asado  
roasted, fried  
cf. ixka "to roast, fry", -tuk 'perf.'
- (C) i:xkehketsa (t.v.) acordarse, pensar  
to remember, to think  
i:xkehketsa (pres.)  
i:xkehkets-ki (pret.) ni-k-i:xkehkets-ki "I remembered it"  
(nigixkehketski?)  
i:xkehkets-tuk (perf.)  
cf. i:x "eye", 'face', (?) ketsa "to stand"; cf. i:xketsa "to  
raise, lift"  
CN cf. (?) ixquetza (Sim.) "ofrecerse para hacer algo, darse  
como fianza"
- (SD) i:xkehketsa (t.v.) pensar, imaginar  
to think, to imagine
- (C) i:xketsa (t.v.) levantar  
to lift, to raise  
i:xketsa (pres.) ni-k-i:xketsa "I'm lifting it"  
(nigixgetsa?)  
i:xkets-ki (pret.)  
i:xkets-tuk (perf.)  
cf. i:x "eye", 'face', ketsa "to get up, to stand"  
CN cf. ixquetza (Sim.) "ofrecerse para hacaer algo, darse  
como fianza"



- (C) i:xkipi-tsin lucerna, luciernaga  
 firefly, lightning bug  
 ihi:xkipitsin (pl.)  
 cf. i:x "eye", 'face', (?) kipi "scar", -tsin 'diminutive'  
 CN icpitl (Sim.)  
 cf. (SD) i:xpitsin
- (C) i:xku isco, ixco, lindero (de tarea, de cuadra)  
 boundary marker  
 cf. i:x- 'face', -ku 'locative'  
 CN cf. i:xko (Car.); ixco (Mol.) "en la cara"; (Sim.) "sobre  
 la cara, sobre la superficie"
- (SD) i:xku lindero, tarea, seña o señal de tarea o cuadra  
 boundary marker, field marker  
 -i:xku (poss.) nu-i:xku "my marker, my boundary"  
 ihi:xku (pl.)  
 na:wi i:xku "tarea" (a work area considered a "job", a  
 day's work, literally "four boundaries")
- (C) i:xkuh-weyak long; see i:xkuweyak
- (C) i:x-kukul-ita ojear, dar el mal de ojo <sup>μ?</sup>  
 to give the evil eye  
 i:xkukulita (pres.)  
 i:xkukulits-ki (pret.) k-i:xkukulits-ke-t-a "they already  
 gave him the evil eye"  
 i:xkukulits-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. i:x "eye", kukulis "sickness", ita "to see, to look at"
- (SD) ixkumún perniza, perdiza, perdíz, paloma de montaña  
 partridge, grouse (?)  
 cf. (?) Spanish influence; cf. (?) i:xku "boundary", mu:n  
 "girlfriend, bride"
- (C) i:xkuweyak, i:xkuhweyak largo, cosa larga  
 long, something long  
 cf. i:xku "boundary, sign", weyak "long"
- (SD) i:xkuweyak cara larga  
 long face  
 cf. i:x- 'face'

- (SD) i:xkwa-t huele-de-noche (árbol)  
 tree sp., smells bad, its leaves are toasted and a dough made  
 which stops itching of foot fungus, also for headaches  
 (literally "smells-at-night" tree)  
 cf. (?) i:x "eye", 'face'
- (C) i:xkwehkwelech-nah (adj.) arrugado  
 wrinkled  
 cf. i:x- 'face', (?) kwe:l-nah "bent, curved"  
 CN cf. ixcueloa (Mol.) "torcerse el madero"
- (C) i:xkwepa (t.v.) botar, voltear  
 to throw down or out, to turn over  
 i:xkwepa (pres.)  
 i:xkwep-ki (pret.) ni-k-i:xkwep-ki "I threw it out"  
 i:xkwep-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. i:x "eye", 'face'; kwepa "to return"  
 CN cf. ixcuepa (Sim.) "revolver algo, perderse, error,  
 engañar"
- (SD) i:xkwepa (t.v., i.v.) botar, dar vuelta a, derramarse  
 to throw down or out, to turn (something), to pour, to spill  
 i:xkwep-ki "it spilled"  
 k-i:xkwep-ki "(she) knocked it over"
- (C) i:xkwetax sin vergüenza  
 shameless, shameful person  
 cf. i:x "eye", 'face', kwetax-ti "leather"
- (C) i:xkwikwil-nah pintado de la cara, sucio de la cara  
 with painted face, dirty-faced  
 cf. i:x- 'face', kwikwil-nah "painted"  
 CN cf. ixcuicuiluhqui (Sim.) "que tiene la cara sucia, llena  
 de manchas"
- (C) i:xma:skrah máscara  
 mask  
 cf. i:x- 'face', ma:skrah (from Sp. máscara)

- (C) i:xmati (t.v., incorp.) conocer, reconocer  
 to know, to be familiar with, acquainted with, to meet  
 i:xmati (pres.) ni-k-i:xmati "I know him" (nigixmati?)  
 i:xmat-ki (pret.)  
 i:xmat-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. i:x "eye", 'face', mati "to know"  
 CN iximate (Sim.)
- (SD) i:xmati
- (C) i:xma:ti:lua (t.v., incorp.) repellar, refinar (frotando la  
 superficie de algo)  
 to finish, to refine, to plaster, to rub fine (e.g. a wall)  
 i:xma:ti:lua (pres.) k-i:xma:ti:lua "I finish it"  
 (gixmati:luwa?)  
 i:xma:ti:luh (pret.)  
 i:xma:ti:luh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. i:x- 'face', ma:ti:lua "to smooth, to finish"  
 CN cf. ixmatiloa (Sim.) "frotar la cara de alguien"
- (C) i:xmehme:le lerdo (lento, despacio, anda cayendo);  
 muchacho inútil  
 slow, dull; useless boy  
 cf. i:x "eye", 'face'; (?) mela:wa "to lay, to extend"
- (C) i:xmekayu correa  
 leather strip, strap, string  
 cf. i:x "eye", meka-t "string", -yu 'intimate poss.'
- (C) i:xmekayu kak-ti bejuquilla, bejuquillo (culebra)  
 snake sp., very thin, green snake that looks like a vine,  
 said to be poisonous  
 cf. i:x-meka-yu "leather strip", kak-ti "sandal"
- (C) i:xmimilua (t.v., r.v., incorp.) rodar(se), revolcar(se),  
 girar  
 to roll, to roll over, to revolve  
 i:xmimilua (pres.)  
 i:xmimiluh (pret.) mu-i:xmimiluh "it rolled", k-i:xmimiluh  
 "(he) rolled it"  
 i:xmimiluh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. i:x "eye", 'face', mimilua "to roll"

- (C) i:xmu:hmutš hijo del sol (albino)  
 albino (person)  
 cf. i:x "eye", 'face'  
 CN cf. (?) ixmomotzoa (Sim.) "arañar la cara de alguien"
- (C) mu-i:xmu:tia (r.v.) asustarse  
 to be frightened  
 mu-i:xmu:tia (pres.)  
 mu-i:xmu:tih (pret.)  
 mu-i:xmu:tih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. i:x "eye", 'face', mu:tia "to frighten"
- (SD) -i:xmutia (t.v., r.v.) asustar(se), espantar(se), escarmentar  
 to frighten, to scare, to warn/scare off  
 mu-i:xmu:tia "it was frightened", k-i:xmu:tia "(she) scared  
 it"
- (C) i:xpahpa:ki (i.v., redup., incorp.) estar contento  
 to be happy  
 i:xpahpa:ki (pres.) n-i:xpahpa:ki "I'm happy" (nixpahpa:gi?)  
 i:xpahpa:ki-k (pret.)  
 i:xpahpa:ki-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. i:x "eye", 'face', pa:ki "to be happy"
- (SD) i:xpahpa:ki sonreirse  
 to smile
- (C) i:xpa:ka (t.v.) lavar (trastes, etc.)  
 to wash (e.g. dishes, etc.)  
 i:xpa:ka (pres.) ni-k-i:xpa:ka "I wash it" (nigixpa:ga?)  
 i:xpa:ka-k (pret.)  
 i:xpak-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. i:x- 'face', pa:ka "to wash"  
 cf. ta-i:xpa:ka "to wash (something), be washing"
- (SD) i:xpa:ka (t.v.) lavar (trastes)  
 to wash (dishes)  
 i:xpa:k, i:xpa:ka-k (pret.)  
 cf. mu-i:xpa:ka "to wash one's face"
- (SD) mu-i:xpa:ka (r.v.) lavarse la cara  
 to wash one's face  
 cf. i:x- 'face', pa:ka "to wash"; cf. i:x-pa:ka "to wash"

- (C) i:xpalua (t.v.) lamber, lamer  
to lick  
i:xpalua (pres.)  
i:xpaluh (pret.) ni-k-i:xpaluh "I licked it"  
i:xpaluh-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta-i:xpalua "to lick (something)"  
CN i:xpalua (Mol.) "sacar mota del ojo con la lengua",  
papalua (Mol.) "lamer(se)"; palua (Mol.) "mojar el pan en  
alguna salsa"; PN \*palua
- (SD) i:xpalua
- (C) -i:xpan delante de  
before, in front of  
nu-i:xpan "before me, in front of me"  
cf. i:x- 'cara', -pan 'locative'  
CN i:xpan (Sim.)
- (SD) -i:xpan  
nu-i:xpan "in front of me"  
mu-i:xpan "in front of you"  
i-i:xpan "in front of him"  
ka i:xpan "it is ahead, it is in front"
- (C) i:xpanua (t.v.) poner en frente, poner al frente, poner  
delante de  
to place before, to put in front of  
i:xpanua (pres.)  
i:xpanuh (pret.) (?)  
i:xpanuh-tuk (perf.)  
cf. i:xpan "in front of", -ua 'caus./passive'
- (C) i:xpehpna (t.v., incorp.) escoger  
to choose, to pick out, to select  
i:xpehpna (pres.)  
i:xpehpna-ki (pret.) ni-k-i:xpehpna-ki "I chose it"  
(nigixpehpna?)  
i:xpehpna-tuk (perf.)  
cf. i:x "eye", 'face', pehpna "to pick up"  
CN cf. ixpehpna (Car.) "escoger a alguien por su cara"
- (SD) i:xpehpna
- (SD) i:xpe:l, i:xpe:l-xuti clase de jute, clase de caracol  
snail sp.  
cf. i:xpe:lua "to open", xuti "snail"

- (C) i:xpe:lua (t.v.) abrir más  
 to open wider  
 i:xpe:lua (pres.) k-i:xpe:lua "(he) opens it more"  
 i:xpe:luh (pret.)  
 i:xpe:luh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. i:x "eye", 'face', pe:lua "to open"  
 CN ixpeloa (Sim.) "abrir desmesuradamente los ojos,  
 removerlos"
- (SD) i:xpe:lua
- (SD) i:xpi:lka agachado, empinado (i:xpi:lka?)  
 squatting, steep  
 cf. i:x "eye", 'face', i:x-pilua "to squat", -ka 'perf.  
 nominalization' (?)
- (SD) i:xpilua (t.v., r.v., incorp.) agachar(se)  
 to squat, to bend  
 i:xpilua (pres.) ni-k-i:xpilua "I bend it down",  
 ni-mu-i:xpilua "I squat"  
 i:xpiluh (pret.)  
 i:xpiluh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. i:x "eye", 'face', pilua "to hang"  
 CN cf. ixpiloa (Sim.) "bajar los ojos"
- (C) i:xpi:na:wa (i.v., incorp.) tener vergüenza, darse vergüenza,  
 avergonzarse  
 to be ashamed  
 i:xpi:na:wa (pres.) n-i:xpi:na:wa "I'm ashamed"  
 i:xpi:na:h-ki (pret.)  
 i:xpi:na:h-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. i:x "eye", 'face'  
 CN ixpinawa (Sim.); cf. pi:na:wia (Car.) "avergonzarse"
- (SD) i:xpina:wa  
 i:xpina:wa-k (pret.)  
 i:xpina:w-tuk, i:xpina:wa-tuk (perf.)

- (C) i:xpitsa (t.v., incorp.) soplar, inflar, sorber  
to blow, to inflate, to fan  
i:xpitsa (pres.) ni-k-i:xpitsa "I blow it"  
i:xpits-ki (pret.)  
i:xpits-tuk (perf.)  
cf. i:x "eye", 'face', pitsa "to blow"
- (SD) i:xpitsa (t.v., r.v., incorp.) soplar, inflar, sorber,  
abanicar(se)  
to blow, to inflate, to fan (oneself)  
k-i:xpitsa "(she) blows it"  
mu-i:xpitsa "(she) fans herself"
- (SD) i:xpitsin lucerna, luciernaga  
firefly, lightning bug  
ihl:xpitsin (pl.)  
cf. (?) i:x "eye", 'face', -tsin 'diminutive'  
cf. (C) i:xkipitsin
- (SD) i:xpulua (t.v., r.v., incorp.) perder(se)  
to get lost, to loose  
i:xpulua (pres.) ni-mu-i:xpulua "I get lost", ni-k-i:xpulua  
"I loose it"  
i:xpuluh (pret.)  
i:xpuluh-tuk (perf.)  
cf. i:x "eye", 'face', pulua "to loose"
- (C) i:xpupuchwia (t.v., incorp.) estar sajumeando (sahumando)(un  
santo)  
to burn incense (for a saint)  
i:xpupuchwia (pres.) ni-k-i:xpupuchwia "I'm burning incense  
for it" (nigixpupuchwiya?)  
i:xpupuchwih(-ki) (pret.)  
i:xapupuchwih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. i:x- 'face', pupuchwia "to burn incense for"  
cf. (C) pupuchwia

- (C) i:xpu:pu:wa (t.v., r.v.) limpiar(se) la cara  
to wash one's face, to wash someone's face  
i:xpu:pu:wa (pres.) mu-i:xpu:pu:wa "(she) is washing her  
face"  
i:xpu:pu:h (pret.)  
i:xpu:pu:h-tuk (pret.)  
cf. i:x- 'cara', pu:pu:wa "to clean"  
CN ixpopoa (Sim.) "lavar, limpiar, planchar"
- (SD) mu-i:xpupu:wa (r.v.) limpiarse, lavarse  
to wash oneself, to clean oneself  
mu-i:xpupu:wa (pres.)  
mu-i:xpupu:h (pret.)  
mu-i:xpupu:h-tuk (perf.)
- (SD) i:xpupuyu-t ciego, choco  
blind, one-eyed  
cf. i:x "eye", pupuyu-t "blind"  
CN ixpopoyotl (Sim.)
- (C) i:xpupuyu:tsin gallina ciega (un gusano (?), plaga para  
animales)  
cutworm (?)  
cf. i:xpupuyu-t "blind", -tsin 'diminutive'
- (C) i:xpuya:wi (i.v.) marearse, atarantarse  
to be faint, dizzy, bumbfounded  
i:xpuya:wi (pres.)  
i:xpuya:wi-k (pret.) n-i:xpuya:wi-k "I got dizzy"  
i:xpuya:h-tuk (perf.) (?)  
cf. i:x "eye", 'face'  
CN cf. ixpoyaua (Sim.) "oscurecer, deslumbrar"
- (SD) i:xsaka-t arroz (en su planta)  
rice, still on stalk  
-i:xsaka-w (poss.) nu-i:xsaka-w "my rice"  
cf. i:x "grain, seed", saka-t "grass"
- (SD) i:xtakayu-t piojillo, piojo de gallina  
mite (chicken louse)  
cf. (C) istak-atime-t



- (C) i:xtapachua (t.v., r.v.) embrocar  
 to turn over, to upset, to turn upside-down  
 i:xtapachua (pres.)  
 i:xtapachuh (pret.) ni-k-i:xtapachuh "I turned it over",  
 ni-mu-i:xtapachuh "I got turned over"  
 i:xtapachuh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. i:x "eye", 'face', tapach "shell"  
 CN cf. ixtlapach- (Mol.) "boca abajo", ixtapachcuepa (Mol.)  
 "embrocar"
- (SD) i:xtapachua  
 i:xtapachuh (pret.)  
 i:xtapacih-tuk (perf.)
- (SD) i:xtatsini (i.v., incorp.) pringar, rodar (de granos)  
 for grain to roll, scatter  
 i:xtatsini (pres.)  
 i:xtatsini-k (pret.)  
 i:xtatsin-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. i:x "grain", (C) tatsi:ni "to scatter, to sprinkle"  
 CN cf. ixtlatzinia (Sim.) "abofetearse a sí mismo"
- (C) i:xta:wak sabana (prado de zacatal)  
 savannah, meadow  
 cf. i:x- 'cara'  
 CNixtlaauaca(n) (Sim.) "lugar desierto", ixtlauatl (Sim.)  
 "sabana, tierra plana, llanura"
- (SD) i:xta:wak
- (C) i:xta wi:pta pasado pasado mañana (en tres días)  
 in three days  
 cf. wi:pta "day after tomorrow"
- (C) i:xte:mblór sensonte bobo, sinsonte bobo, pájaro bobo  
 bird sp., bird like mocking bird, walks as though it cannot  
 see the road, flies very slow, very stupid  
 cf. i:x "eye", 'face', Sp. temblor
- (C) i:xte:miki (t.v.) soñar  
 to dream (something)  
 i:xte:miki (pres.) ni-k-i:xte:miki "I dream it"  
 (nigixte:migi?)  
 i:xte:mik (pret.)  
 i:xte:mik-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. i:x "eye", 'face', te:miki "to dream"  
 cf. (SD) te:miki

- (C) -i:xtempan enfrente de otro, delante de otro  
in front of someone else  
cf. i:x- 'face', -tempan "edge, border"
- (SD) i:xtemu:yu-t chispa  
spark  
cf. i:x "eye", 'face', "grain", temu:yu-t "spark"
- (C) i:xtetsi:l-nah (adj.) cara tiesa  
rigid faced, stiff-faced  
cf. i:x- 'face'  
CN cf. tetziloa (Sim.) "torcer mucho"
- (SD) i:xtia (t.v.) sacar  
to take out, to remove, to get (out)  
i:xtia (pres.)  
i:xtih (pret.) ti-k-i:xtih-ke-t "we got it out"  
i:xtih-tuk (perf.)  
xi-nech-i:xti "get me out!"  
cf. ki:sa "to leave", -tia 'caus.'  
cf. (C) ki:xtia  
(note: this verb historically had an initial k, which was  
lost when it was analogically equated with k- 'third  
pers. sg. pronominal object' prefix)
- (SD) i:xtia se: tiroh (t.v.) disparar, tirar  
to shoot  
cf. i:xtia "to get out", se: "one", Sp. tiro "shot"
- (SD) i:xtilia (t.v.) quitar algo a alguien  
to take something away from someone  
i:xtilia (pres.)  
i:xtilih (pret.) k-i:xtilih-ke-t "they took it away from him"  
i:xtilih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (C) ki:xtilia
- (C) i:xtuhtulu tulanco (elote que no se ha llenado bien)  
an ear of corn that has not developed well  
ihi:xtuhtulu (pl.)  
cf. i:x "eye", 'face', (?) perhaps tul- 'yellow'

- (C) i:xtu:ka (t.v., r.v., incorp.) meter(se)  
 to insert, to put in, to stick in  
 i:xtu:ka (pres.) ni-k-i:xtu:ka "I insert it",  
 ni-mu-i:xtu:ka "I interject, I stick myself in"  
 i:xtu:ka-k (pret.) ni-k-i:xtu:ka-k "I stuck it in"  
 (nigixtu:gak)  
 i:xtu:ka-tuk (perf.) ni-mu-i:xtu:ka-tuk "I inserted myself"  
 (nim(u)wixtu:gatuk)  
 cf. i:x "eye", 'face', tu:ka "to plant, bury"  
 CN cf. ixtoca (Mol.) "poner correas a los cacles con punzón"
- (SD) i:xtu:ka
- (C) i:xtukpe:wa (t.v.) empujar  
 to push, to shove  
 i:xtukpe:wa (pres.) ni-k-i:xtukpe:wa "I push it"  
 i:xtukpe:h (pret.)  
 i:xtukpe:h-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (?) i:xtu:ka "to insert", pe:wa "to begin"  
 cf. (SD) i:xtupewa
- (C) mu-i:xtu:na (r.v.) tardarse, dilatarse  
 to be late, to delay  
 mu-i:xtu:na (pres.) mu-i:xtu:na "(he) is late, he delays"  
 (m(u)wixtu:na?)  
 mu-i:xtu:na-k (pret.)  
 mu-i:xtu:na-tuk (perf.) (?)  
 cf. (?) i:x- "eye", 'face', (?) tu:na1 "sun"  
 cf. (SD) i:xtu:na
- (SD) i:xtu:na (i.v.) tardarse  
 to be late  
 i:xtu:na (pres.) n-i:xtu:na "I am late" (nixtu:na?)  
 i:xtu:na-k (pret.)  
 i:xtu:na-tuk (perf.) (?)  
 maka x-i:xtu:na "don't be late!"  
 cf. (?) i:x "eye", 'face', (?) tu:na1 "sun"  
 cf. (C) mu-i:xtu:na
- (SD) i:xtupewa empujar, repujar  
 to push, to shove  
 i:xtupewa (pres.)  
 i:xtupew (pret.) ni-k-i:xtupew "I pushed it" (nigixtupew)  
 i:xtupew-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (C) i:xtukpe:wa

- (SD) i:xturnu bizco  
cross-eyed, cock-eyed  
cf. i:x "eye", Sp. turno
- (C) i:xtsaya:na (t.v., incorp.) destrozar, rajar  
to split, to break up  
i:xtsaya:na (pres.)  
i:xtsaya:n (pret.)  
i:xtsaya:n-tuk(perf.) ni-k-i:xtsaya:n-tuk "I have split it"  
cf. i:x "eye", 'face', tsaya:na "to split"
- (SD) i:xtsaya:na  
cf. i:x-tsaya:ni (i.v.) "to split"
- (SD) i:xtsaya:ni (i.v.) rajarse, romperse, abrirse  
to split, to break, to open  
i:xtsaya:ni (pres.)  
i:xtsaya:n(-ki) (pret.)  
i:xtsaya:n-tuk (perf.)  
cf. i:x- 'face', tsaya:na (t.v.) "to spit"
- (SD) i:xtsuhtsukul chiboludo, borru(oso, garrasposo (no parejo)  
bumpy, knotty, uneven  
cf. i:x "eye", 'face', tsukul "bump", i:x-tsukul "knot"  
cf. (C) i:xtsuhtsukul-nah
- (C) i:xtsuhtsukul-nah chiboloso, borru(oso, garrasposo  
knotty, bumpy  
cf. (SD) i:x-tsuhtsukul, -nah 'adj.'
- (C) -i:xtsuhtsun-yu pesta(as, cejas (ixtsuhtsunjyu?)  
eyelashes, eyebrows  
cf. i:x "eye", -tsuhtsun-yu "eyelashes"  
CN cf. ixtzontli (Sim.)
- (SD) -i:xtsuhtsun-yu  
-i:xtsuhtsun-yu (poss.) nu-i:xtsuhtsun-yu "my eyelashes, my  
eyebrows"  
cf. -i:xtsun-yu (singular, not very common)
- (SD) -i:xtsun-yu pesta(a, ceja  
singular of -i:xtsuhtsun-yu (singular is rare)

- (C) i:xtsukul nudo (de palo)  
knot (in wood)  
cf. i:x "eye", tsukul "lump, bump"
- (SD) -i:xtsukul-yu  
cf. -yu 'intimate poss.'
- (C) i-xu:chi-yu floreado, flor (?)  
flowered, flower (?)  
cf. i- 'its', xu:chi-t "flower", -yu 'intimate poss.'
- (C) i:xuhxupil-nah, i:x(x)uhxupil-nah (adj.) hinchado de los ojos,  
arrugado de la cara  
with swollen eyes, wrinkled face  
cf. i:x "eye", 'face'
- (C) ixuku-masa:-t pepenance (árbol)  
tree sp. small, like sour nance  
ixukumasa:-tsin "small pepenance"  
cf. i- 'its', xuku-t "hogplum", masa:-t "deer" (literally  
"deer's hogplum")
- (SD) i:xwahlaka órgano, pitajaya (pitahaya) de monte (ixwahlaga?)  
pitahaya cactus, organ cactus (?)  
cf. (?) i:x "eye", 'face', "seeds"
- (C) i:xwa:ki (i.v.) resecarse, secarse  
to dry out, to dry up  
i:xwa:ki (pres.) i:xwa:ki "it's drying up" (ixwa:gi?)  
i:xwa:ki-k (pret.)  
i:xwa:ki-tuk (perf.)  
cf. i:x "eye", 'face', wa:ki "to dry"  
CN cf. ixwacqui (Sim.) "un poco seco"
- (SD) i:xwa:ki (i.v.) secarse, cicatrizarse  
to dry (up), to form a scar
- (C) i:xwehwetska (i.v., redup.) sonreirse  
to smile  
i:xwehwetska (pres.) n-i:xwehwetska "I smile"  
i:xwehwetska-k (pret.)  
i:xwehwetska-tuk (perf.)  
cf. i:x- 'face', wetska "to laugh"  
CN ixuetzca (Sim.) "sonreir"

- (C) i:xweyak carón, cara larga  
long-faced, big-faced  
cf. i:x- 'face', weyak "long"  
CN ixueyac (Sim.) "cara alargada aguileña"
- (C) i:xwi (i.v.) llenarse, satisfacerse (de comida), hartarse  
to be full (of food)  
i:xwi (pres.)  
i:xwi-k (pret.) n-i:xwi-k "I got full"  
i:xwi-tuk (perf.)  
CN ixui (Sim.) "comer hasta saciarse"; (i)xwi (Car.)  
"hartarse"
- (SD) i:xwi
- (C) -ixwiyu nieto, nieta  
grandchild  
nu-ixwiyu "my grandchild"  
CN ixwuihtli (Sim.)
- (SD) -ixwiyu
- (C) i:xxuhxupil-nah "with swollen eyes, wrinkled face"; see  
i:xuhxupil-nah
- (C) i:xyu:lkwi (t.v., r.v.) revivir(se), resucitar  
to revive, to resuscitate  
i:xyu:lkwi (pres.) mu-i:xyu:lkwi "(he) come back to life,  
(he) is reviving"  
i:xyu:lkwih (pret.)  
i:xyu:lkwih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. i:x "eye", 'face", yu:l- "heart", kwi "to take, grab"  
cf. (SD) yu:lkwi
- (C) iyakwah-tal madre de cacao, lugar de madre de cacao  
grove of "mother-of-cacao" trees  
cf. iyahkwawi-t "madre-de-cacao" tree, -ta(:)l 'place of'
- (C) iyahkwawi-t madre cacao, madre de cacao (árbol)  
tree sp., large, called "mother-of-cacao", used to shade  
coffee trees  
cf. i- 'its', kwawi-t "tree", and perhaps yah- an archaic  
form for "mother", cf. Mecayapan -ye? "mother", a Uto-  
Aztecan etymon.

- (C) iyak-mi:ku guaco (raíz montés, medicinal para curar diarrea o mal del estómago)  
wild root, medicinal, used for diarrhea and bad stomach  
cf. i- 'its', yak- "nose", Sp. mico, literally "monkey's nose"
- (Tacuba) iya-t tabaco  
tobacco
- (Comazahua, Jicalapa) iya-t puro  
cigar
- (C) iya:w agüera (de agüerearse, queda agua)  
watery (?)  
cf. i- 'its', a:-t "water", -w 'poss.' (etymological structure = i-a:-w)
- (C) iya:wtsi:ka-t arriadora, garriadora (hormiga, sólo hay en invierno) (iya:Wtsi:gat)  
ant sp., a driver ant that appears only in winter  
cf. iya:w "agüera" (watery), tsi:ka-t "ant"
- (C) iya:yu caldo  
stew, soup  
cf. i- 'its', a:-t "water", -yu 'intimate poss.'
- (SD) iya:yu sopa
- (SD) iya:yu koko agua de coco (iya:yu koko?)  
coconut juice  
cf. iya:yu "soup, juice"; Sp. coco "coconut"
- (SD) iyuh -tsunkal raya de pelo  
part in hair  
iyuh nu-tsunkal "my (hair) part"  
cf. i- 'its', uh-ti "road", -tsunkal "hair"  
cf. -uh -tsunkal

K

(C) ka que (pronombre relativo, marcador de complemento)  
 which, that (relative pronoun, complementizer)  
 CN cf. ac (Mol.); PN \*a:k  
 cf. (SD) ka(h)

(C) ka a, en, ¿dónde?, donde  
 to, in, at, where, where?  
 cf. ka -chan "at (someone's house/place)"  
 cf. ka-ihetik "inside"  
 cf. ka-i:xpan "in front of, before"  
 cf. ka i-teputs "backwards, opposite"  
 cf. ka ne:pa "(over) there"  
 cf. ka ni:kan "(over) here"  
 cf. katani "below"  
 cf. ka tatwi "in the early morning"  
 cf. ka -yehkan "to the right"

(SD) ka  
 cf. ka -chan "at (someone's house/place)"  
 cf. ka-ka:ri:tah "the coast"  
 cf. ka-ikahku "sky, heaven"  
 cf. ka -ipan "behind"  
 cf. ka -itan "below"  
 cf. ka ne: "(over) there"  
 cf. ka nikan "(over) here"  
 cf. katani "below, to the south"  
 cf. ka tayuwa "at night"

(C) ka: quien, ¿quién?  
 who, who?  
 ka: taha "¿Quién sos vos? (¿Quién eres?)"  
 ka: wa:lah "who came?"  
 ka: uni "who is it, who are you?" (uni 'demonstrative',  
 "that", cf. (SD) kah uni "who are you?")  
 ka:met (pl.) "who? (pl.)" (¿quienes?)  
 cf. ka ke:n "who knows"  
 CN aquin (Mol.)  
 cf. (SD) kah



- (C) kabál (adj., adv.) cabal (justo, exacto, completo)  
just, exact, full, complete  
Sp. cabal
- (SD) ka: bayuh caballo, bestia, mula, burro  
horse, mule, donkey, beast of burden  
kahka: bayuh (pl.)  
Sp. caballo  
cf. (C) ka: wayu
- (C) ka: bi: lduh alcaldía (precidencia municipal)  
city hall, town hall  
Sp. cabildo
- (SD) ka: bi: lduh
- (SD) ka: bo(h) cabo  
handle  
Sp. cabo
- (C) ka: bra cabro, cabra (ka: bra?)  
goat  
kahka: bra (pl.)  
Sp. cabra
- (SD) ka: brah; ka: bruh cabra; cabro  
goat (female and male goat, respectively)  
Sp. cabra, cabro
- (C) ka: chamblaka hondilla  
sling shot  
Sp. cachamblaca
- (C) ka -chan a donde (alguien), a la casa de alguien  
to or at somebody's (house/place)  
ka i- chan "at whose (house)?" (¿Dónde quién?)  
ka nu- chan "at my house, at my place" (a donde yo)  
cf. ka "to, at", -chan "house"  
CN cf. ka(n) "where"
- (SD) ka -chan
- (C) kachimbu pipa (para fumar), cachimba (kachimbu?)  
pipe (for smoking)  
kahkachimbu (pl.)  
Sp. cachimbo

- (SD) -kachoh cacho, cuerno  
horn  
i-kachoh turuh cow's horn  
Sp. cacho
- (C) kada cada  
each  
Sp. cada
- (SD) kadeho(h) cadejo (ser sobrenatural, lobo o perro pastor alemán que guía o ataca a los borrachos)  
a supernatural wolf or german shepherd that either guides or attacks drunks
- (SD) kadena cadena  
chain  
Sp. cadena
- (C) ka-diya we:l ¿cuál es?  
which one is it?  
ka-diya we:l ti-k-a:n-ki "which one did you take?"
- (SD) kah, ka que (pronombre relativo, markador de complemento)  
that, which (relative pronoun, complementizer)  
cf. (C) ka
- (SD) kah quien, ¿quién? (gah)  
who, who?  
kah taha "Who are you?" (¿quién sos vos?)  
kah-uni "who" (cf. uni 'demonstrativo' "that") (gahuni?)  
kah wa:lah "Who came?"  
CN cf. ac (Mol.)  
cf. (C) ka:; PN \*a:k
- (SD) -kahah-yu ataúd  
coffin, casket  
i-kahah-yu "her coffin"  
Sp. caja "box", -yu 'intimate poss.'  
(C) ka:hú:n
- (SD) kahiya(h) fósforo (cerillo)  
match  
Sp. cajilla

(C) kahkál caserío  
village

(SD) kahkál

(SD) kahkani (i.v. (?)) ventilar, estar ventilando, soplar, darle  
brisa

to winnow, to fan, to blow

kahkani (pres.)

kahkan-ki (pret.)

kahkan-tuk (perf.)

cf. ahka:na (t.v.)

(C) kahka:wa (t.v., redup.) dejar

to leave, to abandon

kahka:wa (pres.)

kahka:w (pret.) ni-k-kahka:w "I left it" (nigahka:W)

kahka:w-tuk (pert.)

xi-nech-kahka:wa "leave me!" (idejame!)

cf. ka:wa "to leave"

CN cf. cacua (Sim.) "descansar, dejar, abandonar"

cf. (SD) ahkawa

(SD) -kahku alto, trepado

high, up

i-kahku "its height (?)" ("su trepado")

cf. ahku "up"

(SD) kahkuwik norte, al norte, arriba

north, to(ward) the north, up(ward)

cf. ka "to", ahku "up", (?) -ik "until, up to, therefore"

(C) ka:hó:n cajón

box, chest

Sp. cajón

(C) ka:hú:n, kahó:n ataúd

coffin, casket

Sp. cajón "box, chest"

cf. (SD) -kahah-yu

(SD) kahwelah cajuelita, pétalo de flor

flower petal

Sp. cajuela

- (SD) ka-ga:ri:tah costa, la costa (ga-ga:ri:tah)  
the coast  
cf. ka "to", Sp. garita "guard booth"
- (C) ka-ihtik adentro  
inside  
cf. ka "in", ihtik "internal, inside"
- (SD) ka-ikahku cielo  
sky, heaven  
cf. ka "in, at", i-kahku "high"
- (SD) ka -ipan detrás  
behind  
ka nu-ipan "behind me"  
ka (i-)ipan ne me:sah "behind/under the table"  
cf. ka "in, at", ipan "behind"
- (SD) ka -itan debajo de  
under, underneath, beneath, below  
cf. katani "below, under"
- (C) ka i-teputs al revés  
backwards, opposite  
cf. ka "in, at", i- 'its', -teputs "behind"
- (C) ka -i:xpan delante de, enfrente de  
in front of, before  
ka nu-i:xpan "in front of me, before me"  
cf. ka "in, at", -i:xpan "before, in front of"
- (C) ka:kah alguien (ka:gah)  
someone, somebody  
CN cf. aca (Sim.)  
cf (SD) ahakah
- (C) ka:ka:lu:tan San Julian (nombre de un pueblo)  
San Julian (a town name)  
cf. -tan 'place of'  
CN cf. cacalotl "cuervo"

- (C) kakasua (t.v., r.v.) molestar(se), estar apenado, sofocar(se),  
 saporar(se)  
 to be bothered, vexed, harrassed, troubled  
 kakasua (pres.) nech-kakasua "it bothers me", mu-kakasua "he  
 is troubled"  
 kakasuh (pret.)  
 kakasuh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (SD) mu-kakasua "to cackle"
- (SD) mu-kakasua (r.v.) cacarear (de animales)  
 to cackle, to crow (of animales only)  
 mu-kakasua (pres.)  
 mu-kakasuh, mu-kakasih (pret.)  
 mu-kakasuh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (C) kakasua "to bother, to be bothered"
- (C) mu-kakasuh-tuk (adj.) apenado  
 bothered, troubled  
 cf. kakasua "to bother, be bothered, -tuk 'perf.'"
- (C) kakawana lagartija (clase de)  
 lizard sp. (brown, red chest)
- (SD) ka:kawani lagartija (clase de)  
 lizard sp. (green, very bright colored)  
 kahka:kawani (pl.)
- (C) kakawa-t cacao (árbol, fruta)  
 cacao (fruit, tree)  
 -kakaw (poss.) nu-kakaw "my cacao" (nukakaW)  
 kahkakawat (pl.)  
 CN cacauatl (Sim.)
- (SD) kakawa-t (gagawat)
- (C) kakawatal cacaos, cacaguatal, cacaotal  
 cacao trees, cacao grove, cacao orchard  
 cf. kakawa-t "cacao", -ta(:)l; 'place of'
- (SD) kakax cacaste, cacaxte (caja de madera para cargar cosas)  
 (gagax)  
 wooden carrying crate  
 kahkakax (pl.)  
 CN cf. cacaxtli (Mol.) "escaleras de tablas para llevar  
 algo acuestas, el tameme"  
 cf. (C) taku:kal "'cacaxte' box"

(SD) -kakax-yu cacaste de animal, esqueleto de animal  
 animal skeleton, dried up remains of a dead animal  
 i-kakax-yu "its skeleton"  
 cf. kakax "wooden carrying crate"

(C) ka ke:n ¿quién sabe?, a saber, saber (ka gé:ŋ)  
 who knows?, it's unknown, I don't know, it remains  
 to be seen  
 cf. ka "who", ke:n "how"

(SD) ka ke:ski ¿cuánto vale? (ga ge:ski?)  
 how much does it cost?  
 cf. ka "that, which", ke:ski "how much, how many"

(C) ka:ki oír, escuchar  
 to hear, to listen  
 ka:ki (pres.) ni-k-ka:ki "I hear it" (niga:gi?)  
 ka:k (pret.)  
 ka:k-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-kaki "to listen"  
 CN kaki (Car.); PN kaki

(SD) kaki

(C) kak-ti caite, huarache (sandalia)  
 sandal  
 -kak (poss.) nu-kak "my sandal(s)"  
 CN kaktli (Car.)

(SD) kak-ti  
 kahkakti (pl.) (gahgakti?)

(C) kal casa  
 house  
 (note: sometimes pronounced ka:l)  
 -kal (poss.) nu-kal "my house"  
 kahkál (pl.)  
 CN kalli (Car.)

(SD) kal

(SD) kalabós calabóz (clase de machete)  
 a kind of machete  
 Sp. calabóz

- (C) kalaki (i.v.) entrar  
 to enter, to go in  
 kalaki (pres.)  
 kalak (pret.) ni-kalak "I entered" (nigalak)  
 kalak-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. kalaki tu:nal "for the sun to set"  
 cf. kal- "house"  
 CN calaqui (Sim.), cf. cal- "house", aqui "to enter"
- (SD) kalaki  
 xi-kalaki "come in!" (ipase adelantel) (xigalagi?)
- (C) kalaki tu:nal ponerse el sol  
 for the sun to set  
 kalak tu:nal "the sun set, went down"
- (SD) kalaki tu:nal
- (C) kalaktia (t.v.) dentrar, meter  
 to bring in, to take in, to insert, to put in  
 kalaktia (pres.)  
 kalaktih (pret.)  
 kalaktih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-kalaktia "to be bringing things in"  
 cf. kalaki "to enter", -tia 'caus.'
- (SD) kalaktia  
 ni-k-kalaktia "I put it in" (nigalaktiya?)
- (SD) kala:má:l a la mar  
 to the sea  
 cf. ka "to", Sp. a la mar
- (SD) kalambre(h) calambre  
 cramp  
 Sp. calambre
- (C) kala:tata (i.v.) requemarse (de plantas, siembras)  
 to parch, to sunburn (of plants)  
 kala:tata (pres.)  
 kala:tata-k (pret.)  
 kala:tata-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tata "to burn", (?) kal "house", a:-t "water"
- (SD) kalduh caldo, sopa  
 soup, stew  
 Sp. caldo

- (SD) kal-ihtik adentro  
 inside  
 nu-kal-ihtik "inside of me"  
 cf. kal "house", ihti-k "inside"  
 CN kal-iʔtik (Car.)
- (C) kalwech hollín  
 soot  
 cf. kal "house", (?) wech(-tik) "finely ground"  
 CN calcuechtli (Sim.)
- (C) kalne:wi caracolito (sale antes de caerse el invierno)  
 snail sp., small, appears just before the rainy season begins  
 cf. (?) kal "house"  
 CN cf. (?) calneuiantli (Mol.) "eredad del común"
- (C) kalpinteroh carpintero, artesano  
 carpenter, artisan  
 Sp. carpintero
- (SD) kalpú:l capitana de cofradía (galpú:l)  
 female "captain" of the confraternity  
 cf. kal "house"  
 CN cf. calpolli (Mol.) "barrio, casa grande (vecino)"; -pol  
 'augmentative'
- (SD) kalsetín calcetín  
 sock  
 Sp. calcetín
- (C) mu-kaltapa:na (r.v., incorp.) abrir la cueva (el cangrejo)  
 (for a crab) to open a cave, hole  
 mu-kaltapa:na (pres.)  
 mu-kaltapa:n (pret.)  
 mu-kaltapa:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. kal "house", tapa:na "to break"  
 cf. (C) mu-kaltapa:na "to swarm"
- (SD) mu-kaltapa:na (r.v., incorp.) alborotar (p. ej. un  
 hormiguero, un abejero)  
 to swarm  
 cf. kal "house", tapa:na "to break"  
 cf. (C) mu-kaltapa:na "(for a crab) to open a cave or hole"



- (C) mu-kaltsakwa (r.v., incorp.) encerrarse  
to enclose oneself, to be enclosed  
mu-kaltsakwa (pres.)  
mu-kaltsak (pret.)  
mu-kaltsak-tuk (perf.)  
cf. kal "house", tsakwa "to close"  
CN caltzaqua (Sim.) "refugiarse, encerrarse en una casa"
- (C) kaltsunti calsonte (tijera del techo)  
beam, roof pole (?)  
kahkaltsunti (pl.)  
cf. kal "house"  
tsun-ti "head, point"
- (SD) kaltsunti  
-kaltsunti (poss.) nu-kaltsunti "my beam"  
(nugaltsunti?)
- (C) -kamachal quijada  
jaw  
i-kamachal "his/her/its jaw"  
cf. (?) kamak "cheek"  
CN camachalli (Sim.)
- (SD) -ka:machal  
nu-ka:machal "my jaw" (nuga:machal)
- (SD) kamachi:l-tik mejillas rojas  
red cheeks, rosy-cheeked  
cf. kamak "cheek", chi:l-tik "red"
- (SD) mu-ka:machulua (r.v.) bostezar  
to yawn  
mu-ka:machulua (pres.)  
mu-ka:machuluh (pret.)  
mu-ka:machuluh-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (?) ka:machal "jaw"  
CN camachalua (Mol.) "abrir mucho la boca"  
cf. (C) ahkamacha:lua
- (C) -ka:mah-tsin cuna  
cradle  
i-ka:mahtsin "his/her cradle"  
Sp. cama "bed", -tsin 'diminutive'

- (C) -kamak mejilla, cachete  
cheek  
i-kamak "his/her cheek"  
i-kahkamak (pl.) "his/her cheeks"  
CN cf. kamatl (Car.) "boca"
- (SD) -kamak
- (C) kamalu-t camalote (un zacatón grueso)  
grass sp., big, thick  
kahkamalut (pl.)
- (C) kamanantsin camanance, hoyuelo  
dimple  
cf. kamak "cheek", (?) na(:)n-tsin "nance, mother, lady"  
-tsin 'diminutive'
- (SD) kamanantsin
- (C) kama:wak (adj.) camagua (p. ej., un elote verde entre una  
milpa seca, un palo que no se ha secado, maíz tierno  
not dried out (e.g., a green ear of corn in a dry cornfield,  
a tree which has not dried out, tender corn)  
CN cf. camauac (Sim.) "yellow, ripe"
- (SD) ka:mawak
- (C) kamaxayal barbudo  
bearded  
cf. (?) kamak "cheek"
- (C) ka:met ¿quiénes?  
who? (pl.)  
CN cf. aquique (Sim.)
- (SD) kamikoneho(h) camiconejo (un zacate fino)  
grass sp., thin  
Sp. camiconejo (comeconejo (?))
- (SD) kamioneta(h) camioneta (camión de pasaje)  
bus  
Sp. camioneta
- (SD) kampanah campana  
bell  
Sp. campana

- (SD) kampanamál quiebrapalito (mantis religiosa (?))  
 "walking-stick" insect (praying mantis (?))  
 Sp. (?) campana mal
- (C) kamuh yuca  
 sweet manioc  
 -kamuh (poss.) nu-kamuh "my sweet manioc"  
 kahkamuh (pl.)  
 cf. chi:ltik kamuh "sweet potato" (camote)  
 CN camotli (Sim.) "batata (camote)"
- (SD) kamuh
- (SD) kamu:sa pelusa, algodón de ave  
 down, fuzz  
 Sp. gamuza
- (C) ka:n ¿dónde?  
 where?  
 ka:n nemi "Where is it?"  
 cf. ka:nka "where to?" (¿adónde?)  
 CN ka:n (Car.); PN \*ka:n
- (SD) ka:n
- (C) kanah (aparece con negación para "no hay")  
 (appears with negation for "there is/are not")  
 ka kanah kal "who knows where" (a saber donde)  
 a:xa:n tesu kanah mih-mix-ti today no there-are  
 PL-cloud-ABSOL "there aren't any clouds today"  
 tesu kanah tamal "there are no tortillas"
- (SD) ka:nah cana (ka:nah)  
 grey hair  
 Sp. cana
- (C) kande:lah candela  
 candle, light  
 Sp. candela
- (SD) ka ne: por allá (gané:?)  
 (over) there  
 cf. (C) ka ne:pa
- (C) ka ne:pa por allá (ga-ne:pa?)  
 (over) there  
 cf. (SD) ka ne:

- (C) ka ni:kan por aquí (ga-ni:gag)  
(over) here
- (SD) ka nikan
- (SD) kanikluh canícula (kanikluh)  
dry spell in the rainy season, "dog days"  
canícula
- (C) ka:nka ¿adónde? (ka:gga?)  
where to?  
ka:nka tiyu "where are you going?"  
cf. ka:n "where", ka "to"
- (SD) ka:nka
- (SD) kantíl cantil (culebra) (kantíl)  
snake sp., said to have two heads  
Sp. cantil
- (SD) kantón cantón (kantón)  
village outside of municipal center  
Sp. cantón
- (SD) kanuwah canoa, lancha (ganuwah)  
canoe  
Sp. (?) canoa
- (Nahuizalco) kanyax caña  
(sugar)cane  
Sp. cañas
- (SD) kapár, -chiwa capar, castrar  
to castrate  
Sp. capar
- (C) kapa:xua (t.v.) aflojar  
to loosen  
kapa:xua (pres.) ki-kapa:xua "I'm loosening it"  
kapa:xuh (pret.) ni-k-kapa:xuh "I loosened it"  
kapa:xuh-tuk (perf.)  
xi-k-kapa:xu "loosen it!" (chikapa:xu?)  
cf. ta-kapa:xua "to be loosening"  
CN cf. capaxtic (Sol.) "cosa sosa"

- (SD) ka peyna temprano  
 early  
 cf. ka "in", peyna "early"  
 CN cf. payna (Mol.) "correr ligeramente"
- (S) kapiya(h) capilla  
 chapel  
 Sp. capilla
- (SD) kapul-a:ma-t capulamate (árbol)  
 tree sp., large, like an "amate" fig tree, with long cords or  
 vines  
 kahkapula:mat (pl.)  
 cf. kapul-in "choke cherry", a:ma-t "amate" fig tree
- (C) kapul-in capulín  
 tree sp., a fruit; choke cherry, bird-cherry (?)  
 -kapulin (poss.) nu-kapulin "my bird-cherry"  
 CN kapolin (Car.)
- (SD) kapulin (gapulig)
- (SD) ka:ra(h) cara  
 face  
 -ka:ra(h) (poss.) nu-ka:ra(h) "my face"  
 Sp. cara
- (SD) karakól caracol (karakól)  
 snail  
 Sp. caracol
- (SD) kargadores varones, cargadores de semana santa  
 bearers or porters in Holy Week  
 Sp. cargadores
- (C) ka:rgah carga (de leña)  
 load (of firewood)  
 kahka:rgah (pl.)  
 Sp. carga
- (SD) ka:rgah
- (C) ka:roh caro  
 expensive  
 Sp. caro

- (SD) karretah carreta (karretah)  
 cart  
 Sp. carreta
- (SD) kasi casi  
 almost  
 Sp. casi
- (C) ka:soh caso, atención  
 attention  
 ki-chiwa ka:soh "(he) pays attention to him" (le hace caso)  
 Sp. caso (cf. hacerle caso "to pay attention")
- (SD) ka:soh cuento (ka:soh)  
 story  
 Sp. caso  
 cf. (C) ka:suh
- (SD) kastigár, -chiwa castigar  
 to punish  
 Sp. castigar
- (C) kastiyah castilla, castellano (español)  
 Castilian, Spanish  
 Sp. castilla
- (SD) kastiyah
- (C) ka:suh cuento  
 story  
 Sp. caso  
 cf. (SD) ka:soh
- (C) katani abajo  
 below  
 cf. ka "in, at", itan "below"
- (SD) katani abajo, al sur (gatani?)  
 below, to the south
- (C) ka tatwi en la madrugada, al amanecer  
 in the early morning  
 cf. ka "in", tatwi "to dawn"
- (SD) ka tayuwa de noche, en la noche (gatayuwa?)  
 cf. ka "in", tayuwa "at night"

- (C) katka 'imperfecto' (partícula), "antes"  
 'imperfective' (particle), "before" ('used to' in tense-  
 aspect constructions)
- (SD) katka (gatka(?))
- (SD) katóliko(h) católico  
 Catholic  
 Sp. católico
- (SD) mu-kawa (r.v.) dejar de llorar  
 to stop crying  
 mu-kawa (pres.)  
 mu-kaw-ki (pret.)  
 mu-kaw-tuk (perf.)  
 xi-mu-kawa "don't cry!"  
 cf. ahkawa "to leave"  
 CN cf. mo-ka:wa (Car.) "dejar, cesar"; mo-caua (Sim.)  
 "acabar, detenerse, interrumpirse"; PN \*ka:wa "to leave,  
 abandon"
- (C) ka:wa:ni (i.v.) brillar, alumbrar  
 to shine, to light, to illuminate  
 ka:wa:ni (pres.)  
 ka:wa:ni-k (pret.)  
 ka:wa:n-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cf. cauani
- (C) ka:wayu caballo, bestia  
 horse, beast of burden  
 -ka:wayu (poss.) nu-ka:wayu "my horse" (nuka:wayu?)  
 kahka:wayu (pl.)  
 Sp. caballo  
 cf. (SD) ka:bayuh
- (SD) ka:xani (i.v.) aflojar(se)  
 to loosen, to get loose  
 ka:xani (pres.)  
 ka:xan(-ki), ka:xani-k (pret.)  
 ka:xan-tuk (perf.)  
 CN caxani (Sim.) "desatarse"; PN kaxa:ni  
 cf. (C) kaxa:nia (t.v.) "to loosen"

- (C) kaxa:nia (t.v.) aflojar  
 to loosen  
 kaxa:nia (pres.)  
 kaxa:nih (pret.) ti-k-kaxa:nih-ke-t-a "we already loosened it" (tikaxa:nihketa?)  
 kaxa:nih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-kaxa:nia "to be loosening"  
 CN caxania (Sim.) "desatar"; kaxania (UC) "aflojar lo atado"  
 cf. (SD) ka:xani (i.v.) "to loosen", ka:xantia (t.v.) "to loosen"
- (SD) ka:xantia (t.v.) aflojar  
 to loosen  
 ka:xantia (pres.)  
 ka:xantih (pret.)  
 ka:xantih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ka:xani (i.v.) "to loosen", -tia 'caus.'  
 cf. (C) kaxa:nia
- (C) kaxa:n-tuk (adj.) flojo  
 loose  
 cf. kaxa:ni "to loosen", -tuk 'perf.'
- (C) kaxa:wa (t.v.) rebajar, mermar, vaciar poco a poco, quitar un poco  
 to reduce, to decrease, to take out a little  
 kaxa:wa (pres.)  
 kaxa:h-ki (pret.)  
 kaxa:h-tuk (perf.)  
 CN caxaua (Sim.) "disminuir, adelgazar"
- (SD) ka:xawa  
 ka:xaw-ki (pret.)  
 ka:xaw-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-ka:xawa "to be taking some out"
- (C) kaxi-t losa, cajete, sartén (traste de losa)  
 clay dish, bowl  
 -kax (poss.) nu-kax "my bowl"  
 kahkaxit (pl.)  
 CN kaxitl (Car.) "vasija"
- (SD) kaxi-t (gaxit)



- (C) kayeh calle  
street  
Sp. calle
- (SD) kayeh
- (C) ka -yehkan a la derecha  
to the right  
ka nu-yehkan "to my right"  
cf. ka "in, to", -yehkan "alone, right"
- (C) ke(:) (conj.) que, como  
that, which (conjunction)  
Sp. que
- (C) kebrada quebrada  
ravine, gulch, canyon  
Sp. quebrada
- (C, SD) kech- 'pescuezo, cuello' (en palabras compuestas)  
'neck' (in compounds)  
CN kechtli (Car.) "cuello, pescuezo"; PN kəch-
- (C) kech-kupi:na (t.v., incorp.) arrancar la cabeza  
to tear off the head  
kechkupi:na (pres.)  
kechkupi:n (pret.)  
kechkupi:n-tuk (perf.)  
cf. kech- 'neck', kupi:na "to tear out"
- (C) kech-kutu:na (t.v., incorp.) trozar, desnucar, cortar la  
cabeza (con cuchillo)  
to cut off the head (with a knife), to decapitate  
kechkutu:na (pres.)  
kechkutu:n (pret.) ni-kechkutu:n "I cut off (its) head"  
kechkutu:n-tuk (perf.)  
cf. kech- 'neck', kutu:na "to cut"  
CN kech-koto:na (Car.)
- (SD) kech-kutu:na  
ni-kechkutu:n ne tihlan "I cut the chicken's head off"  
ni-kechkutu:n ne ku:ke "I decapitated the iguana"

- (C) -kechku:yu pescuezo, cuello, nuca  
neck  
nu-kechku:yu "my neck" (nugechku:yu?)  
cf. kech- 'neck', ku:yu "stock, stem, plant"  
CN cf. kechtli (Car.); PN \*kəch-
- (SD) -kechku:yu
- (C) -kechku:yu -mey muñeca (de la mano)  
wrist  
i-kechku:yu mu-mey "your wrist  
cf. -kechku:yu "neck", -mey "hand"
- (SD) -kechku:yu -mey
- (C) kechtanua (t.v.) llevar en el hombro  
to carry on one's shoulder  
kechtanua (pres.)  
kechtanuh (pret.) ki-kechtanuh-a "he already carried it (on  
his shoulder)"  
kechtanuh-tuk (perf.)  
xi-kechtanu "carry it (on your shoulder)!"  
cf. kech- 'neck'  
CN cf. quechtantli (Sim.) "cuello, pescuezo"
- (SD) kechtanua
- (SD) ke:hah queja  
complaint  
Sp. queja
- (C) kehke:n aya "lo mismo da"  
it doesn't matter, it's (all) the same  
cf. ke:n "as, like", ke:n aya "the same as"
- (C) mu-kehtsi:lua (r.v.) empinarse  
to stand on tiptoes  
mu-kehtsi:lua (pres.) ni-mu-kehtsi:lua "I'm standing on  
tiptoes"  
mu-kehtsi:luh (pret.)  
mu-kehtsi:luh-tuk (perf.)  
CN quetsiloa (Mol.) "ponerse de puntillas"

- (C) kekchiwa (t.v., incorp. (?)) componer, arreglar  
to fix, to put together  
kekchiwa (pres.)  
kekchih-ki (pret.) ni-kekchih-ki-ya "I already fixed it"  
(nigekchihkiya?)  
kekchih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (?) k- 'third pers. sg. pron. object (cristalized)', (?)  
yek "good", chiwa "to do, to make"  
CN ye:kchi:wa (Car.) "corregir, arreglar, adornar"
- (SD) kekchiwa  
kekchiw-ki (pret.)  
kekchiw-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta-kekchiwa "to be fixing, to fix something"
- (C) kekelutsa (t.v., r.v.) menear(se), mover(se), aflojar(se)  
to move, to shake (e.g. a table), to loosen  
kekelutsa (pres.) ni-k-kekelutsa "I move it"  
ni-mu-kekelutsa "I'm moving"  
kekeluts-ki (pret.)  
kekeluts-tuk (perf.)  
CN cf. queloni (Sim.) "desplazarse, dislocarse, hablando de  
un hueso"
- (SD) keke:lutsa  
xi-k-keke:lutsa "move it!"  
ni-mu-keke:luts-ki "I moved" (nimugege:luts-ki?)
- (C) kekexke quequexque, quequesque (planta que pica)  
plant sp., with a wide leaf, its juice stings  
kehkekexke (pl.) (kehkekexke?)  
CN cf. quequexquie (Mol.) "cosa que da comezón" cf. PN  
\*kə̀xkia "to itch"
- (SD) kekexke, kekex-ti quequexque, quequesque  
plant sp., juice stings
- (SD) kekex-ti, kekexke quequexque, quequesque (gegexti?),  
(gegexke?)  
plant sp., juice stings

- (SD) ke:luna (t.v.) quebrar  
 to break  
 ke:luna (pres.)  
 ke:lun(-ki) (pret.)  
 ke:lun-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-ke:luna "to be breaking"  
 CN cf. queloni (Sim.) "desplazarse, dislocarse, hablando de un hueso"
- (C) ke:man ¿cuándo?, cuando  
 when  
 ke:man ti-wa:lah "when did you come?"  
 cf. (?) ke:n "how", -man 'locative-temporal' suffix  
 CN ke:(m)man
- (SD) ke:man (ge:mag)  
 cf. te: ke:man "never"
- (C) ke:n ¿cómo?, como (ke:g)  
 how  
 ke:n ki-chih-ki "how did he do it?"  
 cf. ke:n ti-nemi "how are you?"  
 CN ke:n (Car.); PN \*ke:m
- (SD) ke:n (ge:g)
- (C) ke:n=a igual (ke:ga?)  
 equal, the same (as)  
 cf. (?) ke:n "how"  
 cf. (SD) ke:n-ake:n "equal, the same (as)"
- (SD) ke:n=ake:n igual, igual como (gé:ɲagé:g)  
 equal, the same as, like  
 cf. (?) ke:n "how"  
 cf. (C) ke:n-a
- (C) ke:n aya igual, lo mismo  
 it doesn't matter, the same  
 kehke:n aya "it doesn't matter, it's all the same" (lo mismo da)  
 cf. ke:n "as, like"
- (C) ke:n ti-nemi ¿qué tal?, ¿cómo estás?  
 how are you?  
 ke:n "how", ti-nemi "you are"
- (SD) ke:n ti-nemi

- (C) kene(h) (conj.) pues  
then, well  
cf. (SD) kieneh "thus"
- (C) kenemeh (conj.) como, así  
whereas, so, since  
cf. (?) kene(h) "then"
- (C) ke:nka ¿por qué? (ke:gga?)  
why?  
ke:nka ti-ya:h-tuk "why have you come?"
- (SD) ke:nka igual (ge(:)gga?)  
the same
- (C) ke:ntamixiya:panu El Establo (nombre de una hacienda, antes  
llamado Paso de Canoa, el último paso del río)  
"The Stable" (name of an hacienda, formerly called "Canoe  
Passage", the last crossing of the river)  
cf. ke:n "how", tami "to end", a:-t "river", panu "to cross"
- (C) -kere:spa chorchá, crespá  
crest (e.g. of a chicken)  
i-kere:spa "its crest, crop"  
Sp. crespá
- (C) ke:ski ¿cuánto?, ¿cuántos?  
how many, how much?  
ke:ski i-pati-w "how much does it cost?" (literally "how much  
is its price?"  
CN ke:ski (Car.); PN \*ke:sk±
- (SD) ke:ski
- (SD) ke:suh queso  
cheese  
Sp. queso
- (SD) ketál la mano (saludo, apretón de manos)  
hand, handshake (in greetings, shake hands)  
ni-k-maka ketál "I give him my hand/I shake his hand"  
(also: ni-k-maka nu-mey "I give him my hand/ I shake his  
hand")  
Sp. qué tal

- (C) ketsa (t.v., r.v.) parar(se), levantar(se)  
 to stand, to get up, to raise, to rise  
 ketsa (pres.) ni-mu-ketsa "I stand", ni-k-ketsa "I raise  
 it, stand it, lift it" (nigetsa?)  
 kets-ki (pret.)  
 kets-tuk (perf.)  
 xi-mu-ketsa "stand up, get up!"  
 CN ketsa (Car.) "levantar"; PN \*kətsa
- (SD) ketsa
- (SD) kieneh así (kiyeneh), (kyeneh)  
 thus, in this way, so  
 cf. kiunih "thus", ki(ya) "thus"  
 cf. (C) kene(h) "then"
- (C) kikinaka (i.v.) quejarse, pujar  
 to complain  
 kikinaka (pres.)  
 kikinaka-k (pret.)  
 kikinaka-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cf. kikinaka (Car.) "gruñir, regañar, gemir con dolor"
- (SD) kikinaka  
 ni-kikinaka-tuk "I have complained" (nigiginagatuk)
- (C) kili-t chipilfn  
 plant sp., used as a condiment  
 -kili-w (poss.) nu-kili-w "my chipilin plant"  
 CN kilitl (Car.) "verdura"
- (C) kimichin ratón, rata  
 mouse, rat  
 kihkimichin (pl.)  
 CN quimichin (Sim.)
- (SD) kimichin ratón, rata, cachero (ratero, ladrón)  
 mouse, rat, thief
- (C) kimil carga, bulta, terció  
 load, bundle  
 -kimil (poss.) nu-kimil "my load"  
 cf. kimi:tsin "(small) load", -tsin 'diminutive'  
 CN quimilli (Sim.) "cargas de mantas, mochila, paquete de  
 vestidos"

- (C) kimilua (t.v.) envolver, (en)cobijar, envolver en cobija  
 to wrap, to cover  
 kimilua (pres.)  
 kimiluh (pret.) ti-k-kimiluh-ke-t "we covered it"  
 kimiluh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. kimil "bundle"  
 cf. ta-kimilua "to be wrapping"  
 CN quimilua (Sim.) "envolver, cubrir, vestir"
- (SD) kimilua (t.v., r.v.) envolver(se), encobijar(se)  
 ni-k-kimilua "I wrap it up"  
 ni-mu-kimilua "I cover myself up (with blankets)"
- (C) kimi:tsin carga, bulta (pequeña)  
 (small) load, bundle  
 cf. kimil "load", -tsin 'diminutive' (?)
- (C) kinyah guineo (plátano) (kinyah)  
 banana  
 -kinyah (poss.) nu-kinyah "my banana"  
 Sp. guinea (guineo)
- (SD) kinyah (ginyah)
- (C) kipi cicatriz (kipi?)  
 scar  
 -kipi (poss.) i-kipi "his scar"  
 i-kihkipi (pl.) "his scars"  
 cf. (SD) pelech
- (C) ki:sa (i.v.) salir  
 to leave, to come out, to go out, to appear  
 ki:sa (pres.) ni-ki:sa "I'm leaving"  
 ki:s-ki (pret.)  
 ki:s-tuk (perf.)  
 CN ki:sa (Car.); PN \*ki:sa
- (SD) ki:sa
- (C) kiunih así, así es  
 thus, that's right  
 cf. kieneh, kene(h) "thus"  
 cf. kiunih-san "just that, that's good"  
 cf. ki(ya) "thus", uni "that"
- (SD) kiunih (kiyunih), (kyunih)  
 kiuniha "it doesn't matter, it's the same" (-(y)a "already")

- (C) kiunih-san así no más  
just that and no more  
cf. kiunih "thus", -san "only"
- (SD) kiunih-san
- (C) ki:xtia (also i:xtia) (t.v.) sacar  
to take out, to take away, to remove, to get out  
ki:xtia (pres.)  
ki:xtih (pret.) ni-k-ki:xtih "I got it out" (nigi:xtih)  
ki:xtih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta-ki:xtia "to be taking out"; ki:xtilia "to take something from someone"  
cf. ki:sa "to leave", -tia 'caus.'  
CN ki:xtia (Car.)  
cf. (SD) i:xtia
- (C) ki:xtilia (also: i:xtilia) (t.v., applic.) quitarse algo a otra persona  
to take something from someone  
ki:xtilia (pres.)  
ki:xtilih (pret.) ti-k-ki:xtilih-ke-t "we take it from him" (tigi:xtilihket)  
ki:xtilih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ki:xtia "to take out", -lia 'applic.'  
cf. (SD) i:xtilia
- (C) kiya así  
thus, in this way  
kiya ki-chih-ki "that's how he did it"  
cf. (?) ki- "thus", -ya "already"  
cf. kieneh, kiunih "thus"  
CN cf. (?) quiye, quiyeua (Sim.) "apenas, hace poco tiempo"
- (C) kiyahmul quiamol, guajmol, cuajmol (una raíz que echa espuma, que se usa para bañarse, sirve para caspa  
a root that makes a lot of foam, used for bathing, good for dandruff)
- (SD) kiyahmu:l
- (SD) klabu(h) clavo  
nail  
Sp. clavo  
cf. (C) kla:wus



- (C) kla:wus clavo  
nail  
Sp. clavos  
cf. (SD) klabu(h)
- (SD) -kodoh-yu codo  
elbow  
Sp. codo "elbow", -yu 'intimate poss.'
- (SD) kofradia cofradia  
confraternity (religious organization)  
Sp. cofradía
- (SD) kohre(h) cofre  
chest, trunk, coffer  
Sp. cofre
- (SD) kohtan monte, bosque (kohtag)  
woods, the bush, uncleared land  
(note: some say kuhtan)  
kohkohtan (pl.)  
cf. kwawi-t "tree", -tan 'locative, under'  
CN quauhtla (Mol.) "montaña, bosque"  
cf. (C) kuhtan
- (SD) kohtan kuyame-t tunco de monte, javalí  
peccary  
cf. kohtan "woods", kuyame-t "pig"  
CN quauhtla coyametl (Mol.) "puerco montés"  
cf. (C) ku(:)htan kuyamet;
- (SD) ko:h-tik (adj.) gigante  
gigantic, very large  
cf. kwawi-t "tree", -ti-k 'adj.'  
CN kwawtik (Car.) "grande"  
cf. (C) ku:htik "tall, high"
- (SD) koko(h) coco  
coconut  
Sp. coco  
cf. (C) ku:ku(h)

- (SD) -kolah-yu cola  
tail  
i-kolah-yu "its tail"  
Sp. cola, -yu 'intimate poss.'
- (SD) kolchón colchón (kolchón)  
mattress  
Sp. colchón
- (SD) kolór, maka teñir  
to dye, to color  
cf. maka "to give", Sp. color
- (SD) kombento(h) convento (kombento(h))  
convent  
Sp. convento
- (SD) kombidar, -chiwa invitar  
to invite  
Sp. convidar
- (SD) kometa(h) cometa (estrella fugaz)  
shooting star  
Sp. cometa
- (SD) komo como  
as, how  
Sp. como
- (SD) konchah concha  
shell  
-konchah-yu (poss.) i-konchah-yu "its shell"  
Sp. concha
- (SD) konehoh conejo  
rabbit  
kohkonehoh (pl.)  
Sp. conejo
- (C) konfesár, mu-chiwa (r.v.) comulgar  
to take communion  
Sp. confesar

- (SD) kongah conga (pescado)  
fish sp. (small)  
Sp. conga
- (C) conse:hoh consejo  
advice  
Sp. consejo
- (SD) korrallero(h) arriero  
mule-skinner  
Sp. corralero
- (SD) korrea correa  
leather strap  
Sp. correa
- (SD) kostrón costra  
scab  
Sp. costrón
- (SD) kosturár, -chiwa costurar  
to sew  
Sp. costurar
- (Ataco) -kotón camisa  
shirt  
Sp. cotón
- (SD) krer, -chiwa creer  
to believe  
Sp. creer
- (SD) kreyente(h) creyente  
believer, religious person  
Sp. creyente
- (SD) kri(y)adah, kri(y)aduh servienta, serviente; criada, criado  
servant, maid  
Sp. criada, criado
- (SD) kriansa crianza (kriangksa)  
up-bringing  
Sp. crianza

- (C) kristianuh gente  
 people, person  
 Sp. cristiano
- (SD) kristianuh
- (SD) krus-el-senyór Cruz del Señor (una constelación)  
 a constellation (literally "the Lord's cross")  
 Sp. cruz del Señor
- (SD) krusifikár, -chiwa crucificar  
 to crucify  
 Sp. crucificar
- (C, SD) ku- 'cabeza' (en palabras compuestas)  
 'head' (in compounds)  
 cf. kwa(h)- 'head'
- (C, SD) ku-, ku:-, kuh- 'palo, árbol, madera' (en palabras  
 compuestas)  
 'tree, wood' (in compounds)  
 cf. kwawi-t "tree, wood"
- (C) kú:biyuh nixpulo (conserva hecha de miel y de maíz molido y  
 tostado)  
 a preserve or candy made of honey and toasted ground corn  
 Sp. (?) cubillo
- (SD) kuchahkul gancho (de madera para almacenar o proteger cosas)  
 a wooden hook for storing things or protecting them from  
 small animals  
 kuhkuchahkal (pl.)
- (C) kuchi (i.v.) dormir  
 to sleep  
 kuchi (pres.) ni-kuchi "I sleep"  
 kuch-ki (pret.)  
 kuch-tuk (perf.)  
 CN kochi (Car.); PN \*kochi
- (SD) kuchi
- (C) kuchini dormilón  
 sleepy head (someone who sleeps a lot)  
 cf. kuchi "to sleep", -ni 'agent'

- (C) kuchisneki (i.v.) cabecearse, estar al punto de dormirse  
to be falling asleep, nodding off to sleep  
cf. kuchi "to sleep", -s-neki 'desiderative'
- (C) ku:chiyan caolote, cablote (árbol)  
tree sp., with thick trunk, a hard, black fruit, with bark  
used for diarrhea remedy  
cf. ku:- 'tree'  
cf. (SD) kwawulu-t
- (C) ku:chi:yuh cuchillo  
knife  
Sp. cuchillo
- (SD) ku:chi:yuh
- (C) kuchte:ka (t.v.) adormecer, hacer dormir  
to put to sleep  
kuchte:ka (pres.) ki-kuchte:ka "she's putting him to sleep"  
(gikuchte:ga?)  
kuchte:ka-k (pret.) (?)  
kuchte:ka-tuk (perf.)  
cf. kuchi "to sleep", te:ka "to lay down"  
CN cochteca (Sim.) "hacer dormir a un niño"
- (SD) kuchteka
- (C) -kuhkul anciano, viejito (término respetuoso)  
old man (respectful term)  
tu-kuhkul "our grandfather"  
-kuhkulmet (pl.)  
CN cf. colli (Sim.) "abuelo, abuela", (?) cocolli (Sim.)  
"riña, disputa", cocolli (Sim.) "cargo confiado"
- (Comazagua) -kuhkul viejo  
old man
- (C) -kuhkul "mal espíritu" (espíritu diabólico, uno que miente; el  
coco)  
evil spirit, bogeyman  
mu-kuhkul "your bogeyman, your evil spirit (that haunts you)"  
cf. (C) -kuhkul "old man"
- (SD) -kuhkul  
(Nahuizalco) kuhkul demonio  
devil

- (C) mu-kuhkutilla:na (r.v., redup.) estirarse  
to stretch, to extend, to reach  
mu-kuhkutilla:na (pres.)  
mu-kuhkutilla:n (pret.)  
mu-kuhkutilla:n-tuk (perf.)  
cf. kutilla:na "to stretch"
- (C) kuhku:tiya (i.v., redup.) cansarse, rendirse  
to get tired, exhausted  
kuhku:tiya (pres.) ni-kuhku:tiya "I get tired"  
kuhku:tiya-k (pret.)  
kuhku:tiya-tuk (perf.) ni-kuhku:tiya-tuk "I have gotten  
tired, I am exhausted"  
cf. (SD) ku:ti:ya
- (C) kuhkutu:na (t.v., redup.) cortar en pedazos  
to cut into pieces  
ni-k-kuhkutu:n "I cut (pret.) it into pieces"  
cf. kutu:na "to cut (with a knife)"
- (SD) kuhkutu:na
- (C) mu-kuhkuyulua (r.v., redup.) encogerse, acostarse encogido  
to shrink, to shrink from  
cf. mu-kuyulua "to shrink"
- (SD) kuhpala leña podrida (guhpalá?)  
rotten firewood  
cf. kuh- 'wood', pala "old"  
cf. (C) ku:pala "rotten wood"
- (C) ku(:)htan monte, bosque  
woods, the bush, uncleared land, brush, weeds  
cf. kuh- 'tree', -tan 'locative, under'  
cf. (SD) kohtan
- (C) ku(:)htan kuyame-t tunco de monte, javalí  
peccary  
cf. ku(:)htan "woods", kuyame-t "pig"  
cf. (SD) kohtan kuyame-t
- (C) ku:h-tik alto, crecido (grande) (de milpa, palo, hombre)  
tall, high (of corn, trees, men, etc.)  
cf. ku:h- 'tree', -ti-k 'adj.'  
CN kwawtik (Car.)  
cf. (SD) ko:htik "gigantic"

- (C) ku:kah cuca, cucaracha  
 cockroach  
 Sp. cuca  
 cf. ku:kara:chah "cockroach"
- (SD) ku:ka(h)
- (C) ku:kara:chah cucaracha  
 cockroach  
 Sp. cucaracha  
 cf. ku:kah
- (SD) ku:ke iguana, garrobo, guexpo (gu:geʔ)  
 iguana  
 CN cuetzpalli (Sim.) "glotón, lagartija (iguana)"; PN \*kwəts-  
 cf. (C) ku:ketspal
- (C) ku:ketspal iguana, garrobo, guexpo (ku:getspal)  
 iguana  
 kuhku:ketspal (pl.)  
 CN cuetzpalli (Sim.) "glotón, lagartija (iguana)"; PN \*kwəts-  
 cf. (SD) ku:ke
- (C) kuki:xtilu:ni amatillo (matocha o vara, medicinal para la  
 piel)  
 plant sp., bush or reed (?), medicinal for the skin  
 cf. (?) ku- 'wood'
- (C) ku:ku, ku:kuh coco (ku:kuʔ), (ku:kuh)  
 coconut  
 Sp. coco  
 cf. (SD) koko(h)
- (C) ku:kua (t.v.) doler  
 to hurt, to pain, to ache  
 ku:kua (pres.) ki-ku:kua "it hurts"  
 ku:kuh (pret.) nech-ku:kuh "it hurt me"  
 ku:kuh-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cf. (SD) cocoa "estar enfermo"; PN \*koko(wa) "sick"

- (C) kukuawitsti (t.v., encorp.) espinar  
 to stick with thorns  
 kukuawitsti (pres.) ki-kukuawitsti "it sticks him"  
 kukuawitsti-k (pret.) (?)  
 kukuawitsti-tuk (perf.) (?)  
 cf. ku:kua "to hurt, pain", wits-ti "thorn", -ti (?)  
 'inchoative'
- (SD) kukuchi (i.v., redup.) cabecearse (estar al punto de caerse dormido)  
 to be falling asleep, to nod off to sleep  
 cf. kuchi "to sleep"
- (C) kukuk fuerte, picante (de chile, trago)  
 strong, hot, spicy (of chili, drinks)  
 kuhkukuk (pl.) (kuhkuguk)  
 CN cococ (Sim.) "picante, dolor"
- (SD) kukuk doloroso, duele (guguk)  
 painful
- (C) kukuk-nah picante, algo fuerte  
 hot, spicy, somewhat hot  
 cf. kukuk "hot, spicy", -nah 'adj.'
- (C) kukulis enfermedad, peste  
 sickness, disease, epidemic  
 kuhkulis (pl.)  
 cf. kuku-ya "to get sick", -li-s 'nominalization'  
 CN cocoliztli (Sim.) "enfermedad, peste, epidemia"
- (SD) kukulis  
 kuhkukulis, kuhkulis (pl.)
- (C) ku:kulu tragadero  
 throat, gullet  
 CN cf. (?) cocollo (Sim.) "delgado, enjuto, débil"
- (C) ku:kulu:-tsin tortolita  
 a small dove sp.  
 cf. -tsin 'diminutive'  
 cf. (SD) kukuru:wa
- (C) kuku:luxuti un jute venenoso (caracol)  
 a snail sp., poisonous  
 cf. (?) kuku-ya "to get sick", xuti "snail"



- (SD) kukuru:wa tortolita  
a small dove sp.  
cf. (C) ku:kulu:-tsin
- (SD) kukux reconvalecente (persona) (gugux)  
convalescent person  
coco(x)(ca) (Sim.) "debilidad, lánguido"
- (C) kukuya enfermarse, estar enfermo, doler  
to get sick, to be ill, to hurt  
kukuya (pres.)  
kukux-ki (pret.)  
kukux-tuk (perf.)  
CN kokoya (Car.)
- (SD) kukuya  
kukuya-k (pret.)  
kukuya-tuk (perf.)
- (C) kukuyani el enfermo  
sick person  
cf. kukuya "to get sick", -ni 'agent'
- (SD) kukuyani  
kuhkuyani (pl.), (also: kuhkukuyani (?))
- (SD) ku:lal cerco, corral, chiquero (gu:lał)  
fence, corral, pigpen  
-ku:lal (poss.) nu-ku:lal "my fence"  
kuhku:lal (pl.)  
Sp. corral
- (SD) kulantro culantro (cilantro)  
coriander  
Sp. culantro
- (SD) ku:lekeme-t palo pito  
tree sp., with red beans, small red flower that can be made  
into a whistle  
cf. ku:- 'tree'  
cf. (C) le:kemet
- (SD) kulón, kulona(h) nalgón, nalgona  
person with large buttocks  
Sp. culón, culona

- (C) kulpah culpa  
 fault, blame  
 ni-k-piya kulpah "it's my fault" (tengo la culpa)  
 Sp. culpa
- (SD) kultuh culto  
 cult, worship  
 Sp. culto
- (SD) ku:lulua (t.v.) enrollar  
 to roll, to roll up  
 ku:lulua (pres.)  
 ku:luluh, ku:lulih (pret.) ki-ku:lulih-ke-t "they rolled  
 it up"  
 ku:luluh-tuk, ku:lulih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-ku:lulua "to be rolling"  
 CN cf. ko:loa (Car.) "torcer", ko:liwi "torcer"; coloa  
 (Sim.) "doblarse, hacer circuitos, ir a alguna parte dando  
 rodeos"
- (C) ku:lu-t alacrán  
 scorpion  
 kuhku:lut (pl.)  
 ku:lu-tsin "small scorpion" (alacrancito)  
 CN ko:lo:tl (Car.); PN \*ko:lo:-
- (SD) ku:lu-t
- (C) ku:lu-tsi:ka-t hormiga tigre, turunca  
 ant sp., "tiger" ant, large, sting is very painful  
 cf. ku:lu-t "scorpion", tsi:ka-t "ant"
- (SD) ku:lu-tsi:ka-t
- (C) kumah cuma (machete pando y picudo)  
 a kind of machete, curved and pointed  
 Sp. cuma
- (SD) kumah (gumah)
- (C) kuma:l comal  
 tortilla griddle  
 -kuma:l (poss.)  
 kuhkuma:l (pl.)  
 kuma:l-tsin "small griddle" (comalito)  
 CN comalli (Sim.); PN \*koma:l-
- (SD) kumal (gumał)

- (C) ku:ma:leh comadre  
co-godmother  
Sp. comadre
- (C) ku:ma:tsah piña  
pineapple  
-ku:ma:tsah (poss.)  
kuhku:ma:tsah (pl.)  
cf. ku:- 'wood, tree'  
CN matzatli (Sim.)
- (SD) kumima (t.v., r.v.) tirar(se), echar(se), aventar(se)  
to throw  
kumima (pres.) ni-k-kumima "I throw it" (nigumima?)  
kumin-ki (pret.) mu-kumin-ki "she threw herself (in)"  
kumin-tuk (perf.)  
cf. kutamima "to throw (out, down)"  
cf. ku- (?) 'head', mima "to throw"
- (C) ku:mi-t olla  
(clay) pot  
-ku:n (poss.) nu-ku:n "my pot" (nuku:g)  
kuhku:mit (pl.)  
CN ko:mitl (Car.); PN \*ko:mV-
- (SD) ku:mi-t (gu:mit)  
nu-ku:n "my pot" (nugu:g)
- (SD) -kumpa compañero, compañera  
companion, friend  
i-kumpa "his companion" (igumpa?)  
-kumpa-wan (pl.)  
Sp. (?) compañero
- (C) ku:mpa:leh compadre  
co-godfather  
Sp. compadre
- (SD) kumplianyos cumpleaños  
birthday  
Sp. cumpleaños

- (C) ku:mu:ni (i.v.) alborotarse  
 to swarm, to get excited  
 ku:mu:ni (pres.)  
 ku:mu:ni-k (pret.)  
 ku:mu:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ku:mu:nia (t.v.) "to cause to swarm, to excite"  
 CN komo:ni (Car.) "hacer ruido"; komo:ni (UC) "encenderse,  
 echar llama el fuego"; cf. komo:nia (UC) "alborotar la  
 gente"
- (SD) kumu:ni  
 kumu:n (pret.) ni-kumu:n "I got excited"  
 cf. kumu:ntia (t.v.) "to excite, to agitate"
- (C) ku:mu:nia (t.v.) alborotar  
 to cause to swarm, to excite  
 ku:mu:nia (pres.)  
 ku:mu:nih (pret.) ni-k-ku:mu:nih "I stirred it up, caused it  
 to swarm"  
 ku:mu:nih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-ku:mu:nia "to excite something"  
 cf. (SD) kumu:ntia
- (SD) kumu:ntia (t.v., r.v.) alborotar(se)  
 to excite, to agitate  
 kumu:ntia (pres.)  
 kumu:ntih (pret.) ki-kumu:ntih "she agitated it",  
 mu-kumu:ntih "he got excited, agitated"  
 cf. ta-kumu:ntia "to agitate, to excite (something)"  
 cf. kumu:ni (i.v.) to swarm, to get excited", -tia 'caus.'  
 cf. (C) ku:mu:nia
- (SD) ku:nah cuna  
 cradle  
 -ku:nah (poss.) i-ku:nah "her cradle"  
 kuhku:nah (pl.)  
 Sp. cuna
- (C) ku:naka (i.v.) trabarse, atorarse  
 to stick, to get stuck  
 ku:naka (pres.)  
 ku:naka-k (pret.) ku:naka-k "it got stuck"  
 ku:nak-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ku:- (?) 'tree', 'head', naka "to stay, to remain"  
 cf. ku:naktia (t.v.) "to stick, to jam"  
 cf. (SD) ku:naki

- (C) ku:nakas conacaste, cuanacaste, guanacaste (árbol)  
 tree sp., with an ear-shaped pod with seeds that are eaten  
 toasted, wood used for building  
 kuhku:nakas (pl.)  
 cf. ku:- 'tree', -nakas "ear"
- (SD) ku:nakas
- (SD) ku:naki (i.v.) trabarse, atorarse  
 to stick, to get stuck  
 ku:naki (pres.)  
 ku:nak (pret.)  
 ku:nak-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ku:naktia (t.v.) "to stick, to jam"  
 cf. (C) ku:naka
- (C) ku:naktia (t.v.) trabar, atorar  
 to stick, to jam, to get something stuck  
 ku:naktia (pres.)  
 ku:naktih (pret.)  
 ku:naktih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ku:naka (i.v.) "to get stuck", -tia 'caus.'
- (SD) ku:naktia
- (SD) ku:nanaka-t tenquiqui, hongo de palo, orejita de palo  
 (gu:nanagat)  
 mushroom sp., "tree" mushroom  
 cf. ku:- 'tree', nanaka-t "mushroom"  
 CN quauhnanacatl (Sim.) "hongo, excrecencia de árbol"
- (SD) kune:-piya (n.) niñera  
 baby-sitter  
 cf. kune:-t "child", piya "to have"
- (C) kune:-t niño, criatura, tierno (bebé)  
 baby, child, infant  
 -kune:-w (poss.) nu-kune:-w "my baby, my child"  
 kuhku:net (pl.)  
 kune:-tsin "little baby" (criatura)  
 CN kone:t1 (Car.); PN \*kone:-
- (SD) kune:-t
- (C) kune:t me:ts-ti luna nueva  
 new moon  
 cf. kune:-t "child, baby", me:ts-ti "moon"

- (SD) kunih entonces  
then  
cf. kiunih
- (SD) kuntan bejuco lagarto (kuntan)  
vine sp., "alligator" vine
- (C) ku:ntapa tiesto (tepalcate)  
potsherd, broken piece of pot  
cf. ku:mi-t "pot", tapa:ni "to break"
- (SD) ku:ntapa (gu:ntapa?)  
kuhku:ntapa (pl.)
- (C) ku:nti:l carbón, tile, tizne  
soot  
cf. ku:mi-t "pot", ti:l "soot"  
CN contlilli (Mol.) "tizne de ollas"
- (C) ku:nti:l-nah (adj.) entilado (entiznado)  
sooty  
cf. ku:nti:l "soot", -nah 'adj.'
- (C) ku:nti:lwia (t.v.) entilar, entizar  
to get sooty, to make sooty  
ku:nti:lwia (pres.) ni-k-ku:nti:lwia "I'm getting it sooty"  
ku:nti:lwih (pret.)  
ku:nti:lwih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ku:nti:l "soot"  
CN contlilhuia (Mol.) "tiznar(se)"
- (SD) kunyada(h) cuñada de hombre  
man's sister-in-law  
Sp. cuñada
- (SD) kunyadu(h) cuñado de hombre  
man's brother-in-law  
Sp. cuñado
- (SD) ku(:)nyuwa oscuridad, oscuro  
darkness, dark  
cf. ku:mi-t "pot", yuwa(ki) "dark, opaque", ta-yuwa "at night"

- (C) ku:pachón peludo  
 hairy  
 cf. ku:- 'head', Sp. pachón "hairy"
- (C) ku:pachua (t.v., r.v.) apachar, aplastar, oprimir, detener en el suelo  
 to hold, to hold down, to put something on top of something else, to hold on the ground  
 ku:pachua (pres.) ni-k-ku:pachua "I'm holding it down",  
 ni-mu-ku:pachua "I'm holding myself down"  
 ku:pachuh (pret.)  
 ku:pachuh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ku:- 'head', pachua "to hold down"  
 cf. ta-ku:pachua "to be holding (something) down"
- (SD) ku:pachua (t.v.)
- (C) ku:pahsul peludo (de animal, persona), persona que no se peina  
 hairy (of people or animals), a person who is uncombed  
 cf. ku:- 'head'  
 CN cf. paçoltic (Mol.) "cosa lanuda", paçoloa (Mol.)  
 "erizarse el pelo al gato o al perro"  
 cf. (SD) ku:pahsul "garbage"
- (SD) ku:pahsul basura  
 garbage, rubbish, trash  
 kuhku:pahsul (pl.)  
 cf. ku:- (?) 'head', 'tree'  
 cf. (C) ku:pahsul "hairy, uncombed person", (C) tahsul  
 "garbage"
- (C) ku:pahsul-nah (adj.) cabello alborotado, greñudo  
 uncombed, with messed-up hair  
 cf. ku:pahsul "hairy, uncombed person", -nah 'adj.'
- (C) -kupak garganta, voz, eco  
 throat, voice, echo  
 nu-kupak "my voice"  
 i-kupak "its echo"  
 CN copactli (Sim.) "paladar, el interior de la boca"
- (SD) kupak
- (C) kupal copal (árbol de copal, incienso copal)  
 copal incense, copal tree  
 CN kopalli (Car.)
- (SD) kupal (gupał)

- (C) ku:pala palo podrido  
rotten tree, rotten wood  
cf. ku:- 'tree, wood', pala "old"  
cf. (SD) kuhpala "rotten firewood"
- (SD) kupalchin copalillo  
tree sp., small kind of copal tree  
cf. kupal "copal tree", -tsin/-chin 'diminutive'  
cf. (?) (C) kupalchi:tuh "copalchillo tree"
- (C) kupalchi:tuh copalchillo (árbol)  
tree sp., bark used for stomach aches  
cf. kupal "copal tree", (?) Sp. -ito 'diminutive'  
cf. (?) (SD) kupalchin "copalillo tree"
- (C) ku:pa:n-ti pante, pantis (una medida de leña amontonada de  
aproximadamente un metro de ancho y de 2 metros de alto)  
a measure of firewood, about one meter wide and two meters  
high  
-ku:pa:n (poss.) nu-ku:pa:n "my pante"  
cf. ku:- 'wood'  
CN cf. (?) quauhphantli (Sim.) "puente de madera"  
cf. (SD) pa:n-ti "pante of firewood"
- (C) ku:panu:was puente de palos (palo para cruzar)  
a bridge of logs or a log for crossing  
cf. ku:- 'tree, wood', panu "to cross", -(wa)s  
'nominalization'  
CN quauhpanauaztli (Sim.) "puente de madera"
- (C) ku:papay guarumo (árbol parecido al palo de papaya)  
tree sp., similar to papaya, tall and thin, leaves only near  
the top, with seeds like small boxes, leaves used to wrap  
up cheese to dry it  
kuhku:papay (pl.)  
cf. ku:- 'tree', Sp. papaya
- (C) kupapaya (gupapaya?)
- (C) ku:patach pataxte, palo jabillo (jabilla)  
tree sp., wild cacao (?)  
cf. (SD) pa(:)tach "pataxte (wild cacao) tree"



- (C) mu-ku:pa:wia (r.v.) mecerse  
 to swing  
 mu-ku:pa:wia (pres.) ni-mu-ku:pa:wia "I'm swinging"  
 (nimuku:pa:wia?)  
 mu-ku:pa:wih (pret.)  
 mu-ku:pa:wih-tuk (perf.)
- (C) ku:pa:wichi (n.) maroma, columpio  
 swing  
 cf. ku:pa:wia "to swing"
- (C) kupe:wa (t.v.) quebrar (madera)  
 to break (wood)  
 kupe:wa (pres.)  
 kupe:h (pret.)  
 kupe:h-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ku- 'wood', (?) pe:wia "to hunt"  
 CN cf.(?) peua (Sim.) "vencer"  
 cf. kupe:wi (i.v.) "(for wood) to break"
- (C) kupe:wi (i.v.) quebrarse (madera, etc.)  
 to break (wood, etc.)  
 kupe:wi (pres.)  
 kupe:wi-k (pret.)  
 kupe:h-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. kupe:wa (t.v.) "to break (wood)"  
 cf. ku- 'wood', (?) pe:wia "to hunt"
- (SD) kupilua (t.v.) colgar  
 to hang  
 kupilua (pres.)  
 kupiluh (pret.)  
 kupiluh-tuk (perf.)  
 xi-k-kupilu "hang it!"  
 cf. ta-kupilua "to be hanging (something)"  
 cf. (?) ku- 'head', pilua "to hang"  
 CN cf. quappilua (Sim.) "aplicarse"

- (C) kupi:na (t.v.) arrancar  
 to pull out, to tear out, to tear off  
 kupi:na (pres.) ti-k-kupi:na-t "we are tearing it out"  
 kupi:n (pret.) ki-kupi:n "(she) pulled it out"  
 kupi:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-kupi:na "to be pulling out", kupi:ni (i.v.) "to come out"  
 CN copina (Sim.) "sacar una cosa de otra"
- (SD) ku(:)pina  
 ku(:)pin-ki (pret.)
- (C) kupi:ni (i.v.) arrancarse, zafarse  
 to come loose, to break off, to come out  
 kupi:ni (pres.)  
 kupi:ni-k (pret.)  
 kupi:n-tuk (perf.) (?)  
 cf. kupi:na (t.v.) "to pull out"  
 CN kopini (UC)
- (C) ku:pinu:l copinol (árbol)  
 tree sp., gives a lot of shade and is used to protect coffee trees, its fruit (inside a hard shell) has a sweet yellow powder which is eaten  
 cf. ku:- 'tree', pinu:l "pinole (powder)"
- (SD) ku:pinul (gu:pinul)
- (SD) kupis tunco, marrano macho (gupis)  
 bore, male pig  
 kuhkupis (pl.)
- (C) ku:pitsaktsin raquíptico, delgado; estrecha o apretada (de una camisa)  
 feeble, thin, rachitic; tight (of a shirt)  
 (note: some say ku:pichakchin, ku:pichaktsin)  
 cf. (?) ku:- 'tree', pits(a:w)ak "thin", -tsin 'diminutive'  
 CN quauhpiteactli (Mol.) "palo o vara delgada"  
 cf. ku:pitsa:wak "thin"
- (C) ku:pitsa:wak delgado; apretado (de camisa)  
 thin; tight (of a shirt)  
 cf. (?) ku:- 'tree', pitsa:wak "thin"

- (C) ku:puk-nah sucio (de ropa)  
dirty (of clothes)  
cf. (?) ku:- 'tree', (?) 'head', puknah "dirty"
- (SD) ku:puk-nah café (color) (ku:puknah)  
brown
- (SD) kurrunchuh roncha, erupción  
rash, welts  
cf. (?) ku- 'head', Sp. (?) roncha "rash"
- (C) kusama:liyuh comadreja  
weasel  
kuhkusama:liyuh (pl.)  
CN cuçamatl, cuçatli (Mol.)
- (C) kusama:lu, kusama:luh arco iris (kusama:lu?), (kusama:luh)  
rainbow  
CN kosama:lotl (Car.)  
cf. (SD) kusama:lu-t
- (SD) kusama:lu-t arco iris (gusama:lut)  
rainbow  
kuhkusama:lut (pl.)  
CN kosama:lotl (Car.)  
cf. (C) kusama:lu(h)
- (C) ku:sama:wa (i.v.) erizarse (del cuerpo)  
to have gooseflesh, goose-bumps  
ku:sama:wa (pres.)  
ku:sama:wa-k (pret.)  
ku:sama:h-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (?) ku:- 'head', sama:wa "to abound"
- (C) ku:sikna brujo (ku:sikna?)  
witch, sorcerer
- (SD) ku:ska-t soguilla, collar (gu:skat)  
necklace  
-ku:s (poss.) nu-ku:s "my necklace"  
CN ko:skatl (Car.), no-ko:ski "my necklace"  
cf. (C) ku:s-ti
- (SD) kuskus sonido del zopilote cuando vuela (gusgus)  
the sound of a vulture (buzzard) flying

- (C) kuma zopilote (kuma?)  
 vulture (buzzard)  
 kuhkuma (pl.)  
 (forms such as kuma and kuma are widely borrowed among several languages of Central America; this Pipil word is ultimately from one of these; cf. Sumu kuma, Matagalpa kuma, etc.)
- (SD) ku:s-nah (adj.) color no muy firme, entre negro y blanquesco (algo sucio)  
 a color, not very bright or solid, between black and whitish, somewhat dirty-looking  
 CN cf. kostik (Car.) "amarillo"
- (C) ku:s-ti soguilla, collar, perla (cuenta)  
 necklace, bead  
 -ku:s (poss.) i-ku:s "her necklace"  
 CN ko:skatl (Car.) "joya", no-ko:ski "mi joya"  
 cf. (SD) ku:ska-t
- (SD) kustumbre(h) costumbre  
 custom, habit  
 Sp. costumbre
- (C, SD) ku:sua (t.v.) "to string"; see ku:suwa
- (C) kusuku cusuco, armado, armadillo (kusuku)  
 armadillo  
 Sp. cusuco
- (C) ku:suwa (t.v.) ensartar  
 to string or to thread (beads, pearls, etc.)  
 ku:suwa (pres.)  
 ku:suh (pret.) ni-k-ku:suh "I strung it"  
 ku:suh-tuk (perf.) ki-ku:suh-tuk "she has strung it"  
 cf. ta-ku:suwa "to be stringing"  
 cf. ku:s-ti "necklace, bead", (?) suwa "to stretch, hang"  
 (note: fonetically this verb has w in the 'pres.' and h in the 'pret.' in both dialects, which makes it phonemically ambiguous, either /ku:suwa/ or /ku:sua/; the choice of /w/ here in the underlying form is based on the probable etymological connection with suwa "to stretch, to hang".)
- (SD) ku:suwa  
 ku:suh (pret.)  
 ku:suh-tuk (perf.)

- (C) ku:talalahtsin tenguerche de agua (lagartija)  
 a water "lizard" (salamander (?))  
 cf. (?) ku:- 'head', ta- 'unspec. obj.', a:l(a:w)ak "smooth",  
 -tsin 'diminutive'  
 CN cf. (?) tlalalacatl (Sim.) "ganso o pato silvestre"  
 cf.(?) (SD) ta:la:laktsin "talalaise fish"
- (SD) ku(:)tamima (t.v.) botar, aventar  
 to throw out, to throw down, to shove  
 (also ku(:)tami:ma)  
 ku(:)tamima (pres.)  
 ku(:)tamin (pret.)  
 ku(:)tamin-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tami:ma "to throw out", kumima "to throw"
- (C) ku:tapa:na (t.v.) rajar leña  
 to cut/split firewood  
 ku:tapa:na (pres.)  
 ku:tapa:n (pret.)  
 ku:tapa:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ku:- 'wood', tapa:na "to break open"  
 CN quauhtlapana (Mol.) "rajar madero"
- (C) ku:tapipis chirivisco (palitos chiquitos, ramitas secas)  
 sticks, kindling  
 cf. ku:- 'wood'  
 CN cf. quauhtlapipilhuaztli (Sim.) "percha, vara"  
 cf. (SD) ku:tsitsin
- (SD) ku:tehkuni escalera de tronco, escala de madera (rollizo)  
 log ladder, steps cut out of a log  
 cf. ku:- 'wood, tree', tehku "to climb", -ni 'agent'
- (SD) ku:tekuma cutecuma, tecumasucho, tecomasucho, tecomasuchil  
 (árbol)  
 tree sp., tall, thick, with yellow cartridge-shaped flowers,  
 with bark that is easily peeled and is used for belts,  
 with large ball-shaped seeds which have "cotton" inside  
 them  
 cf. ku:- 'tree', tekuma-t "bottle gourd"  
 cf. (C) tekumaxu:chit

- (SD) ku:telele trompo (grande) (gu:telele?)  
 (large) toy top  
 kuhkutelele (pl.)  
 cf. ku:- 'wood'
- (C) ku:temu (i.v.) bajarse  
 to come down, to descend  
 cf. (?) ku:- 'tree', 'head', temu "to come down"
- (C) ku:tetun tetunte (cuña, pedazo de algo que se pone, por ejemplo, debajo de la pata de la mesa para que no se mueva)  
 wedge, a piece of something that is put, for example, under a table leg so it won't move  
 cf. ku:- 'wood', tetun(ti) "piece, wedge"
- (C) ku:tewa:ki (i.v.) enflaquecerse  
 to get skinny, to become skinny, thin  
 ku:tewa:ki (pres.) (ku:tewa:gi?)  
 ku:tewa:ki-k (pret.)  
 ku:tewa:k-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (?) ku:- 'tree', tewa:ki "to become skinny, thin"  
 CN cf. quauhuaqui (Sim.) "enflacar, quedar demacrado, seco como un pedazo de madera"  
 cf. (SD) ku:waki
- (C) ku:tikxi zancos  
 stilts  
 -ku:tikxi nu-ku:tikxi "my stilts"  
 cf. ku:- 'tree, wood', (i)kxi "foot"  
 CN quauhicxitl (Mol.)
- (C) kutila:na (t.v.) estirar  
 to stretch, to pull  
 cf. ku- (?) 'head', tila:na "to pull"
- (C) ku:tili:n-tuk (adj.) estirado (tieso)  
 stretched, tight, tightened  
 cf. (?) ku:- 'head', tili:nia "to stretch", -tuk 'perf.'  
 cf. (SD) kutili:n-tuk "standing, erect"
- (SD) kutili:ntuk (adj.) parado (de gente), erecto (obscena)  
 standing, erect (obscene)  
 cf. (?) ku- 'head', tili:nia "to stretch"  
 cf. (C) ku:tili:n-tuk "tight"

- (C) ku:ti:ltik negro, moreno (de gente)  
 Black, black person  
 kuhku:ti:ltik (pl.) "blacks"  
 cf. (?) ku:- 'head', ti:l-tik "black"
- (SD) kuti:l-tik negro  
 black
- (C) ku:ti:l-tiya (i.v.) negrearse, ennegrecerse  
 to blacken, to turn black  
 ku:ti:l-tiya (pres.)  
 ku:ti:l-tiya-k (pret.)  
 ku:ti:l-tiya-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ku:ti:ltik "black", -ya 'inchoative'
- (C) ku:ti-t encendio  
 fire, house fire, forest fire  
 ku:ti-tsin "small fire"  
 cf. ku:- 'tree', ti-t "fire"
- (SD) ku:tixi garabato (palo que forma gancho para colgar cosas)  
 (ku:tixi?)  
 wooden hook for storing things (?)  
 cf. ku:- 'wood'
- (SD) ku:ti:ya (i.v.) cansarse (de estar en un lugar (sentado  
 parado, acostado))  
 to tire of being in one place (standing, sitting, lying)  
 ku:ti:ya (pres.)  
 ku:ti:ya-k (pret.)  
 ku:ti:ya-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (C) kuhku:tiya, (C) mu-tsin-ku:ti:ya
- (C) kutu corto  
 short  
 kuhkutu (pl.)  
 se: kutu ich-ti "a short string", ich-ti kutu "the string is  
 short"  
 cf. kutu:na "to cut"  
 cf. kutu-tsin "short"
- (SD) kutu (gutu?)
- (C) ku:tumak, ku:tuma:wak gordo, grueso  
 fat, thick, big around  
 cf. ku:- 'tree', tum(a:w)ak "fat"

- (C) kutu:na (t.v.) cortar (con cuchillo, machete)  
 to cut (with a knife, machete)  
 kutu:na (pres.)  
 kutu:n (pret.)  
 kutu:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. kuhkutu:na "to cut into pieces"  
 CN koto:na (Car.)
- (SD) kutu:na (t.v.) cortar, partir (con cuchillo, machete)  
 to cut, to cut up  
 kutu:n-ki (pret.)
- (C) kutu-turrún chiguirín (chicharrita)  
 a small cicada sp.  
 cf. kutu "short", Sp. (?) turrón
- (C) kutu-tsin corto  
 short  
 kuhkututsin (pl.)  
 cf. kutu "short", -tsin 'diminutive'
- (C) kutu:x cotusa, coatusa, guatusa (cuatusa)  
 agouti, paca (?)  
 kuhkutu:x (pl.)  
 kutu:x-tsin "a little agouti (paca)" (cotusita)
- (SD) kutu:x (gutu:x)
- (C) -ku:ts pierna, canilla  
 leg  
 nu-ku:ts "my leg"  
 i-ku:ts "his/her leg"  
 nuhnu-ku:ts "my legs"  
 CN cotstli (Mol.) "pantorrilla" ('leg' in compounds)
- (SD) -ku:ts pantorrilla  
 calf of leg
- (SD) ku:tsitsin chirivisco (palitos, ramitas secas)  
 sticks, kindling  
 cf. ku:- 'wood, tree', -tsin 'diminutive'  
 cf. (C) ku:tapipis



- (C) kuwa (t.v.) comprar  
 to buy  
 kuwa (pres.)  
 kuh-ki (pret.) ni-k-kuh-ki "I bought it"  
 kuh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-kuwa "to be buying"  
 CN ko(:)wa (Car.); PN \*kowa
- (SD) kuwa  
 kuh-ki (pret.)  
 kuh-tuk (perf.)
- (SD) ku:wa:ki (i.v.) enflaquecerse, ensecarse  
 to get skinny, thin; to dry up  
 ku:wa:ki (pres.)  
 ku:wa:ki-k (pret.) ni-ku:wa:ki-k "I got skinny" (nigu:wa:gik)  
 ku:wa:k-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ku:- 'tree', wa:ki "to dry"  
 cf. (C) ku:tewa:ki
- (SD) ku:wa:k-tuk (adj.) flaco, seco  
 skinny, thin, dried up  
 cf. ku:wa:ki "to get skinny", -tuk 'perf.'
- (C) mu-kuwa:na (r.v.) encogerse  
 to shrink  
 mu-kuwa:na (pres.)  
 mu-kuwa:n-ki (pret.) mu-kuwa:n-ki "it shrank" (mukuwa:ggi?)  
 mu-kuwa:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (SD) mu-ku:wana "to stretch"
- (SD) mu-ku:wana estirarse  
 to stretch (oneself)  
 mu-ku:wana (pres.)  
 mu-ku:wana-ki (pret.)  
 mu-ku:wana-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (C) mu-kuwa:na "to shrink"
- (C) ku:wa-t culebra  
 snake  
 -ku:wa-w (poss.) nu-ku:wa-w "my snake"  
 kuhku:wat (pl.)  
 CN ko:atl (Car.); PN \*ko:wa-
- (SD) ku:wa-t (gu:wat)

- (C) ku(:)wa-tepe:-t Coatepeque (lugar)  
Coatepeque (place name)  
cf. ku:wa-t "snake", tepe:-t "mountain"
- (SD) ku:wat meka-t bejuquillo (culebra)  
snake sp., thin, green, like a vine, said to be poisonous  
cf. ku:wa-t "snake", meka-t "vine"
- (SD) kuweyak largo, terminado en punta  
long pointed  
cf. (?) ku- 'head', weyak "long"
- (C) kuwilia (t.v., applic.) comprarle, comprar algo para alguien  
to buy for (to buy someone something)  
kuwilia (pres.)  
kuwilih (pret.) ki-kuwilih "she bought it for her" (se lo compró)  
kuwilih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. kuwa "to buy", -(i)lia 'applic.'
- (SD) ku:witeki (t.v.) pegar, golpear (con algo), garrotear  
to hit (with something), to club  
ku:witeki (pres.)  
ku:witek (pret.)  
ku:witek-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (?) ku:- 'head', 'wood', witeki "to hit"  
CN quauitequi (Mol.) "dar de palos a otro, herirle en la cabeza con palo"
- (C) kuwix-in "bebe-leche" (lagartija)  
lizard sp., small, changes colors, called "milk-drinker"  
cf. (Teotepaque) kwixin "lizard"
- (SD) ku:xi paterno, paterna (árbol, fruta) (gu:xi?)  
tree sp., a fruit; large tree with a long, wide fruit which has seeds that are boiled with ash and salt and eaten with lime juice  
cf. a:ku:xi "pepeto" tree  
cf. (C) ku:xine
- (C) ku:xi:kal batea (ku:xi:gal)  
wooden tray, trough  
-ku:xi:kal (poss.) nu-ku:xi:kal "my tray"  
cf. ku:- 'wood', xi:kal "gourd bowl"  
CN quauhxicalli (Mol.)

- (C) ku:xine paterno, cujín (árbol, fruta)  
 tree sp., fruit; large tree with a long, wide fruit which has  
 seeds that are boiled with ash and salt and eaten with  
 lime juice  
 cf. ku:- 'tree', xini "to scatter, sprinkle"  
 cf. (SD) ku:xi
- (SD) ku:xini (i.v.) derramarse  
 to overflow, to spill, to pour out  
 ku:xini (pres.)  
 ku:xini-k (pret.)  
 ku:xin-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (?) ku:-'head', 'wood', (?) xini "to scatter, to fall"  
 cf. ku:xinia (t.v.) "to pour out, to spill"  
 CN cf. koxo:ni (UC) "baçucar la vasija"
- (SD) ku:xinia (t.v.) derramar, apear puño (bajar mucho)  
 to pour out, to spill, to get down a lot  
 ku:xinia (pres.)  
 ku:xin-ki (pret.) (?)  
 ku:xin-tuk (perf.) (?)  
 cf. ku:xini (i.v.) "to overflow, to pour out"
- (C) kuxta cuxta (árbol parecido al cacao) (kuxta?)  
 tree sp., similar to cacao  
 cf. (?) ku- 'tree'
- (C) kuxta:l costal  
 gunny-sack  
 -kuxta:l (poss.) nu-kuxta:l "my gunny-sack"  
 kuhkuxta:l (pl.)  
 Sp. costal
- (SD) ku:xtal, kuxta:l (gu:xtal), (guxta:l)  
 kuxta:l-chín "small gunny-sack" (-tsin/-chin 'diminutive')  
 kuxta:l ombrón "large gunny-sack"
- (C) -kuxun talega (de toro) (testículos de toro, huevos de toro,  
 escroto de toro)  
 bull's testicles, bull's scrotum  
 i-kuxún "his/its testicles/scrotum"  
 cf. (?) Sp. cojón

- (SD) -kuxun sobaco (axila)  
 armpit  
 nu-kuxun "my armpit"  
 (?) Sp. cojón
- (C) kuxu:xah cuxuxa (bebida, de la chicha, asiento de la chicha,  
 licór de maíz)  
 corn liquor, sediments of chicha  
 Sp. cuxuxa
- (SD) kuxu:xah cuxuxa (la última etapa en la preparación de chicha)  
 corn drink (liquor), the last stage in its preparation
- (C) kuyame-t tunco, marrano (puerco, chanco, cerdo)  
 pig  
 -kuyan (poss.) nu-kuyan "my pig"  
 kuhkuyamet (pl.)  
 CN koyametl (Car.)
- (SD) kuyame-t (guyamet)
- (C) kuyan=iswa-t cuyanigua (camote tierno (monte), bijagua  
 cuyanigua) (kuyagiswat)  
 a root, wild, like sweet potato (?)
- (C) kuya:wak ancho (de cosas huecas)  
 wide (of hollow things, e.g. holes, gourds, pots, etc.)  
 cf. kuyuna "to make a hole"
- (SD) kuya:wak
- (C) -ku:yu mata  
 plant stock, stem, small tree  
 i-ku:yu "its stem"  
 i-ku:yu nantsin "nance tree"  
 cf. (?) ku:- 'tree', -yu 'intimate poss.'  
 CN quauhyotl (Sim.) "tallo"
- (SD) -ku:yu  
 i-ku:yu ich-ti "maguey plant" (mata de maguey)  
 i-ku:yu tsapu-t "soursop (anona) tree" (mata/palo de  
 anona)
- (SD) ku:yua:pan Río Cuyuapa (gu:yu(w)apag)  
 Cuyuapa River  
 cf. (?) ku:yu "stock, plant", a:pan "river"

- (C) ku:yu:chu:ka (n.) aullo, aullido, latido (ku:yu:chu:ga?)  
 howl (note: it is believed that dogs howl because of evil spirits)  
 kuhku:yu:chu:ka (pl.)  
 cf. kuyu:-t "coyote", chu:ka "to cry"  
 CN coyochoca (Sim.) "aullar"
- (SD) ku:yuchu:ka (gu:yuchu:ga?)  
 i-ku:yuchu:ka ne pe:lu "the dog's howl(ing)"
- (C) kuyul coyol (palmera)  
 coyol palm tree  
 kuhkuyul (pl.)  
 CN koyolli (Car.); coyolli (Sim.) "cáscabel, anzuelo, clase de palmera"
- (SD) kuyul gñiscoyol (árbol o palma con muchas espinas) (guyul)  
 tree sp, a kind of palm with many thorns
- (C) mu-kuyulua (r.v.) encogerse, evitar, esconderse, humillarse  
 (de un peligro)  
 to duck, to shrink away, to avoid  
 mu-kuyulua (pres.)  
 mu-kuyuluh (pret.)  
 mu-kuyuluh-tuk (perf.)
- (SD) -ku(:)yulua (t.v., r.v.)  
 mu-ku(:)yulua "it shrinks"  
 ki-ku(:)yulua "(he) is shrinking it"
- (SD) kuyuna (t.v) hacer hoyo, abrir agujero (agujerar)  
 to make a hole  
 kuyuna (pres.)  
 kuyun(-ki) (pret.) ni-k-kuyun(-ki) "I'm making a hole in it"  
 (niguyungi?)  
 kuyun-tuk (perf.)  
 CN coyonia (Sim.) "agujerear, horadar"  
 cf. kuya:wak "wide" (of hollow things)  
 cf. (C) kyunia
- (C) kuyuni (i.v.) abrirse hoyo, agujerarse  
 for a hole to open up, for a hole to form  
 kuyuni (pres.)  
 kuyuni-k (pret.)  
 kuyun-tuk (perf.)  
 CN koyoni (UC) "agujerarse"  
 cf. kyunia (t.v.) "to make a hole"

- (C) kyunia (t.v.) abrir agujero, dar hoyo (agujerar)  
 to make a hole (in something)  
 kyunia (pres.)  
 kyunih (pret.) ni-k-kyunih "I made a hole in it"  
 kyunih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. kuyuni (i.v.) "to get a hole", ta-kuyuna "to be making  
 hole(s)", kuya:wak "wide" (of hollow things)  
 CN coyonia (Sim.) "agujerear, horadar"  
 cf. (SD) kuyuna
- (C) kuyu:-t coyote  
 coyote  
 kuhkuyu:t (pl.)  
 kuyu:-tsin "little coyote"  
 CN koyo:t1 (Car.); PN \*koyo:-
- (SD) ku:yuwa sombra, debajo del palo (árbol), oscuro (gu:yuwa)  
 shade, under a tree, shaded (darker)  
 cf. ku:- 'tree', cf. ta-yuwa "night", yuwa(-ki) "dark,  
 opaque"
- (C) mu-kxi-pa:ka (r.v., incorp.) lavarse el pie/los pies  
 to wash one's foot/feet  
 cf. (i)kxi "foot", pa:ka "to wash"  
 CN icxipaca (Sim.)

KW

- (C) kwa (t.v.) comer  
 to eat  
 kwa (pres.)  
 kwah (pret.) ni-k-kwah-a "I already ate it"  
 kwah-tuk (perf.) ti-k-kwah-tiwi-t "we have eaten it"  
 cf. ta-kwa "to eat, to be eating"  
 CN kwa (Car.); PN \*kwa
- (SD) kwa
- (C, SD) kwa:- 'head' (in compounds); see kwa(h)-

- (SD) kwachichi:l una clase de pájaro  
bird sp.  
cf. kwa(h)- 'head', chi:l- 'red'  
CN quachichil (Sim.) "chorlito real, pajarillo que canta muy bien"
- (C) kwa:ch-ki:xtia (t.v., incorp.) colar  
to strain (liquids)  
kwa:chki:xtia (pres.) ki-kwa:chki:xtia "(she) strains it"  
kwa:chki:xtih (pret.)  
kwa:chki:xtih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. kwa:ch-ti "rag, cloth", ki:xtia "to take out"
- (C) kwa:ch-pala trapo  
rag, cloth  
-kwa:chpala (poss.)  
kwahkwa:chpala (pl.)  
cf. kwa:ch-ti "cloth", pala "old"
- (SD) kwa:ch-pala trapo, paño viejo  
old cloth, rag
- (C) kwa:ch-ti servilleta, mantita, mantelito (para tortillas)  
napkin, small cloth to wrap tortillas in  
-kwa:ch (poss.) nu-kwa:ch "my napkin"  
kwahkwa:chti (pl.)  
CN kwa:chti (Car.) "manta grande"
- (SD) kwa:ch-ti trapo, tela, ropa  
rag, cloth, clothes  
nu-kwa:ch "my clothes"  
nu-kwahkwa:ch (pl.) "my clothes, clothing"
- (C, SD) kwa(h)-, kwa:- 'cabeza' (en palabras compuestas)  
'head' (in compounds)  
cf. also ku- 'head'
- (C) -kwah aparte, separado  
apart, separate  
i-kwah nemi "it's separate"
- (C) kwahkwalu (i.v., redup.) rendirse (el cuerpo) (cansarse mucho)  
to be exhausted, to be very tired  
kwahkwalu (pres.)  
kwahkwalu-k (pret.)  
kwahkwalu-tuk (perf.)  
cf. kwalu "to be eaten"

- (C) kwahkwawi (i.v.) leñar, picar leña, recoger leña  
to get firewood  
kwahkwawi (pres.)  
kwahkwaw (pret.)  
kwahkwaw-tuk (perf.)  
cf. kwawi-t "tree, wood"  
CN cf. quaquauí (Sim.) "ser leñador"
- (SD) kwahkwawi  
kwahkwaw(-ki) (pret.)
- (C) -kwašiwis el brío (de uno) (fuerza, energía para hacer algo)  
the strength/energy to do something, gumption  
i-kwašiwis "his/her strength/gumption"
- (C) kwahtetun almohada (cojín)  
pillow, cushion  
-kwahtetun (poss.) nu-kwahtetun "my pillow"  
cf. kwa(h)- 'head', tetunti "wedge"
- (SD) kwahtetun
- (SD) -kwahtsin paño para cubrirse la mujer, tapado de mujer  
(rebozo blanco)  
a woman's shawl, scarf  
nu-kwahtsin "my scarf"  
cf. kwah- 'head', -tsin 'diminutive'
- (C) kwakwalaka (i.v., redup.) hervir  
to boil  
kwakwalaka (pres.)  
kwakwalaka-k (pret.)  
kwakwalaka-tuk (perf.) kwakwalaka-tuk-a "it has already  
boiled"  
cf. kwala:ni "to get angry", kwakwalatsa (t.v.) "to boil"  
CN kwakwalaka (Car.)
- (SD) kwakwalaka
- (C) kwakwalatsa (t.v.) hervir  
to boil  
kwakwalatsa (pres.)  
kwakwalats-ki (pret.) ni-k-kwakwalats-ki "I boiled it"  
kwakwalats-tuk (perf.)  
cf. kwala:ni "to get angry", kwakwalaka (i.v.) "to boil"  
CN kwakwalatsa (Car.)
- (SD) kwakwalatsa



(C) kwalan (n.) colera, enojo  
anger

cf. kwala:ni "to get angry"

(SD) kwalan

(C) kwala:ni (i.v.) enojarse

to anger, to get mad, to become angry

kwala:ni (pres.) ni-kwala:ni "I'm angry, I get mad"

kwala:ni-k (pret.)

kwala:n-tuk (perf.)

cf. kwala:ntia (t.v.) "to anger (someone)"

CN kwala:ni (Car.)

(SD) kwala:ni

(C) kwala:ni (n., adj.) enojado, bravo (la persona que está enojada/brava)

angry, angry person

kwala:ni nemi "(he/she) is angry"

cf. kwala:ni "to become angry"

(C) kwala:ntia (t.v.) enojar (a otro)

to anger (someone)

kwala:ntia (pres.)

kwala:ntih (pret.) nech-kwala:ntih "(he) angered me"

kwala:ntih-tuk (perf.)

cf. kwala:ni (i.v.) "to become angry"

CN qualantia (Sim.) "encolerizar, irritar a alguien"

(SD) kwalu: (i.v.) picarse (maíz, carne, cuando se llena de gorgojo)

to be insect-infested, eaten by worms/grubs

kwalu: (pres.)

kwalu:-k (pret.) kwalu:-k "it is infested/eaten"

kwalu:-tuk (perf.)

cf. kwa "to eat", (?) -lu 'passive'

cf. kwalu "to eclipse"

cf. (C) kwe:chiwi

- (C) kwalu (i.v.) eclipsar  
 (for something) to eclipse  
 kwalu (pres.)  
 kwalu-k (pret.)  
 kwalu-tuk (perf.)  
 kwalu me:ts-ti "for there to be an eclipse of the moon"  
 kwalu tu:nal "for there to be an eclipse of the sun"  
 cf. (SD) kwalu(:) "to be eaten/insect-infested"  
 CN qualocayotl (Sim.) "eclipse, comido", igualoca in metztli  
 "eclipse de luna", igualoca in tonatiuh "eclipse de sol"
- (SD) kwalu:  
 kwalu: me:ts-ti "for there to be an eclipse of the moon"  
 kwalu: tu:nal "for there to be an eclipse of the sun"
- (C) -kwa:tapal frente  
 forehead  
 nu-kwa:tapal "my forehead"  
 cf. kwa:- 'head', "forehead"
- (SD) kwatapal
- (C) kwa:tapa:na (t.v.) rajar la frente  
 to split open the forehead  
 kwa:tapa:na (pres.)  
 kwa:tapa:n (pret.) ki-kwatapa:n "she split open his forehead"  
 kwa:tapa:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. kwa:- 'head', tapa:na "to break open"  
 CN quatlapana (Sim.) "romper la cabeza"
- (SD) kwatroho(h) cuatrojo, conga (pescado)  
 fish sp., "four-eyed" fish, swims near surface with eyes  
 exposed and reflection makes it appear to have four eyes  
 Sp. cuatrojo (cuatro ojo(s))
- (C) kwa:tsaya:na (t.v.) rajar la frente  
 to split open the forehead  
 kwa:tsaya:na (pres.)  
 kwa:tsaya:n (pret.) ki-kwa:tsaya:n "he split open her  
 forehead"  
 kwa:tsaya:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. kwa:- 'head', "forehead", tsaya:na "to split"  
 CN quatzayana (Sim.) "golpear la cabeza, partírsela"
- (SD) kwatsaya:na pegar en la frente  
 to hit in/on the forehead

- (C) -kwa:-uhpan camino del pelo  
part (in hair)  
cf. kwa:- 'head', -uhpan (uh-ti) "road"
- (C) kwawi-t palo, árbol, madera, leña  
tree, wood, firewood  
-kwaw (poss.) nu-kwaw "my wood, my firewood"  
kwahkwawit (pl.)  
cf. ku(:)- 'tree, wood' (in compounds)  
CN kwawitl (Car.); PN \*kwawit-
- (SD) kwawi-t
- (SD) kwawulu-t caolote, cablote (árbol)  
tree sp., big, thick trunk, black fruit, bark used in a drink  
for diarrhea  
cf. kwawi-t "tree", ulu-t "corncob"  
cf. (C) ku:chiyan
- (C) kwa:xi:pets-nah (adj.) calvo, frente calvo  
bald, with bald forehead  
cf. kwa:- 'head', "forehead", pets-tik "nude", -nah 'adj.'  
CN quaxipetz (Sim.) "calvo"
- (C) kwe:chiwi picarse (llenarse del gorgojo el maíz, frijol)  
to be eaten by insects, to have weavels  
kwe:chiwi (pres.)  
kwe:chiwi-k (pret.)  
kwe:chih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. kwe:chua "to grind finely", kwech-tik "finely ground"  
CN cf. cuechtic (Sim.) "molido"  
cf. (SD) kwalu:
- (C) kwech-tik (adj.) cuexte (masa fina, muy molido)  
finely ground, powdery  
ye:k nemi kwechtik "it is very finely ground" (está bien fina  
la masa)  
cf. kwe:chua "to grind finely"  
CN cuechtic (Sim.) "molido", kwechtik (UC) "cosa muy molida"

- (C) kwe:chua (t.v.) repasar (maíz) (moler mucho, refinar, desmostolar)  
 to grind very finely  
 kwe:chua (pres.)  
 kwe:chuh (pret.) ni-k-kwe:chuh-a "I already ground it finely"  
 kwe:chuh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. kwe:chiwi (i.v.) "to be eaten by weavels"; kwech-tik "finely ground"  
 cf. ta-kwe:chua "to be grinding finely"  
 CN kwe:choa (Car.) "moler mucho"
- (C) kwechwah víbora cascabel  
 rattlesnake  
 kwehkwachwah (pl.)  
 CN cuech (Sim.) "especie de serpiente cascabel"
- (SD) kwechwah
- (C) mu-kwehkwe:lúa (r.v., redup.) culebrear, pandearse  
 to wind, to wriggle, to bend, to curve  
 mu-kwehkwe:lúa (pres.)  
 mu-kwehkwe:luh (pret.)  
 mu-kwehkwe:luh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. kwe:liwi "to curve, to be bent"; kwe:lúa "to fold, to bend"  
 CN cueloa (Sim.) "curvar, doblar"  
 cf. (SD) mu-kwehkwetua "to have a cramp, to wind"
- (C) mu-kwehkwetua (r.v., redup.) tener calambre, culebrear, curcuvear  
 to have a cramp, to wind, to curve  
 mu-kwehkwetua (pres.)  
 mu-kwehkwetuh (pret.)  
 mu-kwehkwetuh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (C) mu-kwehkwe:lúa "to wind, to wriggle"
- (C) kwe:liwi (i.v.) pandearse  
 to bend, to curve  
 kwe:liwi (pres.)  
 kwe:liwi-k (pret.)  
 kwe:lih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. mu-kwehkwe:lúa "to wind, to curve", kwe:l-nah "curved, bent", kwe:lúa "to fold, to bend"  
 CN kweliwi (UC) "torcerse". cueliui (Mol.) "torcerse"
- (SD) kwe:liwi

(C) kwe:l-nah pando, cuchu, pandadura  
 bent, curved  
 kwehkwe:lnah (pl.)  
 cf. kwe:liwi "to bend"

(SD) kwe(:)l-nah

(SD) kwe:lpachua (t.v.) doblar  
 to fold  
 kwe:lpachua (pres.) ni-k-kwe:lpachua "I'm folding it"  
 kwe:lpachuh (pret.)  
 kwe:lpachuh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. kwe:l-nah "bent, curved", kwe:liwi "to curve, to bend",  
 pachua "to hold down, to press, to flatten"  
 cf. ta-kwe:lpachua "to be folding"  
 CN cuelpachoa (Sim.) "doblar"

(SD) kwe:lua (t.v., r.v.) doblar(se), pandear(se)  
 to bend, to curve, to fold  
 kwe:lua (pres.) mu-kwe:lua "it bends", ki-kwe:lua "(he) bends  
 it"  
 kwe:luh (pret.)  
 kwe:luh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. kwe:liwi (i.v.) "to bend, to curve", kwe:l-nah "bent,  
 curved", -kwehkwe:lua "to wind, to bend"  
 CN cueloa (Xim.) "curvar, doblar"

(C) kwe:ntia (t.v., r.v.) acobijar(se), encobijar(se),  
 enchivar(se)  
 to cover (with a blanket)  
 kwe:ntia (pres.)  
 kwe:ntih (pret.) ni-mu-kwe:ntih "I covered myself",  
 ni-k-kwe:ntih "I covered him"  
 kwe:ntih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-ke:ntia "to cover (someone), to be covering"  
 cf. kwe:n-yu "blanket", -tia 'caus.'

(SD) kwe:ntia

(SD) -kwe:n-yu cobija, chiva  
 blanket  
 nu-kwe:n-yu "my blanket"  
 -kwehkwe:n-yu (pl.)  
 cf. kwe:ntia "to cover"  
 CN (?) cf. cuemitl (Sim.) "cuadro de tierra, camellón",  
 no-cuen "mi predio"

- (C) kwepa (t.v., r.v.) devolver, regresar, volver  
to return, to return something  
kwepa (pres.)  
kwep-ki (pret.) ni-k-kwep-ki "I returned it", ni-mu-kwep-ki  
"I returned"  
kwep-tuk (perf.)  
cf. kwepilia "to return something to someone"  
CN kwepa (Car.) "volver"
- (SD) kwepa
- (C) kwepilia (t.v., applic.) devolver (algo a alguien)  
to return (something to someone)  
kwepilia (pres.) ni-k-kwepilia "I give it back to him"  
(nikwepiliya?)  
kwepilih (pret.)  
kwepilih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. kwepa "to return", -(i)lia 'applic.'  
CN kwepilia (Sim.) "devolver, restituir lo que es de otro"
- (SD) kwepilia
- (SD) kwerda(h) cuerda  
rope, cord  
i-kwerdah-yu (poss.) "his rope"  
kwerdas (pl.)  
Sp. cuerda
- (C) kwerpoh cuerpo  
body  
Sp. cuerpo
- (C) kwesal-in guara (pájaro como perico)  
bird sp., like a parrot  
kwehkwesalin (pl.)
- (C) kwetax-ti cuero  
leather  
-kwetax (poss.) nu-kwetax "my leather"  
CN cuetlaxtli (Sim.); PN \*kwətax-
- (SD) kwetax-ti
- (C) kwetes cohete  
fireworks, skyrocket  
kwehkwetes (pl.)  
Sp. cohetes

- (SD) kweya-t enagua, refajo, nagua, falda  
 skirt, native skirt  
 -kwey (poss.) nu-kwey "my skirt"  
 kwehkweyat (pl.)  
 CN kwe:itl (Car.); PN \*kwe:y(V)-  
 cf. (C) kwe:yi-t
- (C) kwe:yi-t nagua, enagua, falda, refajo  
 skirt, native skirt  
 -kwe:y (poss.) nu-kwe:y "my skirt", i-kwe:y "her skirt"  
 nuhnu-kwe:y "my skirts", ihi-kwe:y "her skirts"  
 kwehkwe:yit (pl.)  
 CN kwe:itl (Car.)  
 cf. (SD) kweya-t
- (SD) kweyudu(h) cuelludo, uno que tiene cuello (uno que tiene  
 palancas, influencias)  
 person who has influential connections  
 Sp. cuelludo
- (C) kwi (t.v.) agarrar  
 to grab, to snatch, to take  
 kwi (pres.)  
 kwih (pret.) ki-kwih-ke-t "they took it"  
 kwih-tuk (perf.)  
 CN kwi (Car.) "tomar"
- (SD) kwi
- (C) kwidado cuidado  
 careful, care  
 ma: ni-k-ta:lih kwidado "let me be careful!"
- (SD) kwihkwal banqueta  
 small bench  
 -kwihkwal (poss.)  
 kwihkwikwal (pl.)
- (SD) kwikwilih-tuk (adj.) color florido, pinto, cualquier cosa con  
 varios colores  
 plaid, motley, spotted, anything with several colors  
 cf. kwikwilua "to paint various colors", kwikwil-nah  
 "spotted"  
 CN cf. cuicuiltic (Sim.) "de varios colores"

- (C) kwikwil-nah pintado (de varios colores), saradito, penguito  
 motley, of more than one color  
 cf. kwikwil-tsin "of several colors", kwikwilua "to paint  
 several colors"  
 CN cf. cuicuiltic (Sim.) "de varios colores"
- (SD) kwikwil-nah de varios colores, gris  
 of several colors, grey
- (C) kwikwil-tsin pintado de varios colores  
 of several colors  
 cf. kwikwil-nah "of several colors", kwikwilua "to paint  
 several colors"
- (C) kwikwilua (t.v) pintar de varios colores (rayas, trenchas,  
 hacer dibujos)  
 to paint different colors, to make lines, figures, designs  
 kwikwilua (pres.)  
 kwikwiluh (pret.) ki-kwikwiluh "she painted it varied colors"  
 kwikwilih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. kwikwil-nah "painted several colors", kwikwil-tsin  
 "painted various colors", kwikwilih-tuk "spotted"  
 CN cf. (i)?kwiloa (Car.) "escribir, pintar"
- (C) kwil-in lombriz, gusano  
 worm  
 kwihkwilin (pl.)  
 cf. kwikwilua "to paint different colors, to make lines"  
 CN okwilin (Car.)
- (SD) kwil-in
- (SD) kwilin medidór medidor (lombriz)  
 inch-worm  
 cf. kwil-in "worm", Sp. medidor "measurer"
- (SD) kwilu:ni (?) palo que echa flores  
 tree sp., from which one gets flowers (?)
- (C) kwisna:wahtepe:-t Cerro de Cuisnahuat (un volcancito)  
 Cuisnahuat Mountain (name of a small mountain)  
 cf. kwisna:wa-t "Cuisnahuat", tepe:-t "mountain"



- (C) kwisna:wa-t Cuisnahuat (nombre de pueblo)  
 Cuisnahuat (town name)  
 cf. na:wa-t "Pipil, Nahuatl"  
 (note: the local folk etymologies are, 1) kwis "cuatrillo"  
 (?) + -na:wat "Pipil (the language)", or 2) kwis-  
 "cuatrillo" (?), nah- "four" (cf. na:wi "four") +  
 u:wa-t "cane".)
- (C) -kwitapil cola  
 tail  
 i-kwitapil "its tail"  
 cf. kwita-t "excrement", (?) -pil '(frozen) diminutive'  
 CN cuitlapilli (Sim.)
- (C) kwita-t estiércol, excremento, caca  
 excrement, dung, feces  
 i-kwit kawayuh "horse manure, horse excrement"  
 cf. ikwit-puyu "titilcuite (stinking chicken excrement)"  
 CN kwitlatl (Car.); PN \*kwitla-
- (SD) kwita-t
- (SD) kwitawululuh-tsin escarabajo  
 scarab, (dung)beetle  
 kwihkwitawululuhtsin (pl.)  
 cf. kwita-t "excremento", ululua "to roll", -tsin  
 'diminutive'
- (C) -kwitaxkul tripas, intestino  
 intestine(s)  
 nu-kwitaxkul "my intestine(s)"  
 cf. kwita-t "excrement"  
 CN cuitlaxcolli (Sim.)
- (SD) kwitaxkul tripa pequeña de animal  
 the small intestine of animals
- (Teotepeque) kwix-in lagartija  
 lizard  
 cf. (C) kuwix-in
- (C) kwix-ti gavilán  
 hawk  
 kwihkwixti (pl.)  
 CN cuixin (Mol.) "milano" (ave)

L

- (SD) labirhen Virgen (la Virgen María)  
 Virgin, the Virgin Mary  
 Sp. la virgen
- (C) la:biyah, la:bi:yah Sonsonate (nombre de pueblo)  
 Sonsonate (town name)  
 Sp. la villa  
 cf. (SD) se(:)ntsuna-t
- (SD) ladiár, mu-chiwa acostarse de lado (al lado)  
 to lie on one's side, to lean to the side  
 Sp. ladear
- (C) -ladinah vestido  
 dress  
 nu-ladinah "my dress"  
 Sp. ladina "Ladina, non-Indian woman"
- (SD) lagartu, lagarto lagarto  
 alligator, cayman  
 Sp. lagarto
- (SD) lagriyuh adobe, ladrillo  
 adobe, brick  
 Sp. ladrillo (lagriyo local pronunciation)
- (C) la:guh lago  
 lake  
 Sp. lago
- (SD) laisla isla (la:isla?)  
 island  
 Sp. la isla

- (C) lala naranja (lala?)  
 orange  
 -lala (poss.) nu-lala "my orange"  
 lahlala (pl.)  
 Sp. naranja
- (SD) lala
- (SD) lala-lima(h), lala-li:ma(h) lima  
 lemon  
 cf. lala "orange", Sp. lima "lemon"
- (C) -lama abuela  
 grandmother  
 nu-lama "my grandmother" (nulama?)  
 cf. lamah- "old woman"  
 CN cf. ilama(tl) (Sim.) "vieja, anciana"
- (SD) lama:-chin "old woman"; see lamah, lama-t
- (SD) lamah, lama-t, lama:-chin anciana  
 old woman  
 lahlamatket, lamatket, lamahchichinmet (pl.)  
 CN ilama(tl) (Sim.) "vieja, anciana"  
 cf. (C) lamah-tsin
- (C) lamah-mich-in ilama (pescado)  
 fish sp., very thin, looks like a snake  
 cf. lamah- "old woman", michin "fish"  
 cf. alak michin "ilama fish"
- (SD) lamah-mich-in
- (C) lamah-tepe:-t Volcán de Izalco  
 Izalco Volcano  
 cf. lamah- "old woman", tepe:-t "mountain"
- (C) lamah-tsin anciana, viejita  
 old woman  
 lahlamahchinmet, lahlamahtsitsinmet (pl.)  
 cf. lamah- "old woman", -tsin 'diminutive'  
 CN ilama(tl) (Sim.) "vieja, anciana"  
 cf. (SD) lamah, lama-t, lama:-chin
- (SD) lama-t "old woman"; see lamah, lama:-chin

- (SD) la:nah lana  
wool  
Sp. lana
- (SD) lapis lápiz  
pencil  
Sp. lápiz
- (SD) lawré1 laurel (árbol)  
laurel tree  
Sp. laurel
- (SD) lechuga(h) lechuga  
lettuce  
Sp. lechuga
- (SD) leer, -chiwa leer  
to read  
Sp. leer
- (C) lehi:yah siete-camisa (árbol)  
tree sp., ashes from this tree's wood are used to get stains  
out of clothes  
Sp. lejía "lye"
- (SD) lehiya(h) lejía  
lye  
Sp. lejía
- (C) le:keme-t palo pito (le:gemet)  
tree sp. (with red beans)  
cf. (SD) ku:lekemet
- (SD) lengwah lengua (la lengua indígena)  
the native language  
Sp. lengua
- (SD) lengwah-baka(h) lengua-de-vaca (un monte, planta de campo)  
plant sp., a wild plant, "cow's tongue"  
Sp. lengua (de) vaca

- (SD) leruh blero, bleo (planta con brotones como espinaca,  
amarguito en sopa)  
plant sp., eaten in soup, somewhat bitter, with sprouts like  
spinach  
Sp. bleo (blero local pronunciation)
- (SD) letra(h), -chiwa escribir  
to write  
Sp. letra
- (SD) lihero rápido  
quick, fast  
x-u lihero "hurry, go fast" (lándale!)  
Sp. ligero
- (C) lihlik-tsin lijlicse, clisclis (gavilancillo, anuncia el  
verano)  
hawk sp., small hawk; indicates summer is coming  
lihlihliktsin (pl.)  
cf. liklik "small hawk" in Mayan languages (possibly  
onomatopoetic)
- (C) lime:tah glixte (pedazo de vidrio)  
piece of broken glass  
Sp. limeta "bottle"
- (SD) limetah
- (SD) limón limón  
lime  
Sp. limón
- (SD) limosna(h) ofrenda  
offering, alms  
Sp. limosna
- (SD) limunsiyu(h) limoncillo (árbol) (limujsiyu(h))  
tree sp., "small lime" tree  
Sp. limoncillo
- (SD) linguda(h) chismosa  
gossip, gossipy woman  
Sp. lenguda

- (SD) liryu, lírio, líria, líriu      lirio  
 lily  
 Sp. lirio
- (SD) loko loco  
 crazy  
 Sp. loco
- (SD) lora(h) lora, loro  
 parrot  
 Sp. lora
- (SD) luhlun ronrón (clase de escarabajo)  
 insect sp., june bug (?) (kind of flying beetle)  
 Sp. ronrón
- (SD) lumpe lumpe (trampa o red para atrapar pescados, atarrayitas  
 con bolsa de cordel o nailon, redondo con bejuco o alambre  
 en su boca) (lumpe?)  
 a fish trap or small net with a vine or wire mouth and  
 bag/net of cord or nylon
- (SD) -lunár lunar  
 mole  
 i-lunár "his/her mole"  
 Sp. lunar
- (C) luteranah creyente (protestante ??)  
 believer, Protestant (?)  
 Sp. luterano

M

- (C) ma: si, ojalá que, que (funciona como 'imperativo' o  
 'exhortativo', como el subjuntivo español)  
 if, oh that, wish that (functions as an 'imperative' or  
 'exhortative', like the subjunctive in Spanish)  
 ma: xi-k-chiwa "let him do it!, he should do it!"  
 ma: na ni-k-piya nu-médiyuh ni-k-kwa-skiya se: nu-karruh  
 if I I-it-have my-money I-it-buy-COND a my-car  
 "If I had money I would buy a car"

- (SD) ma:, maka  
(cf. maka)
- (C, SD) ma:-, mah- 'mano' (en palabras compuestas)  
'hand' (in compounds)  
cf. -mey "hand"
- (C) mache machete (mache?)  
machete  
-mache (poss.) nu-mache "my machete"  
Sp. machete
- (SD) mache
- (C) machi:tuh macho, mula, muleto, mular  
mule  
Sp. machito
- (SD) machorra(h) machorrall (bosque de muchos árboles chiquitos  
con muchas espinas, con palos caidos y mucha vegetación,  
muy enredado y revuelto)  
thicket (?), very thick and cluttered forest with lots of  
small trees, thorns, fallen trees, vegetation
- (C) machtia (t.v., r.v.) enseñar, aprender  
to teach, to learn  
machtia (pres.)  
machtih (pret.) ni-k-machtih "I taught it", ni-mu-machtih  
"I learned it"  
machtih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. mati "to know", -tia 'caus.'  
CN machtia (Car.); PN \*machtia
- (SD) machtia
- (SD) machu(h) macho  
male, masculine  
Sp. macho
- (SD) magrastra(h) madrastra  
stepmother  
Sp. madrastra (magrastra local pronunciation)
- (SD) magrina(h) madrina  
godmother  
Sp. madrina (magrina local pronunciation)

- (C, SD) mah-, ma:- 'mano' (en palabras compuestas)  
 'hand' (in compounds)  
 cf. -mey "hand"
- (C) -mahkul brazo (del codo al hombro)  
 arm (from elbow including shoulder)  
 nu-mahkul "my arm"  
 cf. mah- 'hand'  
 CN cf. macolli (Mol.) "brazo medida del hombro a la mano"
- (SD) mahkul brazo y hombro  
 arm and shoulder  
 mahmahkul (pl.)
- (C) mahmahtsal-kutu:na (t.v., incorp.) cortar ramas  
 to cut branches  
 ni-k-mahmahtsalkutu:na "I cut off its branches"  
 cf. mahtsal "branch", kutu:na "to cut"  
 cf. mahma:kutu:na "to cut off branches, hands"
- (C) mahmaka (t.v., redup.) repartir  
 to distribute, to pass out  
 cf. maka "to give"
- (C) mahma:-kutu:na (t.v., incorp.) cortar ramas, manos  
 to cut off branches, hands  
 mahma:kutu:na (pres.)  
 mahma:kutu:n (pret.)  
 mahma:kutu:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ma:- 'hand', kutu:na "to cut"  
 cf. mahmahtsalkutu:na "to cut branches"  
 CN cf. macotona (Sim.) "cortar la mano a alguien"
- (SD) mahma:-kutu:na
- (SD) mahma:tami (i.v.) desmayarse  
 to faint, to pass out  
 mahma:tami (pres.)  
 mahma:tami-k (pret.)  
 mahma:tan-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (?) ma:- 'hand', tami "to end"
- (C) mahma:-tu:ka (t.v., incorp.) caminar a tientas (sin ver)  
 to feel one's way along without seeing  
 cf. ta-mahma:tu:ka "to be feeling one's way along", cf.  
 ma:tu:ka "to touch, to feel"  
 CN cf. matoca (Sim.) "tocar con la mano"



- (C) mahma:tsu (n., adj.) mamaso (masa de tortilla deshecha, molida, con alguaxte (semilla de ayote /calabaza/), mojada y amontonada; una tortilla hecha de esta masa; cualquier cosa torcida y amontonada)  
 a kind of dough made from crumbed tortillas and pumpkin seeds, a tortilla made of this dough; anything twisted and piled up  
 CN cf. matsoa (Mol.) "hacer bollos"
- (SD) mahma:tsu
- (C) mahma:waltia (t.v., redup.) untar  
 to smear, to grease  
 mahma:waltia (pres.)  
 mahma:waltih (pret.)  
 mahma:waltih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ma:waltia "to smear, to grease"
- (C) mahmawi (i.v.) tener miedo  
 to fear, to be afraid  
 mahmawi (pres.)  
 mahmaw-ki (pret.)  
 mahmaw-tuk (perf.)  
 CN mawi (Car.)
- (SD) mahmawi
- (C) mahtak-ti diez (palabra arcáica)  
 ten (archaic word)  
 cf. (?) mah- 'hand'  
 CN ma?tlaktli (Car.)
- (C) -mahtsal rama  
 branch  
 i-mahtsal "its branch"  
 i-mahmahtsal (pl.) "its branches"  
 cf. mah- 'hand'  
 CN cf. (?) tzallantli (Sim.) "cuello, garganta, puerto"
- (SD) maka, ma: 'imperativo', 'exhortativo', 'imperativo negativo'  
 'imperative', 'exhortative', 'negative imperative'  
 maka xi-k-chiwa "don't do it!"  
 CN maca (Sim.)  
 cf. (C) ma:

- (C) maka (t.v.) dar; castigar  
 to give; to punish  
 maka (pres.) ni-k-maka "I give it" (nikmaga?)  
 maka-k (pret.) (sometimes -mak)  
 maka-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. mahmaka "to distribute"; maka ulyuh "to baptize"  
 CN maka (Car.); PN \*maka
- (SD) maka (t.v., r.v.)  
 ni-k-maka-k "I gave it"  
 mu-maka "to give oneself something, to put/throw something  
 on oneself"  
 cf. ta-maka "to be giving, to give something"
- (C) maka:nuh chuzo (palo para sembrar), coa  
 planting stick  
 Sp. (?) macano (cf. macana)
- (C) maka ulyuh (t.v.) bautizar  
 to baptize  
 maka-k ulyuh (pret.) ni-k-maka-k ulyuh "I baptized him"  
 cf. maka "to give", ulyuh "baptism"  
 CN cf. (?) ollotl (Sim.) "centro, medio"
- (C) ma:kiki:sa (i.v.) chiflar, silvar  
 to whistle  
 ma:kiki:sa (pres.)  
 ma:kiki:s-ki (pret.)  
 ma:kiki:s-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (?) ma:- 'hand', ki:sa "to come out"  
 CN cf. tlanquiquici (Mol.)
- (SD) ma:kiki:sa (sometimes ma:kiki:si)
- (SD) makoya(h) macolla  
 bunch, cluster  
 Sp. macolla
- (C) makpal gajo (de guineo), gaja  
 piece or section of fruit  
 cf. (?) ma- 'hand'  
 CN cf. (?) macpalli (Sim.) "la palma de la mano"

- (C) ma:kutu cutu de la mano, manco  
 one-armed, one-handed (person with one hand or arm missing)  
 cf. ma:- 'hand', kutu "short"  
 CN cf. macotic (Sim.) "manco"
- (SD) ma:kutu
- (SD) ma:kwahkwa garrapatilla  
 a small tick sp.  
 cf. (?) ma:- 'hand', kwa "to eat"
- (C) ma:kwil cinco  
 five  
 cf. ma:- 'hand', kwi "to grab", -l 'passive nominalization'  
 (literally "something grabbed with the hand" (?))  
 CN macuilli (Sim.); PN \*ma:kwil
- (SD) ma:kwil (palabra arcáica) centavito; cinco  
 cent (small coin); five (archaic word)
- (C) ma:kwil-iswa-t maquiligua, miquilisgua, maquilig<sup>ue</sup> (árbol)  
 tree sp., used in construction, its leaf has five sections  
 cf. ma:kwil "five", iswa-t "leaf"
- (SD) ma(:)kwil-iswa-t
- (SD) ma:lachua (t.v., r.v.) aguarapar, aplastar(se), reducirse  
 una parte del cuerpo o de la planta  
 to flatten, to reduce, to shrivel in part  
 (note: the meaning of the local Spanish adjective guarapo  
 is the sour smell from bad sugarcane or sections of cane that  
 are worthless because they are dry, juiceless and ill  
 formed.)  
 ma:lachua (pres.) ki-ma:lachua "(he) is flattening it",  
 mu-ma:lachua "it is flattened"  
 ma:lachuh (pret.)  
 ma:lachuh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tsin-mahma:lach "with flat buttocks" (sin nalga)
- (C) malaka-t malacate (huso)  
 spindle  
 -malaka-w (poss.) nu-malaka-w "my spindle"  
 mahmalakat (pl.)  
 cf. mali:na "to twist (thread)"  
 CN malacatl (Sim.); PN \*malaka-
- (SD) malaka-t

- (SD) maldiktár, -chiwa maldecir  
to curse  
Sp. maldictar (cf. maldecir)
- (C) mali:na (t.v.) torcer, torcer pita (mecate)  
to twist, to twist string  
mali:na (pres.)  
mali:n (pret.) ni-k-mali:n-ki-ya "I already twisted it"  
mali:n-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta-mali:na "to be twisting (something)"  
CN mali:na (Car.)
- (SD) ma:lina (t.v.) retorcer pita, torcer  
to twist string, to twist  
ma:lin(-ki) (pret.)
- (C) ma:luh malo  
bad  
Sp. malo
- (SD) ma:luh malo, malvado  
bad, evil
- (C) mamalia (t.v., r.v.) enredar(se)  
to get tangled, to tangle  
mamalia (pres.) mu-mamalia "it gets tangled"  
mamalih (pret.) ni-mu-mamalih "I got tangled up",  
ni-k-mamalih "I tangled it"  
mamalih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. mali:na "to twist (string)"  
CN cf. mamali (Sim.) "hender, meterse"; mamali (UC)  
"barrenar, taladrar"
- (C) ma:mé mamey (ma:mé?)  
mamey fruit  
-ma:mé (poss.) nu-ma:mé "my mamey"  
Sp. (?) mamey
- (SD) ma:mé:h
- (C) -ma:mis-yu codo  
elbow  
nu-ma:mis-yu "my elbow"  
nu-mahma:misyu (pl.) "my elbows"  
cf. ma:- 'hand', -yu 'intimate poss.'
- (C) man (conj.) pero, y ahora (?)  
and now, but (?)

- (C) -ma:n hermano mayor  
 elder brother  
 nu-má:n "my elder brother"  
 -ma:nmet (pl.) nu-ma:n-met "my elder brothers" (numa:gmet)  
 Sp. hermano  
 cf. (SD) manu "brother"
- (C) mana (t.v.) cocer, cocinar  
 to cook, to boil (cook in water)  
 mana (pres.) ni-k-mana "I cook it"  
 man-ki (pret.)  
 man-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-mana "to cook (something)", ta-man-ti "cooked"  
 CN cf. mana (Car.) "poner en el suelo"; mana (Sim.) "darse,  
 presentar, poner en el suelo, hacer tortillas"
- (SD) mana
- (SD) mandaderu(h) mensajero, mandadero  
 messenger  
 Sp. mandadero
- (SD) mandfil mandil, delantal  
 apron  
 Sp. mandil
- (SD) mangah manga  
 sleeve  
 Sp. manga
- (C) manguh mango  
 mango  
 mahmanguh (pl.)  
 Sp. mango
- (SD) manguh
- (SD) mansana(h) manzana de adán (magsanah)  
 Adam's apple  
 Sp. manzana
- (SD) mansaniya(h) manzanilla (magsaniyah)  
 camomile  
 Sp. manzanilla

- (SD) mansuh manso  
tame, gentle  
Sp. manso
- (SD) mante:ka manteca, grasa (mante:ga?)  
grease, lard  
i-mante:ka-yu "its grease"  
Sp. manteca
- (SD) -manu(h) hermano  
brother  
nu-manu "my brother"  
manuh-wan (pl.) nu-manuhwan "my brothers"  
Sp. hermano  
cf. (C) -ma:n "elder brother"
- (SD) manyoso(h) ladrón  
thief  
Sp. mañoso
- (C) ma:pach-in mapache  
raccoon  
mahma:pachin (pl.)  
cf. ma:- 'hand', (?) pa:ka "to wash", -in 'absolute'  
CN mapach (Sim.) "oso lavadero"
- (SD) ma:pach-in
- (C) mu-ma:pa:ka (r.v., incorp.) lavarse  
to wash oneself  
mu-ma:pa:ka (pres.) ni-mu-ma:pa:ka "I wash myself"  
mu-ma:pa:ka-k (pret.)  
mu-ma:pa:ka-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ma:- 'hand', pa:ka "to wash"  
CN mapaca (Sim.) "limpiar las manos"
- (C) mu-ma:pa:ka (r.v., incorp.) lavarse las manos  
to wash ones hands
- (SD) -ma:pa:lah tenaza  
crab's pincher  
i-ma:pa:lah ne tekwisi "the crab's pincher"  
cf. ma:- 'hand', (?) perhaps Sp. pala "shovel"

- (C) mu-ma:pe:lua (r.v., incorp.) abrir las manos, las pinzas  
 to open one's hands, pinchers  
 mu-ma:pe:lua (pres.)  
 mu-ma:pe:luh (pret.)  
 mu-ma:pe:luh-tuk (perf.) (?)  
 cf. ma:- 'hand', pe:lua "to open"  
 cf. (SD) mu-ma:pelua "to crawl"
- (SD) mu-ma:pelua (r.v., incorp.) gatear, andar a gatas  
 to crawl  
 mu-ma:pelua (pres.)  
 mu-ma:peluh (pret.)  
 mu-ma:pe:lih-tuk (perf.) (?)  
 cf. ma:- 'hand', pe(:)lua "to open"  
 cf. (C) mu-ma:pe:lua "to open one's hands, pinchers"
- (C) ma:pilich-nah arrugado (de la mano)  
 wrinkled (hand)  
 cf. ma:- 'hand', pilichnah "wrinkled"
- (C) -ma:pipil dedo (de mano)  
 finger  
 -ma:pipil (poss.) nu-ma:pipil "my finger"  
 -mahma:pil (pl.)  
 cf. ma:- 'hand', pi:pil "son, boy"  
 CN ma?pilli (Car.)
- (SD) -ma:pipil  
 -mahma:pipil (pl.)
- (SD) marchitu(h) marchito  
 withered  
 Sp. marchito
- (SD) mare(y)o(h) mareo, mareado  
 dizziness  
 Sp. mareo
- (C) mariyah-tepe:-t Las Mariás (cantón de Cuisnahuat)  
 Las Mariás (a village in the municipality of Cuisnahuat)  
 cf. Sp. María, tepe:-t "mountain"
- (C, SD) mas (conj.) mas  
 moreover, in addition, more than

- (C, SD) mas más  
more (comparative), more (adv.)
- (C) masa:-kili-t oloroco, loroco (bejuco, verdura que se cria  
entre las milpas, huele, se come)  
vine sp., smells good, edible, grows in the cornfields  
cf. masa:-t "deer", kili-t "chipilin plant"
- (SD) masa:-kili-t
- (C) masa:-ku(:)wa-t masacuate (boa)  
boa constrictor  
mahmasa:ku(:)wat (pl.)  
cf. masa:-t "deer", ku:wa-t "snake"  
CN maçacoatl (Sim.)
- (SD) masa:-ku:wa-t
- (C) masa:-t venado  
deer  
-masa:-w (poss.) nu-masa:-w "my deer"  
mahmasa:t (pl.)  
masa:-tsin "small deer" (venadito)  
CN masa:tl (Car.); PN \*masa:-
- (SD) masa:-t  
masa:-chín "small deer" (venadito)
- (SD) masa:wa Santa Catarina Masahuat (nombre de pueblo)  
Santa Catarina Masahuat (town name)  
cf. masa:-t "deer"
- (C) ma:skrah máscara (para bailes)  
mask (for dances)  
cf. i:xma:skrah "mask"  
Sp. máscara
- (SD) ma:skrah
- (C) ma:sulu:n-tuk (adj.) hinchado de la mano  
with swollen hand(s)  
cf. ma:- 'hand', sulu:ni "to swell", -tuk 'perf.'
- (SD) -matah mata  
stock, stem, plant  
i-matah giniyah "banana plant/tree"  
Sp. mata



- (C) ma:tal-in matalin (bejuquito en chagüites)  
vine sp., small, found in watery places, purple and white  
leaf, used for ornamentation  
mahma:talin (pl.)  
cf. (?) ma:- 'hand'  
CN cf. matlalin (Sim.) "verde oscuro, verde fuerte, color  
azul"
- (SD) ma:tal-in
- (C) ma:ta-t matate (red)  
net, net bag  
-ma:ta-w (poss.) nu-ma:ta-w "my net"  
mahma:tat (pl.)  
ma:ta-tsin "small net bag"  
CN ma:tlatl (Car.) "red"
- (SD) ma:ta-t
- (C) -ma:taxkal palma (de la mano)  
palm of the hand  
nu-ma:taxkal "my palm"  
-mahma:taxkal (pl.)  
nuhnu-ma:taxkal "my palms"  
cf. ma:- 'hand', taxkal "tortilla, rigua"
- (SD) -ma:taxkal
- (C) mati (t.v.) saber  
to know  
mati (pres.)  
mat-ki (pret.)  
mat-tuk (perf.)  
xi-k-mati "try it!, taste it!"  
CN mati (Car.); PN \*mati
- (SD) mati
- (C) mu-mati (r.v.) acostumbrarse  
to get used to, accustomed to  
ni-mu-mat-ki-ya "I already got used to it"  
cf. mati "to know"

(C) ma:ti:lua (t.v.) repellar, alisar (como pared)  
 to rub down, to smooth, to finish (e.g. a wall)  
 ma:ti:lua (pres.) ni-k-ma:ti:lua "I'm smoothing it out"  
 ma:ti:luh (pret.)  
 ma:ti:luh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ma:- 'hand'  
 CN matiloa (Sim.) "untar, frotar"  
 cf. (SD) ma:tilua "to pound"

(SD) ma:tilua machucar  
 to pound, to mash  
 ma:tilua (pres.)  
 ma:tiluh (pret.)  
 ma:tiluh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ma:- 'hand'  
 CN matiloa (Sim.) "untar, frotar"  
 cf. (C) ma:ti:lua "to smooth, to finish, to rub"

(C) matraka matraca  
 matraca, wooden rattle  
 Sp. matraca

(SD) -ma:tsitsin deditos del cangrejo  
 crab's feet  
 i-ma:tsitsin ne tekwisih "the crab's feet"  
 cf. ma:- 'hand', -tsin 'diminutive'  
 cf. (C) meytsitsin

(C) ma:waltia (t.v.) untar  
 to smear, to annoint, to grease  
 ma:waltia (pres.)  
 ma:waltih (pret.)  
 ma:waltih-tuk (perf.)  
 ma: ki-ma:walti "let him grease it!" (¡que lo unte!)

(C) ma:wiltiyani juguetón  
 playful person  
 cf. m- 'reflexive', a:waltia "to play", -ni 'agent'  
 CN mauiltiani (Sim.) "burlón"

- (SD) -max vellos (palabra obscena)  
 pubic hair (obscene)  
 i-max "his/her pubic hair"  
 cf. imax-kabayuh "insect sp. (hairy)"  
 CN cf. maxactli (Sim.) "entre pierna, entre muslo"  
 cf. (C) -maxak "groin"
- (C) -maxak los encajes (ingle)  
 groin  
 nu-maxak "my groin"  
 CN maxactli (Sim.) "entre pierna, entre muslo"
- (C) maxta-t maxtate, mastate (ceñidor)  
 loincloth, breechclout  
 -maxta-w (poss.) i-maxta-w "his loincloth"  
 cf. (?) -max "pubic hair", -maxak "groin"  
 CN maxtlatl (Sim.) "ceñidor", maxtlatl (Mol.) "bragas"
- (SD) maxta-t  
 mahmaxtat (pl.)
- (SD) maxtra(h) maestra  
 teacher (woman)  
 Sp. maestra
- (SD) maxtru(h) maestro  
 teacher (man), master  
 Sp. maestro
- (Comasagua, Teotepeque) -may mano  
 hand  
 cf. ma(h)- in compounds  
 CN ma:itl (Car.)  
 cf. (C, SD) -mey
- (SD) maya sólo, sólomente  
 maya kuchi "sleepy head" (dormilón) (literally "only sleeps")
- (C) mayan (n.) hambre  
 hunger  
 cf. maya:na "to be hungry"
- (SD) mayan

- (C) maya:na (i.v.) tener hambre  
to be hungry, to hunger  
maya:na (pres.)  
maya:n-ki (pret.) ni-maya:n-ki "I was hungry" (nimaya:ngi?)  
maya:n-tuk (perf.)  
CN maya:na (Car.)
- (SD) mayana
- (C) ma:ya-t talepate (insecto que chupa sangre, tiene pico largo); gorgojo  
bed bug sp.; weevil  
mahma:yat (pl.)
- (C) -ma:yehkan la derecha, mano derecha  
right, right hand  
cf. ma:- 'hand', (?) yehkan "only"  
CN mayeccantli (Sim.) "mano derecha"
- (SD) mayordomi(y)a(h) cofradía  
confraternity, religious organization  
Sp. mayordomía
- (SD) mayordomo(h) mayordomo (de la cofradía)  
mayordomo, religious steward in confraternity  
Sp. mayordomo
- (SD) medida(h) medida  
measurement, measure  
Sp. medida
- (C) mé:diyuh dinero  
money  
Sp. medio (from medio real)
- (C) mehmela memela (algo largo y oval; una clase de tortilla larga y ovala)  
long and oval-shaped thing; a kind of tortilla which is long and oval  
mehmehmela (pl.) (mehmehmela?)  
cf. mela:wa "to spread out, to lay down"  
CN cf. melactic (Sim.) "alargado"  
cf. (SD) memela "memela tortilla"

- (C) mekapal mecapal  
 tumpline  
 -mekapal (poss.) nu-mekapal "my tumpline"  
 mehmekapal (pl.)  
 cf. meka-t "string, cord"  
 CN mecapalli (Sim.)
- (SD) mekapal (megapal)
- (C) meka-t bejuco; pita, mecate; pene (obsceno)  
 vine; string, cord, rope; penis (obscene)  
 -mekaw (poss.) nu-mekaw "my string"  
 mehmekat (pl.)  
 CN mekatl (Car.)
- (SD) meka-t bejuco; pita, mecate  
 vine; string, cord, rope
- (C) melak-tik recto (derecho)  
 straight  
 cf. mela:wa "to lay/lie down"; cf. (SD) melawa "to  
 straighten"  
 CN melactic (Sim.) "derecho, alargado, extendido"
- (C) mela:wa (t.v., r.v.) acostar(se)  
 to lie down; to lay down  
 mela:wa (pres.)  
 mela:h (pret.) ni-mu-mela:h "I lay down", ni-k-mela:h "I  
 laid it down"  
 mela:h-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cf. melawa (Car.) "enderezar, tender"  
 cf. (SD) melawa "enderezar(se), tender(se)"
- (SD) melawa (t.v., r.v.) enderezar(se), tender(se)  
 to straighten out, to stretch out, to shake out, to stand up  
 melawa (pres.)  
 melaw-ki (pret.) mu-melaw-ki "it straightened out",  
 ki-melaw-ki "he straightened it"  
 melaw-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. melak-tik "straight"  
 CN melawa (Car.) "enderezar, tender"  
 cf. (C) mela:wa "to lie/lay down"
- (SD) memech (adj.) memex (llevar a memex), guindado al hombro  
 over one's shoulder ((to carry) over the shoulder)  
 CN cf. meme (Sim.) "llevar algo sobre los hombros"

- (SD) memela memela (clase de tortilla)  
a kind of tortilla, small and long  
cf. (C) mehmela
- (SD) menora(h) segunda capitana (de cofradía)  
second captainess in confraternity  
Sp. menora
- (SD) mentír, -chiwa mentir  
to lie, to prevaricate  
Sp. mentir
- (SD) mentirah mentira  
lie, falsehood  
Sp. mentira
- (SD) menyadora(h) cuchara meneadora  
large stirring spoon  
Sp. meneadora
- (SD) merkadoh mercado  
market  
Sp. mercado
- (C) me:s mes  
month  
Sp. mes
- (C) me:sah mesa  
table  
Sp. mesa
- (SD) me:sah
- (C) meta-t piedra de moler (metate)  
quern, metate  
-met (poss.) nu-met "my metate"  
mehmetat (pl.)  
CN metlatl (Sim.); PN \*mətla-
- (SD) meta-t
- (C, SD) mets- 'pierna' (en palabras compuestas)  
'leg' (in compounds)  
CN metstli (Car.) "pierna, muslo"

- (C) metskalapa patojo de un pie (renco, cojo de un pie)  
 lame in one leg  
 cf. mets- 'leg'
- (C) metstkaxil encordia, incordio (bola en los encajes)  
 tumor or lump in groin  
 cf. mets- 'leg', perhaps (?) Sp. (en)caje  
 cf. -metstawiyal-yu
- (C) metskelu renco  
 lame  
 cf. mets- 'leg', kelu:na "to break"
- (C) -metsku:yu pierna, muslo  
 thigh, leg from knee to hip  
 nu-metsku:yu "my leg"  
 cf. mets- 'leg', ku:yu "stock, stem, plant"
- (SD) -metsku:yu
- (C) -metspan regazo  
 lap  
 nu-metspan "my lap"  
 cf. mets- 'leg', -pan 'locative'  
 cf. metspanua "to cuddle, to hold on one's lap"
- (SD) -metspan
- (C) metspanua (t.v.) chinear en la pierna (apapachar en el regazo)  
 to hold on one's lap, to cuddle  
 metspanua (pres.)  
 metspanuh (pret.) ki-metspanuh "she held him on her lap"  
 metspanuh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. metspan "lap, -ua 'passive/caus.'"
- (C) mets-petu:ni (i.v., incorp.) resbalar  
 to slide, to slip  
 metspetu:ni (pres.)  
 metspetu:ni-k (pret.)  
 metspetu:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. mets- 'leg', petu:ni "to slide"

- (C) -metstawiyal-yu *encordia, incordio (en los encajes)*  
 tumor or lump in groin  
 i-metstawiyal-yu "his lump (in groin)"  
 cf. mets- 'leg', tawiyal "kernel of corn"  
 cf. metskaxil
- (SD) -metstawiyal
- (C) me:ts-ti luna  
 moon  
 mehme:tsti (pl.)  
 tahku me:tsti "crescent moon" (luna creciente) (cf. tahku  
 "half")  
 kune:t me:tsti "new moon" (cf. kune:t "infant, child")  
 CN me:tstli (Car.); PN \*me:ts-
- (C) me:wa (t.v.) *desherber, desyerbar*  
 to weed, to tear out plants  
 me:wa (pres.)  
 me:h-ki (pret.) ni-k-me:h-ki "I weeded it"  
 me:h-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-me:wa "to be weeding"  
 CN cf. (?) m-e:wa (Car.) "levantarse"; eua (Sim.)  
 "levantarse, irse, partir"
- (SD) me:wa  
 me:w(-ki) (pret.)  
 me:w-tuk (perf.)
- (C) -mey mano (la mano y antebrazo), rama, manga, cabo  
 hand (hand and forearm), branch, sleeve, handle  
 (some say -me:y)  
 nu-mey "my hand"  
 ihi-mey (pl.) "his/her hands"  
 nuhnu-mey (pl.) "my hands"  
 i-mey metat "metate's pestle" (mano de piedra de moler)  
 i-meytsitsin "crab's feet" (cf. (SD) ma:tsitsin)  
 i-mey "sleeve, handle; his/her hand"  
 cf. ma:- 'hand' (in compounds)  
 CN ma:itl (Car.); PN \*ma:(y)(V)-  
 cf. (Comasagua, Teotepaque) -may
- (SD) -mey  
 mehmey (pl.)



- (C) mich-in pescado (pescado, pez)  
 fish  
 -michin (poss.) nu-michin "my fish"  
 mihmichin (pl.)  
 CN michin (Car.); PN \*mich-~~im~~
- (SD) mich-in
- (SD) mich-in bobo bob, pescado bobo  
 fish sp., "stupid fish"  
 cf. mich-in "fish", Sp. bobo
- (SD) michin-kak-ti pejecaite (pez) (michiggakti?)  
 fish sp., flat, yellowish, thin and long  
 cf. mich-in "fish", kak-ti "sandal"
- (SD) michin-ku(:)wa-t anguila (michingu(:)wata)  
 eel  
 michin-kuhku(:)wat (pl.)  
 cf. mich-in "fish", ku(:)wa-t "snake"
- (C) mihkwitayan letrina  
 toilet  
 cf. i-mihkwitayan tihlan "Cagadero de Gallina" (name of a  
 mountain)  
 cf. kwita-t "excrement", -yan ('place of' (?))
- (C) mihmiki (i.v., redup.) marchitarse  
 to wither  
 mihmiki (pres.)  
 mihmiki-k (pret.)  
 mihmik-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. miki "to die"
- (SD) mihmiki
- (C) miki (i.v.) morir  
 to die  
 miki (pres.)  
 miki-k (pret.)  
 mik-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. miktia "to kill"  
 CN miki (Car.); PN \*miki~~i~~
- (SD) miki
- (C) mikini el muerto, cadáver  
 corpse, dead person

cf. miki "to die", -ni 'agent'  
 CN cf. miquini (Sim.) "mortal, precedero"

(C) miktan hondo

deep

cf. miki "to die", -tan 'place of'

CN cf. mictlan (Sim.) "infierno"

(SD) miktan

(C) miktia (t.v.) matar

to kill

miktia (pres.) ni-k-miktia "I kill it" (nikmiktiya?)

miktih (pret.)

miktih-tuk (perf.)

tesu xi-nech-mikti "don't kill me!"

cf. miki "to die", -tia 'caus.'

CN mictia (Sim.); PN \*mik-tia

(SD) miktia

cf. mu-miktia "to commit suicide, to kill oneself"

(SD) mu-miktia (r.v.) matarse (suicidarse)

to kill oneself, to commit suicide

cf. miktia "to kill"

(C) mi:ku "mico" (brujo, transformador) (mi:ku?)

witch, sorcerer, transformer (one who changes into an animal)

Sp. (?) mico

(SD) mi:ku brujo, transformador (que se transforma en animales, mayormente en animales domésticos)

witch, sorcerer (who transforms himself into animals, mainly domestic ones)

(C) mi:l milpa

milpa, cornfield

-mi:l (poss.) nu-mi:l "my milpa"

mihmí:l (pl.)

CN mi:lili (Car.); PN \*mi:l-

(SD) mi:l

(C) mi:l mil

thousand

Sp. mil

- (C) mi:ma (t.v.) tirar con flecha  
 to shoot with an arrow  
 mi:ma (pres.)  
 mi:n-ki (pret.) ni-k-mi:n-ki "I shot it (with an arrow)"  
 (nikmi:ngi?), ki-mi:n-ke-t "they shot it (with an  
 arrow)" (gimi:ngget)  
 mi:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. mi:-t "bow and arrow"  
 CN mi:na (Car.); mina (Sim.) "tirarle flechas"
- (SD) mi:ma (t.v.) tirar, echar  
 to throw, to shoot
- (SD) mimilaka (i.v., redup.) arder (el fuego)  
 for the fire to burn  
 mimilaka (pres.)  
 mimilaka-k (pret.)  
 mimilak-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (C) mimilika
- (C) mimilika (i.v., redup.) arder (el fuego)  
 for the fire to burn  
 mimilika (pres.)  
 mimilika-k (pret.)  
 mimilika-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (SD) mimilaka
- (C) mimil-nah (adj.) rollizo (redondo (?))  
 round (?), sturdy, like a log  
 cf. mimilua "to roll"  
 CN cf. mimiliuhqui (Sim.), mimiltic (Sim.) "redondo";  
 mimiltik (UC) "rollizo"
- (C) mimilua (t.v., r.v.) rodar, rodarse  
 to roll  
 mimilua (pres.)  
 mimiluh (pret.) mu-mimiluh "it rolled", ki-mimiluh "(she)  
 rolled it"  
 mimiluh-tuk (perf.)  
 CN mimilua (Sim.) "rodar, extenderse"
- (SD) mimilua

- (C) mimiya:wa-t panal (de avispas)  
 wasp's nest  
 cf. (?) a:wa-t "bud"  
 CN mimiauatl (Sim.) "panal de miel, abeja"
- (SD) mimiya:wa-t
- (SD) mi:nah mina de leña (buen lugar o fuente de leña)  
 good location for or source of firewood  
 Sp. mina "mine"
- (C) mi:sah misa  
 Mass  
 Sp. misa
- (SD) mi:sah
- (C) mistikili mistilicuco (pájaro) (mistigili?)  
 bird sp., sings mistilikú:kú:
- (C) mistu:n gato  
 cat  
 mihmistu:n (pl.)  
 mistu:n-tsin "kitten" (gatito) i-mistú:n-tsin "his kitten"  
 CN mizton (Sim.)
- (SD) mistu:n gato, gatillo  
 cat, kitten
- (C) mi:-t arco y flecha  
 bow and arrow  
 -mi:t (poss.) nu-mí:t "my bow and arrow"  
 cf. mi:ma "to shoot with an ararow"  
 CN mi:t1 (Car.)
- (C) mix-te:n-tuk neblinado (aneblinado)  
 foggy  
 cf. mix-ti "cloud, fog", te:n-tuk "full"
- (C) mix-ti nube, neblina  
 cloud, fog  
 mihmixti (pl.)  
 CN mixtli (Car.)
- (SD) mix-ti

- (C) miyak mucho, muchos, bastante, cantidad(es)  
 much, many, a lot  
 mihmiyak (pl.)  
 cf. -miyak-wan "family"  
 cf. miyak-e:-t "a constellation"  
 CN mi(y)ek (Car.); PN \*mɔyak
- (SD) miyak
- (C) miyak-e:-t siete cabritas (constelación)  
 a constellation, literally "many beans" (Sp. "seven kid  
 goats")
- (C) -miyak-wan familia  
 family  
 cf. miyak "many, much", -wan 'poss. pl.'
- (SD) moho moho  
 mold, mildew  
 Sp. moho (mojo local pronunciation)
- (SD) mohonero(h) mojón (lindero)  
 boundary marker  
 Sp. mojonero
- (SD) mono(h) mono  
 monkey  
 Sp. mono
- (SD) mora mora  
 berry, raspberry, blackberry  
 Sp. mora
- (SD) morado(h) morado  
 purple  
 Sp. morado
- (SD) mo(:)su(h) mozo  
 worker, servant, fellow  
 Sp. mozo
- (C) muchi todo(s) (muchi?)  
 all, everything  
 CN mochi (Car.); PN \*mochi
- (SD) muchi

- (C) muhkusuku paloma morada, paloma azul  
dove sp. "blue dove", "purple dove"
- (SD) muhmulu frijol cocido sin sopa, frijol muhuto  
bean cooked without juice  
cf. muhmulu:ntuk "bean cooked without juice"  
cf. mulu:ni "to dry out"  
cf. (C) e:-muhmulu "bean cooked without juice"
- (SD) muhmulu:ntuk frijol muhuto, frijol cocido sin sopa  
bean cooked without juice  
cf. muhmulu "bean cooked without juice"  
cf. mulu:ni "to dry out", -tuk 'perf.'  
cf. (C) e:-muhmulu "bean cooked without juice"
- (C) muhuhtiya (i.v.) enmojearse, enmojearse (enmohearse)  
to mold, to mildew  
muhuhtiya (pres.)  
muhuhtiya-k (pret.) muhuhtiya-k "it got moldy"  
muhuhtiya-tuk (perf.)  
Sp. mojo (cf. moho), -ti-ya 'inchoative'
- (SD) mu:ku cacarico, camaroncito cascarudo del río (mu:gu?)  
small, shelled river shrimp  
-mu:ku (poss.) nu-mu:ku "my river shrimp"  
muhmu:ku (pl.)  
cf. (C) a:muku
- (C) mu:lah mula  
mule  
muhmu:lah (pl.)  
Sp. mula
- (SD) mu:lah
- (SD) mulata(h) ladina  
ladino woman  
cf. mulatu(h) "ladino"  
Sp. mulata
- (SD) mulatu(h) ladino, chele (güero, rubio)  
ladino, fair-complected person  
muhmulatus (pl.)  
cf. mulata(h) "ladino woman"  
Sp. mulato

- (C) -mulinka retoño, cojollo, pichón (brotón)  
 sprout, bud, shoot, tip (of plant)  
 i-mulinka "its sprout"  
 cf. mulu:ni "to swell up, to dry out", -ka 'nominalization'
- (C) mulki:-t mulquite (mazorca chiquita, no crecida)  
 small, not fully grown ear of corn  
 muhmulki:t (pl.)  
 cf. (?) mulu:ni "to swell, to dry up"  
 CN mulquitl (Sim.) "retoño que sale después de la siega"
- (SD) mulki-t (mulkit)  
 (perhaps from Sp. mulquite or influenced by it)
- (C) muluk-tsin molote, tigrillo causél (felino pintado)  
 feline sp., small, spotted  
 cf. -tsin 'diminutive'
- (SD) mulu:ni (i.v.) secarse (p. ej. de frijoles), volarse,  
 soplarse (cosa fina como polvo o harina)  
 to dry (e.g. of beans), to fly or blow away (e.g. dust,  
 flour, chaff)  
 mulu:ni (pres.)  
 mulu:ni-k (pret.)  
 mulu:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. mulu:ni(a) (t.v.) "to dry"  
 CN cf. molo:ni (Car.) "manar, extenderse"; PN \*molo:nV "to  
 boil"  
 cf. (C) mulu:nia (t.v.) "to swell, to puff up"
- (SD) mulu:ni(a) (t.v. (?)) secar, soplar (cosa fina como harina o  
 polvo)  
 to dry, to blow (of something fine like flour or dust)  
 mulu:ni, mulu:nia (pres.) (?)  
 mulu:n-ki (pret.) ni-k-mulu:n-ki "I blew it, I dried it"  
 mulu:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. mulu:ni (i.v.) "to dry, to blow"  
 CN cf. molonia (Sim.) "cordar la lana"  
 cf. (C) mulu:nia "esponjar, arar"

- (C) **mulu:nia** (t.v.) esponjar, arar  
 to swell, to puff up, for a bird to ruffle its feathers; to plow  
**mulu:nia** (pres.)  
**mulu:nih** (pret.) ni-k-mulu:nih "I puffed it, I plowed it"  
**mulu:nih-tuk** (perf.)  
 CN cf. molonia (Sim.) "cordar la lana, destrizar las plumas"  
 cf. (SD) **mulu:ni(a)** "to dry, to blow"
- (C) **mumulutsa** (t.v., redup.) echar humo (como un fuego que empieza)  
 to smoke (as a fire trying to get started)  
**mumulutsa** (pres.)  
**mumuluts-ki** (pret.)  
**mumuluts-tuk** (perf.)  
 cf. (SD) **mulu:ni** "to fly, to blow (dust, flour, etc.)"  
 CN cf. momolotza (Sim.) "sacar espuma, separar en partes"
- (SD) **mumuxu migaja** (mumuxu?)  
 crumb  
 -mumuxu (poss.)  
 muhmumuxu (pl.)  
 cf. **mumuxua** "to crumb"
- (C) **mumuxua** (t.v.) pozolear, pedacear, hacerle pedacitos, deshacer  
 to crumb, to break into pieces  
**mumuxua** (pres.) ni-k-mumuxua "I'm breaking it into pieces"  
**mumuxuh** (pret.)  
**mumuxuh-tuk** (perf.)  
 cf. **mumuxu** "crumb"
- (SD) **mumuxua**
- (C) **mu:mu:yu-pe:wia** (t.v., incorp., redup.) mosquear, espantar  
 mosquitos  
 to swat gnats, flies, to chase gnats/flies away  
**mu:mu:yupe:wia** (pres.)  
**mu:mu:yupe:wih** (pret.)  
**mu:mu:yupe:wih-tuk** (perf.)  
 cf. **mu:yu:-t** "gnat", **pe:wia** "to hunt, to fan"
- (SD) **mu:mu:yu-pe:wia** mosquear, espantar mosquitos; colear  
 to swat gnats, flies; to wag (the) tail
- (SD) **mundu(h)** mundo  
 world  
 Sp. mundo



- (SD) munisipiyu(h) municipio  
municipality, city, town center  
Sp. municipio
- (C) -mu:n-ti yerno, novio  
son-in-law, boyfriend, bridegroom  
-mu:n (poss.) nu-mu:n "my son-in-law"  
-mu:n-wan (poss. pl.) nu-mu:n-wan "my sons-in-law"  
cf. siwa:-mu:n-ti "daughter-in-law, girlfriend"  
CN mo:ntli (Car.)
- (SD) mu:n-ti  
muhmu:nti (pl.)
- (SD) mu:rinchi molinillo (mu:rinchi?)  
chocolate beater  
Sp. molino "mill", (?) -tsin 'diminutive'  
cf. (C) murinilyuh
- (C) murinilyuh molinillo  
chocolate beater  
Sp. molinillo  
cf. (SD) mu:rinchi
- (SD) muruxu colochó, rizo, crespo (muruxu?)  
curly  
Sp. morochó
- (SD) mu:sta mañana  
tomorrow  
mu:stayuk "until tomorrow" (hasta mañana)  
ixta mu:sta, axta mu:sta "until tomorrow" (hasta mañana)  
CN mo:stla (Car.)
- (SD) mu:sta  
mu:stayuk "until tomorrow" (hasta mañana)
- (C) mu:stayuk hasta mañana  
until tomorrow (a greeting)  
cf. mu:sta "tomorrow", -uk "still, now, moreover, for now"  
CN moztlayoc (Sim.) "el día siguiente"
- (SD) mu:stayuk

- (C) mu:su-t mosote, mozote (especie de cardo (?))  
 burr, cuckle burr  
 muhmu:sut (pl.)
- (SD) mu:su-t
- (SD) mu:ta (t.v.) aventar, tirar, arrojar  
 to throw at, to heave  
 mu:ta (pres.)  
 mu:ta-k (pret.)  
 mu:ta-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tamu:ta "to throw"  
 CN motla (Sim.) "arrojar una piedra"; PN \*mo:tla  
 cf. (C) tamu:ta (t.v.) "to throw"
- (C) mu:tah mutate, muta, motate (una comida de piña frita con  
 huevos y tomates)  
 a food of pineapple fried with eggs and tomatoes
- (SD) mu:tah
- (C) mu:tia (t.v., r.v.) asustar(se), espantar(se), arrear  
 to be frightened, scared; to frighten, to scare, to drive  
 (animals)  
 mu:tia (pres.)  
 mu:tih (pret.) ni-mu-mu:tih "I was scared", ni-k-mu:tih "I  
 frightened him"  
 mu:tih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. te:mu:tia, te:muhmu:tia "to frighten someone"
- (SD) mu:tia
- (C) mutuh-tsin palo de zorrillo (árbol)  
 tree sp., a medium-sized tree, round in the middle and  
 pointed on top, used to decorate the altars of the  
 Viacrucis (altars placed in front of the houses along the  
 way of processions) (literally "squirrel tree"; in Sp.  
 "skunk tree")  
 cf. (Teotepaque) mutuh-tsin, (C) mutusín, (SD) mututsin  
 "squirrel"
- (Teotepaque) mutuh-tsin ardilla  
 squirrel  
 CN mo:to?tli (Car.)  
 cf. (C) mutusín, (SD) mututsin

- (C) mutusín ardilla  
 squirrel  
 muhmutusín (pl.)  
 CN mo:toʔtli (Car.)  
 cf. (SD) mutu-tsin, (Teotepeque) mutuh-tsin
- (SD) mutu-tsin ardilla (?)  
 squirrel (?)  
 CN mo:toʔtli (Car.)  
 cf. (C) mutusín, (Teotepeque) mutuh-tsin
- (C) mu:yu:-t mosquito  
 gnat, small fly  
 mu:yu:-tsín "small gnat" (mosquitillo), mu:yu:-tsi-tsin (pl.)  
 cf. xa:l-mu:yu:-t "gnat sp." (jején)  
 CN mo:yo:tl (Car.); PN \*mo:yo:-
- (SD) mu:yu-t mosquito, mosca  
 gnat, fly  
 muhmu:yut (pl.)
- (C) mu:yutsa nispero (árbol, fruta) (mu:yutsa?)  
 tree sp., its fruit, a large tree and its persimmon-like  
 zapote fruit which is round and sweet  
 -mu:yutsa (poss.) nu-mu:yutsa "my nispero fruit"  
 muhmu:yutsa (pl.)  
 cf. (?) mu:yu:-t "gnat", tsapu-t "zapote"  
 cf. (SD) mu:yutsapu-t
- (SD) mu:yutsapu-t nispero  
 tree sp., its fruit, a large tree and its persimmon-like  
 zapote fruit which is round and sweet  
 cf. mu:yu:-t "gnat", tsapu-t "zapote"  
 cf. (C) mu:yutsa

N

(SD) nabahiár, mu-chiwa rasurarse, afeitarse  
to shave  
Sp. navajear(se)

(C) naha yo

I  
na(h) 'abbreviated form'  
CN ne?(wa(tl)) (Car.); PN \*nəh

(SD) naha

(C) naka (i.v.) quedarse

to stay, to remain

naka (pres.)

naka-k (pret.) naka-k "he/she stayed" (nagak)

nak-tuk (perf.)

cf. (w)alnaka "to stay", naktia "to leave", ku:naka "to get stuck"

(SD) naka (i.v.) quedarse, atrasarse

to stay, to remain, to get behind, to stay behind

ni-naka-k "I got behind, I stayed" (ninagak)

(C) -nakas oreja, oido

ear

nu-nakas "my ear" (nunagas)

-nahnakas (pl.)

i-nakas ku:mi-t "pot handle" (oreja (asa) de olla)

CN nakastli (C); PN \*nakas

(SD) -nakas

(SD) -nakastan al lado de

beside, along side of

nu-nakastan "beside me"

mu-nakastan "beside you"

i-nakastan "beside him/her/it"

ka i-nakastan "it's beside him/her" (ga inagastag)

cf. -nakas "ear", -tan 'locative'

- (C) naka-t carne  
 meat, flesh  
 -naka-yu, -naka-w (poss.)  
 nu-naka-yu "my flesh (of my body)" (-yu 'intimate poss.');
- nu-naka-w "my meat (for eating)" (-w 'poss.')
- i-naka-yu wa:kax "beef"  
 CN nakatl (Car.); PN \*naka-
- (SD) naka-t
- (C) nakatamal nacatamal, tamal de carne  
 tamale with meat  
 nahnakatamal (pl.)  
 cf. naka-t "meat", tamal "tortilla"  
 CN nacatamalli (Sim.) "tamal de carne"
- (SD) nacatamal
- (C) naktia (t.v.) dejar  
 to leave, to abandon, to leave behind  
 naktia (pres.)  
 naktih (pret.) ni-k-naktih "I left it"  
 naktih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. naka "to stay", -tia 'caus.'
- CN cf. nactia (Sim.) "habitar, detener(se), retener (a alguien)"
- (C) namaka (t.v.) vender  
 to sell  
 namaka (pres.) ni-k-namaka "I sell it" (niknamaga?)  
 namaka-k (pret.)  
 namaka-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-namaka "to sell (something)"  
 CN namaka (Car.)
- (SD) namaka
- (C) na:miki (t.v.) encontrar, encontrarse con  
 to meet someone, to encounter  
 na:miki (pres.)  
 na:mik (pret.) ni-k-na:mik "I encountered him"  
 na:mik-tuk (perf.)  
 CN na:miki (Car.)
- (SD) na:miki

- (C) na:miktia (t.v., r.v.) casarse, casar  
to marry, to get married  
na:miktia (pres.)  
na:miktih (pret.) mu-na:miktih "(he) got married",  
ki-na:miktih "he married her"  
na:miktih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. na:miki "to meet", -tia 'caus.'  
CN na:miktia (UC); PN \*na:mik-tia
- (SD) na:miktia
- (C) na:n madre  
mother  
-na:n (poss.) nu-na:n "my mother"  
nahna:nmet (pl.)  
nuhnu-na:n "my mothers"  
CN na:ntli (Car.); PN \*na:n-
- (SD) na:n  
nahná:n (pl.)
- (SD) na:n nance (nanche) (na:g)  
fruit sp., nance  
cf. (C) na:ntsin
- (C) na:naka-t hongo  
mushroom  
nahna:naka-t (pl.)  
CN nanacatl (Sim.)  
cf. (SD) ku:nanaka-t "tenquique (tree mushroom)"
- (C) na:na:watsin Nanahuatzin, "el chimpe", el sabio (personaje  
mitológico)  
Nanahuatzin, "the Youngest Son", the wise one (mythological  
personage)  
(note: see text N, chapter 7)  
cf. -tsin 'diminutive'  
CN cf. Nanauatzin (Sim.) "personaje misterioso relacionado  
con la mitología mexicana; cf. (?) nanauatl (Sim.) "mal  
venéreo, bubas, lepra"
- (SD) na:na:watsin brujo, ser mitológico  
a witch, a mythological being
- (Ataco) nanawela, nanawelita abuela  
grandmother  
cf. Sp. nana + abuela, abuelita

- (SD) nan-tsin señora  
 lady, mrs.  
 cf. na:n "mother", -tsin 'diminutive (reverential)'  
 CN cf. nan(tzin)tli (Sim.) "madre"
- (C) na:ntsin nance (nanche)  
 fruit sp., nance fruit  
 nahna:ntsin (pl.)  
 cf. (?) -tsin 'diminutive'  
 cf. (SD) na:n
- (C) na:palua (t.v.) abrazar  
 to embrace, to hug  
 na:palua (pres.)  
 na:paluh (pret.)  
 na:paluh-tuk (perf.) ni-k-na:paluh-tuk "I have embraced her"  
 cf. ta-na:palua "to be embracing"  
 CN napalua (Sim.) "tomar, llevar en brazos, gobernar"
- (SD) napalua abrazar, chinear (apapachar)  
 to embrace, to hug, to cuddle
- (C) na:pich cusuco, armadillo  
 armadillo  
 nahna:pich (pl.)
- (C) -na:wak cerca de, junto con  
 near, next to, close to  
 nu-na:wak "near me"  
 mu-na:wak "near you"  
 i-na:wak "near him/her/it"  
 tu-na:wak "near us"  
 cf. -k 'locative (in)'  
 CN nauac (Sim.); PN \*n(a:w)ak
- (SD) na:wak  
 i-na:wak ne kal "near the house"  
 ya:h-ki tu-na:wak "(she) came with us"
- (C) na:wa-t pipil, nahuate (la lengua indígena)  
 Pipil, Nahuate, the native language  
 CN nauatl (Sim.) "lengua mexicana; que suena bien, que  
 produce un buen sonido, sagaz, astuto, hábil"
- (SD) na:wa-t

- (C) nawatia (t.v.) aconsejar  
to advise  
nawatia (pres.) ni-k-nawatia "I advise it/him"  
nawatih (pret.)  
nawatih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (?) na:wa-t "Pipil", -tia 'caus.'  
CN cf. nawatia (Car.) "mandar, despedir"
- (SD) nawatia aconsejar, avisar
- (C) na:watsa matasano (árbol, clase de zapote)  
tree sp., a kind of zapote  
nahna:watsa (pl.)  
cf. (SD) na:watsapu-t
- (SD) na:watsapu-t matasano, zapote mico  
tree sp., a kind of zapote fruit  
cf. tsapu-t "zapote"  
(note: na:wa- may well be "witch", suggested by the Spanish translation "mico" which means "witch" and by related forms such as na:na:wa-tsin "The Nanahuatzin, witch", and CN forms such as naualli "witch, transformer, nagual, alter ego" and nanauatia "to transform (oneself into an animal)")
- (C) na:wi cuatro  
four  
CN na:wi (Car.); PN \*na:w±
- (SD) na:wi
- (SD) na:wi i:xku tarea (área trabajada en una siembra durante un día)  
"job", the area worked in one day in a field  
cf. na:wi "four", i:xku "sign, land measure"
- (C) na:wisalku Nahuizalco (nombre de pueblo)  
Nahuizalco (town name)  
cf. (?) na:wi "four", -ku 'locative'
- (SD) na:wisalku
- (C) ne el/la ('artículo definido')  
the ('definite article')  
CN cf. in (Sim.)
- (SD) ne



- (C) ne: ahí, allí, allá (ne:?)  
 there  
 ka ne: "there, over there" (gané:?)  
 CN ne (Sim.)  
 cf. (SD) ne:pa "there"
- (C) nehmach despacio, quieto  
 slow, quiet  
 nehmach nemi "it's quiet"  
 ni-nehmach nemi "I'm quiet, I'm out of work" (estoy quieto,  
 sin oficio)
- (SD) nehmach  
 ni-nehmach nemi "I'm quiet"
- (C) nehne:lwia (t.v., redup.) apurar, ir a apurar  
 to go hurry, to hurry someone  
 nehne:lwia (pres.) ni-k-nehne:lwia "I'm going to hurry him"  
 nehne:lwih (pret.)  
 nehne:lwih-tuk (perf.)  
 xi-k-nehne:lwi "hurry him!"  
 cf. (mu-)ne:lwia "to hurry"
- (C) nehneni (i.v., redup.) caminar, andar  
 to walk  
 nehneni (pres.)  
 nehnen-ki (pret.) ni-nehnen-ki "I walked" (ninehneggi?)  
 nehnen-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. nemi "to be"  
 CN nenemi (Sim.) "caminar mucho, ir, pasarse"
- (SD) nehneni
- (C) nek-a:yu(-)t miel (de colmena) (nega:yut)  
 honey  
 -neka:yut (poss.) nu-neka:yut "my honey"  
 cf. nek-ti "sweet(s)", a:-yu "liquid, juice"  
 CN cf. necuatl (Sim.) "miel, jugo, jarabe de maguey"

- (C) neki (t.v.) querer, desear  
 to want, to wish  
 neki (pres.) ni-k-neki "I want it"  
 nek (pret.)  
 nek-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. mu-neki "to need"  
 CN neki (Car.); PN \*nəki
- (SD) neki  
 neki-k (pret.)
- (C) mu-neki (r.v.) necesitar  
 to need  
 ni-mu-neki nu-mé:diyuh "I need money"  
 cf. mu- 'reflexive', neki "to want"  
 CN mo-nequi (Sim.)
- (SD) mu-neki
- (C) nekpach canuto, gajo, tajada  
 section of cane, section of fruit  
 -nekpach (poss.)  
 cf. (?) nek-ti "sweet(s)"
- (SD) nekpach
- (C) nek-ti (n.) dulce (de panela)  
 candy, sweet(s)  
 -nek (poss.) nu-nek "my candy"  
 CN nekwtili (Car.) "honey"
- (SD) nek-ti  
 nehnekti (pl.)
- (C) nektsin oso colmenero (oso hormiguero)  
 anteater  
 cf. nek-ti "sweet(s)", -tsin 'diminutive'

- (C) mu-nekwilua (r.v.) estar desplomado, agacharse, ladearse  
to be leaning, to lean  
mu-nekwilua (pres.)  
mu-nekwiluh (pret.)  
mu-nekwiluh-tuk (perf.)  
CN cf. necuiloa (Sim.) "torcer, retorcer, curvar una cosa"
- (SD) nekwilua (t.v., r.v.) ladear(se), pandear(se), hacer(se) al  
lado  
to lean to one side, to bend, to curve  
nekwiluh-tuk (perf.)  
ni-mu-nekwilua "I'm leaning"  
ni-k-nekwilua "I'm leaning it"
- (C) ne:lua (t.v.) menear  
to stir  
ne:lua (pres.) ki-ne:lua "(she) is stirring it"  
ne:luh (pret.)  
ne:luh-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta-ne:lua "to be stirring"  
CN neloa (Car.) "remar, batir"
- (SD) ne:lua
- (C) nelwa-t raiz  
root  
-nelwa-yu (poss.) i-nelwa-yu "its root"  
i-nehnelwa-yu (pl.) "its roots"  
CN nelhuayotl (Sim.) "base, raiz, fundamento"
- (SD) nelwa-t raiz (como bejuco, como de camote, yuca, etc.)  
root, tuber
- (C) ne:lwia (t.v., r.v.) apurar(se)  
to hurry  
ne:lwia (pres.)  
ne:lwih (pret.) ni-mu-ne:lwih "I'm hurrying", ni-k-ne:lwih  
"I'm hurrying him up"  
ne:lwih-tuk (perf.)  
xi-mu-ne:lwi "hurry!"  
cf. nehne:lwia "to go hurry"  
CN cf. nelhuia (Sim.) "agitar, sacudir, revolver"

- (C) neman=a pronto, luego (nemaga?)  
soon, right away  
ni-yu ni-k-chiwa neman-a "I'm going to do it right away"  
cf. (?) -a 'already'  
CN niman (Car.) "en seguida"
- (SD) neman-a (nemag(g)a?)
- (C) nemi (i.v., auxiliary) estar, ser, haber (hay)  
to be, to exist (there is/are)  
nemi (pres.)  
nen-ki (pret.) ni-nen-ki "I was" (nineggi?)  
nen-tuk (perf.)  
CN cf. nemi (Car.) "vivir"
- (SD) nemi
- (C) ne:né: aquel, aquella, aquello (ne:né:?)  
that, that one over there  
CN cf. inin (Sim.)
- (C) -nenepil lengua  
tongue  
i-nenepil "his/her/its tongue"  
nu-nenepil "my tongue"  
CN nenepilli (Sim.)
- (C) nenwila:nia (t.v.) colgar, guindar  
to hang  
nenwila:nia (pres.) ni-k-nenwila:nia "I hang it"  
(niknegwila:niya?)  
nenwila:nih (pret.)  
nenwila:nih-tuk (perf.)  
CN cf.(?) uilana (Sim.) "arrastrar"
- (SD) ne:pa allá, ahí, allí (ne:pa?)  
there  
ne:pa nemi ka-tani "It's down there"  
CN ne:pa (Car.)  
cf. (C) ne:

- (C) nepanua (t.v.) poner otro encima, endosar (hacer dos)  
to put one on top of the other, to double  
nepanua (pres.) ni-k-nepanua "I'm putting one on top of the other"  
nepanuh (pret.)  
nepanuh-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (?) ne- (frozen 'reciprical' (?)), -ipan "behind", -ua  
'passive/caus.'  
CN nepano:a (Car.) "juntar, echar una cosa sobre otra"
- (SD) nepanua
- (C) ne:si (t.v.) verse, aparecerse  
to appear, to look like, to show up  
ne:si (pres.)  
ne:si-k (pret.) ne:si-k "it was seen"  
ne:s-tuk (perf.)  
CN ne:si (Car.) "aparecer"
- (SD) ne:si aparecerse, nacer  
ni-ne:si-k "I was born"
- (C) netech tupido  
thick, dense (of plants, forests)  
cf. ne- (frozen 'reciprocal'), -tech "against, next to"  
CN cf. ne-tech (Car.) "entre sí"
- (C) nex-a:yu-t nejayote, nijayote, cernada (agua de nixtamal)  
nixtamal water, the water in which corn is washed which has  
the dirty remains  
cf. nex-ti "ash", a:-t "water", a:-yu "liquid"  
CN cf. nexatl (Sim.) "lejía, literalmente agua de ceniza"
- (SD) nex-a:yu-t
- (C) nex-kalaki (i.v., incorp.) estar calado (recocado el maíz (?))  
to be soaked through (meaning for the corn soaked in ash to  
be ready)  
nexkalaki (pres.) nexkalaki "it's soaking through"  
(nexasalagi?)  
nexkalak (pret.)  
nexkalak-tuk (perf.)  
cf. nex-ti "ash", kalaki "to enter"

- (C) nex-ketsa (t.v., incorp.) cocer nixtamal, cocer maíz)  
 to cook nixtamal (prepared corn)  
 nexketsa (pres.)  
 nexkets-ki (pret.) ni-nexkets-ki-ya "I already cooked the  
 nixtamal"  
 nexkets-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. nex-ti "ash", ketsa "to raise"
- (SD) nex-ketsa  
 xi-nexketsa "cook (the corn)!"
- (C) nex-nah (adj.) nexno (sucio de ceniza, de polvo; enpolvado)  
 dusty  
 cf. nex-ti "ash"  
 CN cf. nextic (Sim.) "gris, de color ceniciento"
- (C) nex-pinu:l pinol dulce, tapinol (harina de maíz tostada con  
 azúcar y especias)  
 sweet pinole (corn flour toasted with sugar and spices)  
 nex-ti "ash", pinu:l "pinole"
- (SD) nex-pinu:l
- (C) nextamal nestamal, nistamal, nixtamal (maíz lavado y preparado  
 en ceniza o cal)  
 nixtamal, leached corn (a stage in the preparation of corn  
 dough where corn kernels are soaked in water with lye or  
 ash to soften the skins)  
 -nextamal (poss.)  
 cf. nex-ti "ash", tamal "tortilla"  
 CN nextamalli (Sim.) (?) "especie de pan"
- (SD) nextamal
- (C) nex-ti ceniza  
 ash, ashes  
 i-nex-yu ti(:)-t "ashes of the fire" (-yu 'intimate poss.')
- CN nextli (Sim.); PN \*nəx-
- (SD) nex-ti

- (C) ne:xtia (t.v., r.v.) asomarse, darse a ver, aparecer;  
 decubrir, causar a verse  
 to show oneself, to be seen, to appear, to stick one's head  
 out, to lean out; to discover, to cause to be seen  
 ne:xtia (pres.) mu-ne:xtia "(she) sticks her head out",  
 ki-ne:xtia "(she) discovers it"  
 ne:xtih (pret.)  
 ne:xtih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ne:si "to appear", -tia 'caus.'  
 CN ne:xtia (Car.); nextia (Sim.) "mostrarse, hacerse ver,  
 descubrirse"
- (SD) ne:xtia
- (SD) neyuk otro  
 other  
 cf. ne "the", -uk ('still, yet, more')  
 cf. se:yuk "other"
- (SD) -ni:du(h) nido  
 nest  
 i-ni:du(h) "its nest"  
 Sp. nido
- (C) ni:kan aquí (ni:gaŋ)  
 ni:kan nemi "here it is"  
 ni:kan-san "right here" (aquí no más)
- (SD) nikan
- (SD) nin aquí (niŋ)  
 here
- (C) niyawa adiós (saludo dicho por la persona que sale o que  
 saluda primero)  
 goodbye (greeting said by the person who leaves or who says  
 the greeting first)  
 cf. xa:wa "goodbye" (said by the person who remains or who  
 answers the greeting)  
 cf. ni-yaw-a "I'm going now"
- (SD) niyawa tel adiós (dicho por la persona que sale o saluda  
 primero)  
 goodbye (said by the person who leaves or greets first)

(SD) no:y "niño" (término para hablarle a un muchacho pequeño)  
 (noy?)  
 "boy", term of address for a small boy

(SD) no:yah abuela  
 grandmother  
 -no:yah (poss.) nu-no:yah "my grandmother"

(SD) nudo(h) nudo  
 knot  
 Sp. nudo

(C) nu:hme dondequiera (por todo lugar)  
 anywhere, wherever

(SD) nu(:)hme

(SD) nu:san también  
 also, too  
 CN cf. no:, nosan (Car.)

(C) nu:t<sub>s</sub>a hablar  
 to speak  
 nu:t<sub>s</sub>a (pres.)  
 nu:ts-ki (pret.)  
 nu:ts-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (w)alnu:t<sub>s</sub>a "to call"  
 CN no:t<sub>s</sub>a (Car.) "llamar"

(SD) nu:t<sub>s</sub>a

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(SD) o o  
 or  
 Sp. o

(SD) okupár, -chiwa ocupar la mujer (tener relaciones sexuales  
 con una mujer)  
 to have sexual relations with a woman  
 Sp. ocupar



- (SD) ombrón grande, muy grande (ombrón)  
 large, big, very big  
 Sp. hombrón
- (SD) ombronso(h) gigante  
 giant, gigantic  
 Sp. hombronso
- (SD) ondiyah hondilla, honda  
 sling, slingshot  
 Sp. hondilla
- (SD) ondiyasu(h) hondillazo  
 a hit with a sling(shot)  
 Sp. hondillazo
- (SD) onrado(h) honrado (onrado(h))  
 honest, just, fair, honorable  
 Sp. honrado
- (SD) ongo(h) hongo  
 mushroom  
 cf. nanaka-t, ku:nanaka-t  
 Sp. hongo
- (C) o:rah, u:rah hora, a la hora que  
 hour, at the time that, when, then  
 Sp. hora
- (SD) orah  
 tay orah "when"
- (SD) orár, -chiwa orar  
 to pray  
 Sp. orar
- (SD) ori:yah orilla  
 bank, edge  
 ohori:yah (pl.)  
 Sp. orilla
- (SD) orniyuh horno  
 oven  
 cf. orno(h) "oven"  
 Sp. hornillo

(SD) orno(h) horno  
oven  
cf. orniyuh "oven"  
Sp. horno

(C) oroh oro  
gold  
Sp. oro

(SD) oroh

(SD) orraka(h) urraca  
magpie  
Sp. urraca

(SD) oyoh, -chiwa ahoyar (hacer hoyo)  
to make or dig a hole  
Sp. hoyo

P

(C) pachiwia (t.v.) vigilar  
to watch, to watch over, to guard  
pachiwia (pres.)  
pachiwih (pret.) ni-k-pachiwih "I watched/guarded it"  
pachiwih-tuk (perf.)  
CN pachiwia (Car.) "espiar"; pachiuia (Sim.) "espiar,  
vigilar"

(SD) pachiwia

(SD) pachón peludo, pelusa (cubierto de)  
hairy, fuzzy  
Sp. pachón  
cf. (C) ku:pachón "hairy"

- (C) pachua (t.v.) apachar (aplastar, oprimir)  
 to hold down, to keep down, to press, to flatten  
 pachua (pres.)  
 pachuh (pret.) ki-pachuh-ke-t "they held it down"  
 pachuh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-pachua "to be holding down (something)"  
 cf. mu-pahpachua "to hold oneself down, to stay flat"  
 CN pachoa (Car.) "gobernar, apretar"; pachoa (Sim.) "bajarse,  
 gobernar, apretar, prensar, cubrir"  
 cf. (SD) pachua
- (SD) pagraastro(h) padraastro  
 stepfather  
 Sp. padraastro (pagraastro local pronunciation)
- (C) pa:guh sueldo, pago  
 salary, pay  
 -pa:guh (poss.) nu-pa:guh "my salary"  
 Sp. pago
- (SD) pa:guh
- (C) pahchi:l-meka-t barbasco (veneno para pescado)  
 fish poison  
 cf. pah-ti "medicine", chi:l- 'red', "chili", mekat "vine"
- (C) mu-pahpachua (r.v., redup.) apacharse, estar apachándose  
 (aplastarse, oprimirse)  
 to hold oneself down, to stay flat  
 cf. mu- 'reflexive', pachua "to hold down, to flatten"
- (C) pahpa:ki (i.v., redup.) alegrarse, estar alegre (pahpa:gi?)  
 to be happy, to be joyful  
 cf. pa:ki "to be happy"  
 cf. pahpa:kilia "to be laughing at someone"
- (C) pahpa:kilia (t.v., redup., applic.) estar riéndose de otro  
 to be laughing at someone  
 cf. (SD) pa:kilia "to laugh at someone"

- (C) mu-pahsulua (r.v.) alborotarse el pelo; engriparse  
 for hair to be messed up; to catch cold  
 mu-pahsulua (pres.)  
 mu-pahsuluh (pret.)  
 mu-pahsuluh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ku:pahsul "hairy, uncombed; garbage"  
 CN paçolua (Sim.) erizarse el pelo, ponerse de punta"
- (C) pah-ti remedio, medicina  
 medicine, remedy  
 -pah (poss.) nu-pah "my medicine"  
 CN pa?tli (Car.)
- (SD) pahti (i.v.) curarse, sanarse  
 to cure, to recover, to get well  
 pahti (pres.)  
 pahti-k (pret.)  
 pahti-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. pah-ti "medicine, remedy"  
 cf. pahtia (t.v.) "to cure"  
 CN pa?ti (Car.)  
 cf. (C) mu-pahtia "to recover"
- (C) pahtia (t.v., r.v.) curar(se)  
 to cure, to get well, to recover  
 pahtia (pres.)  
 pahtih (pret.) ni-k-pahtih "I cured him", ni-mu-pahtih "I got  
 better, I recovered"  
 pahtih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. pah-ti "medicine", -tia 'caus.'  
 cf. tapahtiya "doctor", tapahtiyani "curer"  
 CN pa?tia (Car.)  
 cf. (SD) pahti (i.v.) "to recover"
- (C) pak encima de, sobre  
 on, on top of  
 pak kal "on top of the house"  
 pak me:sah "on the table"  
 cf. (i)hpak "on"

- (C) pa:ka (t.v., r.v.) lavar(se)  
 to wash  
 pa:ka (pres.) ni-k-pa:ka "I'm washing it", ni-mu-pa:ka "I'm washing myself"  
 pa:ka-k (pret.)  
 pa:k-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-pa:ka "to wash (something)", tapakti "the wash"  
 cf. mu-i:xpa:ka "to wash one's face", (SD) mu-a:paka "to wash oneself", mu-kxipa:ka "to wash one's feet", mu-ihtipa:ka "to wash one's abdomen", mu-tsimpa:ka "to wash one's buttocks", mu-te:mpa:ka "to wash one's mouth"  
 CN pa:ka (Car.); PN \*pa:ka
- (C) pa:ki (i.v.) estar alegre, alegrarse  
 to be happy  
 pa:ki (pres.) ni-pa:ki "I'm happy" (nipa:gi?)  
 pa:ki-k (pret.)  
 pa:ki-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. pahpa:ki "to be happy"; paktia "to make laugh"  
 cf. pa:kilia "to laugh at someone"; pahpa:kilia "to be laughing at someone"  
 CN pa:ki (Car.) "alegrarse"
- (SD) pa:ki reirse  
 to laugh
- (SD) pa:kilia (t.v., applic.) reirse de otro  
 to laugh at someone  
 pa:kilia (pres.)  
 pa:kilih (pret.)  
 pa:kilih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. pa:ki "to laugh", -(i)lia 'applic.'  
 cf. (C) pahpa:kilia "to be laughing at someone"
- (C) pa:ktia (t.v.) hacer reir  
 to make someone laugh  
 pa:ktia (pres.) ni-k-pa:ktia "I make him laugh" (nikpaktiya?)  
 pa:ktih (pret.)  
 pa:ktih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. pa:ki "to be happy", -tia 'caus.'  
 CN pa:ktia (Car.)
- (C) pal (conj., preposition) para, para que; de (poss.)  
 for, in order to, so that; of (poss.)  
 cf. -pal "of" (poss.)
- (SD) pal

- (C) -pal "de" (posesión, sustantivo relacional)  
 of (poss., relational noun)  
 nu-pal "mine"  
 mu-pal "yours"  
 i-pal "his/hers/its"  
 tu-pal "ours"  
 anmu-pal "yours" (pl.)  
 im-pal "theirs"  
 cf. pal "for, in order to"; cf. te:-pal "another's, foreign"  
 CN -pal (Sim.) "por, con, por medio de"
- (SD) -pal
- (C) pala (adj.) viejo (de cosas)  
 old (of things)  
 cf. pala:ni "to rot"
- (SD) pala  
 pahpala (pl.)
- (SD) palabra(h), palawra(h) palabra  
 word  
 Sp. palabra
- (SD) palah paleta, pala (cuchara de madera)  
 ladle, shovel, big wooden spoon  
 Sp. pala  
 cf. paletah
- (SD) palangana(h) palangana  
 washbowl, water dish  
 Sp. palangana
- (C) pala:ni (i.v.) pudrir, podrir  
 to rot, to spoil  
 pala:ni (pres.)  
 pala:ni-k (pret.)  
 pala:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. pala "old"; cf. ku:pala "rotten wood"  
 CN pala:ni (Car.)
- (SD) pala:ni  
 cf. kuhpala "rotten firewood"
- (SD) palásiu(h), palásio(h) palacio  
 palace  
 Sp. palacio

- (SD) palawra(h), palabra(h) palabra  
word  
Sp. palabra
- (C) pa:leh padre, cura  
priest, father (religious title)  
pahpa:leh (pl.)  
Sp. padre
- (SD) pa:leh
- (C) palestrah puesto, oficio, sitio  
post, site  
Sp. palestra
- (C) paletah paleta (cuchara de madera)  
ladle, large wooden spoon  
Sp. paleta  
cf. (SD) palah
- (SD) paletah
- (C) -pale:tah-yu cadera  
hip  
i-pahpale:tah-yu (pl.) "his/her hips"  
Sp. paleta
- (C) pale:wia (t.v.) ayudar  
to help  
pale:wia (pres.) ni-k-pale:wia "I'm helping him"  
(nikpale:wiya?)  
pale:wih (pret.)  
pale:wih-tuk (perf.)  
CN pale:wia (Car.)
- (SD) pale:wia  
pale:w-ki (pret.)  
pale:w-tuk (perf.)  
xi-nech-pale:wi "help me!"
- (C) palmah palma, palmera  
palm, palm tree  
Sp. palma
- (SD) palmah

- (SD) palmár, -chiwa aplaudir  
to clap, to applaud  
Sp. palmar
- (SD) paloma(h) paloma  
dove, pigeon  
Sp. paloma
- (SD) palosanto palo jiote (árbol)  
tree sp., a cross is made from two of its branches for Cross  
Day (May 3rd)  
cf. Sp. palo santo  
cf. (C) (i)xi:nyu-kwawi-t
- (C) pa:mpa diyúx gracias, Dios se lo pague  
thanks  
cf. diyúx from Sp. dios  
CN cf. (i)pampa (Sim.) "por causa de"  
cf. (SD) dios-se-lo-page
- (C) pan pan (paŋ)  
bread  
Sp. pan
- (SD) pankali(y)ente(h) pan-caliente (un bejuco que da quemadas si  
lo toca)  
Sp. pan caliente "hot bread"
- (SD) pantano(h) pantano  
swamp, marsh, bog  
Sp. pantano
- (SD) pa:n-ti pantis, pante, trinchera (medida de leña picada  
amontonada)  
a measure of firewood, a wall of firewood  
cf. (C) ku:pa:n-ti  
CN pantli (Sim.) "bandera, línea, muro, hilera; cf.  
quauh pantli (Sim.) "puente de madera"
- (SD) panti(y)ón camposanto, cementerio  
graveyard, cemetery  
Sp. panteón



- (C) panu (i.v.) pasar  
 to pass, to cross, to go by  
 panu (pres.) ni-panu "I cross"  
 panu-k (pret.)  
 panu-tuk (perf.)  
 xi-panu "go by!"  
 cf. panultia "to pass something, to transfer"  
 CN pano (Car.) "pasar, cruzar"; PN \*pano-
- (SD) panu
- (C) panultia (t.v.) pasar, traspasar (pasar de comer demasiado)  
 to pass something, to transfer; to overeat  
 panultia (pres.)  
 panultih (pret.)  
 panultih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. panu "to pass", -(1)tia 'caus.'
- (SD) panultia
- (SD) pa:pah papa  
 potato  
 Sp. papa
- (C) pa:pa:lu:-t mariposa, apagacandela (mariposa nocturna)  
 butterfly, moth  
 pahpa:pa:lu:t (pl.)  
 pa:pa:lu:-tsín "little butterfly" (mariposita)  
 CN papalotl (Sim.)
- (SD) pa:pa:lu-t  
 nu-pa:pa:lut "my butterfly"
- (C) papataka (i.v., redup.) revolar, volar, revolotear, aletear  
 to fly, to fly around, to flap, to flutter  
 papataka (pres.)  
 papataka-k (pret.)  
 papataka-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. pata:ni "to fly"  
 CN papatlaca (Sim.) "temblar, tiritar de frío, revolotear,  
 revolar, volar con rapidéz, hablando de pájaro"
- (SD) papataka
- (SD) papaya papaya (papaya?)  
 papaya  
 Sp. papaya

- (SD) papeliyu(h) papelillo (árbol)  
tree sp., "small paper tree"  
Sp. papelillo
- (SD) papera(h) papera  
mumps  
Sp. papera
- (SD) paralítiko paralítico  
cripple, paralytic  
Sp. paralítico
- (SD) parke(h) parque  
park  
Sp. parque
- (SD) parte(h), -maka tomar parte, participar  
to take part, to participate  
Sp. parte, maka "to give"
- (C) paskwah tuhtul flor de pascua  
easter lily  
Sp. pascua, tuhtul- 'yellow'
- (SD) pastiyah pastilla  
pill  
Sp. pastilla
- (SD) pastór pastor  
pastor  
Sp. pastor
- (SD) pa:suh paso  
step  
Sp. paso
- (C) pata (t.v.) cambiar (p. ej. dinero, ropa)  
to change (e.g. money, clothes), to exchange, to trade  
pata (pres.)  
pata-k (pret.) ni-k-pata-k "I changed it"  
pata-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta-patilia "to exchange, to interchange"; cf. -pati-w  
"price"; cf. -patka "exchange, replacement"  
CN patla (Car.) "trocar"; patla (Sim.) "cambiar, inter-  
cambiar, trocar, fundir"

(C) pa:ta (t.v.) derretir, "redetir", deshacer en agua  
 to melt, to dissolve  
 pa:ta (pres.) ni-k-pa:ta "I'm melting it"  
 pa:ta-k (pret.)  
 pa:ta-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. pa:ti (i.v.) "to melt"  
 CN cf. pa:tla (Car.) "desleir"

(SD) pa:ta

(C) patach concha de mar, conchita  
 sea shell, small shell  
 -patach (poss.) nu-patach "my shell"  
 CN cf. (?) patlactic (Sim.) "extendido", patlachuia (Sim.)  
 "masturbar una mujer a otra"

(SD) pa(:)tach pataxte (cacao inferior)  
 cacao sp., wild cacao (?)  
 -pa(:)tach (poss.) nu-patach "my pataxte"  
 pahpa(:)tach (pl.)  
 cf. (C) ku:patach

(C) mu-patachua (r.v.) aguasaparse, agacharse (para evitar algo,  
 p. ej. para ir debajo de una rama)  
 to duck, to stoop  
 mu-patachua (pres.) ni-mu-patachua "I'm ducking"  
 mu-patachuh (pret.)  
 mu-patachuh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (?) pa(:)tach "shell"

(C) pata:ni (i.v.) volar  
 to fly  
 pata:ni (pres.)  
 pata:ni-k (pret.)  
 pata:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. papataka "to fly, to flap, to flutter"  
 CN patla:ni (Car.); PN \*patla:nV

(SD) pata:ni

- (C) pata:wa (t.v.) extender, tender, destender, anchar  
to extend, to widen  
pata:wa (pres.) ni-k-pata:wa "I'm extending it"  
pata:h (pret.)  
pata:h-tuk (perf.)  
cf. pata:wak "wide", pata:waya "to widen, get wider"  
CN patlaua (Sim.) "ampliar, alargar"
- (SD) pata:wa  
pata:w-ki (pret.)  
pata:w-tuk (perf.)
- (C) pata:wa-k ancho  
wide  
cf. pata:wa "to extend, to widen"  
CN patlauac (Sim.); PN \*patla:wa-k
- (SD) pata:wa-k  
cf. pata:wa "to extend, to widen"; cf. pata:waya "to become wider"
- (C) pa:ti (i.v.) derretirse, deshacerse, disolverse  
to melt, to dissolve  
pa:ti (pres.)  
pa:ti-k (pret.) pa:ti-k-a "it already melted" (pa:tiga?)  
pa:ti-tuk (perf.)  
cf. pa:ta (t.v.) "to melt, to dissolve"; cf. a:-t "water"  
(from Proto-Uto-Aztecan \*pa:-)
- (SD) pa:ti
- (C) -pati-w precio  
price  
i-pati-w "its price" (-w 'poss.')
- i-pahpati-w (pl.) "its prices"  
cf. pata "to change"  
CN cf. patio (Sim.) "que tiene precio, valor, caro"
- (SD) -pati-w
- (SD) pátiyuh patio  
patio  
Sp. patio

- (C) -patka repuesto (refacción), cambio  
 replacement, exchange, part  
 i-patka "its replacement"  
 nu-patka "my exchange/(spare)part"  
 cf. pata "to change", -ka 'perf. nominalization'  
 CN cf. patcayotia (Sim.) "sustituir a alguien, pagar lo que se compra"
- (SD) -patka cambio (intercambio)  
 trade, exchange
- (C) patka:wia (t.v.) resembrar  
 to replant  
 patka:wia (pres.)  
 patka:wih (pret.) ni-k-patka:wih "I replanted it"  
 patka:wih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-patka:wia "to be replanting, to replant"  
 cf. patka "exchange"  
 CN cf. patcayotia (Sim.) "sustituir"
- (C) patuh, patu pato  
 duck  
 pahpatuh (pl.)  
 Sp. pato  
 cf. (SD) patux
- (SD) patux pato  
 duck  
 -patux (poss.) nu-patux "my duck"  
 pahpatux (pl.)  
 Sp. patos  
 cf. (C) patu(h)
- (C) patska (t.v.) ordeñar, torcer (ropa mojada)  
 to milk, to twist (wet clothes)  
 patska (pres.)  
 patska-k (pret.) ni-k-patska-k "I milked her"  
 patska-tuk (perf.)  
 CN pa:tska (Car.) "exprimir, torcer"
- (SD) patska

- (SD)-pa:wil "nido" (el bolado o huevo que le ponen a la gallina para que ponga)  
 nest egg, the egg or egg-shaped ball that is put in the chicken's nest so it will lay  
 i-pa:wil "its nest egg"  
 CN cf. (?) pauilia (Sim.) "cabrer, atraer mediante reclamos a los peces, a los pájaros"  
 cf. (C) tapa:wil
- (C) pa:xah faja, cincho (de mujer, de caballo)  
 sash, cinch  
 -pa:xah (poss.) i-pa:xah "her sash"  
 pahpa:xah (pl.)  
 Sp. faja
- (SD) pa:xah
- (C) pa:xa:lua (i.v.) pasear  
 to take a walk, to have fun  
 pa:xa:lua (pres.) ni-pa:xa:lua "I'm taking a walk"  
 (nipa:xa:luwa?)  
 pa:xa:luh (pret.)  
 pa:xa:luh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. probably borrowed from Sp. pasear; cf. CN paxalua (Sim.)
- (SD) pa:xa:lua (i.v.) pasear, visitar  
 to take a walk, to have fun, to visit
- (C) pa:xa:luwani paseador (uno que sólo en paseo anda)  
 person who just has a good time  
 cf. pa:xa:lua "to go for a walk", -ni 'agent'
- (SD) pa:xa:luwani
- (C) paya:na (t.v.) quebrar nixtamal, quebrar maíz (hacer masa, la primera pasada de moler)  
 to grind corn (in the first grinding/the first time through), to break up/open the kernels of corn  
 paya:na (pres.)  
 paya:n (pret.) ni-ki-paya:n "I broke it (the corn)",  
 ni-k-paya:n-ki-ya "I already broke it (the corn)"  
 paya:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-paya:na "to be breaking/grinding corn for the first time/first pass"  
 CN cf. payana (Sim.) "aplastar los terrones, romper, hacer pedazos, desmigajar"
- (SD) paya:na

- (C) payax-nah (adj.) xara, no cuexhte, masa granuda (mal molida), arenoso  
grainy, poorly ground (of corn dough), gritty  
cf. paya:na "to break corn/grind in first pass", -nah 'adj.'
- (SD) payax-nah
- (C) pa:yuh paño, rebozo  
scarf, shawl, kerchief  
-pa:yuh (poss.) i-pa:yuh "her kerchief"  
pa:yuh-tsin "handkerchief" (pañuelo)  
Sp. paño
- (C) -pechih pepexhte (colchón que se pone debajo de la carga para protegerla espalda de uno o del caballo, también para dormir)  
pad, cushion (put under a load to protect one's back or the back of a horse; also a mattress for sleeping)  
nu-pechih (poss.) "my cushion"  
CN pepechtli (Sim.) "colchón, tapiz"  
cf. (SD) pehpech
- (SD) -pe:chuh pecho, pechuga  
chest, breast  
nu-pe:chuh "my chest"  
Sp. pecho
- (SD) pedasiár, -chiwa descuartizar (cortar en pedazos)  
to cut up in pieces  
Sp. pedacear
- (C) pedradah pedrada (piedrazo)  
the throw/cast/hit of a stone/rock  
Sp. pedrada
- (SD) pegeh trabajo  
work  
ni-k-maka pegeh "I'll give him work/something to do"  
Sp. pegue
- (SD) -pehpech pepexhte (colchón para proteger la espalda de cargas)  
pad, cushion to protect the back from loads  
nu-pehpech "my pad"  
i-pehpech ka:bayuh "saddle blanket, horse's protective cloth"  
CN pepechtli (sim.) "colchón, tapiz"  
cf. (C) -pechih

- (C) pehpena (t.v.) pepenar, recoger, picotear  
to pick, to peck, to pick up  
pehpena (pres.)  
pehpen (pret.) ni-k-pehpen "I picked it up"  
pehpen-tuk (perf.)  
CN cf. pe?pena (Car.) "escoger"
- (SD) pehpena  
pehpen-ki (pret.)
- (C) pehpetu:ni (i.v., redup.) resbalarse  
to slide, to slip  
cf. petu:ni "to slide"
- (SD) pehpetu:ni
- (SD) pelech cicatriz  
scar  
-pelech (poss.) nu-pelech "my scar"  
pehelech (pl.)  
cf. pelech-nah "skinned, wounded"; cf. (?) pala:ni "to rot"  
cf. (C) kipi  
CN cf. (?) palaxtli (Sim.) "llaga, herida, tumor"
- (C) pelech-nah (adj.) herido, raspado (como una herida que no se  
ha compuesto todavía, como una fruta que le falta un pedazo,  
algo raspado)  
skinned, wounded (with an open sore or wound)  
cf. (?) pala:ni "to rot"  
CN cf. (?) palaxtli (Sim.) "llaga, herida, tumor"  
cf. (SD) pelech "scar"
- (SD) pelón desnudo  
nude, naked  
Sp. pelón
- (C) pe:lu chucho, perro (pe:lu?)  
dog  
-pe:lu (poss.)  
pehpe:lu:met (pl.)  
Sp. perro
- (SD) pe:lu



- (C) pe:lua (t.v.) abrir  
to open  
pe:lua (pres.) ni-k-pe:lua "I'm opening it"  
pe:luh (pret.)  
pe:luh-tuk (perf.)  
cf. mu-te:mpe:lua "to open one's mouth"
- (SD) pelua  
cf. tapelua "to open (something)"
- (C) peluta bola, pelota  
ball  
Sp. pelota
- (C) -pe:na penado, pena  
trouble, bother(ed)  
nu-pe:na "my trouble" (nupe:na?)  
Sp. pena
- (SD) pensár, -chiwa pensar  
to think  
Sp. pensar
- (SD) pepe huerfano (pepe?)  
orphan, motherless child  
Sp. pepe
- (C) pe:peta (t.v.) revisar, registrar  
to check, to search  
pe:peta (pres.)  
pe:pet-ki (pret.)  
pe:pet-tuk (perf.)  
CN cf. pepetal (Sim.) "peinar(se)"
- (SD) pepetu(h) pepeto, cojín, cujín (árbol)  
tree sp., similar to paterno tree, with ball-shaped fruit  
full of sweet "cotton" (fuzz)  
Sp. pepeto
- (C) pepetska platiado, plateado (pescado)  
fish sp., small silver, flat, edible fish  
cf. (?) pets-tik "smooth"  
CN cf. pepetzca (Sim.) "brillar, relucir"
- (SD) pepetska (pepetska?)

- (SD) pepinu(h) pepino  
cucumber  
Sp. pepino
- (SD) perdonár, -chiwa perdonar  
to pardon, to forgive  
xi-nech-chiwa perdonár "pardon me; I'm sorry; I beg your  
pardon" (perdón, perdóneme, dispéñseme)  
Sp. perdonar
- (SD) perikuh-chín perico  
parrakeet  
Sp. perico, -tsin 'diminutive'  
cf. (C) piriki:tuh
- (C) pero(h), pe:ro(h) pero, sino  
but  
Sp. pero
- (SD) pero, pe:ro(h)
- (SD) persiknár, mu-chiwa persignarse  
to cross oneself  
Sp. persignar(se)
- (SD) perumet, perunket alberja(s), arbeja, chícharo (guisante)  
pea(s)  
Sp. (?) pero ("a kind of long apple")
- (SD) peseta(h) veinticinco centavos  
twenty-five cents  
Sp. peseta
- (SD) peskár, -chiwa pescar  
to fish  
Sp. pescar
- (SD) pespe(h) peste (que mata animales)  
pest, plague  
Sp. peste

- (C) pe:suh colón, peso  
 colón (monetary unit of El Salvador)  
 -pe:suh (poss.) nu-pe:suh "my peso, my colón"  
 pehp:suh (pl.)  
 Sp. peso
- (SD) pe:suh
- (Teotepeque) pesu-t pizote (tejón)  
 coatimundi  
 CN cf. peçotl (Mol.) "cierto animalejo"
- (C) peta-t petate, estera  
 (woven) mat  
 -pet (poss.) nu-pet "my mat"  
 pehpetat (pl.)  
 CN petlatl (Car.) (ultimately a loan from Mixe-Zoquean \*pata  
 "mat"); PN \*pətla-
- (SD) mu-petawa (r.v.) abrir la camisa  
 to open one's shirt  
 mu-petawa (pres.)  
 mu-petaw (pret.)  
 mu-petaw-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (C) uh-petawa "to chop a trail, to clear a road"  
 CN petlawā (Car.) "desvestir, bruñir"
- (SD) pete(:)wa (t.v.) extender (ampliar lodo, harina, hacer comal)  
 to extend, increase (e.g., to add flower to tortilla dough,  
 to add mud in making a tortilla griddle)  
 cf. pata:wa "to widen"
- (C) petu:ni (i.v.) resbalarse  
 to slide, to slip  
 petu:ni (pres.)  
 petu:ni-k (pret.) ni-petu:ni-k "I slid"  
 petu:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. pehpetu:ni "to slide, be sliding"  
 CN cf. peto:ni (Car.) "desencajarse algun hueso del cuerpo"
- (C) petsna:x-in tarconete, talconete (lagartija)  
 lizard sp., small, green, smooth  
 cf. pets-tik "smooth"

- (C) mu-petstia (r.v.) desnudarse  
 to undress  
 mu-petstia (pres.) ni-mu-petstia "I'm undressing"  
 mu-petstih (pret.)  
 mu-petstih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. pets-tik "smooth", petstilia (t.v.) "to undress someone",  
 cf. petsti-tuk "nude"  
 CN cf. petztia (Sim.) "ponerse muy brillante"
- (C) pets-tik liso  
 smooth  
 pehpetstik (pl.)  
 cf. mu-petstia "to undress"  
 CN cf. petztic (Sim.) "pulido, brillante"; cf. petztli  
 "espejo"; pepetstik (UC) "liso"
- (C) petstilia (t.v., applic.) desnudar (a otro)  
 to undress (someone)  
 petstilia (pres.) ni-k-petstilia "I'm undressing him"  
 petstilih (pret.)  
 petstilih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. petstik "smooth", mu-petstia "to undress", -lia 'applic.'  
 cf. (SD) petstilia "to smooth"
- (SD) petstilia (t.v.) alisar (como comales, ollas, con una  
 piedrita)  
 to smooth (e.g. to smooth or finish pots, griddles with a  
 small stone)  
 petstilia (pres.)  
 petstilih (pret.)  
 petstilih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (C) petstilia "to undress (someone)"
- (C) petsti-tuk (adj.) desnudo  
 nude, naked  
 cf. mu-petstia "to undress", -tuk 'perf.'
- (SD) petsti-tuk

- (C) pe:wa (i.v.) comenzar, empezar  
to begin, to commence  
pe:wa (pres.) ni-pe:wa "I'm beginning"  
pe:h-ki (pret.)  
pe:h-tuk (perf.)  
CN pe:wa (Car.); PN \*pe:wa
- (SD) pe:wa  
pe:h-ki, pe:w-ki (pret.)  
pe:h-tuk (perf.)
- (C) pe:wia (t.v.) cazar  
to hunt (to chase, to catch (?))  
pe:wia (pres.)  
pe:wih (pret.) ni-k-pe:wih-a "I already hunted/caught it"  
pe:wih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta-pe:wia "to be hunting"; tape:wil "the hunt, game";  
mu-pe:wia "to fan oneself"  
CN cf. peuia (Sim.) "espantar, hacer huir a pájaros"; pe:wia  
(UC) "oxear aves, ganado"
- (C) mu-pe:wia (r.v.) soplarse, abanicarse (como con sombrero para  
refrescarse)  
to fan oneself, e.g. with a hat to cool off  
mu-pe:wia (pres.)  
mu-pe:wih (pret.)  
mu-pe:wih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. pe:wia "to hunt, to chase"  
CN cf. pe:wia (UC) "oxear aves, ganado"; peuia (Sim.)  
"espantar, hacer huir a pájaros"; cf. peulia (Sim.)  
"cazar moscas"
- (SD) peyna temprano  
early  
cf. (C) peyna-san "early:, peynayuk "early, in the early  
morning"  
CN cf. payna (Mol.) "correr de prisa"
- (C) peyna-san temprano  
early  
peynasan ni-wa:lah "I came early"  
cf. (SD) peyna "early, -san 'only'
- (SD) peynayuk "de la madrugada, todavía está temprano"  
in the early morning, it is still early  
cf. (C) peyna "early" -uk ('still, when, even')

- (SD) picha:wak (see pitsa:wak) delgado, flaco  
thin, skinny
- (SD) pi:kal lombriz  
worm  
cf. (Tacuba) pilley
- (C) pi:ki (t.v.) empeñar, arreglar, hacer tapesco, amarrar con  
pita (mecate), hacer matate (red), entorajar, armar  
to arrange, to put together, to tie together with string, to  
make something with netting, to assemble, to build  
pi:ki (pres.)  
pi:ki-k (pret.) ni-k-pi:ki-k "I tied/assembled it"  
(nikpi:gik)  
pi:k-tuk (perf.)  
CN cf. (Car.) "fingir, inventar"; piqui (Sim.) "formarse,  
unirse, inventar"
- (SD) pi:ki
- (SD) pi:la(h) canoa (para dar comida a animales)  
trough (to feed animals)  
Sp. pila
- (SD) pilár, -chiwa pilar  
to thrash, to hull (grain)  
Sp. pilar
- (C) pilich-nah arrugado (por el agua, de piel de gente, mango)  
wrinkled (e.g. skin of people, mangos, as by water)  
cf. ma:-pilichnah "wrinkled (of hand)"  
CN cf. pilichtli (Sim.) "arrugada", pilichau "arrugarse"
- (SD) pilich-nah arrugado (por el agua), pálido  
wrinkled (by water), pale
- (SD) pililili tragadero de ave  
gullet of bird  
i-pililili "its gullet"
- (SD) pili:x-nah delgado o raquítico (de gente, plantas que no  
prosperan, que están en malas condiciones)  
feeble, weak, malnourished (said of people or plants that do  
not thrive, that are in bad condition)  
cf. (?) pil- "child, boy", i:x "eye", 'face', -nah 'adj.'  
CN cf. (?) pilixtli (Sim.) "vista excelente, vista de niño"

(Tacuba) pilley lombriz  
 worm  
 cf. (SD) pi:kal

(C) pil-tsin muchacho, joven, soltero  
 boy, young man, unmarried/bachelor  
 -pila:wan (poss. pl.) nu-pila:wan "my boys, sons"  
 cf. pi:pil "boy, son", -tsin 'diminutive'  
 CN pilli (Car.) "niño"; PN \*pil-tsi:n

(SD) pil-tsin muchacho, sipote  
 boy  
 i-piltsin "his son" (cf. i-pi:pil "his son")  
 -pilawan (poss. pl.) nu-pilawan "my sons"  
 piltsin-chin "little boy" (muchachito, sipote)  
 i-piltsin tu:nal "albino", i-pilawan tu:nal "albinos"

(C) pilua (t.v.) terciar, ponerse algo, colgarse algo (como un  
 collar por el cuello)  
 to wear around the neck, to hang (e.g. a necklace)  
 pilua (pres.)  
 piluh (pret.)  
 piluh-tuk (perf.)  
 CN piloa (Car.) "colgar, ahorcar"

(SD) pilua guindar, colgar (guardado)  
 to hang, to hang up (put away)  
 cf. kupilua "to hang"

(C) pinu:l pinol, pinole  
 pinole (powder or flour for eating or for drinks)  
 pinu:l-tsin "fine pinole" (pinolillo (?))  
 CN pinolli (Car.) "harina de maíz"

(SD) pinu(:)l

(SD) piocha(h), piyocho(h) piocha  
 pick, pickaxe  
 Sp. piocha

(SD) pipa(h) pipa  
 pipe  
 Sp. pipa

- (C) -pi:pi hermana mayor, tía  
 elder sister, aunt  
 nu-pi:pi "my elder sister, my aunt" (nupi:pi?)  
 -pi:piwan (poss. pl.) nu-pi:piwan "my aunts"  
 CN pitli (Sim.) "hermana mayor"
- (SD) pi:pi hermana mayor de mujer  
 woman's elder sister
- (Ataco) -pi(:)pi tía  
 aunt
- (C) pi:pil muchacho, sipote  
 boy  
 pihpi:pilmet (pl.)  
 pi:pil-tsin "little boy", pi:pil-tsitsín (pl.)  
 cf. pil-tsin "boy, son"  
 CN pilli (Sim.)
- (SD) pi:pil niño, muchacho, sipote, hijo  
 boy, little boy, son  
 nu-pi:pil (poss.) "my son"  
 pi:pilmet, pihpi:pil (pl.)  
 pi:pil-tsin "little boy, small son", pi:pil-chichín (pl.)
- (C) pipi:na chupar (p. ej. dulce, marrañón)  
 to suck (e.g. candy, fruit, etc.)  
 pipi:na (pres.) ni-k-pipi:na "I suck it"  
 pipi:n (pret.)  
 pipi:n-tuk (perf.)  
 CN pipina (Sim.) "comer, chupar cañas de azúcar"
- (SD) pipina  
 pipin-ki (pret.)
- (C) pipini-k talludo, no cocido, duro, verde (difícil de partir  
 no se ablanda)  
 with stocks/grainy, hard, green, not fully cooked  
 CN cf. pipinqui (Sim.) "firme, fuerte"
- (SD) pipini-k  
 pihpipinik (pl.)
- (C) pi:piyah-tsin veraneño (caballito del diablo, libélula)  
 dragonfly  
 CN cf. (?) pipiyolin (Sim.) "abeja silvestre"
- (SD) pipiyán pepián, pipián, pepitorio  
 a kind of sauce  
 Sp. pipián



- (SD) pi:pi:yan siete-camisas (árbol)  
tree sp., "seven-shirts" tree  
Sp. (?) pipián
- (C) piriki:tuh perico  
parrakeet  
Sp. periquito  
cf. (SD) perikuh-chín
- (C) pitahaya pitajaya (pitahaya, sólo la fruta)  
pitahaya cactus fruit  
Sp. pitajaya
- (SD) pito(h) pito  
whistle  
Sp. pito  
cf. (C) pi:tuh
- (C) pi:tuh pito, carrizo de pitar  
whistle, reed for whistling  
-pi:tuh (poss.) nu-pi:tuh "my reed whistle"  
Sp. pito  
cf. (SD) pito(h)
- (SD) pitsa (t.v.) pitar, soplar pito, soplar  
to blow a whistle (to blow)  
(some say pi:tsa)  
pitsa (pres.)  
pits-ka (pret.)  
pits-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta-pitsa "to be whistling"  
CN pi:tsa (Car.) "soplar, tocar trompeta, flauta"; PN \*pi:tsa
- (SD) pitsak-a:-t lloviznita  
mist, drizzle, sprinkle, light rain  
cf. pits(a:w)ak "thin", a:-t "water"

- (C) pitsakua (t.v.) delgazar, adelgazar, sensillar, refinar (hacer más delgado)  
 to make slimmer, to make thinner, to break (up)  
 pitsakua (pres.) ni-k-pitsakua "I'm making it thin(ner)"  
 (nikpitsakuwa?)  
 pitsakuh (pret.)  
 pitsakuh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-pitsakua "to be making it slimmer"  
 cf. pits(a:w)ak "thin, skinny", -ua 'passive/inchoative'
- (SD) pitsakua pedacear, despanicar (quebrar en pedazos)  
 to break into pieces, to crumb
- (C) pitsa:wa-k delgado, flaco  
 thin, skinny  
 CN pitzauac (Mol.); PN \*pVtsa:wa-k
- (C) pitsa:wa-k (also picha:wa-k)
- (SD) pitsini (t.v.) apretar  
 to tighten, to press, to squeeze  
 pitsini (pres.) (?)  
 pitsin-ki (pret.)  
 pitsin-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (?) pitsa:wa-k "thin, skinny"  
 CN cf. pitzini (Sim.) "rajarse, romperse, partirse"  
 cf. (C) pitsinia
- (C) pitsinia (t.v.) apretar  
 to tighten, to press, to squeeze  
 pitsinia (pres.) ni-k-pitsinia "I'm tightening it"  
 pitsinih (pret.)  
 pitsinih-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cf. pitzinia (Sim.) "romper, partir, quebrar"  
 cf. (SD) pitsini
- (C) pi:tsu-t peche (último niño de una madre embarazada o con un tiernito (bebé) que mama)  
 youngest child of a pregnant mother or of a mother with a nursing infant  
 pihpi:tsut (pl.)  
 CN cf. (?) pitsotl (Sim.) "puerco"
- (SD) pi:tsu-t
- (C) pixi:xi pixixe, pijije (clase de pato) (pixi:xi?)  
 duck sp.
- (SD) pixi:xi

- (C) *pixka* (t.v.) *tapiscar* (*piscar*)  
 to harvest, to pick  
*pixka* (pres.)  
*pixka-k* (pret.) *ni-k-pixka-k* "I picked it"  
*pixka-tuk* (perf.)  
 cf. *ta-pixka* "to pick, to be picking"; cf. (?) *pixki* (i.v.)  
 "for cooked corn to lose its skin"  
 CN *pixka* (Car.) "cosechar, coger el maíz"; PN \**pixka*
- (SD) *pixka*
- (C) *pixki* (i.v.) *pelarse el nixtamal, pelarse el maíz cocido*  
 for cooked corn to lose its skin  
*pixki* (pres.)  
*pixki-k* (pret.)  
*pixki-tuk* (perf.)  
 cf. (?) *pixka* (t.v.) "to pick"; cf. (SD) *pixkik* (n.)  
 "well-cooked and skinned corn"
- (SD) *pixkik* *maíz bien cocido y peladito (nixtamal bien hecho, sin cáscara)*  
 well-cooked and skinned corn/well-made nixtamal  
 cf. (C) *pixki* "for cooked corn kernels to lose their skin"
- (C) *pixtún* *pixton* (tortilla grande y grueso)  
 a kind of tortilla, large and thick  
 Sp. *pistón*
- (C) *pi:xua* (t.v.) *poner huevos*  
 to lay eggs  
*pi:xua* (pres.)  
*pi:xuh* (pret.) *ki-pi:xuh* "she laid it"  
*pi:xuh-tuk* (perf.)  
 cf. *ta-pi:xua* "to lay, be laying (eggs)"  
 cf. *ta-pi:xu-s-neki* "she wants to lay an egg" (-s-neki  
 'desiderative')  
 CN cf. (?) *pixoa* (Sim.) "llenarse de plumas (el pájaro),  
 sembrar"
- (SD) *pixua*  
 cf. *ta-pixua*

- (C) piya tener  
to have, to possess  
piya (pres.) ni-k-piya "I have it"  
pix-ki (pret.)  
pix-tuk (perf.)  
CN piya (Car.) "guardar"; PN \*piya
- (C) piya  
piya-k (pret.)  
piya-tuk (perf.)
- (SD) pi(:)yal lombriz de la barriga  
intestinal worm  
cf. (?) piya "to have", -l 'passive nominalization'  
CN cf. (?) pialli (Sim.) pialli "depósito"  
cf. (Tacuba) pilley "worm", (SD) pi:kal "worm"
- (SD) piyocha(h), piocha(h) piocha  
pick, pickaxe  
Sp. piocha
- (SD) piyuch pichota (brote)  
bud  
CN cf. (?) piochtli (Sim.) "cabellos que se dejan en el  
occipucio a los niños cuando se los rapa; era costumbre  
entre los otomíes, sobre todo"
- (SD) pla:gah plaga  
plague, epidemic, pest  
Sp. plaga
- (SD) planada(h) llano  
plain  
Sp. planada  
cf. plan-chin "plain"
- (SD) plan-chín llano  
plain  
Sp. plan(o), -tsin/-chin 'diminutive'  
cf. planada(h) "plain"
- (SD) -plantiyah-yu plantilla  
sole of foot  
i-plantiyah-yu "his/her sole of foot" (iplantiyahyu?)  
Sp. plantilla "sole of shoe"

- (SD) plasah plaza  
 plaza, town square  
 Sp. plaza
- (SD) plaswelah plazuela  
 small square, park  
 Sp. plazuela
- (SD) platah plata  
 silver  
 Sp. plata
- (SD) platuh plato, traste  
 plate, dish  
 Sp. plato
- (SD) -plumah-yu pluma (de ave)  
 feather  
 i-plumah-yu "its feather"  
 cf. Sp. pluma, -yu 'intimate poss.'  
 cf. uhmi-yu "feather"
- (SD) pobreh-chin pobrecito  
 poor, poor thing  
 Sp. pobre, -tsin/-chin 'diminutive'
- (SD) pobresah pobreza  
 poverty  
 Sp. pobreza
- (SD) podér milagro  
 miracle  
 -chiwa podér "to perform a miracle"  
 Sp. poder "power"
- (SD) pohpok-ti el palpitar, el golpe (del corazón)  
 heartbeat, throb
- (SD) pólbora(h) pólvora  
 gunpowder  
 Sp. pólvora
- (SD) polisiya(h) policía  
 police  
 Sp. policía

- (C) porké (conj.) porque  
because  
Sp. porque
- (SD) porsulana(h), posolana(h) sartén  
frying pan, cooking dish  
Sp. porcelana
- (SD) posah pozo  
pool, well  
Sp. poza
- (SD) prendamor una clase de bejuco  
vine sp.  
Sp. (?)
- (SD) presa(h) presa  
dam  
Sp. presa
- (SD) presisudoh con prisa  
hurried, in a hurry  
Sp. presisudo
- (SD) presu(h) preso, cerrado  
prisoner  
presus (pl.)  
Sp. preso
- (SD) primah, primoh prima, primo  
cousin  
Sp. prima, primo
- (SD) prinsipala(h) tercera capitana (en la cofradía)  
(pijsipala(h))  
third captainess in the confraternity
- (C) prinsipeh príncipe  
prince  
Sp. príncipe
- (SD) probár, -chiwa probar (comida)  
to taste  
Sp. probar

- (C) puchina (t.v) desplumar, limpiar  
 to pluck, to strip, to clean  
 puchina (pres.) ni-k-puchina "I'm plucking it"  
 puchin-ki (pret.)  
 puchin-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cf. pochina (Sim.) "cardar, peinar la lana, algodón"  
 cf. (SD) puchin, puchuni "to unravel"
- (SD) puchini, puchuni (i.v.) deshilar  
 to fray, to unravel  
 puchini, puchuni (pres.)  
 puchun(-ki) (pret.)  
 puchin-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cf. pochina (Sim.) "cardar, peinar la lana, algodón"  
 cf. (C) puchina "to pluck, to clean"
- (C) pu:chu-t ceiba (pochote)  
 silk-cotton tree  
 puhpu:chut (pl.)  
 pu:chu-tsin "small silk-cotton tree" (ceibita)  
 cf. (?) puchini "to fray, to unravel"  
 CN pocho:tl (Car.); PN \*pocho:-
- (SD) pu:chu-t
- (SD) mu-puhpu:pu:wa (r.v., redup.) limpiarse (todo el cuerpo)  
 to clean oneself (one's whole body)  
 cf. pu:pu:wa "to clean"
- (C) puhpus bofe (pulmón)  
 lung  
 -puhpus (poss.) nu-puhpus "my lung"  
 CN cf. popoçactic (Sim.) "inflado, popoçocac (Sim.)  
 "espumoso"
- (SD) puhpus
- (C) puhul guapote, zambo (pescado, piel liso, negro con bigotes)  
 catfish  
 puhpuhul (pl.)
- (C) puk-nah sucio (como de ropa por del trabajo)  
 dirty (e.g. as clothes from working)  
 cf. puk-ti "smoke"
- (SD) puk-nah  
 puhpuknah (pl.)

- (C) puk-ti humo  
 smoke  
 i-puk-yu ne ti(:)-t "the fire's smoke (-yu 'intimate poss.')
- cf. puk-nah "dirty"; pukwia "to smoke"; pukyuhtuk "smoked";  
 (?) pupuchwia "to incense"  
 CN po:ktli (Car.)
- (SD) puk-ti
- (C) pukuyuh pucuyo, pájaro caballero, pájaro león, pijuyo, tijul  
 bird sp.  
 Sp. pucuyo (?)
- (SD) pukuyuh (pukuyuh)
- (C) pukwia, pukyua (t.v.) ahumar  
 to smoke, to cure (e.g. meat)  
 pukwia, pukyua (pres.)  
 pukwih, pukyuh (pret.) ni-k-pukwih, ni-k-pukyuh "I smoked it"  
 pukwih-tuk, pukyuh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-pukwia "to be smoking, to smoke something"; pukyuhtuk  
 (adj.) "smoked"; (?) pupuchwia "to incense"  
 cf. puk-ti "smoke"
- (SD) pukwia
- (C) pukyuh-tuk (adj.) ahumado, humoso  
 smoked, cured; smoky  
 cf. pukyua (pukwia) "to smoke", -tuk 'perf.'  
 CN cf. pocyo (Sim.) "que produce o contiene humo"
- (C) pula plátano (plátano macho) (pula?)  
 plantain  
 Sp. plátano
- (SD) pula
- (C) puliwi (i.v.) perderse, desaparecerse  
 to get lost, to disappear  
 puliwi (pres.)  
 puliwi-k (pret.) ni-puliwi-k "I got lost"  
 pulih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. pulua (t.v.) "to lose"  
 CN poliwi (Car.)
- (SD) puliwi



- (C) pulua (t.v.) perder  
to lose  
pulua (pres.)  
puluh, pulih (pret.) ki-puluh-ke-t "they lost it"  
puluh-tuk, pulih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. puliwi "to get lost"
- (SD) pulua (t.v., r.v.)  
mu-pulua "to get lost, to be lost"  
cf. ta-pulua "to be losing, to lose (something)"
- (C) pu:lul lodo  
mud  
CN cf. çoquipololli (Mol.) "lodo"; poloa (Sim.) "preparar el barro, amasar la arcilla"
- (SD) pu:lul
- (SD) pu:ni (i.v.) parirse (nacer de animales, plantas), reventarse  
(de plantas, brotón)  
to be born, to bloom (of animals and plants)  
pu:ni (pres.)  
pu:ni-k (pret.)  
pu:ni-tuk (perf.)  
cf. pu:ni a:-t "spring"  
cf. (C) pu:nia (t.v.) "to give birth to"
- (C) pu:nia (t.v.) parir  
to give birth to, to bear  
pu:nia (pres.)  
pu:nih (pret.)  
pu:nih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta-pu:nia "to bear"  
CN cf. (?) pona:soa (Car.) "hinchar"; ponaçoa (Sim.) "llenar de viento alguna cosa"  
cf. (SD) pu:ni (i.v.) "to be born"
- (SD) pu:ni a:-t fuente donde nace el agua (manantial)  
spring (of water)  
cf. pu:ni "to be born", a:-t "water"
- (C) puntah punta  
point  
Sp. punta
- (SD) puntah  
-punta-chin "point, tip" (-tsin/-chin 'diminutive')  
i-puntah ne lapis "pencil('s) point"

- (SD) puntudu(h) puntudo, agudo (puntiagudo)  
sharp, pointed  
Sp. puntudo
- (SD) punyuh puño, mucho(s)  
lots, a bunch  
Sp. puño
- (C) pupuchwia (t.v.) sajumear, sajumar, sahumar (con copal)  
to smoke (with incense), to burn incense for  
pupuchwia (pres.)  
pupuchwih (pret.) ni-k-pupuchwih "I burned incense for it"  
pupuchwih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta-pupuchwia "to be burning incense"  
cf. (?) puk-ti "smoke", pukwia "to smoke"  
CN popochuia (Sim.) "incensar"  
cf. (SD) i:x-pupuchwia
- (C) pupuluka (i.v.) no hablar bien (como tartamudo), tartamudear  
not to speak well, to stutter  
pupuluka (pres.)  
pupuluka-k (pret.)  
pupuluka-tuk (perf.)  
cf. pupuluka (n.) "speech or language that cannot be understood, a stutterer"  
CN popoloca (Sim.) "murmurar, hablar entre dientes, hablar una lengua extranjera, ser tartamudo"
- (SD) pupuluka (i.v.) hablar suavemente, calladito  
to speak softly, to whisper  
ni-pupuluka "I whisper" (nipupuluga?)
- (C) pupuluka (n.) habla o lenguaje que no se entiende, el tartamudo  
speech or language that cannot be understood; stutterer  
cf. pupuluka (n.) "not to speak well, to stutter"  
CN cf. popoloca (Sim.) "murmurar, hablar entre dientes, hablar una lengua extranjera, ser tartamudo"

- (C) pupu:sah pupusa (masa de tortilla en que se ponen cosas, como chicharrón, carne, frijoles, queso, etc., y se cocina como tortilla)  
 a food made of tortilla dough in which is put, for example, pig rind, meat, beans, cheese, etc. and then it is cooked like a tortilla  
 puhpupu:sah (pl.)  
 CN cf. (?) popoçactic (Sim.) "inflado"  
 cf. Sp. pupusa (?)
- (C) pupusuka (i.v., redup.) echar espuma, espumar  
 to foam  
 pupusuka (pres.)  
 pupusuka-k (pret.)  
 pupusuka-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. pusu:ni "to foam"  
 CN cf. popoçoca (Sim.) "hervir mucho"
- (C) puputuka (n.) olor, aroma, buen olor  
 nice smell, aroma  
 cf. (SD) puputu:ka (i.v.) "to smell good"
- (SD) puputu:ka (i.v.) oler bien, tener buen olor  
 to smell good  
 puputu:ka (pres.)  
 puputu:ka-k (pret.)  
 puputu:ka-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cf. potonca (Sim.) "hedor"; potoni (Sim.) "oler mal, heder"
- (C) pu:pu:wa (t.v., r.v.) limpiar(se) (personas), desplumar(se)  
 to clean (people), to pluck (feathers)  
 pu:pu:wa (pres.) ni-mu-pu:pu:wa "I'm cleaning myself",  
 ni-k-pu:pu:wa "I'm cleaning him"  
 pu:pu:h (pret.)  
 pu:pu:h-tuk (perf.)  
 ki-pu:pu:wa ne i-uhmi-yu "she's plucking it (its feathers)"  
 cf. mu-puhpu:pu:wa "to clean oneself", mu-i:xpu:pu:wa "to clean one's face"; ta-pu:pu:wa "to be cleaning"  
 CN popo:wa (Car.) "to clean"; PN \*powa "to clean"
- (SD) pupu:wa limpiar(se)  
 to clean

- (SD) pupu:yu-t ciego  
blind  
CN cf. (?) popoyotl, pupuyutl (Sim.) "trigo o maíz añublado"
- (SD) purga(h) purga, purgante  
purgative  
Sp. purga
- (SD) puro, puru puro, pura  
pure, clear, genuine, total(ly)  
Sp. puro
- (SD) puroh puro  
cigar  
Sp. puro  
cf. (C) pu:rus
- (C) pu:rus puro  
cigar  
Sp. puros  
cf. (SD) puroh
- (C) pusa grano, nacido (barro)  
pimple, boil  
CN cf. poçaua (Sim.) "hincharse"
- (SD) pusa grano grande, nacido  
large pimple, boil
- (C) pusteki (t.v.) doblar  
to fold, to bend  
pusteki (pres.) ni-k-pusteki "I fold it"  
pustek (pret.)  
pustek-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta-pusteki "to be folding"  
cf. teki "to cut"  
CN cf. posteki (Car.) "quebrar"; poztequi (Sim.) "romper, quebrar"
- (SD) pusteki doblar maíz  
to bend corn plants
- (C) pustek-tsin tortuga de gonçe (tortuga que se dobla en medio)  
turtle sp., small, bends in the middle, lives in dry areas  
near water  
cf. pusteki "to fold, to bend", -tsin 'diminutive'

- (C) pu:su:l pozol, pozole  
 posole (corn drink)  
 cf. pusu:ni "to foam"; cf. pu:su:lka "dregs"; pu:su:lnah  
 "crumby"  
 CN cf. poçol atl (Mol.) "bebida de maíz cocida"
- (SD) pusul
- (C) -pu:su:l mumujo, migaja  
 crumbs, grounds, dregs  
 i-pu:su:l "its grounds"  
 cf. pu:su:l "posole"  
 cf. pu:su:lka "dregs"; pu:su:lnah "crumby"; cf. pusu:ni "to  
 foam"
- (C) pu:su:lka pozol, chingaste (sedimento, poso), rapa (de café,  
 pozol)  
 grounds, dregs  
 i-pu:su:lka "its dregs"  
 cf. pu:su:l "grounds, crumbs"; cf. pu:su:lnah "crumby", cf.  
 pusu:ni "to foam", -ka 'perf. nominalization (?)'
- (SD) pusulka pozol, rapa, chingaste, caxte  
 grounds, dregs, left-overs/trimmings
- (C) pu:su:l-nah (adj.) con migajas (miguero)  
 crumby  
 cf. pu:su:l "crumb, grounds"; cf. pu:su:lka "dregs"; pusu:ni  
 "to foam"
- (C) pusu:ni (i.v.) echar espuma, espumar  
 to foam, to froth  
 pusu:ni (pres.)  
 pusu:ni-k (pret.)  
 pusu:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. mu-pusu:nia "to puff up, to swell"; pupusuka "to foam"  
 cf. -pusunka "foam", pu:su:l "crumbs, grounds"; pu:su:lka  
 "dregs", pu:su:lnah "crumby"  
 CN poso:ni (Car.) "hervir"; PN \*poso:ni "to foam"
- (SD) pusu:ni

- (C) mu-pusu:nia (r.v.) esponjarse  
 to puff up, to swell up  
 mu-pusu:nia (pres.)  
 mu-pusu:nih (pret.)  
 mu-pusu:nih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. pusu:ni "to foam"  
 CN cf. poçonia (Sim.) "hacer espuma, hervir algo"
- (SD) mu-pusu:nia (r.v.) esponjarse (chompipe, rana)  
 to puff up (of turkey, frog)
- (SD) -pusunka espuma  
 foam  
 i-pusunka "its foam" (ipusunga?)  
 cf. pusu:ni "to foam", -ka 'perf. nominalization'  
 CN poçoncayotl (Sim.) "espuma"
- (SD) pusunkal nudo (bola que se forma en un árbol por un  
 machetazo)  
 knot (that forms on a tree from a machete chop)  
 cf. mu-pusu:nia "to swell up"
- (C) pu:te-t chimbolo (pescadito)  
 fish sp., small river fish, eaten in pupusas  
 puhpu:tet (pl.)  
 pu:te-tsitšn (pl.) "small chimbolo fish" (chimbolito)
- (C) pu:tsua (t.v.) amontonar, juntar  
 to pile up, to accumulate  
 pu:tsua (pres.)  
 pu:tsuh (pret.)  
 pu:tsuh-tuk (perf.) ni-k-pu:tsua "I've piled it up"  
 cf. se:m-pu:tsua "to gather in a pile"; cf. teputs "back,  
 hump", (?) -ua 'passive/inchoative'
- (SD) putsua (t.v., r.v.)  
 ni-k-putsua "I'm piling it", mu-putsua "it's coming together,  
 accumulating"

- (C) puwa (t.v.) contar  
to count  
puwa (pres.) ni-k-puwa "I count it"  
puh-ki (pret.)  
puh-tuk (perf.)  
cf. se:m-puwal "five"  
CN po:wa (Car.); PN \*po(wa)
- (SD) puwa  
puh-ki (pret.)  
puh-tuk (perf.)  
cf. puwal "five ears of corn"
- (SD) puwal cinco mazorcas  
five ears of corn
- (C) puxa:wa-k puspo, arrugado (en el agua)  
wrinkled (in water)  
CN cf. poxauac (Sim.) "esponjoso, blando"  
cf. (SD) puxa:wak "maíz negrito"
- (SD) puxa:wak maíz negrito  
small black corn (fungused corn (?))  
CN cf. (?) poxcauhqui (Sim.) "emohecido, aherrumbrado"  
cf. (C) puxa:wak "wrinkled (in water)"
- (C) puyek salado  
salty  
CN poyec (Sim.) "salado"
- (SD) puyek
- (SD) puyu(h) pichón (pollo, todavía no maduro)  
young chicken, pullet  
Sp. pollo
- (Izalco) puyu gallo  
rooster
- (SD) pwenteh puente  
bridge  
Sp. puente
- (SD) pwerkah, as in: a-la-pwerkah "¡a la puerca!" (ihíjole!)  
"son-of-a-gun" (euphemistic invective)  
Sp. a la puerca

- (C) pwes pues  
well, then  
Sp. pues
- (C) pwetsoh puesto  
post, position, job  
Sp. puesto

R

- (SD) rábiya(h) rabia  
rabies  
Sp. rabia
- (C) ranah rana (rana, sapo)  
frog, toad  
Sp. rana
- (SD) ranah
- (SD) ra:sah raza  
race, breed  
Sp. raza
- (SD) rastruh rastro  
trail, trace, vestige  
Sp. rastro
- (SD) ra:tuh rato  
a while, a short space of time  
Sp. rato
- (SD) rayis raíz  
-ráyis-yu (poss.)  
rahrayis (pl.)  
Sp. raíz (ráiz local pronunciation)
- (SD) rebolbér, -chiwa revolver (mezclar)  
to revolve, to mix  
Sp. revolver



- (SD) -rebós rebozo  
shawl  
nu-rebós "my shawl"  
Sp. rebozo
- (SD) rebwelto(h), rewelto(h) revuelto, mixto, mezclado  
mixed together  
Sp. revuelto
- (SD) rechasiár, -chiwa rechazar  
to reject, to refuse  
Sp. rechazar (rechacear (?))
- (SD) rede(h) rede, red  
net  
Sp. rede
- (SD) re(:)ha(h) cárcel  
jail  
Sp. reja
- (SD) rekesón requesón  
a cheese like cottage cheese, curd  
Sp. requesón
- (SD) rektu(h) recto, derecho  
straight  
Sp. recto
- (SD) relinchár, -chiwa relinchar  
to whinny, to neigh  
Sp. relinchar
- (SD) remi(y)enda(h) remienda  
patch  
Sp. remienda
- (SD) repoya(h) repollo  
cabbage  
Sp. repollo
- (SD) resár, -chiwa rezar  
to pray  
Sp. rezar

- (SD) rewelto(h), rebwelto(h) revuelto, mixto, mezclado  
mixed together  
Sp. revuelto
- (C) re:y rey  
king  
Sp. rey
- (SD) rikuh rico (rrikuh)  
rich  
Sp. rico
- (SD) rinyón riñón  
kidney  
Sp. riñón
- (SD) romatis reumatismo  
rheumatism  
Sp. reumatismo
- (SD) rongear, -chiwa roncar  
to snore  
Sp. roncar (ronquear (?))
- (SD) rosado(h) rosado  
pink  
Sp. rosado
- (SD) mudah ruda  
plant sp., rue plant, good for ear aches, bad feelings; it is  
used for baths
- (SD) rweda(h) rueda  
wheel  
Sp. rueda
- (SD) rwedo(h) ruedo  
hem (of skirt)  
Sp. ruedo

S

- (SD) *saboreár*, -chiwa probar (comida)  
to taste, to try (food)  
Sp. *saborear*
- (C) *sahsaka* (t.v., redup. (?)) *acarrear*  
to carry, to cart  
*sahsaka* (pres.) *ni-k-sahsaka* "I'm carting it" (*niksahsaga*?)  
*sahsak* (pret.)  
*sahsak-tuk* (perf.)  
cf. *ta-sahsaka* "to be carting, carrying"  
CN *saka* (Car.) "*acarrear algo*"
- (SD) *sahsaka*  
*sahsak* (pret.) *ki-sahsah-ke-t* "they carted it"
- (C) *sahsayti* (i.v. (?)) *erizarse de miedo*  
for one's hair to stand on end from fear  
(note: if this form is a verb, it appears only in present  
tense; it may be a noun or adjective, which bears  
subject pronominal prefixes)  
*ni-sahsayti* "my hair is standing from fear"  
*ti-sahsayti* "your hair is standing from fear"  
*ti-sahsayti-t* "our hair is standing from fear"  
cf. (SD) *tesahsay* "dangerous"
- (C) *sah-ti cera*  
wax  
-*sah* (poss.) *i-sah* "its wax, his wax"  
cf. (SD) *serah* "wax"
- (SD) *sakakalsón* *quita-calzón* (una avisposa)  
wasp sp., large, "takes-pants-off"  
Sp. *saca calzón*
- (C) *sakamiyawal* *flor de zacate* (*zacate para hacer figuras,*  
*juguetes*)  
grass/straw with which figurines, toys are made  
cf. *saka-t* "grass"  
cf. *sakana:wal*

- (C) saka-na:wal flor de zacate, zacate de savana (zacate para figuras y juguetes)  
 grass/straw sp., from which figurines and toys are made  
 cf. saka-t "grass", na:wal ('witch, transformer'(?))  
 CN cf. (?) çacanaualtia (Sim.) "escondese entre las hierbas"
- (SD) saka-na:wal cameconejo (un zacatillo que crece como un sólo colchón)  
 grass sp., grows in a solid mat
- (C) saka-t zacate, paja (para casa)  
 grass, straw (for roofs)  
 sahsakat (pl.)  
 CN sakatl (Car.) "paja"; PN \*saka-
- (SD) saka-t (sagat)
- (SD) sakatal potrero  
 pasture  
 cf. saka-t "grass", -ta(:)l 'place of' (perhaps influenced by Sp. zacatal)
- (C) sakatepe:-t Piltepeque (nombre de un volcancito)  
 Piltepeque (name of a small mountain)  
 cf. saka-t "grass", tepe:-t "mountain"
- (SD) sakatinta(h) hierba de tinta  
 plant sp., "ink plant"  
 Sp. saca-tinta
- (SD) sakristán sacristán  
 sacristan, sexton  
 Sp. sacristán
- (SD) saku eje  
 axil  
 Sp. (?) saco
- (C) sala pantalón, calzón (sala?)  
 pants, trousers  
 nu-sala "my pants"  
 i-sahsala (pl.) "his pants"  
 Sp. zaragüelles
- (SD) sala

- (C) sala:mah salamo (árbol)  
 tree sp.  
 Sp. salamo, salama (?)  
 cf. (SD) salamu(h)
- (SD) salamu(h) salamo (árbol)  
 tree sp.  
 Sp. salamo  
 cf. (C) sala:mah
- (SD) salsa(h) salsa  
 sauce  
 Sp. salsa
- (SD) saltu(h) salto de agua  
 waterfall  
 (SD) salto
- (C) sa:lua (t.v., r.v.) pegar (con goma, pegamento)  
 to stick, to glue  
 sa:lua (pres.)  
 sa:luh (pret.) ni-k-sa:luh "I glued it, I stuck it on",  
 mu-sa:luh "it stuck"  
 sa:luh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. sasa:lik "sticky"  
 CN sa:loa (Car.) "pegar"
- (SD) salua
- (SD) saludár, -chiwa saludar  
 to greet  
 Sp. saludar
- (C) sama:wa (i.v.) abundar  
 to abound  
 sama:wa (pres.)  
 sama:wa-k (pret.)  
 sama:wa-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cf. (?) çaçamaua (Sim.) "estar acabado"
- (SD) sama:wa
- (SD) samuka(h) chicha (samuka(h))  
 chicha (fermented drink)  
 cf. Sp. samuca, samugo, zamuja (?)

- (C) -san (clitic, suffix) mismo, justamente, sólo  
 same, self, just, only  
 naha-san "I myself, myself"  
 yaha-san "he himself, she herself"  
 se:-san "only one"  
 ni:ka-san "right here" (aquí no más)  
 CN çan (Sim.) "solamente, pero"
- (SD) -san
- (SD) san ahora  
 (right) now  
 CN (?) san (Car.); çan (Sim.) "solamente"
- (SD) san salbadór San Salvador  
 San Salvador (place name, capitol of El Salvador)  
 Sp. San Salvador
- (SD) sanaória(h) zanahoria  
 carrot  
 Sp. zanahoria
- (C) sándiya sandía  
 watermellon  
 Sp. sandía
- (SD) sandiya(h)
- (C) sanká (also sa:nka) mentira (saŋga?)  
 lie (falsehood)  
 sahsanka (pl.)  
 CN cf. (?) çaçan (Sim.) "sin razón, no importa"
- (SD) sankudu(h) zancudo  
 mosquito  
 Sp. zancudo
- (SD) santa-krus cruz, la santa cruz  
 cross, Holy Cross  
 Sp. santa cruz
- (SD) santu(h) santo  
 saint  
 Sp. santo

- (C) sanuk hasta ahora  
 up to now, just now  
 sanuk ti-w:its "only now you are arriving" (hasta ahora  
 venís)  
 cf. san "now", -uk ('still, now, even')
- (SD) sapatero(h) zapatero  
 shoemaker  
 Sp. zapatero
- (C) sapeh izape! (para espantar gato)  
 "shoo" (said to frighten cats away)  
 Sp. zape
- (SD) sapeh
- (SD) sapiyuh renacuajo, tepocate  
 tadpole  
 Sp. sapillo
- (SD) sapuh sapo  
 toad  
 Sp. sapo  
 cf. ranah "frog, toad"
- (SD) sarampión sarampión  
 measles  
 Sp. sarampión
- (SD) sardina(h) sardina  
 sardine, any small fish  
 Sp. sardina
- (SD) sartén, sartena sartén  
 frying pan, cooking dish  
 Sp. sartén
- (C) sasa:lik pegajoso  
 sticky  
 cf. sa:lua "to stick, to glue"  
 CN çaçalic (Sim.) "pegajoso"
- (SD) sasalik, sa:salik
- (SD) sastre(h) sastre  
 tailor  
 Sp. sastre

- (C) sa:wa-t grano (barro)  
 pimple, boil  
 -sa:wa-w (poss.) nu-sa:wa-w "my pimple"  
 sahsa:wat (pl.)  
 CN cf. sawatl (Car.) "sarna, viruela" çauatl (Sim.)  
 "viruelas, roña"
- (SD) sa:wa-t
- (SD) sayul-in mosquito  
 gnat, small fly  
 sahsayulin (pl.)  
 CN sa:yo:lin (Car.) "mosco"; çayolin (Sim.) "mosca, mosquito"
- (C) se: uno, un/una (se:?)  
 one, a/an  
 cf. se:n- 'together'; sehsé: ika "one by one"; se maya se:  
 "only one"; se:-san "only one, one alone"; se:yuk "another"  
 CN se: (Car.); PN \*se:
- (SD) se:  
 cf. se:-chín "the only one, unique"; sehsé: "each one"; seman  
 "now, today"; se:mpa "again"
- (SD) seboya(h) cebolla  
 onion  
 Sp. cebolla
- (SD) -sebu-yu sebo  
 tallow, grease  
 i-sebu-yu "its grease, its tallow"  
 Sp. sebo, -yu 'intimate poss.'
- (SD) se:-chín único  
 the only one, unique  
 cf. se: "one", -tsin/-chin 'diminutive'
- (SD) se(:)gru(h) cedro  
 cedar  
 Sp. cedro (cegro local pronunciation)
- (SD) seguru(h) seguro (seguru?), (seguruh)  
 certain, sure  
 Sp. seguro



- (SD) sehsé: cada uno  
each one  
cf. se: "one" (pl.)  
CN cece(n) (Sim.) "cada (uno)"
- (C) sehsé: ika uno por uno  
one by one  
cf. sehsé: "each one", ika "therefore"
- (C) sehseñ-nah ralo (sehseñnah)  
thin (of liquids)  
cf. (?) se: "one", sehsé: "each one", -nah 'adj.'
- (SD) se:kit ¿quienes?  
who? (pl.)  
cf. (?) se: "one", -t (pl.)  
CN cf. (?) cequi (Sim.) "algo, alguna cosa"
- (C) sek-kalaki (i.v., incorp.) enhelarse, resfriarse (enfriarse)  
(sek-galaki?)  
to get cold, to catch cold  
cf. sesek "cold", kalaki "to enter"
- (SD) sek-kalaki  
sekkalak (pret.) sekkalah-ke-t "they got cold"
- (C) sek-miki (i.v., incorp.) tener frío, sentir frío  
to be cold, to feel cold  
ni-sek-miki "I'm cold" (nisekmigi?)  
cf. sesek "cold", miki "to die"  
CN cf. cecmiqui (Sim.) "morir de frío"
- (SD) sek-miki
- (C) sekta:kayul un frío (persona friolenta, persona que por poco se siente frío)  
a cold person, one who feels cold easily  
cf. sesek "cold", (?) ta:ka-t "man"
- (C) -se:l (sustantivo relacional) sólo, solito (solitario)  
alone (relational noun)  
nu-se:l "by myself, me alone"  
nu-se:l-tsin "all by myself, me all alone" (yo solito)  
i-se:l "by him/her/itself", "he/she/it alone"  
cf. (?) se: "one"  
CN se:l (Car.) "sólo"
- (SD) -se:l

- (C) *selek* tierno (inmaduro)  
 tender, young, immature  
*sehselek* (pl.)  
 CN *selik* (Car.); *selic* (Sim.) "fresco, verde, tierno, nuevo,  
 agradable"; PN \*səli-k
- (SD) *selek*  
 cf. *selek me:ts-ti* "new moon"
- (SD) *selek me:ts-ti luna nueva*  
 new moon  
 cf. *selek* "immature", *me:ts-ti* "moon"
- (C) *selia* (t.v.) aguantar  
 to withstand, to put up with, to bear, to endure, to abide  
*selia* (pres.)  
*selih* (pret.) *ti-k-selih-ke-t* "we put up with him"  
*selih-tuk* (perf.)  
 CN cf. *selia* (Car.) "recibir, hospedar"
- (SD) *selia*
- (SD) *seman* ahora, hoy  
 now, today  
 cf. (?) *se*: "one", -*man* ('temporal suffix')
- (C) *se maya se*: sólo uno  
 only one  
 cf. *se*: "one", *maya* "only"
- (SD) *se: maya se*:
- (SD) *se:mpa* otra vez (*se:mpa*?)  
 again  
 cf. *se:(n)-* 'one', -*pa* ('times')  
 cf. (SD) *se-pa*
- (C) *se:m-pu:tsua* (t.v.) amontonar, recoger en un montón  
 to pile together, to accumulate  
 cf. *se:n-* 'together, one', *pu:tsua* "to pile up"  
*ni-k-se:mpu:tsua* "I'm gathering it in a pile"

- (C) se:mpuwal cinco; flor de muerto  
 five; flower sp., lily (?)  
 cf. se:(n)- 'one', puwa "to count", -l 'passive  
 nominlatization'  
 CN cempoalli (Sim.) "veinte, para contar seres animados, los  
 objetos planos, delgados"
- (SD) se(:)mpuwal flor de muerto  
 flower sp., lily (?)
- (C, SD) se:(n)- 'uno, junto(s)' (en palabras compuestas)  
 'one, together' (in compounds)
- (SD) se:nah cena  
 dinner  
 Sp. cena
- (SD) se:nkak (adj.) juntos, estar juntos (se:nggak)  
 together, to be together  
 cf. se:(n)- 'together', ka-k ('to be'); cf. ihka-tuk "to be  
 standing"  
 CN cf. (?) cenca (Sim.) "completamente", ca "to be"
- (C) se:n-takwa (i.v.) comer juntos  
 to eat together  
 ti-se:ntakwah-ke-t "we ate together"  
 cf. se:(n)- 'together', ta-kwa "to eat"
- (SD) se:n-takwa
- (C) se:n-ta:lia (t.v., r.v.) reunir(se), unir(se), recoger, poner  
 junto(s)  
 to meet, to join together, to unite, to gather, to put  
 together  
 cf. se:(n)- 'together', ta:lia "to sit, to place"  
 ti-se:nta:lia-t "we are joining, putting (them together)"  
 ti-mu-se:nta:lia-t "we meet, we join"
- (SD) se:n-ta:lia
- (C) se:n-talua (t.v.) regar (esparcir)  
 to scatter  
 cf. se:(n)- 'together, one', talua "to run"
- (SD) se:n-talua

- (C) se:ntapal otro lado (p. ej. de un río)  
the other side, opposite bank  
cf. se:(n)- 'one'  
CN centlapal (Sim.) "por un lado, por el otro lado"
- (SD) se:ntapal el otro lado del río  
the other side of the river, opposite bank
- (SD) sentár, mu-chiwa (r.v.) cuajarse  
to congeal, to coagulate  
Sp. sentar(se)
- (C) se:n-temu (i.v.) bajarse juntos  
to come down together, to descend together  
ti-se:ntemu-ke-t "they came down together"  
cf. se:(n)- 'together', temu "to come down"
- (SD) se:n-temu
- (C) se:n-tepe:wa (t.v.) amontonar  
to pile up, to heap together  
ni-k-se:ntepe:h-a "I already heaped it together"  
cf. se:(n)- 'together', tepe:wa "to heap up"
- (SD) senteyah rayo centella (relámpago)  
lightning  
Sp. centella
- (SD) -sentiduh sienes  
temples (of head)  
Sp. sentido
- (SD) sentír, -chiwa sentir  
to feel, to sense  
Sp. sentir
- (SD) se(:)ntsuna-t Sonsonate (nombre de pueblo)  
Sonsonate (town name, departmental capital)  
cf. sinsonta "mocking bird sp."; cf. a:-t "water, river"  
CN cf. centzontli (Sim.) "sinsontle" (bird sp.)  
cf. (C) la:bi(:)yah
- (C) se-pa, sepaya otra vez (sepa?)  
again  
cf. se: "one", -pa ('times'), -ya 'already'  
cf. (SD) se:mpa  
CN cf. ceppa (Sim.) "una vez"

- (SD) sepiyu(h) cepillo  
brush  
Sp. cepillo
- (SD) serah cera  
wax  
i-serah-yu "its wax" (-yu 'intimate poss.')
- Sp. cera  
cf. (C) sah-ti
- (SD) serah-kastiya sera de candela (serahkastiya?)  
candle wax  
Sp. cera "wax", castilla "Spanish (Spain)"
- (SD) serbesa(h) cerveza  
beer  
Sp. cerveza
- (C) se:-san uno sólo, sólo uno  
only one, one alone  
cf. se: "one", -san "alone, only"
- (SD) se-san
- (SD) sesek (adj.) frío  
cold  
cf. seseya "to get cold"  
CN cecek (Mol.)
- (SD) sesek-apan Río Haragán, Río Frío (nombre de un río)  
(sesegapaj)  
"Lazy River, Cold River" (name of a river)  
cf. sesek "cold", a:pan "river"
- (SD) sesek-e:lu-t elote tierno  
immature ear of corn  
cf. sesek "cold", e:lu-t "roasting ear, ear of corn"
- (SD) sesek-tutu:nik paludismo  
malaria  
cf. sesek "cold", tutu:nik "hot"

- (C) *seseya* (i.v.) *enfriarse*  
 to cool off, to get cold  
*seseya* (pres.) *ni-seseya* "I'm getting cold"  
*seseya-k* (pret.)  
*seseya-tuk* (perf.)  
 cf. *sesek* "cold", *-ya* 'inchoative'  
 CN *ceceya* (Sim.)
- (SD) *seseya*
- (SD) *-se:suh seso*  
 brains  
*i-se:suh* "his/her/its brains"  
 Sp. *seso*
- (C) *setakutun* *pedazo de carne* (partido en trocitos)  
 a small, cut-up piece of meat  
 cf. (?) *se:* "one", *ta-kutun* "piece"
- (C) *se:wi* (i.v.) *apagarse*  
 to go out, to die out, to become extinguished  
*se:wi* (pres.)  
*se:wi-k* (pret.)  
*se:h-tuk* (perf.)  
 cf. *se:wia* (t.v.) "to extinguish", *mu-se:wia* "to rest"  
 CN *se:wi* (Car.) "descansar, parar"; *ceui* (Sim.) "apagarse";  
 PN \**se:wi*  
 cf. (SD) *se:wi* (t.v.) "to extinguish"
- (SD) *se:wi* (t.v.) *apagar*  
 to put out, to extinguish  
 (also *sewi*)  
*se(:)wi* (pres.)  
*sew-ki* (pret.) *ni-k-sew-ki* "I put it out" (*niksewgi?*)  
*sew-tuk* (perf.)  
 cf. *ta-se(:)wi* "to put (something) out"; *mu-se(:)wi* "to rest"  
 cf. (C) *se:wi* (i.v.) "to go out, to be extinguished", *se:wia*  
 (t.v.) "to extinguish"
- (SD) *mu-se(:)wi* (r.v.) *descansar*  
 to rest  
 cf. *mu-* 'reflexive', *se(:)wi* "to extinguish"  
 CN *se:wi* (Car.) "descansar"; *mo-ceuia* (Sim.) "descansar"  
 cf. (C) *mu-se:wia* "descansar"

- (C) se: xiwi-t el año pasado  
 last year  
 cf. se: "one", xiwi-t ('year' (?))  
 CN cf. xiwitl (Car.) "año"; ce xiuitl (Sim.) "un año"
- (SD) se: xiwi-t
- (SD) Sp. seyoh sello  
 seal, stamp  
 Sp. sello
- (C) se:yuk otro  
 other, another  
 cf. se:- 'one', -uk ('still, yet, now, more(over), even')  
 CN cf. (?) oc cequi (Mol.)
- (SD) se:yuk otro  
 other, another  
 uk se:yuk "another, yet another"
- (C) se:wia (t.v.) apagar  
 to put out, to extinguish  
 se:wia (pres.) ni-k-se:wia "I put it out"  
 se:wih (pret.)  
 se:wih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. se:wi (i.v.) "to go out"; mu-se:wia "to rest"  
 CN ceuia (Sim.) "apagar"  
 cf. (SD) se(:)wi "to put out, extinguish"
- (C) mu-se:wia (i.v.) descansar  
 to rest  
 cf. mu- 'reflexive', se:wia "to extinguish"  
 CN se:wi (Car.) "descansar"; moceui (Sim.) "descansar"  
 cf. (SD) mu-se(:)wi
- (SD) sigír, -chiwa perseguir  
 to persecute, to follow  
 Sp. seguir
- (C) si:l-in caracolito del mar  
 small sea snail  
 sihsi:lin (pl.)  
 CN cilin (Mol.) "caracol chiquito"

- (SD) -si:nchuh ceñidor  
 loincloth, breechclout, belt  
 i-si:nchuh "his loincloth"  
 cf. sinidór  
 Sp. cincho
- (SD) sindigo síndico  
 town secretary or treasurer (municipal office)  
 Sp. síndico
- (SD) sin=e:-t frijol de milpa (sige:t)  
 cornfield bean  
 cf. sin-ti "ear of corn", e:-t "bean"
- (C) sinidór ceñidor  
 loincloth, breechclout  
 Sp. ceñidor
- (SD) sinidór
- (SD) sinsonta sensontle, sinsontle, sinsonta  
 mocking bird sp.  
 Sp. sinsonta (originally borrowed from Pipil into Sp. and  
 then back into Pipil from Sp.)
- (C) sin-ti maíz, mazorca  
 corn, ear of corn, corn still on cob  
 CN sintli (Car.) "maíz"; PN \*səŋ-
- (SD) sin-ti  
 -sin (poss.) nu-sin "my corn"  
 sihsinti (pl.)
- (C) sin-tupil procesión de elotes (procesión para celebrar que  
 tienen nuevamente maicito, dando gracias por el maicito  
 nuevo)  
 procession to celebrate and give thanks for new corn  
 cf. sin-ti "corn", tupil "staff"
- (SD) sinyír, mu-chiwa ceñirse  
 to gird oneself, to wear a loincloth  
 Sp. ceñirse



- (SD) sipitiyuh "el sipitillo", "el sombreroñ"  
 The Sipitillo, a supernatural being, small with a big hat,  
 like the headless horseman  
 Sp. sipitillo (presumably originally borrowed from Pipil into  
 Sp.; cf. CN tzipinalhuia (Sim.) "encantar a alguien"
- (SD) siriyales cirial, ciriales  
 processional candleholder(s) of the church  
 Sp. ciriales
- (SD) sírkulu(h) círculo  
 circle  
 Sp. círculo
- (C) si:tal estrella  
 star  
 sihsit:tal (pl.)  
 CN si:talin (Car.)
- (SD) si:tal
- (SD) si:tal alakrán alacrán (una constelación)  
 a constellation  
 cf. si:tal "star", Sp. alacrán "scorpion"
- (SD) -siwa:-kune:-w hija  
 daughter  
 nu-siwa:kune:-w "my daughter"  
 cf. siwa:-t "woman", kune:-t "child"
- (SD) siwa:-kuyame-t tunca, marrana (puerca)  
 sow  
 cf. siwa:-t "woman", kuyame-t "pig"
- (C) siwa:mun ramo:nah, siwarramona(h) plátano asado (pájaro)  
 bird sp., "fried plantain"  
 cf. siwa:mu:n-ti "daughter-in-law, girlfriend", Sp. ramona,  
 siwa:-t "woman"
- (C) siwa:-mu:n-ti nuera, novia  
 daughter-in-law, girlfriend, bride  
 -siwa:mu:n (poss.) nu-siwa:mu:n "my daughter-in-law, my  
 girlfriend"  
 cf. siwa:-t "woman", mu:n-ti "son-in-law, boyfriend"  
 CN ciuamontli (Sim.) "nuera"
- (SD) siwa:mu:n-ti

- (C) siwa:na:wal "la siguanaba" (ser sobrenatural, como la sirena, la llorona)  
supernatural being, woman like the siren  
cf. siwa:-t "woman", na:wal ('witch, transformer'); (see text S of chapter 7)
- (SD) siwa:na:wal "la siguanaba", "la sigumonta"
- (C) siwa:pah ciguapate (arbusto medicinal)  
bush sp., medicinal  
cf. siwa:-t "woman", pah-ti "medicine"  
CN ciuapatli (Sim.) "planta medicinal"
- (SD) siwa:pah
- (C) siwa:pala puta, prostituta  
whore, prostitute  
sihsiwa:pala, sihsiwa:palamet (pl.)  
cf. siwa:-t "woman", pala "old, rotten"; cf. ta:ka-pala "bum, lazy man"
- (C) siwa:pil muchacha (una joven de 12 a 18 años)  
girl (12 to 18 years old)  
sihsiwa:pilmet (pl.)  
cf. siwa:-t "woman", -pil ('child' (?))  
CN cf. ciuapilli (Sim.) "dama, señora"
- (SD) siwa:pil
- (C) siwarramona(h), siwa:mu:n ramona(h) plátano asado (pájaro)  
bird sp., "fried plantain"  
cf. siwa:-t "woman", Sp. ramona, siwa:mu:n-ti "girlfriend, daughter-in-law"
- (C) siwa:-t mujer, esposa  
woman, wife  
-siwa:-w (poss.) "wife" nu-siwa:-w "my wife"  
sihsiwatket (pl.) "women"  
-sihsiwa:-wan (poss. pl.) "wives"  
cf. siwa:-mu:n-ti "daughter-in-law, girlfriend", siwa:na:wal "the siguanaba (supernatural being)", siwa:pah "ciguapate bush", siwa:pala "prostitute", siwa:pil "girl"  
CN siwa:tl (Car.)
- (SD) siwa:-t  
-siwa:-wan, -sihsiwa:-w (poss. pl.)  
cf. -siwa:kune:-w "daughter", siwa:kuyame-t "sow"

- (SD) si(y)ete-kabritu(h) siete cabrillas (constelación)  
a constellation ("seven kid goats")  
cf. Sp. siete, cabrito
- (SD) si(y)elu(h) cielo  
sky, heaven  
Sp. cielo
- (SD) siyuhti una vez  
once, one time  
ne siyuhti "once"
- (SD) sobra(h), -chiwa sobrar  
to be left over, to be extra  
cf. sohsobras "left-overs, surplus"  
Sp. sobra(s)
- (SD) -sobrina(h), -sobrino(h)  
niece, nephew  
Sp. sobrina, sobrino
- (SD) sohsobras (pl.) sobras  
left-overs, surplus  
cf. -chiwa sobra(h) "to be left over"  
Sp. sobras
- (SD) sombra(h) sombra  
shade  
cf. -sombrah-yu "shadow"  
Sp. sombra
- (SD) -sombrah-yu sombra (de uno)  
shadow  
nu-sombrah-yu "my shadow"  
Sp. sombra, -yu 'intimate poss.'
- (SD) sope zopilote  
vulture, buzzard  
Sp. zope, sope (local variant of zopilote)
- (SD) sorriyuh zorrillo  
skunk  
Sp. zorrillo

- (C) su si, no  
if, whether, no  
cf. tesu "no" (i.e. te:- + su)  
cf. su a:kah "nobody"; su datka "nothing"
- (SD) su si  
if, whether  
cf. (C) a(:)su "if, whether"
- (C) su a:kah ninguno, nadie (su a:gah)  
cf. su "if, no"  
CN cf. aka? (Car.) "alguien, alguno"; ayac (Mol.) "nadie"  
cf. (SD) tesu a:kah
- (C) su datka nada  
nothing  
su datka ni-k-piya "I don't have anything" (no tengo nada)  
cf. su "if, no" datka ('something (?)); cf. tesu datka  
cf. (SD) te: datka "nothing"
- (SD) sudár, -chiwa sudar  
to sweat  
Sp. sudar
- (SD) suhsul mucho, bastante  
much, a lot  
CN cf. (?) çoçolli (Sim.) "basura", çolli (Sim.) "viejo,  
pasado"
- (SD) su:hyak olor de quemado, olor de chamuscado  
burnt smell  
cf. (i)hyak "smell"  
cf. (C) tsu:hyak
- (C) su kanah no hay  
there is/are not  
cf. su "no", kanah ('where, there is/are')
- (C) suki-t barro  
clay  
-suki-w (poss.) nu-suki-w "my clay"  
CN sokitl (Car.) "lodo"; çoquitl (Sim.) "mezcla de barro y  
paja"
- (SD) suki-t (sugit)

- (C) su:l-in godorniza, codorníz  
 quail  
 suhsu:lin (pl.)  
 CN çolin (Sim.)  
 cf. (SD) su:lin "toddler"
- (SD) su:l-in niño que empieza a andar, a parar  
 toddler, baby learning to walk  
 cf. (C) su:lin "quail"
- (C) sulu:ni (i.v.) hincharse, inflamarse  
 to swell  
 sulu:ni (pres.) ni-sulu:ni "I'm swelling up"  
 sulu:ni-k (pret.)  
 sulu:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. sulu:n-tuk (adj.) "swollen"  
 CN cf. (?) solo:ni (Car.) "ir con ímpetu y ruido"; çoloni  
 (Sim.) "fluir con estrépito, impetuosidad, hablando de  
 una corriente de agua"
- (SD) sulu:ni
- (C) sulu:n-tuk (adj.) hinchado, con hinchazón  
 swollen, with swelling  
 suhsulu:ntuk (pl.)  
 cf. sulu:ni "to swell", -tuk 'perf.'  
 cf. ma:sulu:ntuk "with swollen arm"; ikxisulu:ntuk "with  
 swollen mouth"; ihtisulu:ntuk "with swollen belly"
- (C) su:ma (t.v.) pelear, pegar  
 to fight, to hit  
 su:ma (pres.)  
 su:n-ki (pret.) ni-k-su:n-ki "I hit him" (niksu:ngi?)  
 su:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-su:ma "to be fighting"  
 CN cf. so:ma (Car.) "fruncir"; çoma (Sim.) "poner cara de  
 enojo, fruncir las cejas, arrojarse al suelo"
- (SD) su:ma (t.v., r.v.) pelear(se), pegar  
 to fight, to hit  
 ni-k-su:ma "I'm hitting him"  
 ni-mu-su:ma "I'm fighting (with someone)"
- (SD) sumbadora(h) zumbadora (culebra)  
 snake sp., "hisser"  
 Sp. zumbadora

- (SD) surkuh surco  
 furrow  
 Sp. surco
- (C) suta:wa (i.v.) cansarse  
 to tire, to get tired  
 suta:wa (pres.) ni-suta:wa "I'm getting tired"  
 suta:h (pret.)  
 suta:h-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cf. sotla:wa (Car.) "desmayarse"; PN \*so:tla(wa) "to fade,  
 to tire, to be afraid"
- (SD) suta:wa  
 suta:wa-k (pret.)  
 suta:wa-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. sutawaya "to tire, to be exhausted"
- (SD) sutawaya cansarse, jadearse  
 to be tired, exhausted, to pant  
 sutawaya (pres.)  
 sutawaya-k (pret.)  
 sutawaya-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. suta:wa "to tire", -ya 'inchoative' (?)
- (C) su:tuma, su:tumi (i.v.) descoser  
 to come undone, to come unsewn, to unsew (?)  
 su:tuma, su:tumi (pres.) (?)  
 su:tumi-k (pret.)  
 su:tun-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cf. toma (UC) "desatar, soltar"; cf. çotl (Sim.) "pieza de  
 tela, ropa blanca", toma/tuma (Sim.) "desatarse, deshacerse",  
 tomi/tumi (Sim.) "abrirse, desatarse"
- (SD) sutuma (t.v.) desatar  
 to untie  
 sutuma (pres.)  
 sutun-ki (pret.)  
 sutun-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-sutuma "to untie (something)"; cf. sutumi-k "loose,  
 untied"
- (SD) sutumi-k (adj.) suelto  
 loose, undone, untied  
 cf. sutuma "to untie", -k 'adj.'

- (C) suwa (t.v.) tender  
 to spread out, to stretch out, to hang out  
 suwa (pres.) ni-k-suwa "I'm spreading it out"  
 suh-ki (pret.)  
 suh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-suwa "to be spreading"  
 CN çoa (Sim.) "abrir, extender"; sowa (UC) "tender"
- (SD) suwa  
 suh-ki (pret.)  
 suh-tuk (perf.)  
 xi-k-suwa "spread it!"
- (C) su:yakal suyacal (capa de palma para la lluvia)  
 palm-leaf rain cape  
 -su:yakal (poss.) nu-su:yakal "my suyacal/palm rain cape"  
 suhsu:yakal (pl.)  
 cf. (?) su:ya- ('palm' (?)), -kal "house"  
 CN cf. çoyatl (Sim.) "palmera"
- (Jicalapa) suya-t sombrero  
 hat  
 CN cf. çoyatl (Sim.) "palmera"
- (SD) swabeh-chín en voz baja  
 whisper, quiet  
 Sp. suave, -tsin/-chin 'diminutive'
- (C) -swe:grah suegra  
 mother-in-law  
 Sp. suegra
- (SD) -swe:grah, -swe:groh suegra, suegro  
 mother-in-law, father-in-law  
 Sp. suegra, suegro

T

- (C) ta: ¿qué?, que  
 what  
 ta: uni "what is it?" (¿qué es?)  
 ta: ti-k-chih-ki "what did you do?"  
 ta: panu-k "what happened, what passed?" (¿qué pasó?)  
 CN tle (Car.); tlein (Sim.); PN \*tla-  
 cf. (SD) tay
- (C) -ta:bah, -ta:wah rodilla, rótula  
 knee, kneecap  
 Sp. taba
- (C) tachalis la vista  
 sight  
 i-tachalis "his/her/its sight"  
 nu-tachalis "my sight"  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', chiya "to look", -li-s  
 'nominalization'  
 CN tlachializtli (Moi.)
- (SD) tachalis el ser (de una persona), la forma de uno, la  
 apariencia, la clase de cara de uno (p. ej. se usa para  
 decir que un niño parece a su padre o a su madre)  
 one's appearance, one's being, one's form, one's looks (e.g.  
 used to say that a child looks like its father or mother)
- (C) ta-chalua (t.v., unspec. obj.) pegar, golpear  
 to hit, to beat, to be hitting  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', chalua "to hit, to beat"
- (SD) tachalua
- (C) tachani tenguerche, mirón (lagartija)  
 lizard sp., "starer"  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', chiya "to look", -ni 'agent'  
 CN cf. tlachiani (Sim.) "observador, el que mira"
- (SD) ta-chaya:wa (t.v., unspec. obj.) tender, extender  
 to extend, to stretch, to be stretching  
 ta- 'unspec. obj.', chaya:wa "to extend, to stretch"



- (SD) ta-chichina (t.v., unspec.obj.) fumar  
to smoke, to be smoking  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', chichina "to smoke"
- (C) ta-chihcha (t.v., unspec. obj.) escupir  
to spit  
ta- 'unspec. obj.', chihcha "to spit"
- (SD) ta-chihcha
- (C) tachihchal saliva  
spit, saliva  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', chihcha "to spit", -l 'passive  
nominalization'  
(SD) chihchal
- (SD) ta-chihchimi (t.v., unspec. obj.) tentar  
to touch, to feel  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', chihchimi "to touch"
- (C) tachipah-tuk (adj.) claro, algo claro  
clear, somewhat clear  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', chip(a:w)ak "clear", -tuk 'perf.'  
CN cf. tlachipaua (Sim.) "lucir, amanecer, brillar"
- (C) ta-chiya (t.v., unspec. obj.) mirar, esperar  
to look, to wait, to be looking, to be waiting  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', chiya "to look"
- (SD) ta-chiya (t.v., unspec. obj.) mirar, esperar, alcararse (el  
cielo, el sol), abrir los ojos por primera vez (como de  
los animales recién nacidos)  
to look, to wait, to clear up (sky, weather), to open eyes  
for the first time (of newly born animals), to be looking,  
to be waiting
- (C) ta-chpa:na (t.v., unspec. obj.) barrer  
to sweep (something), to be sweeping  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', (u)chpa:na "to sweep"  
cf. uchpa:nwas "broom"  
CN tlachpana (Sim.)  
cf. (SD) t-uchpa:na
- (C) ta-chteki (t.v., unspec. obj.) robar  
to steal, to be stealing  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', (i)chteki "to steal"  
cf. (SD) t-ichteki

- (SD) ta-ehekua (t.v., unspec. obj.) probar (comida)  
to taste, to try (food)  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', ehekua "to taste"
- (C) taha tú, usted, vos  
you (sg.)  
ta(h) 'abbreviated form'  
CN tehuatl (Sim.)
- (SD) taha
- (C) tahkali (t.v.) botar  
to throw out, to throw down, to cut down  
tahkali (pres.)  
tahkal (pret.) ni-k-tahkal "I threw it out"  
tahkal-tuk (perf.)  
xi-k-tahkali "throw it out!"  
cf. ta- frozen 'unspec. obj.'  
CN cf. icali (Mol.) "pelear, escaramuzar, batallar"; i?kali  
(UC) "pelear contra otro"; talcali (Sim.) "derribar a  
alguien, rechazar, empujar"
- (SD) tahkali (t.v. (?)) botar  
to throw out, to throw down, to cut down  
cf. tahkalia
- (SD) tahkalia (t.v. (?)) botar  
to throw out, to cut down  
tahkalia (pres.)  
tahkalih, tahkaluh (pret.) (?)  
tahkalih-tuk (perf.) (?)  
cf. tahkali (i.v. (?)) "to throw out"  
cf. ta- frozen 'unspec. obj.'  
CN cf. tlacali (Sim.) "derribar a alguien, rechazar, empujar"
- (C) ta-ahke:wa (t.v., unspec. obj.) alzar, guardar (ta:hke:wa?)  
to put up, to put away, to be putting away  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', ahke:wa "to put away"

- (C) tahku mitad; entre, en medio; cintura, rabadilla  
 half; among, between; waist, rump (note: tahku is a  
 relational noun in its locative usages "between, among")  
 i-tahku "in between"  
 tu-tahku "between us, among us"  
 nu-tahku "my waist, my rump"  
 cf. tahku me:ts-ti "half moon"  
 CN tlaco (Sim.) "mediano, mitad"
- (SD) tahku mitad; en medio, entre  
 half; between, among
- (C) tahku me:ts-ti media luna  
 half moon  
 cf. tahku "half", me:ts-ti "moon"
- (C) tahku-yuwal medianoche  
 midnight  
 cf. tahku "half", tayuwal "night"
- (C) -tahkwil trenza  
 braid  
 nu-tahkwil "my braid"  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.'; tahkwiltia "to braid"  
 CN cf. tla-?kwiloli (Car.) "pintura, escritura";  
 tlacuilitilli (Sim.) "encarecido"
- (SD) -tahkwi:l listón (cordón para el pelo de la mujer)  
 hair ribbon
- (C) tahkwiltia (t.v., r.v.) trenzar  
 to braid  
 tahkwiltia (pres.)  
 tahkwiltih (pret.) mu-tahkwiltih "(she) braided her hair",  
 ki-tahkwiltih "(she) braided it"  
 tahkwiltih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta- frozen 'unspec. obj.'; cf. (i)hkwilua "to write"; cf  
 tahkwil "braid", -tia 'caus.'  
 CN cf. tlacuiloa (Sim.) "escribir, pintar"
- (SD) tahkwiltia
- (C) ta-hkwilua (t.v., unspec. obj.) escribir  
 to write, to be writing  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', (i)hkwilua "to write"; cf. tahkwil  
 "braid", tahkwiltia "to braid"  
 CN tlacuiloa (Sim.) "escribir, pintar"

- (C) -tahpal fuerza  
strength  
i-tahpal "his/her/its strength"  
ka i-tahpal "stong, loud" (recio)  
CN cf. tlapaltic (Sim.) "firme, recio, robusto, fuerte"
- (C) tahpiya (i.v. (?)) cuidar, vigilar  
to watch, to care for, to look out for/after  
tahpiya (pres.) ni-tahpiya "I'm watching"  
tahpix-ki (pret.)  
tahpix-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (?) ta- 'unspec. obj.', -piya "to have"
- (C) ta-hseki (t.v., unspec. obj.) tostar  
to toast, to be toasting  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', (i)hseki "to toast"  
cf. (SD) ta-i:seki
- (C) tahsul basura, broza  
garbage, rubbish, brush, leaves  
CN tla'solli (Car.) "basura"  
cf. (SD) ku:pahsul "garbage"
- (C) tahsul-á:t Agua-con-basura (nombre de un río cerca de Cuisnahuat)  
name of a river near Cuisnahuat, "Rubbish-River"  
cf. tahsul "rubbish", a:-t "water"
- (C) tahta-chiya (t.v., unspec. obj., redup.) divertirse, mirar mucho a todos lados  
to have fun, to gawk, to look all around  
cf. tahta- 'redup. unspec. obj.' ta-chiya "to be looking, to be waiting"; chiya "to look, to wait"  
CN cf. tlatlachia (Sim.) "ir a ver a menudo"
- (C) tahtakal-nah (adj.) no parejo, desigual, irregular, nudoso  
uneven, irregular, knotty  
CN cf. tlatlacalli (Sim.) "derribado, rechazado, empujado"
- (SD) tahta:kal-nah (adj.) esparcido, confuso, feo, noparejo, irregular, nudoso  
scattered, confused, ugly, uneven, irregular, knotty

- (C) tahtaketsa (i.v., redup.) platicar  
to chat, to talk  
cf. taketsa "to talk"
- (SD) tahtaketsa
- (C) tahtamu:ta (t.v., redup.) tirarlos  
to throw, to shoot (things, pl.)  
ni-k-tahtamu:ta "I'm shooting things"  
cf. tamu:ta "to shoot"; cf. mu-tahtamu:ta "to go along jumping"
- (C) mu-tahtamu:ta (r.v.) ir brincando, corriendo  
to go along jumping, running  
cf. mu- 'reflexive, tahtamu:ta "to shoot things"
- (C) tahtani (t.v.) pedir  
to ask for, to request  
tahtani (pres.) ni-k-tahtani "I ask for it" (niktahtani?)  
tahtan (pret.)  
tahtan-tuk (perf.)  
cf. tahtanilia "to ask" (preguntar)  
CN tlatlani (Sim.) "preguntar"; PN \*tlahtlani
- (SD) tahtani
- (C) tahtanilia (t.v., applic.) preguntar  
to ask, to inquire  
tahtanilia (pres.) ni-k-tahtanilia "I asked her"  
(niktahtaniliya?)  
tahtanilih (pret.)  
tahtanilih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. tahtani "to ask for", -(i)lia 'applic.'  
CN cf. tlatlani (Sim.) "preguntar"
- (SD) tahtanilia
- (C) tahta:sa (t.v., redup.) topar, trancar  
to bump into, to touch, to reach  
cf. ta:sa "to bump into, to touch"
- (C) tahtatsi:ni (i.v., redup.) pringar, lloviznar  
to sprinkle (light rain)  
cf. tatsi:ni "to sprinkle"  
CN cf. tlatlatzini (Sim.) "tronar"

- (C) tahtawilia (t.v., r.v.) quejar(se)  
 to complain (about)  
 tahtawelia (pres.)  
 tahtawelih (pret.) mu-tahtawelih "(he) complained",  
 ki-tahtawelih "(he) complained about it"  
 tahtawelih-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cf. tlawe:lli (Car.) "indignación, enojo"; tlauelia (Sim.)  
 "estar irritado contra alguien, sentir odio contra él"
- (SD) tahtawilia
- (Ataco) -tahtay abuelo, tío  
 grandfather, uncle
- (SD) tahtu:li (n.) principal (él que empieza una reunión, él que pide la novia (de parte del novio), él que tajtulea, el principal en una fiesta (tahtu:li?)  
 the principal person in a ceremony, the one who asks for the bride on behalf of the groom, the one who starts meetings  
 CN tlatole (Sim.) "hablador, que usa palabras elevadas";  
 (cf. CN itoa "decir", tlatoa "hablar")
- (SD) tah-tsin señor  
 sir, lord  
 cf. -tsin 'diminutive'  
 CN cf. ta?tli (Car.) "padre"
- (C) ta-htsuma (t.v., unspec. obj.) coser, costurar  
 to sew, to be sewing  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', (i)htsuma "to sew"
- (C) t-ahwi:lia (t.v., unspec. obj.) mojar  
 to wet, to dampen  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', ahwi(:)lia "to wet"
- (C) ta-ilpia (t.v., unspec. obj.) amarrar  
 to tie (something)  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', ilpia "to tie"
- (SD) ta-i:seki (t.v., unspec. obj.) tostar  
 to toast  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', i:seki "tostar"  
 cf. (C) ta-hseki

- (C) ta-iskalia (t.v., unspec. obj.) criar  
to grow, to raise, to be raising  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', iskalia "to grow, to raise"  
cf. (SD) t-iskalia
- (C) ta-istawia (t.v., unspec. obj.) salar  
to salt, to be salting  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', istawia "to salt"
- (C) taixi:ka (i.v.) gotear  
to drip  
taixi:ka (pres.) taixi:ka "it's dripping" (taixi:ga?)  
taixi:ka-k (pret.)  
taixi:ka-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (?) ta- 'unspec. obj.', i:x "grain", (w)i:ka "to carry"  
CN ixica (Sim.) "gotear"
- (C) ta-ixka (t.v., unspec. obj.) asar  
to roast, to fry (meat)  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', ixka "to roast, fry (meat)"  
cf. taixkal "roast(ed), grilled (meat)"
- (SD) ta-ixka
- (C) taixkal asado, cosa asada  
roast, grilled meat  
naka-t taixkal "grilled meat" (carne asada)  
cf. ta-ixka "to roast, to fry (meat)", -l 'passive  
nominalization'
- (C) ta-i:xpa:ka (t.v., unspec. obj., incorp.) lavar (trastes)  
to wash (dishes), to be washing (dishes)  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', i:x-pa:ka "to wash (dishes)"
- (C) ta-i:xpalua (t.v., unspec. obj.) lamber, lamer  
to lick  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', i:xpalua "to lick"
- (C) ta-ka:ki (t.v., unspec. obj.) escuchar, oir  
to listen, to hear, to be listening  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', ka:ki "to hear"

- (C) ta:kaktua (i.v.) callarse  
 to be quiet, silent, to shut up  
 ta:kaktua (pres.) ni-ta:kaktua "I'm being quiet"  
 (nita:gaktuwa?)  
 ta:kak, ta:kaktuh (pret.) (?)  
 ta:kaktuk (perf.) (?)  
 xi-ta:kaktu "shut up!", "be quiet!" (chita:gaktu?)  
 CN cf. tla:kakko (Car.) "con paz"; cf. (?) tlacactli (Sim.)  
 "oido"
- (SD) ta:kaktua  
 ta:kaktuh (pret.)  
 ta:kaktuk (perf.)
- (C) ta:kamati (t.v.) obedecer  
 to obey, to mind  
 ta:kamati (pres.) ni-k-ta:kamati "I obey him/her/it"  
 (nikta:gamati?)  
 ta:kamat-ki (pret.)  
 ta:kamat-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta:ka-t "man", mati "to know"  
 CN tlacamati (Sim.)
- (SD) ta:kamati  
 ni-mits-ta:kamati "I obey you"
- (C) ta:kapala vago, hombre haragán (ta:gapala?)  
 bum, vagrant, lazy man  
 cf. ta:ka-t "man", pala "old, rotten"  
 cf. siwa:pala "prostitute"
- (C) ta-kapaxua (t.v., unspec. obj.) aflojar  
 to loosen, to untie, to be loosening  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', kapaxua "to loosen"
- (C) ta:ka-t hombre  
 man  
 -ta:ka-w (poss.) nu-ta:ka-w "my man"  
 tahta:kamet (pl.)  
 cf. ta:kapala "bum, lazy man"  
 CN tla:katl (Car.); PN \*tla:ka-
- (SD) ta:ka-t  
 tahta:kamet, ta:kamet (pl.)
- (C) ta-kaxa:nia (t.v., unspec. obj.) aflojar  
 to loosen, to undo, to be undoing  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', kaxa:nia "to loosen"



- (SD) ta-ka:xawa (t.v., unspec. obj.) vaciar poco a poco, rebajar,  
mermar  
to take out some, to empty little by little, to reduce  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', ka:xawa "to empty little by little"
- (C) -ta:kayu enjambre  
swarm  
i-ta:kayu "its swarm"  
cf. (?) ta:ka-t "man", -yu ('abstraction')  
CN cf. (?) tlacayo (Sim.) "habitado"
- (SD) ta-kekchiwa (t.v., unspec. obj.) componer  
to fix, to put together  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', kekchiwa "to fix"
- (SD) ta-ke:luna (t.v., unspec. obj.) quebrar  
to break (something)  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', ke:luna "to break"
- (C) take:n cobija, sábana (tage:g)  
blanket, sheet, covers  
-take:n (poss.) nu-take:n "my blanket"  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', kwe:n-yu "blanket", kwe:ntia "to  
cover (with blanket)", ta-ke:ntia "to cover (with blanket)"  
CN cf. tlaquemitl (Sim.), tlaquentli (Sim.) "vestimenta,  
ropa"
- (C) take:ntia (t.v.) cobijar, acobijar  
to cover, to put blankets on  
take:ntia (pres.) ni-k-take:ntia "I cover him/her up"  
(niktage:ntiya?)  
take:ntih (pret.)  
take:ntih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. take:n "blanket", -tia 'caus.'; kwe:ntia "to cover"  
CN tlaquentia (Mol.) "vestir a otro"  
cf. (SD) take:ntia "to dress a corpse"

- (SD) take:ntia (t.v.) vestir al muerto  
to dress/prepare a corpse  
take:ntia (pres.)  
take:ntih (pret.) ni-k-take:ntih "I dressed him (the corpse)"  
take:ntih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. take:n "blanket", -tia 'caus.'  
CN tlaquentia (Mol.) "vestir a otro"  
cf. (C) take:ntia "to cover (with a blanket)"
- (C) taketsa (i.v.) hablar  
to speak, to talk  
taketsa (pres.) ni-taketsa "I'm talking" (nitagetsa?)  
takets-ki (pret.)  
takets-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (?) ta- 'unspec. obj.', ketsa "to lift, to stand"  
CN cf. tlaquetzalli (Mol.) "fábula, cuento", tlaquetza (Sim.)  
"contar fábulas"
- (SD) taketsa
- (C) taketsal horcón (poste de casa) (tagetsal)  
forked house-pole  
tahtaketsal (pl.)  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', ketsa "to stand, to raise", -l  
'passive nominalization'  
CN tlaquetzalli (Sim.) "columna, pilar, cuadrado de madera"
- (SD) taketsal
- (C) ta:ke:wa (t.v.) acomodar, dar trabajo, hacer casa  
to accommodate, to provide work for, to give housing  
ta:ke:wa (pres.) ki-ta:ke:wa "(he) accommodates him",  
ni-k-ta:ke:wa "I give him housing" (nikta:ge:wa?)  
ta:ke:h-ki (pret.)  
ta:ke:h-tuk (perf.)  
CN cf. tlaqueua (Sim.) "alquilar"
- (SD) take:wa  
take:w-ki (pret.)  
take:w-tuk (perf.)
- (C) -ta:kil la fruta, la cosecha de una fruta  
fruit, the harvest/picking of some fruit  
i-ta:kil "its fruit" (ita:gil)  
CN cf. (?) tlaquilli (Mol.) "encalado, bruñido"
- (SD) -ta:kil cosecha  
harvest, yield

- (C) takimiltia (t.v.) cargar, alzar, ayudar a poner carga  
to load up, to help to load  
takimiltia (pres.) ki-takimiltia "(she) loads him"  
(gitagimiltiya?)  
takimiltih (pret.)  
takimiltih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta- frozen 'unspec. obj.', kimil "load", -tia 'caus.'
- (SD) takimiltia
- (C) takimilua (t.v., unspec. obj.) envolver, encobijar  
to wrap, to cover  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', kimilua "to wrap, to cover"
- (SD) takimilua
- (C) takipi:ni (i.v.) relampaguear  
for lightning to flash, to lightning  
takipi:ni (pres.)  
takipi:ni-k (pret.)  
takipi:n-tuk (perf.)
- (SD) takipi:ni
- (C) ta-ki:xtia (t.v., unspec. obj.) sacar  
to take out, to get out, to remove, to be taking out  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', ki:xtia "to take out"
- (SD) -takon-yu tacón  
heel  
Sp. tacón, -yu 'intimate poss.' (?)
- (C) taksa (i.v.) patear  
to kick  
taksa (pres.) ni-taksa "I'm kicking" (nitaksa?)  
taksa-k (pret.)  
taksa-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ni-taksa-k (i-)ihpak "I kicked him/her" (literally "I  
kick on him/her")  
cf. ta- (frozen (?)) 'unspec. obj.', (i)kx(i) "foot", -a  
'transitive'
- (SD) taksa
- (C) taku:kal cacaxte, cacaste (caja de madera para cargar cosas)  
(taku:gał)  
wooden carrying crate  
cf. (SD) kakax

- (C) takulia, ta:ku:lia (t.v.) regalar  
 to give (a gift), to present  
 takulia (pres.)  
 takulih (pret.) ni-k-takulih "I gave it (to him/her)"  
 takulih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tatakulia "to give (something)"
- (SD) takulia
- (SD) ta-ku:lulua (t.v., unspec. obj.) enrollar  
 to roll up, to wrap up  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', ku:lulua "to roll up"
- (C) taku:mi (n.) oscuridad (de nubes, de noche) (taku:mi?)  
 darkness (of clouds, night)  
 taku:mi yawi "it's getting dark" (yawi "to go")  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', ku:mi-t "pot"  
 cf. taku:miya "to get dark"
- (C) taku:miya (i.v.) oscurecerse  
 to get dark, to become dark, to darken  
 taku:miya (pres.)  
 taku:miya-k (pret.)  
 taku:miya-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. taku:mi "dark", -ya 'inchoative'  
 cf. (SD) takunyuwa
- (C) ta-ku:mu:nia (t.v., unspec. obj.) alborotar  
 to mess up, to get/put in disorder, to agitate, to excite  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', ku:mu:nia "to mess up, to excite"
- (SD) takunyuwa (i.v.) estar oscuro  
 to be dark  
 takunyuwa (pres.)  
 takunyuwa-k (pret.) takunyuwa-k-a "it's dark already" (ya  
 entró la noche) (tagugyuwaga?)  
 takunyuwa-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', ku:mi-tl "pot", tayuwa "night",  
 yuwaki "dark"  
 cf. (C) taku:miya "to get dark"
- (C) ta-ku:pachua (t.v., unspec. obj.) apachar (oprimir)  
 to hold down, to press down, to flatten  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', (?) ku:- 'head', pachua "to hold  
 down"

- (SD) ta-kupilua (t.v., unspec. obj.) colgar  
to hang, to be hanging (something)  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', kupilua "to hang"
- (C) ta-kupi:na (t.v., unspec. obj.) arrancar  
to pull out, to tear out  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', kupi:na "to pull out"
- (C) ta-ku:suwa (t.v., unspec. obj.) ensartar  
to string, to thread, to bead, to be stringing  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', ku:suwa "to string"
- (SD) ta-ku:suwa
- (C) takutun pedazo (takutug)  
piece  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', kutu:na "to cut"  
CN tlacotontli (Sim.) "cortado, pedazo"
- (SD) takutun (tagutug)
- (C) ta-kuwa (t.v., unspec. obj.) to buy  
to buy, to be buying  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', kuwa "to buy"
- (SD) ta-kuwa
- (C) ta-kuyuna (t.v., unspec. obj.) abrir hoyo, hacer hoyo  
to make a hole, to open a hole  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', kyunia "to open a hole"  
cf. (SD) kuyuna "to open a hole"
- (SD) ta-kuyuna
- (C) ta-kwa (t.v., unspec. obj.) comer  
to eat, to be eating, to eat (something)  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', kwa "to eat"  
cf. takwal "food"; takwaltia "to feed"
- (SD) ta-kwa
- (SD) takwak-a:-t llovizna algo recio  
shower (somewhat strong), heavy sprinkle (rain)  
cf. takw(a:w)ak "hard", a:-t "water"
- (C) takwak-nah algo duro (no muy duro)  
somewhat hard, hardish  
cf. takw(a:w)ak "hard", -nah 'adj.'

- (C) takwal comida  
 food  
 -takwal (poss.) nu-takwal "my food"  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', kwa "to eat", -1 'passive  
 nominalization'  
 CN tlaqualli (Sim.) "todo lo que se come, vianda, plato"
- (SD) takwal
- (C) takwaltia (t.v) mantener, dar comida  
 to maintain, to sustain, to give food to, to feed  
 takwaltia (pres.) ni-k-takwaltia "I feed him" (nitakwaltiya?)  
 takwaltih (pret.)  
 takwaltih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-kwa "to eat" -(1)tia 'caus.' ; cf. takwal "food"
- (SD) takwaltia
- (C) takwatsin tacuazín (tlacuache)  
 opossum  
 -takwatsin (poss.)  
 tahtakwatsin (pl.)  
 cf. (?) ta- 'unspec. obj.', kwa "to eat", -tsin 'diminutive'  
 CN tlaquatzin (Sim.)
- (SD) takwatsin
- (SD) takwatsin kwawi-t palo de tacuazín, huele-de-noche (árbol)  
 tree sp., "opossum tree"  
 cf. takwatsin "opossum", kwawi-t "tree"
- (C) takwa:wa-k duro, macizo  
 hard, solid  
 cf. (?) ta- 'unspec. obj.'  
 cf. takwak-nah "somewhat hard", takwa:waya "to become hard";  
 cf. takwak-a:-t "hard shower"
- (C) takwa:waya (i.v.) endurearse, endurecarse  
 to harden, to become hard  
 takwa:waya (pres.)  
 takwa:waya-k (pret.)  
 takwa:waya-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. takwa:wa-k "hard", -ya 'inchoative'  
 CN tlakwa:ya (Car.) "endurecer"; tlaquaua (Sim.)  
 "enderecarse, hacer duro"
- (SD) takwa:waya

- (C) ta-kwe:chua (t.v., unspec. obj.) repasar maíz, refinar (masa)  
 (moler fino)  
 to grind very fine, to be grinding very fine  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', kwe:chua "repasar, refinar"
- (SD) ta-kwe:chua
- (SD) ta-kwe:lpachua (t.v., unspec. obj.) doblar  
 to bend, to fold  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', kwe:lpachua "to fold"
- (C) takwi (t.v., r.v.) tomar prestado, prestar(se)  
 to borrow, to take on credit  
 takwi (pres.)  
 takwih (pret.) ni-k-takwih "I loaned it (on credit)",  
 mu-takwih "it was borrowed (on credit)"  
 cf. (?) ta- frozen 'unspec. obj.', kwi "to grab, to take"  
 cf. takwiltia "to loan"  
 CN mo-tlacuia (Mol.) "tomar algo prestado"
- (SD) mu-takwi (r.v.) fiarse  
 to borrow, to take on credit
- (C) takwi:ka (t.v., i.v.) cantar  
 to sing  
 takwi:ka (pres.)  
 takwi:ka-k (pret.)  
 takwi:ka-tuk (perf.) ni-k-takwi:ka-tuk "I have sung it"  
 (niktakwi:gatuk)  
 cf. ta- frozen 'unspec. obj.'  
 cf. takwi:kalwia "to sing something for someone"; takwi:kani  
 "singer"  
 CN kwi:ka (Car.) "to sing"; PN \*kwi:ka
- (SD) takwi:ka (t.v., i.v.) cantar, gorjear  
 to sing, to warble (of birds)  
 cf. takwi:kalia "to sing something to someone"
- (SD) takwi:kalia (t.v., applic.) cantarle (algo para alguien),  
 arrullarlo  
 to sing something for someone, to sing to, to lull, to sing a  
 lullaby to  
 takwi:kalia (pres.)  
 takwi:kalih (pret.)  
 takwi:kalih-tuk (perf.) ni-k-takwi:kalih-tuk "I have sung it  
 to her"  
 cf. takwi:ka "to sing", -lia 'applic.'  
 cf. (C) takwi:kalwia

- (C) takwi:kalwia (t.v., applic.) cantarle (algo para alguien)  
to sing something for someone, to sing to  
takwi:kalwia (pres.)  
takwi:kalwih (pret.)  
takwi:kalwih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. takwi:ka "to sing", -lwia (?) 'applic./passive/caus.'  
cf. (SD) takwi:kalia
- (C) takwi:kani cantador (cantante) (takwi:gani?)  
singer  
cf. takwi:ka "to sing", -ni 'agent'
- (SD) takwi:kani
- (C) takwiltia (t.v.) prestar, fiar  
to loan, to loan on credit  
takwiltia (pres.)  
takwiltih (pret.) ni-k-takwiltih "I loaned it (to him on credit)"  
takwiltih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. takwi "to borrow (on credit)", -ltia 'caus./applic.' (?)  
CN cf. tlacuiltia (Sim.) "prestar una cosa a alguien sin que tenga necesidad de devolverla de la misma especie"
- (SD) takwiltia fiar, darle fiado  
to loan (something to someone) (on credit)
- (C) ta:l tierra, suelo, terreno  
land, ground, earth, dirt  
-ta:l (poss.) nu-ta:l "my land"  
cf. -ta(:)l 'place of'  
CN tla:l(i) (Car.) "tierra"; PN \*tla:l-
- (SD) ta:l
- (C) ta:l-ahwi húmedo (de tierra, ropa)  
damp (of ground, clothes)  
cf. also ta:l-ahwi-tuk  
cf. ta:l "ground", ahwi "to wet"  
CN cf. (?) tlalauiac "tierra abonada, fértil"
- (C) ta:l-ahwi-tuk húmedo (de tierra, ropa)  
damp (of ground, clothes)  
cf. ta:l-ahwi "damp"



- (SD) ta:la:lak-tsin, talalak-tsin talalaise (pescado)  
 fish sp., small, ball-shaped  
 cf. (?) ta:l "earth", al(a:w)ak "smooth", -tsin 'diminutive'  
 CN cf. (?) tlalalacatl (Sim.) "ganso, pato silvestre"  
 cf. (?) (C) ku:talalahtsin "water lizard"
- (C) ta:la:pu:ni chagllite, charco, ojo de agua, pantano, vertiente  
 de agua  
 spring, puddle, marsh  
 cf. ta:l "ground", a:-t "water", pu:ni "to be born" (cf.  
 pu:ni a:-t "spring")
- (C) ta:la:puts dragón, talapo (pájaro)  
 bird sp., motmot (?), blue with long tail, big feet, makes  
 holes in the ground  
 ta:l "earth", a:-t "water", -puts ('hump', 'back')
- (C) ta:la:wa-k liso  
 smooth  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', ala:wak "smooth"
- (C) ta:lchi en el suelo  
 on the ground  
 cf. ta:l "ground"  
 CN tlalchi (Mol.) "en el suelo"
- (SD) ta:lchi
- (C) ta:lchinul talchinol (casa de comején)  
 termite's nest  
 cf. ta:l "earth"  
 CN cf. (?) tlalchinoltototl (Sim.) "pájaro del tamaño del  
 gorrión", tlalchinolxochitl (Sim.) "hierba medicinal"
- (SD) ta:lepa-t talepate (insecto que chupa sangre)  
 a blood-sucking insect, small, round, with a long sharp beak  
 cf. (?) ta:l "ground"  
 CN cf. (?) epatl (Sim.) "zorrillo"

- (C) ta:lia (t.v.) poner, asentar, llevar (ropa)  
 to place, to put, to wear (clothes), to set down  
 ta:lia (pres.)  
 ta:lih (pret.) ni-k-ta:lih "I set it down"  
 ta:lih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (?) ta:l "ground"  
 cf. mu-ta:lia "to sit (down)", se:nta:lia "to place together"  
 CN tla:lia (Car.) "sentar, poner"; PN \*tla:lia
- (SD) ta:lia
- (C) mu-ta:lia (r.v.) sentarse  
 to sit down  
 cf. mu- 'reflexive', ta:lia "to put, to place, to set down"  
 CN mo-tlalia (Sim.) "sentarse, colocarse"
- (SD) mu-ta:lia
- (C) ta:lichkwa (i.v.) escarbar  
 to dig  
 ta:lichkwa (pres.) ni-ta:lichkwa ni-nemi "I'm digging"  
 ta:lichkwa-k (pret.)  
 ta:lichkwa-tuk (perf.) (?)  
 cf. (?) ta:l "earth", (?) -kwa "to eat"  
 CN cf. tlalichtic (Sim.) "duro, no cocido, no hecho"
- (C) ta:l-i:xkupi:ni (i.v., incorp.) derrumbarse  
 (for land) to slide, (for land) to tumble down  
 ta:li:xkupi:ni (pres.)  
 ta:li:xkupi:ni-k (pret.)  
 ta:li:xkupi:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta:l "earth", i:x 'face', "eye", kupi:ni "to tear out"  
 cf. ta:li:xkupi:ntuk (n.) "landslide"
- (C) ta:li:xkupi:n-tuk (n.) derrumbe  
 landslide  
 cf. ta:li:xkupi:ni "to slide (of land)", -tuk 'perf.'
- (C) ta:lkakawa-t tierra-cacao, tarcacaguate (cacahuate ?)  
 peanut (?)  
 cf. ta:l "tierra", kakawa-t "cacao"  
 CN tlalcacauatl (Sim.) "cacahuate"
- (SD) ta:lkakawa-t

- (C) ta(:)lketsal talquezál (un zacate)  
 grass sp.  
 cf. ta:l "ground, earth, dirt", ketsa "to raise, stand", -l  
 'passive nominalizaation'  
 CN tlalquetzalli (Sim.) "planta medicinal cuyas hojas están  
 agrupadas en forma de penacho, es un remedio contra la tos  
 y indigestión"
- (C) ta:l kune:-t talconete (animalito que canta cuando va a llover,  
 suena como la voz del chivo)  
 an insect (?) that sings when it is going to rain, sounds  
 like a goat  
 cf. ta:l "ground", kune:-t "child"
- (C) ta:l mats-nah sucio (de tierra en la ropa)  
 dirty, soiled (clothes)  
 cf. ta:l "earth, dirt"
- (C) ta:l nex tierra caliente (se siente caliente en los pies al  
 andar alguien)  
 hot ground (that feels hot on the feet when one walks on it)  
 cf. ta:l "ground", nex-ti "ashes"
- (SD) ta:l nex
- (C) ta:l pachua (t.v., incorp.) echarle tierra  
 to throw dirt on, to put in the dirt  
 ta:l pachua (pres.)  
 ta:l pachuh (pret.)  
 ta:l pachuh-tuk (perf.)  
 ta:l "tierra", pachua "to hold down, to press, to flatten"  
 CN cf. tlalpachoa (Sim.) "cubrir de tierra, poner una cosa en  
 la tierra"
- (SD) ta:l pachua enterrar  
 to bury  
 ki-ta:l pachuh-ke-t "they buried him"
- (SD) ta:l pupah talpupa (hongo de palo podrido, se come)  
 mushroom sp., mushroom from rotten tree, edible  
 cf. ta:l "ground"
- (C) ta:l puts montecitos que sacan las taltusas, zompopos  
 molehill, anthill  
 cf. ta:l "ground, dirt", pu(:)tsua "to pile"
- (SD) ta(:)l pu(:)ts

- (SD) ta:lpu:xak talpuja (cascajo, mezcla de tierra y cascajo, piedra)  
 gravel, rocks and dirt mixed  
 cf. ta:l "ground, dirt", (?) pux(a:w)ak "wrinkled; black (fungused (?)) corn"  
 cf. (C) ta:ltepu:xak
- (C) ta:ltepu:xak talpuja (cascajo)  
 gravel  
 cf. ta:l "ground, dirt", tepu:xak "gravel"
- (C) ta:ltexkan talaje, cuerudo (insecto que chupa sangre, cáscara dura)  
 a large blood-sucking insect with a hard shell  
 tahta:ltexkan (pl.)  
 cf. ta:l "ground", texkan "tick"
- (C) ta:ltuma-kwawi-t palo de cereza (en la montaña) (cerezo)  
 tree sp., wild cherry tree (?)  
 ta:l "ground, earth, dirt", tuma-t "tomato", kwawi-t "tree"
- (C) ta:ltu:san taltusa, tusa  
 gopher (pocket gopher)  
 tahta:ltu:san (pl.)  
 cf. ta:l "ground, dirt"  
 CN cf. toğan (Sim.) "especie de topo"
- (SD) ta:ltu:san
- (C) mu-talua (r.v.) correr (de gente, animales, agua)  
 to run, to flow  
 mu-talua (pres.)  
 mu-taluh (pret.)  
 mu-taluh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. talultia "to chase"  
 CN tlaloa (Car.) "to run"; PN \*tlalowa
- (SD) mu-talua  
 xi-mu-talu "run!"  
 mu-talua (i-)ipan "to chase someone/something" (literally "to run after/behind him/her/it")
- (C) ta:lu:li:n temblor  
 earthquake  
 cf. ta:luli:ni "for the earth to quake"
- (SD) ta:lu:lin

- (C) ta:luli:ni temblar (la tierra)  
for the earth to shake/quake  
cf. ta:l "earth", uli:ni "to move"; cf. ta:lu:li:n  
"earthquake"  
CN tlalolini (Sim.) "temblar (tierra)"
- (C) talultia (t.v.) correr(1o)  
to chase  
talultia (pres.)  
talultih (pret.) ni-k-talultih "I chased it"  
talultih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. talua "to run", -(l)tia 'caus.'  
CN tlaloltia (Sim.)  
cf. (SD) mu-talua (i-)ipan "to chase"
- (SD) talumet pedazos de glixte (pedazos de vidrio roto)  
pieces of broken glass  
cf. Sp. (?) limeta
- (C) ta:l-u:mi-t un gusano que alumbra en la noche  
glowworm (a worm that glows at night)  
tahta:lu:mit (pl.)  
cf. ta:l "earth", u:mi-t "bone"  
CN tlalomitl (Sim.) "gusanillo, blanquecino y brillante, es  
duro y siempre recto, de ahí su nombre 'hueso de la tierra'"
- (C) ta:lwaktsin piojillo  
chicken louse  
cf. (?) ta:l "ground", wa:ki "dry", -tsin 'diminutive'
- (SD) ta:lxina:ch comején  
termite  
cf. ta:l "ground", xina:ch "womb"  
cf. (C) ta:lxinech
- (C) ta:lxinech comején  
termite  
tahta:lxinech (pl.)  
cf. ta:l "ground"  
cf. (SD) ta:lxinach

- (C) tamachiwa (t.v.) medir, pesar  
to measure, to weigh  
tamachiwa (pres.) ni-k-tamachiwa "I'm measuring it"  
tamachih-ki (pret.)  
tamachih-tuk (perf.)  
CN tamachiua (Sim.) "medir, pesar algo"
- (SD) tamachiwa  
tamachiw(-ki) (pret.)  
tamachiw-tuk (perf.)
- (C) ta-mahma:tu:ka (t.v., unspec. obj.) caminar a tientas (sin ver)  
to feel one's way along (without seeing)  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', maham:-tu:ka "to go by feeling one's way"; cf. ma:tu:ka "to touch, to feel"
- (SD) ta-maka (t.v., unspec. obj.) dar, castigar  
to give (something), to punish  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', maka "to give"
- (C) tamakas tamagás (culebra) (tamagas)  
snake sp., said to throw "milk" and to be poisonous  
cf. (?) ta- 'unspec. obj.', maka "to give" -s  
'nominalization'  
CN cf. (?) tlamacazqui (Sim.) "sacerdote, ministro"
- (SD) tamakas tamagás, tamagaste (clase de culebra, clase de avispa)  
snake sp.; wasp sp.
- (C) tamal tortilla  
tortilla  
-tamal (poss.) nu-tamal "my tortilla"  
tahtamal (pl.)  
CN cf. tamalli (sim.) "tamal"
- (SD) tamal
- (C) ta-mali:na (t.v., unspec. obj.) torcer pita, hacer pita  
to twist string, to make string  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', mali:na "to make string"
- (SD) tamal-kwa:ch, tamal-kwa:ch-ti mantel, servilleta (tela para tortillas)  
napkin, cloth for wrapping tortillas  
cf. tamal "tortilla", kwa:ch-ti "napkin, cloth, rag"

(C) ta-mana (t.v., unspec. obj.) cocinar, cocer  
 to cook, to be cooking  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', mana "to cook"  
 cf. tamanti "cooked, something cooked"

(SD) ta-mana

(C) tamanti cocido  
 cooked, done; something cooked  
 cf. ta-mana "to cook", -ti ('nominalizer')

(SD) tamanti

(C) tamati (i.v.) imaginar(se), adivinar  
 to imagine, to guess  
 tamati (pres.) ni-mati "I imagine"  
 tamat-ki (pret.)  
 tamat-tuk (perf.) (?)  
 cf. (?) ta- 'unspec. obj.', mati "to know"

(C) tamaya adiós (contestación al saludo de otro) (tamaya?)  
 goodbye, answer to someone's previous "goodbye" greeting)  
 cf. ti(y)an=a "goodbye" (said by the first to leave)

(C) tameh el filo  
 blade, sharp edge  
 -tan (poss.) i-tan "its blade"  
 cf. -tan "tooth"  
 cf. (SD) -tan

(C) ta-me:wa (t.v., unspec. obj.) desherbar, desyerbar  
 ẽõ weed, to tear out plants, to be weeding  
 ta- 'unspec. obj.', me:wa "to weed"

(SD) ta-me:wa

(C) tami (adv.) después  
 then, afterwards  
 cf. tami "to end"  
 wan tami "and then, later, afterwards"  
 CN tlan(i) (Sim.) "después"

- (C) tami (i.v.) acabarse, terminarse  
 to end, to run out, to terminate  
 tami (pres.)  
 tami-k (pret.)  
 tan-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tamia (t.v.) "to end, finish"  
 CN tlami (Car.) "acabar"; PN \*tlami
- (SD) tami  
 tan-ki (pret.) tan-ke-t "they ran out"
- (C) tamia (t.v.) acabar, terminar  
 to finish, to end, to use up  
 tamia (pres.) ni-k-tamia "I finished it" (niktamiya?)  
 tamih (pret.)  
 tamih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tami (i.v.) "to end, to run out"  
 CN tlamia (Sim.) "acabar, consumir"
- (SD) tamia
- (C) tami:ma (t.v.) botar, dejar caer  
 to drop, to throw down  
 tami:ma (pres.) ni-k-tami:ma "I throw it down"  
 tami:n (pret.)  
 tami:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (?) ta- frozen 'unspec. obj.', mi:ma "to throw"
- (C) tamu:ta (t.v.) tirar (honda, flecha, escopeta)  
 to shoot (sling, arrow, shotgun, etc.), to throw  
 tamu:ta (pres.)  
 tamu:ta-k (pret.) ni-k-tamu:ta-k "I shot it"  
 tamu:ta-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tahtamu:ta "to shoot them"  
 cf. ta- frozen 'unspec. obj.', mu:ta "to throw"  
 CN cf. mo:tla (Car.) "tirar con piedra"  
 cf. (SD) mu:ta "to throw at"
- (SD) ta-mu:ta (t.v., unspec. obj.) tirar, aventar  
 to throw, to be throwing (things)  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', mu:ta "to throw at"  
 cf. (C) tamu:ta



- (C) -tan diente  
tooth  
nu-tan "my tooth"  
nuhnu-tan (poss. pl.) "my teeth"  
i-tahtan, ihi-tan "his/her/its teeth"  
cf. tameh "blade, edge"; cf. tankuch "eyetooth"; tantia "to sharpen"  
CN tlantli (Car.)
- (SD) -tan tooth; blade, sharp edge, sharp tongue  
cf. -tankwich "wisdom tooth"  
cf. (C) tameh "blade, sharp edge"
- (C, SD) -tan 'lugar de (entre, junto a, en, debajo de (sufijo))'  
'place of (among, next to, in, below (suffix))'  
cf. -tan "below"  
CN -tlan (Sim.)
- (C) -tan abajo de, debajo de, bajo de (sustantivo relacional)  
below, under, beneath, underneath (relational noun)  
i-tan "under him/her/it"  
i-tan ne a:ma-t "under the amate tree"  
cf. i-tan-kupa "below"  
CN tlan(i) (Car.) "debajo"
- (C) -ta:nah tanate, maleta  
traveling bag, bundle, pack  
i-ta:nah "his pack"  
tahta:nah (pl.)  
CN tanatli (Sim.) "capazo hecho de palma"
- (SD) -ta:nah
- (C) ta-namaka (t.v., unspec. obj.) vender  
to sell, to be selling  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', namaka "to sell"  
cf. tanamakani "seller, vender"
- (SD) ta-namaka
- (C) tanamakani comerciante, vendedor (tanamagani?)  
seller, vender  
tahtanamakani (pl.)  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', namaka "to sell", -ni 'agent'

- (C) ta-na:palua (t.v., unspec. obj.) abrazar  
to embrace, to hug, to be hugging  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', na:plua "to embrace, to hug"
- (SD) ta-napalua abrazar, chinear  
to embrace, to hold, to cuddle, to hug, to be holding,  
hugging
- (C) ta-nawatia (t.v., unspec. obj.) aconsejar  
to advise  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', nawatia "to advise"
- (SD) ta-nawatia
- (C) tanchayka nombre de una cueva, una montaña (tanchayga?)  
name of a cave, of a mountain (?)
- (C) ta-ne:lua (t.v., unspec. obj.) menear  
to stir, to be stirring  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', ne:lua "to stir"
- (C) tane:si (i.v.) aclararse el día (amanecer)  
to dawn  
tane:si (pres.)  
tane:si-k (pret.)  
tane:s-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (?) ta- 'unspec. obj.', ne:si "to appear, to be seen"  
CN tlaneci (Sim.) "ser de día, aparecer el día, el alba se muestra"
- (SD) tane:si amanecer  
to dawn
- (C) tane:skan claridad (aurora (?))  
clearness, dawn (?)  
cf. tane:si "to dawn", -kan ('place of' (derived from verbs))
- (C) tane:wi (t.v.) tomar prestado  
to borrow  
tane:wi (pres.) ni-k-tane:wi "I'm borrowing it"  
(niktane:wi?)  
tane:h (pret.)  
tane:h-tuk (perf.)  
cf. tane:wiltia "to lend"  
CN tlaneuia (Sim.) "tomar una cosa en préstamo";  
tlane:wia (UC)

- (C) tane:wiltia (t.v.) prestar  
 to lend, to loan  
 tane:wiltia (pres.) ni-mits-tane:wiltia "I loan (it) to you"  
 tane:wiltih (pret.)  
 tane:wiltih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tane:wi "to borrow", -ltia 'caus./applic.' (?)
- (C) tanex-nah (adj.) oscuro de nubes (nublado y oscuro)  
 overcast, dark (from clouds)  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', nex-nah 'dirty, dusty'
- (C) tankuch colmillo  
 eyetooth, canine tooth  
 -tankuch (poss.)  
 cf. -tan "tooth"  
 CN tlancochtli (Sim.) "molar"  
 cf. (SD) -tankwich "wisdom tooth"
- (C) -tan-kupa abajo de  
 under, below  
 i-tan-kupa "below him/her/it"  
 cf. -tan "under, below"  
 CN cf. (?) -co-pa (Sim.) "movimiento 'de, por, hacia'"
- (C) tankwa (t.v.) morder  
 to bite  
 tankwa (pres.)  
 tankwah (pret.) ki-tankwah "he bit him" (gitankwah)  
 tankwah-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. -tan "tooth", kwa "to eat"  
 CN tlanqua (Sim.) "morder"
- (SD) tankwa  
 ni-k-tankwa "I bite it" (niktangwa?)  
 cf. ta-tankwa "to be biting (something)"
- (C) mu-tankwaketsa (r.v.) arrodillarse  
 to kneel  
 mu-tankwaketsa (pres.)  
 mu-tankwakets-ki (pret.) ni-mu-tankwakets-ki "I kneeled"  
 nimutankwagetski?)  
 mu-tankwakets-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tankwa- ('knee'), ketsa "to stand"  
 CN tlanquaquetza (Sim.) "ponerse arrodillado" (cf. tlanquaitl  
 "rodilla")
- (SD) mu-tankwaketsa

- (SD) -tankwich muela cordial (cordal)  
 wisdom tooth  
 nu-tankwich "my wisdom tooth" (nutangwich)  
 CN tlancochtli (Sim.) "molar"  
 cf. (C) tankuch "eyetooth"
- (SD) -tan-naka-yu encía  
 gums  
 i-tannakayu "his/her gums" (itagnagayu?)  
 nu-tannakayu "my gums"  
 cf. -tan "tooth", naka-t "flesh", -yu 'intimate poss.'
- (C) tantia (t.v.) afilar  
 to sharpen  
 tantia (pres.) ni-k-tantia "I'm sharpening it" (niktantiya?)  
 tantih (pret.)  
 tantih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. -tan "tooth", -tia 'caus.'  
 CN tlantia (Sim.) "hacer los dientes a una sierra"
- (SD) tantia  
 cf. ta-tantia "to be sharpening"
- (C) tapach concha (blanca, del mar)  
 white sea shell  
 CN tapachtli (Sim.) "coral, concha, escama de pescado"
- (C) ta-pachua (t.v., unspec. obj.) apachar (oprimir)  
 to hold down, to be holding down  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pachua "to hold down"
- (SD) tapada(h) presa  
 dam  
 Sp. tapada
- (C) -tapahsul nido (de pájaro)  
 bird's nest  
 i-tapahsul "its nest"  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', mu-pahsulua "for one's hair to be  
 messed up", ku:pahsul "rubbish"

- (C) tapahtiya, tapahtiyani médico, doctor, curandero, enfermero  
 doctor, curer, nurse  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pahtia "to cure", -ni 'agent'  
 CN tapatiani (Sim.) "restaurador"
- (C) ta-pa:ka (t.v., unspec. obj.) lavar  
 to wash  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pa:ka "to wash"
- (C) tapa:kani lavandera  
 washer(woman)  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pa:ka "to wash", -ni 'agent'
- (C) tapak-ti (n.) el lavado, ropa lavada  
 the wash  
 -tapak (poss.) i-tapak "her wash"  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pa:ka "to wash"  
 CN tlapactli (Sim.) "lavado"
- (SD) tapak-ti
- (C) tapa:na (t.v.) reventar  
 to break open, to explode  
 tapa:na (pres.)  
 tapa:n (pret.)  
 tapa:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tapa:ni (i.v.) "to burst"  
 CN tlapana (Sim.) "romper, pelar, desgarrar"; tlapa:na (UC)  
 "quebrar algo"
- (SD) tapa:na reventar; arar  
 to break open, to explode; to plow  
 tapa:n(-ki) (pret.)  
 ni-k-tapa:na ne ta:l "I plow the ground"  
 cf. ta-tapa:na "to break (something) open"
- (C) tapa:ni (i.v.) reventarse  
 to burst, to explode, to break open  
 tapa:ni (pres.)  
 tapa:ni-k (pret.)  
 tapa:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tapa:na (t.v.) "to break open"  
 CN tlapa:ni (Car.) "quebrarse, romperse"

- (C) ta-patilia (t.v., applic.) cambiar, intercambiar, cambiarselo  
to change, to exchange, to trade, to change for someone  
tapatilia (pres.)  
tapatilih (pret.)  
tapatilih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pata "to change", -(i)lia 'applic.'  
CN patilia (Sim.) "trocar"; patilia (UC) "enmendar,  
reformular"
- (SD) ta-patilia
- (C) mu-tapatia (r.v.) vestirse, cambiarse  
to dress, to change  
mu-tapatia (pres.)  
mu-tapatih (pret.)  
mu-tapatih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pata "to change", -tia 'caus.'  
CN cf. (tla)patia (Sim.) "arreglar, reparar"
- (C) ta-patka:wia (t.v., unspec. obj.) resembrar  
to replant, to be replanting  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', patka:wia "to replant"
- (C) tapa:wil "nido" (el bolado o el huevo que se pone a la gallina  
para que ponga)  
"nest egg" (the egg or egg-shaped ball put in the nest so the  
chicken will lay)  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.'  
CN cf. pauilia (Sim.) "cebar, atraer mediante reclamos a los  
peces, pájaros", tlapauil-maniliztli (Sim.) "cebo para  
atraer la caza"  
cf. (SD) -pa:wil
- (C) ta-paya:na (t.v., unspec. obj.) quebrar nixtamal, quebrar maíz  
(hacer masa, la primera pasada de moler)  
to be grinding corn in the first pass, to be breaking corn  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', paya:na "to grind in the first pass"
- (SD) ta-paya:na
- (C) tapa:yawi-t temporal, aguacero  
storm, heavy rain  
cf. tapa:ni "to burst"  
CN cf. tlapayau (Sim.) "llover a cántaros"
- (SD) tapayawi-t

- (C) tapech tapesco (cama, puerta, tapesco, cosa como marco o cuadro cubierto de varas)  
 a frame woven or covered with rods or canes, used as a bed, door, attic, etc.)  
 -tapech (poss.) nu-tapech "my frame/bed"  
 cf. (?) pechih "mattress"  
 CN tlapechtli (Car.) "cama, andas"; PN \*tlapəch- "bed, frame"
- (SD) tapech
- (SD) ta-pelua (t.v., unspec. obj.) abrir  
 to open (something)  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pelua "to open"
- (C) tapepechu:l pared  
 wall  
 CN cf. tlapepecholli (Sim.) "tapado, cerrado herméticamente"
- (SD) tapepechul pared (de paja, lodo, varas), bajareque  
 wall, wattle and dob wall
- (C) tapetasuwal peñascal (inclinación con mucha piedra)  
 rocky slope  
 cf. tapeta-t "cliff", suwa "to spread", -l 'passive nominalization'
- (C) tapeta-t talapeña, peñón, peña, talpetate, peñasco, roca  
 cliff, boulder  
 cf. (?) peta-t "mat"
- (SD) tapeta-t  
 tahtapetat (pl.)
- (C) ta-pe:wia (t.v., unspec. obj.) cazar  
 to hunt  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pe:wia "to hunt"
- (C) tape:wil caza (lo cazado, lo que se va a cazar)  
 game (what has been caught/hunted)  
 -tape:wil (poss.) nu-tape:wil "my game"  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pe:wia "to hunt", -l 'passive nominalization'  
 CN cf. tlapeuilli (Sim.) "espantado, perseguido"
- (SD) tape:wil

- (C) tapi:k pisque (tamalito de masa y sal con nada adentro)  
 a small tamale of corn dough and salt with nothing inside  
 tahtapi:k (pl.)  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pi:ki "to put together"  
 CN tlapictli (Mol.) "cosa envuelta, así como tamal"
- (SD) tapik
- (SD) tapitsa (t.v., unspec. obj.) pitar  
 to blow a whistle, to be blowing  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pitsa "to blow a whistle"
- (C) ta-pitsakua (t.v., unspec. obj.) adelgazar  
 to make thinner, slimmer  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pitsakua "to make skinnier"  
 cf. (SD) tapitsakua "to break into pieces"
- (SD) ta-pitsakua pedacear  
 to break into pieces, to be breaking (something) into pieces  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pitsakua "to break into pieces"  
 cf. (C) tapitsakua "to make slimmer"
- (C) tapitsak-xini (i.v.) lloviznar  
 to sprinkle, to drizzle  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pits(a:w)ak "thin", xi:ni "to  
 scatter, to fall"
- (C) ta-pixka (t.v., unspec. obj.) tapiscar (piscar)  
 to pick, to harvest, to be picking  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pixka "to pick"
- (SD) ta-pixka
- (C) ta-pi:xua (t.v., unspec. obj.) poner huevos  
 to lay (eggs)  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pi:xua "to lay (eggs)"  
 tapi:xu-s-neki "(she) wants to lay an egg (-s-neki  
 'desiderative')
- (SD) ta-pixua
- (C, SD) tapua "to open"; see tapuwa
- (C) ta-pukwia (t.v., unspec. obj.) ahumar  
 to smoke, to cure, to be smoking (something)  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pukwia "to smoke, to cure"
- (SD) ta-pulua (t.v., unspec. obj.) perder  
 to lose, to lose (something)  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pulua "to lose"



- (C) ta-pu:nia (t.v., unspec. obj.) parir (de animales)  
to give birth to, to bear (of animals)  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pu:nia "to give birth"
- (C) tapupuch el humo del copal  
copal incense smoke  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', cf. pupuchwia "to smoke, to incense"  
CN cf. tlapopochui (Sim.) "turiferario, el que incensa,  
perfuma"
- (C) ta-pupuchwia (t.v., unspec. obj.) sahumar  
to smoke with incense, to be incensing  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pupuchwia "to incense"
- (C) ta-pu:pu:wa (t.v., unspec. obj.) limpiar  
to clean, to be cleaning  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pu:pu:wa "to clean"
- (SD) ta-pu:pu:wa
- (C) ta-pusteki (t.v., unspec. obj.) doblar  
to bend, to fold, to be folding  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', pusteki "to fold"
- (SD) ta-pusteki doblar maíz  
to bend corn stalks, to be bending corn plants
- (C) tapuwa (tapua (?)) (t.v.) abrir  
to open  
tapuwa (pres.)  
tapuh (pret.) ni-k-tapuh "I opened it"  
tapuh-tuk (perf.)  
CN tlapoa (Car.) "abrir"; PN \*tlapowa
- (SD) tapuwa  
(?) tapua  
tapuh (pret.)  
tapuh-tuk (perf.)
- (C) tapu:ya:wa temprano, de día, ya es de día, madrugada, mañana  
early, morning, early in the day  
CN cf. tlapoyaua (Sim.) "estar ya oscuro"
- (SD) tapu:yawa
- (SD) tartahiár, -chiwa tartajear  
to stutter, to stammer  
Sp. tartajear

(SD) tartaho(h) tartajo  
 stutter  
 Sp. tartajo

(C) ta:sa (t.v, r.v.) trancar, topar(se)  
 to bump, to collide with, to meet by chance, to abut, to  
 brace up, to close  
 ta:sa (pres.) ni-k-ta:sa "I brace it", ni-mu-ta:sa "I bump  
 into"  
 ta:s-ki (pret.)  
 ta:s-tuk (perf.)  
 CN tla:sa (Car.) "echar, derribar"; mo-tlaça (Sim.)  
 "arrojarse sobre alguien, derribar a alguien"

(SD) ta:sa

(C) ta-sahsaka (t.v., unspec. obj.) acarrear  
 to carry, to cart, to be carrying  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', sahsaka "to cart, to carry"

(SD) ta-sahsaka

(C) tasesek frío, helada (hielo de la madrugada)  
 cold, frost  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.'  
 cf. (SD) sesek "cold"  
 CN cecec (Sim.)

(SD) ta-se(:)wi (t.v., unspec. obj.) apagar  
 to extinguish, to put (something) out  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', se(:)wi "to extinguish"

(C) tasuhta (t.v.) querer, estimar, amar  
 to love, to esteem  
 tasuhta (pres.) ni-k-tasuhta "I love him/her"  
 tasuhta-k (pret.)  
 tasuhta-tuk (perf.)  
 CN tlaso?tla (Car.) "amar a otro"

(SD) tasuhta

(C) ta-su:ma (t.v., unspec. obj.) pelear, pegar  
 to hit, to fight, to be fighting  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', su:ma "to hit, to fight"

(SD) ta-sutuma (t.v., unspec. obj.) desatar  
 to untie, to be untying, to untie something  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', sutuma "to untie"

- (C) ta-suwa (t.v., unspec. obj.) tender  
to spread out, to stretch out, to be stretching out  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', suwa "to spread, to stretch"
- (SD) ta-suwa
- (C) tata (i.v.) quemarse (arder)  
to burn  
tata (pres.)  
tata-k (pret.)  
tata-tuk (perf.)  
cf. tatia (t.v.) "to burn"; cf. tata (adj.) "hot"  
CN tlatla (Car.) "arder, quemarse"; PN \*tlatla
- (SD) tata (i.v.) quemarse, encenderse  
to burn, to be lit, to catch on fire
- (C) tata (adj.) caliente (tata?)  
hot  
cf. tata "to burn"
- (SD) tatah padre  
father  
CN cf. ta?tli (Car.)
- (C) tatahku entre medio, en el centro  
in the middle, in between  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', tahku "half; among, between"
- (C) ta-takulia (t.v., unspec. obj.) regalar  
to give (gift)  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', takulia "to give"
- (SD) ta-takulia
- (SD) ta-tankwa (t.v., unspec. obj.) morder  
to bite, to be biting  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', tankwa "to bite"
- (SD) tata-noy abuelo  
grandfather
- (SD) ta-tantia (t.v., unspec. obj.) afilar  
to sharpen, to be sharpening  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', tantia "to sharpen"

- (SD) ta-tapa:na (t.v., unspec. obj.) reventar  
to break open, to explode, to be breaking (something) open"  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', tapa:na "to break open"
- (C) tatasi (i.v.) toser  
to cough  
tatasi (pres.)  
tatas-ki (pret.)  
tatas-tuk (perf.)  
cf. tatasi "cough"  
CN tlatlasi (Car.)
- (SD) tatasi  
ni-tatasi "I'm coughing"
- (C) tatasi (n.) tos, catarro  
cough  
cf. tatasi (i.v.) "to cough"
- (SD) tatasi, tatisis (n.) tos, catarro  
cf. tatasi "to cough", -s 'nominalization'  
CN tlatlaciztli (Sim.) "catarro, tos"
- (C) ta-ta:wilua (t.v., unspec. obj.) alumbrar, brillar  
to light, to shine, to be shining  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', ta:wilua "to light, to shine"
- (SD) ta-te:ka (t.v., unspec. obj.) tortear (hacer tortillas)  
to make tortillas  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', te:ka "to make tortillas"
- (C) ta-teki (t.v., unspec. obj.) cortar (fruta)  
to cut (fruit), to be cutting  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', teki "to cut (fruit)"
- (SD) tateki
- (C) tate:mpan a la(s) orilla(s)  
at the edge, border, on the brink  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', -te:m-pan "edge, bank"
- (SD) tate:mpan a la orilla, al interior (donde van a defecar)  
at the edge, on the brink; to the interior (where one goes to  
defecate)

- (SD) mu-tate:mulia (r.v., applic.) buscar dondequiera  
 to search everywhere, to look for all over  
 mu-tate:mulia (pres.)  
 mu-tate:mulih (pret.)  
 mu-tate:mulih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta- frozen (?) 'unspec. obj.', te:mua "to look for",  
 -lia 'applic.'  
 cf. (C) mu-tate:muwilia "to look for something for someone"
- (C) mu-tate:muwilia (r.v., applic.) buscarselo (buscar algo para uno mismo)  
 to look for something for oneself, to scrounge up  
 mu-tate:muwilia (pres.) ni-mu-tate:muwilia "I'm looking for something for myself"  
 mu-tate:muwilih (pret.)  
 mu-tate:muwilih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta- frozen (?) 'unspec. obj.', te:mua "to look for",  
 -(i)lia 'applic.'  
 cf.(SD) mu-tate:mulia "to look everywhere for"
- (C) ta-te:nna:miki (t.v., unspec. obj.) besar, adorar, venerar (un imagen)  
 to kiss, to worship, to venerate (a saint), to be kissing, worshipping  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', te:nna:miki "to kiss, to venerate, to worship"  
 cf. (SD) ta-te:nna:miki "to kiss"
- (SD) ta-te:nna:miki (t.v., unspec. obj.) besar  
 to kiss, to be kissing  
 tate:nna:miki (pres.) ni-tate:nna:miki "I kiss"  
 (nitate:gna:migi?)  
 tate:nna:mik (pret.)  
 tate:nna:mik-tuk, tate:nna:miki-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.'  
 CN cf. tlatennamictli (Sim.) "besado"  
 cf. (C) te:nna:miki "to kiss, to worship"; (C) ta-te:nna:miki "to be kissing, worshipping"
- (C) tateputstah atrás, hacia atrás  
 behind  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', (?) teputs "back, behind"  
 CN cf. tlateputzyotl (Sim.) "parte opuesta, trasera de algo"

- (C) tatia (t.v.) quemar  
 to burn  
 tatia (pres.) ni-k-tatia "I'm burning it" (niktatiya?)  
 tatih (pret.)  
 tatih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tata (i.v.) "to burn"  
 CN tlatia (Car.) "quemar"; PN \*tlatia
- (C) tatia quemar, prender (encender)  
 to burn, to set on fire
- (C) ta-tu:ka (t.v., unspec. obj.) sembrar  
 to plant, to be planting  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', tu:ka "to plant"  
 cf. tatu:kal "planting, planted field", tatu:kani "planter"
- (SD) ta-tu:ka
- (C) tatu:kal la siembra (tatu:gal)  
 planted field, planting  
 -tatu:kal (poss.)  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', tu:ka "to plant", -l 'passive  
 nominalization'
- (C) tatu:kani sembrador (tatu:gani?)  
 planter, sower  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', tu:ka "to plant", -ni 'agent'
- (SD) tatwa (i.v.) divertirse  
 to have fun, to amuse oneself  
 tatwa (pres.) ni-tatwa "I'm having fun"  
 tatwa-k (pret.)  
 tatwa-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. perhaps (?) ta- 'unspec. obj.', (i)ta "to see"  
 cf. tatwi "to dawn:  
 CN cf. ihtua (Sim.) "ver, usado en tierra caliente"  
 (note: \*tw changed to tt in "to see", cf. CN (i)ttta, Pipil  
 (i)ta, from PN \*(ɬ)tta/\*(ɬ)twa, from Proto-Uto-Aztecan  
 \*t<sup>h</sup>wa)

- (C) tatwi (i.v.) amanecer  
 to dawn  
 tatwi (pres.)  
 tatwi-k (pret.) tatwi-k-a "it dawned already"  
 tatwi-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tatwa "to have fun"; perhaps related to (i)ta "to see"  
 CN tlatwi (Car.) "amanecer"
- (SD) tatwi
- (C) ta-tsahtsaya:na (t.v., unspec. obj., redup.) estar rompiendo,  
 rajando  
 to be breaking, splitting things  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', tsaya:na "to break, to split"  
 cf. (SD) ta-tsaya:na "to be splitting"
- (C) tatsa:wani tejedor  
 weaver  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', tsa:wa "to weave", -ni 'agent'
- (SD) ta-tsaya:na (t.v., unspec. obj.) rajar  
 to split, to be splitting  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', tsaya:na "to split"  
 cf. (C) ta-tsahtsaya:na "to be breaking, splitting things"
- (C) ta-tsili:nia (t.v., unspec. obj.) repicar (campana)  
 to ring (bell), to be ringing  
 tatsili:nia (pres.)  
 tatsili:nih (pret.)  
 tatsili:nih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', tsili:ni "to ring"
- (SD) ta-tsilinia
- (C) tatsi:ni (i.v.) pringar (lloviznar debilmente)  
 to sprinkle  
 tatsi:ni (pres.)  
 tatsi:n (?), tatsi:ni-k (?) (pret.)  
 tatsi:n-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cf. tlatzini (Sim.) "estallar, hacer ruido al reventar,  
 como un huevo que se cuece"
- (SD) tatsinuh (adv.) abajo  
 below, low  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', -tsin "base", (?) uh "road"

- (C) tatsiwi (i.v.) tener pereza, ser haragán  
to feel lazy, to be lazy  
tatsiwi (pres.) ni-tatsiwi "I feel lazy, I'm lazy"  
tatsiw-ki, tatsiwi-k (pret.)  
tatsiw-tuk (perf.)  
CN tlatsiwi (car.) "tener pereza"
- (SD) tatsiwi  
tatsiw-ki (pret.)
- (SD) ta-tsuma (t.v., unspec. obj.) costurar  
to sew, to be sewing  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', tsuma "to sew"  
cf. (C) ihtsuma
- (SD) ta-tsumpilua (t.v., unspec. obj.) agachar, poner cabeza abajo  
to put one's head down, to crouch, to put upside-down  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', tsum-pilua "to put one's head down,  
to crouch"
- (C) ta-tsunchalua (t.v., unspec. obj.) machucar  
to smash, to mash, to be mashing (something)  
ta- 'unspec. obj.', tsun-chalua "to mash"  
cf. (SD) tatsunchalua "to stumble"
- (SD) tatsunchalua (i.v.) tropezar  
to stumble  
tatsunchalua (pres.)  
tatsunchaluh (pret.) ni-tatsunchaluh "I stumbled"  
tatsunchaluh-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.'  
cf. (C) tsun-chalua "to mash"; (C) ta-tsunchalua "to be  
mashing"
- (C) ta-tsutsu:na (t.v., unspec. obj.) tocar (instrumento)  
to play (an instrument), to be playing  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', tsutsu:na "to play"
- (SD) ta-tsutsu:na
- (SD) tatsuwis-á:-t Río Haragán (nombre de un río)  
"Lazy River" (name of a river)  
cf. tatsiwi "to be lazy", a:-t "water, river"
- (C) ta-tsuyu:nia (t.v., unspec. obj.) freir  
to fry, to be frying (something)  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', tsuyu:nia "to fry"



- (SD) ta-u:lintia (t.v., unspec. obj.) menear (tawu:lintiya?)  
to stir, to move, to be moving, to be stirring  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', u:lintia "to move, to stir"
- (C) ta-ululua (t.v., unspec. obj.) recoger (ta(w)ululuwa?)  
to pick up, to gather  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', ululua "to pick up"
- (SD) ta-ululua arrollar  
to roll
- (SD) ta-u:ya (t.v., unspec. obj.) desgranar (maíz)  
to shell (corn), to be shelling  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', u:ya "to shell"  
cf. tawiya "to shell corn"
- (C) -ta:wah, -ta:bah rodilla, rótula  
knee, kneecap  
nu-ta:wah, nu-ta:bah "my kneecap, my knee"  
Sp. taba
- (C) ta:wa:na (i.v.) embolarse, emborracharse  
to get drunk, to become intoxicated  
ta:wa:na (pres.)  
ta:wa:n-ki (pret.) ni-ta:wa:n-ki "I got drunk" (nita:wa:ggi?)  
ta:wa:n-tuk (perf.)  
cf. mu-ta:wa:ntia "to get drunk"  
CN tla:wa:na (Car.) "beber vino"  
cf. (SD) tawa:ni
- (SD) tawa:ni (i.v.) embolarse, emborracharse  
to get drunk, to become intoxicated  
tawa:ni (pres.)  
tawa:n-ki (pret.)  
tawa:n-tuk (perf.)  
cf. mu-tawa:ntia "to get drunk"; cf. tawa:n-tuk (adj.)  
"drunk"  
cf. (C) ta:wa:na

- (C) mu-ta:wa:ntia (r.v.) embolarse, emborracharse  
to get drunk, to become intoxicated  
mu-ta:wa:ntia (pres.) ni-mu-ta:wa:ntia "I'm getting drunk"  
(nimuta:wantiya?)  
mu-ta:wa:ntih (pret.)  
mu-ta:wa:ntih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta:wa:na "to get drunk", -tia 'caus.'  
CN cf. tla:wa:ntia (UC) "emborrachar a otro"; tlauantia  
(Sim.) "hacer beber, emborrachar"
- (SD) mu-tawa:ntia
- (SD) tawa:n-tuk (adj.) bolo, borracho  
drunk, intoxicated  
cf. tawa:ni "to get drunk", -tuk 'perf.'
- (SD) ta-wa:tsa (t.v., unspec. obj.) secar algo  
to dry something, to be drying (things)  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', wa:tsa "to dry"
- (SD) ta-wawa:na (t.v., unspec. obj.) rascar, piafar  
to scratch, to paw (hoof), to be scratching (something)  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', wawa:na "to scratch, to paw"
- (C) tawe:ykan campo (tierra abierta) (tawe:ygañ)  
open ground, uncovered ground, field  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', (?) we:y "big" -kan ('place of')
- (C) ta-wi:ka (t.v., unspec. obj.) llevar  
to carry, to bear, to be carrying  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', wi:ka "to take, to carry"
- (SD) ta-wi:ka
- (C) ta-wi:kilia (t.v., unspec. obj., applic.) deber (una deuda)  
to owe (something)  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', wi:kilia "to owe"  
cf. wi:ka "to take, to carry"
- (SD) ta-wi:kilia
- (C) ta:wil candil, candela, encendida, tusa prendida, el alumbrado  
(luz)  
light (e.g. from a candle, oil lamp, lighted cornhusk)  
cf. ta:wilua "to light"  
CN tlaulli (Sim.) "luz, claridad"; cf. tla:wia (Car.)  
"almubrar"

- (C) ta-wile:wa (t.v., unspec. obj.) destruir, deshacer  
to destroy, to take apart, to destroy (something)  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', wile:wa "to destroy"
- (C) ta:wilua (t.v.) alumbrar  
to light, to illuminate  
ta:wilua (pres.)  
ta:wiluh (pret.) ni-k-ta:wiluh "I lighted/illuminated it"  
ta:wiluh-tuk (perf.)  
xi-k-ta:wilu "light it!"  
cf. ta:wil "light"; ta-ta:wilua "to light, to illuminate"  
CN cf. tlaulia (Sim.) "alumbrar"
- (SD) ta:wilua
- (C) tawipan-ti entoldo, rancho (casa indígena con techo de paja y paredes de varas)  
native house (with thatched roof and walls of sticks or canes)  
CN cf. tlaupantli (Sim.) "arreglado, ordenado"  
cf. (SD) tawipan-ti "panti of wood"
- (SD) tawipan-ti panti (conjunto de madera picada, leña arreglada en montones); varitas de la pared (de casa cuando no tiene tierra)  
a measure of firewood (piled, chopped firewood); canes or sticks of the walls of a house (without dirt)  
CN tlaupantli (Sim.) "arreglado, ordenado"  
cf. (C) tawipan-ti "native house"
- (C) ta-witeki (t.v., unspec. obj.) castigar, azotar  
to punish, to whip, to be punishing  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', witeki "to punish, to whip"
- (SD) ta-witeki pegar, golpear, aporrear  
to hit, to beat, to club, to be beating
- (SD) ta-wiwita (t.v., unspec. obj.) arrancar, desplumar  
to pull out, to pluck (feathers), to be pulling (something) out  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', wiwita "to pull out, to pluck"

- (C) ta-wiya (cf. also ta-u:ya) (t.v., unspec. obj.) desgranar  
 to shell (corn), to be shelling  
 tawiya (pres.) ni-tawiya "I'm shelling (corn)"  
 tawix-ki (pret.)  
 tawix-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', u:ya "to shell"  
 cf. tawiyal "corn, maize"  
 CN cf. o:ya (UC); oya (Sim.) "desgranar una espiga"
- (SD) ta-wiya (cf. also ta-u:ya)
- (C) tawiyal maíz (granos de maíz ya desgranado)  
 corn, maize (kernels of shelled corn)  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', wiya (u:ya) "to shell", -l 'passive  
 nominalization'  
 CN tlaolli (Car.) "maíz"; tlaolli, tlayolli (Sim.) "maíz  
 desgranado"; PN \*tlayo:l-
- (SD) tawiyal
- (SD) ta:wrete(h) silla, taburete  
 chair, stool, small bench  
 Sp. taburete
- (SD) ta-xakwalua (t.v., unspec. obj.) machucar, pelear (de perros)  
 to mash, to be mashing; for dogs to be fighting  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', xakwalua "to mash, for dogs to fight"
- (C) ta-xa:ma:nia (t.v., unspec. obj.) tostar tortillas  
 to toast tortillas, to be toasting tortillas  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', xa:ma:nia "to toast tortillas"  
 cf. taxa:ma:nti "tostado" (food)
- (C) taxa:ma:nti está tostado  
 toasted (it's toasted)  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', xa:ma:nia "to toast tortillas", (?)  
 -ti ('nominalizer')
- (SD) ta-xawa (t.v., unspec. obj.) rozar, desmontar  
 to clear ground, to weed out, to be clearing ground, weeding  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', xawa "to clear ground, to weed"

- (C) taxi:ka (i.v.) gotear  
 to drip, to leak  
 taxi:ka (pres.) taxi:ka "it is dripping" (taxi:ga?)  
 taxi:ka-k (pret.)  
 taxi:ka-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (?) ta- 'unspec. obj.', xi:ni "to sprinkle, to scatter"  
 CN tlaxica (Sim.) "tener goteras, pasar el agua (la casa)"
- (SD) taxi:ka
- (C) ta-xi:nia (t.v., unspec. obj.) regar  
 to sprinkle, to scatter, to be scattering  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', xi:nia "to sprinkle"
- (SD) ta-xi:pewa (t.v., unspec. obj.) pelar, descascarar  
 to peel, to remove the skin, bark, shell, to be peeling  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', xi:pewa "to skin, peel"
- (C) taxkal el golpe de hacer tortillas, tortilla  
 the patting of tortilla making, tortilla  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', (i)xka "to roast", -l 'passive  
 nominalization'  
 cf. taxkalua "to make tortillas"  
 cf. tamal "tortilla"  
 CN tlaxkalli (Car.) "tortilla"
- (SD) taxkal rigua (tortilla de elote tierno)  
 rigua (tortilla made of young, tender ears of corn)  
 -taxkal (poss.) nu-taxkal "my rigua"  
 tahtaxkal (pl.)
- (Jicalapa, Chilitiupan) taxkal tortilla  
 tortilla
- (C) taxkalua (t.v. (?)) tortear, hacer tortillas  
 to make tortillas  
 taxkalua (pres.)  
 taxkaluh (pret.)  
 taxkaluh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. taxkal "tortilla", -ua 'passive/inchoative'  
 CN tlaxcaloa (Sim.) "hacer pan"
- (SD) taxkalua

- (SD) *taxta:wa* (t.v.) pagar  
 to pay  
*taxta:wa* (pres.)  
*taxta:w(-ki)* (pret.) ni-k-*taxta:w* "I paid it"  
*taxta:w-tuk* (perf.)  
 cf. (?) ta- frozen 'unspec. obj.'  
 CN cf. (i)*xtla:wa* (Car.) "pagar"; cf. *tla-xtla:wia*  
 cf. (C) *taxta:wia*
- (C) *taxta:wia* (t.v.) pagar  
 to pay  
*taxta:wia* (pres.)  
*taxta:wih* (pret.)  
*taxta:wih-tuk* (perf.)  
 cf. (?) ta- frozen 'unspec. obj.'  
 CN *tla-xtla:wia* (Car.) "pagar"; cf. (i)*xtla:wa*  
 cf. (SD) *taxta:wa*
- (C) *taxwi:s grano, nacido* (barro)  
 pimple, boil  
 cf. (?) ta- 'unspec. obj.', *ixwi* "to fill", -s  
 'nominalization'  
 CN *tlaxuiztli* (Sim.) "absceso, furúnculo, tumor; *tlaxuiztli*  
 (Mol.) "encordio o nacido"
- (SD) *tay* ¿qué?, que  
 what  
*tay orah* "when, at the time that"  
 CN *tle, tlein* (Car.); PN \**tla-*  
 cf. (C) ta:
- (C) *tayi* (t.v.) rozar, limpiar milpa, rozar monte  
 to clear ground, to clean/weed the milpa  
*tayi* (pres.) ni-k-*tayi* "I clear/clean it" (niktayi?)  
*tax-ki* (pret.)  
*tax-tuk* (perf.)  
 cf. *tayil* "clearing land"  
 CN *tlai* (Sim.) "labrar, preparar la tierra para la siembra"
- (SD) *tayi*
- (SD) *tayika* ¿por qué?, porque  
 why?, because  
*tayika ti-wa:lah* "why did you come?"  
 cf. *tay* "what", *ika* "therefore"  
 CN *tleica* (Sim.) "¿por qué?"

- (C) tayil la roza  
clearing land (the clearing of ground)  
cf. tayi "to clear land", -l 'passive nominalization'
- (SD) tayil
- (C) tayuwa de noche, la noche  
at night, night  
ka tayuwa "in the night, at night"  
cf. tayuwaki nemi "night is falling"  
cf. (?) ta- 'unspec. obj.', yuwaki "dark"  
CN tlayoa (Sim.) "ser ya noche, estar oscuro", cf. tlayoualli  
(Sim.) "oscuridad"; PN \*tlayowa "to be night, to be dark"
- (SD) tayuwa
- (C) te:- 'alguien' (en palabras compuestas)  
'someone' (in compounds; non-productive prefix)
- (SD) te-
- (C, SD) te- 'piedra' (en palabras compuestas)  
'stone' (in compounds)  
cf. te-t "stone, rock"
- (C, SD) te-, ti(:)- 'fuego' (en palabras compuestas)  
'fire' (in compounds)  
cf. ti(:)-t "fire"
- (C) te: no (te:?)  
no  
cf. tesu "no"  
cf. te: ke:man "never", te: ye:k "bad", te:yuk "not yet"
- (SD) te:  
cf. te: datka "nothing, you're welcome", te: ye:k "bad",  
te:yuk "not yet"
- (C) -tech junto a, cerca de, pegado con, contra (sustantivo  
relacional)  
near, next to, against (relational noun)  
nu-tech "next to me"  
mu-tech "next to you"  
i-tech "next to him/her/it"  
CN -tech (Car.) "en"; -tech (Sim.) "en, de, sobre, con,  
cerca"
- (SD) -tech

- (SD) te:chan pueblo  
town  
-chan (poss.)  
cf. te(:)- 'someone', chan "house"  
cf. (C) tuchan "town"
- (C) mu-techtia (r.v.) tener tristeza, estar triste  
to be sad  
mu-techtia (pres.)  
mu-techtih (pret.)  
mu-techtih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (?) -tech "against", -tia 'caus.'
- (SD) te: datka nada, de nada, no hay de qué  
nothing; you're welcome  
cf. te: "no"  
cf. (C) tesu datka "nothing"
- (C) te:hah teja  
tile, roof-tile  
tehtehah (pl.)  
Sp. teja
- (SD) te:hah  
tehte:has (pl.)
- (C) tehchiya (i.v. (?)) esperar  
to wait  
tehchiya (pres.) ni-tehchiya "I'm waiting"  
tehchix-ki (pres.)(?)  
tehchix-tuk (perf.)(?)  
xi-tehchiya "wait!"  
xi-tehcha-kam-a "wait now!" (pl.)  
cf. (?) te(:)- 'someone', chiya "to see"
- (C) tehemet nosotros  
we  
te(:)met 'abbreviated form'  
CN te?wantin (Car.)
- (SD) tehemet
- (C) tehe:ri:k tos ferina  
whooping cough



(SD) te:hkiya verdad, así es  
right, that is so, true  
cf. kiya "thus"

(C) tehku (i.v.) subir, trepar  
to climb, to ascend, to go up, to rise  
tehku (pres.) ni-tehku "I'm climbing, I'm going up"  
tehku-k (pret.)  
tehku-tuk (perf.)  
cf. tehkultia (t.v.) "to raise"  
CN tle?ku (Car.) "subir"; PN :tləhko

(SD) tehku

(C) tehkultia (t.v.) subir  
to raise, to lift  
tehkultia (pres.)  
tehkultih (pret.)  
tehkultih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. tehku "to climb, to rise", -(l)tia 'caus.'  
CN tle?koltia (UC) "subir alguna cosa arriba"

(SD) tehkultia

(C) tehmatš-nah polvoso  
dusty  
cf. teh-ti "dust"

(SD) tehte-mi:ma (t.v., incorp., redup.) apedrar  
to stone  
cf. te-t "stone", tehtet (pl.), mi:ma "to throw"

(C) tehte:mua (t.v., redup.) rebuscar  
to search for  
tehte:mua (pres.)  
tehte:muh (pret.) ni-k-tehte:muh "I searched for it"  
cf. te:mua "to look for"

(SD) tehte:ne:wa (t.v., redup.) "contradecir", hablar mal de otro  
(criticar)  
to speak against someone, to speak ill of, to criticize  
tehte:ne:wa (pres.)  
tehte:ne:w-ki (pret.) ni-k-tehte:ne:w-ki "I criticized him"  
tehte:ne:w-tuk (perf.)  
CN cf. te:ne:wa (Car.) "prometer"; teneua (Sim.) "nombrar,  
votar por, prometer, fijar, estimar"  
cf. (C) te:ne:wa

- (C) teh-ti polvo  
dust  
CN teuhtli (Mol.)  
cf. (SD) tew-ti
- (C) te:ka (t.v.) acostar, poner al suelo, dejar al suelo  
to lay down, to put on the ground  
te:ka (pres.)  
te:ka-k (pret.)  
te:ka-tuk (perf.)  
ni-k-te:ka ta:lchi "I lay it on the ground"  
cf. mu-te:ka "to lie down"  
CN te:ka (Car.) "echar, poner, acostar, asentar piedras,  
poner maderos en el suelo tendidos, envasar alguna cosa  
liquida"; PN \*te:ka "to lay down, to lie down"  
cf. (SD) te:ka "to make tortillas"
- (SD) te:ka (t.v.) tortear, echar tortillas  
to make tortillas  
cf. ta-te:ka "to be making tortillas"; cf. mu-te:ka "to lie  
down"  
cf. (C) te:ka "to lay down, to put on the ground"
- (C) mu-te:ka (r.v.) acostarse  
to lie down  
cf. mu- 'reflexive', te:ka "to lay down"  
CN mo-te:ka (Car.)
- (SD) mu-te:ka  
cf. (?) te:ka "to make tortillas"
- (C) tekechul pacuil, pajuil, guara (loro?) (pájaro) (tegechul)  
bird sp., a parrot-like bird which can talk  
tehtekechul (pl.)  
CN cf. quecholli (Sim.) "pájaro de brillante plumaje muy  
solicitado"; kecho:lli (Car.)
- (C) te: ke:man nunca  
never  
cf. te: "no", ke:man "when"  
CN cf. aic quemman (Sim.)  
cf. (SD) tesu ke:man "never"

- (C) teki (t.v.) cortar, cortar fruta  
 to cut, to cut fruit  
 teki (pres.) ni-k-teki "I cut it" (niktegi?)  
 tek (pret.)  
 tek-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-teki "to cut (something)"  
 CN teki (Car.)
- (SD) teki
- (C) teki-maka (t.v.) dar trabajo, dar que hacer  
 to give work  
 tekimaka (pres.) ni-k-tekimaka "I give him work"  
 (niktegitimaga?)  
 tekimaka-k (pret.)  
 tekimaka-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. teki-t "work", maka "to give"  
 CN tequimaca (Sim.) "distribuir los empleos, cargos, el  
 trabajo"
- (SD) teki-maka
- (C) tekipanua (t.v., r.v.) mantenerse, preparar su propia comida  
 (hacer los trabajos de la casa uno mismo)  
 to maintain oneself, to prepare one's own food, to do house-  
 hold chores by oneself  
 tekipanua (pres.) ni-mu-tekipanua "I take care of myself/fix  
 my own food" (nimutegipanuwa?), ni-k-tekipanua "I make  
 the food for her"  
 cf. (?) teki-t "work", panu "to pass"  
 CN tekipanoa (Car.) "trabajar"; tequipanoa (Sim.) "trabajar,  
 servir"
- (SD) tekipanua
- (SD) teki-t trabajo, oficio  
 work, job, chore, duty  
 -teki-w (poss.) nu-teki-w "my work" (nutegiw)  
 cf. tekiti "to work"  
 CN tekiti (Car.) "obra, tributo"

- (C) tekiti (i.v.) trabajar  
 to work  
 tekiti (pres.) ni-tekiti "I work" (nitegiti?)  
 tekít-ki (pret.)  
 tekít-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. teki-t "work"  
 CN tequiti (Sim.) "trabajar, pagar tributo"; PN \*tə̀kítì
- (SD) tekiti  
 tekíti-k (pret.)  
 tekíti-tuk (perf.)
- (C) tekpan-tuk (adj.) en una línea recta, posteado rectamente, en  
 formación recta de gente (alineado derechamente)  
 in a straight line, lined up  
 cf. -tuk 'perf.'  
 CN cf. tekpana (UC) "poner en orden la gente"; tecpana (Sim.)  
 "colocar en orden, en hileras hablando de personas, ordenar"
- (SD) tekpa-t un monte (planta del campo)  
 plant sp., a wild plant  
 CN cf. tecpatli (Sim.) "planta cuyo raíz se adhiere como el  
 vixco y tiene la propiedad de producir jabón"
- (C) tekpin pulga  
 flea  
 tehtekpin (pl.)  
 CN tecpin (Mol.)
- (SD) tekpin
- (C) tekpuyu:-tsin chacuate (un saltamonte sin alas)  
 a wingless grasshopper  
 CN cf. (?) tecpoyotl (Sim.) "pregonero"
- (C) teksis-ti huevo, testículo  
 egg, testicle  
 -teksis (poss.) i-teksis "its egg, its testicle"  
 cf. i-teksis-kuyame-t "cojón tree"  
 CN cf. te:ksistli (Car.) "caracol"
- (SD) teksis-ti  
 tehteksisti (pl.)  
 i-teksis ne tihlan "chicken's egg"  
 i-teksis "its egg, its testicle"

- (SD) teksis-tsi:ka-t frijol de hormiga  
bean sp., "ant-egg" bean  
cf. teksis-ti "egg", tsi:ka-t "ant"
- (C) -te:ku padre, papá  
father  
nu-te:ku "my father" (nute:gu?)  
cf. tu-te:ku "God, the Father"  
CN te:kw-tli (Car.) "principal, caballero"; tecutli (Sim.)  
"noble, señor"; PN \*te:kw-
- (SD) -te:ku
- (C) mu-te:kukuhmati (r.v.) resentirse  
to resent, to be offended  
mu-te:kukuhmati (pres.) ni-mu-te:kukuhmati "I am offended"  
mu-te:kukuhmat-ki (pret.) (?)  
mu-te:kukuhmat-ti (perf.) (?)  
cf. (?) te:- 'someone', kuku- ('hurt'), mati "to know, to  
feel"  
CN cf. tecoco (Sim.) "doloroso, triste, hacer sufrir"
- (C) tekulu:-t tecolote  
owl  
tehtekulu:t (pl.)  
tekulu:-tsín "little owl" (tecolotillo)  
CN tekolotl (Car.) "buho"; PN \*təkolo:-
- (SD) tekulu:-t (tegulu:t)
- (C) tekuma-t tecomate  
bottle gourd, gourd for water, gourd canteen  
-tekun (poss.) nu-tekun "my water gourd" (netekun)  
tehtekumat (pl.)  
CN tekomatl (Car.) "vaso"; tecomatl (Sim.) "árbol cuyo fruto  
es una especie de calabaza que servía de vasija"
- (SD) tekuma-t (tegunat)
- (C) tekuma-xu:chi-t tecomasuchil, tecumaxuchu, tecomasucho (árbol)  
tree sp., large, its fruit or seed is like a small bottle  
gourd with "cotton" inside, the bark is easily peeled and  
is used for belts  
cf. tekuma-t "bottle gourd", xu:chi-t "flower"
- (SD) tekuma-xu:chu-t

- (C) tekunal brasa (tekunal)  
 live coal  
 cf. te- 'fire'  
 CN teconalli (Sim.) "carbón"
- (SD) tekunal (tegunal)
- (C) tekusma condor (clase de zopilote (?))  
 vulture sp. (?)  
 cf. (?) te- 'rock', kusma "vulture"
- (C) -te:kuyu due{o  
 owner  
 i-te:kuyu "its owner"  
 cf. te:ku "father", -yu 'intimate poss.' (?)  
 CN cf. tecuyo (Sim.) "se{or grande, cf. teteayuno (Sim.) "el  
 due{o de esclavos"
- (SD) -te:kuyu
- (C) tekwalutsa (t.v.) dejar que otro lo coma  
 to let someone else eat something  
 ki-tekwalutsa "(she) lets him eat"  
 cf. (?) te- 'someone', kwa "to eat"
- (Teotepeque) tekwani tigre (jaguar)  
 jaguar  
 cf. te- 'someone (people)', kwa "to eat", -ni 'agent'
- (C) tekwisih cangrejo  
 crab  
 -tekwisih (poss.) nu-tekwisih "my crab"  
 tehtekwisih (pl.)  
 CN tecuicitli (Sim.) "cangrejo del mar"
- (SD) tekwisih cangrejo (de agua dulce)  
 fresh-water crab
- (C) -te:lpu:ch hijo  
 son  
 nu-te:lpu:ch "my son"  
 -te:lpu:ch-wan (poss. pl.)  
 te:lpu:ch-tsin "small son" (hijito)  
 CN te:lpo:chtli (Car.) "mancebo"; telpochtli (Sim.)  
 "muchacho, hombre joven, hijo"
- (SD) te:lpu:ch

(SD) tel-tsapuyuh nombre de un río  
 name of a river  
 cf. tsapu-t "zapote" (?)

(C) te:ma (t.v.) llenar  
 to fill  
 te:ma (pres.)  
 te:n (pret.)  
 te:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. te:mi (i.v.) "to fill", te:mitia "to fill", te:n-tuk  
 (adj.) "full"  
 CN te:ma (Car.) "poner maíz, trigo, reales"; tema (Sim.)  
 "llenar algo de semillas o de tierra, colocar"

(C) te:mal materia, pus  
 pus  
 cf. te:ma "to fill", -l 'passive nominalization'  
 CN temalli (Sim.) "pus, humor"

(SD) te:mal

(C) tema:ta-t honda  
 sling, slingshot  
 -tema:ta-w (poss.) i-tema:ta-w "his sling"  
 i-tehtema:ta-w (poss. pl.) "his slings"  
 cf. te- 'stone', ma:ta-t "net"  
 CN tematlatl (Sim.) "honda"

(C) te:mi (i.v.) llenarse  
 to fill  
 te:mi (pres.)  
 te:mi-k (pret.)  
 te:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. te:ma (t.v.) "to fill", te:mitia "to fill"  
 CN temi (Sim.) "llenarse"

(SD) te:miki (t.v.) so{ar  
 to dream  
 te:miki (pres.)  
 te:miki-k (pret.) ni-k-te:miki-k "I dreamed it"  
 te:mik-tuk (perf.)  
 CN te:miki (UC) "so{ar algo"; temiqui (Sim.) "so{ar,  
 imaginar"

- (C) te:mitia (t.v.) llenar  
 to fill  
 te:mitia (pres.)  
 te:mitih (pret.) ki-te:mitih "(she) filled it"  
 te:mitih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. te:mi (i.v.) "to fill", te:ma (t.v.) "to fill"  
 CN temitia (Sim.) "llenar"
- (C) te:mpah tempate (árbol)  
 tree sp., sap is good for mouth burns  
 cf. te:n "mouth", pah-ti "medicine"
- (SD) te:mpah
- (SD) mu-te:mpa:ka (r.v., incorp.) lavar la boca  
 to wash one's mouth  
 cf. te:n "mouth", pa:ka "to wash"
- (C) -te:mpan orilla, borde  
 edge, border, brink, bank, shore  
 i-te:mpan "its edge, at the edge of it"  
 cf. tate:mpan "at the edge of"  
 cf. te:n "mouth", -pan 'locative'
- (C) mu-te:mpe:lúa (r.v., incorp.) abrir la boca  
 to open one's mouth  
 xi-mu-te:mpe:lu "open your mouth!"  
 cf. te:n "mouth", pe:lúa "to open"  
 cf. (SD) te:mpelúa "to yawn"
- (SD) mu-te:mpelúa (r.v., incorp.) bostezar  
 to yawn  
 cf. te:n "mouth", pelúa "to open"  
 cf. (C) te:mpe:lúa "to open one's mouth"
- (C) te:mpitsa (n.) guavina, guabina (pescado)  
 fish sp., squirrel fish (?)  
 tehte:mpitsa (pl.)  
 cf. te:n "mouth", pitsa "to blow, whistle"
- (SD) te:mpixki tempisque (árbol)  
 tree sp., medium sized, many branches, good for firewood  
 cf. te:n "mouth", pixki "for the nixtamal to be skinned"  
 cf. (C) te:mpixkis



- (C) te:mpixkis tempisque (árbol)  
 tree sp.  
 cf. te:n "mouth", pixki "for the nixtamal to be skined", -s  
 'nominalization'  
 cf. (SD) te:mpixki
- (C) te:m-pupuluka tartajo  
 stutter  
 cf. te:n "mouth", pupuluka "not to speak well"
- (C) temu (i.v.) bajarse  
 to descend, to come down, to get down, to get off  
 temu (pres.) ni-temu "I'm getting down"  
 temu-k (pret.)  
 temu-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (w)altemu "to come down"; temultia "to lower"; se:ntemu  
 "tocomedown together"; cf. temua:-t "for water to run"  
 CN temo (Car.) "bajar"; PN \*temo(wa)
- (SD) temu
- (C) temu a:-t correr agua  
 for water to run  
 cf. temu "to come down, to descend", a:-t "water"
- (C) te:mua (t.v.) buscar  
 to look for  
 te:mua (pres.) ni-k-te:mua "I'm looking for her/him/it"  
 te:muh (pret.)  
 te:muh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tehte:mua "to search for"; tate:muwilia "to scrounge"  
 CN te:moa (Car.) "buscar"; PN \*te:mowa
- (SD) te:mua  
 cf. tate:mulia "to look all over for"
- (C) te(:)muhmu:tia (t.v., redup.) asustar a alguien  
 to frighten someone  
 cf. te(:)- 'someone', mu:tia "to frighten"; cf. te(:)mu:tia  
 "to frighten someone"

- (C) temultia (t.v.) bajar, apear  
 to lower, to get down  
 temultia (pres.)  
 temultih (pret.) ni-k-temultih "I got it down"  
 temultih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. temu "to descend", -(1)tia 'caus.'
- (SD) temultia
- (C) te(:)mu:tia (t.v.) asustar a alguien  
 to frighten someone  
 cf. te(:)- 'someone', mu:tia "to frighten"  
 cf. te(:)muhmu:tia "to frighten someone"
- (SD) temu:yu(-)t chispa  
 spark  
 i-temu:yut ne tit "the fire's spark"  
 tehtemu:yut (pl.)  
 cf. te- 'fire', mu:yu-t "gnat"  
 CN tlemoyotl (Sim.) "centella, chispa"  
 cf. (C) timu:yu(:)-t
- (C) -te:n boca, orilla  
 mouth, edge  
 nu-te:n "my mouth"  
 i-te:n ku:mi-t "mouth of the pot/jug"  
 CN te:ntli (Car.) "labio"; tentli (Sim.) "labios, boca,  
 borde", PN \*te:n-
- (SD) -te:n
- (C) tenamas tenamaste  
 hearth stones (rocks in fire to support pots, griddles,  
 usually three)  
 -tenamas (poss.) nu-tenamas "my hearth stones"  
 cf. te- 'stone' (?)  
 CN tenamaztli (Sim.) "triple soporte de la olla (tres  
 piedras)"
- (SD) tena:mas
- (C) te:n a:-t orilla del río (te:ɟ á:t)  
 bank, edge of the river  
 cf. te:n "mouth, edge", a:-t "water, rive"

- (SD) -te:n=a:yu saliva, babea  
 saliva, slobber, drivel  
 nu-te:n-a:yu "my saliva" (nute:ja:yu?)  
 cf. te:n "mouth", a:-yu "liquid"  
 cf. i-te:n=a:yu tuka-t "spiderwed"
- (C) te:n-chichina (t.v., incorp.) besar  
 to kiss  
 ni-k-te:nchichina "I kiss her"  
 cf. te:n "mouth", chichina "to suck"
- (SD) tenér, -chiwa sostener  
 to maintain, to keep  
 Sp. tener
- (C) te:ne:wa (t.v.) hablar contra, hablar en mal de otra persona,  
 criticar  
 to speak against, to speak ill of, to criticize someone  
 te:ne:wa (pres.)  
 te:ne:h (pret.) ki-te:ne:h "(she) criticizes him"  
 te:ne:h-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (?) te:n "mouth"  
 CN cf. te:ne:wa (Car.) "prometer"; teneua (Sim.) "nombrar,  
 llamar, descubrir los autores de un delito, alejar de alguien"  
 cf. (SD) tehte:ne:wa
- (SD) -te:n ewayu labio  
 lip  
 i-te:n ewayu "his/her lip" (ite:g ewayu?)  
 cf, te:n "mouth", ewayu "skin"
- (C) tenex cal  
 lime  
 -tenex (poss.) nu-tenex "my lime"  
 cf. te- "stone", nex-ti "ash"  
 CN tenextli (Sim.)
- (SD) tenex
- (SD) tengerechól tenguerechol, tenguereche (lagartija)  
 lizard sp.  
 Sp. tenguerechol

- (C) te:n-kál (n.) parte afuera en frente o delante de la puerta de la casa, patio de la puerta  
part outside before the door or before the house, patio or yard before the door  
cf. te:n "mouth", kal "house"
- (SD) te:n-kál (te:ɲgáɬ)
- (SD) te:nki:kis tenquiquis, tenquique, orejita de palo podrido (hongo)  
mushroom sp.  
cf. (?) te:n "mouth"
- (C) te:nna:miki (t.v., incorp.) besar, adorar, venerar (un imagen)  
to kiss, to worship, to venerate (a saint)  
te:nna:miki (pres.) ni-k-te:nna:miki "I kiss/worship him"  
(nikte:ɲna:migi?)  
te:nna:mik (pret.)  
te:nna:mik-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta-te:nna:miki "to be kissing/worshipping"  
CN tennamiqui (Sim.) "besar, jurar sobre la cruz"  
cf. (SD) tate:nna:miki "to kiss"
- (C) te:nnux, te:nnux kwit callado (taciturno), persona que no quiere hablar (te:ɲnux)  
taciturn, one who speaks little or does not like to talk  
cf. te:n "mouth", (?) kwita-t "excrement"
- (SD) te:n-sasal pajero, parlanchín (uno que habla mucho, ligero)  
chatterbox, one who speaks a lot or rapidly, one who stretches the truth  
cf. te:n "mouth", sasali-k "sticky"
- (C) te:n-sulu:n-tuk (adj.) hinchado de la boca  
with swollen mouth  
cf. te:n "mouth", sulu:n-tuk "swollen"
- (C) te:n-tatsiwi callado (taciturno), persona que no quiere hablar  
taciturn, one who speaks little or does not like to talk  
cf. te:n "mouth", tatsiwi "lazy"

- (C) te:n-tí:-t junto al fuego  
near the fire, by the fire  
cf. te:n "mouth, edge", ti:-t "fire"
- (SD) te:n-tí:-t
- (C) te:n-tuchan entrada del pueblo  
town entrance  
cf. te:n "mouth", tu-chan "town"
- (C) te:n-tuk (adj.) lleno  
full  
cf. te:mi (i.v.) "to fill", te:ma (t.v.) "to fill", -tuk  
'perf.'
- (SD) te:n-tuk
- (C) -te:n-tsahka tapón  
plug, cork, lid  
i-te:ntsahka "its cork"  
cf. te:n "mouth", tsahka "lid"  
CN cf. tentzaqua (Mol.) "taparse la boca"
- (SD) -te:n-tsahka  
i-te:ntsahka ne ku:mi-t "lid/cover of the pot/jug" (tapón de la olla)
- (C) te:n-tsatsas la orilla de un alzado, orilla del tapesco  
donde guardan las cosas  
the edge of a storage place/storage bin/rack
- (C) -te:n-tsi:ka-w barbilla, mentón, quijada  
chin, jaw  
i-te:ntsi:ka-w "his/her/its chin/jaw" (ite:ntsi:gaw)  
cf. te:n "mouth", tsi:ka-t "ant", -w 'poss.'
- (SD) -te:n-tsi:ka-w
- (C) -te:n-tsun barba, bigote  
beard, moustache  
i-te:ntsun "his beard"  
cf. te:n "mouth", tsun "hair"  
CN tentzontli (Car.) "barba"
- (C) te:ntsunyu:yuh barbón (árbol)  
tree sp., "big-beard" tree  
cf. te:n-tsun "beard"  
CN cf. (?) yoyotli (Sim.) "cascabel de madera"

- (C) te:n=ulu-t jején (te:gulut)  
 gnat  
 cf. te:n "mouth", ulu-t "corncob"
- (C) te:n-umi-t chonta (clase de paloma)  
 bird, dove sp.  
 te:n "mouth", u:mi-t "bone"
- (C) te:n-xi:ma (t.v., r.v., incorp.) rasurara(se), afeitar(se)  
 to shave  
 mu-te:nxi:ma "he is shaving"  
 cf. te:n "mouth", xi:ma "to shave"
- (C) -te:nxi:pal labio, jeta  
 lip, snout  
 i-te:nxi:pal "its snout"  
 cf. te:n "mouth", (?) "to skin"  
 CN tenxipalli (Sim.) "gran labio"
- (SD) -te:nxi:pal jeta, labio de animal  
 snout, animal's lip  
 i-te:nxi:pal "its lip" (ite:gxi:pał)
- (C) te:paktia (t.v., 'someone') hacer reirse  
 to make (someone) laugh  
 te:paktia (pres.)  
 te:paktih (pret.)  
 te:paktih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. te:- 'someone', paktia "to make laugh"  
 cf. (SD) tepakti(h) "fun, happy"
- (SD) tepakti(h) (adj. (?)) alegre  
 fun, happy  
 cf. (C) te:paktia "to make (someone) laugh"
- (C) te:pal ajeno  
 another's, foreign, someone else's  
 cf. te:- 'someone', -pal 'poss.'
- (SD) tepal
- (SD) tepan-ti muro, cemento, tepante (muro de piedras)  
 wall, rock wall  
 cf. te- 'stone', -pan 'locative' (?)  
 CN tepantli (Sim.) "muro"

- (C) tepe:kuyu-t Tepecoyo (nombre de un lugar, una finca)  
Tepecoyo (place name, name of a ranch)  
cf. tepe:-t "mountain", kuyu:-t "coyote"
- (C) tepe:-mich-in tepemichín (pescado)  
fish sp., "mountain fish"  
cf. tepe:-t "mountain", mich-in "fish"
- (SD) tepe:-mich-in
- (C) tepe:-t cerro  
mountain, hill, volcano  
-tepe:-w (poss.) nu-tepe:-w "my mountain"  
tehtepe:t (pl.)  
tepe:-tsín "hill" (cerrito)  
CN tepe:tl (Car.) "sierra, monte"
- (SD) tepe:-t
- (C) tepe:toroh Cerro del Toro (nombre de un lugar)  
"Bull Mountain" (place name)  
cf. tepe:-t "mountain", Sp. toro
- (C) tepetskwinti tepescuinte (tepescuintle)  
agouti, paca  
-tepetskwinti (poss.) nu-tepetskwinti "my agouti"  
tehtepetskwinti (pl.)  
cf. tepe:-t "mountain", -ti frozen 'absolute'  
CN tepeitzcuintli (Sim.) "cuadrúpedo feroz muy parecido al  
perro"; cf. itzcuintli (Sim.) "perro"
- (SD) tepetskwinti
- (SD) tepe:wa (t.v.) amontonar  
to pile up, to heap  
tepe:wa (pres.)  
tepe:w(-ki) (pret.)  
tepe:w-tuk (perf.)  
cf. tepe:-t "mountain"  
cf. tepe:wilia "to heap on"; (SD) tepe:wi "to abound"  
CN cf. tepe:wa (Car.) "esparcir, echar algo por el suelo"

- (SD) tepe:wi (i.v.) haber bastante, abundar  
 to be sufficient, to abound  
 tepe:wi (pres.)  
 tepe:wi-k (pret.)  
 tepe:w-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tepe:-t "mountain"  
 cf. (C) tepe:wa "to pile up"  
 CN cf. (?) tepeui (Sim.) "caer, esparcirse, hablando de  
 hojas, de granos"
- (C) tepe:wilia (t.v., applic.) echarselo, darle bastante,  
 amontonarselo  
 to heap on, to put a lot on (someone, something), to give a  
 lot to (someone, something)  
 tepe:wilia (pres.) ni-k-tepe:wilia "I'm putting a lot on it"  
 tepe:wilih (pret.)  
 tepe:wilih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tepe:wa "to pile up, to heap", -(i)lia 'applic.'
- (SD) tepe:ya:-t creciento del río (río con agua crecida)  
 high water, swell of water in the river  
 cf. (?) tepe:-t "mountain", a:-t "water, river"  
 cf. (C) tuma:ka-t
- (SD) tepu:l pene  
 penis  
 CN tepulli (Sim.) "miembro viril, verga"
- (C) tepu:l-ku:wa-t culebra de dos cabezas, tepulcua, tepolcua  
 snake sp., a snake which appears to have two heads because  
 its tail is round like its head, grey, lives in damp  
 places; in Sp. "two-headed snake", in Pipil "penis-snake"  
 cf. tepu:l "penis", ku:wa-t "snake"
- (SD) tepu:l-ku:wa-t
- (C) tepunas tepunás, piedra bofa (piedra pómez)  
 pumice (stone)  
 cf. te- 'stone'  
 CN cf. (?) teponaztli (Sim.) "animal acuático"; ponaçoa  
 (Sim.) "llenar de viento alguna cosa"  
 cf. tepupusa



- (C) tepu:nawas tambor indígena (de un rollizo hueco)  
 native drum, made from a hollowed-out log  
 CN teponastli (Sim.) "teponastle (tambor)"  
 cf. (SD) tepu:nawas "sign given one month before a fiesta"
- (SD) tepu:nawas se[al un mes antes del día de la fiesta, el  
 anuncio del primer día de una fiesta  
 sign one month before the day of a ceremony (fiesta), the  
 announcement of the first day of a ceremony (fiesta)  
 cf. (C) tepu:nawas "native drum"
- (SD) tepu:na:was Tepunaguaste (nombre de un riíto)  
 Tepunaguaste (name of a small river)  
 cf. tepu:nawas "sign one month before a fiesta"  
 cf. (C) tepu:nawas "native drum"
- (C) tepu:n-nah (adj.) curvo (encorvado) (tepu:ñnah)  
 curved, bent  
 CN cf. (?) tepuntic (Sim.) "tronco de árbol"
- (C) tepupusa piedra pómez  
 pumice (stone)  
 cf. te- 'stone', (?) pupusa "pupusa (food)"  
 CN tepopoçoctli (Sim.) "piedra ligera, esponjasa"  
 cf. tepunas
- (C) tepupu:yu pie de venado (planta (?))  
 plant sp. (?), "deer-foot" plant  
 cf. (?) te- 'stone', pupu:yu-t "blind"
- (C) tepus-ti hierro  
 iron, metal  
 -tepus (poss.) nu-tepus "my metal"  
 cf. te- 'stone', pus (cf. pusteki "to bend", teki "to cut")  
 CN tepostli (Car.) "hierro, metal"
- (SD) tepu:s-ti
- (C) -teputs lomo (espalda)  
 hump, back  
 i-teputs "its back"  
 cf. teputs "behind"; cf. putsua "to pile up, accumulate"  
 CN tepotstli (Car.) "espalda"; PN \*tθpots- "back, shoulder"

- (C) teputs detrás de  
 behind  
 teputs kal "behind the house"  
 ka i-teputs "backwards"  
 nu-teputsta "behind me"  
 cf. -teputs "back"  
 CN cf. tepotzco (Sim.) "detrás"
- (C) teputs-mu:ku jorobado  
 hunchback  
 cf. teputs "back", (?) mu:ku "small shrimp"  
 CN cf. teputzotli (Sim.) "jorobado"
- (C) teputsu tordito  
 bird sp., thrush (?)  
 cf. teputs "back, hump"  
 CN cf. teputzotli (Sim.) "jorobado"
- (C) -teputs-u:mi-yu espinazo  
 spine, backbone  
 cf. teputs "back", u:mi-t "bone", -yu 'intimate poss.'
- (C) -teputs-u:mi-yu
- (C) teputswia (t.v.) poner al hombro, llevar al lomo, llevar a  
 cucuch  
 to carry over one's shoulder  
 teputswia (pres.) ni-k-te-putswia "I'm carrying it over my  
 shoulder"  
 teputswih (pret.)  
 teputswih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. -teputs "back, hump", -wia 'caus.' (?)  
 CN cf. (?) teputzuaia (Sim.) "repetir, volver a decir una  
 cosa"
- (SD) teputswia
- (C) tepuxak talpuja (cascajo, piedra mezclada con tierra; peña  
 blanda)  
 gravel, rock mixed with dirt; soft cliff  
 cf. te- 'stone', pux(a:w)ak "wrinkled"  
 CN tepoxactli (Sim.) "piedra ligera, porosa, especie de  
 esponja"
- (SD) tepu(:)xak

- (SD) terrible(h) terrible, horrible  
 terrible, horrible  
 Sp. terrible
- (C) te:ru entero (te:ru?)  
 whole, entire, all  
 Sp. entero
- (SD) tesahsay peligroso  
 dangerous  
 cf. (?) te- 'someone'  
 cf. (C) sahsayti "for hair to stand from fear"
- (C) tesihkwil granizo  
 hail  
 tehtesihkwil (pl.)  
 cf. te- 'piedra', cf. sesek "cold"
- (C) tesu no  
 no  
 cf. te: "no", su "if"
- (SD) tesu
- (SD) tesu a:kah nadie (tesu a:gah)  
 nobody, no one  
 CN cf. aca (Sim.) "alguien"  
 cf. (C) su a:kah
- (C) tesu datka nada  
 nothing  
 cf. (SD) te: datka
- (SD) tesu kanah no hay (tesu ganah)  
 there is/are not
- (SD) tesu ke:man nunca (tesu ge:man)  
 never  
 cf. tesu "no", ke:man "when"  
 cf. (C) te: ke:man
- (SD) tesu ki-mati saber, a saber (quién sabe)  
 who knows (said when the speaker does not know or is  
 uncertain what is said)  
 cf. tesu "no", ki-mati "(he/she) knows it"

- (C) tesu kiya no es así  
it's not like that, it's not so  
cf. tesu "no", kiya "thus"
- (C) tesu ne:si invisible  
invisible (literally: "it is not seen")  
cf. tesu "no", ne:si "to appear, to be seen"
- (C) tesu ta-chiya ciego  
blind (literally "(he/she/it) does not see")  
cf. tesu "no", ta-chiya "to look, to see"
- (SD) tesu ta-chiya
- (C) tesu ta-ka:ki sordo  
deaf (literally: "(he/she/it) does not hear")  
cf. tesu "no", ta-ka:ki "to hear (something)"
- (SD) tesu ta-kaki
- (C) tesu weli taketsa mudo  
mute, dumb (literally: "(he/she/it) cannot speak")  
cf. tesu "no", taketsa "to chat, to speak"
- (SD) tesu weli tahtaketsa
- (SD) tesu ye:k chueco, no sirve  
no good, bad, worthless  
cf. tesu "no", ye:k "good"  
cf. (C) te: ye:k
- (C) te-t piedra  
stone, rock  
-te-w (poss.) nu-te-w "my rock"  
tehtét (pl.)  
cf. te- 'stone' (in compounds); tetsitsin "pebbles";  
itew-tamakas "kind of beehive"  
CN tetl (Car.); PN \*tə-
- (SD) te-t  
tehtet (pl.)
- (SD) te-tal pedrero (donde hay mucha piedra)  
rocky place, rocky ground  
cf. te- 'stone', -ta(:)l 'place of', ta:l "ground"  
CN tetlalli (Sim.) "tierra pedregosa"

- (SD) tete-k socado (firme, apretado)  
tight  
cf. te- 'stone'; cf. tetilia "to tighten"  
CN tetic (Mol.) "cosa dura como piedra"
- (C) tetetskaliwit, tetetskaliwits Tetetzcaligüe (un río)  
name of a river
- (SD) tetilia (t.v.) socar, amarrar bien apretado  
to tighten, to tie tightly  
tetilia (pres.)  
tetilih (pret.)  
tetilih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. tetek "tight", -lia 'caus.' (?)  
CN tetilia (Sim.) "endurecer una cosa, hacerle firme"
- (SD) tetun-ti piedra, cuña (terrón (?))  
stone, wedge, clod (?)  
cf. te- 'stone', -tun ('depreciatory-diminutive' (?))  
CN tetontli (Sim.) "piedra pequeña"
- (SD) tetsikwini (i.v., incorp.) brincar, cruzar (el río brincando  
de un lugar a otro en piedras)  
to jump, to cross the river jumping on rocks  
cf. te- 'stone', tsikwi:ni "to leap"
- (C) te-tsitsin piedritas  
small stones, pebbles  
cf. te- 'stone', -tsin 'diminutive'
- (SD) te-tsitsin
- (C) -tewahka rodilla  
knee  
nu-tewahka "my knee"
- (SD) -tewahka
- (C) tewa:ki (i.v.) enflaquecerse, disminuirse  
to get thin, skinny; to diminish  
tewa:ki (pres.)  
tewa:ki-k (pret.)  
tewa:k-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (?) te- 'stone', wa:ki "to dry"  
cf. tewa:k-tuk "skinny"

- (C) *tewa:k-tuk* (adj.) flaco, peche  
skinny, undernourished  
cf. *tewa:ki* "to get skinny", -tuk 'perf.'
- (C) *te:wi:lu-t* *tihuilote* (árbol)  
tree sp., large, soft wood, good for posts, with fruit like  
granadillo
- (SD) *te:wilu-t*, *tewi:lu-t*
- (SD) *tew-ti* polvo  
dust  
-tew (poss.)  
CN *tewtli* (Car.)  
cf. (C) *teh-ti*
- (SD) *tewtital* polvoso  
dusty  
cf. *tew-ti* "dust", -ta(:)l 'place of' (?)
- (C) -*tex* cuñado  
brother-in-law  
*nu-tex* "my brother-in-law"  
*nuhnu-tex* (poss. pl.) "my brothers-in-law"  
CN *te:xtli* (Car.)
- (C) *texkal* *texcalar* (regado para preparar la mezcla)  
mortar, preparations for making mortar (?)  
cf. (?) *te-* 'stone', (i)xkal "to roast", -l 'passive  
nominalization'  
CN cf. *texcalli* (Sim.) "roca, lugar escarpado, horno";  
*texcalli* (Mol.) "peñasco"
- (C) *texkan* garrapata  
tick  
*tehtexkan* (pl.) ("garrapatero")  
CN cf. *texcan* (Sim.) "chinche"
- (SD) *texkan*
- (C) *te: ye:k* malo, feo, no sirve  
bad, no good, worthless  
cf. *te:* "no", *ye:k* "good"  
cf. (SD) *tesu ye:k*

- (C) te:yuk todavía no  
not yet  
cf. te: "no", -uk ('still, now, even, when')
- (SD) te:yuk
- (C, SD) ti(:)-, te- 'fuego' (en palabras compuestas)  
'fire' (in compounds)  
cf. ti(:)-t "fire"
- (C) tiahwa (t.v.) regañar, latir, ladrar  
to scold, to bark at  
ni-tiahwa "I scold (him)" (niti(y)ahwa?)  
cf. (?) te(:)- 'someone', ahwa "to scold, to bark"
- (SD) tiahwa
- (C) tian=a, tian=a adiós (dicho por la persona que se va o que  
saluda primero) (tiaña?)  
goodbye (greeting said by the person leaving or who greets  
first)  
cf. tamaya "goodbye" (answer to prior "goodbye" greeting)
- (SD) t-ichteki (t.v., unspec. obj.) robar  
to steal, to be stealing  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', ichteki "to steal"  
cf. (C) ta-chteki
- (C) tiendah, ti(y)endah tienda  
store  
Sp. tienda
- (SD) tihera(h) tijeras  
scissors  
Sp. tijera(s)  
cf. (C) tiseras
- (C) tihlan gallina  
chicken  
-tihlan (poss.)  
tihtihlan (pl.)  
Sp. castillano (modern castellano)
- (SD) tihlan  
tihtihlan, tihlanmet (pl.)

- (C) tihlan kiniyah gallina guinea (gallina de Guinea)  
guinea hen  
cf. tihlan "chicken", kiniyah "banana" (from Sp. guineo)
- (SD) tihlan kiniyah (tihlag giniyah)
- (SD) mu-tihtila:na (r.v., redup.) guiñarse, jalarse  
to lurch (?)  
cf. tila:na "to pull"
- (C) tik en, de  
in, from  
tik nu-kal "in my house"  
CN cf. -c, ic "en"
- (SD) tik  
tik nu-chan "in my house" (tik nuchag)  
tik i-kal "in her house" (tigigál)
- (SD) ti-kaxi-t sahumeador, incensario (de losa)  
brasier, clay incense dish  
cf. ti- 'fire', kaxi-t "dish"  
CN tlecaxitl (Sim.) "incensario"
- (C) tiki muy (tigi(?))  
very  
tiki takwa:wak "very hard"  
tiki ka:roh "very expensive"  
CN tequi (Sim.) "mucho"
- (SD) tikukuh ticuco (tamal de frijol, masa de maíz con frijoles  
fritos adentro) (tikukuh)  
a tamale with fried beans inside  
cf. Sp. ticuco
- (C) tikwawi-t tizón  
firebrand, burning firewood  
-tikwaw (poss.) nu-tikwaw "my firebrand"  
tihtikwawit (pl.)  
cf. ti- 'fire', kwawi-t "tree, wood"  
CN cf. tlequauitl (Mol.) "tizón"
- (SD) tiwawi-t



- (C) tikwi:ni (i.v.) tronar  
 to thunder  
 tikwi:ni (pres.) tikwi:ni "it is thundering"  
 tikwi:ni-k (pret.)  
 tikwi:n-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cf. tecuini (Sim.) "estar agitando, quemar, flamear"
- (SD) tikwini
- (SD) ti:l tile, tizne, carbón  
 soot  
 cf. ti:l-tik "black"; cf. ti:lwia "to get sooty"  
 CN cf. tli:lili (Car.) "tinta"; tliilli (Sim.) "negro fino,  
 obtenían del humo"; PN \*tli:l-
- (C) tila:na jalar  
 to pull  
 tila:na (pres.)  
 tila:n (pret.) ni-k-tila:n "I pulled it"  
 tila:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tila:wak "thick", tili:nia "to stretch"  
 CN cf. tilana (Sim.) "extender, alargar, estirar algo"
- (SD) tila:na  
 tila:n(-ki) (pret.)
- (C) tila:wa-k grueso, doble  
 thick, double  
 tihtila:wak (pl.)  
 cf. tila:na "to pull", tili:nia "to stretch"  
 CN tilauac (Sim.) "espeso, grande, amplio, macizo"
- (SD) tila:wa-k
- (C) tili:nia (t.v.) estirar  
 to stretch, to pull on  
 tili:nia (pres.) ni-k-tili:nia "I'm stretching it"  
 (niktili:niya?)  
 tili:nih (pret.)  
 tili:nih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (?) tila:na "to pull"  
 CN tilinia (Sim.) "estirar, extender, alargar"

- (SD) ti:l-tik negro  
 black  
 tihti:ltik (pl.)  
 cf. ti:l "soot", -tik 'adj.'  
 cf. ti:l'tiya "to turn black"  
 CN tli:ltik (Car.)  
 cf. (C) ku:ti:ltik
- (SD) ti:l'tiya (i.v.) negrearse, hacerse negro  
 to turn black, to become black, to blacken  
 ti:l'tiya (pres.)  
 ti:l'tiya-k (pret.)  
 ti:l'tiya-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ti:l-tik "black", -ya 'inchoative'  
 cf. ti:l'wia "to get sooty"
- (SD) ti:l'wia (t.v., r.v.) entilar(se), ensuciar(se) o manchar(se)  
 con tizne  
 ti:l'wia (pres.) ki-ti:l'wia "(she) gets it sooty",  
 mu-ti:l'wia "it gets sooty"  
 ti:l'wih (pret.)  
 ti:l'wih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ti:l "soot", -wia 'passive/caus.' (?)
- (C) ti:-maka (t.v., incorp.) encender, prender, darle fuego  
 to light (fire)  
 ni-k-ti:maka-k "I lighted it (the fire)"  
 cf. ti:- 'fire', maka "to give"
- (SD) ti-maka prender, quemar  
 to light, to burn
- (SD) timbre(h) timbre  
 stamp, seal  
 Sp. timbre
- (C) timu:yu-t chispa  
 spark  
 timu:yu-tsin "small spark" (chispita)  
 cf. ti- 'fire', mu:yu:-t "gnat"  
 CN tlemoyotl (Sim.) "chispa, centella"  
 cf. (Sim.) temu:yu-t
- (SD) tinta(h) tinta, color  
 shade, color, tint, hue  
 Sp. tinta

- (SD) ti:pan atrás, detrás  
 behind  
 tihti:pan (pl.) "bastante atrás de varios"  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', -ipan "behind"
- (C) tiseras tijeras  
 scissors  
 -tiseras (poss.) nu-tiseras "my scissors"  
 tihtiseras (pl.)  
 Sp. tijeras  
 cf. (SD) tihera(h)
- (C) tisi (t.v., i.v.) moler  
 to grind  
 tisi (pres.) ni-tisi "I'm grinding, ni-k-tisi "I'm grinding  
 it"  
 tis-ki (pret.)  
 tis-tuk (perf.)  
 CN tesi (Car.); PN \*tisi, \*təsi
- (SD) tisi
- (SD) t-iskalia (t.v., unspec. obj.) criar  
 to raise, to bring up, to be raising  
 cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', iskalia "to raise"  
 cf. (C) taiskalia
- (SD) mu-tiskalia (r.v.) crecer  
 to grow  
 cf. mu- 'reflexive', t-iskalia "to raise"
- (C) ti:-t fuego  
 fire  
 -ti:-w (poss.) nu-ti:-w "my fire"  
 tihtí:t (pl.)  
 CN tletl (Car.); PN \*tlai(h)-
- (SD) ti-t  
 tihtit (pl.)

- (SD) titikwi:ka (i.v., redup.) oirse ruidos (de distancia)  
for noises to be heard (at a distance)  
titikwi:ka (pres.)  
titikwi:ka-k (pret.)  
titikwi:ka-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (?) kwi:ka "to sing"  
CN cf. tetecuica (Sim.) "hacer ruido, crujiir, crepitar"
- (SD) tixkwi-t haragán (flojo)  
lazy  
tixkwimet (pl.)  
cf. (?) tix-ti "corn dough", kwi "to grab"
- (SD) tix-ti masa  
dough, corn dough  
-tix (poss.) nu-tix "my dough"  
cf. tisi "to grind"  
CN textli (sim.) "harina, cosa molida": PN \*tix-
- (SD) tix-ti
- (C) ti(y)endah, tiendah tienda  
store  
Sp. tienda
- (C, SD) tiyu(:)-, tiyuh- 'sagrado, Dios, santo' (en palabras  
compuestas)  
'holy, saint, God' (in compounds)  
CN teotl (Sim.) "dios, diosa, Dios"
- (C) mu-tiyuchiwa (r.v., incorp.) persignarse  
to cross oneself  
mu-tiyuchiwa (pres.) ni-mu-tiyuchiwa "I cross myself"  
mu-tiyuchih-ki (pret.)  
mu-tiyuchih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. tiyu- 'saint, God', -chiwa "to do"  
CN cf. (mo-)teochiua (Sim.) "orar, consagrarse"
- (C) ti:yuh tío  
uncle  
-ti:yuh (poss.) nu-ti:yuh "my uncle"  
nu-tihtiyuh (poss. pl.) "my uncles"  
Sp. tío
- (SD) ti:yuh

- (C) tiyuh-kwawi-t cedro  
cedar  
tihtiyuhkwawit (pl.)  
cf. tiyuh 'holy', kwawi-t "tree"
- (C) tiyu:tak tarde  
late, afternoon  
cf. tiyu:taki "to be late, afternoon"  
CN cf. teotlac (Sim.) "noche después de la puesta de sol"
- (C) tiyu:taki (i.v.) entardecerse, estar tarde  
to become afternoon, evening, to be late  
tiyu:taki (pres.)  
tiyu:tak (pret.) tiyu:taki-k-a "it's late now, it is already evening"  
tiyu:tak-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (?) tiyu:- 'holy, God', aki "to enter"  
CN teotlaquia (Sim.) "hacerse tarde, estar oscuro"
- (SD) tiyu:taki
- (C) tiyu:-tepe:-t Teotepeque (nombre de pueblo)  
Teotepeque (town name)  
cf. tiyu:- 'holy, God', tepe:-t "mountain"
- (SD) tonto tonto  
fool  
Sp. tonto
- (C) tormentah huracán, tempestad  
storm  
Sp. tormenta
- (SD) trabahu(h) trabajo  
work  
Sp. trabajo  
cf. teki-t "work"
- (SD) trampah trampa  
trap  
Sp. trampa
- (SD) trapiche, trapichi trapiche  
cane mill, sugar mill  
Sp. trapiche

- (SD) tren tren  
train  
Sp. tren
- (SD) tres-mariyah tres marías (una constelación)  
a constellation, "three-Marys"
- (SD) tri(:)guh trigo  
wheat  
Sp. trigo
- (SD) trinchera(h) pante de leña (medida de leña amontonada)  
measure/pile of chopped and stacked firewood  
Sp. trinchera
- (SD) tripabieha(h) tripa de vieja (bejuco de laso)  
vine sp., "old woman's intestine"  
Sp. tripa vieja
- (SD) -tripah-yu tripas, intestino  
intestine(s)  
i-tripah-yu "her intestine(s)"  
Sp. tripa, -yu 'intimate poss.'
- (SD) triste(h) triste  
sad  
nemi triste(h) "(he/she) is sad"  
Sp. triste
- (C) tru:suh trozo  
block or chunk (of wood)  
tru:suh-tsín "small blk of wood" (trocito)  
Sp. trozo
- (C) tuchan pueblo  
town  
-chan (poss.) nu-chan "my town"  
cf. tu- "our", -chan "house"  
cf. (SD) te:chan
- (SD) t-uchpa:na (t.v., unspec. obj.) barrer  
to sweep, to be sweeping  
cf. ta- 'unspec. obj.', uchpa:na "to sweep"  
cf. (C) ta-chpa:na

- (C) tuch-ti conejo  
 rabbit  
 -tuch (poss.) nu-tuch "my rabbit"  
 tuhtuchti (poss.)  
 CN to:chtli (Car.)  
 cf. (SD) tuch-tsin
- (SD) tuch-tsin conejo  
 rabbit  
 cf. (C) tuch-ti "rabbit", -tsin 'diminutive'
- (SD) tu(:)h-ti gavilán  
 hawk  
 tuhtu(:)h-ti (pl.)  
 CN tlotli (Sim.) "halcón, gavilán"
- (SD) tu(:)hti tsunchi:ltik granda-hueso (zopilote rey)  
 red-headed vulture  
 cf. tu(:)h-ti "hawk", tsun-chi:l-tik "redheaded"
- (C) tuhtuka culeca (gallina clueca)  
 brooding hen  
 CN cf. (?) totoca (Sim.) "correr, manar, empeorar, ir aprisa"
- (C) tuhtul-meka-t campanilla (bejuco)  
 vine sp., bellflower (?)  
 cf. tul- 'yellow', meka-t "vine"
- (SD) tuhtul-meka-t
- (C) tuhtuma (t.v.) desatar  
 to untie  
 tuhtuma (pres.)  
 tuhtun (pret.) ni-k-tuhtun=a "I already untied it"  
 (niktuhtuḡa?)  
 tuhtun-tuk (perf.)  
 CN to?toma (Car.) "desatar"; toma (Sim.) "desatar" PN \*toma
- (C) tuhtunwia (t.v.) tocar (la puerta)  
 to knock  
 tuhtunwia (pres.)  
 tuhtunwih (pret.) ki-tuhtunwih "(she) knocked on it"  
 (gituhtuḡwih)  
 tuhtunwih-tuk (perf.)

- (SD) tuhtux armadito, cochinito (cochinillo de tierra)  
 sowbug, potato bug  
 tuhtuhtux (pl.)
- (C) tu:ka (t.v.) enterrar, sembrar  
 to bury, to plant  
 tu:ka (pres.)  
 tu:ka-k (pret.)  
 tu:ka-tuk (perf.) ti-k-tu:ka-tiwi-t "we have planted it, we  
 have buried him"  
 cf. ta-tu:ka "to plant, to be planting"; ma:tu:ka "to touch,  
 to feel"  
 CN to:ka (Car.) "enterrar, sembrar"; PN \*to:ka
- (SD) tu:ka
- (C) tuka-t araña (tukat)  
 spider  
 tuhtukat (pl.)  
 CN tocatl (Sim.)
- (SD) tuka-t (tugat)
- (SD) tu:kay nombre  
 name  
 nu-tu:kay "my name" (nutu:gay)  
 cf. -tuka:yuh "namesake"  
 CN to:ka:itl (Car.), -to:ka: (Car.) (poss.)  
 cf. (C) -tu:key
- (C) -tuka:yuh tuque (tocayo)  
 namesake, someone with the same name  
 cf. tu:kay "name", -yuh ('abstract noun' (??))  
 CN cf. tocayo (Mol.) "firmada escriptura"  
 cf. (SD) tukup
- (C) -tu:key nombre  
 name  
 nu-tu:key "my name" (nutu:geY)  
 cf. tu:keytia "to name"  
 cf. tsun-tu:key "surname"  
 CN to:ka:itl (Car.)  
 cf. (SD) tu:kay



- (C) tu:keytia (t.v.) nombrar  
 to name  
 tu:keytia (pres.)  
 tu:keytih (pret.)  
 tu:keytih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tu:key "name", -tia 'caus.'  
 CN tocayotia (Sim.) "nombrar"
- (C) tuktia (t.v.) mandar, enviar (cosas)  
 to send  
 tuktia (pres.) ni-k-tuktia "I send it"  
 tuktih (pret.)  
 tuktih-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cf. (?) toctia (Sim.) "corregir, castigar, doblar,  
 sostener"
- (SD) tuktia
- (SD) -tukah tuco, tuque (tocayo)  
 namesake, person with the same name as oneself  
 nu-tukah "my namesake"  
 cf. tu:kay "name"  
 cf. (C) tuka:yu
- (C) tu:l-in tule, tul  
 tulle, cattails, reeds  
 -tu:lin (poss.)  
 CN to:llin (Car.) "espadaña, juncia"
- (SD) tu:l-in  
 tuhtu:lin (pl.)
- (C) tu:lin Tular (caserío)  
 Tular, name of a hamlet  
 cf. tu:lin "tulle, reeds"
- (C) tul-tik amarillo, naranjado  
 yellow, orange  
 tuhtultik (pl.)  
 cf. (?) tu:l-in "tulle, cattails", -ti-k 'adj.'  
 cf. tultik-nah "yellowish"
- (SD) tul-tik amarillo, bien maduro  
 yellow, very ripe

- (C) -tulti:ka yema  
yolk  
i-tulti:ka teksisti "the egg's yolk" (itulti:ga teksisti?)  
cf. (?) tul-tik "yellow", a:-t "water (SD)"
- (SD) -tultika
- (C) tultik-nah amarilloso, algo amarillo (amarillento)  
yellowish  
cf. tul-tik "yellow", -nah 'adj.'
- (C) tulua (t.v.) tragar  
to swallow  
tulua (pres.)  
tuluh (pret.) ki-tuluh "(he) swallowed it"  
tuluh-tuk (perf.)  
CN toloa (Car.)
- (SD) tulua
- (SD) tuluku(h) vano, tilunco  
vain (?)  
Sp. tuluco (?)
- (SD) tulupah chiquito  
small, tiny
- (C) tumahka (n.) gordura, el grueso  
thickness  
cf. tum(a:w)ak "fat", -ka 'perf. nominalizataion' (?)
- (SD) tumak grande, gigante  
large, big, gigantic  
cf. tum(a:w)ak "fat"  
CN cf. toactli (Sim.) "gordo"
- (C) tuma:ka-t creciente del río, crecido del río  
high water, swell of the river  
cf. tum(a:w)ak "fat", a:-t "water, river"  
cf. (SD) tepe:ya:-t
- (C) -tumak-mey tenazas, pinzas, pulgar  
pinchers, thumb  
i-tumakmey "its pincher, his/her thumb"  
i-tuhtumakmey (poss. pl.) "its pinchers, his thumbs"

- (C) tumak-nah medio gordo, algo gordo  
 somewhat fat, somewhat thick  
 cf. tum(a:w)ak "fat", -nah 'adj.'
- (C) tuma-t tomate (jitomate)  
 tomato  
 -tuma-w (poss.) nu-tuma-w "my tomato"  
 tuhtumat (pl.)  
 cf. (?) tuma:wak "fat"  
 cf. tuma-tsin "small tomato" (tomatillo)  
 CN tomatl (Sim.); PN \*toma-
- (SD) tuma-t
- (C) tuma-tsin tomatillo  
 tomato sp., small tomato  
 cf. tuma-t "tomato", -tsin 'diminutive'
- (C) tuma:wa-k gordo  
 fat  
 cf. tumak- (in compounds); tumak-nah "somewhat fat"  
 cf. tuma:waya "to get/become fat"; tuma:ya "to fatten"  
 CN toma:wak (Car.) "gordo"; tomauac (Sim.) "gordo, grueso"
- (SD) tuma:wa-k  
 cf. tumawaltia "to fatten"
- (SD) tumawaltia (t.v.) engordar  
 to fatten  
 tumawaltia (pres.)  
 tumawaltih (pret.)  
 tumawaltih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tuma:wak "fat"; tuma:waya "to get fat, -ltia 'caus.'"
- (C) tuma:waya (i.v.) engordarse  
 to get fat  
 tuma:waya (pres.)  
 tuma:waya-k (pret.)  
 tuma:waya-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tuma:wak "fat", -ya 'inchoative'; cf. tuma:ya "to fatten"  
 CN cf. tomaua (Sim.) "volverse gordo"
- (SD) tuma(:)waya

- (C) tuma:ya (t.v., r.v.) engordar(se)  
 to fatten, to get fat  
 tuma:ya (pres.) ni-k-tuma:ya "I'm fattening it"  
 tuma:h (pret.) ni-mu-tuma:h "I got fat, I gained weight"  
 tuma:h-tuk (perf.) (?)  
 cf. tuma:wak "fat", -ya 'inchoative' (?)  
 cf. tuma:waya "to get fat"
- (SD) tumbu(h) tumbo (una jícara muy grande)  
 large gourd bowl  
 Sp. tumbo
- (C) tumin dinero, pisto  
 money  
 -tumin (poss.) nu-tumin "my money"  
 Sp. tomin (silver coin used in America, 1/3 of a drachma)
- (SD) tumin dinero, oro, plata, plomo  
 money, gold, silver, lead
- (SD) -tumpi ombligo  
 navel, bellybutton  
 nu-tumpi "my navel" (nutumpi?)
- (C) tu:nah tuna  
 prickly pear cactus fruit  
 Sp. tuna
- (C) tu:nal sol  
 sun  
 cf. tu:nal "alter-ego"  
 cf. tutu:nik "hot", tutu:nia "to heat", tutu:niya "to get hot"  
 CN cf. tonalli (Sim.) "calor del sol, arder"; cf. tonatiuh (Mol.) "sol"; PN \*to:nal
- (SD) tu:nal
- (C) tu:nal el tunal de alguien, el espíritu de uno (tonal, nagual, alma)  
 one's spirit, soul, companion spirit, alter-ego, nagual  
 -tu:nal (poss.) i-tu:nal "his alter-ego"  
 tuhtu:nal (pl.)  
 cf. tu:nal "sun"  
 CN tonalli (Sim.) "el alma, espíritu, natividad, lo que es destinado a alguien"
- (SD) tu:nal

- (C) tu:nalku verano, canícula (tu:nalku?)  
 summer, dry season, pause in the rains in the rainy season  
 (dog days)  
 cf. tu:nal "sun", -ku 'locative', "in"  
 CN tonalco (Sim.) "en verano"
- (SD) tu:nalku
- (SD) tu:nal-miki (i.v., incorp.) marchitarse (morirse plantas de calor)  
 to wither, for plants to die of heat  
 cf. tu:nal "sun", miki "to die"  
 CN cf. tonalmiqui (Sim.) "morir de calor, estar caldeado, quemado"
- (SD) tu:nal-mí:l milpa de apante, tunalmil (milpa de verano)  
 summer cornfield, corn planted in summer (?)  
 cf. tu:nal "sun", mí:l "milpa"
- (C) mu-tu:naltatia (r.v., incorp.) asolearse  
 to sun, to lie/sit in the sun  
 mu-tu:naltatia (pres.) ni-mu-tu:naltatia "I'm sunning myself"  
 mu-tu:naltatih (pret.)  
 mu-tu:naltatih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tu:nal "sun", tatia "to burn"  
 cf. (SD) mu-tu:nalwia
- (SD) mu-tu:nalwia (r.v.) asolearse  
 to sun, to lie/sit in the sun  
 mu-tu:nalwia (pres.)  
 mu-tu:nalwih(-ki) (pret.)  
 mu-tu:nalwih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tu:nal "sun", -wia 'passive/caus.' (?)  
 cf. (C) mu-tu:naltatia
- (C) tu-na:n-tsin la Virgen  
 the Virgin, Virgin Mary  
 cf. tu- "our", na:n "mother", -tsin 'diminutive/reverential'  
 CN tonantzin (Sim.) "diosa de la tierra, Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe"
- (C) tuna:ntsin tuhtul una campanilla (bejuco)  
 vine sp., bellflower sp. (?)  
 cf. tu-na:n-tsin "the Virgin", (?) tul- 'yellow', cf. tuhtul-meka-t "vine sp."

- (C) tu:ntu:n concha  
shell  
-tu:ntu:n (poss.) i-tu:ntu:n "his/her/its shell"  
tuhtu:ntu:n (pl.)  
cf. Quiché tu:n "conch trumpet" (and in other Mayan languages)
- (SD) tu:ntu:n tontón, concha del mar  
conch shell
- (SD) -tupil bordón  
staff, cane  
i-tupil "his staff"  
nu-tupil "my cane"  
CN to:pi:lli (Car.) "vara"; topilli (Sim.) "bastón, vara de la justicia"
- (C) tupuk a gatas  
on all fours, crawling  
ni-yaw tupuk "I'm going on all fours"  
ni-ya:h-ki tupuk "I went crawling"
- (SD) turkah mujer extranjera  
foreign woman  
Sp. turca
- (SD) turuh toro, buey, res, vaca  
bull, ox, head of cattle, cow  
tuhturuh (pl.)  
cf. turuhchín "calf"  
Sp. toro
- (SD) turuh-chín ternero  
calf  
Sp. toro, -tsin/-chin 'diminutive'
- (C) -tuskak garganta  
throat  
nu-tuskak "my throat"  
CN tozcatl (Sim.) "voz, garganta"; toskitl (Car.) "voz, garganta"
- (SD) -tuskak

- (C) tuskatan alero de una casa (hoyo o hueco en la casa)  
 nook, cranny  
 cf. -tuskak "throat", -tan 'place of'  
 CN cf. (?) -tozcatlan (Sim.) "en la garganta, él se casa"
- (C) tu-tah-tsin Nuestro Señor, Jesucristo  
 Our Lord, Jesus Christ  
 cf. tu- "our", tah ('father'), -tsin 'diminutive/reverential'
- (C) tu-tah-wan señor (con respeto), viejo (término para hablarle a alguien)  
 'sir' (term of address for old men, respectful)  
 cf. tu- "our", tah ('father'), -wan 'poss. pl.'
- (SD) tútano(h) tútano, tuétano  
 marrow  
 Sp. tútano
- (C) tu-te:ku Padre, Dios (tute:gu?)  
 the Father, God  
 cf. tu- "our", te:ku "father"
- (C) tu:tumuch tusa (camisa de la mazorca)  
 corn husk  
 tuhtu:tumuch (pl.)  
 CN cf. totomochtli (Sim.) "hojas secas de la planta de maíz";  
 PN \*to:tomoch
- (SD) tutu:much
- (C) tutu:nia (t.v.) calentar  
 to heat  
 tutu:nia (pres.)  
 tutu:nih (pret.) ni-k-tutu:nih "I heated it"  
 tutu:nih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tutu:nik "hot", tutu:niya "to get hot"  
 CN totonia (Sim.) "calentarse, tener calor"
- (SD) tutu:nia

- (C) tutu:ni-k caliente, calor (del sol)  
 hot, heat (of the sun)  
 cf. tu:nal "sun"; tutu:nia "to heat", tutu:niya "to get hot";  
 cf. tutu:nka:yu-t "fever"  
 CN totonqui (Sim.) "caliente"
- (SD) tutu:ni-k caliente, calentura  
 hot, heat  
 cf. a:-t tutu:n "hot water"
- (C) tutu:niya (i.v.) calentarse  
 to get warm, to heat up  
 tutu:niya (pres.)  
 tutu:niya-k (pret.)  
 tutu:niya-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tutu:ni-k "hot", -ya 'inchoative'  
 cf. tu:nal "sun"; tutu:nia "to heat"  
 CN totonia (Sim.) "calentarse"
- (C) tutu:nka:yu-t fiebre, calentura  
 fever  
 cf. tutu:nik "hot", -a:-yu "liquid" (?)  
 CN cf. totoncayotl (Sim.) "calor natural"
- (C) tutupuch totoposte (clase de pan o tortilla muy dura, de masa gruesa y dura, no palmeada)  
 a kind of very hard bread or tortilla made from thick corn dough, not patted  
 CN cf. totopochtli (Sim.) "tostado"
- (SD) tu:tu-t pájaro  
 bird  
 tuhtu:tut (pl.)  
 CN to:to:tl (Car.); PN \*to:to:-
- (SD) tu:tu-t karpintero(h) pájaro carpintero  
 woodpecker  
 cf. tu:tu-t "bird", Sp. carpintero
- (SD) tuts-tsin armado (armadillo (?))  
 armadillo (?)  
 -tutstsin (poss.)  
 cf. -tsin 'diminutive'  
 CN cf. ayotochtli (Sim.) ('armadillo')



- (SD) tuwa:pan Río Tepechata  
Tepechata River (name of the river which goes through Santo Domingo de Guzmán)  
cf. tu- "our", a:pan "river"
- (C) -tu:xih estómago  
stomach  
-tu:xih (poss.) nu-tu:xih "my stomach"  
CN cf. toxic (Mol.) "el ombligo", toxillan (Mol.) "en la barriga"
- (SD) tuxih tripas, intestinos  
intestines
- (C) tux-ti tortuga  
turtle  
tuhtuxti (pl.)  
tux-tsin "small turtle" (tuhtuxtsin (pl.))  
CN cf. (?) ayotochtli (Sim.) ('armadillo') (from ayo-tl "turtle" + toch-tli "rabbit")
- (SD) twayah toalla  
towel  
Sp. toalla
- (C) tyupan, t(i)yupan iglesia (tyupaġ)  
church  
tyuhtyupan (pl.)  
cf. tiyu- 'holy, saint, God', -pan 'locative'  
CN teopan (Car.); teopan (Sim.) "templo"
- (SD) tyu:pan, t(i)yupan  
tyuhtyu:pan (pl.)

TS

- (C) -tsahka tapadera  
 lid, cover  
 i-tсахka "its lid"  
 cf. tsakwa "to close, to cover", -ka 'perf. nominalization'  
 cf. -te:ntsahka "plug, cork"  
 CN cf. tzaccayotl (Sim.) "tapadera, tapón"
- (SD) -tsahka  
 i-tсахka ne ku:mi-t "the pot's lid"
- (C) tsah-tuk (adj.) tapado  
 closed, covered  
 cf. tsakwa "to close, to cover", -tuk 'perf.'
- (SD) tsahtsalia (t.v., applic. (?)) llamar  
 to call to  
 tsahtsalia (pres.)  
 tsahtsalih-tuk (pret.)  
 cf. tsahtsi "to shout", -lia 'applic.' (?)  
 CN cf. tzatzilia (Sim.) "llamar a alguien"
- (C) tsahtsi (i.v.) gritar  
 to shout  
 tsahtsi (pres.) ni-tsahtsi "I'm shouting"  
 tsahtsi-k (pret.)  
 tsahtsi-tuk (perf.)  
 CN tsaʔtsi (Car.) "gritar"; PN \*tlahtsi/\*tsahtsi
- (SD) tsahtsi  
 cf. tsahtsalia "to call to"
- (C) tsak-tuk (n.) preso  
 prisoner  
 tsahtsaktuk (pl.)  
 cf. tsakwa "to close", -tuk 'perf.'

- (C) tsakwa (t.v., r.v.) cerrar(se), tapar(se)  
 to close, to shut, to cover  
 tsakwa (pres.) ni-k-tsakwa "I close it", mu-tsakwa "it  
 closes"  
 tsak (pret.) ki-tsak-ki-ya "(she) already closed it"  
 tsak-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tsahka "lid", tsahtuk "plug", tsaktuk "prisoner"  
 CN tsakwa (Car.); PN \*tsakwa
- (SD) tsakwa  
 tsak (pret.) ki-tsak-a "(she) already closed it" (gitsaga?)
- (C) -tsa:lan (sustantivo relacional) entre medio, en medio  
 between, among, in the middle of (relational noun)  
 i-tsa:lan "in the middle of it"  
 tu-tsa:lan "between us"  
 CN -tzalan (Sim.) "entre, en medio de"
- (SD) -tsa:lan
- (C) tsala:ni (i.v.) tronar  
 to thunder  
 tsala:ni (pres.)  
 tsala:ni-k (pret.)  
 tsala:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (SD) tsa:lani "resonar"
- (SD) tsa:lani (i.v.) resonar, sonar (como el golpe de una cubeta  
 que resuena)  
 to resound, to clank (like banging a bucket)  
 tsa:lani (pres.)  
 tsa:lani-k (pret.)  
 tsa:lan-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (C) tsala:ni "to thunder"
- (C) tsana-t zanate  
 bird sp., grackel  
 tsahtsanat (pl.)  
 CN tzanatl (Sim.) "pájaro negro de pico encorvado"
- (SD) tsana-t
- (C) tsapa-tsin bajito  
 very short person  
 cf. -tsin 'diminutive'; cf. chapachin  
 CN cf. tzapatl (Sim.) "enano", tzapatzin (Sim.) "enanito"

- (C) tsapalua (i.v. (?)) bajarse zapatoncito, bajarse to get down (like a dwarf (?)), to lower oneself  
 tsapalua (pres.) (also: tsapa:lua)  
 tsapaluh (pret.)  
 tsapaluh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tsapa-tsin "very short person", -lua 'passive/ (?)  
 CN cf. tzapaton, tzapatzin (Sim.) "enano"
- (C) tsapu-t zapote  
 zapote (fruit, tree)  
 -tsapu (poss.) nu-tsapu "my zapote"  
 tsahsaput (pl.)  
 cf. chiktsapu-t "chiczapote"  
 cf. chi:ltik tsapu-t "custard apple" (anona)  
 cf. istak tsapu-t "white custard apple" (anona blanca)  
 cf. mu:yutsa "persimmon-like fruit"  
 cf. na:watsa "matasano"  
 CN tzapotl (Sim.) "zapote"; PN \*tsapo-
- (SD) tsapu-t  
 cf. ulutsapu-t "a zapote sp." (uluzapote, sunza)  
 cf. mu:yutzapu-t "persimmon-like fruit"  
 cf. na:watsapu-t "matasano"  
 cf. tsapuyu:luh "zapote pit"
- (C) tsaputan Ishuatán (nombre de lugar)  
 Ishuatan (place name)  
 cf. tsaputantekamet "people of Ishuatan"  
 cf. tsapu-t "zapote", -tan 'locative'
- (C) tsaputantekamet gente de Ishuatán  
 people of/from Ishuatan  
 cf. tsaputan "Ishuatan", -teka ('-ite'), -met 'pl.'
- (SD) tsapuyu:luh hueso de zapote  
 zapote pit, zapote seed  
 cf. tsapu-t "zapote", -yu:lu "heart"
- (C) tsatsas alzado  
 storage bin, place for storage

- (C) tsa:wa (t.v., i.v.) tejer  
 to weave  
 (note: only appears in present tense)  
 ki-tsa:wa "she is weaving it", "she weaves it"  
 ni-tsa:wa "I'm weaving"  
 CN tzaua (Sim.) "hilar"; PN \*tsa:wa "to twist/make thread"  
 cf. (SD) tsa:wa "to make clothes"
- (SD) tsa:wa (i.v.) hacer ropa (hilar, tejer (?))  
 to make clothes (to weave (?))  
 tsa:wa (pres.) ni-tsa:wa "I'm making clothes"  
 tsa:w-ki (pret.)  
 tsa:w-tuk (perf.)  
 CN tzaua (Sim.) "hilar"; PN \*tsa:wa "to twist/make thread"  
 cf. (C) tsa:wa "to weave"
- (C) tsa:wal telaraña  
 spider web, cobweb  
 i-tsa:wal tuka-t "the spider's web"  
 cf. tsa:wa "to weave", -l 'passive nominalization'  
 cf. (SD) i-te:na:yu tuka-t
- (C) tsaya:na (t.v.) romper, rajar  
 to tear, to split  
 tsaya:na (pres.)  
 tsaya:n (pret.) ni-k-tsaya:n "I split it"  
 tsaya:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-tsahtsaya:na "to be tearing (something)"; kwatsaya:na  
 "to split someone's forehead"  
 CN tzayana (Sim.) "romper, cortar"
- (SD) tsaya:na rajar  
 to split  
 tsaya:n(-ki) (pret.)  
 cf. ta-tsaya:na "to split (something)"; kwatsaya:na "to hit  
 (someone) in the forehead"  
 cf. tsaya:n-tuk "slit, groove"
- (SD) tsaya:n-tuk (n.) ranura  
 groove, split, slit  
 cf. tsaya:na "to split", -tuk 'perf.'

- (C) tsehtselua (t.v.) sacudir  
to shake  
tsehtselua (pres.) ki-tsehtselua "I shake him/her/it"  
tsehtseluh (pret.)  
tsehtseluh-tuk (perf.)  
CN tzetzeloa (Sim.) "sacudir, agitar"; PN \*tsəlowa
- (SD) tsehtselua sacudir, menear, zarandear  
to shake, to stir, to winnow, to sift
- (C) tsihkwawi-t quebracho, cichahuite (árbol)  
tree sp., quebracho (very hard wood)  
tsihsihkwawit (pl.)  
cf. kwawi-t "tree"  
CN cf. (?) tzictli (Sim.) "goma, resina" ('chicle')
- (SD) mu-tsihkwilua (r.v.) andar a tientas, pararse en puntillas  
para alcanzar algo (empinarse)  
to walk by feeling one's way, to stand on tiptoes to reach  
something  
mu-tsihkwilua (pres.)  
mu-tsihkwiluh (pret.)  
mu-tsihkwiluh-tuk (perf.)  
CN cf. tzicuiliui (Mol.) "pararse muy flaco, tollirse  
( 'tullirse' )"
- (SD) tsihtsi:kat-kal hormiguero  
ant's nest  
cf. tsi:ka-t "ant", kal "house"
- (SD) tsihtsikwi:ni (i.v., redup.) estar brincando, andar brincando  
to be jumping, hopping, to go along jumping, hopping  
tsihtsikwi:ni (pres.)  
tsihtsikwi:ni-k (pret.)  
tsihtsikwi:n-tuk (perf.)  
cf. tsikwi:ni "to jump"  
CN cf. tzitzicuini (Sim.) "ser listo, rápido, activo"
- (C) tsihtsintia (t.v., redup.) comenzarlos  
to begin (iterative)  
cf. tsintia "to begin"
- (SD) tsihtsintia

- (SD) tsi:ka-t hormiga (tsi:gat)  
 ant  
 tsihtsi:kat (pl.)  
 cf. tsihtsi:kat-kal "ant's nest"  
 CN tzicatl (Mol.); PN \*tsi:ka-
- (C) tsikmu:yu chismuyo, chijuyo, chijmuyo (un pájaro negro)  
 bird sp., black (it sings: "tsikmu:yu, tsikmu:yu")
- (SD) tsikmuyu
- (C) tsikpa rigua (tortilla o tamal de elote tierno)  
 tortilla or tamale made of immature corn  
 CN cf. (?) tzictli (Sim.) "goma, resina"
- (C) tsi:kuwas peine  
 comb  
 -tsi:kuwas (poss.) nu-tsi:kuwas "my comb"  
 tsihtsi:kuwas (pl.)  
 cf. tsikwastia "to comb"  
 CN tziqauaztli (Sim.) ; PN \*tsik(w)awa:s (?)
- (SD) tsiku:was
- (SD) tsikwastia (t.v., r.v.) peinar(se)  
 to comb  
 tsikwastia (pres.)  
 tsikwastih (pret.) ni-mu-tsikwastih "I combed (myself)",  
 ni-k-tsikwastih "I combed him/her/it"  
 tsikwastih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tsiku:was "comb"  
 CN cf. tziqauazuia
- (C) tsikwi:ni (i.v.) brincar, saltar  
 to jump, to leap  
 tsikwi:ni (pres.) ni-tsikwi:ni "I jump"  
 tsikwi:ni-k (pret.)  
 tsikwi:n-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cf. tziцуini (Sim.) "salpicar, brotar (líquido)"
- (SD) tsikwi:ni  
 cf. tsihtsikwi:ni "to be jumping"

- (SD) tsilini (i.v.) repicar (campana)  
to ring (of bells)  
tsilini (pres.)  
tsilini-k (pret.)  
tsilin-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta-tsilinia "to resound, to ring"  
CN tzilini (Sim.) "sonar, resonar, hablando de metal"; PN  
\*tsili:nV  
cf. (C) ta-tsilinia
- (SD) -tsim-bankuh-yu rabadilla (el hueso de la nalga)  
tailbone  
i-tsimbankuh-yu "his tailbone"  
cf. -tsin "buttocks, rump", Sp. banco, -yu 'intimate poss.'  
cf. -tsum-bankuh-yu
- (C, SD) -tsin, -chin (sufijo) 'diminutivo, reverencial'  
'diminutive, reverential' (suffix)  
-tsi(n)tsin, -chi(n)chin (pl.)  
CN -tzin (Sim.)
- (C, SD) tsin 'nalga, base, ano' (en palabras compuestas)  
backside, buttocks, rump, arse; base, bottom ' (in compounds)  
CN tzintli (Sim.) "ano, colon, base, cimientos"
- (C) tsina:kan murcielago (tsina:gaŋ)  
tsihtsina:kan (pl.)  
CN tzinacan (Sim.); PN \*tsina:kan
- (SD) tsina:kan  
tsina:kan
- (SD) tsina:kan un bejuco con raíces como patas de murciélagos  
vine sp., vine with roots like a bat's feet  
cf. tsina:kan "bat"
- (C) -tsin=ahpan refajo (ya no se usa)  
short skirt or sash worn over skirt (no longer used)  
i-tsin-ahpan "her sash/skirt"  
cf. tsin 'buttocks'
- (SD) mu-tsin-a:paka (r.v., incorp.) lavarse las nalgas  
to wash one's backside  
cf. tsin 'backside', mu-a:paka "to wash"



- (C) tsin=e:-t frijol de milpa, frijol de maíz  
 "cornfield bean"  
 tsihtsin=e:t (pl.) (tsihtsige:t)  
 cf. tsin 'buttocks, base', e-t "bean"  
 cf. (SD) sin=e:-t
- (C) tsine:wa (t.v.) hachar palos, rozar palos, botar palos/cosas  
 (cortar o tumbar árboles)  
 to cut down trees, to clear land of trees  
 tsine:wa (pres.)  
 tsine:h (pret.) ni-k-tsine:h "I cut it" (lo haché)  
 tsine:h-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tsin 'base'  
 CN cf. tzineua "arrancar, destruir"
- (SD) tsine:wa  
 tsine:w(-ki) (pret.)  
 tsine:w-tuk (perf.)
- (SD) tsine:wil-in chacuate (clase de saltamonte)  
 grasshopper sp.  
 tsihtsine:wilin (pl.)  
 cf. (?) tsine:wa "to cut down trees", -in 'absolute'
- (SD) -tsinkach-yu xinga, posol, chingaste (asiento, sedimento)  
 dregs, grounds  
 i-tsinkach-yu "its grounds"  
 cf. (?) tsin 'bottom', -yu 'intimate poss.'
- (C) tsin-kál rincón  
 corner  
 tsihtsin-kál (pl.)  
 cf. tsin 'base, bottom, buttocks', kal "house"
- (C) tsinka:lach sin nalga (con las nalgas planas)  
 flat-rumped, flat buttocks  
 cf. tsin 'buttocks'  
 cf. (SD) tsinmahma:lach
- (SD) tsin-kamak nalga (tingamak)  
 buttocks, rump, backside  
 -tsinkamak (poss.) nu-tsinkamak "my rump"  
 tsihtsinkamak (pl.)  
 cf. tsin 'buttocks', -kamak "cheek"  
 cf. (C) -tsintamal

- (SD) tsin-kekex mujer sin formalidad, mujer promiscua (tsingegex)  
promiscuous woman (prostitute ?)  
cf. tsin 'butt, ass', kekex-ti "a plant that causes itching"
- (C) tsin-ketsa (t.v., incorp.) levantar, parar (parar de punta,  
como un tronco, de un extremo)  
to stand on end  
tsinketsa (pres.) ki-tsinketsa "I stand it (on its base)"  
(gitsinggestsa?)  
tsinkets-ki (pret.)  
tsinkets-tuk (perf.)  
cf. tsin 'base, bottom, backside', ketsa "to lift, to stand"
- (SD) tsin-ketsa (t.v., incorp.) parar (de punta, de un extremo,  
como un tronco), copularse con  
to stand on end, to copulate with  
cf. tsin 'base, bottom, buttocks', ketsa "to stand, to lift"  
CN tzinquetza (Sim.) "ponerse la mujer a manera de perra o de  
otro animal, para que el varón tenga parte con ella, tener  
parte y tomarse el varón y la mujer a manera de brutos"
- (C) -tsinkuhku sinchucuyo (parte de la espalda de la rabadilla  
para abajo )  
small of the back and tailbone  
nu-tsinkuhku "my small-of-the-back"
- (SD) -tsinkuhku (tsigguhku?)
- (C) tsin-ku:ma:tsah piñuela (mata de piña)  
pineapple plant  
cf. tsin 'base, bottom', ku:ma:tsah "piña"
- (C) mu-tsin-ku:ti:ya (r.v., incorp.) rendirse de estar sentado  
(cansarse de estar sentado)  
to tire of sitting  
mu-tsin-ku:ti:ya (pres.)  
mu-tsin-ku:ti:ya-k (pret.)  
mu-tsin-ku:ti:ya-tuk (perf.)  
cf. tsin 'backside, rump', ku:ti:ya "to tire"
- (C) tsin-kutu:na (t.v., incorp.) trozar bajo en el tronco, cortar  
algo con asiento  
to cut the bottom or base of something, e.g. a tree trunk  
ni-k-tsinkutu:na "I cut it low, at the bottom/base"  
cf. tsin 'base, bottom', kutu:na "to cut"
- (SD) tsin-kutu:na

- (C) tsinkuya sincuyo, sincuya (clase de anona)  
 anona, custard apple sp.  
 cf. (?) tsin 'buttocks, base'
- (SD) tsinkuya (tsinguya?)
- (SD) tsin-mahma:lach sin nalga (persona que no tiene nalga)  
 flat-rumped, flat buttocks  
 cf. tsin 'buttocks, rump', ma:lachua "to flatten"  
 cf. (C) tsinka:lach
- (SD) tsinmaxak tijera, tijerilla (insecto) (palabra obscena)  
 earwig (obscene word)  
 cf. tsin "buttocks", maxak "groin"
- (SD) tsin-mu-es-tuk acurrucado en cuclillas  
 squatting, crouching  
 cf. tsin 'buttocks, base', mu- 'reflexive', es-tuk "seated"  
 cf. (C) tsin-mu-ets-tuk
- (C) tsin-mu-ets-tuk acurrucado  
 squatting, crouching  
 cf. tsin 'buttocks, base', mu- 'reflexive', ets-tuk "seated"  
 cf. (SD) tsin-mu-es-tuk
- (SD) mu-tsin-na:maka (r.v., incorp.) vender la mujer su cuerpo  
 (ser prostituta) (mutsigna:maga?)  
 to be a prostitute  
 cf. tsin 'buttocks, ass', na:maka "to sell"  
 CN tzinnamaca (Sim.) "prostituirse, venderse (mujer)"
- (C) tsinnanats nalgona  
 woman with big buttocks  
 tsihtsinnanatsmet (pl.) (tsihtsignanatsmet)  
 cf. tsin 'buttocks, rump'  
 CN cf. nanatzoa (Sim.) "volverse gordo"
- (C) tsin-nex sucio de las nalgas (tsignex)  
 dirty backside, dirty butt  
 cf. tsin 'buttocks, backside', nex-nah "dirty, dusty"  
 cf. (SD) tsinsu:su:l

- (SD) tsinsu:su:l sucio de las nalgas  
 dirty backside, dirty butt  
 cf. tsin 'buttocks, backside'  
 CN cf. çoçolli (Sim.) "suciedad, basura"  
 cf. (C) tsin-nex
- (C) mu-tsin-ta:lia (r.v., incorp.) sentarse, ir sentado,  
 acurrucarse  
 to squat down, to crouch, to waddle  
 cf. tsin 'buttocks, base', mu-ta:lia "to sit"
- (SD) mu-tsin-ta:lia
- (C) tsin-ta:lmats-nah sucio de las nalgas  
 dirty backside, dirty butt  
 cf. tsin 'buttocks, rump', ta:lmats-nah "dirty"  
 cf. tsin-nex "dirty butt"  
 cf. (SD) tsinsu:su:l
- (C) -tsin-tamal nalga  
 buttocks, backside, rump  
 i-tsintamal "his/her rump"  
 i-tsihtsintamal (poss. pl.) "his/her/(their) rumps"  
 cf. tsin 'buttocks', tamal "tortilla"  
 cf. (SD) tsin-kamak
- (C) tsin-temultia (t.v.) rebajar, retroceder (ir en retroceso,  
 reverso)  
 to go backwards, to reverse, to come back down  
 ki-tsin-temultia "(he/she) is coming back down"  
 cf. tsin 'buttocks, base, bottom', temultia "to lower, to get  
 down"
- (C) -tsinte-w molleja  
 gizzard  
 i-tsinte-w "its gizzard"  
 cf. tsin 'buttocks, base', te- 'stone', -w 'poss.'
- (SD) -tsinte-w
- (C) -tsinteyu, i-tsinteyu ikxi carcañal, talón  
 heel, heelbone  
 cf. (?) tsin 'base, bottom', te- 'stone', -yu 'intimate  
 poss.'  
 CN cf. (?) tzinteyo "provista de su cepa, de su gleba"

- (C) tsintia (t.v.) empezar, comenzar  
 to begin  
 tsintia (pres.)  
 tsintih (pret.)  
 tsintih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tsihtsintia "to begin them (iterative)"  
 cf. (?) tsin 'base, bottom, rump', -tia 'caus.'  
 CN tzintia (Sim.) "empezar"
- (C) tsintiseras tijereta (pájaro)  
 bird sp., flycatcher (?)  
 cf. tsin 'butt, backside', Sp. tiseras "scissors"
- (C) tsintukia (t.v.) atizar (el fuego)  
 to poke, to stir, to stoke the fire  
 tsintukia (pres.) ni-k-tsintukia "I'm stoking it"  
 tsintukih (pret.)  
 tsintukih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (?) tsin 'buttocks, base'  
 CN cf. toquia (Sim.) "atizar el fuego"
- (SD) tsin-tuma:wak nalgón, nalgona  
 person with big buttocks  
 cf. tsin 'buttocks', tuma:wak "fat"
- (SD) -tsin=u:mi-yu cadera  
 hip, hipbone  
 cf. tsin 'buttocks, rump, backside', u:mi-t "bone", -yu  
 'intimate poss.'
- (C) tsi:pi-t peche, tierno (maíz inmaduro, bebé) (el niño  
 menor cuando nace otro o cuando su mamá está embarazada;  
 un hombre que lo domina su esposa, uno que sólo sueña)  
 infant, tender, immature; the youngest child of a woman who  
 is pregnant, or, whose mother has given birth to another  
 baby; a hen-pecked man; immature corn; one who dreams all  
 the time  
 i-tsi:pi-yu "her baby, her youngest child"  
 tsihtsi:pit (pl.)  
 CN cf. tzipitl (Sim.) "niño enfermo a causa de la leche que  
 toma"; tzipitl (Mol.) "la criatura que está enferma o  
 desgañada a causa de estar su madre preñada"

- (C) tsi:pitamal tortilla de camahua (tortilla de maíz nuevo)  
tortilla made from new corn/immature corn  
cf. tsi:pi-t "tender, immature", tamal "tortilla"
- (C) tsi:-t chicharrita pequeña  
small cicada sp.  
tsihtsi:t (pl.)  
CN cf. (?) tzitzitl (Sim.) "especie de turquesas de inferior  
calidad"
- (C) tsitsi:kas chichicaste (ortiga)  
stinging nettle  
CN tzizicaztli (Sim.) "ortiga"
- (SD) tsitsi:kas (tsitsi:gas)
- (C) tsitsi:ka-tuk (adj.) silencioso  
silent, quiet  
cf. tsitsi:kaya "to be quiet", -tuk 'perf.'
- (C) tsitsi:kaya (i.v.) silenciarse, estar silencio  
to be quiet, to become silent  
tsitsi:kaya (pres.)  
tsitsi:kaya-k (pret.) tsitsi:kaya-k "it got quiet"  
tsitsi:kaya-tuk (perf.)  
cf. tsitsi:ka-tuk "silent, quiet", -ya 'inchoative' (?)
- (SD) tsitsikwihyak tujo (tufo) de zopilote (el mal olor del  
zopilote)  
cf. ihyak "smell, stink"  
cf. (C) tsitsiwihyak
- (C) tsitsimikwawi-t sisimite (árbol)  
tree sp., about ten meters high, with a sour fruit like  
hogplums, which are eaten by ring-tailed cats (mico león)  
cf. tsitsimi-t "demon", kwawi-t "tree"
- (SD) tsitsimi-t el demonio, el sisimite, el sombrero (ser  
sobrenatural)  
demon, headless horseman, a supernatural being  
tsihtsitsimit (pl.)  
CN tzitzimitl (Sim.) "diablo, demonio, habitante del aire"

- (C) tsitsinaka cosa que relumbra, que brilla (p. ej. un puño de brasas)  
shining, glittering, sparkling, something that flashes off and on
- (SD) tsisinaka
- (C) tsitsi:n-tik tieso, duro  
stiff, hard  
-ti-k 'adj.'
- (SD) tsitsi:n-tik duro, tieso, almidonado  
hard, stiff, starched
- (C) tsitsinua (t.v.) pedacear  
to cut or break into pieces  
tsitsinua (pres.) ni-k-tsitsinua "I'm breaking it into pieces"  
tsitsinuh (pret.)  
tsitsinuh-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (?) 'buttocks, base', -ua 'passive/caus.'
- (C) tsitsiwihyak el tufo del zopilote (mal olor del zopilote), el sumo, almizcoso  
vulture's stench  
cf. (SD) tsitsikwihyak
- (C) tsuhtsuntamehtia (t.v., redup.) sacarles punta, hacerlos puntiagudos  
to sharpen, to make points (pl.), to make (things) pointed  
tsuhtsuntamehtia (pres.)  
tsuhtsuntamehtih (pret.) (?)  
tsuhtsuntamehtih-tuk (perf.) (?)  
cf. tsun-tameh "pointed, sharp", -tia 'caus.'
- (SD) -tsuhtsun-yu cejas, pestañas  
eyebrow, eyelashes  
nu-tsuhtsun-yu "my eyebrow, my eyelashes"  
cf. tsun- 'hair', -yu 'intimate poss.'  
CN cf. tzotzonyo (Mol.) "lleno de pelos ásperos"; tzotzonyo (Sim.) "velludo"
- (C) tsu(:)hyak humo de lo chamuscado, lo quemado, mal olor de carne quemada  
cf. (i)hyak "smell"  
cf. (SD) su:hyak

- (C) tsukul chibola, chipote (chichón)  
lump, bump, knot  
CN cf. (?) tzocatl (Sim.) "verruqa, puerro"
- (C) tsukul-tik espeso  
thick (of liquids)  
cf. tsukul "lump"
- (SD) tsukul-tik (tsugultik)
- (C) mu-tsukulua (r.v.) acurrucarse  
to squat, to crouch  
mu-tsukulua (pres.)  
mu-tsukuluh (pret.)  
mu-tsukulih-tuk  
cf. tsukul "lump, bump, knot", -ua 'passive/caus.'
- (C) tsukunawi hipo  
hiccough  
tsuhtsukunawi (several people with hiccoughs)  
CN cf. tzicunoliztli (Mol.)
- (SD) tsukunawi (tsugunawi?)
- (SD) tsu:lah nigua, sula  
chigger, small flea  
cf. (SD) tsu:lan
- (C) tsu:lan nigua  
chigger, small flea  
tsuhtsu:lan (pl.)  
cf. (SD) tsu:lah
- (SD) tsuma (t.v.) coser, costurar  
to sew  
tsuma (pres.)  
tsun-ki (pret.) ni-k-tsun-ki "I sewed it"  
tsun-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta-tsuma "to be sewing"  
CN tzoma (Sim.) "coser"; PN \*tsoma  
cf. (C) ihtsuma
- (SD) -tsum-bankuh-yu rabadilla  
tailbone, rump and tailbone  
cf. tsun "point, top", bankuh "bench", -yu 'intimate poss.'  
cf. -tsimbankuh-yu



- (C) -tsum-bune:te copete (de pájaro)  
 tuft on bird's head (head plume)  
 i-tsumbune:te "its tuft" (itsumbune:te?)  
 cf. tsun- 'head, hair', Sp. bonete
- (SD) tsum-pahsul con el pelo alborotado (despeinado)  
 with messed-up hair, unkempt  
 cf. tsun- 'hair', ku:pahsul "unkempt, gargage"  
 CN tzompaçolli (Sim.) "cabellos despeinados, despeinado"
- (C) mu-tsum-pa:ka (r.v., incorp.) lavarse la cabeza  
 to wash one's head  
 cf. tsun- 'head, hair', pa:ka "to wash"
- (SD) tsumpalachu una lagartija  
 lizard sp.  
 cf. tsun- 'head'
- (C) -tsumpan encima de, en la punta, en la cumbre (sustantivo relacional)  
 on, on top of, on the summit (relational noun)  
 i-tsumpan "on top of it"  
 nu-tsumpan "on top of me, on my head"  
 cf. tsun- 'head, hair', -pan 'locative'
- (SD) -tsumpan
- (C) tsum-pe:peta (t.v., incorp.) despulgar (espulgar)  
 to deflea, to delouse, to clean someone's head, to look for fleas/lice  
 tsumpe:peta (pres.)  
 tsumpe:pet-ki (pret.) ni-k-tsumpe:pet-ki-ya "I already deloused him"  
 tsumpe:pet-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tsun- 'head, hair', pe:peta "to search"
- (SD) tsum-pe:suh calvo  
 bald  
 ni-tsumpe:suh "I'm bald"  
 cf. tsun- 'hair, head', (?) pe:suh "colón, peso (money)"

- (C) tsum-pilua (t.v.) poner cabeza abajo  
to put upside-down  
ni-k-tsumpilua "I put him/her/it upside down"  
cf. tsun- 'head', pilua "to hang"  
CN cf. piloa (Sim.) "colgarse, caer, derramarse desde lo alto"
- (SD) tsum-pilua poner cabeza abajo, agachar  
to put upside-down, to crouch, to bend over"
- (C) tsumpu:pu zompopo (clase de hormiga grande)  
ant sp., large  
tsuhtsumpu:pu (pl.)  
cf. (?) tsun- 'head'
- (SD) tsumpu:pu
- (C, SD) tsun- 'pelo, cabeza, punta' (en palabras compuestas)  
'head, hair, point, top' (in compounds)  
cf. -tsun "point"  
CN tsontli (Car.) "cabello, pelo"; tzontli (Sim.) "cabello, pelo, sobre, extremo"; PN tson- "hair"
- (C) -tsun la punta  
point, top  
i-tsun "its tip, point, top"
- (SD) -tsun cojollo (cogollo (de árbol))  
top (of a tree)
- (C) mu-tsun=ahwilia (r.v., incorp.) mojarse la cabeza  
to wet/dampen one's head  
ni-mu-tsunahwilia "I'm wetting my head" (nimutsugahwiliya?)  
cf. tsun- 'head, hair', ahwilia "to wet"
- (SD) mu-tsun=ahwilia
- (SD) tsun=a:lepu renacuajo, tepocate (tsuga:lepu?)  
tadpole  
cf. tsun- 'head'
- (C) tsun-chalua (t.v., incorp.) machucar  
to mash, to smash  
ni-k-tsunchalua "I smash it"  
cf. tsun- 'head', chalua "to hit, to beat"  
cf. ta-tsunchalua "to be mashing (something)"

- (C) tsunchekek pájaro carpintero  
woodpecker  
cf. tsun- 'head'  
cf. che:cheke  
cf. (SD) chehe
- (SD) tsun-chichik chimbolo (pescado)  
fish sp.  
tsuhtsunchichik (pl.)  
cf. tsun- 'head', (?) chichik "bitter"  
cf. (C) pu:te-t
- (C) tsun-chi:chi:l tzonchiche, sunchiche, quebrantahueso, zope  
cabeza roja (colorada) (zopilote de cabeza roja)  
red-headed vulture  
cf. tsun- 'head', chi:l- 'red'
- (SD) tsun-chi:chi:l
- (C) tsun-chi:ltik pelirrojo, rubio  
redhead  
cf. tsun- 'head, hair', chi:l-tik "red"
- (C) tsun=eheka-t loco, pasmado (no tiene juicio, no entiende)  
(tsugehekat)  
"nuts", crazy  
cf. tsun- 'head', eheka-t "wind"
- (SD) tsun=ehekat
- (C) tsun=istak cana (tsujistak)  
grey hair  
cf. tsun- 'pelo', istak "white"  
CN cf. tzoniztac (Sim.) "canoso"
- (C) tsun-i:xpuya:wi (i.v., incorp.) marearse  
to get dizzy, faint  
cf. tsun- 'head', i:x-puya:wi "to get dizzy"
- (C) -tsunkal pelo  
hair  
i-tsinkal "his/her hair"  
nu-tsinkal "my hair"  
i-tsinkal sin-ti "el pelo de maiz"  
cf. tsun- 'hair', (?) kal "house"  
CN cf. tzoncalli (Sim.) "cabellera, peluca"
- (SD) -tsunkal (tsujgal)

- (SD) tsun-kareta una lagartija  
lizard sp.  
cf. tsun- 'head', Sp. careta "mask"
- (C) tsunkechehchel "la calavera (espanto)"  
"The Skull" (a supernatural spook)  
(cf. chapter 7, texts Sip and N)  
(note: "The skull" makes the sound: chi:k-che:l,  
chi:k-che:l)  
cf. tsun- 'head'
- (C) tsunkulu:chuh muruxo, colochó (crespo, rizado)  
curly haired  
cf. tsun- 'hair, head'  
CN cf. quacocolochtic (Mol.) "crespo"
- (C) tsun-tameh puntudo, puntiagudo  
sharp, pointed  
cf. tsun- 'head, point', tameh "sharp edge, blade"  
cf. tsuhtsuntamehtia "to sharpen, to make them pointed"
- (C) tsun-tapa:na (t.v., incorp.) reventar la cabeza  
to break open someone's head  
ki-tsun-tapa:n "(she) broke his head open"  
cf. tsun- 'head', tapa:na "to break open"
- (SD) tsun-tapa:na (t.v., r.v., incorp.) reventar(se) la cabeza  
to break open one's own/someone else's head  
ni-mu-tsun-tapa:n "I broke my head open"
- (C) tsun-teki (t.v., incorp.) machetear (machetar)  
to wound, to cut with a machete  
ki-tsun-tek "(he) wounded him with a machete"  
cf. tsun- 'head', teki "to cut"  
CN cf. (?) tzontequi (Sim.) "juzgar un asunto, pronunciar una  
sentencia"
- (SD) tsun-teki (i.v., t.v., incorp.) herir(se)  
to wound  
mu-tsun-tek "(he) wounded himself", ki-tsun-tek "(he) wounded  
him"

- (C) tsun-tekuma-t calavera, cabeza; "la calavera" (espanto)  
 skull, head; "The Skull" (spook)  
 -tsuntekun (poss.) i-tsuntekun "her head, skull"  
 cf. tsun- 'head', tekuma-t "bottle gourd"  
 CN tzontecomatl (Sim.) "cabeza separada del cuerpo, cabeza"
- (SD) tsun-tekuma-t, -tsun-tekun
- (C) tsuntekwi:ch seso(s)  
 brains  
 -tsuntekwi:ch (poss.) i-tsuntekwi:ch "his/her/its brains"  
 cf. tsun- 'head'
- (C) tsun-tesú:n cabezón  
 big-headed person, person with a large head  
 cf. tsun- 'head'
- (C) tsunte-t bagre (pescado)  
 fish sp., catfish (?)  
 tsuhtsuntet (pl.)  
 cf. tsun- 'head', te-t "sone"  
 CN cf. (?) tzontetl (Sim.) "idiota, tonto, estúpido"  
 cf. (SD) tsunte-t "crazy"
- (SD) tsun-te-t cabeza de piedra (tonto, loco, persona que no  
 entiende)  
 "nuts", crazy  
 cf. tsun- 'head', te-t "stone"  
 CN tzontetl (Sim.) "idiota, tonto, estúpido"  
 cf. (C) tsunte-t "fish (catfish (?))"
- (SD) -tsunteyu -(i)kxi talón, tacón de pie  
 heel  
 i-tsunteyu nu-kxi "my heel"  
 cf. tsun- 'head', (?) te- 'stone', -yu 'intimate poss.',  
 (i)kxi "foot"  
 cf. (C) -tsinteyu (ikxi)
- (SD) tsun-ti veinte manos de maíz  
 twenty handfuls of corn  
 se: tsun-ti "one hundred ears of corn" (un sonte, cien  
 mazorcas)  
 6 tsun-ti "small faneague (bushel)" (fanega chiquita)  
 12 tsun-ti "large faneague (bushel)" (fanega grande)  
 CN cf. cen tzontli (Sim.) "cuenta de 400", "para contar  
 objetos planos, delgados"

- (SD) tsun-tisi (t.v., incorp.) moler (p. ej. café en oro, arroz sin granza, cosas ajenas en la masa)  
to grind (e.g. coffee, rice, foreign matter in the dough)  
ki-tsuntisi (pret.) "(she) grinds it (foreign matter)"  
cf. tsun- 'head', tisi "to grind"
- (C) tsun-tu:ka (t.v., r.v.) agachar(se)  
to squat, to lower, to bend down  
ni-mu-tsuntu:ka "I bend down"  
ni-k-tsuntu:ka "I bent it down"  
cf. tsun- 'head', tu:ka "to bury"
- (SD) -tsun-tu:kay apellido  
surname  
i-tsuntu:kay "his/her surname"  
cf. tsun 'head', tu:kay "name"  
cf. (C) -tsuntu:key
- (C) -tsun-tu:key apellido  
surname  
i-tsuntu:key "his/her surname"  
cf. tsun- 'head', tu:key "name"  
cf. (SD) -tsun-tu:kay
- (C) tsuntulupu tulupo, romo  
blunt  
cf. tsun- 'head, point', (?) Sp. tulupo
- (C) tsun-tsapu-t sunza, zunza, sonzapote (árbol y fruta)  
zapote sp., tree and fruit, a large and hard fruit with a large pit and thin meat, yellow  
cf. tsun- 'head', tsapu-t "zapote"
- (SD) tsuntsapu-t
- (C) tsuntsaput-tiyuhkwawi-t caoba  
mahogany  
cf. tsun-tsapu-t "sunsa zapote", tiyuh-kwawi-t "cedar"
- (C) tsuntsen-nah calvo (ralo de pelo)  
bald, thinning hair  
cf. tsun- 'head, hair', -nah 'adj.'

- (Teotepeque) tsunwewech jolote, chompipe (guajolote, pavo)  
 turkey  
 cf. tsun- 'head', Sp. g<sup>l</sup>eg<sup>l</sup>lecho (?)  
 cf. (SD) wewechu "turkey"
- (SD) tsun-xi:lu-t pelirrojo, chele, canche (g<sup>l</sup>ero)  
 blond or redheaded  
 cf. tsun- 'head, hair', xi:lu-t "immature ear of corn"
- (SD) tsunxi:pe pelón, calvo  
 bald, hairless  
 cf. tsun- 'hair, head', xi:pe:wi "to skin"  
 cf. (C) tsunxi:pets
- (C) tsunxi:pets pelón  
 bald, hairless  
 cf. tsun- 'head, hair', xi:pe:wi "to skin", (?) pets-tik  
 "smooth"  
 cf. (Sim.) tsunxi:pe
- (SD) -tsunyawal yagual (un trapeo en forma de círculo que se pone  
 en la cabeza para cargar cántaro, tinajas, etc.)  
 a coiled piece of cloth put on the head for carrying water  
 jugs, etc.  
 cf. tsun- 'head', yawal "coiled cloth" (yagual)
- (C) mu-tsunyuli:xkwepa (r.v., incorp.) dar vuelta de gato  
 (voltereta)  
 to do a somersault  
 ni-mu-tsunyuli:xkwep-ki "I turned a somersault"  
 cf. tsun- 'head', -yul "heart", i:x-kwepa "to turn  
 around/over"
- (C) tsupe:le-k (adj.) dulce  
 sweet  
 tsuhtsupu:lek (pl.)  
 cf. tsupe:liya "to become sweet, to sweeten"  
 CN tsope:lik (Car.)
- (SD) tsupele-k

- (C) tsupe:liya (i.v.) endulzarse  
 to become sweet, to get sweet, to turn sweet, to sweeten  
 tsupe:liya (pres.)  
 tsupe:liya-k (pret.)  
 tsupe:liya-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. tsupe:lek "sweet", -ya 'inchoative'  
 CN tsope:liya (Car.)
- (C) tsupi ano, culo (tsupi?)  
 anus, arse  
 CN cf. tzopi (Sim.) "terminarse, acabarse"
- (SD) tsupi ano, culo (palabra obscena)  
 anus, arse (obscene)
- (C) tsupina (t.v.) picar, pullar  
 to sting, to stab  
 tsupina (pres.)  
 tsupin (pret.)  
 tsupin-tuk (perf.) ki-tsupin-tuk "(she) has stabbed him"  
 cf. (?) tsupi "anus, arse"  
 CN tzopina (Sim.) "picar, incitar, acelerar, aguijonear";  
 tsopinia (UC) "punzar a otro"
- (SD) tsupina (t.v.) picar, pullar, inyectar, picotear  
 to sting, to stab, to peck (of birds), to inject (give an  
 injection)  
 maka xi-nech-tsupina "don't sting/stab me!"
- (C) tsu:tsu grano, divieso (barro)  
 boil, pimple  
 CN cf. tzotzoui (Sim.) "tener granos, bubas"
- (SD) tsu:tsu llaga, herida (tsu:tsu?)  
 sore, wound  
 CN cf. tzotzouiztli (Mol.) "llaga vieja"
- (C) tsutsukul tinaja, cántaro  
 pitcher, jug  
 -tsutsukul (poss.) nu-tsutsukul "my jug"  
 tsuhtsutsukul (pl.)  
 cf. (?) tsukul "lump, bump, knot"  
 CN tzotzocolli (Mol.) "cántaro grande de barro"
- (SD) tsutsukul



- (C) tsutsuluka liso (extendido, p. ej. como un mantel  
smooth, straightened out (e.g. as a tablecloth)  
CN (?) tsoloa (UC) "estrechar, en(s)angostar"; cf. tzoloa  
(Sim.) "encoger, apretar, comprimir una cosa", tzoliui  
(Sim.) "encogerse, retirarsle, contraerse"
- (C) tsutsu:na (t.v.) tocar (instrumento)  
to play (musical instrument)  
tsutsu:na (pres.) ni-k-tsutsu:na "I play it"  
tsutsu:n (pret.)  
tsutsu:n-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta-tsutsu:na "to play, to be playing"  
CN tsotsona (Car.) "golpear algo, taner instrumento";  
tzotzona (Sim.) "tocar ciertos instrumentos"
- (SD) tsutsu:na
- (SD) tsuyu:na, tsuyu:nia (t.v.) freir; see tsuyu:nia  
to fry
- (SD) tsuyu:ni (i.v.) freirse  
to fry  
tsuyu:ni (pres.)  
tsuyu:n-ki (pret.) (?)  
tsuyu:n-tuk (perf.)  
cf. tsuyu:na, tsuyu:nia (t.v.) "to fry"  
CN tzoyoni (Sim.) "freirse"
- (C) tsuyu:nia (t.v.) freir  
to fry  
tsuyu:nia (pres.)  
tsuyu:nih (pret.) ni-k-tsuyu:nih "I fried it"  
tsuyu:nih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. tsuyu:ni (i.v.) "to fry, to be fried"  
CN tzoyonia (Sim.) "freir"
- (SD) tsuyu:nia, tsuyu:na (t.v.) freir  
to fry  
tsuyu:na, tsuyu:nia (pres.)  
tsuyu:n-ki (pret.) ki-tsuyu:n-ki "(she) fried it"  
tsuyu:n-tuk (perf.)  
cf. tsuyu:ni (i.v.) "to fry, to be fried"

U

- (C) (u)chpa:na (t.v.) barrer  
 to sweep  
 uchpa:na (pres.) ni-k-uchpa:na "I'm sweeping it"  
 uchpa:n (pret.)  
 uchpa:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-chpa:na "to be sweeping"; uchpa:nwas "broom"  
 CN (o)chpa:na, tla-chpa:na (Car.); PN \*ochpa:na
- (SD) uchpa:na barrer, asear  
 to sweep, to clean up  
 cf. t-uchpa:na "to be sweeping"
- (C) uchpa:nwas escoba  
 broom  
 -uchpa:nwas (poss.)  
 uhuchpa:nwas (pl.)  
 cf. (u)chpa:na "to sweep", -wa-s 'nominalization'  
 CN ochpauztli (Sim.) "escoba"
- (SD) uchpa:nwas
- (C) u:chul-nah estrecho, angosto  
 narrow  
 CN (?) tzoltic (Mol.)
- (SD) uhle hule (uhle?)  
 rubber  
 -uhle (poss.) nu-uhle "my rubber" (nuwuhle?)  
 uhuhle (pl.)  
 CN olli (Sim.) "hule"; cf. Sp hule (?)  
 cf. (C) uhli
- (C) uhli hule (uhli?)  
 rubber  
 -uhli (poss.) nu-uhli "my rubber"  
 uhuhli (pl.)  
 cf. uhli kwawi-t "rubber tree"  
 CN olli (Sim.) "hule"; cf. Sp. hule (?)  
 cf. (SD) uhle

- (C) uhli kwawi-t palo de hule  
 rubber tree  
 cf. uhli "rubber", kwawi-t "tree"  
 CN cf. olquauitl (Sim.)
- (C) -uhmi-yu pluma  
 feather  
 i-uhmi-yu "its feather" (-yu 'intimate poss.')
- i-uhuhmi-yu (pl. poss.) "its feathers"  
 CN cf. (?) tomiotl (Sim.) "pelo, lana"
- (SD) -uhmi-yu pluma, pelo de animal  
 feather, fur
- (C) uh-petawa (t.v., incorp.) chapear camino (rozar, limpiar  
 camino con machete)  
 to clean/clear a road of weeds and brush with a machete  
 uhpetawa (pres.)  
 uhpetah (pret.) ni-uhpetah "I chopped/cleaned the road"  
 uhpetah-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. uh-ti "road", petawa "to open (shirt), to extend"
- (C) uhta-t vara de tarro (como bambú pero verde y más chiquito)  
 cane or reed sp., like bamboo, but smaller and green  
 -uhta-w (poss.) nu-uhta-w "my cane"  
 CN otlatl (Sim.) "caña dura"
- (C) uh-ti camino, sendero  
 road, trail  
 -uhpan (poss.) nu-uhpan "my road, way, trail" (-pan  
 'locative' (??))  
 uhuhti (pl.)  
 cf. uh-petawa "to clear a road"  
 CN o?tli (Car.); PN \*oh-
- (SD) uh-ti  
 i-uh "his/her road" (iyuh)  
 nu-uh "my road" (núwuh), (nuwúh)  
 cf. -uh -tsunkal "part (in hair)"
- (SD) -uh -tsunkal raya del pelo (camino del cabello)  
 part in hair  
 i-uh nu-tsunkal "my part" (iyuh nutsunkal)  
 cf. uh-ti "road", -tsunkal "hair"  
 (cf. iyuh -tsunkal)

- (SD) uhu:lini (i.v., redup.) moverse, menearse, apurarse  
to stir, to move, to hurry  
x-uhu:lini "move!", "hurry!" (imovete!, iapurate!)  
cf. u:lini "to move, to stir"
- (C) uh-u:me ambos, los dos  
both  
cf. u:me "two" (uh-u:me (pl.))  
CN oome (Sim.)
- (C) uh-u:me
- (C) uhux ujuxte (árbol, fruta amarilla, se come su semilla)  
tree sp., with yellow fruit whose seeds are eaten  
cf. uhux-ti "ujuxte fruit"
- (SD) uhux  
uhuhux (pl.)
- (C) uk (conj.) cuando ('aún, todavía, ahora, además, por, por  
ahora' (??))  
'when, now, still, even, furthermore, by, for now' (?)  
(conj.)  
cf. -uk (clitic)  
cf. (Ataco) uk-se: "another, other"  
CN oc (Sim.)
- (SD) uk  
uk se:yuk "another" (se:yuk "(an)other")
- (C, SD) -uk, -yuk (clítico) ('aún, todavía, ahora, además, por  
ahora, hasta' (??))  
(still, yet, now, moreover, for now, until') (clitic)  
cf. mu:stayuk "until tomorrow" (hasta mañana)  
cf. peynayuk "it's still early, in the early morning"  
cf. sanuk "up to now, to the present" (hasta ahora)  
cf. se:yuk "another, other"  
cf. te:yuk "not yet" (todavía no)
- (C) ukich varón (ugich)  
male, man  
uhukich, uhukichmet (pl.)  
CN okichtli (Car.) "varón, hombre"; PN \*okich
- (SD) ukich  
uhukich, ukichket (pl.)

(Ataco) uk-se: otro

other, another

cf. uk ('still, furthermore'), se: "one"

cf. (C, SD) se:yuk "another"; (SD) uk se:yuk "another"

(C) ukxi (i.v.) madurarse, estar cocido

to ripen, to be cooked/done

ukxi (pres.)

ukxi-k (pret.)

ukxi-tuk (perf.)

cf. ukxitia (t.v.) "to ripen, to cook"; ukxi-k "ripe, cooked"

CN (i)kxsi (Car.) "cocerse, madurarse"

(SD) ukxi

(C) ukxi-k (adj.) cocido, maduro, listo

cooked, ripe, done, ready

cf. ukxi "to ripen, to be cooked", -k 'adj.'

CN icucic (Sim.) "maduro, cocido"

(SD) ukxi-k

(C) uku-t ocote

pine, pine kindling, torch pine

(also: okot, probably due to influence from Sp. ocote)

uhukut, ohokot (pl.)

cf. uku-tal "pine stand, pine grove" (ocotal)

CN ocotl (Sim.) "especie de pino aromático; PN \*oko-

(C) uku-tal ocotal

pine grove, stand of pines

cf. uku-t "pine", -ta(:)l 'place of'

(C) ukxitia (t.v.) madurar, poner a madurar

to ripen

ukxitia (pres.) ni-k-ukxitia "I'm ripening it"

ukxitih (pret.)

ukxitih-tuk (perf.)

cf. ukxi (i.v.) "to ripen, to be cooked", -tia 'caus'.; cf

ukxi-k "ripe, cooked"

CN cf. tla-cuxitia (Mol.) "madurar"

(SD) ukxitia

- (C) uli:ni (i.v.) menearse, moverse  
 to stir, to move  
 uli:ni (pres.)  
 uli:ni-k, uli:n-ki (pret.)  
 uli:n-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. uli:nia (t.v.) "to stir, to move"  
 cf. uhli "rubber"  
 CN oli:ni (Car.) "menear"
- (SD) u:lini  
 cf. uhu:lini "to move, to hurry"
- (C) uli:nia (t.v., r.v.) menear, menearse  
 to stir, to move  
 uli:nia (pres.)  
 uli:nih (pret.) ni-k-uli:nih "I stirred/moved it",  
 ni-mu-uli:nih "I moved"  
 uli:nih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. uli:ni "to move, to stir"  
 CN olinia (Sim.) "remover, agitar algo, mover una cosa";  
 oli:nia (Car.); PN \*o:lɛ:nia  
 cf. (SD) u:lintia "to stir"
- (SD) u:lintia (t.v.) menear  
 to stir  
 u:lintia (pres.)  
 u:lintih (pret.)  
 u:lintih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. u:lini "to stir, to move"; cf. ta-u:lintia "to be  
 stirring (something)"  
 cf. (C) uli:nia
- (C) ulul-nah redondo, esférico  
 round, spherical  
 cf. uhli "rubber" (?); cf. (SD) ululua "to roll"  
 CN cf. ololtic (Sim.) "redondo como bola o una pelota"

- (C) ululua (t.v.) recoger  
 to pick up, to gather  
 ululua (pres.)  
 ululuh (pret.)  
 ululuh-tuk (perf.) ni-k-ululuh-tuk "I have gathered it"  
 cf. ta-ululua "to gather (things), to be picking up"  
 cf. ulul-nah "round"  
 CN cf. ololoa (Sim.) "reunir cosas, juntar, amontonar,  
 redondear"  
 cf. (Sim.) ululua "to roll"
- (SD) ululua (t.v.) arrollar  
 to roll  
 ululua (pres.)  
 ululuh (pret.)  
 ululuh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ku:lulua "to roll up"  
 CN ololoa (Car.) "hacer alguna cosa redonda como bola"  
 cf. (C) ululua "to gather"
- (C) ulu-t olote  
 corncob (cob with no kernels)  
 -ulu (poss.) nu-ulu "my corncob"  
 uhulut (pl.)  
 CN olotl (Sim.) "mazorca de maíz desgranada"
- (SD) ulu-t
- (SD) ulu-tsapu-t uluzapote, sunza, soncita (un zapotillo con  
 zapote largo)  
 zapote sp., with long zapote fruits  
 cf. ulu-t "corncob", tsapu-t "zapote"
- (C) ulu-xu:chi-t siemprevivo, siempreviva  
 plant sp., "house-leek" (?) (sempervivum)
- (C) ulyuh bautismo  
 baptism  
 -ulyuh (poss.) nu-ulyuh "my baptism"  
 CN cf. (?) ollotl (Sim.) "centro, medio"
- (SD) umár, -chiwa humar, fumar  
 to smoke  
 Sp. humar (local equivalent of fumar)

- (C) u:me dos (u:me?)  
 two  
 uhu:me (pl.) "both"  
 CN o:me (Car.); PN \*o:mə
- (SD) u:me  
 uhu:me "both"
- (C) u:minex uminexte, cafecillo (árbol)  
 tree sp., hard wood, good for house beams  
 cf. u:mi-t "bone", nex-ti "ash"
- (C) -u:miskwil costilla  
 rib  
 i-u:miskwil "his/her rib"  
 nu-u:miskwil "my rib"  
 cf. u:mi-t "bone"  
 CN omicicuilli (Mol.)
- (C) u:mi-t hueso  
 bone  
 -u:mi-yu (intimate poss.) nu-u:mi-yu "my bone (part of my  
 body)"  
 -u:mi-w (poss.) nu-u:mi-w "my bone" (for eating)  
 nu-uhu:mi-yu (pl. poss.) "my bones"  
 CN omitl (Car.); PN \*o:mV-
- (SD) u:mi-t  
 nu-u:mi-yu "my bone" (of my body)  
 nu-u:mit "my bone" (for eating)
- (C) uni eso, ese, esa; aquel, aquella, aquello (demostrativo)  
 that (demonstrative)  
 CN cf. ino
- (SD) uni  
 cf. yahuni "that"  
 cf. uni-san "right there"



- (C) uni (t.v.) beber  
to drink  
uni (pres.) ni-k-uni "I drink it" (niguni?), ki-uni "he drinks it" (gi(y)uni?)  
uni-k (pret.)  
uni-tuk (perf.)  
ni-mits-uni "I'm drinking you/(it) for you" (somewhat forced example but it demonstrates clearly that the root begins with u and not k as in many other Nahua varieties, e.g. Tetelcingo koni)
- (SD) uni  
ni-mits-uni "I'm drinking you/(it) for you"
- (SD) uni-san ahí no más  
right there  
cf. uni "that", -san 'only'
- (SD) untuwia (t.v.) atizar (el fuego)  
to poke, to stoke, to stir the fire  
untuwia (pres.) ni-k-untuwia "I'm stoking it"  
untuwih (pret.)  
untuwih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. Sp. (?) junto (e.g. juntar el fuego "to stoke"), -wia 'passive/caus.'
- (SD) unyeroh uñero  
ingrown nail  
Sp. uñero
- (C) u:pahkwawi-t chaperno (árbol)  
tree sp.  
cf. kwawi-t "tree"
- (C) u:rah, o:rah hora, a la hora de  
hour, at that time, at the time when  
Sp. hora
- (SD) urakán huracán  
strong wind  
Sp. huracán
- (C) u:rduh zurdo  
left-handed  
ni-u:rduh "I'm left-handed"

- (C) *ustu:kal* Ostucal (nombre de una cueva en el camino a San Julián)  
 Ostucal, (name of a cave on the road to San Julián)  
 cf. *ustu:-t* "cave, ravine", *kal* "house" (?)
- (C) *ustu:-t* barranco, cueva  
 ravine, cave  
*uhustu:t* (pl.)  
*ka usu:-t* "in the ravine"  
 CN *o:sto:t1* (Car.) "cave"; PN \**osto:-*
- (SD) *ustu:-t*
- (SD) *ustu:t-á:-t* Río la Barranca (nombre de un río)  
 "Ravine River" (name of a river)  
 cf. *ustu:-t* "ravine, cave", *a:-t* "water, river"
- (C) *ustu:tsin* gato de monte, gato onza, gato sonta  
 wildcat, bobcat  
 cf. (?) *ustu:-t* "cave, ravine", *-tsin* 'diminutive'
- (C) *utsti-tuk* embarazada, cargada, preñada  
 pregnant  
 cf. *-tuk* 'perf'  
 CN cf. *otzi(a)* (Sim.) "preñar, estar embarazada", *otztli*  
 (Sim.) "preñada"; PN \**o:ts-*
- (SD) *utsti-tuk*
- (C) *u:wa-t* caña  
 cane  
 cf. *ista(:)k-u:wa-t* "cane sp. (white cane)"  
 cf. *chi:ltik-u:wa-t* "cane sp. (red cane)"  
 cf. *u:wa-tal* "canebreak"
- (SD) *u:wa-t*  
*u:wa-t istak* "cane sp. (white cane)"  
*u:wa-t morado(h)* "cane sp. (purple cane)"  
*u:wa-t xuxuhnah* "cane sp. (purple cane)"
- (C) *u:wa-tal* guatal, potrero (monte antes de limpiarse, algo alto)  
 canebreak (?), overgrown or uncleared land  
 cf. *u:wa-t* "cane", *-ta(:)1*; 'place of'
- (SD) *u:wa-tal*

- (C) uwih difícil, costoso, apenas, "rejude"  
difficult, hard, extremely difficult; hardly, with difficulty  
CN owi? (Car.)
- (SD) uwih
- (C) u:xi-sa:lua (t.v., incorp.) pegar el pañal en el bálsamo  
(ponen un trapo, parche en un cuadro raspado de la cáscara  
para absorber el bálsamo)  
to place a cloth/patch in a balsam tree on a scraped square  
in its bark in order to absorb the balsam sap  
cf. u:xi-t "balsam", sa:lua "to stick, to glue"
- (C) u:xi-t bálsamo  
balsam tree, balm  
uhu:xit (pl.)  
CN oxitl (Sim.) "especie de unguento hecho con trementina"
- (C) u:ya (t.v.) desgranar  
to shell (corn)  
u:ya (pres.)  
u:x-ki (pret.) ni-k-u:x-ki "I shelled it"  
u:x-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta-wiya "to shell, to be shelling"  
CN o:ya (Car.)
- (SD) u:ya  
cf. ta-wiya, ta-u:ya "to shell, to be shelling"

W

- (C) wahchul-tik bofito (liviano, cosa que no pesa)  
light  
cf. -ti-k 'adj.'
- (C) wahkal guacal (jícara), morro, palo de morro  
gourd, gourd bowl, gourd tree  
wahwahkal (pl.)  
wahkal-tsin "small gourd" (guacalito)  
CN cf. uacalli (Sim.) "especie de cuévano en forma de caja  
cuadrangular"
- (SD) wahkal guacal, morro (jícara)  
gourd, gourd bowl, gourd tree  
cf. -wahkal "kneecap"

- (SD) -wahkal, i-wahkal -tewahka rótula  
 kneecap  
 nu-wahkal "my kneecap"  
 i-wahkal nu-tewahka "my kneecap"  
 cf. wahkal "gourd", -tewahka "knee"
- (C) wahkalmalu:ni manune (árbol)  
 tree sp., good for building  
 cf. wahkal "gourd", (?) mali:na "to twist"
- (SD) wahwa:ki (i.v., redup.) marchitarse  
 to wither, to wilt  
 cf. wa:ki "to dry"
- (SD) wakalchiyah salicolchón (palomita (?), guacalchía (?))  
 dove sp. (?)  
 cf. Sp. guacalchía (cf. (?) wahkal "gourd", chiya "to look")  
 cf. (C) warakchiyu
- (C) wa:ka:x ganado, vaca (wa:ga:x)  
 cattle, cow  
 -wa:ka:x (poss.)  
 wahwa:ka:x, wa:ka:xmet, wahwa:ka:xmet (pl.)  
 Sp. vacas  
 cf. (SD) turuh
- (C) wa:ki (i.v.) secarse  
 to dry  
 wa:ki (pres.)  
 wa:ki-k (pret.)  
 wa:k-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. wa:tσα (t.v.) "to dry", wa:k-tuk "dry",  
 CN wa:ki (Car.); PN \*wa:ki
- (SD) wa:ki  
 cf. wahwa:ki "to wither"
- (C) wa:k-ta:l terreno seco  
 dry ground  
 cf. wa:ki "to dry", -ta:l 'place of', "ground"

- (C) wa:k-tuk (adj.) seco  
 dry  
 cf. wa:ki "to dry", -tuk 'perf.'  
 cf. kuwa:k-tuk "it is dry"  
 CN cf. uactoc (Sim.) "estar seco, maduro, hablando de trigo"
- (SD) wa:k-tuk
- (C) waktsin guacse, guactsin, guacsín, guause (pájaro)  
 bird sp., a kind of small owl which sings (?)  
 cf. (?) -tsin 'diminutive'  
 CN uactli (Sim.) "pájaro de cuyo canto se sacaban presagios"
- (SD) waktsin
- (C, SD) (w)al- 'hacia acá' ('direccional')  
 'hither' (directional prefix)  
 (note: wal- appears when no other prefix precedes; otherwise  
 -al- occurs)  
 cf. wa:la(:)h "came"  
 CN wal- (Car.) "hacia acá"
- (C) wa:la:h ('pret.' of wi:ts "to come", irregular verb)  
 wa:lah (pret.) "(he/she/it) came"  
 wa:la:h-ke-t (pret. pl.) "they came"  
 cf. wi:ts "(he/she/it) comes"  
 cf. (w)al- 'hither' ('dir.')  
 CN wa:lla? (Car.); PN \*wa:lla:h-
- (SD) wa:lah
- (C) (w)al-ahsi (t.v.) hallar, encontrar  
 to find  
 -al-ahsi (pres.) n-al-ahsi "I find it", k-al-ahsi "he found  
 it"  
 -al-ahsi-k (pret.)  
 -al-ahsi-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (w)al- 'hither', ahsi "to arrive, to find"  
 CN ualaci (Sim.) "sobreenir, sorprender"
- (SD) (w)al-ahsi (t.v.) alcanzar  
 to reach, to catch up with

- (C) (w)al-a:na (t.v.) traer  
 to bring, to fetch  
 -al-a:na (pres.)  
 -al-a:n-ki (pret.) n-al-a:n-ki "I brought it" (nala:ngi?)  
 -al-a:n-tuk (perf.)  
 x-al-a:na "bring it!"  
 cf. (w)al- 'hither', a:na "to grab, to pick up"
- (SD) (w)al-a:na
- (C) walchachapaka salto de agua, chorro de agua (cascada)  
 waterfall  
 cf. (?) (w)al- 'hither'  
 CN cf. chachapaca (Sim.) "caer gotas grandes"
- (SD) walchakeh gualchaque, gualxaque, guaxaque (mal espíritu en  
 forma de chompipe o ave grande) (walchakeh)  
 an evil spirit or malicious supernatural being in the form of  
 a turkey or a large bird  
 cf. (C) waxake
- (C) (w)al-ehku (i.v.) llegar acá  
 to arrive here  
 -al-ehku (pres.)  
 -al-ehku-k (pret.)  
 -al-ehku-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (w)al- 'hither', ehku "to arrive"
- (SD) (w)al-ehku  
 n-al-ehku-k-a "I already arrived (here)" (nalehkuga?)
- (C) (w)al-i:ka (t.v.) traer  
 to bring  
 -al-i:ka (pres.)  
 -al-i:ka-k (pret.) t-al-i:ka-ke-t "we brought it"  
 -al-i:ka-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (w)al- 'hither', wi:ka "to take, to carry"  
 cf. (w)al-wi:ka

- (C) (w)al-i:sa (i.v.) despertarse  
 to wake up  
 -al-i:sa (pres.)  
 -al-i:sa-k (pret.)  
 -al-i:sa-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (w)al- 'hither', i:sa "to wake up"  
 CN ualiça (Sim.) "levantarse, despertarse"
- (SD) (w)al-i:sa (i.v., t.v. (?)) despertar(se), recordar  
 to wake up, to remember
- (SD) (w)al-i:xtia (t.v.) sacar  
 to take out, to get out, to remove  
 -al-i:xtia (pres.)  
 -al-i:xtih (pret.)  
 -al-i:xtih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (w)al- 'hither', i:xtia "to get out, to take out"  
 cf. (C) (w)al-ki:xtia
- (C) (w)al-ixtu:na tardarse, dilatarse  
 to be late, to delay  
 -al-ixtu:na (pres.)  
 -al-ixtu:n-ki (pret.) n-al-ixtu:n-ki "I was late"  
 (nalixtu:ngi?)  
 cf. (w)al- 'hither', ixtu:na "to be late"
- (C) (w)al-ki:sa (i.v.) salir (estando ya afuera)  
 to leave (from outside)  
 cf. (w)al- 'hither', ki:sa "to leave"  
 CN ualquiça (Sim.) "salir del fondo, aparecer, surgir"
- (SD) (w)al-ki:sa
- (C) (w)al-ki:xtia (t.v.) sacar  
 to take out, to get out, to remove  
 -al-ki:xtia (pres.)  
 -al-ki:xtih (pret.)  
 -al-ki:xtih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (w)al- 'hither', ki:xtia "to get out, to remove"  
 cf. (SD) (w)al-i:xtia
- (SD) (w)alkuwetsi caerse  
 to fall  
 cf. (w)al- 'hither', (?) ku- 'head', wetsi "to fall"

- (C) (w)al-kwi (t.v.) traer (para acá)  
to bring  
-al-kwi (pres.)  
-al-kwih (pret.)  
-al-kwih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (w)al- 'hither', kwi "to grab"  
CN ualcui (Sim.) "llevar, traer"
- (SD) (w)al-kwi (t.v.) agarrar  
to take, to grab
- (C) (w)al-naka quedarse  
to stay, to remain  
wal-naka-k "(he/she) stayed", n-al-naka-k "I stayed"  
cf. (w)al- 'hither', naka "to stay"
- (C) (w)al-na:miki (t.v.) creer  
to believe  
cf. (w)al- 'hither', na:miki "to meet"  
CN cf. ualnamiqui (Sim.) "ir a recibir a alguien"
- (C) (w)al-mu-ne:lwia (r.v.) apurarse  
to hurry  
-al-mu-ne:lwia (pres.)  
-al-mu-ne:lwih (pret.)  
-al-mu-ne:lwih-tuk (perf.)  
x-al-mu-ne:lwi "hurry!"  
cf. (w)al- 'hither', mu-ne:lwia "to hurry"
- (C) (w)al-ne:si aparecerse  
to appear, to come into sight  
cf. (w)al- 'hither', ne:si "to appear, to be seen"
- (C) (w)al-nu:tsta (t.v.) llamar, ir a llamar  
to call, to go call  
cf. (w)al- 'hither', nu:tsta "to speak"  
n-al-nu:tsta "I'm going to call him"  
CN cf. no:tsta (Car.) "to call"
- (C) (w)alta:kati (i.v.) nacer (empezar a crecer)  
to begin to grow, to sprout, to be born  
walta:kati (pres.) (?)  
walta:kat-ki (pret.)  
walta:kat-tuk (perf.) (?)  
cf. (w)al- 'hither'  
CN tlacati (Sim.) "nacer"



- (C) (w)al-temu (i.v.) bajarse  
to come down, to descend  
cf. (w)al- 'hither', temu "to come down, to descend"  
CN ualtemo (Sim.) "descender"
- (C) (w)al-tsin-ki:sa (i.v., incorp.) salir escondido  
to leave in hiding, to leave (hidden)  
-al-tsin-ki:sa (pres.)  
-al-tsin-ki:s-ki (pret.) wal-tsin-ki:s-ki "she is leaving in  
hiding" (waltsingi:sgi?)  
-al-tsin-ki:s-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (w)al- 'hither', tsin- 'base, buttocks', ki:sa "to leave"  
CN cf. tzinquiça "volver la espalda, retroceder, batirse en  
retirada"
- (SD) (w)al-tsin-ki:sa (i.v., incorp.) acercarse  
to approach, to draw near  
x-al-tsin-ki:sa "come closer!"
- (C) (w)al-wi:ka (t.v.) traer  
to bring  
cf. (w)al- 'hither', wi:ka "to take, to carry"  
cf. (w)al-i:ka "to bring"
- (SD) (w)al-wi:ka
- (C) (w)al-xi:ni (i.v.) regarse, caerse (como fruta)  
to sprinkle, to scatter, to fall (like fruit, seeds)  
cf. (w)al- 'hither', xi:ni "to scatter, for fruit to fall"
- (C) -wan (sustantivo relacional) con  
with (relational noun)  
nu-wan "with me"  
mu-wan "with you"  
i-wan "with him/her/it"  
tu-wan "with us"  
anmu-wan "with you (pl.)"  
in-wan "with them"  
cf. wan "and"  
CN -uan (Sim.)
- (SD) -wan
- (C) wan (conj.) y  
and (conj.)  
cf. -wan "with"
- (SD) wan

- (C) warachiyu guacalchía (palomita (?))  
 dove sp., small  
 cf. (SD) wakalchiyah
- (SD) wardián guardián, curandero  
 guardian, curer  
 Sp. guardián
- (SD) wa:ruh guaro, licor  
 cane liquor, corn liquor  
 Sp. guaro
- (SD) wasa:ma-t arco iris (un monte, una planta del campo)  
 a wild plant sp., "rainbow" plant  
 CN cf. (?) uacamatl (Sim.) "raíz comestible"
- (SD) waska-t plumillo (árbol)  
 tree sp., "small-feather" tree
- (C) wa:tša (t.v.) secar  
 to dry  
 wa:tša (pres.)  
 wa:ts-ki (pret.) ni-k-wa:ts-ki "I dried it"  
 wa:ts-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. wa:ki (i.v.) "to dry"  
 CN watsa (Car.); wa:tša (UC)
- (SD) wa:tša  
 cf. ta-wa:tša "to be drying (something)"
- (C) wawa:na (t.v.) raspar, rascar (con uñas), arrascar  
 to scrape, to scratch (with fingernails, with claws)  
 wawa:na (pres.)  
 wawa:n (pret.) ni-k-wawa:n-a "I already scratched her"  
 (nikwawa:na?)  
 wawa:n-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cf. uauana (Sim.) "arar, ahondar la tierra, trazar,  
 dibujar una cosa"
- (SD) wawa:na (t.v., r.v.) rascar(se), raspar(se), rasurarse,  
 piafar  
 to scratch, to scrape, to shave, to paw (horse)  
 wawa:n(-ki) (pret.)  
 ni-k-wawa:na "I scratch it", ni-mu-wawa:na "I'm scratching  
 (myself)"

- (SD) wawasua (t.v.) rayar, raspar  
to scratch, to make scratches, stripes, or lines  
wawasua (pres.)  
wawasuh (pret.)  
wawasuh-tuk (perf.)  
cf. wawasuh-tuk (adj.) "striped, scratched"
- (SD) wawasuh-tuk (adj.) rayado  
striped, lined, scratched  
cf. wawasua "to scratch, to line, to stripe", -tuk 'perf.'
- (C) waxake, waxa:keh gualxaque, guaxaque, gualchaque (mal espíritu que asusta o espanta de noche, de forma de un ave grande como jolote)  
evil spirit, a malicious supernatural being which frightens people at night, in the form of a large bird like a turkey  
cf. (SD) walchakeh
- (C) wa:xin palo guaje (árbol)  
tree sp. (not a gourd tree)  
wahwa:xin (pl.)  
CN cf. wa:xin (Car.); uaxin (Sim.) "árbol cuyo fruto, parecido al del algarrobo, es comestible"
- (C) wehka lejos (wehka?)  
far, distant  
cf. we:y "big"  
CN we?ka (Car.); PN \*wəhka
- (SD) wehka
- (C) -wehpu:l, -wehpul cuñado  
brother-in-law  
i-wehpul "his/her brother-in-law"  
nu-wehpul "my brother-in-law"  
nu-wehwehpulmet (pl. poss.) "my brothers-in-law"  
CN yepulli (Mol.) "cuñada de hombre"  
cf. (SD) -ehpul "woman's brother-in-law"
- (SD) weku(h) hueco  
hollow  
Sp. hueco

- (SD) welchah godorniza (codorniz)  
quail  
wehwelchah (pl.)
- (C) weli (i.v.) poder  
to be able, can (note: also appears in auxiliary-like constructions)  
weli (pres.) ni-weli "I can"  
weli-k (pret.)  
weli-tuk (perf.)  
CN cf. weliti (UC) "poder hacer algo"; wel (Car.) "bien";  
weli (Sim.) "posible" (adj., adv.)
- (SD) weli
- (C) welo:rah mediodía, buen tiempo  
noon, good time (?)  
pal welo:rah "by noon" (para mediodía)  
cf. wel ('before, well'); Sp. hora
- (SD) -weltiw, -eltiw hermana de hombre  
man's sister  
i-weltiw, i-eltiw "his sister"  
nu-weltiw "my sister"  
CN cf. weliwtli (Car.) "hermana mayor"
- (SD) welto(h), bwelto(h) vuelto, cambio  
change (money)  
Sp. vuelto
- (SD) -weweruh-yu manzana de Adán  
Adam's apple  
cf. (?) Sp. güegüecho "goiter", -yu 'intimate poss.'
- (C) -wes conuñada, conuña  
co-sister-in-law, term for women married to brothers  
i-wes "her co-sister-in-law"  
nu-wes "my co-sister-in-law"  
CN cf. weswastli (Car.) "cuñada de mujer"
- (SD) -wes cuñada de mujer  
woman's sister-in-law  
wehwes (pl.)  
nu-wes-wan (pl. poss.) "my sisters-in-law"

- (C) wetsi (v.i.) caerse  
 to fall  
 wetsi (pres.)  
 wets-ki (pret.) ni-wets-ki "I fell"  
 wets-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. wets a:-t "it is raining"  
 CN wetsi (Car.); PN \*wətsi
- (SD) wetsi  
 ni-wets-tuk "I have fallen down, I'm lying down"  
 cf. wetsi a:-t "it is raining"
- (C) wetsi a:-t llover  
 to rain  
 cf. wetsi "to fall", a:-t "water"  
 wets nemi a:-t "it is raining"
- (SD) wetsi a:-t
- (C) wetska (i.v.) reirse  
 to laugh  
 wetska (pres.) ni-wetska "I'm laughing"  
 wetska-k (pret.)  
 wetska-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. wetska (n.) "laugh, laughter"  
 CN wetska (Car.) "reirse"
- (C) wetska (n.) risa  
 laugh, laughter  
 cf. wetska "to laugh"
- (SD) wewechu(h) chompipe varón (guajolote macho)  
 male turkey, tom turkey  
 Sp. gñegñecho "goiter"
- (C) we:weh tambor pequeño  
 small drum  
 CN we:we:tɫ (Car.) "guitarra, atabal"  
 cf. (SD) we:we:-t
- (SD) we:we:-t tamborcito, tambor chiquito  
 small drum  
 wehwe:we:t (pl.)  
 CN we:we:tɫ (Car.) "guitarra, atabal"

- (C) we:y grande  
big, large  
cf. we:y-ihti "pregnant"  
CN we:i (Car.); PN \*we:y(±)
- (SD) we:y bastante, mucho, recio  
much, loud, lots  
cf. ombrón "big"  
cf. we:y -ihti "pregnant"
- (SD) we:y -ihti embarazada  
pregnant  
we:y i-ihti "she is pregnant"  
we:y nu-ihti "I am pregnant"  
cf. we:y "much (big)", ihti "belly"  
cf. (SD) we:y-ihti
- (C) weyak largo  
long  
wehweyak (pl.)  
CN ueyac (Sim.)
- (SD) weyak largo; niño que creció  
long; a child that has grown  
cf. kuweyak "long and pointed"
- (SD) mu-weyaltia (r.v.) crecer  
to grow  
mu-weyaltia (pres.)  
mu-weyaltih (pret.) (?)  
mu-weyaltih-tuk (perf.) (?)  
cf. we:y "much (big)", weyak "long", -(l)tia 'caus.'; cf.  
mu-weya "to grow"  
CN cf. ueya (Sim.) "crecer"
- (SD) mu-weya (r.v.) crecer  
to grow  
mu-yewa (pres.) (?)  
mu-weya-k (pret.)  
mu-weya-tuk (perf.) (?)  
cf. mu-weyaltia "to grow"  
CN ueya (Sim.)
- (C) weyaya kwerpoh un viejo (de 50 años para arriba)  
old man, over 50 years old  
cf. we:y "big"; Sp. cuerpo  
cf. (SD) mu-weya "to grow"

- (C) we:y-ihti embarazada  
 pregnant  
 cf. we:y "big", ihti "belly"  
 cf. (SD) we:y -ihti
- (C) we:y-i-xumpe "el sombrero" (ser sobrenatural, espanto)  
 "Big-Hat", a supernatural being (spook), like the headless  
 horseman  
 cf. we:y "big" i-xumpe "his hat"
- (SD) -we:yka cuerpo; vulva  
 body; vulva  
 nu-we:yka "my body, my vulva" (nuwe:yga?)  
 CN cf. (?) ueica (Sim.) "superior, grandemente"
- (C) we:yruhku Armenia (nombre de pueblo)  
 town name  
 cf. we:y "big"
- (C) wihwila:nia (t.v., redup. (?)) colgar  
 to hang  
 wihwila:nia (pres.)  
 wihwila:nih (pret.) ki-wihwila:nih "(she) hangs it"  
 wihwila:nih-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cf. uiuilana (Sim.) "estar tullido"; cf. (?) wila:na (UC)  
 "arrastrar"
- (C) wihwile:h-tuk (adj.) descompuesto, desarmado  
 broken, out of order, taken apart  
 cf. wile:wi "to break down"
- (C) wi:ka llevar  
 to take, to carry  
 wi:ka (pres.) ni-k-wi:ka "I carry it" (nikwi:ga?)  
 wi:ka-k (pret.)  
 wi:ka-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-wi:ka "to carry (something)"; cf. (w)al-wi:ka,  
 (w)al-i:ka "to bring"; cf. wi:kilia "to owe"  
 CN wi:ka (Car.)
- (SD) wi:ka

- (C) wi:kilia (t.v.) deber (una deuda (a alguien))  
 to owe (someone something)  
 wi:kilia (pres.) ni-mits-wi:kilia "I owe you (a debt)"  
 wi:kilih (pret.)  
 wi:kilih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. wi:ka "to take, to carry", -(i)lia 'applic.'  
 cf. ta-wi:kilia "to owe (something)"  
 CN cf. uiquilia (Sim.) "reverencial de uica"
- (SD) wikilia
- (C) wile:wa (t.v.) destruir, deshacer  
 to destroy, to take apart  
 wile:wa (pres.)  
 wile:h (pret.) ni-k-wile:h "I destroyed it"  
 wile:h-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-wile:wa "to take (something) apart"; wile:wi "to break  
 down"
- (C) wile:wi (i.v.) descomponerse  
 to break down  
 wile:wi (pres.)  
 wile:wi-k (pret.)  
 wile:h-tuk (perf.) (?)  
 cf. wile:wa (t.v.) "to destroy, to take apart";  
 wihwile:h-tuk "out of order, broken"
- (C) wi:lu-i:x g̃ilixte (árbol)  
 tree sp.  
 cf. wi:lu-t "bird", i:x 'face', "eye"
- (C) wi:lu-t pájaro  
 bird  
 wi:lu-tsín "bird" (the most common form)  
 wi:lutsitsín "little birds" (pajaritos)  
 CN uilotl (Sim.) "paloma"  
 cf. (SD) wi:lu-t "dove"
- (SD) wi:lu-t paloma grande de monte; pene  
 dove sp., large wild dove; penis  
 i-wi:lut "his penis"  
 CN uilotl (Sim.) "paloma"



- (C) winku:lax granadilla montés (bejuco con fruta como granadilla)  
wild vine sp., with a fruit like pomegranate (?)  
wihwinku:lax (?)  
cf. Sp. gñin "light vine or root sprout", colas "tails"
- (C) wi:pta pasado mañana (wi:pta?)  
day after tomorrow"  
CN wi:ptla (Car.)
- (SD) wi:pta
- (C) wistumún paloma del suelo  
dove sp.
- (C) witeki (t.v.) castigar, azotar, golpear, pegar, aporrear  
to punish, to whip, to beat, to hit  
witeki (pres.) ni-k-witeki "I punish him/her"  
witek (pret.) nech-witek "(he/she) punished/beat me"  
witek-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (?) teki "to cut"  
cf. ta-witeki "to punish, to be punishing"
- (SD) witeki
- (C) wi:ts (i.v., irregular) venir  
to come (irregular)  
wi:ts(pres.) ni-wi:ts "I'm coming", ti-wi:ts-et "we're coming"  
wa:la(:)h (pret.) ni-wa:lah "I came", ti-wa:la:h-ke-t "we came"  
wa:la:h-tuk (perf.)  
CN wi:ts (Car.) "venir", wa:lla?, wa:lla:- (Car.) "ir (pasado); PN \*wi:ts
- (SD) wi:ts  
wa:lah (pret.)
- (C) wits-kili-t gllisquilite (hierba de monte en varitas con muchas espinas, no se come)  
plant sp., wild plant, small canes or reeds, lots of thorns  
cf. wits-ti "thorn", kili-t "chipilin plant"  
CN cf. utzquiltil (Sim.) "cardo, cabeza de alcachofa"
- (SD) wits-kili-tl huizquil, gllisquil (chayote (?))  
chayote plant (?)

- (C) wits-kuyul g<sup>h</sup>iscoyol, huiscoyol (clase de palma chiquita con espinas)  
 palm sp., a small, very thorny palm, with small, ball-shaped fruit, like small coconuts, which is eaten  
 cf. wits-ti "thorn", kuyul "coyol palm"
- (SD) wits-kuyul
- (C) wits-takwatsin zorro espín (puerco espín)  
 porcupine  
 cf. wits-ti "thorn", takwatsin "opossum"  
 CN uitztlacuatzin (Sim.) "especie de puerco espín"
- (C) wits-tal espinero (lugar con muchas espinas)  
 thorny place, briar patch (?)  
 cf. wits-ti "thorn", -ta(:)l 'place of'
- (C) wits-ti espina  
 thorn  
 -wits-yu(poss.) i-wits-yu "its thorn(s)" (-yu 'intimate poss.')
- cf. wits-tal "thorny place"  
 CN wits- (Car.); uitztli (Sim.); PN \*wits-
- (SD) wits-ti  
 wihwitsti (pl.)  
 i-wits-yu ne kwawi-t "the tree's thorn"  
 cf. wits-tik "thorny"
- (SD) wits-tik de espinas (espinoso)  
 thorny  
 wihwitstik (pl.)  
 cf. wits-ti "thorn", -ti-k 'adj.'  
 CN cf. uitztic (Sim.) "puntiagudo, agudo"
- (C) wits-tuma-t g<sup>h</sup>listomate (palito (arbusto) con tomatillos amarillos que no se comen, con muchas espinas)  
 a thorny bush, with non-edible tomato-like fruit  
 cf. wits-ti "thorn", tuma-t "tomato"  
 CN uitztomatl (Sim.) "arbolillo cuya corteza se usa como remedio para los ojos"
- (SD) wits-tuma-t

- (C) wiwita (t.v.) arrancar (hierba)  
to pull out (plants), to uproot  
wiwita (pres.)  
wiwit-ki (pret.) ni-k-wiwit-ki "I pulled it out"  
wiwit-tuk (perf.)  
CN uiuitla (Sim.) "arrancar, coger, desplumar"
- (SD) wiwita arrancar, desplumar  
to pull out, to uproot; to pluck (feathers)  
wiwita-k (pret.)  
wiwita-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta-wiwita "to be pulling out"
- (C) wix(-)ti gllixte (pedazo de vidrio quebrado)  
piece of broken glass  
-wixti (poss.) nu-wixti "my piece of broken glass"  
wihwixti (pl.)

X

- (C) xahkal ramada, ramadita, ranchito, rancho  
shed, shack  
xahxahkal (pl.)  
CN xa?kalli (Car.) "casa de paja"; xacalli (Sim.) "choza,  
cabaña, casa con techo de paja"
- (SD) xahkal
- (C) xahxakwalua (t.v., redup.) restregarlos  
to scrub, to scrape (pl.)  
cf. xakwalua "to scrub, to scrape"  
CN xaxaqualoa (Sim.) "restregarse, frotarse contra algo"  
cf. (SD) xahxakwalua "to mash"
- (SD) xahxakwalua machucarlos  
to mash, to smash, to pound (pl.)  
cf. xakwalua "to mash"  
CN xaxaqualoa (Sim.) "restregarse, frotarse contra algo"  
cf. (C) xahxakwalua "to scrub"

- (C) xakwalua (t.v.) restregar  
 to scrub, to scrape  
 xakwalua (pres.)  
 xakwaluh (pret.) ni-k-xakwaluh "I scrubbed it"  
 xakwaluh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. xahxakwalua "to scrub (them)"  
 CN xaqualoa (Sim.) "frotarse, rascarse"  
 cf. (SD) xakwalua "to mash"
- (SD) xakwalua (t.v.) machucar, pelear (de perros)  
 to pound, to mash, for dogs to fight  
 xakwalua (pres.)  
 xakwaluh (pret.)  
 xakwaluh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. xahxakwalua "to pound (them)"  
 cf. ta-xakwalua "to be pounding, mashing"  
 cf. (C) xakwalua "to scrub"
- (C) xa:lmuyu:-t chijín (mosca chiquitilla)  
 very small fly sp., small gnat sp.  
 cf. xa:l ('sand'), muyu:-t "gnat"
- (SD) xa:lmuyu:-t jején  
 gnat
- (C) xa:lte:n sartén  
 frying pan, cooking dish  
 -xa:lte:n (poss.)  
 xahxa:lte:n (pl.)  
 Sp. sartén
- (SD) xa:ltu:kani dormilona (garrobito, clase de lagartija)  
 lizard sp., a small iguana called "sleeper"  
 cf. xa:l ('arena'), tu:ka "to bury", -ni 'agent'
- (SD) xa:ltutu:n salpullido, sarna  
 rash, mange  
 -xa:ltutu:n (poss.)  
 cf. xa:l ('sand'), tutu:nik "hot"  
 cf. (C) xa:ltutu:nik
- (C) xa:ltutu:nik salpullido  
 rash  
 cf. xa:l ('sand'), tutu:nik "hot"  
 cf. (SD) xa:ltutu:n

- (C) xa:ma:nia (t.v.) tostar tortilla  
 to toast tortillas  
 xa:ma:nia (pres.)  
 xa:ma:nih (pret.)  
 xa:ma:nih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ta-xa:ma:nia "to be toasting"; cf. taxa:ma:nti "tostado"  
 CN cf. (?) xamania (Sim.) "estrellar, romper una cosa"  
 (Ultimately this is a loan from Mixe-Zoquean \*sami "to heat")  
 cf. (SD) xama:ntia
- (SD) xama:ntia (t.v.) tostar tortilla  
 to toast tortillas  
 xama:ntia (pres.)  
 xama:ntih (pret.)  
 xama:ntih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. -tia 'caus.'  
 cf. (C) xa:ma:nia
- (C) xa:n después, más tarde  
 later
- (C) xa:nti Santiago (nombre de persona) (xa:nti?)  
 Santiago ("James, personal name")  
 Sp. Santiago
- (C) xapun jabón  
 soap  
 Sp. jabón
- (SD) xapun  
 nu-xapun "my soap"
- (C) xapu-t sepultura, tumba, hoyo del entierro, sepulcro  
 tomb, grave, sepulcher  
 CN cf. xapotla (Mol.) "romper u horadar pared", (cf. tlaxapochtli (Mol.) "hoyo")
- (SD) xapu-t
- (C) xara(h) xara (pájaro)  
 bird sp.  
 Sp. xara

- (C) xa:wa (t.v.) rozar, guatalear, desmontar  
to clear off land of vegetation  
xa:wa (pres.)  
xa:h-ki (pret.) ni-k-xa:h-ki "I cleared it off"  
xa:h-tuk (perf.)  
CN cf. xaua (Sim.) "afeitarse la india a su modo antiguo,  
pintarse el fruto"
- (SD) xawa  
xaw-ki (pret.)  
xaw-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ta-xawa "to be clearing (something)"
- (C) xa:wa adios (contestación) (xa:wa?)  
goodbye (the reply after one has been greeted by another)  
cf. niyawa "goodbye" (said by the first to leave or to greet)  
cf. (SD) xa:wa tel  
cf. (?) x(i)- 'imperative', yawi "to go", -a 'already, now'
- (SD) xa:wa tel adios (contestación)  
goodbye (the reply after one has been greeted by another)  
cf. niyawa tel "goodbye" (said by the first to leave or to greet)
- (C) xaxawaka áspero  
rough  
CN cf. (?) xaxauaca (Sim.) "derramarse, esparcirse"
- (C) xe:pah Sebastiana (nombre de persona)  
Sebastiana (personal name)  
Sp. Sebastiana
- (C) xe:puh Sebastián (nombre de persona)  
Sebastian (personal name)  
Sp. Sebastián
- (SD) -xetah jeta, labio  
snout, lip  
Sp. jeta

- (C) xihxi:kua (t.v.) engañar, mentir  
 to cheat, to deceive, to lie  
 xihxi:kua (pres.)  
 xihxi:kuh (pret.) ki-xihxi:kuh "(he/she) deceived him/her"  
 xihxi:kuh-tuk (perf.)  
 tesu ti-nech-xihxi:kua "don't deceive me!" (Ino me engañés!"  
 cf. (?) xi:k "navel"  
 CN xixicoa (Sim.) "engañar"
- (SD) xihxi:kua
- (SD) xihxini (i.v., redup.) pringar (lloviznar)  
 to sprinkle  
 xihxini a:-t "to sprinkle light drops" (pingar pringuitas)  
 cf. xini "to sprinkle, to scatter, to fall"
- (C) xihxipi:ntsin chichipince (arbusto (matocha))  
 a bush sp., small with orange flowers  
 -tsin 'diminutive'  
 CN cf. (?) xipintli "prepucio, capullo del miembro"  
 cf. (Sim.) chihchipi:ntsin
- (C) -xi:k ombligo  
 navel, bellybutton  
 nu-xi:k "my navel"  
 CN xictli (Sim.); PN \*xi:k-
- (SD) -xi:k ombligo; badajo  
 navel; bell clapper  
 i-xi:k kampa:nah "bell clapper"
- (C) xi:kal tarro (jícara) (xi:gał)  
 large gourd, gourd bowl  
 -xi:kal (poss.) nu-xi:kal "my gourd dish"  
 CN xicalli (Sim.) "jícara (especie de vasija de madera que  
 sirve para beber)"
- (SD) xi:kal tol, clase de guacal (jícara)  
 gourd bowl  
 xihxi:kal (pl.)
- (C) xi:kama jícama (xi:kama?)  
 a large edible root (Bumelia solscifolia (?))  
 -xi:kama (poss.)  
 CN xicama(tl) (Sim.) "raíz muy dulce que se come cruda"  
 cf. (SD) xikamah

- (SD) xikamah jícamá (xigamah)  
 a large edible root (*Bumelia solscifolia* (?))  
 -xikamah (poss.)  
 xihxikamah (pl.)  
 CN xicama(tl) (Sim.) "raíz muy dulce que se come cruda"  
 cf. (C) xi:kama
- (C) xi:kuh jicote (abeja, avispa)  
 bee or wasp sp., small, black  
 xihxi:kuh (pl.)  
 CN xi:ko?tli (Car.) "abejón"; xicotli (Mol.) "abeja grande de miel que horada los árboles"
- (SD) xi:kuh jicote, avispa (xi:guh)  
 wasp sp., black
- (SD) xi:ku-guitarra(h) guitarrón (una avispa negra que pica duro)  
 wasp sp., black, sting hurts very much  
 cf. xi:kuh "wasp sp.", Sp. guitarra"
- (C) xi:kupiluwas barajo (palito (arbolito))  
 bush or small tree sp.  
 cf. xi:kuh "wasp sp.", pilua "to hang", -wa-s  
 'nominalization'
- (C) xila jila (nombre de palo, de su flor) (xila?)  
 tree sp., its flower of the same name
- (SD) xila
- (C) xi:lu-t jilote  
 small, immature, green ear of corn before it develops kernels  
 -xi:lu (poss.) nu-xi:lu "my green ear of corn"  
 CN xilotl (Sim.) "mazorca de maíz todavía lechosa pero ya comestible"
- (SD) xi:lu-t  
 xihxi:lut (pl.)
- (C) xi:ma (t.v.) cortar el pelo, rasurar  
 to cut hair, to shave  
 xi:ma (pres.)  
 xi:n-ki (pret.) ni-k-xi:n-ki "I shaved him" (nikxi:ggi?)  
 cf. (mu-)te:n-xi:ma "to shave (beard)"  
 CN xima (Sim.) "afeitarse, cortarse los cabellos"
- (SD) xi:ma raspar, rasurar  
 to scrape, to shave



- (C) xina:ch chinaste, matriz, ovario  
womb, ovary, egg inside of chicken  
-xi:nach (poss.)  
CN cf. xina:chtli (Car.) "semilla"
- (SD) -xina:ch  
i-xina:ch "her womb"  
-xihxina:ch (pl.)
- (C) xi:ni (i.v.) regarse, botarse, caerse una fruta  
to scatter, to fall (fruit)  
xi:ni (pres.)  
xi:ni-k (pret.)  
xi:n-tuk (perf.)  
cf. xi:nia (t.v.) "to scatter"; (w)al-xi:ni "to sprinkle,  
scatter"  
CN xini (Sim.) "caer, desplomarse, destrozarse"
- (SD) xini  
xin-ki (pret.)
- (C) xi:nia (t.v.) regar (p. ej. agua, semilla) (esparcir)  
to sprinkle, to scatter  
xi:nia (pres.)  
xi:nih (pret.) ni-k-xi:nih "I scattered it"  
xi:nih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. xi:ni (i.v.) "to sprinkle, to scatter, to fall"  
CN cf. xinia (Sim.) "derribar, deshacer, destruir"
- (C) -xi:nka chingaste (asientos, pozol humedo, residuo, sedimento  
(en un vaso))  
dregs, grounds  
i-xi:nka "its grounds"  
cf. xi:ni "to scatter, to fall", -ka 'perf. nominalization'
- (C) xi:nyu, xi:nyuh jiote (impétigo) (xi:gyu?), (xi:gyuh)  
peeling skin, a skin disease (impetigo (?))  
cf. (?) xi:ni "to scatter, to fall", -yu ('abstraction')  
CN xincayotl (Sim.) "costra de una llaga"; xincayotl (Mol.)  
"escama"
- (SD) xinyu jiote, escama  
peeling skin, skin disease (impetigo (?)); scale  
i-xinyu michin "fish scale(s)"  
i-xinyu ku:ke "skin of iguana"

- (C) xi:nyu-kwawi-t, i-xi:nyu(h) kwawi-t palo jiote (árbol)  
 tree sp., "peeling-skin tree"  
 cf. xi:nyu(h) "peeling skin (desease, impetigo (?))", kwawi-t  
 "tree"  
 cf. (SD) palosanto
- (C) xi:pe:wa (t.v.) pelar, descascarar  
 to peel, to remove the skin, bark, shell  
 xi:pe:wa (pres.) ni-k-xi:pe:wa "I'm peeling it"  
 xi:pe:h (pret.)  
 xi:pe:h-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. xi:pe:wi (i.v.) "to peel"; cf. xipi:nawi "to peel"  
 CN xipeua (Sim.) "desollar, descortezar, mondar"
- (SD) xi:pewa  
 cf. ta-xi:pewa "to be peeling (something)"
- (C) xi:pe:wi pelarse  
 to peel, to get skinned, peeled  
 xi:pe:wi (pres.)  
 xi:pe:wi-k (pret.)  
 xi:pe:h-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. xi:pe:wa "to peel"; cf. xipi:nawi "to peel"
- (C) xipi:nawi (i.v.) pelarse  
 to peel, to get skinned  
 xipi:nawi (pres.)  
 xipi:nawi-k (pret.)  
 xipi:nah-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. xi:pe:wi "to peel", xi:pe:wa "to peel"  
 CN cf. (?) xipintli (Sim.) "prepucio"; xipineuayotequi (?)  
 (Sim.) "circuncidar"  
 cf. (SD) xi:pinawi "to slide"
- (SD) xi:pinawi (i.v.) resbalar, patinar  
 to slide, to slip, to skate  
 xi:pinawi (pres.)  
 xi:pinawi-k (pret.)  
 xi:pinaw-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (C) xipi:nawi "to peel"

- (C) xiwi-t ('año' (?))  
 year (?)  
 (note: occurs only in se: xiwi-t "last year")  
 CN xiwitl (Car.) "año"
- (SD) xiwi-t  
 (occurs only in se: xiwi-t "last year")
- (C) xi:wtek iguana dorada  
 iguana sp., "golden iguana"  
 xihxi:wtek (pl.)  
 CN cf. xiuhtecutli (Sim.) "señor del año o de la hierba, dios  
 del fuego que tenía diversos nombres: ... Cueçaltzin  
 ('little iguana')"
- (C) mu-xi:xa (r.v.) orinar, mear  
 to urinate  
 mu-xi:xa (pres.) ni-mu-xi:xa "I'm urinating"  
 mu-xi:x-ki (pret.)  
 mu-xi:x-tuk (pret.)  
 cf. (SD) xi:x-ti "urine"  
 CN xixa (Sim.) "ir de vientre"; PN \*xi:xa
- (SD) mu-xi:xa
- (SD) xi:x-ti orina, meado  
 urine  
 -xi:x (poss.) nu-xi:x "my urine"  
 xihxi:x-ti (pl.)  
 CN cf. xixtli (Sim.) "excremento del hombre"  
 cf. (C) a:xi:x
- (SD) xolka(h), xolko(h) desdentada, desdentado  
 toothless  
 Sp. xolca, xolco
- (C) xu:chi-ku:wa-t suchicua, xuchicoa (culebra)  
 snake sp., "flower snake"  
 cf. xu:chi-t "flower", ku:wa-t "snake"
- (SD) xu:chi-ku:wa-t
- (C) xu:chi-meka-sala mecasala (culebra)  
 snake sp.  
 cf. xu:chi-t "flower", meka-t "vine, cord", sala "pants"

- (C) xu:chi-t flor  
flower  
-xu:chi-w (poss.) nu-xu:chi-w "my flower"  
xuhxu:chit (pl.)  
CN xo:chit (Car.); PN \*xo:chi-
- (SD) xu:chu-t, xu:chi-t flor  
flower  
-xu:chu (poss.) nu-xu:chu "my flower"
- (SD) xuhxul un pájaro  
bird sp., yellow neck, grey body
- (SD) mu-xuhxulewa (r.v., redup.) restregarselos  
to scrub, to scrape oneself (iterative)  
cf. xulewa "to scrub"  
CN xoxoleua (Sim.) "despellejarse, magullarse"
- (Tacuba) xukchin jarro  
jug  
cf. -tsin/-chin 'diminutive'  
CN xoctli "marmita, olla, vasija de barro"
- (C) xuku-k ácido, agrio (xuguk)  
sour  
xuhxukuk (pl.)  
cf. xuku-t "hogplum"  
CN xococ (Sim.) "agrio, ácido" (Sim.) xukuk
- (SD) xukuk-mu:yu-t mosquito muy chiquito (xugukmu:yut)  
very small gnat sp.  
cf. xukuk "sour", mu:yu-t "gnat"
- (C) xukumasa:-t pepenance (árbol)  
tree sp., a small tree with many branches, round in shape,  
with thorns  
cf. xuku-t "hogplum", masa:-t "deer"
- (C) xuku-t jocote (tejocote)  
hogplum  
-xuku (poss.) nu-xuku "my hogplum"  
xuhxukut (pl.)  
CN xokotl (Car.)
- (SD) xuku-t (xugut)  
nu-xukut "my hogplum"

- (C) -xu:leh-yu marido, esposo  
 husband  
 nu-xu:leh-yu "my husband"  
 cf. xu:re:-t "old man", -yu 'intimate poss.'
- (SD) -xu:leh-yu  
 -xuhxu:leh-yu (pl.)
- (C) xulewa (t.v., r.v.) restregar, restregarse  
 to scrape, to scrub, to rub  
 xulewa (pres.) ki-xulewa "(she) scrubs it", mu-xulewa "(she)  
 scrubs herself"  
 xuleh (pret.)  
 xuleh-tuk (perf.)  
 CN xoleua (Sim.) "despellejarse, magullarse a golpes,  
 contusionarse"
- (SD) xulewa (t.v., r.v.)  
 xulew(-ki) (pret.)  
 xulew-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. mu-xuhxulewa "to scrub, to scrape (iterative)"
- (C) xuluch-tik aguado  
 thin, watery  
 CN cf. (?) xolochtic (Sim.) "arrugado, doblado, plegado"
- (SD) xu:lun julón, morro, morrito, jícara, cascarón de huevo,  
 cascarón de coco, guacal (cosas huecas)  
 gourd bowl or dish, empty shell (e.g. of eggs, coconuts,  
 hollow things)
- (C) xu:lu-t niño tierno, tiernito (bebé)  
 baby, infant  
 xuhxu:lut, xuhxu:lumet (pl.)  
 xu:lu-tsin "little baby"  
 CN cf. xolo(tl) (Sim.) "paje, joven, joven criado"
- (SD) xu:lu-t
- (C) -xumpe sombrero  
 hat  
 nu-xumpe "my hat" (nuxumpe?)  
 cf. xumpe "mushroom sp."  
 Sp. sombrero
- (SD) xumpe

- (C) xumpe una clase de hongo  
 mushroom sp.  
 xuhxumpe (pl.)  
 cf. -xumpe "hat"
- (SD) xu:mul nido (de gallina)  
 (chicken's) nest  
 i-xu:mul "its nest"  
 i-xu:mul ne tihlan "the chicken's nest"  
 CN cf. xomulli (Sim.) "rincón"
- (C) xu:pan invierno (temporada de lluvias)  
 winter (rainy season)  
 CN xo:pan (Car.) "verano"; xopan, xupan (Sim.) "primavera"
- (SD) xu:pan
- (C) xupil-in grillo  
 cricket  
 CN chopili(n) (Mol.)
- (SD) xupi:l-in grillo, pene de niño  
 cricket; little boy's penis  
 xuhxupi:lin (pl.)
- (C) xu:ré:-t anciano  
 old man  
 xuhxu:retket (pl.)  
 xu:re:-tsín "old man (reverential)" (viejito)  
 cf. -xu:leh-yu "husband"  
 CN cf. (?) xoleua (Sim.) "despellejarse, magullarse"  
 cf. (SD) chu:lé-t, chu:le-t "old man"
- (C) xu:ta (t.v., r.v.) herir(se)  
 to wound, to be wounded  
 xu:ta (pres.)  
 xu:ta-k (pret.) ni-mu-xu:ta-k "I got wounded",  
 ni-k-xu:ta-k "I wounded him"  
 xu:ta-tuk (perf.)  
 CN cf. xo:tla (Car.) "abrasarse, cortar, brotar"; xotla  
 (Sim.) "cortar una tela, hacer rayas, aserrar madera"

- (C) xuti jute (caracol de agua) (xuti?)  
 water snail  
 xuhxuti (pl.)
- (SD) xuti
- (C) xuti-kili-t santa mariona, santa maría (árbol)  
 tree sp., tree with tender buds that are eaten cooked with  
 snails  
 cf. xuti "water snail", kili-t "chipilin plant"
- (SD) xuti-kili-t
- (SD) xuwahla:ka-t saite, chaite (mata de pitahaya (pitahaya))  
 cactus sp., pitahaya (?)  
 xuhxuwahla:kat (pl.)  
 cf. (?) xuxuwik "green"
- (C) xuwil(-)in filín, juilín  
 fish sp.  
 CN xouilin (Sim.) "pez parecido a la trucha"
- (SD) xuxuk-nah verde  
 green  
 cf. xuxuwik "green", -nah 'adj.'  
 CN cf. xoxoctic (Sim.) "verde"
- (C) xuxuk-tsin azul  
 blue  
 cf. xuxuwik "green", -tsin 'diminutive'
- (C) xuxuwi-k verde, crudo  
 green, unripe, raw  
 cf. xuxuk-tsin "blue"  
 CN xoxouhqui (Sim.) "verde, crudo, azul"; PN \*xowi-
- (SD) xuxuwi-k  
 cf. xuxuk-nah "green"
- (C) xuyu:nna perdíz (xuyu:gna?)  
 grouse, partridge (?)  
 xuhxuyu:nna (pl.)

Y

- (C) yaha é1, ella  
 he, she  
 ya(h) 'abbreviated form'  
 CN ye?wa(tl) (Car.)
- (SD) yaha
- (SD) yahane aquel, aquella, aquello  
 that, that one (over there)  
 cf. yaha "he/she", ne "the, that"
- (SD) yahini éste, ésta, ésto  
 this, this one  
 cf. yaha "he/she", ini "this"
- (SD) yahuni ése, ésa, éso  
 that, that one  
 cf. yaha "he/she", uni "that"
- (C) -yak nariz  
 nose  
 i-yak "his/her nose"  
 nu-yak "my nose"  
 cf. yaka- 'nose' (in compounds)  
 CN yakatl (Car.); PN \*yaka-
- (SD) -yak
- (C, SD) yaka- 'nariz' (en palabras compuestas)  
 'nose' (in compounds)  
 CN yakatl (Car.)
- (SD) yaka-kutu chato  
 stub-nosed, pugnosed  
 cf. yaka- 'nose', kutu "short"  
 CN cf. yacacocotocic (Sim.) "que tiene cortada la nariz",  
 yacacotona (Sim.) "cortar la nariz a alguien"



- (C) yakapatax (n.) (el) chato  
 stub-nosed or pug-nosed person  
 cf. yaka- 'nose', (?) pata:wak "wide"
- (C) yakapatax-nah (adj.) chato  
 stub-nosed, pug-nosed  
 cf. yakapatax "pug-nosed", -nah 'adj.'
- (SD) mu-yaka-pitsa (r.v., incorp.) sonarse la nariz  
 to blow one's nose  
 cf. yaka- 'nose', pitsa "to blow (whistle)"  
 cf. (C) mu-yakatsulki:xtia
- (C) -yakatsul moco  
 mucus, snot  
 nu-yakatsul "my mucus" (nuyagatsul)  
 cf. yaka- 'nose'
- (SD) -yakatsul
- (C) mu-yakatsul-ki:xtia (r.v., incorp.) sonarse la nariz  
 to blow one's nose  
 cf. yakatsul "mucus", ki:xtia "to get out"
- (C) ya:luwa ayer (ya:luwa?)  
 yesterday  
 cf. ya:luwa ka tayuwa "last night"  
 CN ya:lwa (Car.); PN \*ya:lwa
- (SD) ya(:)luwa
- (C) ya:luwa ka tayuwa anoche  
 last night  
 cf. ya:luwa "yesterday", ka "in", tayuwa "night"
- (C) yama:ni-k blando, suave, agudo  
 bland, soft, mushy  
 yahyama:nik (pl.)  
 cf. yama:niya "to soften"; yamanka "warm"  
 CN ya:ma:nki (Car.); yamanqui (Sim.) "blando, tierno, ligero"
- (SD) yama:ni-k

- (C) yama:niya (i.v.) ablandarse  
 to soften, to become soft, bland  
 yama:niya (pres.)  
 yama:niya-k (pret.)  
 yama:niya-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. yama:ni-k "soft", -ya 'inchoative'  
 CN yama:niya (Car.) "estar templado"; yamania (Sim.) "ser moderado, calmado, apacible, ablandar, suavizar"
- (SD) yama:niya
- (C) yamanka tibio  
 warm  
 cf. yama:nik "bland, soft"; yama:niya "to soften", -ka 'perf. nominalization' (?)  
 CN yamanca (Sim.) "blandamente"
- (C) yankwi-k nuevo  
 new  
 yahyankwik (pl.)  
 yankwik ne nu-sala "my pants are new"  
 CN yankwik (Car.)
- (SD) yankwi-k
- (C) yanurah llano  
 plain
- (Ataco) yapuk un pájaro verde  
 bird sp., green, makes its hole in the cliff walls
- (C) yawal (n.) yagual (un trapo puesto en forma de círculo para colocar tinajas, ollas, cántaros en la cabeza para cargarlos o para ponerlos en el suelo)  
 apiece of cloth coiled upon which to place water jugs and pots either to carry them on one's head or to put them on the ground/floor  
 -yawal (poss.)  
 yahyawal (pl.)  
 cf. -tsun-yawal "water-jug cloth"; yawal-nah "round", mu-yawalua "to roll"  
 CN yawalli (Sim.) "almohadilla de marmita, de cántaro"
- (SD) yawal

- (C) yawal-nah redondo (como comal)(circular)  
 round, circular (round like a griddle)  
 cf. yawal "water-jug cloth", -nah 'adj.'  
 CN cf. yaualtic (Sim.) "redondo, esférico, convexo"
- (C) mu-yawalua (r.v.) arrollarse (enroscarse)  
 to roll up, to curl up, to coil  
 mu-yawalua (pres.)  
 mu-yawaluh (pret.)  
 mu-yawaluh-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. yawal "water-jug cloth", yawal-nah "round"  
 CN yawalua (Sim.) "enrollarse"
- (SD) yawalua (t.v., r.v.) dar(se) vueltas (girar, rodar)  
 to turn around, to spin  
 ni-k-yawalua "I'm turning it around", ni-mu-yawalua "I'm  
 turning, I'm spinning around"
- (C) ya:wepta antier, anteayer  
 day before yesterday  
 cf. wi:pta "day after tomorrow"  
 CN yeouiptla (Mol.); yeueyupan (Sim.)  
 cf. (SD) yepta, bie:pta
- (C) yawi (i.v., irregular) ir  
 to go (irregular)  
 niyaw, ni-yaw, ni-yu, n-u "I'm going, I go"  
 ti-yawi-t "we are going, we go"  
 n-u ni-yu "I'm going to go"  
 ni-ya:h-ki "I went"  
 ni-yah-tuk "I have gone"  
 ni-ya-skiya "I would go"  
 CN yaw (Car.), yawi (UC)
- (SD) yawi
- (C) yehemet ellos  
 they  
 ye(:)met 'abbreviated form'  
 CN ye?wa:ntin (Car.)
- (SD) yehemet
- (SD) yehka camarón hembra (yehka?)  
 female shrimp  
 yehyehka (pl.)

- (C) yehkan sólo (?), derecho  
 alone (?), right  
 cf. (?) ye:k "good"  
 cf. -ma:-yehkan "right hand"  
 cf. ka -yehkan "to the right" (ka nu-yehkan "to my right")  
 cf. yehka:ya "that's true"  
 CN cf. yeccantli (Sim.) "lado derecho"
- (C) yehka:ya es verdad  
 it's the truth, that's true  
 cf. (?) ye:k "good"
- (C) mu-yehye:k-chiwa (r.v., incorp., redup.) componerse la ropa  
 for clothes to turn out right, to be fixed well  
 cf. ye:k "good", -chiwa "to do, to make"  
 cf. (SD) mu-yehye:ktia "to delouse, to get rid of fleas"
- (SD) mu-yehye:ktia (r.v., redup.) despulgarse  
 to get rid of fleas, to delouse  
 mu-yehye:ktia (pres.)  
 mu-yehye:ktih (pret.)  
 mu-yehye:ktih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. ye:k "good", -tia 'caus.'  
 cf. ye:ktiya "to be fixed, to turn out right"  
 cf. (C) mu-yehye:k-chiwa "for clothes to turn out right"
- (C) yehye:wa ika por ratos  
 at times, somewhat earlier (?)  
 cf. ye:wa "earlier the same day", ika "therefore, sometimes"
- (C) yehyé:y tres cada uno  
 three each  
 cf. ye:y "three"
- (C) ye:k bueno  
 yehye:k (pl.)  
 ye:k- (Car.); yectli (Sim.) "bueno, virtuoso, justo"
- (SD) ye:k
- (C) -ye:kah-yu sombra  
 shadow (of a person), shade (of a tree)  
 nu-ye:kah-yu "my shadow" (-yu 'intimate poss.' (?))  
 CN ecauhyotl (Mol.)  
 cf. (SD) -yekaw-yu

- (C) ye:kawi (i.v.) terminarse (p. ej. el trabajo, una milpa)  
to end, to finish, to terminate (e.g. work, a field)  
ye:kawi (pres.)  
ye:kawi-k (pret.) ye:kawi-k "it ended" (ye:gawi?)  
ye:kah-tuk (perf.)  
cf. (?) ye:k "good"  
CN yecauí (Sim.) "terminarse, acabarse"
- (SD) ye:kawi  
ye:kaw-tuk (perf.)
- (SD) -yekaw-yu sombra  
shadow  
mu-yekaw-yu "your shadow"  
-yehyekaw-yu (pl.)  
CN ecauhyotl (Mol.)  
cf. (C) -ye:kah-yu
- (SD) ye:ktia (t.v.) despulgar, limpiar (milpa, piojos, pulgas)  
to delouse, to get rid of fleas, to clean, to pick  
ye:ktia (pres.)  
ye:ktih (pret.) ni-k-ye:ktih "I deloused him, I cleaned it"  
ye:ktih-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ye:k "good", -tia 'caus.'  
cf. ye:ktiya "to turn out right, to improve"  
CN yectia (SD) "limpiar, purificar alguna cosa"
- (C) ye:ktiya (i.v.) componerse  
to get better, to turn out right, to improve, to become  
correct  
ye:ktiya (pres.)  
ye:ktiya-k (pret.)  
ye:kitiya-tuk (perf.)  
cf. ye:k "good"; ye:ktia "to delouse, to clean"; -ya  
'inchoative'  
CN yectia (Sim.) "hacerse bueno, llegar a ser mejor"  
cf. mu-yehye:k-chiwa "for clothes to come out right"
- (SD) ye:ktiya (i.v.) sanarse, mejorarse  
to recover, to get better, to improve  
cf. mu-yehye:ktia "to delouse, to clean", mu-yehye:ktia "to  
delouse"
- (C) ye:k-tsin buena gente (persona justa, amable)  
good person, nice person  
cf. ye:k "good", -tsin 'diminutive'

- (SD) -yemah-yu yema del dedo  
fleshy part of finger tip  
i-yemah-yu "his/her fleshy part of fingertip"  
Sp. yema, -yu 'intimate poss.'
- (SD) yena(h) llena (de la luna)  
full (of the moon)  
Sp. llena
- (SD) yepta, bie:pta antier, anteayer  
day before yesterday, three days ago  
cf. wi:pta "day after tomorrow"  
CN yeouiptla (Mol.), yeueyupan (Sim.)  
cf. (C) ya:wepta
- (SD) yerbabwena(h) yerbabuena, hierbabuena  
mint  
Sp. hierbabuena
- (C) ye:wa dende hoy (anteriormente en el mismo día, hace un rato,  
poco antes) (ye:wa?)  
earlier the same day, a short while ago, shortly before  
cf. yehye:wa ika "somewhat earlier, at times"  
CN ye:wa (Car.) "hace poco"; yeua (Sim.) "luego, hace un  
instante, poco antes"
- (C) ye:wah yegua  
mare  
Sp. yegua
- (C) ye:y tres  
three  
cf. yehyé:y "three each"  
CN (y)e:(y)i (Car.); ei, yei (Sim.) ; PN \*e:y±
- (SD) ye:y
- (SD) yinhibre(h) jengibre  
ginger  
Sp. jengibre
- (SD) yuguh yugo  
yoke  
Sp. yugo

(C, SD) *yu(:)l-* 'corazón' (en palabras compuestas)  
'heart' (in compounds)

(C) *-yu(:)l corazón*

heart

*nu-yul* "my heart"

*i-yul kwawi-t* "tree heart"

CN *yo:llo:tl* (Car.)

cf. (SD) *-yu(:)lu*

(C) *yu:li-k* despacio, suave

slow, soft

*yuhyu:lik* (pl.)

CN *yo:lik* (Car.) "mansamente"; *yolic* (Sim.) "tranquilamente,

poco a poco, a menudo"; PN \**yo:li:-k*

(SD) *yu:li-k*

(C) *yuliksu-t* isote, izote

plant sp., like yucca (?)

cf. (?) *yul-* 'heart', *iksu-t* "izote"

CN cf. *icçotl* (Sim.) "palmera de las montañas"

(C) *yul-kakasiwi* (adj.) desesperado, con aflicción

troubled, with despair, sorrowful, grieved

cf. *yul-* 'heart', *mu-kakasua* "to be troubled"

(SD) *yu:l-kwi* (t.v., r.v.) revivir

to revive, to come to life"

cf. *yu:l-* 'heart', *kwi* "to grab"

*mu-yu:lkwih* "(he/she) revived, came to life"

(SD) *yu:l-miki* (i.v.) dar ataque (tener un ataque cardíaco)

to have a heart attack

cf. *yu:l-* "heart", *miki* "to die"

(C) *yu:ltamal* tamal de elote

tamale of fresh corn

cf. (?) *yu:lik* "bland", *tamal* "tortilla"

(C) *yul-tata* (i.v., incorp.) tener agruras

to have acid stomach, heartburn

cf. *yul-* 'heart', *tata* "to burn"

- (C) yu:ltia (t.v., r.v.) llenar con  
 to fill with  
 yu:ltia (pres.)  
 yu:ltih (pret.) ni-k-yu:ltih "I filled it", mu-yu:ltih "it  
 filled"  
 yu:ltih-tuk (perf.)  
 cf. (?) yu:l- 'heart', -tia 'caus.'
- (C) yultihtika (i.v., irregular (?)) palpitar  
 for the heart to beat, palpitate  
 (note: appears only in the present tense (?))  
 ni-yultihtika "my heart is beating, palpitating"  
 cf. yul- 'heart'  
 CN cf. (?) titipan (Mol.) "encima del vientre", titicpa quiça  
 "procede de lo interior de nosotros"
- (C) yu(:)ltuk vivo  
 alive  
 cf. yu(:)l- 'heart', -tuk 'perf. (adj.)'
- (SD) yu(:)ltuk
- (SD) -yu(:)lu corazón  
 heart  
 nu-yulu "my heart" (nuyulu?)  
 cf. yu(:)l- 'heart' (in compounds)  
 CN yo:llo:tl (Car.)  
 cf. (C) -yu(:)l
- (SD) yuntah yunta  
 pair of work animals, team of animals  
 Sp. yunta
- (SD) yuwaki (adj.) opaco, nublado  
 overcast, dark  
 cf. tayuwa "at night"  
 CN cf. youaquia (Sim.) "ser de noche"



- (C) yuyumuka (i.v.) picar, tener picazón, picar el comezón  
to itch  
yuyumuka (pres.)  
yuyumuka-k (pret.) (?)  
yuyumuka-tuk (perf.) (?)  
CN yoyomoca (Mol.) "tener comezón"
- (SD) yuyumuka  
cf. yuyumukalis "foot fungus"
- (SD) yuyumukalis mazamorra (hongos de pie que pican mucho)  
a foot fungus that itches a lot  
cf. yuyumuka "to itch", -li-s 'nominalization'

# Chapter 6

## Spanish-Pipil Dictionary

### 6.0. Introduction

This chapter is a Spanish-Pipil dictionary, which also contains English glosses. The decision to present it in Spanish rather than English is based primarily on the fact that many entries have very clear and distinct meanings in Spanish, for which only imprecise English glosses are available, or only wordy paraphrases. It does not contain full information for each entry, but rather is intended as something of a ready index to the full entries contained in chapter 5 (the Pipil-Spanish-English dictionary). The same symbols and abbreviations used in chapter 5 are again employed here.

### A

a, en, donde

at, in

ka (C, SD)

a donde (a o en la casa de alguien)

at, at someone's (house, place)

ka -chan (C, SD)

a gatas

on all fours, crawling

tupuk (C)

a la derecha

to the right, on the right

ka -yehkan (C)

- a la mar, al mar  
to the sea, to the ocean  
ka:la:má:l (SD)
- la la orilla  
at the edge, on the brink  
tate:mpan (C, SD)
- a la puerca!  
son-of-a-gun!  
a-la-pwerkah (SD)
- a pie  
on foot  
ikxipan (C)
- a saber, saber, quién sabe  
who knows, it remains to be seen, I don't know  
ka ke:n (C)  
tesu ki-mati (SD)
- abajo  
under, beneath, below  
katani (C, SD)  
-tan (C) "abajo de, debajo de, bajo de"  
-tankupa (C) "abajo de"
- abanicar, abanicarse  
to fan (oneself)  
i:xpitsa (SD) "abanicar"  
mu-ahkape:wia (C) "abanicarse, mosquear"  
mu-pe:wia (C) "abanicarse, soplarse"
- ábdomen, barriga  
belly, abdomen, stomach  
ihtí (C, SD)
- ablandarse  
to soften, to become soft, bland  
yama:niya (C, SD)
- abogado  
lawyer  
abogado(h) (SD)

## abrazar

to embrace, to hug

na:palua (C)

napalua (SD)

tana:palua (C) "estar abrazando, abrazar (algo)"

tanapalua (SD) "estar abrazando, abrazar (algo)"

## abrigo, chumpa, chaqueta

jacket, coat

chumpah (SD)

## abrir

to open

pe:lua (C)

pelua (SD)

tapelua (SD) "abrir (algo)"

tapuwa (tapua (?)) (C, SD) (t.v.)

## abrir agujero, hoyo; hacer hoyo; abrirse agujero, hoyo

to make a hole, to open a hole

kuyuna (SD) "abrir agujero, hoyo"

kyunia (C) "abrir agujero, hoyo"

kuyuni (C) "abrirse hoyo, agujero"

takuyuna (C, SD) "estar abriendo agujero, hoyo"

## abrir la boca

to open one's mouth

mu-te:mpe:lua (C)

## abrir la camisa

to open one's shirt

mupetawa (SD)

## abrir la cueva (el cangrejo)

(for a crab) to open its cave

mu-kaltapa:na (C)

## abrir las manos, las pinzas (tenazas)

to open hands, pinchers

mu-ma:pe:lua (C)

## abrir los ojos por primera vez (los animales), mirar

(for animals) to open their eyes for the first time, to see

tachiya (SD)

## abrir más

to open more, wider  
i:xpe:lúa (C, SD)

## abrirse, rajarse, romperse

to open, to split open, to break  
i:xtsaya:ni (SD)

## abuela

grandmother  
-lama (C)  
nanawela, nanawelita (Ataco)  
no:yah (SD)

## abuelo

grandfather  
tahtay (Ataco) "abuelo, tío"  
tata-noy (SD) "abuelo"

## abundar

to abound, to be in abundance, for there to be a lot  
sama:wa (C, SD)  
tepe:wi (SD) "abundar, haber bastante"

## acabar, terminar; acabarse, terminarse

to end, to terminate, to run out (of)  
tami (C, SD) "acabarse, terminarse"  
tamia (C, SD) "acabar, terminar"

## acapatál (lugar de acapates)

place of acapate plants  
ahkapatá:l (C)

## acapate, alcapate (acapacle)

"acapate" plant  
ahkapah (C, SD)

## acapetate

mat with figures/pictures woven in  
a:kapeta-t (C, SD)

**acarrear**

- to cart, to carry  
 sahsaka (C, SD)  
 tasahsaka (C, SD) "estar acarreando, acarrear (algo)"

**acercar, acercarse**

- to approach, to come near(er), to place near(er)  
 ahxitia (C) "acercar, arrimar"  
 (w)altsinki:sa (SD) "acercarse"

**ácido, agrio**

- sour  
 xukuk (C, SD)

**aclararse**

- to clear up  
 tachiya (SD) "aclararse (el cielo, el sol)  
 tane:si (C), (SD (?)) "aclararse el día (amanecer)"

**acobijar, encobijar, enchivar; acobijarse, encobijarse, enchivarse**

- to cover (oneself) with a blanket  
 kwe:ntia (C, SD) (t.v.)  
 mu-kwe:ntia (C, SD) (r.v.)  
 take:ntia (C) "estar encobijando, acobijar (algo)"

**acolareando, acoloreado (adj.)**

- reddened, beginning to ripen  
 chihchi:lihtuk (SD)

**acoloradear, hacer rojo**

- to redden, to color red  
 chi:chi:ltia (C)  
 chihchi:ltia (SD)

**acoloradearse, enrojarse**

- to redden, to turn red  
 chi:chi:litiya (C)  
 chihchi:litiya (SD)

**acomodar, dar trabajo, hacer casa (para alguien)**

- to accommodate, to provide work for, to give housing  
 ta:ke:wa (C, SD)

## aconsejar

to advise, to counsel

nawatia (C, SD)

tanawatia (C, SD) "estar aconsejando, aconsejar (algo)"

## acordar, acordarse de

to remember

elna:miki (C, SD) (t.v.)

i:xkehketsa (C) "acordarse, pensar"

## acostar, acostarse

to lay down, to lie down

mela:wa (C) (t.v., r.v.)

mu-te:ka (C, SD) "acostarse"

te:ka (C) "acostar, poner al suelo, dejar al suelo"

## acostar(se) boca arriba

to lie/lay down face up (on one's/its back)

i:xahketsua (SD) (t.v., r.v.)

## acostarse de lado

to lie on one's side

mu-chiwa ladiár (SD)

## acostumbrarse

to get used to, to become accustomed to

mu-mati (C)

## acurrucado

squatting, crouching

tsinmuetstuk (C)

tsinmuestuk (SD) "acurrucado en cuclillas"

## acurrucarse

to crouch, to squat

mu-tsinta:lia (C, SD) "acurrucarse, sentarse, ir sentando"

mu-tsukulua (C) "acurrucarse"

## achiote, bija

bixa, annotto (a food-coloring condiment)

a:chiyu-t (C)

a:chi:yu-t (SD)

adelgazar, sencillar, refinar (hacer más delgado)  
 to make thinner, simpler, skinnier  
 pitsakua (C)  
 tapitsakua (C) "adelgazar (algo)"

adentro

inside  
 ihtik (C, SD)  
 ka-ihtik (C)  
 kalihtik (C)

adiós

goodbye  
 niyawa (C) "adiós" (dicho por la persona que sale o que  
 saluda antes)  
 niyawa tel (C) "adiós" (dicho por la persona que sale o que  
 saluda antes)  
 xa:wa "adiós" (contestación)  
 xa:wa tel "adiós" (contestación)

adivinar, imaginar

to guess, to imagine  
 tamati (C)

adobe

adobe, adobe brick  
 adobe(h) (SD)  
 lagriyuh (SD) "adobe, ladrillo"

¿adónde?

where to?  
 ka:nka (C, SD)

adorar

to worship, to adore  
 -chiwa adorár  
 te:nna:miki (C) "adorar, venerar, besar"  
 tate:nna:miki (C) "adorar (algo), estar adorando; venerar  
 (algo); besar (algo)"

adormecer, hacer dormir

to put to sleep, to get (someone) to sleep  
 kuchte:ka (C)  
 kuchteka (SD)



afate, ajuate (polvillo o basura de maicillo, arroz, etc.)  
 chaff or dust of sorghum, rice, etc. which is blown or fanned to  
 get rid of it  
 ahwa-t (C, SD)

afeitar, afeitarse, rasurar, rasurarse  
 to shave  
 mu-chiwa nabahiár (SD) "afeitarse, rasurarse"  
 te:nxi:ma (C) (t.v., r.v.)

afilar  
 to sharpen  
 tantia (C, SD)  
 tatantia (SD) "estar afilando, afilar (algo)"

aflojar, aflojarse  
 to loosen  
 ka:xani (SD) "aflojarse"  
 kaxa:nia (C) "aflojar"  
 takapaxua (C) "aflojar (algo)"  
 takaxa:nia (C) aflojar (algo)"

agachado, empinado  
 bending down, leaning, crouching  
 i:xpi:lka (SD)

agachar, agacharse  
 to bend down, to crouch  
 i:xpilua (SD) (t.v., r.v.)  
 mu-nekwilua (C) "agacharse"  
 mu-patachua (C) "agacharse, aguasaparse"  
 tsumpilua (SD) "agachar, poner cabeza abajo"  
 tatsumpilua "agachar (algo), poner (algo) cabeza abajo"  
 tsuntu:ka (C) (t.v., r.v.)

agarrar  
 to grab, to take  
 (w)alkwi (SD)  
 a:na (C)  
 itskia (C, SD)  
 kwi (C, SD)

agruras (tener)  
 heartburn  
 yultata (C) "tener agruras"

agrio, ácido

sour

xukuk (C, SD)

agua

water

a:-t (C, SD)

agua caliente

hot water

apsul (C)

a:t tutu:n (SD)

Agua Con Basura (un río)

"Water-with-trash" (name of a river)

tahsul-á:t (C)

agua de coco

coconut juice

iya:yu koko (i-a:-yu koko) (SD)

Agua de Gato, Amistán (lugar)

"Cat water/river", "Amistan" (place name)

a:mistan

aguacate

avocado

a:waka-t (C, SD)

aguacero

strong rainstorm, thunderstorm

awahe (SD)

tapa:yawit (C) "aguacero, temporal"

tapayawit (SD) "aguacero, temporal"

aguado

watery, runny, liquid

xuluchtik (C)

yama:nik (C, SD) "aguado, blando, suave"

aguantar

to abide, to withstand, to put up with, to stand

e:ku(w)a (SD)

selia (C, SD)

aguarapar, apalastar, aplastarse, reducirse una parte del cuerpo o de una planta

to flatten, to reduce, to shrivel in part  
ma:lachua (SD) (t.v., r.v.)

aguasaparse, agacharse (para evitar algo, p. ej. para ir debajo de una rama)

to duck, to stoop  
mu-patachua (C)

aguante, bellota

bud, banana flower, sorghum flower, acorn (?)  
a:wa-t (SD)

agüera (queda agua) (?)

watery, runny  
iya:w (C)

águila

eagle  
ágila (SD)

ahí, por ahí

there, over there  
ikuni (SD)

ahí, allí, allá

there  
ne: (SD)  
ne:pa (C)

ahí no más

right there  
uni-san (SD)

ahijada

goddaughter  
aihadah, eihadah (SD)

ahijado

godson  
aihaduh, eihaduh (SD)

## ahogarse

to drown, to choke

a:mesawi (C)

a:tuki (SD)

## ahora, hoy

now, today

a:n (SD)

a(:)xa(:)n (SD)

seman (SD)

san (SD) "ahora"

## ahoyar, hacer hoyo

to make a hole

-chiwa oyoh (SD)

## ahumado, humoso

smoky, smoked

pukyuhtuk (C)

## ahumar

to smoke

pukwia (C, SD)

pukyua (C)

tapukwia (C) "estar ahumando, ahumar (algo)"

## aire, viento, norte

wind

eheka-t (C, SD)

## ajalín (clase de cangrejo)

sand crab

a:xa:lin (SD)

a:xa:ltekwisih (C)

## ajeno

foreign, someone else's

te:pal (C)

tepal (SD)

## ajo

garlic

a:hu (SD)

a:hus (C)

ajonjolí

sesame

ahonholín (SD)

ajuate, afate (polvillo o basura de maicillo, arroz, etc.)

chaff or dust of sorghum, rice, etc. which is blown or fanned  
to get rid of it

ahwa-t (C, SD)

al interior, a la orilla

at the edge, to the interior

tate:mpan (SD)

al lado de

beside, along, next to

-nakastan (SD)

al revés

backwards, opposite

ka i-teputs (C)

al sur, abajo

below, to the south

katani

ala, aleta

wing, fin

-ehtapal (C, SD)

alacrán

scorpion

ku:lu-t (C, SD)

alacrán (constelación)

a constellation ("scorpion")

si:tal alakrán (SD)

alambre

wire

alambre(h) (SD)

albañil

mason, builder

albanyíl (SD)

alberja, arbeja, chicaro, guisante  
 pea(s)  
 perumet, pernket (SD)

albino, hijo del sol  
 albino  
 i:xmu:hmutš (C)

alborotado  
 mussed up, unkempt  
 ku:pahsulnah (SD) "alborotado (el pelo), greñado"  
 tšumpahsul (SD) "alborotado (el pelo), despeinado"

alborotar, alborotarse  
 to swarm, to excite/get excited  
 mu-kaltapa:na (SD) "alborotar (p. ej. hormiguero, abejero)  
 ku:mu:nia (C) "alborotar"  
 kumu:ntia (SD) "alborotar"  
 ku:mu:ni (C) "alborotar"  
 kumu:ni (SD) "alborotarse"  
 mu-pahsulua (C) "alborotarse (el pelo)"

alcaldía (presidencia municipal)  
 town hall, city hall  
 ka:bi:lđuh (C, SD)

alcanzar  
 to reach, to catch up with  
 ahsi (C, SD) "alcanzar, llegar, hallar, encontrar, caber"  
 (w)alahsi (SD)  
 ikxahsi (SD)

alegrarse, estar alegre/contento  
 to be happy, to become happy, to rejoice  
 pahpa:ki (C)

alegre  
 happy, fun  
 alegre(h) (SD)  
 tepakti(h) (SD)

alegre (estar)  
 to be happy, to rejoice  
 pa:ki (C) "estar alegre"  
 pahpa:ki (C) "estar alegre, alegrarse"

alero

nook, cranny  
tuskatan (C, SD)

aleta, ala

fin, wing  
-ehtapal (C, SD)

aletear (volar en la brisa)

to flap (to flap in the breeze)  
ahkapata:ni (C)

algodón

cotton  
ichka-t (C, SD)

algodón de ave (pelusa)

down (of feathers)  
kamu:sa (SD)

alguacil

(auxiliary) policeman  
alwa:sil (C, SD)

alguaxte (semilla de calabaza)

squashseed  
ayuhwach (C, SD)

'alguien' (prefijo 'objeto no-especificado humano')

'someone', 'somebody' ('unspecified human object')  
te:- (C)  
te- (SD)

alguien, alguno

someone, somebody  
ahakah (SD)  
ka:kah (C)

alguno, alguien

someone, somebody  
ahakah (SD)  
ka:kah (C)

aliento, (mal) olor  
 breath, (bad) smell  
 -ihiyu (C, SD)

alisar, repellar (p. ej. pared)  
 to smooth, to finish the surface  
 ma:ti:lua (C)  
 petstilia (SD) "alisar (p. ej. comales, ollas con una  
 piedrita)"

alma, ánima  
 soul  
 a:lma (C)

almendra (árbol)  
 almond (tree)  
 almendres (SD)

almidonado, tieso, duro  
 starched, stiff, hard  
 tsitsi:ntik (C, SD)

almohada (cojín)  
 pillow, cushion  
 kwahtetun (C, SD)

altar  
 altar  
 altál (C)  
 altár (C, SD)

alto  
 high, tall  
 ahku (SD)  
 -kahku (SD) "alto, trepado"  
 ku:htik (C) "alto, crecido"

alumbrar  
 to shine, to light (up), to illuminate  
 ka:wa:ni (C) "alumbrar, brillar"  
 ta:wilua (C, SD)  
 tata:wilua (C) "alumbrar (algo), brillar"



## alzadero

storage hook, storage place

cha:kwahtsin (C) "alzadero, gancho"

tsatsas (C) "alzadero"

## alzar

to put up, to put away, to store, to pick up

ahke:wa (C) "alzar, guardar"

ta:hke:wa (C) "alzar (algo), guardar (algo)"

takimiltia (C, SD) "alzar, cargar, ayudar a poner una carga"

## allá, allí, ahí

there

ne: (SD)

ne:pa (C)

## ama de leche, nodriza

wet nurse

chichiwah (SD)

## amanecer

to dawn

tane:si (C, SD)

tatwi (C, SD)

## amanecer (al)

at dawn, upon rising

ka tatwi (C) "al amanecer"

## amante, enamorado

lover

enamorado(h) (C)

## amar, querer, estimar

to love, to esteem

tasuhta (C, SD)

## amargarse

to become bitter, to turn bitter

chichiktiya (C)

chichiya (C, SD)

## amargo

bitter

chichik (C, SD)

amarillento, amarilloso  
 yellowish  
 tultiknah (C)

amarillo  
 yellow  
 tultik (C, SD)

amarilloso (amarillento)  
 yellowish  
 tultiknah (C)

amarrar  
 to tie  
 ilpia (C, SD)  
 tailpia (C) "amarrar (algo)"

amarrar con pita (mecate), hacer tapesco, arreglar, empear  
 to tie with string, to make something with netting, to  
 assemble, to put together  
 pi:ki (C, SD)

amarrar muy apretado, socar  
 to tighten, to tie tightly  
 tetilia (SD)

amate  
 "amate" tree (fig sp.)  
 a:ma-t (C, SD)

amatillo  
 small "amate" tree (fig sp.)  
 kuki:xtilu:ni (C)

ambos  
 both  
 uhu:me (C, SD)

Amistán, Agua de Gato (lugar)  
 Amistan, "Cat water/river" (place name)  
 a:mistan

amo, patrón

master, boss

a:mu(h) (SD)

amontonar

to pile up, to gather together, to heap up

pu:tsua (C) "amontonar, juntar"

pu:tsua (SD) "amontonar, juntar"

se:n-te-pe:wa (C)

te-pe:wa (SD)

amontonarselo, darle bastante

to heap on, to pile on

te-pe:wilia (C)

ampliar (lodo, harina, para hacer comal), extender

to add to, to extend, to amplify (e.g. mud or flour)

tete(:)wa (SD)

ampolla

blister

ampo(:)yah (SD)

anciana

old woman

lamahtsin (C)

lama:chin (SD)

lama-t (SD)

lamah (SD)

anciano, viejito

old man

-kuhku:l (C, Comazagua) (respetuoso)

xu:ré:-t (C)

anchar, extender, tender

to widen, to extend, to stretch

pa:ta:wa (C, SD)

ancharse, volverse más ancho

to become wider, to widen

pa:ta:waya (SD)

ancho

wide

pata:wak (C, SD)

ancho (de cosas huecas, hoyos)

wide (of hollow things, holes)

kuya:wak (C, SD)

andar, caminar

to walk

nehnemí (C, SD)

andar a gatas, gatear

to crawl, to go on all fours

mu-ma:pelua (SD)

andar a tientas, pararse en puntillas (empinarse)

to walk/go by feeling one's way, to stand on  
tiptoes to reach something

mu-tsihkwilua (SD)

aneblinado, neblinado

foggy

mixte:ntuk (C)

ángel

angel

anhel (C)

angosto, estrecho

narrow

u:chulnah (C)

anguila, anguilla

eel

a:ku:wa-t (C)

michinku(:)wa-t (SD)

anillo

ring

a:ni:yuh (C)

ánima, alma

soul

a:lmah (C)

animalito peludo con antena  
 fuzzy insect with antenna  
 ikax-kabayuh (SD)

ano, culo  
 anus, arse, ass  
 tsupi (C)

anoche  
 last night  
 ya:luwa ka tayuwa (C)

anona (cf. zapote)

anona colorada  
 red anona, red custard apple (?)  
 chu:lu (SD)

'antes' (partícula 'imperfectivo')  
 'before' ('imperfective' particle)  
 katka (C, SD)

antier, anteayer  
 day before yesterday  
 ya:wepta (C)  
 bie:pta, yepta (SD)

antiguo, antiguamente  
 long ago, anciently, in olden days/times  
 ikma:n (C)  
 ikman (SD)

año pasado  
 last year  
 se: xiwi-t (C, SD) "el año pasado"

apachar (oprimir, aplastar)  
 to hold down, to press, to flatten  
 ku:pachua (C, SD)  
 pachua (SD)  
 taku:pachua (C) "estar apachando, apachar (algo)"  
 tapachua (SD) "estar apachando, apachar (algo)"

apacharse, estar apachándose (aplastarse, oprimirse)  
 to be flattened, to be held down, to be pressed  
 mu-pahpachua (C)

apagacandela (mariposa nocturna), mariposa  
 moth, butterfly  
 pa:pa:lu:-t (C)  
 pa:pa:lu-t (SD)

apagar, apagarse  
 to extinguish, to put out, to be extinguished, to go out  
 se:wi (C) (i.v.)  
 se:wi (SD) (t.v.)  
 se:wia (C) (t.v.)

apapachar en el regazo, chinear en la pierna  
 to hold on one's lap  
 metspanua (C)

aparecer, aparecerse  
 to appear, to be seen  
 ne:si (C, SD) "aparecerse"  
 ne:xtia (C, SD) "aparecer, dejar verse"  
 (w)alne:si (C) "aparecerse"

apariencia (clase de cara), el ser (de uno)  
 appearance, one's form, one's being  
 tachalis (SD)

apartar, quitar, trasladar  
 to set aside, to remove, to transfer  
 ihkwani (SD)  
 ihkwania (C, SD)

aparte, separado  
 apart, separated  
 -kwah (C)

apear, bajar  
 to lower, to get (something) down  
 temultia (C, SD)

apedrar  
 to stone, to throw rocks at  
 tehtemi:ma (SD)

## apellido

surname, family name, last name

-tsuntu:kay (SD)

-tsuntu:key (C)

## apenado, molesto

troubled, bothered

mu-kakasuhtuk

## apestar, heder

to stink

ihya:ya (C, SD)

## apestoso, hediondo

stinking

ihyak (C, SD)

## aplastar, aplastarse

to flatten

ma:lachua (SD) (t.v., r.v.) "aplastar(se), aguarapar(se),  
apachar(se)"

pachua (SD) "aplastar, oprimir, apachar"

## aplaudir

to applaud

-chiwa palmár (SD)

## aporrear, pegar, golpear, castigar, azotar

to beat, to hit, to whip, to punish

witeki (C, SD)

tawiteki (C, SD) "estar castigando, golpeando"

## aprender

to learn

mu-machtia (C, SD)

## apretado, estrecha (de una camisa)

tight, small (e.g. a shirt)

ku:pitsaktsin (C)

ku:pitsa:wak (C)

## apretar

to tighten

pitsini (SD)

pitsinia (C)

## apretón de manos (dar la mano)

handshake

ketál (SD)

## apurar, apurarse

to hurry

ihisiwi (SD) "apurarse"

ihisiwitia (SD) (t.v.) "apurar"

nehne:lwia (C) (t.v.) 'apurar"

ne:lwia (C) (t.v., r.v.) "apurar, apurarse"

uhu:lini (SD) "apurarse, menearse, moverse"

(w)al-mu-ne:lwia (C) "apurarse"

## aquel, aquella, aquello

that, that one

ne:né: (C)

uni (C, SD)

yahane (SD)

## aquí

here

ni:kan (C)

nikan (SD)

nin (SD)

## araña

spider

tuka-t (C, SD)

## arar

to plow

mulu:nia (C) "arar, esponjar"

tapa:na (SD) "arar, reventar"

## arbeja, alberja, chícharo, guisante

pea(s)

perumet, perunket (SD)



árbol, palo, madera

tree, wood

ku-, ku-, kuh- (C, SD) (en palabras compuestas)

kwawi-t (C, SD)

árbol (una clase de), cf. palo de

árbol (clase que echa flores)

tree sp. (bears flowers)

kwilu:ni (SD)

arco iris

rainbow

kusama:lu(h) (C)

kusama:lu-t (SD)

arco iris (un monte, una planta del campo)

a wild plant sp. ("rainbow" plant)

wasama-t (SD)

arco y flecha

bow and arrow

mi:t (C)

arder

to burn

chichinaka (C)

tata (C, SD) "arder, quemarse"

chi:ltata (C, SD) "arder (del cuerpo)"

mimilaka (SD) "arder el fuego"

mimilika (C) "arder el fuego"

ardilla

squirrel

mutuhtsin (Teotepaque)

mutusín (C)

mututsin (SD) (?)

ardor

ardor, smarting, burning

chi:ltata (SD)

## arena

sand

a:xa:l (C)

xa:l- (en palabras compuestas (?))

## arenoso, xara, mal molido

sandy, poorly ground, gritty

payaxnah (SD)

## arete

earring

ari:tas (C)

aritu (SD)

## arisco

surly, angry

brabu(h) (SD) "arisco, bravo"

chúkaro(h) (SD) "arisco (de animal), chúcaro"

## armadito, cochinilla

sowbug, potato bug

tuhtux (SD)

## Armenia (lugar)

Armenia (place name)

we:ymuhku (C)

## aroma, buen olor, olor

aroma, good smell, smell

puputuka (C)

## arrancar, arrancarse

to uproot, to tear out, to tear off

ahke:wa (SD) "arrancar, despegar"

ahke:wi (SD) "arrancarse, despegarse"

kupi:na (C) "arrancar"

ku(:)pina (SD) "arrancar"

kupi:ni (C) "arrancarse, zafarse"

takupi:na (C) "arrancar (algo), estar arrancando"

tawiwita (SD) "estar arrancando"

wiwita (C, SD) "arrancar" (como hierba)"

## arrancar la cabeza

to tear off the head

kechkupi:na (C)

arranca-sebo (avispa)

wasp sp. ("tears-out-tallow")

arranka-sebu (SD)

arrear, espantar, asustar, espantarse, asustarse

to drive (animals), to scare, to frighten

mu:tia (C, SD) (t.v., r.v.)

arreglar, componer

to fix

kekchiwa (C, SD)

arreglar, empañar, hacer tapesco, amarrar con pita (mecate)

to arrange, to assemble, to tie together with string, to make a  
frame with netting

pi:ki (C, SD)

arriadora, arriera (hormiga)

driver ant

arriadora (SD)

iyawtsi:ka-t (C)

arriba

up, above, over

ahku (C, SD)

ikahku (SD)

kahkuwik (SD) "arriba, al norte"

arriera, arriadora (hormiga)

driver ant

arriadora (SD)

iyawtsi:ka-t (C)

arriero

mule-skinner

korrhalero(h) (SD)

arrimar, acercar

to place near, next to, to bring near to

ahxitia (C)

arroba

a 25-pound measure of corn, beans, rice, etc.

almun (SD)

arrocero (tordito)

bird sp. (rice-eating thrush ?)

arrosero (SD)

arrodillarse

to kneel

mu-tankwaketsa (C, SD)

arrojar, vomitar

to vomit, to throw up

m-isu:ta (C)

m-i:suta (SD)

arrojar, aventar, tirar

to throw

mu:ta (SD)

arrollar

to roll

ululua (SD)

taululua (SD) "arrollar (algo), estar arrollando"

arrollarse (enroscarse)

to roll, to coil

mu-yawalua (C)

arróz

rice

arrós (C)

arróz (en su planta)

rice (on the plant)

i:xsaka-t (SD)

arrugado

wrinkled

i:xkwehkelechnah (C)

i:x(x)uhxupilnah (C) "arrugado de la cara, hinchado de los ojos"

ma:pilichnah (C) "arrugado de la mano"

pilichnah (C, SD) "arrugado (por el agua, piel de gente, mango, etc.)"

puxa:wak (C) "arrugado (por el agua), puzpo"

arruinar, descomponer, desarmar

to ruin, to take apart, to break apart/down  
ihtakua (C, SD)

arrullar (para alguien), cantar algo para alguien

to sing to (someone), to lull (someone)  
takwi:kalia (SD)

asado

roasted, fried  
ixkatuk (C)  
taixkal (C) "asado, cosa asada"

asar

to roast, to fry  
ixka (C, SD)  
taixka (C, SD) "asar (algo), estar asando"

asco (darse)

to feel nausea, to be nauseous  
el-mu-yawa (C, SD) "darse asco"

asentar, poner, llevar (ropa)

to place, to put, to wear  
ta:lia (C, SD)

asesino

killer, assassin  
asesinu(h) (SD)

así

thus, in this manner/way  
kenemeh (C) "así, como"  
kieneh (SD)  
kiunih (C) "así, así es"  
kiya (C)

así es, verdad

true, that's right, that's it  
te:hkiya (SD)

así no más

right there  
kiunihsan (C, SD)

## asolearse

to sun, to lie/sit in the sun

mu-tu:naltatia (C)

mu-tu:nalwia (SD)

## asomarse, darse a ver (dejar verse), aparecer

to be seen, to lean out, to stick one's head out,

to appear, to cause to be seen

ne:xtia (C)

## áspero

rough

xaxawaka (C)

## asta, palo

pole

asta (SD)

## asustar, asustarse

to scare, to be frightened

i:xmu:tia (SD) "asustar, espantar"

mu-i:xmu:tia (C, SD) "asustarse, espantarse"

mu:tia (C, SD) (t.v., r.v.) "asustar(se), espantar(se), arrear"

te(:)muhmu:tia (C) "asustar a alguien"

te(:)mu:tia (C) "asustar a alguien"

## ataque (dar), tener un ataque cardíaco

to have/suffer a heart attack

yu:lmiki (SD) "dar ataque, tener un ataque cardíaco"

## atarantarse, marearse

to feel dizzy, to become faint

i:xpuya:wi (C)

## ataud

coffin

-kahah-yu (SD)

ka:hú:n (C)

ka:hó:n (C)

## atención, caso

attention (e.g. in "to pay attention to")

ka:soh (C)

## atizar

to stoke, to build up the fire  
 chakaltia (SD)  
 tsintukia (C)  
 untuwia (SD)

## atol, atole

atole (a corn drink)  
 atu:l (C)

## atorar, trabar

to stick, to jam, to get something stuck  
 ku:naktia (C, SD)

## atorarse, trabarse

to get stuck  
 ku:naka (C)  
 ku:naki (SD)

## atrás

behind  
 tateputsnah (C) "atrás, hacia atrás"  
 ti:pan (SD) "atrás, detrás"

## atrasarse, quedarse

to remain, to stay  
 naka (SD)

## aullo, aullido, latido

howl  
 ku:yu:chu:ka (C)  
 ku:yuchu:ka (SD)

## aurora (?), claridad

dawn (?), clearness  
 tane:skan (C)

## aventar

to throw  
 kumimia (SD) "aventar, tirar, echar"  
 ku:tamima (SD) "aventar, botar"  
 mu:ta (SD) "aventar, tirar, arrojar"  
 tamu:ta (SD) "aventar (algo), tirar (algo)"

avergonzarse, tener vergüenza

to be ashamed, to be embarrassed

i:xpi:na:wa (C)

i:xpina:wa (SD)

avispa 'arranca-sebo'

wasp sp. ("tears-out-tallow")

arranka-sebu (SD)

avispa (clase de)

wasp sp.

etsa-t (SD)

axila, sobaco

armpit

-kuxun (SD)

ayeco (frijol de castilla), chilipuca

bean sp.

a:yekuh (C)

ayer

yesterday

ya:luwa (C)

ya(:)luwa (SD)

ayote (calabaza)

squash sp. (pumpkin sp.)

ayuh (C, SD)

ayudar

to help

pale:wia (C, SD)

ayudar a poner carga, alzar, cargar

to help (someone) place a load, to load, to put up

takimiltia (C, SD)

ayunar

to fast

-chiwa ayunár (SD)

azacuán (pájaro)

bird sp. (aquatic ?, seen only in summer)

atsakwani (SD)



azadón

large hoe

asadón (SD)

azotar

to whip

witeki (C, SD) "azotar, castigar, golpear, pegar, aporrear"

tawiteki (C) "estar azotando, castigando"

azúcar

sugar

a:su:hka1 (C)

azucena

white lily

asusena (SD)

azul

blue

xuxuktsin (C)

B

babea, saliva

saliva, slobber, drivel

-te:n=a:yu (SD)

badajo, ombligo

navel, belly button

-xi:k (SD)

bagre (pescado)

fish sp. (catfish ?)

tsunte-t (C)

bailar

to dance

ihtutia (C, SD)

bajar, apear

to lower, to get (something) down  
temultia (C, SD)

bajareque, pared

wall, wattle and dob wall  
tapepechul (C)

bajarse

to get down, to descend  
ku:temu (C)  
temu (C, SD)  
tsapa(:)lua (C)  
(w)altemu (C, SD)

bajarse juntos

to get down together, to descend together  
se:ntemu (C, SD)

bajarse zapatoncito

to get down (like a dwarf ?), to lower oneself  
tsapalua (C)

bajito

short  
chapachin (C)  
tsapatsin (C)

bajo de, abajo de, debajo de

below, under, beneath, underneath  
-tan (C)

balde, cubeta

bucket, pail  
balde(h) (SD)

bálsamo

balsam  
u:xi-t (C)

bambú

bamboo  
bambú(h) (SD)  
barabatón (SD) "clase de bambú"

banco (para sentarse)  
 bench  
 banhuh (SD)

banqueta  
 stool  
 banketa (SD)  
 kwihkwál (SD)

bañar, bañarse  
 to bathe  
 -a:ltia (C, SD)

barba, bigote  
 beard, moustache  
 -te:ntsun (C)

barbasco (veneno para matar pescado)  
 fish poison  
 chihchi:lmeka-t (SD)  
 pahchi:lmeka-t (C)

barbilla, mentón, quijada  
 chin, jaw  
 -te:ntsi:ka-w (C, SD)

barbón (árbol)  
 tree sp. ("beared" tree)  
 te:ntsunyu:yuh (C)

barbudo  
 beared  
 kamaxayal (C)

barco  
 boat  
 barkuh (SD)

barranco, cueva  
 ravine, cave  
 ustú:-t (C, SD)

## barrer

to sweep

(u)chpa:na (C)

uchpa:na (SD)

tachpa:na (C) "estar barriendo, barrer (algo)"

tuchpa:na (SD) "estar barriendo, barrer (algo)"

## barriga

belly

ihiti (C, SD)

## barrilete (papalote, cometa)

kite

pa:pa:lu-t (SD)

## barrio

barrio, quarter (section of town)

bárriu (SD)

## barro (como para hacer ollas)

clay

suki-t (C, SD)

## barro, grano, nacido

pimple, boil

pusa (C, SD)

sa:wa-t (C, SD)

taxwi:s (C)

## base, nalga

bottom, base, rump, backside, arse

tsin (C, SD) (en palabras compuestas)

## ¡basta!

that's enough!, that'll do!

basta (SD)

## bastante, mucho

much, a lot

miyak (C, SD)

suhsul (SD)

## bastante, recio

a lot, loud, strong, much, big

we:y (SD)

basura, broza

trash, garbage, rubbish

ku:pahsul (SD)

tahsul (C)

batea

wooden tray

ku:xi:kal (C)

bautismo

baptism

ulyuh (C)

bautizar

to baptize

-chiwa bautisár (SD)

-maka ulyuh (C)

bebé, tiernito, niño chiquito

baby, infant

xu:lu-t (C, SD)

bebe-leche (lagartija)

lizard sp. ("milk-drinker")

kuwix-in (C)

beber

to drink

a:ti (C, SD) (i.v.)

uni (C, SD) (t.v.)

bejuco

vine

meka-t (C, SD)

bejuco (una clase de)

vine sp.

prendamor

bejuco (una clase de bejuco con raices como patas de muciélagó)

vine sp. (with roots like bats' feet)

tsina:kan (SD)

bejuco lagarto  
vine sp. ("alligator" vine)  
kuntan (SD)

bejuquillo (culebra)  
snake sp. ("vine" snake)  
i:xmekayu kak-ti (C)  
ku:wat meka-t (SD)

bellota, aguante  
bud, acorn (?)  
a:wa-t (SD)

bendecir  
to bless  
-chiwa bendesír (C, SD)

besar  
to kiss  
tate:nna:miki (C, SD) "besar (algo), estar besando"  
te:nchichina (C)  
te:nna:miki (C) "besar, adorar, venerar"

beso, bechito  
kiss, little kiss (children's word ?)  
chito, chitu (SD)

bestia, caballo  
horse  
ka:bayuh (SD)  
ka:wayu (C)

biberón, pacha  
baby bottle  
chichi:wal (SD)

bigote  
moustache  
bigoteh (SD)  
te:ntsun (C) "bigote, barba"

bija, achiote  
bixa, annotto (food-coloring condiment)  
a:chiyu-t (C)  
a:chi:yu-t (SD)

## bizco

cock-eyed, cross-eyed  
 i:xchiku (C)  
 i:xturnu (SD)

## blanco

white  
 istak (C, SD)

## blando, suave, aguado

bland, soft, watery  
 yama:nik (C, SD)

## blanquearse

to turn white, to become white, to whiten  
 istaya (SD)

## bledo, blero

plant sp. (with leaves like spinach)  
 leruh (SD)

## boa, masacuate, mazacuate

boa constrictor  
 masa:ku(:)wa-t (C)  
 masa:ku:wa-t (SD)

## bobo, pescado bobo

fish sp. ("dumb" fish)  
 bobo, michin bobo (SD)

## boca

mouth  
 -te:n (C, SD)

## boda

wedding  
 bodah (SD)

## bofe (pulmón)

lung  
 puhpus (C, SD)

bofito (liviano)

light

ahkatik (SD)

wahchultik (C)

bola, pelota

ball

peluta (C)

bolo, borracho

drunk

tawa:ntuk (SD)

bordar

to embroider

-chiwa bordár

borde, orilla

edge, bank, brink

-te:mpan (C)

bordón

cane, staff

-bordón (SD)

-tupil (SD) "bordón, vara (de justicia)"

borracho, bolo

drunk

tawa:ntuk (SD)

borruñoso, chiboludo, chiboloso, garrasposo

knotty, bumpy

i:xtsuhtsukul (SD)

i:xtsuhtsukulnah (C)

bosque, monte

woods, forest, uncleared land

kohtan (SD)

kuhtan, ku:htan (C)

bostezar

to yawn

ahkamacha:lúa (C)

mu-ka:machulúa (SD)

mu-te:mpelúa (SD)



## bota

boot

bo:ta(h) (SD)

## botar (voltear)

to turn over

i:xkwepa (C, SD)

## botar

to throw out, to overturn, to throw down

ku:tamima (SD) "botar, aventar"

tahkali (C, SD)

tahkalia (SD)

tami:ma (C) "botar, dejar caer"

## botarse, regarse, caerse (fruta)

to fall, to scatter, to sprinkle

xi:ni (C)

xini (SD)

## botar palos, rozar palos, hachar palos (tumbar, cortar árboles)

to fell trees, to chop down trees

tsine:wa (C, SD)

## botella

botella

bigruh (SD) "botella, vidrio"

boteyah, boteah (C)

boteya(h) (SD)

## botón

button

botón (SD)

## brasa

live coal

tekunal (C, SD)

## brasas regadas

coals spread out so fire will light or burn better

chakanaltituk (C)

bravo, arisco

surly, angry

brabu(h) (SD)

brazo

arm

-mahkul (C)

mahkul (SD)

brillante (?), cosa que relumbra, brilla

bright, shining

tsitsinaka (C, SD)

brillar, alumbrar

to shine, to illuminate

ka:wa:ni (C)

tata:wilua (C)

brincar

to jump, to leap

tsikwi:ni (C, SD) "brincar, saltar"

tsihtsikwi:ni (SD) "brincar, estar brincando, andar  
brincado"

tetsikwini (SD) "brincar, cruzar en las piedras (p. ej. el  
río)

brío (fuerza, energía para hacer algo)

gumption, energy/strength to do something

-kwahsiwis (C)

brisa

breeze

a:na:wak (C)

brisa(h) (SD)

brote, pichota

bud

piyuch (SD)

brotón, cojollo, retoño

bud, sprout

-mulinka (C)

broza, basura  
trash, rubbish  
tahsul (C)

bruja  
witch  
bruhah (C)  
bruha(h) (SD)

brujo  
witch, sorcerer  
bruhu(h) (SD)  
ku:sikna (C)  
mi:ku (C, SD) "brujo, mico, transformador"  
na:na:watsin (SD)

buche, tragadera  
crawl, gullet, throat  
-buchi, buche (SD)

buena gente  
nice (person), good (person)  
ye:ktsín (C)

buenas tardes  
good evening, good afternoon  
bwenas tardes (SD)

bueno  
good  
ye:k (C, SD)

buenos días  
good morning  
bwenas dias (SD)

buey  
ox  
bwey (SD)  
turuh (SD) "buey, toro, res, vaca"

bulta, carga, tercio  
bundle, load  
kimil (C)  
kimi:tsin (C)

burbujear

to bubble

-chiwa borbunyár (SD)

burgar, bramar, bramear

to bellow, to roar, to howl

-chiwa burgár (SD)

burlar, burlarse de

to mock, to make fun of

ahkawetska (SD)

burro, burra

burro, donkey

burru(h), burra(h) (SD)

burro (marco de madera para la piedra de moler (metate))

wooden frame to support the quern (metate)

burruh (SD)

buscar

to seek, to look for

te:mua (C, SD)

buscar dondequiera

to look high and low for, to search

mu-tate:mulia (SD)

buscarselo (buscar algo para uno mismo)

to scrounge up, to look for something for oneself

mu-tate:muwilia (C)

butaca, botadora

armchair

botaka (SD)

C

cabal (exacto, completo)

exact, just right

ka:bál (C)

caballo, bestia

horse

ka:bayuh (SD)

ka:wayu (C)

caber, llegar, alcanzar, hallar, encontrar

to fit, to arrive, to reach, to find, to meet

ahsi (C, SD)

cabecearse (estar a punto de dormirse)

to nod, to be falling asleep

kuchisneki (C)

kukuchi (SD)

cabeza

head

ku- (C, SD) 'cabeza' (en palabras compuestas)

kwa-, kwah-, kwa:- (C, SD) (en palabras compuestas)

tsun- (C, SD) 'cabeza, pelo, punta' (en palabras compuestas)

tsuntekuma-t (C, SD) "cabeza, calavera, 'la calavera'"

cabeza de piedra (loco, tonto)

crazy, fool ("stone head")

tsunte-t (SD)

cabezón

big head, fat-head

tsuntesú:n (C)

cabo

handle

ka:bo(h) (SD)

cabra, cabro

goat

ka:bra (C)

ka:brah, ka:bruh (SD)

- caca, excremento, estiércol  
 excrement, crap, feces  
 kwita-t (C, SD)
- cacaguatal (árboles de cacao, huerta de cacao)  
 cacao orchard, stand of cacao trees  
 kakawatal (C)
- cacahuate (?), tarcacaguete, tierra-cacao  
 peanut (?)  
 ta:lkakawa-t (C, SD)
- cacao  
 cacao, cocoa  
 kakawa-t (C, SD)
- cacarear (animales)  
 to cackle  
 mu-kakasua (SD)
- cacarico (camaroncito)  
 small shrimp sp.  
 a:muku (C)  
 mu:ku (SD)
- cacaste, cacaxte (caja de madera par cargar cosas)  
 carrying crate  
 kakax (SD)  
 taku:kal (C)
- cacaste, cacaxte de animal (esqueleto)  
 dried up animal, animal skeleton  
 -kakax-yu (SD)
- cachete, mejilla  
 cheek  
 -kamak (C, SD)
- cachimba, pipa (para fumar)  
 pipe  
 kachimbu (C)
- cacho, cuerno  
 horn  
 -kachoh (SD)

cada

each

kada (C)

cada uno

each one

sehse:

cadaver, muerto

dead person, cadaver, dead body

mikini (C)

cadejo (ser sobrenatural, lobo o pastor alemán que guía o ataca a los borrachos)

supernatural wolf or German shepherd that either leads drunks or attacks them

kadeho(h) (SD)

cadena

chain

kadena (SD)

cadera

hip

-pale:tah-yu (C)

-tsin-u:mi-yu (SD)

caerse

to fall

wetsi (C, SD)

(w)alkuwetsi (SD)

caerse (una fruta), regarse

to fall (fruit), to scatter, to sprinkle

xi:ni (C)

xini (SD)

(w)alxi:ni (C)

caerse boca arriba

to fall on one's back, to fall face up

ahketswetsi (C)

café (color)

brown

ku:puknah (SD)

café

coffee

kafé(h) (C, SD)

cafecillo, uminexte (árbol)

tree sp. (hard wood, good for houses)

u:minex (C)

Cagadero de Gallina (lugar)

"Chicken Crapper" (place name)

imihkwitayan tihlan (C)

cajete, losa

clay dish

kaxi-t (C, SD)

cajón

box

ka:hó:n (C)

cajuelita, pétalo de flor

flower petal

kahwelah (SD)

cal

lime (of stone)

tenex (C, SD)

calabaza, ayote

squash sp., pumpkin sp.

ayuh (C, SD)

calabóz (clase de machete)

kind of machete

kalabó:s (SD)

calabozo, cárcel

jail

alkalabú:s (C)



calado (estar) (estar recocado el maíz)

to be soaked through (for corn soaked in ash to be ready)  
nexasalaki (C) "estar calado"

calambre

cramp

kalambre(h) (SD)

calambre (tener), culebrear, curcucuear

to have a cramp, to wind, to curve

mu-kwehkwetua (SD) "tener calambre, culebrear, curcucuear"

calavera, cabeza; "la calavera (espanto)"

skull, head; "the skull" (supernatural being)

tsuntekuma-t (C, SD) "la calavera" (espanto)

"the skull" (supernatural being)

tsunkechehchel (C)

tsuntekuma-t (C, SD)

calcetín

sock(s)

kalsetín

caldo

soup, stew

iya:yu (C)

kalduh (SD)

calentarse

to get warm, to heat up

tutu:niya (SD)

calentura, fiebre

fever

tutu:nka:yu-t (C)

caliente

hot

tata (C)

tutu:nik (C, SD) "caliente, hace calor"

calsonite (palo en la construcción de casas)

beam, roof pole

kaltsunti (C, SD)

## calvo

## bald

kwa:xi:petsnah (C) "calvo, frente calvo"

tsumpe:suh (SD) "calvo"

tsuntsennah (C) "calvo (ralo de pelo)"

tsunxi:pe (SD) "calvo, pelón"

tsunxi:pets (C) "calvo, pelón"

## calzón

pants, trousers

-sala (C, SD)

## callado (taciturno)

quiet, one who talks little, taciturn person

te:nnox (kwit) (C)

te:n-tatsiwi (C)

## callarse

to be quiet, to shut up

ta:kaktua (C, SD)

## calle

street

kayeh (C, SD)

## camagua (elote, palo, etc. no seco)

not yet dried out

kama:wak (C)

ka:mawak (SD)

## camalote (un zacatón grueso)

grass sp.

kamalu-t (C)

## camanance, hoyuelo

dimples

kamanantsin (C, SD)

## camarón

shrimp

chakalin (C, SD)

## camarón hembra

female shrimp

yehka (SD)

## camaroncillo

small shrimp (sp.)

a:cha:kal (C)

## camaroncito cascarudo del río, cacarico

river shrimp sp.

a:muku (C)

mu:ku (SD)

## cambiar, cambiarse

to change, to exchange

pata (C) "cambiar (dinero, ropa)"

tapatilia (C, SD) "cambiar, intercambiar, cambiarselo"

mu-tapatia (C) "cambiarse, vestirse"

## cambio, vuelto

change (money)

bwelto(h), welto(h) (SD)

## cambio, repuesto (refacción)

change, exchange, (spare) part

-patka (C, SD)

## cameconejo (zacate de conejo (?)) (zacatillo, un zacate fino)

grass sp.

kamikoneho(h) (SD)

sakana:wal (SD)

## caminar, andar

to walk

nehnemi (C, SD)

## caminar a tientas (sin ver)

to walk by feeling one's way (without seeing)

mahma:tu:ka (C)

tamahma:tu:ka (C)

## camino

road, path, way

uh-ti (C, SD)

## camino del pelo, raya del cabello

part (in hair)

-kwa:-uhpan (C)

camioneta (camión de pasaje)

bus

kamioneta(h) (SD)

camisa

shirt

-kotón (Ataco)

camote

sweet potato

chi:ltik kamuh (C, SD)

campana

bell

kampanah (SD)

campanilla (una clase de campanilla, bejuco)

vine sp.

tuna:ntsin tuhtul (C)

campo (tierra abierta)

country, open ground

tawe:ykan (C)

camposanto, cementerio

cemetery, graveyard

panti(y)ón (SD)

cana

cane

ka:nah (SD)

tsun-istak (C)

canasta

basket

chikiwi-t (C, SD)

candela

candle

kande:lah (C)

cangrejo

crab

tekwisis (C, SD)

## canícula

pause in the rains of rainy season (dog days)

kanikluh (SD)

tu:nalku (C, SD) "canícula, verano"

## canilla, pierna

leg, shank

-ku:ts (C)

## canoa, lancha

canoe, small boat

kanuwah (SD)

## canoa (para dar comida a animales)

trough

pi:la(h) (SD)

## cansarse

to tire, to get tired

kuhku:tiya (C) "cansarse, rendirse"

ku:ti:ya (SD) "cansarse (de estar en un lugar (sentado, parado, acostado))"

suta:wa (C, SD) "cansarse"

mu-tsinku:ti:ya (C) "cansarse de estar sentado"

## cantador, cantante

singer

takwi:kani (C, SD)

## cantar

to sing

takwi:ka (C, SD)

## cantar algo para alguien

to sing something for someone

takwi:kalwia (C)

takwi:kalia (SD)

## cántaro, tinaja

water jug, pitcher

tsutsukul (C, SD)

cantil (culebra)

snake sp.

kantil (SD)

cantón

canton, hamlet

kantón (SD)

canuto, gajo, tajada

section of cane, section of fruit

nekpach (C, SD)

caña

cane

kanyax (Nahuizalco)

u:wa-t (C, SD)

caña blanca

cane sp. ("white cane")

ista(:)ku:wa-t (C)

caña colorada

cane sp. ("red cane")

chi:ltiku:wa-t (C)

caoba

mahogany

tsuntsaput-tiyuhkwawi-t (C)

caolote (árbol)

tree sp.

ku:chiyan (C)

kwawulu-t (SD)

capar, castrar

to castrate

-chiwa kapár (SD)

capilla

chapel

kapiya(h) (SD)

capitana de la cofradía

captainess of the confraternity

dipotada, diputada (SD)

kalpú:l (SD)

capulamate (árbol)

"capulamate" tree

kapula:ma-t (SD)

capulín

bird cherry, choke cherry (tree and fruit)

kapulin (C, SD)

cara

face

i:x- (C, SD) 'cara', "ojo" (en palabras compuestas)

-i:xkaliyu (C)

ka:ra(h) (SD)

cara larga

long face(d)

i:xkuweyak (SD)

i:xweyak (C) "cara larga, carón"

cara tiesa

stiff face(d)

i:xtetsi:lnah (C) (adj.)

caracol

snail

karakól (SD)

caracol de agua, jute

snail (water snail)

xuti (C, SD)

caracol (una clase de jute)

snail sp.

i:xpe:l (SD)

i:xpe:l xuti (SD)

caracolito (una clase de caracolito)

small snail sp.

kalne:wi (C)

xutira:yuh (SD)

- caracolito del mar, conchita  
 small sea snail, small shell  
 a:xi:lin (SD)  
 si:lin (C) "caracolito de mar"
- carbón, tizne, tile  
 soot  
 ku:nti:l (C)
- carcajear, carcajearse  
 to cackle  
 ahahwetska (C)
- carcañal, talón  
 heel  
 itsinteyu (ikxi) (C)  
 i-tsunteyu -(i)kxi (SD)  
 -tsinteyu (C)  
 i-tsunteyu ikxi (C)
- cárcel  
 jail  
 alkalabú:s (C) "cárcel, calabozo"  
 re(:)ha(h) (SD)
- carga, bulta, tercio  
 load, bundle  
 kimil (C)  
 kimi:tsin (C)
- carga (de leña)  
 load (of firewood)  
 ka:rgah (C, SD)
- cargadores (de Semana Santa)  
 bearers (in Holy Week)  
 kargadores (SD)
- cargar, alzar, ayudar a poner carga  
 to load, to help someone place a load, to put up  
 takimiltia (C, SD)



- cargo (oficio)  
office, charge  
ka:rgoh (C)
- carne  
meat  
naka-t (C, SD)
- caro  
expensive  
ka:roh (C)
- carón, cara larga  
long face, big face  
i:xweyak (C)
- carreta  
cart  
karretah (SD)
- carrizal (?)  
canebreak, stand of reeds  
a:katal (C)
- carrizo, vara  
cane, reed  
a:ka-t (C, SD)
- carpintero  
carpenter  
kalpinteroh (C)
- casa  
house  
kal (C, SD)  
-chan (C, SD) "casa, hogar"
- casampulga (araña venenosa)  
spider sp. (said to be poisonous)  
chi:ltuka-t (C)
- casar, casarse  
to marry  
na:miktia (C, SD) (t.v., r.v.)

- cascabel (culebra)  
rattlesnake  
kwechwah (C, SD)
- cáscara, pellejo, piel  
skin, hide, leather, shell, peel  
-e:wayu (C)  
-ewayu (SD)
- cascarón de huevo, cascarón de coco, julón, jícara, morro  
shell (eggshell, coconut shell, gourd)  
xu:lun (SD)
- caserío  
hamlet, small village  
kahkal (C, SD)
- casi  
almost  
kasi (SD)
- caso, atención  
attention (e.g. to pay attention)  
ka:soh (C)
- caspa  
dandruff  
gaspa(h) (SD)
- castellano, castilla, español  
Spanish  
kastiyah (C, SD)
- castigar  
to punish  
maka (C, SD) "castigar, dar"  
-chiwa kastigár (SD)  
tamaka (SD) "castigar, dar"  
tawiteki (C) "castigar, azotar"  
witeki (C, SD) "castigar, azotar, pegar, aporrear"
- castilla, castellano, español  
Spanish  
kastiyah (C, SD)

castrar, capar

to castrate

-chiwa kapár (SD)

catarro, tos

cough, influenza

tatasi (C)

tatasis, tatasi (SD)

catequista

catechism teacher, catechist

dotrinera (SD)

católico

Catholic

katóliko(h) (SD)

caza (lo cazado, lo que se caza)

game (that which is hunted)

tape:wil (C, SD)

cazar

to hunt

pe:wia (C)

cebolla

onion

seboya(h) (SD)

cedro

cedar

se(:)gru(h) (SD)

tiyuhkwawi-t (C)

ceiba

silk-cotton tree

pu:chu-t (C, SD)

ceja

eyebrow

i:xkalyu (SD)

-ixtsuhtsun-yu (C, SD) "cejas, pestañas"

-ixtun-yu (SD) (forma singular no muy común) "ceja,  
pestaña"

-tsuhtsun-yu (SD) "cejas, pestañas"

celebrar

to celebrate

ilwiki:sa (SD)

cementerio, camposanto

cemetery, graveyard

panti(y)ón (SD)

cena

dinner

se:na(h) (SD)

ceniza

ash

nex-ti (C, SD)

centavito, cinco

cent, five

ma:kwil (SD)

centella, rayo

lightning

senteyah (SD)

ceñidor, maxtate, mastate

breechclout, loincloth

maxta-t (C, SD)

-si:nchuh (SD)

sinidór (C, SD)

ceñirse

to gird oneself, to wear a loincloth

mu-chiwa sinyir (SD)

cepillo

brush

sepiyu(h) (SD)

cera

wax

sah-ti (C)

serah (SD)

cerca

near, close  
achka

cerca de

near

-na:wak (C, SD) "cerca de, junto con"  
-tech (C, SD) "cerca de, junto a, pegado con, contra"

cerco, corral, chiquero

fense, corral, pigpen  
ku:lal (SD)

cerco, círculo

fense, circle  
yawaltsaktuk (C)

cerezo (?), palo de cereza de la montaña

wild cherry tree (?)  
ta:ltumakwawi-t (C)

cerillo, fósforo

match  
hó:sporoh (C)

cernada, nejayote, nijayote (agua de nixtamal)

nixtamal water, water in which corn is washed which has the  
dirty remains  
nexa:yu-t (C, SD)

cerrar, cerrarse

to close  
tsakwa (C, SD) (t.v., r.v.)

cerro

mountain  
tepe:-t (C, SD)

Cerro de Cuisnahuat (lugar)

Cuisnahuat mountain  
kwisna:wahtepe:t (C)

Cerro del Toro (lugar)

"Bull Mountain" (place name)  
tepe:toroh (C)

cerveza

beer

serbesa(h) (SD)

cicahuite, quebracho (árbol)

tree sp. (quebracho tree)

tsihkwawi-t (C)

cicatriz

scar

kipi (C)

pelech (SD)

cicatrizarse, secarse

to dry up, for a scar to form

i:xwaki (SD)

ciego

blind

i:xchukulu (C) "ciego, choco"

i:xpupuyu-t (C) "ciego, choco"

pupu:yu-t (SD) "ciego"

tesu tachiya (C, SD) "ciego"

cielo

sky, heaven

ka-ikahku (SD)

si(y)elu(h) (SD)

ciguapate (arbusto medicinal)

ciguapate bush (medicinal bush)

siwa:pah (C, SD)

cilantro, culantro

coriander

kulantroh (SD)

cinco

five

ma:kwil (C)

ma:kwil (SD) (arcáico)

puwal (C) "cinco"

se:mpuwal (C)

- cinco mazorcas  
 five ears of corn  
 puwal (SD)
- cincho, faja  
 sash, belt  
 pa:xah (C, SD)
- cintura, gruesura  
 waist  
 -cha:mahka (SD)
- circular, redondo  
 circular, round  
 yawalnah (C)
- círculo, cerco  
 circle, fence  
 yawaltsaktuk (C)
- cirial(es)  
 processional candle-holders of the church  
 siriyales (SD)
- ciudad  
 city  
 siwdád (SD)
- clara de huevo  
 egg yolk  
 ista:ka (C)  
 istaka:yu (SD)
- claridad (aurora (?))  
 clearness, dawn (?)  
 tane:skan (C)
- claro  
 clear  
 chipa:wak (C, SD)  
 chipaknah (SD) "claro, algo claro"  
 tachipahtuk (C) "claro, algo claro"

clavo

nail

klabu(h) (SD)

kla:wus (C)

clisclis, lijlicse (gavilancillo)

small hawk

lihliktsin (C)

coa, chuzo (palo para sembrar)

planting stick

maka:nuh

Coatepeque (lugar)

Coatepeque (place name)

ku(:)watepe:-t (C)

cobija

blanket

-kwe:n-yu (SD) "cobija, chiva"

take:n (C) "cobija, sábana"

cobijar, encobijar, acobijar

to cover with a blanket

take:ntia (C)

cocer, cocinar

to cook

mana (C, SD)

tamana (C, SD) "cocer (algo), estar cocinando"

cocer maíz, cocer nixtamal

to cook nixtamal (prepared corn)

nexketsa (C, SD)

cocido

cooked

tamanti (C, SD)

cocido (estar), madurarse

to be cooked, to ripen

uksi (C, SD) "estar cocido, madurarse"



cocido, maduro  
 cooked, ripe  
 uksik (C, SD)

cocinar, cocer  
 to cook  
 mana (C, SD)  
 tamana (C, SD) "estar cocinando, cocer (algo)"

coco  
 coconut  
 ku:ku(h) (C)  
 koko(h) (SD)

"el coco", mal espíritu, espanto  
 bogeyman (spook)  
 -kuhkul (C, SD)

cochinilla, amradito, cochinito  
 sowbug, potato bug  
 tuhtux (SD)

cochino (persona sucia)  
 dirty person  
 chuntal (SD)

codo  
 -kodoh-yu (SD)  
 -ma:mis-yu (C)

codorniz, godorniza  
 quail  
 su:lin (C)  
 welchah (SD)

cofradía  
 confaternity (religious organization)  
 kofradia (SD)  
 mayordomi(y)a(h) (SD)

cofre  
 trunk, chest, coffer  
 kohre(h) (SD)

## cogollo

shoot, sprout, bud

-tsun (SD) "cogollo (de árbol)

-mulinka (C) "cogollo, cojollo, retoño, brotón"

## cohete

rocket

kwetes (C)

## cojín, almohada

cushion, pillow

kwahtetun (C, SD)

## cojo, renco de un pie, patojo de un pie

lame

metskalapa (C)

## cojón (árbol)

tree sp.

itekxis-kuyame-t (C, SD)

## cola

tail

-kolah-yu (SD)

-kwitapil (C)

## colar

to strain (liquids)

kwa:chki:xtia (C)

## colchón

mattress

kolchón (SD)

-pechih (C)

pehpech (SD)

## comadre

co-godmother

ku:ma:leh (C)

## comadreja

weasel

kusama:liyuh (C)

## comal

griddle (clay tortilla griddle)

kuma:l (C)

kumal (SD)

## comején

termite

ta:lxina:ch (SD)

ta:lxinech (C)

## comenzar

to begin, to start

pe:wa (C, SD)

tsintia (C) "comenzar, empezar"

tsihtsintia (C, SD) "comenzarlos" (pl.)

## comer

to eat

kwa (C, SD)

takwa (C, SD) "comer (algo), estar comiendo"

## comer juntos

to eat together

se:ntakwa (C, SD)

## comerciante, vendedor

vender, seller

tanamakani (C)

## cometa (estrella fugaz)

shooting star

kometa(h) (SD)

## comida

food

takwal (C, SD)

## como

kenemeh (C) "como, así"

komo (SD) "como"

## compadre

co-godfather

ku:mpa:leh (C)

## compañero

companion, buddy

a:mi:guh (C, SD) "compañero, amigo"

-kumpa (SD) "compañero, compañera"

## componer, componerse

to fix, to get better

kekchiwa (C, SD) "componer"

takekchiwa (SD) "componer (algo)"

ye:ktiya (C) "componerse"

## componerse la ropa

for the clothes to come out good

mu-yehye:kchiwa (C)

## comprar

to buy

kuwa (C, SD)

takuwa (C, SD) "comprar (algo), estar comprando"

## comprar algo para alguien

to buy something for someone

kuwilia (C)

## comulgar

to take communion

mu-chiwa konfesár (SD)

## con

with

-wan (C, SD)

## conacaste, cuanacaste, guanacaste (árbol)

tree sp.

ku:nakas (C, SD)

## concuñada, concuña

co-sister-in-law (term for women married to brothers)

-wes (C)

## concha

shell

konchah (SD)

tapach (C)

- concha de mar  
sea shell  
tu:ntu:n (C, SD)
- concha de mar, conchita  
sea shell, small shell  
patach (C)
- conchita, caracolito de mar  
small shell, small sea snail  
a:xi:lin (SD)
- condor (clase de zopilote)  
vulture sp.  
tekusma (C)
- conejo  
rabbit  
konehoh (SD)  
tuch-ti (C)  
tuchtsin (SD)
- confuso, esparcido, no parejo, nudoso  
uneven, irregular, knotty  
tahta:kalnah (SD)
- conga (pescado)  
fish sp.  
kongah (SD)
- conocer  
to know, to be familiar with, to recognize  
i:xmati (C, SD)
- consejo  
counsel, advice  
konse:hoh (C)
- contar  
to count  
puwa (C, SD) (contar números)
- contento  
happy, content  
kontentu(h) (SD)

contento (estar)

to be happy, content

i:xpahpa:ki (C) "estar contento"

contra, junto a, cerca de

against, next to, near

-tech (C, SD)

contradecir (hablar mal de otro)

to speak ill of someone, to speak against, to criticize

tehte:ne:wa (SD)

te:ne:wa (C)

convento

convent

kombento(h) (SD)

copal

copal incense

kupal (C, SD)

copalchillo (árbol)

tree sp. (small copal tree sp. ?)

kupalchi:tuh (C)

copalillo

tree sp. (small copal tree sp. ?)

kupalchin (SD)

copete (de pájaro)

crest (of bird)

-tsumbune:te (C)

copinal (árbol)

tree sp.

ku:pinul (C, SD)

copular(se con)

to copulate (with)

tsinketsa (SD)

## corazón

heart

-yu(:)l (C)

-yu(:)lu (SD)

yu(:)l- (C, SD) (en palabras compuestas)

## cordoncillo (arbusto o vara)

plant sp. (a bush or cane with sections like bamboo, with many small branches like strings)

chi:lta (C)

## corral, cerco, chiquero

corral, fense, pigpen

ku:lal (SD)

## correa

leather strap

i:xmekayu (C)

korrea (SD)

## correr

to run

mu-talua (C, SD)

talultia (C) (t.v.)

## correr agua

for water to flow

temu a:t (C)

## cortar

to cut

-chiwa pedasiár (SD) "cortar en pedazos, descuartizar"

kuhkutu:na (C, SD) "cortar en pedazos"

kutu:na (C, SD) "cortar (con cuchillo, machete)"

teki (C, SD) "cortar, cortar fruta"

tateki (C, SD) "cortar (fruta), estar cortando (fruta)"

## cortar algo con asiento, trozar bajo en el tronco

to cut the bottom or base of something

tsinkutu:na (C, SD)

## cortar el pelo, rasurar

to cut one's hair, to shave

xi:ma (C)

- cortar la cabeza, desnucar  
to cut off the head, to decapitate  
kechkutu:na (C, SD)
- cortar manos, ramas  
to cut off hands, branches  
mahma:kutu:na (C, SD)
- cortar ramas  
to cut branches  
mahmahtsalkutu:na (C)  
mahma:kutu:na (C, SD)
- corto  
short  
kutu (C, SD)  
kututsin (C)
- corto de la pierna  
one-legged  
ikxikutu (C, SD)
- cosecha  
harvest  
-ta:kil (SD)  
-ta:kil (C) "cosecha de una fruta, fruta"
- coser, costurar  
to sew  
(i)htsuma (C)  
tsuma (SD)  
tahtsuma (C) "estar costurando"
- cosquillas (hacer)  
to tickle  
chihchikilua (C, SD) "hacer cosquillas"
- costa, la costa  
coast, the coast  
ka-ga:ri:tah (SD)
- costal  
gunnysack  
kuxta:l (C)  
kuxta:l, ku:xtal (SD)



costilla

rib

-u:miskwil (C)

costra

scab

kostrón (SD)

costumbre

custom, habit

kustumbre(h) (SD)

costurar

to sew

-chiwa kosturár (SD)

(i)htsuma (C) "costurar, coser"

tsuma (SD) "costurar, coser"

tahtsuma (C) "estar costurando"

cotusa, coatusa, cuatusa, guatusa

agouti, paca (?)

kutu:x (C, SD)

coyol (palmera)

palm sp. ("coyol" palm)

kuyul (C, SD)

coyote

coyote

kuyu:-t (C, SD)

crecer

to grow

mu-chiwa (C)

mu-tiskalia (SD)

mu-weyaltia (SD)

creciente del río

high water, swell of river

tepe:ya:-t (SD)

tuma:ka-t (C)

## creer

to believe

(w)alna:miki (SD)

-chiwa krer (SD)

## crespa, chorchá, cresta

crest, comb

-kere:spa (C)

chorcha(h) (SD)

## crespo

curly

muruxu (SD) "crespo, rizo, colochó"

tsunkulu:chuh (C) "crespo, muruxo, colochó"

## cresta, cf. crespa

## creyente

believer

kreyente(h) (SD)

luteranah (C)

## criada, criado, servienta, serviente

maid, servant

kri(y)adah (SD) "criada, servienta"

kri(y)aduh (SD) "criado, serviente"

## crianza

up-bringing

kriansa (SD)

## criar

to raise, to bring up

iskalia (C, SD)

taiskalia (C) "criar (algo), estar criando"

tiskalia (SD) "criar (algo), estar criando"

## criatura, niño, tiernito (bebé)

baby, infant

kune:-t (C, SD)

criticar, maldecir (hablar mal de otro)

to criticize, to speak ill of, to speak against

tehte:ne:wa (SD)

te:ne:wa (C)

crucificar

to crucify

-chiwa krusifikár (SD)

crudo, verde

raw, green

xuxuwik (C, SD)

cruz, la santa cruz

cross, the Holy Cross

santa-krus (SD)

cruz del señor (constelación)

a constellation ("Cross-of-the-Lord")

krus-el-senyór (SD)

cuajarse

to congeal, to coagulate

mu-chiwa sentár (SD)

cuajmol, guajmol, quiamol (raíz que se usa para bañarse)

a root sp. (used for bathing)

kiyahmul (C)

kiyahmu:l (SD)

¿cuál?

which, which one?

ka-diya we:l (C)

cuanacaste, conacaste, guanacaste (árbol)

tree sp.

ku:nakas (C, SD)

cuando ('aún, todavía, ahora, además, por, por ahora')

when, still, now, even, furthermore, for now

uk (C, SD)

¿cuándo?, cuando

when

ke:man (C, SD)

¿cuánto?, ¿cuántos?

how much, how many?

ke:ski (C, SD)

¿cuánto vale?

how much does it cost?

anka ke:ski (SD)

ka ke:ski (SD)

cuatro

four

na:wi (C, SD)

cuatrojo (pescado)

fish sp. ("four-eyed" fish)

kwatroho(h) (SD)

cuatusa, coatusa, cotusa, guatusa

agouti, paca (?)

kutu:x (C, SD)

cubeta, balde

bucket, pail

balde(h) (SD)

cucaracha

cockroach

ku:kah (C)

ku:ka(h) (SD)

ku:kara:chah (C)

cucaracha del río (insecto)

insect sp. ("river cockroach"; water skeeter ?)

ita(:)kayu a:t (SD)

cuchara de madera, paleta, pala

large wooden spoon

palah (SD)

cuchara meneadora

spoon, stirrer

menyadora(h) (SD)

cuello, pescuezo

neck

kech- (C, SD) (en palabras compuestas)

-kechku:yu (C, SD)

cuello (tener), tener palancas, tener influencias

to have pull, to have influential connections

-piya garantiyah (C) "tener cuello, tener palancas, tener influencias"

cuelludo, uno que tiene cuello (palancas, influencias)

someone who has pull, influential connections

kweyudu(h) (SD)

cuenta (de collar)

bead

ku:s-ti (C)

cuento

story

ka:soh (SD)

ka:suh (C)

cuerdá

rope, cord; a measure of land

kwerda(h) (SD)

cuerno, cacho

horn

-kachoh (SD)

cuero

leather

kwetax-ti (C, SD)

-ewayu (SD) "cuero, piel, cáscara"

cuerpo

body

-we:yka (SD) "cuerpo, vulva"

-kwerpoh (C)

cuerudo, talaje (insecto que chupa sangre)

a blood-sucking insect

ta:ltexkan (C)

cuesta arriba, empinado  
 up hill, sloping  
 i:xihkatuk (C)

cueva, barranco  
 cave, ravine  
 ustu:-t (C, SD)

cuexte (muy molido, molido muy fino)  
 finely ground, ground very fine  
 kwechtik (C)

cuidado  
 care  
 kwidado (C)

Cuisnahuat (lugar)  
 Cuisnahuat (place name)  
 kwisna:wa-t (C)

cuchillo  
 knife  
 ku:chi:yuh (C, SD)

cuchu, pando  
 bent, curved  
 kwe(:)lnah (SD)

cujín (árbol)  
 tree sp.  
 ku:xine (C) "cujín, paterno"  
 pepetu(h) (SD)

culantro (cilantro)  
 coriander  
 kulantroh (SD)

culebra  
 snake  
 ku:wa-t (C, SD)

culebra de dos cabezas, tepulcua, tepolcua  
 snake sp. ("two-headed snake")  
 tepu:lku:wa-t (C, SD)

culebrear, pandearse

to bend, to wind, to wriggle

mu-kwehkwe:lua (C)

mu-kwehkwetua (SD)

culeca (gallina clueca)

brooding hen

tuhtuka (C)

culo, ano

arse, ass, anus

tsupi (C)

tsupi (SD) (obsceno)

culpa

fault

kulpah (C, SD)

culto

meeting

kultuh (SD)

cuma (machete pando)

kind of machete (bent in form)

kumah (C, SD)

cumpliaños

birthday

kumplianyos (SD)

cuna

cradle

-ka:mahtsin (C)

ku:nah (SD)

cuña, piedra (terrón (?))

wedge, stone (clod)

tetun-ti (SD)

cuñada de hombre

man's sister-in-law

kunyada(h) (SD)

cuñada de mujer

woman's sister-in-law

-wes (SD)

cuñado

brother-in-law

-tex (C)

-wehpu:l (C) (-wehpul (?))

cuñado de hombre

man's brother-in-law

kunyadu(h) (SD)

cuñado de mujer

woman's brother-in-law

-ehpul (SD)

cura, padre, sacerdote

priest

pa:leh (C, SD)

curandero

curer, healer

tapahtiya, tapahtiyani (C) "curandero, médico, doctor,  
enfermero"

wardián (SD) "curandero, guardián"

curar, curarse

to cure, to heal

pahti (SD) "curarse, sanarse"

pahtia (C) (t.v., r.v.)

mu-pahtia (C) "curarse, sanarse"

curcucuear, culebrear, tener calambre

to curve, to wind, to have a cramp

mu-kwehkwetua (SD)

cursear, tener diarrea

to have diarrhea

a:ki:xtia (C)

a:pitsa (C, SD)

curso, diarrea

diarrhea

a:pitsal (SD)



curvo (encurvado) (adj.)

curved, bent

tepu:nnah (C)

cusuco, armadillo

armadillo

na:pich (C)

cutecuma, tecumasucho, tecomasuchil (árbol)

tree sp.

ku:tekuma (SD)

tekumaxu:chi-t (C)

cuto de la mano, manco

one-handed (with one hand cut off)

ma:kutu (C, SD)

cuto de la pierna, corto de la pierna

one-legged (with one leg, with one short leg)

ikxikutu (C, SD)

cuxta (árbol)

tree sp.

kuxta (C)

cuxuxa (bebida, de chicha)

liquor, strong drink

kuxu:xah (C, SD)

cuyanigua

plant sp.

kuyan-iswa-t (C)

CH

## chacuate

grasshopper sp.

chakwate (C) "chacuate, saltamonte, chapulín"

tekpuyu:tsin (C) "chacuate (un saltamonte sin alas)"

tsine:wilin (SD) "chacuate (clase de saltamonte)"

## chacha (pájaro)

bird sp.

chacha (C)

## chacho, guate (fruta endosado)

doubled, twin (joined fruit)

chachawa-t (C)

## chagllite, chahuite, charco

puddle

chawite, chawiti (SD)

charkuh (SD)

te:la:pu:ni (C) "chagllite, charco, pantano"

## chaite, saite (mata de pitajaya (pitahaya))

cactus sp.

xuwahla:ka-t (C)

## chaminol (pinol con dulce)

sweet pinole (powdered sweet)

chaminu:l (C)

## chan, chía

very small seed used for a drink (amaranth ?)

chan (C)

## chamuscar, quemar

to singe, to burn

chichinua (C, SD)

chancaca (dulce de maíz)

a sweet powder from "joco" corn eaten with sugar and cinnamon  
chankwita-t (SD)

chapa, cera (un jugo)

wax, a game played with wax  
cha:pah (C)

chapear camino (rozar, limpiar camino con machete)

to clear/clean the road with a machete  
uhpetawa (C)

chaperno (árbol)

tree sp.  
u:pahkwawi-t (C)

chapultapa, chapulejtapa (árbol)

tree sp.  
chapulehtapal (C)

chapulín

grasshopper  
chakwate (C)  
chapulin (C, SD)

chaqueta, chumpa, abrigo

jacket, coat  
chumpah (SD)

charco, chagllite, chahuite

puddle  
chawite, chawiti (SD)  
charkuh (SD)  
ta:la:pu:ni (C) "charco, chagllite, pantano"

chato

pug-nosed, snub-nosed, stub-nosed  
yakakutu (SD)  
yakapatax (C, SD)

chayo (planta)

plant sp., a chayote-like plant  
cha:yuh (SD)

cheje (pájaro)

bird sp. (like a woodpecker)

che:cheke (C)

chehe (SD)

chele, pelirrojo, canche (güero)

blond, redhead

tsunxi:lu-t (SD)

cheles, legañas

sleepy seeds (mucus in eyes formed during sleep)

i:xchihche:le (C)

chía, chan

a very small seed used to make a drink (amaranth ?)

chan (C)

chibola (chipote)

bump, lump, knot

i:xchibolahyu (SD) "chibola, chipuste"

tsukul (C)

chiboloso, garrasposo, borruñoso, chiboludo

bumpy, lumpy, knotty

i:xtsuhtsukul (SD)

i:xtsuhtsukulnah (C)

chicle

chicle, gum

chikle (SD)

chicozapote

chicozapote, sapodilla

chikutsapu-t (C)

chicha

chicha, a fermented drink

samuka(h) (SD)

chícharo, alberja, arbeja, guisante

pea(s)

perumet, perunket (SD)

- chicharrita pequeña (insecto)  
 a small cicada sp.  
 tsi:-t (C)
- chichi, seno, teta  
 breast, teat  
 -chi:chih (C)  
 -chichi:wal (SD)
- chichicaste (ortiga)  
 stinging nettle  
 tsitsi:kas (C, SD)
- chichiguas (planta)  
 plant sp.  
 chichiwah (SD)
- chichigllite, chichihuite, chichigllitera  
 bird sp.  
 chi:wixtsin (C)
- chichipince, tomatillo (arbusto)  
 chichipince bush  
 chihchipi:ntsin (SD)  
 xihxipi:ntsin (C)
- chichuisa, piojo blanco  
 louse sp., white louse  
 istakatime-t (C)
- chiflar, silvar  
 to whistle  
 -chiwa chihlár (SD)  
 ma:kiki:sa (C, SD)  
 ma:kiki:si (SD)
- chiguirín (chicharrita)  
 a small cicada sp.  
 kutu-turrún (C)
- chijín (mosca chiquitilla)  
 gnat sp.  
 xa:lmuy:-t (C)

chijmuyo, chismuyo, chijuyo (pájaro)

bird sp.

tsikmu:yu (C)

tsikmuyu (SD)

chijualera, chigualero (olla para agua para hacer tortillas)

bowl of water for making tortillas

a:chiwalti

chijuyo, chimuyo, chismuyo (pájaro)

bird sp.

tsikmu:yu (C)

tsikmuyu (SD)

chilamate

tree sp. (relative of amate)

chila:ma-t (C)

chilasate (avispa)

wasp sp.

chi:letsa-t (C)

chilate (bebida de maíz tostado)

toasted-corn drink

chi:la-t (C, SD)

childulce, chile verde, chile de arroz

green chili, green chili pepper

chi:ltsupe:lek (SD)

chile

chili, chili pepper

chi:l (C, SD)

chile de arroz, childulce, chile verde

green chili, green chili pepper

chi:ltsupe:lek (SD)

chile pirigüela (chile ciruela), chilaguaco, chilguaeque

chili sp., chili pepper sp.

chi:lwaku, chilwako (SD)

chile verde, childulce, chile de arroz

green chili sp., green chili pepper sp.

chi:ltsupe:lek (SD)

- chilguaco, chilguaque, chile pirigüela (chile ciruela)  
 chili sp., chili pepper sp.  
 chi(:)lwaku, chilwako (SD)
- chilepulga, chiltepe, chilpepe, chiltepi  
 chili sp., chili pepper sp.  
 chi:ltekpin (C, SD)
- chilipuca, ayeco (frijol de castilla)  
 bean sp.  
 a:yekuh (C)
- chilmol, chirmol  
 a kind of sauce  
 chi:lmul (C)  
 chi:lmol (SD)
- chilpepe, chiltepe, chilepulga, chiltepi  
 chili sp., chili pepper sp.  
 chi:ltekpin (C, SD)
- Chilteopán (lugar)  
 Chilteopan (place name)  
 chi(:)ltyupan (C)
- chiltepe, chilpepe, chilepulga, chiltepi  
 chili sp., chili pepper sp.  
 chi:ltekpin (C, SD)
- chiltomate  
 chili sp., chili pepper sp.  
 chi:ltuma-t (SD)
- chiltota (pájaro)  
 bird sp. (oriole ?)  
 chi:ltutituh (C)  
 chi:ltutu-t (SD)
- chimbolo (pescado)  
 fish sp.  
 pu:te-t (C)  
 tsunchichik (SD)

chimichaco, quimilila (varita, carrizo)  
 reed sp., cane sp.  
 chimicha:ka-t (C)

chimpe (el último hijo)  
 the last or youngest son  
 chimpe (C)  
 chi:mpe (SD)

"el Chimpe" (Nanahuatzin, personaje mitológico)  
 "the Youngest Son" (mythological being)  
 na:na:watsin (C)

chimpito  
 the youngest or last son  
 chimpituh (C)

chinaste, matriz, ovario  
 womb, ovary, egg inside chicken  
 xina:ch (C)  
 -xina:ch (SD)

chinche  
 bedbug (?)  
 chi:nchin (C)  
 chi:nchi(:)n (SD)

chineado, regazo  
 lap  
 -elpan (SD)

chinear, abrazar  
 to cuddle, to embrace  
 napalua (SD)  
 tanapalua (SD) "chinear (a alguien), estar chineando"

chinear en la pierna (apapachar en el regazo)  
 to hold on one's lap  
 metspanua (C)



## chingaste

dregs, grounds, sediment

pu:su:lka (C) "chingaste, pozol, caxte, rapa"

pusulka (SD) "chingaste, pozol, caxte, rapa"

-tsinkach-yu (SD) "chingaste, xinga, pozol (asiento, sedimento)"

-xi:nka (C) "chingaste, pozol, asientos, residuo, sedimento húmedo"

## chipilín

plant sp. (a condiment)

kili-t (C)

## chipote, chibola

bump, lump, knot

tsukul (C)

## chipuste (chipote)

lump, bump, knot, clod, marimba sticks, penis

chipu:s (C)

chipusti (SD)

i:xchibolahyu (SD) "chipuste, chibola"

## chiquero, corral, cerco

pigpen, corral, fense

ku:lal (SD)

## chiquirín

cicada ?, sea shrimp ?

chikirín (SD)

## chiquito

small, little

chikitik (SD)

tulupah (SD)

## chira, llaga

sore, wound

chirah

## chirivisco (palitos secos, ramitas)

kindling, small sticks

ku:tapipis (C)

ku:tsitsin (SD)

chirmol, chilmol

a kind of sauce

chi:lmul (C)

chi:lmol (SD)

chismosa

gossip, gossipy woman

abladora (SD)

linguda(h) (SD)

chismuyo, chijuyo, chijmuyo (pájaro)

bird sp.

tsikmu:yu (C)

tsikmuyu (SD)

chispa

spark

i:xtemu:yu-t (SD)

temu:yu-t (SD)

timu:yu(:)-t (C)

chispetear, chispear

to spark

-chiwa chispiár (SD)

chiva, cobija

blanket

-kwe:n-yu (SD)

chivos, dados

dice

chibos (SD)

choco, choca

blind in one eye, one-eyed

choka (SD) "choca"

choko (SD) "choco"

i:xchukulu (C) "choco, ciego"

i:xpupuyu-t (SD) "choco, ciego"

chocolate

chocolate

chukula-t (C, SD)

chompipe, jolote, guajolote (pavo)

turkey

chumpi (SD)

chumpi:pi (C, SD)

tsunwewech (Teotepeque)

wewechu(h) (SD) "chompipe varón"

chonta (pájaro)

bird sp.

a:pawiyani (SD) "chonta, sinsontle"

te:n-umi-t (C) "chonta (una clase de paloma)"

chorcha, crespa, cresta

crest, comb

-kere:spa (C)

-chorcha(h) (SD)

chorizo

sausage

choriso(h) (SD)

chúcaro, arisco

wild, untamed, angry (of animals)

chúkaro(h) (SD)

chucho, perro

dog

pe:lu (C, SD)

chueco, no sirve

no good, bad

tesu ye:k (SD)

chufle

plant sp. (grows by rivers and gulleys, eaten in soup)

chuhle (C)

chuhleh (SD)

F

faja, cincho

sash, belt

pa:xah (C, SD)

falda, enagua, nagua, refajo

skirt

kweya-t (SD)

kweyi\_t (SD)

faltar

to lack, to be lacking

-chiwa hwalta, -chiwa falta (C)

familia

family

familya (SD)

hwamilya(h) (SD)

-miyakwan (C)

favor

favor

bién (C)

hwabór, fabór (SD)

favor (hacer el)

to do a favor

-chiwa fabór "hacer el favor"

feo

ugly

hierota (SD)

feria, fiesta

fiesta, fair

hiesta(h) (SD)

fiar, fiarse

to borrow, to take on credit

takwi (C, SD) (t.v., r.v.)

takwiltia (C, SD) "fiar, prestar"

## fiebre

fever

hiebre(h) (SD)

tutu:nka:yu-t (C) "fiebre, calentura"

## fiesta

fiesta, ceremony

ilwi-t (C, SD)

## filín, juilín (pescado)

fish sp.

hwilín, filín (SD)

xuwilín (C)

## filo

blade, sharp edge

tameh (C)

-tan (SD)

## finca

farm

finka (SD)

## flaco, delgado

skinny, thin

ku:wa:ktuk (SD) "flaco, seco"

pitsa:wak (C)

pitsa:wak, picha:wak (SD)

tewa:ktuk (C) "flaco, peche"

## flojo

loose

kaxa:ntuk (C)

## flor

flower

xu:chi-t (C, SD)

xu:chu-t (SD)

## flor de muerto

flower sp. (lily ?)

se:mpuwal (C)

se(:)mpuwal (SD)

flor de pascua

easter lily

paskwah tuhtul (C)

flor de zacate

grass/straw from which figurines/toys are made

sakamiyawal (C)

sakana:wal (C)

floreado, flor (?)

flower, flowered (?)

i-xu:chi-yu (C)

florido, pinto

plaid, motley, of various colors

kwikwilihtuk (C)

forastero

stranger, foreigner, outsider

forastero(h), hurastero(h) (SD)

fósforo (cerillo)

match

hó:sporoh (C)

kahiya(h) (SD)

freir, freirse

to fry

tatsuyu:nia (C) "freir (algo), estar friendo"

tsuyu:na, tsuyu:nia (SD) "freir"

tsuyu:nia (C)

tsuyu:ni (SD) "freirse"

frente

forehead

-kwa:tapal (C)

kwat:apal (SD)

frente calvo, calvo de la frente

with bald forehead, bald on the forehead

kwa:xi:petsnah (C)

## frijol

bean

e:-t (C, SD)

i:x-é:-t (SD)

## frijol blanco

bean sp., "white" bean

istake:-t (SD)

## frijol colorado

bean sp., "red" bean

chi:ltike:-t (SD)

## frijol de hormiga

bean sp., "ant" bean

teksistsi:ka-t (SD)

## frijol de milpa

bean sp., cornfield bean

sin=e:-t (SD)

tsin=e:-t (C)

## frijol muhuto

bean sp., bean cooked without liquid

e:muhmulu (C)

muhmulu (SD)

muhmulu:ntuk (SD)

## frijolar

bean patch, bean field

e:tal (C)

## frío

cold

sesek (SD)

sekta:kayul (C) "un frío (persona friolenta)"

tasesek (C)

## frío (tener), sentir frío

to be cold, to feel cold

sekmiki (C, SD) "tener frío, sentir frío"

## frontera

border, frontier  
hrontera(h) (SD)

## fruta, cosecha de una fruta

fruit, picking of a fruit  
-ta:kil (C)

## fuego

fire  
te-, ti(:)- (C, SD) 'fuego' (en palabras compuestas)  
ti:-t (C)  
ti-t (SD)

## fuente (donde nace el agua), manantial

spring  
pu:ni a:t (SD)

## fuerte (picante, fuerte de tragos)

strong (of spicy things or alcoholic drinks)  
kukuk (C)  
kukuknah (C) "fuerte, algo fuerte"

## fuerza

strength  
-tahpal (C)

## fumar

to smoke  
chichina (C, SD)  
-chiwa umár (SD)  
tachichina (SD) "estar fumando, fumar (algo)"

## fustán

petticoat  
fustán, hustán (SD)



G

## gajo

section (of fruit, cane)

ga:hu(h) (SD)

makpal (C) "gajo, gaja"

nekpach (C, SD) "gajo, canuto, tajada"

## galgo

glutton

galgu(h) (SD) "galgo, goloso"

gulusuh, goloso(h) (C) "galgo, jambado"

hahambaduh (C) "galgo, jambado"

## gallina

chicken

tihlan (C, SD)

## gallina ciega (gusano (?))

cut worm (?)

i:xpupuyu:tsin (C)

## gallina guinea

guinea hen, guinea fowl

tihlan kiniyah (C, SD)

## gallo

rooster

puyu (Izalco)

## ganado, vaca

cow, cattle

wa:ka:x (C)

## gancho

hook

cha:kwahtsin (C) "gancho (alzadero)"

kuchahkul (SD) "gancho (de madera)"

## ganso, gansa

goose

gansu(h) (SD)

garganta

throat

-kupak (C) "garganta, voz, eco"

kupak (SD) "garganta, voz, eco"

-tuskak (C, SD) "garganta"

garlito; carrizo

fish trap; reed

a:ka-t (SD)

garra, uña

claw, fingernail

isti-t (C)

itsti-t (SD)

garrapata

tick

texkan (C, SD)

garrapatilla

small tick sp.

ma:kwahkwa (SD)

garrasposo, borruñoso, chiboloso, chiboludo

knotty, rough, bumpy, lumpy

i:xtsuhtsukul (SD)

i:xtsuhtsukulnah (C)

garrobo, iguana, guexpo

iguana

ku:ke (SD)

ku:ketspal (C)

garrotear, pegar, golpear (con algo)

to beat, to hit, to club

ku:witeki (SD)

garza

crane, heron

garsa(h) (SD)

gastar

to spend

-chiwa gastuh (SD)

gatas (a)

on all fours, crawling  
tupak (C) "a gatas"

gatear, andar a gatas

to crawl, to go on all fours  
mu-ma:pelua (SD)

gato

cat

mistu:n (C, SD)  
mistu:ntsín (C) "gatito"

gato de monte, gato onza, gato sonta

wildcat, bobcat  
ustu:tsin (C)

gavilán

hawk

kwix-ti (C)  
tu(:)h-ti (SD)

gente

people, person  
kristanuh (C, SD)

gentío

crowd

hentiyah (SD)

gigante

giant, gigantic, huge, large  
ko:htik (SD)  
ku:htik (C)  
ombronaso(h) (SD)  
tumak (SD) "gigante, grande"

girar, rodar(se), revolcar(se)

to turn around, to revolve, to rotate  
i:xmimilua (C) (t.v., r.v.)

gobernar

to govern, to dominate  
maka dominya (SD)

godorniza (codorniz)

quail

su:lin (C)

welchah (SD)

golondrina

swallow

gulundrina(h) (SD)

goloso, galgo

glutton

galgu(h) (SD)

golpe de hacer tortillas, tortilla

tortilla, the noise of patting out tortillas

taxkal (C)

golpear

to hit

chaluá (C, SD) "golpear, pegar"

chahchalua (C, SD) "golpear, dar golpes, estar golpeando"

tachaluá (C, SD) "estar golpeando"

witeki (C, SD) "golpear, pegar, castigar, azotar"

ku:witeki (SD) "golpear, pegar (con algo), garrotear"

tawiteki (C, SD) "estar golpeando, pegando, aporreando"

gonce, nudillo

hinge, knuckle, joint

-gonsah (SD)

gordo

fat

ku:tumak (C) "gordo, grueso"

ku:tuma:wak (C) "gordo, grueso"

tuma:wak (C, SD)

tumaknah (C) "medio gordo, algo gordo"

gordura, gruesura, el grueso (de algo)

fat, fatness

tumahka (C)

gorjear, cantar

to warble, to sing

takwi:ka (SD)

## gotear

to drip

chipi:ni (C, SD)

taixi:ka (C)

taxi:ka (C, SD)

## gracias, Dios se lo pague

thanks

dios-se-lo-page (SD)

pa:mpa diyúx (C)

## grada

step

grada(h) (SD)

## grado(s)

step, degree

gradus (SD)

## granadilla montés

wild vine sp. (with a fruit like pomegranate)

winku:lax (C)

## granda-hueso (zopilote rey)

vulture sp. (red-headed vulture)

tu(:)hti tsunchi:ltik (SD)

## grande

big, large

ombrón (SD)

tumak (SD) "grande, gigante"

we:y (C)

## granizo

hail

granisu(h) (SD)

tesihkwil (SD)

## grano (barro)

pimple, boil

pusa (C, SD) "grano, nacido"

sa:wa-t (C, SD) "grano"

taxwi:s (C) "grano, nacido"

tsu:tsu (C) "grano, divieso"

grano (semilla)  
 grain, seed  
 i:x (SD)

grano de maíz  
 kernel of corn  
 i:x tawiyal (SD)

granudo (de masa), mal molido, xara  
 grainy, badly ground, gritty  
 payaxnah (C, SD)

greñado, cabello alborotado  
 with mussed up hair, unkempt  
 ku:pahsulnah (C)

grillo  
 cricket  
 xupilin (C)  
 xupi:lin (SD)

gringo (norteamericano o europeo)  
 "gringo" (North American, European, any light-skinned  
 foreigner)  
 gringu (SD)

gritar  
 to shout  
 tsahsi (C, SD)

grueso  
 thick  
 cha:ma:wak (SD)  
 ku:tumak, ku:tuma:wak (C) "grueso, gordo"  
 tila:wak (C, SD) "grueso, doble"

gruesura, gordura (el grueso de algo)  
 thickness  
 tumahka (C)

guacal (jícara), morro, palo de morro  
 gourd  
 wahkal (C, SD)

guacalchía (pájaro)

bird sp.

warakchiyu (C)

guaco (raíz medicinal)

a medicinal root

iyak-mi:ku (C)

guacoco (arbolito)

small tree sp.

chahchi:lkwawi-t (C)

guacse, guacsín, guactsín, guause (pájaro)

bird sp.

waktsin (C, SD)

guajmol, cuajmol, quiamol (raíz que se usa para bañarse)

a root (used for bathing)

kiyahmul (C)

kiyahmu:l (SD)

guajolote, jolote, chompipe

turkey

chumpi (SD)

chumpi:pi (C, SD)

wewechu(h) (SD) "guajolote, macho, chompipe varón"

gualchaque, gualxaque, guaxaque (espanto en forma de un ave grande como chompipe)

a supernatural being/spook in the form of a big bird like a turkey

walchakeh (SD)

waxake, waxa:keh (C)

guanacaste, conacaste, cuanacaste (árbol)

tree sp., "guanacaste" tree

ku:nakas (C, SD)

guapa, guapo, hermosa, hermoso

pretty, handsome

ga:lá:n (C)

galán (SD)

- guapo (de hombre)  
handsome  
ihi:chnah (C)
- guapote, zambo (pescado)  
catfish  
puhul (C)
- guara (pájaro)  
bird sp.  
kwesalin (C)  
tekechul (C) "guara, pacuil, pajuil"
- guardar (alzar)  
to keep, to put up, to store  
ahke:wa (C)  
ta:hke:wa (C) "guardar (algo)"
- guardián, curandero  
guard, curer  
wardián (SD)
- guaro, licor  
cane liquor, corn liquor  
wa:ruh (SD)
- guarumo (árbol)  
tree sp.  
ku:papay (C)  
kupapaya (SD)
- guatal, potrero  
overgrown or uncleared land, canebreak (?)  
u:watal (C, SD)
- guatalear, rozar, desmontar  
to clear land of vegetation  
xa:wa (C)  
xawa (SD)
- guate, chacho (fruta endosada)  
twin, double (of joined fruit)  
chachawa-t (C)



## Guatemala

## Guatemala

chapín (SD) "Guatemala, guatemalteco"  
 gwatemala, watemala (SD)

guatusa, coatusa, cotusa, cuatusa

agouti, paca  
 kutu:x (C, SD)

guavina, guabina (pescado)

fish sp.  
 te:mpitsa (C)

guayaba

guava  
 cha:luku-t (C, SD)

guayabillo

small guava sp.  
 chalchuku-t (C)

guerra

war  
 gerra(h) (SD)

guexpo, garrobo, iguana

iguana  
 ku:ke (SD)  
 ku:ketspal (C)

güiliglixte (árbol)

tree sp.  
 wi:lu-i:x (C)

guindar, colgar

to hang  
 nenwila:nia (C)  
 pilua (SD)

guineo (plátano, banana)

banana  
 kiniyah (C, SD)

gllisampér, huisamper (bejuco)

vine sp.

champe:ris, champeris (C)

glliscoyol (clase de palma)

palm sp.

kuyul (SD)

witskuyul (C, SD)

gllisquil, huizquil (chayote)

chayote

witskili-t (C)

gllistomate (arbusto)

bush sp.

witstuma-t (C, SD)

guitarra

guitar

gita:rrah (C)

guitarrón (avispa)

large wasp sp.

xi:kuguitarra(h) (SD)

gllixte (pedazo de vidrio)

piece of broken glass

lime:tah (C)

limetah (SD)

wixti (C)

talumet (SD)

gusanillo de mosca (queresa)

maggot

ihkwi:ch (C)

ihkwich (SD)

gusano, lombriz

worm

kwilin (C, SD)

gusano pelado del río

a water insect with a hundred legs

a:petasul (SD)

gusano que alumbra en la noche  
 glowworm  
 ta:lu:mi-t (C)

H

haber (hay)  
 there is, there are  
 nemi (C, SD) "hay, ser, estar"  
 su kanah (C) "no hay"  
 tesu kanah (SD) "no hay"

haber bastante, abundar  
 to abound, for there to be lots  
 tepe:wi (SD)

habla o lenguaje que no se entiende, tartamudo  
 speech or language that is not understood, stuttrerer  
 pupuluka (C) (n.)

hablar  
 to speak  
 ina (SD) (i.v.) "hablar, decir"  
 nu:tza (C, SD)  
 taketsa (C, SD) "hablar, platicar"

hablar contra, criticar  
 to criticize, to speak against  
 tehte:newa (SD)  
 te:ne:wa (C)

hablar no muy bien, no hablar bien  
 not to speak well  
 pupuluka (C)

hablar suavcito, calladito (en voz baja)  
 to speak softly, to whisper  
 pupuluka (SD)

hacer

to make  
chiwa (C, SD)

hacer dormir, adormecer

to put to sleep, to cause to sleep, to get to sleep  
kuchte:ka (C)  
kuchteka (SD)

hacer hoyo, abrir hoyo

to make a hole  
takuyuna (C, SD)

hacer llorar

to cause to cry, to make someone cry  
chu:kaltia (SD)  
chu:ktia (C)

hacer pita (hilar), torcer pita (mecate)

to make string/thread, to twist string/thread  
ichma:lini (SD)  
tamali:na (C)

hacer ropa (tejer (?))

to make clothes (to weave ?)  
tsa:wa (SD)

hacer reir

to cause to laugh, to make laugh  
pa:ktia (C)

hacer reirse (a alguien)

to make someone laugh  
te:paktia (C)

hacer tapesco, amarrar con pita (mecate), arreglar, empañar

to tie together with string, to assemble, to make a  
frame with netting  
pi:ki (C, SD)

hacer tortillas, tortear

to make tortillas  
taxkalua (C, SD)  
te:ka (SD)

hacerse negro, negrearse volverse negro  
 to turn black, to get black, to become black  
 ti:litiya (SD)

'hacia acá' (prefijo direccional)  
 'toward' (directional prefix)  
 (w)al- (C, SD)

hacia atrás, atrás  
 behind  
 tateputstah (C)

hacha  
 axe  
 a:chah (SD)  
 ha:chah (C)

hachar palos, rozar palos, botar palos (tumbar, cortar árboles)  
 to chop down trees  
 tsine:wa (C, SD)

hachita (obsidiana)  
 obsidian, piece of worked obsidian  
 achitah (SD)

hallar, encontrar  
 to find  
 ahsi (C, SD)  
 (w)alahsi (C)

hamaca  
 hammock  
 a:makah (C, SD)

hamaca para niños  
 children's hammock  
 chí:wix (C)

hambre  
 hunger  
 mayan (C, SD)

hambre (tener)

to be hungry

maya:na (C) "tener hambre"

mayana (SD) "tener hambre"

haragán (flojo, perezoso)

lazy, a lazy person

tixkwi-t (SD)

haragán (ser), tener pereza

to be lazy, to feel lazy

tatsiwi (C, SD)

harina

flour

arina(h) (SD)

hartarse (de comida), llenarse (de comida)

to be full (of food), to eat to satiation

i:xwi (C, SD)

hasta

until

asta (C, SD)

axta (C)

hasta ahora

until now, up to now

sanuk (C)

hasta mañana

until tomorrow

mu:stayuk (C)

hay

there is, there are

nemi (C, SD) "hay, ser, estar"

hay (no), no hay

there is not, there are not

su kanah (C) "no hay"

tesu kanah (SD) "no hay"

## hechizar

- to bewitch, to hex  
 -chiwa danyu(h) (SD)  
 -chiwa embenenár (SD)

## heder, apestar

- to stink  
 ihya:ya (C, SD)

## hediondo, apestoso

- stinking  
 ihyak (C, SD)

## helada, frío

- cold  
 tasesek (C)

## herida

- wound  
 pelechnah (C) "herida todavía no compuesta, fruta raspada"  
 tsu:tsu (SD) "llaga, herida"

## herir, herirse

- to wound  
 tsunteki (C) "herir"  
 tsunteki (SD) (t.v., r.v.)

## hermana (menor) de hombre

- man's (younger) sister  
 -eltiw, -weltiw (SD)

## hermana mayor, tía

- elder sister, aunt  
 -pi:pi (C)

## hermana mayor de mujer

- woman's elder sister  
 pi:pi (SD)

## hermana menor de mujer

- woman's younger sister  
 -i:ka-w (SD)

- hermano  
 brother  
 -manu(h) (SD)
- hermano mayor  
 elder brother  
 -ma:n (C)
- hermano menor, hermana menor  
 younger brother, younger sister  
 -i:ka-w (C)
- hermosa, bonita  
 beautiful, pretty  
 galana (SD)
- hermoso, hermosa, guapo, guapa  
 beautiful, handsome  
 ga:lá:n (C)  
 galán (SD)
- hervir  
 to boil  
 kwakwalaka (C, SD) (i.v.)
- hiel  
 bile, gall  
 -chichi:ka (C)  
 -chichika (SD)
- hierba de tinta  
 plant sp., "ink plant"  
 sakatinta(h) (SD)
- hierbabuena, yerbabuena  
 mint  
 yerbabwena(h) (SD)
- hierro  
 iron, metal  
 tepus-ti (C)  
 tepu:s-ti (SD)



hígado

liver

-eltapach (C, SD)

hija

daughter

-siwa:kune:-w (SD)

hijastra

stepdaughter

entenada (SD)

hijastro

stepson

entenido (SD)

¡hijo!, ¡niño! (término para hablar a niños, muchachos)

boy! (term of address for boys)

chu:leh (C)

hijo

son

-pi:pil (SD)

-te:lpu:ch (C, SD)

hijo del sol (albino)

albino

i:xmu:hmutš (C)

hilo

thread

ikpa-t (SD) (arcáico)

i:le:rah (C, SD)

hinchado, con hinchazón

swelled, swollen

sulu:ntuk (C)

hinchado de la barriga

with swollen belly/stomach

ihtisulu:ntuk (C)

hinchado de la boca

with swollen mouth

te:nsulu:ntuk (C)

hinchado de la mano  
 with swollen hand  
 ma:sulu:ntuk (C)

hinchado de los ojos, arrugado de la cara  
 with swollen eyes, wrinkled face  
 i:x(x)uhxupilnah (C)

hinchado del pie  
 with swollen foot  
 (i)kxisulu:ntuk (C)

hincharse, inflamarse  
 to swell  
 sulu:ni (C, SD)

hipo  
 hiccough  
 tsukunawi (C, SD)

hocico  
 snout  
 -chi:mal (C)  
 -te:nchi:mal (C)

hoja  
 leaf  
 iswa-t (C, SD)

hollín  
 soot  
 kalkwech (C)

hombre  
 man  
 ta:ka-t (C, SD)

hombre haragán, vago  
 lazy man, bum  
 ta:kapala (C)

## honda

sling, slingshot  
 ondiya (SD) "honda, hondilla"  
 tema:ta-t (C)

## hondilla

sling, slingshot  
 ka:chamblaka (C)  
 ondiyah (SD) "honda, hondilla"

## hondillazo

a hit with a sling(shot)  
 ondiyasu(h) (SD)

## hondo

deep  
 miktan (C, SD)

## hongo

mushroom  
 na:naka-t (C)  
 ongo(h) (SD)

## hongo (una clase de hongo)

mushroom sp.  
 xumpe (C)

## hongo de palo, tenquiqui

mushroom sp.  
 ku:nanaka-t (SD)

## honrado

honest, just, fair, honorable  
 onrado(h) (SD)

## hora, a la hora que

hour, at the time that  
 o:rah, u:rah (C)

## horcón

house post  
 taketsal (C, SD)

hormiga

ant

tsi:ka-t (SD)

hormiga tигра, turunca

ant sp., "tiger" ant

ku:lutsi:ka-t (C, SD)

hormiguero

anthill, ant nest

tsihtsi:katka1 (SD)

horno

oven

orniyuh (SD)

horrible, terrible

horrible, terrible

fierota (SD)

terrible(h) (SD)

hoy, ahora

today, now

a:n (SD)

a:xa:n (C)

a(:)xa(:)n (SD)

seman (SD)

hoyo (hacer)

to make a hole

-chiwa oyoh (SD) "hacer hoyo, abrir hoyo"

kuyuna (SD) "hacer hoyo, abrir agujero"

kuyunia (C) "hacer hoyo, abrir agujero"

takuyuna (C, SD) "estar haciendo hoyo(s)"

hoyuelo, camanance

dimples

kamanantsin (C, SD)

hueco

hollow

weku(h) (SD)

huele-de-noche (árbol)

tree sp.

i:xkwa-t (SD)

takwatsin kwawi-t (SD) "huele-de-noche, palo de tacuazín"

huérfano

orphan

iknupil (C, SD)

iknu:tsin (C, SD)

pepe (SD)

hueso

bone

u:mi-t (C, SD)

hueso de fruta, pepita

pit, fruit seed

i:x (C, SD)

hueso de zapote

zapote pit, zapote seed

tsapuyu:luh (SD)

huevo, testículo

egg, testicle

teksis-ti (C, SD)

huir

to flee, to run away

chu:lua (C, SD)

huisamper, gllisamper

vine sp.

champe:ris, champeris (C)

huiscoyol, glliscoyol

palm sp.

witskuyul (C, SD)

huizquil, gllisquil

chayote

witskili-t (SD)

## hule

rubber

uhle (SD)

uhli (C)

## humar (fumar)

to smoke

-chiwa umár (SD)

## húmedo

damp, wet

ta:lahwi (C)

ta:lahwituk (C)

## humillarse, encogerse, esconderse, evitar

to duck, to shrink away, to avoid

mu-kuyulua (C, SD)

## humo

smoke

puk-ti (C, SD)

## humo (echar)

to smoke, to give off smoke

mumulutsa (C) (t.v., redup.) "echar humo"

## humo de copal

copal incense smoke

tapupuch (C)

## humoso, ahumado

smoky

pukyuhtuk (C)

## hundir, hundirse

to sink, to immerse

a:kalaktia (C, SD) "hundir"

a:pachua (C, SD) "hundir, meter en el agua"

a:kalaki (C, SD) "hundirse, entrar en el agua"

## huracán

strong wind, storm, hurricane

bruhu(h) (SD)

tormentah (C) "huracán, tempestad"

urakán (SD)

huso, malacate  
 spindle  
 malaka-t (C, SD)

I

idioma  
 language  
 idioma(h) (SD)

iglesia  
 church  
 iglésiya(h) (SD)  
 tyupan, t(i)yupan (C)  
 tyu:pan, t(i)yu:pan (SD)

igual  
 equal, same  
 iwál (SD)  
 ke:n=a (C)  
 ke:n=ake:n (SD) "igual, igual como"

iguana, garrobo, guexpo  
 iguana  
 ku:ke (SD)  
 ku:ketspal (C)

iguana dorada  
 iguana sp.  
 xi:wtek (C)

ijiyo (mal olor, aliento)  
 breath, bad smell  
 -ihiyu (C, SD)

ilama (pescado)  
 fish sp. (like an eel)  
 alak michin (C)  
 lamah-michin (C, SD)

imaginar, imaginarse

to imagine

i:xkehketsa (SD) "imaginar, pensar"

tamati (C) "imaginar, adivinar"

incensario, sahumeador

brasier, clay incense dish

tikaxi-t (SD)

incordio, encordia

tumor or lump in groin

metskaxil (C)

-metstawiyal (SD)

-metstawiyal-yu (C)

indígena

Indian

índi(y)us (SD)

indigestado (?)

with indigestion

indihestado(h) (SD)

inflamarse, hincharse

to swell

sulu:ni (C, SD)

inflar, soplar, sorber

to inflate, to blow up, to sip

i:xpitsa (C, SD)

influencias (tener), tener cuello, tener palanca

to have influential connections, to be well connected

-piya garantiyah (C)

ingle, encajes

groin

-maxak (C)

inmaduro, tierno

immature, tender

selek (C, SD)



insípido, sin sabor  
 insipid, tasteless  
 a:sesek (C)

insultar, ofender  
 to insult, to offend  
 ihilwia (C)

intercambiar, cambiar(selo)  
 to exchange, to change  
 tapatilia (C, SD)

intestino, tripas  
 intestine(s)  
 -kwitaxkul (C)  
 -tripah-yu (SD)  
 tuxih (SD)

invierno (temporada de lluvias)  
 winter (rainy season)  
 xu:pan (C, SD)

invisible  
 invisible  
 tesu ne:si (C)

invitar  
 to invite  
 -chiwa kombidár (SD)

inyectar, pullar, picar  
 to inject, to poke, to sting, to stab  
 tsupina (SD)

ir  
 to go  
 yawi (C, SD)

ir brincando, corriendo  
 to go along jumping, running  
 mu-tahtamu:ta (C)

iscanal (árbol)

tree sp.

axkanel (C)

ixkanal (SD)

isco, ixco, lindero

boundary marker

i:xku (C)

Ishuatán (lugar)

Ishuatan (place name)

tsaputan (C)

Ishuatecos (gente de Ishuatán)

Ishuatanites

tsaputantekamet (C)

isla

island

laísla (SD)

isote, izote

plant sp. (like yucca)

iksu-t (C)

yuliksu-t (C)

istatén (árbol)

tree sp.

istatenan (C)

Izalco (lugar)

Izalco (place name)

isalku (SD)

izote, isote

plant sp. (like yucca ?)

iksu-t (C)

yuliksu-t (C)

J

jabón

soap

xapun (C, SD)

jadearse, cansarse

to pant, to get tired, to become exhausted

sutawaya (SD)

jaguar, "tigre"

jaguar, "tiger"

tekwani (Teotepeque)

jáiba

large crab sp.

a:matskal (C)

jalar

to pull

tila:na (C, SD)

jambado, galgo

glutton

goloso(h), gulusuh (C)

hahambaduh (C)

jaral flosión (fluxión, inflamación o irritación de los ojos)

swelling or irritation of the eyes

hlosión, flosión (SD)

jarro

jug

xukchin (Tacuba)

javalí, tunco de monte

peccary

kohtan kuyame-t (SD)

ku(:)htan kuyame-t (C)

jefe

boss

hefe(h) (SD)

jején

gnat

te:n=ulu-t (C)

xa:lmu:yu-t (SD)

jengibre

ginger

yinhibre(h) (SD)

Jesucristo, Nuestro Señor

Jesus Christ, Our Lord

tutahtsin (C)

jeta

snout, animal's lip

-te:nxi:pal (C) "jeta, labio"

-te:nxi:pal (SD) "jeta, labio (de animal)"

-xetah (SD) "jeta, labio"

jícama

a large edible root

xi:kama (C)

xikamah (SD)

jícara

gourd bowl

hulún (C)

wahkal (C, SD) "jícara, guacal, morro"

xi:kal (C) "jícara, tarro"

xu:lun (SD) "jícara, julón, morro, cascarón de huevo o de coco"

jicote (clase de avispa)

wasp sp.

xi:kuh (C, SD)

jila (árbol, flor)

tree sp., flower sp.

xila (C, SD)

## jilote

tender or immature corn (green ears that have not yet developed kernels)

xi:lu-t (C, SD)

## jiote

peeling skin, skin disease (impetigo ?)

xi:nyu (C)

xinyu (SD)

## jiote (árbol)

tree sp.

ixi:nyu-kwawi-t, xi:nyu-kwawi-t (C)

## jobo

hogplum sp.

alaxxuku-t (C)

## jocote (tejocote)

hogplum

xuku-t (C, SD)

## jolote, chompipe (guajolote)

turkey

chumpi (SD)

chumpi:pi (C, SD)

tsunwewech (Teotepeque)

## jorobado

hunchbacked, humpbacked

teputsmu:ku (C)

## ijuven! (término para hablar a niños, muchachos)

boy! (term of address for boys)

chu:leh (SD)

## juven, muchacho, soltero

young man, boy, bachelor

piltsín (C)

## jugar

to play

a:wiltia (C) (t.v., r.v.)

jugo

juice

hu:gu(h) (SD)

juguete

toy

a:wil-ti (C, SD)

juguetón

playful person

ma:wiltiyani (C)

juilín, filín (pescado)

fish sp.

xuwilin (C)

julón, morro, jícara, cascarón de huevo o de coco"

shell, egg shell, gourd, coconut shell

xu:lun (SD)

junta, reunión

meeting

hunta(h) (SD)

juntar, amontonar

to gather, to heap, to pile

pu:tsua (C, SD)

junto

together, next to

huntik (SD) "junto a"

-tech (C, SD) "junto a, cerca de, pegado con, contra"

-na:wak (C, SD) "junto con, cerca de"

junto al fuego

next to the fire, near the fire

te:n-tí:-t (C)

te:n-tí-t (SD)

juntos

together

se:n- (C, SD) (en palabras compuestas)

juntos (estar), estar juntos  
to be together  
se:nkak (SD)

justamente, mismo, sólo  
just, only  
-san (C, SD)

jute (caracol de agua)  
(water) snail  
xuti (C, SD)

jute (clase de jute, caracol)  
snail sp.  
i:xpe:l (SD)  
i:xpe:lxuti (SD)

jute venenoso (caracol)  
snail sp. (poisonous)  
kuku:luxuti (C)

juzgar  
to judge  
-chiwa husgár (SD)

L

la, el (artículo definido)  
the (definite article)  
ne (C, SD)

labio  
lip  
-te:n ewayu (SD)

labio, jeta  
lip, snout  
-te:nxi:pal (C)  
-te:nxi:pal (SD) "jeta, labio de animal"  
-xetah (SD)

labio leporino  
 harelip  
 hetón (SD)

ladearse, ladear  
 to lean, to be leaning  
 mu-nekwilua (C, SD) "ladearse"  
 nekwilua (SD) "ladear"

ladina  
 ladina, Latin woman  
 mulata(h) (SD)

ladino  
 ladino, Latin man  
 ehkuni (C) "ladino, extranjero"  
 mulatu(h) (SD)

lado (al lado de)  
 beside, along side of  
 -nakastan (SD) "al lado de"

ladrar, latir, regañar  
 to bark, to scold  
 ahahwa (C, SD)  
 ahwa (C, SD)

ladrillo, adobe  
 brick, adobe  
 lagriyuh (SD)

ladrón  
 thief  
 mañoso(h) (SD)

lagartija (cf. tenguerche)  
 lizard  
 kwixin (Teotepeque)

lagartija (una clase de)  
 lizard sp.  
 kakawana (C)  
 ka:kawani (SD)  
 tsumpalachu (SD)  
 tsunkareta (SD)



## lagarto

alligator, cayman

lagartu, lagarto (SD)

## lago

lake

la:guh (C)

## lágrima

tear

i:xa:yu (C, SD)

## lamber (cf. lamer)

## lamer, lamber

to lick

i:xpalua (C, SD)

tai:xpalua (C) "estar lamiendo"

## lana

wool

la:nah (SD)

## lancha, canoa

canoe, small boat

kanuwah (SD)

## lápiz

pencil

lapis (SD)

## largo

long

i:xku(h)weyak (C) "largo, cosa larga"

kuweyak (SD) "largo, terminado en punta"

weyak (C, SD) "largo"

## Las Mariás (un cantón de Cuisnahuat)

Las Mariás (a hamlet of Cuisnahuat)

mariyahtepe:-t (C)

latido, aullo, aullido  
 howl, howling  
 ku:yu:chu:ka (C)  
 ku:yuchu:ka (SD)

latir, ladrar, regañar  
 to bark, to scold  
 ahahwa (C, SD)  
 ahwa (C, SD)  
 tiahwa (C, SD)

laurel  
 laurel tree  
 lawrél (SD)

lavado (el lavado, ropa lavada)  
 the wash  
 tapak(-)ti (C, SD)

lavandera  
 washerwoman  
 tapa:kani (C)

lavar, lavarse  
 to wash  
 mu-a:paka (SD) "lavarse"  
 i:xpa:ka (C, SD) "lavar (p. ej. trastes)"  
 mu-i:xpupu:wa (C) "lavarse, limpiarse"  
 mu-ma:paka "lavarse"  
 pa:ka (C) (t.v., r.v.) "lavar, lavarse"  
 tai:xpa:ka (C) "estar lavando (trastes)"

lavarse el pie  
 to wash one's feet  
 mu-kxipa:ka (C)

lavarse la barriga  
 to wash one's belly, stomach  
 mu-ihtia:paka (SD)

lavarse la boca  
 to wash one's one  
 mu-te:mpa:ka (SD)

lavarse la cabeza

to wash one's head  
mu-tsumpa:ka (C)

lavarse la cara

to wash one's face  
mu-i:xpa:ka (SD)

lavarse las manos

to wash one's hands  
mu-ma:paka (C, SD)

lavarse las nalgas

to wash one's buttocks  
mu-tsina:paka (SD)

lavar por primera vez

to wash for the first time  
a:wia (SD)

lechuga

lettuce  
lechuga(h) (SD)

leer

to read  
a:ma-ita (C)  
-chiwa leér (SD)

legañas, cheles

sleepy seeds, mucus that forms in the eyes during sleep  
i:xchihche:le (C)

lejía

lye  
lehiya(h) (SD)

lejos

far  
wehka (C, SD)

lengua (la lengua indígena)

language (the native language)  
lengwah (SD)

lengua

tongue

-nenepil (C)

lengua-de-vaca (planta)

plant sp. ("cow's-tongue")

lengwah-baka(h) (SD)

lenguaje o habla que no se entiende, tartamudo

language or speech that is not understood, stutterer

pupuluka (C) (n.)

leña, madera, árbol

firewood

kwawi-t (C, SD)

leña podrida

rotten firewood

ku:pala (C)

kuhpala (SD)

leñar (picar leña, recoger leña)

to gather/chop firewood

kwahkwawi (C, SD)

leporino (labio)

harelip

hetón (SD) "labio leporino"

lerdo

dull, dumb, stupid

i:xmehme:le (C)

letrina

toilet

mihkwitayan (C)

levantar, levantarse

to raise, to rise, to get up, to lift

ehkukia (SD) "levantar"

i:xketsa (C) "levantar"

ketsa (C, SD) (t.v., r.v.) "levantar(se), parar(se)"

tsinketsa (C, SD) "levantar, parar (de punta, de un extremo)"

libélula, veraneño  
 dragonfly  
 pi:piyahtsin (C)

libro, papel  
 book, paper  
 a:ma-t (C, SD)

licor, guaro  
 liquor  
 wa:ruh (SD)

liendre  
 nit, louse egg  
 ahsi:l (C)  
 ahsil-ti (SD)

ligoso, liso  
 slick, smooth, slimy  
 ala:wak (C, SD)

lijlicse, clisclis (gavilancillo)  
 small hawk sp.  
 lihliktsin (C)

lima  
 lemon  
 lala-li(:)ma(h) (SD)

limón  
 lime  
 limón (SD)

limoncillo (árbol)  
 tree sp., "small lime" tree  
 limunsiyu(h) (SD)

limpiar, limpiarse  
 to clean  
 i:xpupu:wa (SD) "limpiarse"  
 puchina (SD) "limpiar, desplumar"  
 mu-puhpu:pu:wa (SD) "limpiarse (todo el cuerpo)"  
 pu:pu:wa (C, SD) "limpiar(se)"  
 tapu:pu:wa (C, SD) "estar limpiando, limpiar (algo)"

limpiar(se) la cara  
to clean the face

i:xpu:pu:wa (C) (t.v., r.v.)

limpiar milpa, rozar (milpa, monte)  
to clear ground, to weed/clean the milpa  
tayi (C, SD)

lindero  
boundary marker  
i:xku (C, SD)

línea recta (en), en formación recta  
in a straight line, lined up  
tekpantuk (C)

lirio  
lily  
lfriu, lfrio, lfria (SD)

liso  
smooth  
ala:wak (C, SD) "liso, ligoso"  
petstik (C)  
ta:la:wak (C)  
tsutsuluka (C) "liso (extendido, p. ej. de un mantel)"

listón  
ribbon  
-tahkwi:l (SD)

liviano, bofito  
light (not heavy)  
ahkatik (SD)  
wahchultik (C)

lo mismo da  
it doesn't matter, it's all the same  
kehke:n aya (C)  
kiuniha (SD)

loco

crazy

loko (SD)

tsun=eheka-t (C, SD) "loco, pasmado"

tsunte-t (SD) "loco, tonto, cabeza de piedra"

lodo

mud

pu:lul (C, SD)

lombriz

worm

kwilin (C, SD)

pi:kal (SD)

pilley (Tacuba)

lombriz de la barriga

intestinal worm

pi(:)yal (SD)

lombriz medidor

inch worm

kwilin medidór (SD)

lomo (espalda)

hump, back

-teputs (C)

loro, lora

parrot

lora(h) (SD)

loroco, oloroco (verdura)

plant sp. (edible vine)

masa:kili-t (C, SD)

losa, cajete

clay dish, bowl

kaxi-t (C, SD)

luciérnaga, lucerna

fire-fly, lightning bug

i:xkipitsin (C)

i:xpitsin (SD)

luego, pronto  
 soon, right away  
 neman=a (C, SD)

lugar de (sufijo)  
 place of (suffix)  
 -tan (C, SD)

lumpe (trampa o red para pescados)  
 fish trap, small fish net  
 lumpe (SD)

luna  
 moon  
 me:ts-ti (C, SD)

luna nueva  
 new moon  
 kune:t me:ts-ti (C)  
 selek me:ts-ti (SD)

lunar  
 mole  
 -lunár (SD)

LL

llaga, herida  
 sore, wound  
 tsu:tsu (SD)

llamar  
 to call  
 tsahtsalia (SD)  
 (w)alnu:tsa (C) "llamar, ir a llamar"

llano  
 plain  
 planada(h) (SD)  
 planchín (SD)  
 yanura (C)



## llegar

to arrive

ahsi (C, SD) "llegar, hallar, alcanzar, caber"

ehku (C, SD) "llegar"

(w)alehku (C, SD) "llegar (acá)"

## llena (de la luna)

full (of moon)

yena(h) (SD)

## llenar, llenarse

to fill

te:ma (C) "llenar"

te:mi (C) "llenarse"

te:mitia (C) "llenar"

yu:ltia (C) "llenar (con)"

## llenarse (de comida)

to be full, satiated (with food)

i:xwi (C, SD)

## lleno

full

te:ntuk (C, SD)

## llevar

to take; to wear

ta:lia (C, SD) "llevar (ropa), poner, sentar"

wi:ka (C, SD) "llevar"

tawi:ka (C, SD) "llevar (algo), estar llevando, llevar a memex, al hombro"

to carry on/over one's shoulder

cf. memech (SD) "a memex, al hombro"

## llevar al hombro

to carry on/over one's shoulder

kechtanua (C, SD)

## llevar al lomo, poner al hombro, llevar a cucuch

to carry on/over one's shoulder

teputswia (C, SD)

## llorar

to cry

chu:ka (C, SD)

**llorón**

cry baby (someone who cries a lot)

i:xchu:yu (C)

**llover**

to rain

wets a:t (C, SD)

**llovizna algo recia**

rain shower, sprinkle (somewhat hard)

takwaka:-t (SD)

**lloviznar**

to sprinkle (rain)

tahtatsi:ni (C) "lloviznar, pringar"

tapitsakxini (C)

xihxini (SD) "lloviznar, pringar"

**lloviznita**

sprinkle (light rain)

pitsaka:-t (SD)

**lluvia, agua**

rain, water

a:-t (C, SD)

**M****macizo, duro**

hard

takwa:wak (C, SD)

**macolla**

bunch, cluster

makoya(h) (SD)

**machete**

machete

mache (C, SD)

**machetear, herir**

to cut with a machete, to wound  
tsunteki (C)

**macho**

male, masculine  
machu(h) (SD)

**macho, mula**

mule  
machi:tuh (C)

**machorral (bosque con vegetación enredada y revuelta)**

thicket (?) (thick, dense and cluttered forest)  
machorra(h) (SD)

**machucar**

to smash, to mash  
chahchakwa:ni (SD) "machucar, picar"  
ma:tilua (SD)  
xahxakwalua (SD) "machucarlos"  
xakwalua (SD) "machucar, pelear (perros)"  
tatsunchalua (C)  
taxakwalua (SD) "machucar (algo)"  
tsunchalua (C) "machucar (algo)"

**madera, árbol, palo**

wood, tree  
ku-, ku-, kuh- (C, SD) (en palabras compuestas)  
kwawi-t (C, SD) "madera, árbol, palo, leña"

**madrastra**

stepmother  
magrastra(h) (SD)

**madre**

mother  
na:n (C, SD)

**madre cacao, madre de cacao**

tree sp. ("mother of cacao")  
iyahkwawi-t (C)

madrina

godmother

magrina(h) (SD)

madrugada

early morning

ka tatwi (C) "en la madrugada"

peynayuk (SD) "de la madrugada, todavía está temprano"

tapu:ya:wa (C) "madrugada, temprano, de día, mañana"

tapu:yawa (SD) "madrugada, temprano, de día, mañana"

madurar, poner a madurar

to ripen, to cause to ripen

ukxitia (C, SD)

madurarse, estar cocido

to ripen, to be cooked

uksi (C, SD)

maduro, cocido

ripe, cooked

uksik (C, SD)

maestra

teacher

maxtra(h) (SD)

maestro

master

maxtru(h) (SD)

maguey, pita (mecate)

century plant, string/cord

ich-ti (C, SD)

maíz

maize, corn

sin-ti (C, SD) "maíz, mazorca"

tawiyal (C, SD) "maíz (desgranado)"

maíz bien cocido y peladito

well-made nixtamal/well-cooked and skinned corn

pixkik (SD)

**maíz negrito**

small black corn (fungused corn ?)

puxa:wak (SD)

**mal de ojo (dar), ojeaar**

to give the evil eye

i:ɣkukulita (C) "dar el mal de ojo, ojeaar"

**mal espíritu, "el coco"**

evil spirit, "bogeyman"

-kuhkul (C, SD)

**malacate (huso)**

spindle

malaka-t (C, SD)

**maldecir**

to curse

chiwa maldiktár (SD)

**maleta, tanate**

traveling bag, pack, bundle

-ta:nah (C, SD)

**malo**

bad

ma:luh (C, SD)

**malo, feo, no sirve**

bad, ugly, no good

tesu ye:k (SD)

**malvado**

evil, bad

ma:luh (SD)

**mamar**

to nurse

chi:chi (C) (t.v.)

chi:chi: (SD) (i.v., t.v.)

mamaso (masa de tortilla deshecha y molida con alguaxte; tortilla de esta masa; cualquier cosa torcida y amontonada)

a kind of dough made from crumbed tortillas and pumpkin seeds, a tortilla made of this dough, anything twisted and piled up  
mahma:tsu (C, SD)

mamey

mamey fruit (zapote sp.)

ma:mé (C)

ma:mé:h (SD)

manantial, donde nace el agua

spring

pu:ni a:t (SD)

manco, cuto de la mano

one-armed, one-handed (person with one hand or arm missing)

ma:kutu (C, SD)

mandadero, mensajero

messenger

mandaderu(h) (SD)

mandar, enviar (cosas)

to send

tuktia (C, SD)

mandil, delantal

apron

mandil (SD)

manga

sleeve

mangah (SD)

mango

mango

manguh (C, SD)

mano

hand

mah-, ma:- (C, SD) (en palabras compuestas)

-mey (C, SD)

-may (Comazagua, Teotepeque)

la mano (apretón de manos)

handshake

ketál (SD)

mano derecha

right hand

-ma:yehkan (C)

mano de piedra de moler (de metate)

pestle, hand-stone for grinding on metate (quern)

i-mey meta-t (C)

manso

tame

mansuh (SD)

mantel, servilleta (tela para tortillas)

napkin or small cloth for tortillas

tamalkwa:ch(-ti) (SD)

mantener, dar comida

to make food for, to take care of

tekipanua (C, SD)

manune (árbol)

tree sp.

wahkalmalu:ni (C)

manzana de Adán

Adam's apple

-buchi (C)

mansana(h) (SD)

-weweruh-yu (SD)

manzanilla

camomile

mansaniya(h) (SD)

mañana

tomorrow

mu:sta (C, SD)

mu:stayuk (C, SD) "hasta mañana"

mapache

raccoon

ma:pach-in (C, SD)

maguiligua, maquilisgua, maquilig~~le~~ (árbol)

tree sp.

ma:kwiliswa-t (C)

ma(:)kwiliswa-t (SD)

mar

sea, ocean

a:la:má:l (C, SD)

a:la:má:r (C)

marchitarse

to wither

mihmiki (C, SD)

tu:nalmiki (SD)

wahwa:ki (SD)

marchito

withered

marchitu(h) (SD)

marearse, atarantarse

to be(come)/get dizzy, faint

i:xpuya:wi (C)

tsuni:xpuya:wi (C)

mareo, mareado

dizziness

mare(y)o(h) (SD)

marido, esposo

husband

-xu:leh-yu (C, SD)

mariposa; apagacandela (mariposa nocturna)

butterfly; moth

pa:pa:lu:-t (C)

pa:pa:lu-t (SD)

maroma, columpio

swing

ku:pa:wichi (C)



marrana, tunca, puerca  
 sow (female pig)  
 siwa:kuyame-t (SD)

marrana con su cría, tunca parida  
 sow with piglets  
 chachapal (SD)

marrano, tunco, puerco  
 pig, swine  
 kuyame-t (C, SD)

marrano macho, tunco  
 boar (male pig)  
 kupis (SD)

más  
 furthermore, moreover, in addition, more than  
 mas (C, SD) (conj.)

más tarde, después  
 later  
 xa:n (C)

masa  
 dough, dough  
 tix-ti (C, SD)

masacuate (boa)  
 boa constrictor  
 masa:ku(:)wa-t (C)  
 masa:ku:wa-t (SD)

máscara  
 mask  
 i:xma:skrah (C)  
 ma:skrah (C, SD) "máscara (para bailes)"

mastate, maxtate (ceñidor)  
 loincloth, breechclout  
 maxta-t (C, SD)

**masticar**

to chew

chahchankwa (SD)

chunkwahkwa (C)

**meta**

stock, stem, plant

-ku:yu (C, SD)

-matah (SD)

**matalin (bejuquito)**

small vine sp.

ma:talín (C, SD)

**matar, matarse**

to kill, to commit suicide

miktia (C, SD) "matar"

mu-miktia (SD) "matarse, suicidarse"

**matasano**

tree sp.

na:watsa (C)

na:watsapu-t (SD)

**matate (red)**

net, net bag

ma:ta-t (C, SD)

**materia, pus**

pus

te:mal (C, SD)

**matraca**

matraca, wooden rattle

matraka (C, SD)

**matriz, chinaste, ovario**

womb, ovary, egg in chicken

xina:ch (C, SD)

**maxtate, mastate (ceñidor)**

loincloth, breechclout

maxta-t (C, SD)

mayor, primero  
 main, first  
 achtu (SD)

mayordomo (de la cofradía)  
 mayordomo, religious steward in confraternity  
 mayordomo(h) (SD)

mazamorra (hongo de pie que pica mucho)  
 a foot fungus that itches a lot  
 yuyumukalis (SD)

mazorca, maíz  
 ear of corn, corn  
 sin-ti (C, SD)

meado, orina  
 urine  
 xi:x-ti (SD)

mecapal  
 tumpline  
 mekapal (C, SD)

mecasala (culebra)  
 snake sp.  
 xu:chimekasala (C)

mecate, pita  
 string, cord  
 ich-ti (C, SD) "mecate, pita, cuerda, maguey"  
 meka-t (C, SD) "mecate, bejuco, pita"

mecer, mecerse  
 to swing  
 chayuntia (SD) (t.v., r.v.) "mecer, columpiar, mecerse,  
 columpiarse"

media luna  
 half moon  
 tahku me:ts-ti (C)

medianoche  
 midnight  
 tahkuyuwal (C)

medicina, remedio

medicine, remedy

pah-ti (C)

remedyu(h) (SD)

médico, doctor, curandero, enfermero

doctor, curer, nurse

tapahtiya, tapahtiyani (C)

medida

measurement, measure

medidah (SD)

medidor (lombriz)

inch worm

kwilin medidór (SD)

medio (en), entre

in the middle, between, among

-tahku (C, SD)

-tsa:lan (C, SD)

tatahku (C)

mediodía, buen tiempo (?)

noon, in good time (?)

welo:rah (C)

medir, pesar

to measure, to weigh

tamachiwa (C, SD)

mejilla, cachete

cheek

-kamak (C, SD)

mejillas rojas

red cheeks

kamachi:ltik (SD)

mejorarse, sanarse

to get better, to recover, to improve

ye:ktiya (SD)

memela (algo largo y oval, una clase de tortilla larga y ovala)  
 long, oval-shaped thing; a kind of tortilla which is long and  
 oval  
 mehmela (C)  
 memela (SD)

menear, menearse

to stir, to move

kekelutsa (C) (t.v., r.v.) "menear(se), mover(se),  
 aflojar(se)"  
 keke:lutsa (SD) (t.v., r.v.) "menear(se), mover(se),  
 aflojar(se)"  
 ne:lua (C, SD) "menear"  
 tane:lua (C) "menear (algo), estar meneando"  
 tsehtselua (SD) "menear, sacudir, zarandear"  
 uli:ni (C) "menearse, moverse"  
 u:lini (SD) "menearse, moverse"  
 uli:nia (C) (t.v., r.v.) "menear(se)"  
 uhu:lini (SD) "menearse, moverse, apurarse"  
 u:lintia (SD) "menear"  
 tau:lintia (SD) "menear (algo), estar meneando"

mensajero, mandadero

messenger

mandaderu(h) (SD)

mentir

to lie (prevaricate)

-chiwa mentír (SD)

xihxi:kua (C, SD) "mentir, engañar"

mentira

lie, falsehood

mentirah (SD)

sanka, sa:nka (C)

mentón, quijada, barbilla

jaw, chin

-te:ntsika-w (C, SD)

mercado

market

merkadoh (SD)

## mermar

to reduce, to decrease, to take out a little

kaxa:wa (C) "mermar, rebajar, quitar/vaciar un poco"

ka:xawa (SD) "mermar, rebajar, quitar/vaciar un poco"

taka:xawa (SD) "mermar (algo)"

## mes

month

me:s (C)

## mesa

table

me:sah (C, SD)

## metate, piedra de moler

metate, quern

meta-t (C, SD)

## meter

to insert, to stick/put in

i:xtu:ka (C, SD)

kalaktia (C, SD) "meter, dentrar"

## meter en el agua, hundir

to put in water, to sink, to immerse

a:pachua (C, SD)

## mezclado, revuelto, mixto

mixed

rebwelto(h), rewelto(h) (SD)

## mezquino, verruga

wart

chipin (SD)

## "mico" (brujo, transformador)

witch, transformer, sorcerer

mi:ku (C, SD)

## miedo (tener)

to be afraid, to be frightened

mahmawi (C, SD) "tener miedo"

miel (de colmena)

honey

neka:yu-t (C)

migaja

crumb

mumuxu (SD)

-pu:su:l (C) "migaja, mumujo"

miguero, con migajas

crumby

pu:su:l nah (C)

mil

thousand

mi:l (C)

milagro

miracle

podér (SD)

-chiwa podér (SD) "hacer un milagro"

milpa

milpa, cornfield

mi:l (C, SD)

milpa de apante, tunalmil (milpa de verano)

summer cornfield, corn planted in summer (?)

tu:nal-mí:l (SD)

mina de leña

source of firewood

mi:nah (SD)

mirar

to look

chiya (C, SD)

tachiya (C, SD) "estar mirando, esperando"

mirasol

sunflower

chichikakaw (SD)

mirón, tenguerche (lagartija)  
 lizard sp. ("starer")  
 tachani (C)

misa  
 Mass  
 mi:sah (C, SD)

mismo, justamente, sólo  
 same, just, only  
 -san (C, SD)

mistilicuco (pájaro)  
 bird sp.  
 mistikili (C)

mitad; en medio, entre  
 half; in the middle, between, among  
 tahku (C, SD)

moco  
 mucus, snot  
 -yakatsul (C, SD)

moho, mojo  
 mold, mildew  
 moho (SD)

mojar, mojarse  
 to wet, to dampen, to get wet  
 ahwi (C, SD) "mojarse"  
 ahwilia (C) "mojar"  
 ate(:)kia (C) "mojar(se), regar"  
 a:tepe:wa (C, SD) "mojar, echarle mucha agua"  
 tahwi:lialia (C) "mojar (algo)"

mojarse la cabeza  
 to wet one's head  
 mu-tsun=ahwilia (C, SD)

mojón (lindero)  
 boundary marker  
 mohonero(h) (SD)



## moler

to grind (corn)  
tisi (C, SD)

## moler (p. ej., café, arroz, cosas ajenas en la masa)

to grind (e.g., rice, coffee, foreign things in the corndough)  
tsuntisi (SD)

## moler mucho, repasar, moler muy fino (la masa)

to grind very fine, to grind much  
kwe:chua (C)  
takwe:chua (SD) "moler (algo) muy fino, repasar"

## molestar, molestarse, estar apenado, sofocar, saporar(se)

to be bothered, vexed, harrassed, troubled  
kakasua (C)

## molido muy fino (la masa), cuexte

finely ground  
kwechtik (C)

## molinillo

chocolate beater  
mu:rinchi (SD)  
murinilyuh (C)

## molote, tigrillo causel

feline sp. (small, spotted)  
muluktsin (C)

## molleja

gizzard  
-tsinte-w (C, SD)

## monte, bosque (tierra no rozada, selva, jungla)

"bush", woods, forest (uncleared land)  
kohtan (SD)  
ku(:)htan (C)

## montecitos (que sacan las taltusas, zompopos, etc.)

molehill, anthill  
ta:lputs (C)  
ta(:)lpu(:)ts (SD)

mono

monkey

mono(h) (SD)

mora

berry, raspberry, blackberry

mora(h) (SD)

morado

purple

morado(h) (SD)

morder

to bite

tankwa (C, SD)

tatankwa (SD) "morder (algo), estar mordiendo"

moreno, negro

black

ku:ti:ltik (C)

morro, guacal

gourd

chi:chiwah (C)

chi:chiwal (C)

wahkal (C, SD) "morro, guacal (jícara)"

xu:lun (SD) "morro, jícara, julón, cascarón"

mosca, mosquito

fly, gnat

mu:yu-t (SD)

mosca grande; queresa

fly; maggot

ihkwich (SD)

mosquear

to swat flies

mu-ahkape:wia (C) "mosquear, soplarse (abanicarse)"

mu:mu:yupe:wia (C, SD) "mosquear"

## mosquito

gnat

mu:yu:-t (C)

mu:yu-t (SD)

sayulin (SD)

## mosquito muy chiquito

very small gnat

xukukmu:yu-t (SD)

## mostrar, enseñar

to show

ilwitia (C, SD)

## motate, mutate, muta

food of pineapple fried with eggs and tomatoes

mu:tah (C, SD)

## mover, moverse, menear, menearse

to move

kekelutsa (C) (t.v., r.v.) "mover(se), menear(se)"

keke:lutsa (SD) "mover(se), menear(se), aflojar(se)"

uhu:lini (SD) "moverse, menearse, apurarse"

uli:ni (C) "moverse, menearse"

u:lini (SD) "moverse, menearse"

## mozo

worker, servant, fellow

mo(:)su(h) (SD)

## mozote, mosote (clase de cardo (?))

burr, cuckle burr

mu:su-t (C, SD)

## muchacha

girl

siwa:pil (C, SD)

## muchacho, sipote

boy

pi:pil (C, SD)

piltsín (C, SD)

muchacho inútil, lerdo  
 useless boy, dummy  
 i:xmehme:le (C)

mucho, muchos, bastante  
 much, many, a lot  
 miyak (C, SD)  
 suhsul (SD) "mucho, bastante"  
 punyuh (SD) "muchos, puño, grupo grande"

mudo  
 dumb, mute  
 tesu weli taketsa (C, SD)

muela cordial (cordal)  
 wisdom tooth  
 -tankwich (SD)

muerto, cadáver  
 dead person, cadaver  
 mikini (C)

mujer  
 woman  
 siwa:-t (C, SD)

mujer extranjera  
 foreign woman  
 turkah (SD)

mujer sin formalidad (mujer promiscua)  
 promiscuous woman, prostitute (?)  
 tsinkekex (SD)

mula  
 mule  
 mu:lah (C, SD)  
 machi:tuh (C) "mula, macho"

mulquite (mazorcas no crecidas)  
 small, not fully grown ear of corn  
 mulki:-t (C)  
 mulki-t (SD)

mumujo, migaja

crumb

-pu:su:l (C)

mundo

world

mundu(h) (SD)

municipio

municipality, city, town center

munisi'piyu(h) (SD)

muñeca (de la mano)

wrist

i-kechku:yu -mey (C, SD)

murciélago

bat

tsina:kan (C, SD)

muro, cemento, tepante (muro de piedras)

wall, rock wall

tepan-ti (SD)

muruxo, colochó (crespo, rizado)

curly

tsunkulu:chuh (C)

musgo

moss

a:mux (C, SD)

muslo, pierna

thigh, leg

-metsku:yu (C, SD)

muta, mutate, motate

food of pineapple fried with eggs and tomatoes

mu:tah (C, SD)

muy

very

tiki (C)

N

nacatamal (tamal de carne)

meat tamale

nakatamal (C, SD)

nacer

to be born

ne:si (SD) "nacer, aparecerse"

(w)alta:kati (C) "nacer, empezar a crecer"

nacido, grano (barro)

pimple, boil

pusa (C, SD)

taxwi:s (C)

nada

nothing

su datka (C)

te: datka (C)

tesu datka (C)

nada, de nada, no hay de qué

it's nothing, your welcome

te: datka (SD)

tesu datka (C)

nadie

nobody

su a:kah (C) "nadie, ninguno"

tesu a:kah (SD) "nadie"

nagua, enagua, refajo, falda

skirt

kweya-t (SD)

kweyi-t (C)

nahuate, pipil (lengua)

Pipil

na:wa-t (C, SD)

## Nahuizalco (lugar)

Nahuizalco (place name)

na:wisalku (C, SD)

## nalga

buttocks

tsin (C, SD) (en palabras compuestas) 'nalga, base'

tsinkamak (SD)

-tsintamal (C)

## nalga (sin), sin nalga

flat-rumped, flat buttocks

tsinka:lach (C) "sin nalga"

tsinmahma:lach (SD) "sin nalga"

## nalgón, nalgona

person with large buttocks

kulón, kulona(h) (SD)

tsintuma:wak (SD)

tsinnanats (C) "nalgona"

## Nanahuatzin, "el chimpe" (el sabio, personaje mitológico)

Nanahuatzin (mythological personage), "the youngest son" (see text N, ch.7)

na:na:watsin (C)

## nance, nanche

fruit sp., nance

na:n (SD)

na:ntsin (C)

## naranja

orange

lala (C, SD)

## narices

nostil(s)

-bentanah -yak (SD) i-bentanah nu-yak (SD) "mis narices"

## nariz

nose

-yak (C, SD)

yaka- (C, SD) (en palabras compuestas)

nauseas (tener)

to be/feel nauseous

el-mu-yawa (C, SD)

neblinado, aneblinado

foggy

mixte:ntuk (C)

necesitar

to need

mu-neki (C, SD)

negrearse, ennegrecerse, hacerse negro

to turn black, to become black, to get black

kusti:ltiya (C)

ti:ltiya (SD)

negro

black

kuti:ltik (SD)

ku:ti:ltik (C) "negro, moreno"

ti:ltik (SD)

nejayote, nijayote, cernada (agua de nixtamal)

nixtamal water, the water in which corn is washed which has the  
dirty remains

nexa:yu-t (C, SD)

nestamal, nixtamal, nistamal

nixtamal, leached corn (stage in the preparation of corn dough  
where kernels are soaked in water with lye or ash to  
soften the skins)

nextamal (C, SD)

nexno (sucio de ceniza, polvo, enpolvado)

dusty

nexnah (SD)

nido

nest

-ni:du(h) (SD)

-tapahsul (C)

xu:mul (SD) "nido (de gallina)"



"nido" (el bolado o huevo que le ponen a la gallina para que ponga)  
 "nest egg" (egg or ball put in the nest to get a chicken to lay)

-pa:wil (SD)

tapa:wil (C)

nieta, nieto

grandchild

-ixwiyu (C, SD)

nigua

chigger (small flea)

tsu:lah (SD)

tsu:lan (C)

ninguno, nadie

no one, nobody

su a:kah (C)

niña! (término para hablar a una niña de ocho años en adelante)

girl! (term of address for a girl eight years and older)

chiwaw (SD)

niñera

nanny, babysitter

kune:piya (SD) (n.)

niño! (término para hablar a niños de cinco años en adelante)

boy! (term of address for boys of five years and older)

chu:leh (C)

no:y (SD)

niño

child

kune:-t (C, SD) "niño, criatura, tierno (bebé)"

niño, muchacho, sipote

boy

pi:pil (SD)

niño que creció, largo

a child that has grown; long

weyak (SD)

niño que empieza a andar, a parar  
 child that is beginning to walk or to stand  
 su:lin (C)

niño tierno, tiernito, criatura (bebé)  
 baby, infant  
 xu:lu-t (C, SD)

níspero (fruta, árbol)  
 fruit sp., tree sp.  
 mu:yutsa (C)  
 mu:yutsapu-t (SD)

nixpulo (conserva de miel y de maíz molido y tostado)  
 a preserve or candy made of toasted corn and honey  
 kú:biyuh (C)

nixtamal, nestamal, nistamal  
 nixtamal, leached corn (a stage in the preparation of corn dough  
 where kernels are soaked in ash or lye to soften the skins)  
 nextamal (C, SD)

no  
 no  
 inte (Ataco, Tacuba)  
 te: (C, SD)  
 tesu (C, SD)

no es así  
 it's not so, it's not like that  
 tesu kiya (C)

no hay  
 there is not, there are not  
 su kanah (C)  
 tesu kanah (C, SD)

no hay de qué, de nada  
 it's nothing, you're welcome  
 te: datka (SD)  
 tesu datka (C)

no parejo, nudoso, irregular  
 uneven, irregular, knotty  
 tahtakalnah (C)  
 tahta:kalnah (SD)

no sirve  
 no good, bad  
 te: ye:k (C)  
 tesu ye:k (SD) "no sirve, chueco"

noche (de)  
 at night  
 ka tayuwa (SD) "de noche, en la noche"  
 tayuwa (C, SD) "noche, de noche"

nodriza, mujer que da cría al bebé de otra, ama de leche  
 wet nurse  
 chichiwah (SD)

nombrar  
 to name  
 tu:keytia (C)

nombre  
 name  
 tu:kay (SD)  
 -tu:key (C)

norte, viento, aire  
 wind  
 eheka-t (C, SD)

norte (dirección), arriba  
 north, up, above  
 kahkuwik (SD)

nosotros  
 we  
 tehemet (C, SD)

novia, nuera  
 bride, girlfriend, daughter-in-law  
 siwa:mu:n-ti (C, SD)

novio, yerno

groom, boyfriend, son-in-law

mu:n-ti (C, SD)

nublado y oscuro (oscuro por las nubes)

overcast, dark (from clouds)

tanexnah (C)

nudillo, gonce

knuckle, joint, hinge

-gonsah (SD)

nudo

knot

i:xtsukul (C)

-i:xtsukul-yu (SD)

nudo(h) (SD)

pusunkal (SD)

nudoso, irregular, no parejo

knotty, irregular, uneven

tahtakalnah (C)

tahta:kalnah (SD)

nuera, novia

daughter-in-law, bride, girlfriend

siwa:mu:n-ti (C, SD)

Nuestro Señor, Jesucristo

Our Lord, Jesus Christ

tutahtsin (C)

nuevo

new

yankwik (C, SD)

nunca

never

te: ke:man (C)

tesu ke:man (SD)

o

or

o (SD)

obedecer

to obey

ta:kamati (C, SD)

obsidiana

obsidian, worked obsidian

achitah (SD)

ocotal

pine grove, stand of pines

ukutal (C)

ocote

pine, pine kindling, pine torch

uku-t (C)

okot (C)

ocupar la mujer (tener relaciones sexuales con una mujer)

to occupy a woman (to have sexual relations with a woman)

-chiwa okupár (SD)

odiar, envidiar

to hate, to envy

ihiya (C)

ofender, insultar

to offend, to insult

ihilwia (C)

oficio

office, position, charge, appointment, post

palestrah (C) "oficio, puesto, sitio"

teki-t (C, SD) "trabajo, oficio"

ofrenda

offering

limosna(h) (SD)

oído, oreja

ear

-nakas (C, SD)

oir

to hear

ka:ki (C)

kaki (SD)

taka:ki "oir (algo), escuchar, estar escuchando"

oírse ruidos (de distancia)

for noises to be heard (at a distance)

titikwi:ka (SD)

ojalá

oh that, would that, may it be that

hwa:lá (SD)

ma: (C, SD) "ojalá que, si, que"

maka (SD) "ojalá que, si, que"

ojear, dar el mal de ojo

to give the evil eye

i:xkukulita (C)

ojo

eye

i:x (C, SD)

oler

to smell

ahnekua (SD) (t.v.) "oler"

ihnekwi (C) "oler"

oler bien, tener buen olor

to smell good, to have a good aroma/smell

puputu:ka (SD)

olor

smell

-ihiyu (C, SD) "olor, aliento, ijiyo"

puputuka (C) "olor, aroma, buen olor"

olor de quemado, olor de chamuscado

burnt smell, singed smell, smell of something burned

su:hyak (SD)

tsu:hyak (C)

oloroco, loroco (verdura)

vine sp. (edible)

masa:kili-t (C, SD)

olote

corncob (without kernels)

ulu-t (C, SD)

olvidar(se)

to forget

elka:wa (C)

elka(:)wa (SD)

olla

(clay) pot

ku:mi-t (C, SD)

ombligo

navel, belly button

-tsumpi (SD)

-xi:k (C, SD)

opaco, nublado

overcast, dark

yuwaki (SD)

oprimir, apachar, aplastar

to press, to hold down, to flatten

ku:pachua (C, SD)

pachua (SD)

taku:pachua (C) "apachar (algo)"

tapachua (C) "apachar (algo)"

oprimirse, apacharse, estar apachándose

to be pressed, held down

mu-pahpachua (C)

orar

to pray

-chiwa orár (SD)

ordeñar, torcer (ropa mojada)

to milk, to twist/squeeze (wet clothes)

patska (C, SD)

oreja, oído

ear

-nakas (C, SD)

órgano, pitajaya (pitahaya)

cactus sp. (organ cactus ?)

i:xwahlaka (SD)

orilla

edge

ori:yah (SD)

tate:mpan (C, SD) "a la orilla"

-te:mpan (C) "orilla, borde"

-te:n (C, SD) "orilla, boca"

orilla del río

edge/bank of the river

te:n a:t (C)

orilla de un alzado, orilla del tapasco donde guardan cosas

the edge of a storage place/rack/bin

te:ntsatsas (C)

orina

urine

a:xi:x (C)

xi:x-ti (SD)

orinar, mear

to urinate

mu-xi:xa (C, SD)

oro

gold

oroh (C, SD)

tumin "oro, plata, plomo, dinero"



oscurecerse

to get dark

taku:miya (C)

oscuridad, oscuro

dark, darkness

ku(:)nyuwa (SD)

taku:mi (C) "oscuridad"

oscuro, sombra, debajo del palo (árbol)

shaded, shade, under a tree

ku:yuwa (SD)

oscuro (estar), estar oscuro

to be dark

takunya (SD)

oscuro de nubes (nublado y oscuro)

overcast, dark (from clouds)

tanexnah (C)

oso colmenero

anteater

nektsin (C)

Ostucal (lugar, cueva)

Ostucal (place name, cave name)

ustu:kal (C)

otra vez

again

se:mpa (SD)

se-pa (C)

se-paya (C)

otro

other, another

se:yuk (C, SD)

uk-se: (Ataco)

neyuk (SD)

otro lado

the other side, opposite bank

se:ntapal (C)

otro lado del río  
 the other side/bank of the river  
 se:ntapal (SD)

ovario, matriz, chinaste  
 ovary, womb, egg inside of a chicken  
 xina:ch (C)  
 -xina:ch (SD)

P

pacuil, pajuil, guara (pájaro)  
 bird sp.  
 tekechul (C)

pacha (biberón)  
 baby bottle  
 chichi:wal (SD)

padraastro  
 stepfather  
 pagraastro(h) (SD)

padre  
 father  
 tatah (SD)  
 -te:ku (C, SD)

padre, cura, sacerdote  
 Father, priest  
 pa:leh (C, SD)

Padre, Dios  
 God the Father, God  
 tute:ku (C)

pagar  
 to pay  
 taxa:wa (SD)  
 taxa:wia (C)

pago, sueldo

pay, salary

pa:guh (C, SD)

paja (para casa), zacate

straw (for thatch), grass

saka-t (C, SD)

pájaro

bird

tu:tu-t (SD)

wi:lu:-t (C)

pájaro bobo, sinsonte bobo

bird sp.

i:xte:mbló:r (C)

pájaro caballero, pucuyo, pájaro león, pijuyo, tijul

bird sp.

pukuyuh (C, SD)

pájaro carpintero

woodpecker

tu:tut karpintero(h) (SD)

tsunchekek (C)

pájaro (una clase de)

bird sp.

kwachichi:l (SD)

xuhxul (SD)

pájaro (un pájaro verde)

bird sp.

yapuk (Ataco)

pajero, parlanchín

chatterbox, one who speaks rapidly, one who stretches the truth

te:nsasal (SD)

pajuil, pacuil, guara (pájaro)

bird sp.

tekechul (C)

pala, paleta, cuchara de madera  
 shovel, large wooden spoon, ladle  
 palah (SD)

palabra  
 word  
 palabra(h), palawra(h) (SD)

palacio  
 palace  
 palásiu(h), palásio(h) (SD)

palangana  
 washbowl, water dish  
 palangana(h) (SD)

paleta, cuchara de madera  
 ladle, large wooden spoon  
 palah (SD)  
 paletah (C, SD)

pálido  
 pale  
 a:istak (C, SD)  
 pilichnah (SD)  
 a:tultik (C) "pálido, descolorido (de gente)"  
 a:puhpu (C, SD) "pálido, puspo (de gente)"

palma (de la mano)  
 palm (of hand)  
 -ma:taxkal (C, SD)

palma, palmera  
 palm (tree)  
 palmah (C, SD)

palo, árbol, madera  
 tree, wood  
 ku-, ku:-, kuh- (C, SD) (en palabras compuestas)  
 kwawi-t (C, SD)

palo de cabra, pie de cabra  
 tree sp. ("goat's foot" tree)  
 chuhchu:wits (C)

- palo de cereza (en la montaña)  
wild cherry tree (?)  
ta:ltumakwawi-t (C)
- palo de hule  
rubber tree  
uhli kwawi-t (C)
- palo de tacuazín, huele-de-noche  
tree sp. ("opossum" tree)  
takwatsin kwawi-t (SD)
- palo de zorrillo  
tree sp. ("skunk" tree)  
mutuhtsin (C)
- palo guaje  
tree sp.  
wa:xin (C)
- palo jabillo, pataxte (árbol)  
tree sp. (wild cacao ?)  
ku:patach (C)
- palo jiote  
tree sp. ("peeling-skin" tree)  
ixi:nyu kwawi-t, xi:nyu-kwawi-t (C)  
palosanto (SD)
- palo pito  
tree sp.  
ku:lekeme-t (SD)  
le:keme-t (C)
- palo podrido  
rotten tree, rotten wood  
ku:pala (C)
- paloma  
dove, pigeon  
paloma(h) (SD)
- paloma azul, paloma morada  
dove sp. ("blue/purple" dove)  
muhkusuku (C)

- paloma con alas blancas  
dove sp. (with white wings)  
istakehtapal (C)
- paloma del suelo  
dove sp. ("ground" dove)  
wistumún (C)
- paloma grande de monte  
dove sp. (large dove of the forest)  
wi:lu-t (SD)
- palpitar, el golpe (del corazón)  
heartbeat, throb  
pohpok-ti (SD)  
yultihtika (C)
- paludismo  
malaria  
sesek-tutu:nik (SD)
- pan  
bread  
pan (C, SD)
- panal (de avispa)  
wasp's nest  
mimiya:wa-t (C, SD)
- pan-caliente (un bejuco)  
vine sp. ("hot-bread" vine)  
pankali(y)ente(h) (SD)
- pandear, pandearse  
to bend, to curve  
kwe:liwi (C, SD) "pandearse"  
kwe:lúa (SD) "pandear, doblar"  
mu-kwehkwe:lúa (C) "pandearse, culebrear(se)"  
mu-kwe:lúa (SD) "pandearse"  
nekwilúa (SD) (t.v., r.v.) "pandear(se), ladear(se),  
hacer(se) al lado"

## pando

bent, curved

kwe:lnah (C)

kwe(:)lnah (SD)

## pantalón

pants, trousers

sala (C, SD)

## pantano

swamp

pantano(h) (SD)

ta:la:pu:ni (C) "pantano, charco, chaglite"

## pante, pantis, trinchera (medida de leña picada, amontonada)

a measure of chopped and stacked firewood

ku:pa:n-ti (C)

pa:n-ti (SD)

tawipan-ti (SD)

trinchera(h) (SD)

## pantorrilla

calf of leg

-ku:ts (SD)

## panzón

pot-bellied, big belly

ihtibó:n (C)

## pañó, rebozo

kerchief, scarf

pa:yuh (C)

-kwahtsin (SD) "pañó (rebozo blanco, para cubrirse la mujer)"

## pañó viejo

old cloth, rag

kwa:chpala (C, SD)

## papa

potato

pa:pah (SD)

## papalote, barrilete (cometa)

kite

pa:pa:lu-t (SD)

papaya

papaya

papaya (SD)

papel, libro

paper, book

a:ma-t (C, SD)

papelillo (árbol)

tree sp. ("little paper" tree)

papeliyu(h) (SD)

papera

mumps

papera(h) (SD)

para, para que

for, in order to, so that

pa1 (C, SD) (conj.)

parado

standing

ihkatuk (C, SD)

parado, erecto (obsceno)

standing, erect (obscene)

kutili:ntuk (SD) (obsceno)

paralítico

cripple, paralytic

paralítiko (SD)

parar, pararse, levantar, levantarse

to stand, to get up, to rise, to raise, to lift

ketsa (C, SD) (t.v., r.v.)

parar (de punta, de un extremo)

to stand on end

tsinketsa (C, SD)



pararse en puntillas para alcanzar algo (empinarse), andar a tientas  
 to stand on tiptoes to reach something  
 mu-tsihkwilua (SD)

pared  
 wall  
 tapepechu:l (C)  
 tapepechul (SD)

parir  
 to bear, to give birth to  
 pu:ni (SD) (i.v.)  
 pu:nia (C) (t.v.)  
 tapu:nia (C) "parir (de animales)"

parlanchín, pajero  
 chatterbox, someone who talks rapidly, someone who stretches the  
 truth  
 te:nsasal (SD)

párpado  
 eyelash  
 -i:xewayu (SD)

parque  
 park  
 parke(h) (SD)

participar, tomar parte  
 to participate, to take part  
 maka parte(h) (SD)

partir, cortar (con cuchillo, machete)  
 to cut in two, to cut (with a knife, machete)  
 kutu:na (SD)

pasado mañana  
 day after tomorrow  
 wi:pta (C, SD)

pasado pasado mañana (en tres días)  
 in three days  
 i:xta wi:pta (C)

## pasar

to pass, to cross

panu (C, SD) (i.v.) "pasar, cruzar"

panultia (C, SD) (t.v.) "pasar, traspasar"

## paseador

person who just has a good time

pa:xa:luwani (C, SD)

## pasear

to take a walk, to have fun, to visit

pa:xa:lúa (C, SD)

## pasmado, loco

"nuts", crazy, addled

tsun=eheka-t (C, SD)

## paso

step

pa:suh (SD)

## pastilla

pill

pastiyah (SD)

## pastor

pastor

pastór (SD)

## pata, pie

foot

(i)kxi (C, SD)

## pataxte (cacao inferior)

wild cacao (?)

ku:patach (C) "pataxte, palo jabillo"

pa(:)tach (SD)

## patear

to kick

taksa (C, SD)

paterna, paterno (árbol, fruta)

tree sp.

ku:xi (SD)

ku:xine (C)

patinar, resbalarse

to skate, to slide

xi:pinawi (SD)

patio de la puerta (parte afuera delante de la puerta)

patio or part of yard just before the door

te:n-kál (C, SD)

pato

duck

patu(h) (C)

patux (SD)

patojo de un pie (renco, cojo)

lame in one leg

metskalapa (C)

patrón, amo

boss, master

a:mu(h) (SD)

peche (último hijo de una madre que está embarazada o que está con tiernito que mama)

youngest child of a mother who is pregnant or who has another nursing infant

pi:tsu-t (C, SD)

peche, tierno (de bebé, de maíz)

tender, immature, infant (of baby, corn)

tsi:pi-t (C)

peche, flaco

skinny, undernourished

tewa:ktuk (C)

pecho

chest

-elpan (C)

-elpets (SD) "pecho, pechuga (de animal)"

-pe:chuh (SD) "pecho, pechuga"

## pechuga

## breast

elkuhku (C)

-elpets (SD) "pechuga, pecho (de animal)"

-pe:chuh (SD) "pechuga, pecho"

## pedacear

## to break into pieces

mumuxua (C, SD) "pedacear, pozolear"

pitsakua (SD) "pedacear, despanicar"

tapitsakua (SD) "pedacear (algo), estar quebrando en pedazos"

tsitsinua (C)

## pedazo

## piece

takutun (C, SD)

## pedazo de carne (partido en trocitos)

piece of meat, cut up piece of meat

setakutun (C)

## pedazo de vidrio (g|ixte)

## piece of glass

talumet (SD)

lime:tah (C)

limetah (SD)

## pedir

## to ask for

tahtani (C, SD)

## pedo

## fart

ihyal (SD)

## pedrada (pedrazo)

the cast/throw/hit of a stone/rock

pedradah (C)

## pedrero (donde hay mucha piedra)

rocky ground, place where there is a lot of stone

tetal (SD)

## pegajoso

sticky

sasa:lik (C)

sa(:)salik (SD)

## pegar

to hit

chaluá (C, SD) "pegar, golpear"

ku:witeki (SD) "pegar, golpear (con algo), garrotear"

su:ma (C, SD) "pegar, pelearse"

tachaluá (C, SD) "pegar (algo), estar golpeando"

tasu:ma (C) "estar pegando, peleando(se)"

tawiteki (C, SD) "pegar, golpear, aporrear (algo)"

## pegar en la frente

to hit in the forehead

kwatsaya:na (SD)

## pegar (con goma)

to stick, to glue

sa:lúa (C, SD)

## pegar el pañal en el bálsamo (para absorber el líquido)

to place a cloth/patch on a scraped place on a balsam tree to absorb its sap

u:xisa:lúa (C)

## peinarse, peinar

to comb

mu-ahsuma (C) "peinarse (?)"

tsikwastia (SD) (t.v., r.v.) "peinar(se)"

## peine

comb

tsi:kuwas (C)

tsiku:was (SD)

## pejecaite (pescado)

fish sp. ("sandal" fish)

michin-kak-ti (SD)

pelar, pelarse

to skin, to peel

xi:pe:wa (C) "pelar, descascarar"

xi:pewa (SD) "pelar, descascarar"

xi:pe:wi (C) "pelarse"

taxi:pewa (SD) "pelar (algo), descascarar (algo)"

pelarse el nixtamal, pelarse el maíz cocido

for kernels of cooked corn to lose their skin

pixki (C)

pelear(se)

to fight

su:ma (C, SD) "pelear(se), pegar"

tasu:ma (C) "estar peleando, pegar (algo)"

taxakwalua (SD) "estar peleando (perros), machucar"

xakwalua (SD) "pelear (perros), machucar"

peligroso

dangerous

tesahsay (SD)

pelirrojo

red-head

tsunchi:ltik (C) "pelirrojo, rubio"

tsunxi:lu-t (SD) "pelirrojo, chele, canche (güero)"

pelo

hair

tsun- (C, SD) 'pelo, cabeza' (en palabras compuestas)

-tsunkal (C, SD) "pelo, cabello"

pelo de animal, pluma

fur, hair (of animal), feather

-uhmi-yu (SD)

pelón, calvo

bald

tsunxi:pe (SD)

tsunxi:pets (C)

pelota, bola

ball

peluta (C)

## peludo

hairy

ku:pachón (C)

ku:pahsul (C)

pachón (SD) "peludo, cubierto de pelusa"

## pelusa

fuzz

kamu:sa (SD) "pelusa, algodón de ave"

pachón (SD) "peludo, cubierto de pelusa"

## pellejo, piel, cáscara

hide, skin, peel, bark

-e:wayu (C)

## pellizcar

to pinch

istiwia (C)

itstiwia (SD)

## pena, penado

trouble, bother(ed)

-pe:na (C)

## pene

penis

chipusti (SD) "pene, chipuste"

meka-t (C) "pene, bejuco"

tepu:l (SD)

wi:lu-t (SD) "pene, paloma grande de monte"

xupi:lin (SD) "pene de niño, grillo"

## pensar

to think

chiwa pensár (SD)

i:xkehketsa (C, SD)

## peña, peñon, peñasco, talapeña, talpetate

cliff, boulder

tapeta-t (C, SD)

## peñascal (inclinación con mucha piedra)

rocky slope

tapetasuwal (C)

pepenance (árbol)

tree sp.

ixukumasa:-t, xukumasa:-t (C)

pepenar, recoger, picotear

to pick, to peck, to pick up

pehpena (C, SD)

pepeto (árbol)

tree sp.

a:ku:xi (SD) "pepeto, pepetillo"

a:ku:xine (C) "pepeto, pepetillo"

pepetu(h) (SD) "pepeto, cojín, cujín"

pepexte (colchón)

pad, cushion to protect back from loads

-pechih (C)

pehpech (SD)

pepián, pipián, pepitorio

kind of sause

pipiyán (SD)

pepino

cucumber

pepinu(h) (SD)

pepita, hueso de fruta

pit (stone of fruit)

i:x (C, SD)

pequeño

small, little

achi, atsi (C) "pequeño, poco"

chikitik (SD)

perder, perderse

to lose, to get lost

i:xpulua (SD) (t.v., r.v.) "perder(se)"

puliwi (C, SD) "perderse, desaparecerse"

pulua (C, SD) "perder"

tapulua (SD) "perder (algo)"



## perdíz

grouse, partridge (?)  
 ixkumún (SD)  
 xuyu:nna (C)

## perdonar

to forgive  
 -chiwa perdonár (SD)

## pereza (tener), ser haragán

to be lazy  
 tatsiwi (C, SD)

## perico

parrakeet  
 perikuhchín (SD)  
 piriki:tuh (C)

## perla (cuenta)

bead  
 ku:s-ti (C)

## pero

but  
 ma (C) (conj.) "pero, y ahora"  
 pe(:)ro(h) (C)  
 pero, pe:ro(h) (SD)

## perro, chucho

dog  
 pe:lu (C, SD)

## perseguir

to persecute  
 -chiwa sigír (SD)

## persignarse

to cross oneself  
 mu-chiwa persiknár (SD)  
 mu-tiyuchiwa (C)

## persona; cf. gente, hombre

person; see people, man

persona del mismo pueblo (coterraneo)

person from the same town

-chanta:ka-w (SD)

pesado

heavy

etek (C, SD)

pesar, medir

to weigh, to measure

tamachiwa (C, SD)

pescado, pez

fish

michin (C, SD)

pescar

to fish

-chiwa peskár (SD)

pescuezo, cuello

neck

kech- (C, SD) (en palabras compuestas)

-kechku:yu (C, SD)

pestañas, cejas

eyelashes, eyebrows

-i:xtsuhtsunyu (C, SD)

-tsuhtsun-yu (SD)

peste

pest, plague

pespe(h) (SD)

pétalo de flor, cajuelita

petal

kwahwelah (SD)

petate, estera

woven mat

peta-t (C)

piafar, rascar

to paw (horse), to scratch

tawawa:na (SD)

piar, llorar

to peep, to cry

chu:ka (SD)

picante, fuerte

hot, spicy

chichik (C) "picante, amargo"

hwerte(h) (SD)

kukuk (C)

kukuknah (C) "algo picante"

picar

to cut up; to sting; to itch

chahchakwa:ni (SD) "picar, machucar"

tsupina (C, SD) "picar, pullar"

yuyumuka (C) "picar, tener picazón, comezón"

picar leña, recoger leña, leñar

to cut firewood, to get firewood

kwahkwawi (C, SD)

picarse (maíz, carne, frijol cuando se llena de gorgojo)

to be insect eaten/infested, to have weavels/grubs

kwalu: (SD)

kwe:chiwi (C)

picotear

to peck

pehpena (C, SD) "picotear, recoger, pepenar"

tsupina (SD) "picotear, picar, pullar, inyectar"

pichón (pollo todavía no maduro)

young chicken, pullet

puyu(h) (SD)

pichota (brote)

bud

piyuch (SD)

pie

foot

(i)kxi (C, SD)

pie de cabra, palo de cabra  
 tree sp. ("goat's foot" tree)  
 chuhchu:wits (C)

pie de venado (planta ??)  
 plant sp. ("deer's foot")  
 tepupu:yu (C)

piel, pellejo, cáscara  
 skin, hide, peel, bark  
 -e:wayu (C)  
 -cwayu (SD)

piedra  
 stone, rock  
 te- (C, SD) (en palabras compuestas)  
 te-t (C, SD)  
 tetun-ti (SD) "piedra, cuña (terrón (?))"

piedra de afilar  
 whetstone  
 a:xa:luwas (C, SD)

piedra de moler (metate)  
 metate, quern  
 meta-t (C, SD)

piedra de rayo (obsidiana)  
 obsidian, worked piece of obsidian  
 achitah (SD)

piedra de tamagás (colmena)  
 kind of beehive  
 itew-tamakas (C)

piedra pómez, tepunás, piedra bofita  
 pumice (stone)  
 tepunas (C)  
 tepupusa (C)

piedritas  
 pebbles, small stones  
 tetsitsin (C, SD)

## pierna

## leg

- ku:ts (C) "pierna, canilla"
- mets- (C, SD) (en palabras compuestas)
- metsku:yu (C, SD) "pierna, muslo"

## pijje, pixixe (clase de pato)

## duck sp.

- pixi:xi (C, SD)

## pilar

## to thrash, to hull (grain)

- chiwa pilár (SD)

## Piltepeque (lugar, volcancito)

## Piltepeque (place name, volcano name)

- sakatepe:t (C)

## pinol (pinole)

## pinole (powder or flour for eating or for drinks)

- pinu:l (C)
- pinu(:)l (SD)

## pinol dulce, tapinol

## sweet pinole (corn flour toasted with sugar and cinnamon)

- nexpinu:l (C, SD)

## pintado, saradito, penguito, pintado de varios colores

## motley, of various colors

- kwikwilnah (C, SD)
- kwikwiltsin (C)

## pintado de la cara, sucio de la cara

## with painted face, with dirty face

- i:xkwikwilnah (C)

## pintar de varios colores

## to paint various colors, to make lines/figures

- kwikwilua (C)

## pinto, color florido

## spotted, motley, plaid, of various colors

- kwikwilihtuk (C)

pinzas, tenazas; pulgar  
 pinchers; thumb  
 -tumakmey (C)

piña  
 pineapple  
 ku:ma:tsah (C)

piñuela (mata de piña)  
 pineapple plant  
 tsinku:ma:tsah (C)

piocha  
 pick, pickaxe  
 pi(y)ocha(h) (SD)

piojillo, piojo de gallina  
 chicken louse  
 i:xtakayu-t (SD)  
 ta:lwaktsin (C)

piojo  
 louse  
 atime-t (C, SD)

piojo blanco, chichuisa  
 white louse  
 isakatime-t (C)

piojo de gallina, piojillo  
 chicken louse  
 i:xtakayu-t (SD)

piojoso  
 lousy  
 atimputs (C)  
 atin-puts (SD)

pipa  
 pipe  
 pipa(h) (SD)  
 kachimbu (C) "pipa (para fumar)"

pipián, pepián, pepitorio

a kind of sause

pipiyán (SD)

pipil, nahuate (lengua)

Pipil

na:wa-t (C, SD)

piscar, tapiscar

to pick (corn), to harvest

pixka (C, SD)

pisque (tamalito de masa)

small tamale of corn dough and salt with nothing inside

tapi:k (C, SD)

pisto, dinero

money

tumin (C, SD)

pita (mecate); maguey

string; century plant

ich-ti (C, SD)

pita (mecate); bejuco

string/cord; vine

meka-t (C, SD)

pitajaya (pitahaya)

cactus sp. (pitahaya cactus)

i:xwahlaka (SD)

pitahaya (C)

pitár, soplar pito

to whistle, to blow a whistle

pitsa (SD)

tapitsa (SD) "estar pitando"

pito

whistle

pito(h) (SD)

pi:tuh (C)

pixixe, pijije (clase de pato)

duck sp.

pixi:xi (C, SD)

pixtón (tortilla grande y gruesa)

a kind of tortilla, thick and large

pixtún (C)

pizote (tejón)

coatimundi

pesu-t (Teotepeque)

plaga

plague, pest

pla:gah (SD)

planta del campo (un monte, una planta del campo)

a wild plant sp.

tekpa-t (SD)

plantilla, planta de pie

sole (of foot)

-elpan -(i)kxi (C, SD)

(i)kxi taxkal (C)

-plantiyah-yu (SD)

plata

silver

platah (SD)

tumin (SD) "plata, oro, plomo, dinero"

plátano (plátano macho)

plantain

pula (C, SD)

plátano (en México), guineo (en Centro América)

banana

kiniyah (C, SD)

plátano asado (pájaro)

bird sp. ("fried plantain")

siwa:mun ramo:nah, siwarramona(h) (C)



plateado (pescado)

fish sp.

pepetska (C, SD)

platicar

to chat

tahtaketsa (C, SD)

plato, traste

plate, dish

platuh (SD)

plaza

plaza, town square

plrasah (SD)

plazuela

small square, kpark

plrasah (SD)

pluma (de pájaro)

feather

-plumah-yu (SD)

-uhmi-yu (C, SD)

plumillo (árbol)

tree sp.

waska-t (SD)

pobrecito

poor, poor thing

pobrehchín (SD)

pobreza

poverty

pobrasah (SD)

poco

little, few

achi, atsi (C) "poco, pequeño"

chupi (C, SD) "poco, un poco"

poco a poco

little by little

chuhchupika (SD)

poder

to be able, can  
weli (C, SD)

podrir, pudrir

to rot  
pala:ni (C, SD)

policía

police  
polisiya(h) (SD)

polvo

dust  
teh-ti (C)  
tew-ti (SD)

pólvora

gunpowder  
pólbora(h) (SD)

polvoso

dusty  
tehmatsnah (C)  
tewtital (SD)

poner, llevar (ropa), sentar(se)

to put, to place; to wear  
ta:lia (C, SD)

poner al hombro, llevar al lomo, llevar a cucuch

to put/carry on/over one's shoulder  
teputswia (C, SD)

poner al suelo, dejar al suelo, acostar

to put on the ground, to leave on the ground, to lay something  
down  
te:ka (C)

poner cabeza abajo, agachar

to bend over, to put upside-down  
tatsumpilua (SD)  
tsumpilua (C, SD)

poner en frente, poner delante de  
to put/place in front/before  
i:xpanua (C)

poner (huevos)  
to lay (eggs)  
pi:xua (C)  
pixua (SD)  
tapi:xua (C) "estar poniendo"  
tapixua (SD) "estar poniendo"

poner juntos, reunir(se), unir(se)  
to put/place together, to unite, to join  
se:nta:lia (C, SD) (t.v., r.v.)

poner otro encima, endosar  
to place on top of  
nepanua (C, SD)

ponerse el sol  
for the sun to set, go down  
kalaki tu:nal (C, SD)

por ahí, ahí  
there, over there  
ikuni (SD)

por allá  
there, over there  
ka ne: (SD)  
ka ne:pa (C)

por aquí  
here, over here  
ka ni:kan (C)  
ka nikan (SD)

por eso  
therefore, for that reason  
haika (C)  
ika (C) "por eso, a veces"

por favor  
please  
xi-k-chiwa ne hwabór (SD)

por pocos

almost, but for a few (?)

ahatsi:ka (C)

¿por qué?

why

ke:nka (C)

tayika (SD)

porque

because

porké (C)

tayika (SD)

por ratos

at times, somewhat earlier (?)

yehye:wa ika (C)

potrero

pasture

sakatal (SD)

u:watal (C, SD) "potrero, guatal"

pozol

posole (corn drink)

pu:su:l (C)

pusul (SD)

pu:su:lka (C) "pozol, chingaste, caxte, rapa"

pusulka (SD) "pozol, chingaste, caxte, rapa"

-tsinkach-yu (SD) "pozol, xinga, chingaste (asiento, sedimento)"

-xi:nka (C) "pozol, chingaste, asientos, sedimento húmedo"

pozolear, pedacear

to crumb, to break into pieces

mumuxua (C, SD)

precio

price

-pati-w (C, SD)

preguntar

to ask

tahtanilia (C, SD)

prender (encender), quemar

to light, to set on fire, to burn  
 tatia (SD)  
 ti:maka (C)  
 timaka (SD)

preñada, embarazada

pregnant  
 utstituk (C, SD)

prepararse

to get ready, to prepare (oneself)  
 mu-chiwa alistár (C)

preparar su propia comida a uno, mantenerse

to fix one's own food, to take care of oneself  
 tekipanua (C, SD)

presa

dam  
 presa(h) (SD)  
 tapada(h) (SD)

preso

prisoner  
 presu(h) (SD)  
 tsaktuk (C)

prestar

to loan  
 takwiltia (C, SD) "prestar, fiar"  
 tane:wiltia (C) "prestar"

prima, primo

cousin  
 primah (SD) "prima"  
 primoh (SD) "primo"

primero

first  
 achtu (C, SD)

primo; cf. prima, primo

principal (el que empieza una reunión, el que pide a la novia de parte del novio, el principal en una fiesta)

the principal person at a ceremony, the one that asks for the bride on behalf of the groom, the one who starts meetings  
tahtu:li (SD)

principe

prince

príncipe

príncipeh (C)

pringar

to sprinkle

i:xtatsini (SD) "pringar, rodarse (de granos)"

tahtatsi:ni (C) "pringar, lloviznar"

tatsi:ni (C) "pringar"

xihxini (SD) "pringar (lloviznar)"

prisa (con), de prisa, apresurado

hurried, in a hurry

presisudoh (SD)

probar (comida)

to try (food)

-chiwa probár (SD)

-chiwa saboreár (SD)

ehekua (SD)

taehekua (SD) "probar (algo)"

procesión de elotes (para celebrar que tienen nuevamente maicito)"

procession to celebrate and give thanks for new corn

sintupil (C)

promiscua, mujer sin formalidad

promiscuous woman

tsinkekex (SD)

pronto, luego

soon, right away

neman=a (C, SD)

prostituta, puta

prostitute

siwa:pala (SD)

prostituta (ser), prostituirse

to be a prostitute, for a woman to sell herself as a prostitute  
mu-tsinna:maka (SD)

pucuyo, pájaro caballero, pájaro león, pijuyo, tijul  
bird sp.

pukuyuh (C, SD)

pudrir, podrir

to rot, to get rotten  
pala:ni (C, SD)

pueblo (el pueblo y su gente)

town (the town and its people)  
chi:na:mi-t (C)

pueblo

town

te:chan (SD)  
tuchan (C)

puente

bridge

ku:panu:was (C) "puente de palos"  
pwenteh (SD)

puerca, tunca, marrana

sow (female pig)  
siwa:kuyame-t (SD)

puerco, marrano, tunco

pig, swine  
kuyame-t (C, SD)

puerco espín, zorro espín

porcupine  
witstakwatsin (C)

pues

well, then  
kene(h) (C)

## puesto

post, position, office

palestrah (C) "puesto, oficio, sitio"

pwestoh (C)

## pujar, quejarse

to complain

kikinaka (C, SD)

## pulga

flea

tekin (C, SD)

## pulgar; tenazas, pinzas

thumb; pinchers

-tumakmey (C)

## pulmón, bofe

lung

puhpus (C, SD)

## pullar, picar

to stab, to sting, to stick

tsupina (C, SD)

## punta

point, tip

puntah (C, SD)

puntahchin (SD) "puntita"

-tsun (C)

tsun- (C, SD) 'punta, cabeza, pelo' (en palabras compuestas)

## punta (sacarles), hacerlos puntiagudos

to sharpen, to make pointed (pl.)

tsuhtsuntamehtia (C)

## Punta de Agua (lugar)

Point of Water (place name)

a:tahtsumpan (C)

## puntudo, puntiagudo

pointed, sharp pointed

puntudu(h) (SD)

tsuntameh (C)



## Q

que, lo que (conj.)  
 that which (conj.)  
 ha (C)

que (pronombre relativo)  
 that, who, which (relative pronoun)  
 ka (C)  
 ka(h) (SD)

¿qué?, que  
 what  
 ta: (C)  
 tay (SD)

quebracho, cicahuite (árbol)  
 tree sp., quebracho tree  
 tsihkwawi-t (C)

quebracho blanco  
 tree sp., white quebracho tree  
 askaw (SD)

quebrada  
 ravine, gulch, canyon  
 kebrada (C)

quebrantahueso, tzonchiche, sunchiche (zopilote cabeza roja)  
 vulture sp. red-headed vulture  
 tsunchi:chi:l (C, SD)

quebrar, quebrarse  
 to break  
 kupe:wa (C) "quebrar (madera)"  
 kupe:wi (C) "quebrarse"

quebrar nixtamal, quebrar maíz

to grind corn (in the first grinding/first pass through), to  
break the kernels of corn

paya:na (C, SD)

quedarse

to stay, to remain

naka (C, SD)

(w)alnaka (C)

queja

complaint

ke:hah (SD)

quejarse

to complain

kikinaka (C, SD)

tahtawilia (C, SD) "quejar(se)"

quemar, quemarse

to burn

chichinua (C, SD) "quemar, chamuscar"

tata (C, SD) "quemarse"

tatia (C, SD) "quemar"

quequexque, quequesque

plant sp. (stings)

kekexke (C, SD)

kekex-ti (SD)

querer

to want, to like

neki (C, SD) "querer, desear"

tasuhta (C, SD) "querer, amar, estimar"

queresa (huevo de mosca, gusanillo de mosca)

maggot(s)

ihkwi:ch (C)

ihkwich (SD)

queso

cheese

ke:suh (SD)

quiamol, guajmol, cuajmol (raíz que se usa para bañarse)  
 a root (used for bathing)  
 kiyahmul (C)  
 kiyahmu:l (SD)

quiebrapalito (insecto)  
 "walking-stick" insect (praying mantis ?)  
 kampanamál (SD)

¿quién?, quien  
 who  
 ka: (C)  
 kah (SD)  
 kahuni (C) "quien"

quién sabe, a saber, saber  
 who knows?, it's unknown, I don't know  
 ka ke:n (C)

quieto, despacio  
 quiet, slow  
 nehmach (C, SD)

quijada  
 jaw  
 -kamachal (C)  
 -ka:machal (SD)  
 -te:ntsi:ka-w (C, SD) "quijada, barbilla, mentón"

quimilila, chimichaco (varita, carrizo)  
 reed sp.  
 chimicha:ka-t (C)

quita-calzón (avispota)  
 wasp sp. ("removes-pants")  
 sakakalsón (SD)

quitar, trasladar, apartar  
 to take away, to set aside, to move from one place to another  
 ihkwani (SD)  
 ihkwania (C)

quitarle algo a alguien  
 to take something away from someone  
 ki:xtilia (C)

## quizás

maybe, perhaps

anka (C)

anka-kiya (C) "quizás así"

anka-kiya (SD) "quizás sí"

R

## rabadilla

tailbone, rump

-tsumbankuh-yu (SD)

## rabia

rabies

rabiya(h) (SD)

## racimo, gajo

section of fruit, bunch of fruit

ga:hu(h) (SD)

## rafz

root

nelwa-t (C, SD)

ráyis (SD)

## rajar, rajarse

to split

i:xtsaya:na (C, SD) "rajar, destrozar"

i:xtsaya:ni (SD) "rajarse, romperse, abrirse"

tatsaya:na (SD) "rajar (algo)"

tsaya:na (C, SD) "rajar"

tatsahtsaya:na (C) "rajar, estar rajando, romper, estar rompiendo"

## rajar la frente

to split the forehead

kwa:tapa:na (C)

kwa:tsaya:na (C)

- rajar leña  
 to split firewood  
 ku:tapa:na (C)
- ralo  
 thin (of liquids)  
 sehsennah (C)
- rama  
 branch  
 -mahtsal (C)
- ramada, ramadita, rancho  
 hut, shack  
 xahkal (C, SD)
- rana  
 frog  
 ranah (C, SD)
- rancho  
 native house, shack, hut, shed  
 tawipan-ti (C) "rancho (casa indígena), entoldo"  
 xahkal (C, SD) "rancho, ramada, ramadita"
- ranura  
 groove, slit, split  
 tsaya:ntuk (SD)
- rapa, pozol, chingaste  
 dregs, grounds  
 pu:su:lka (C)  
 pusulka (SD)
- rápido  
 fast  
 lihero (SD)
- raquíto, delgado  
 skinny, undernourished  
 ku:pitsaktsin (C)  
 pili:xnah (SD)

## rascar

to scratch

wawa:na (C, SD)

tawawa:na (SD) "rascar, estar rascando"

## raspar

to scrape

ihchiki (C, SD) "raspar, restregar, estregar"

ihxihxi:ma (C) "raspar (con machete)"

taihxihxi:ma (C) "estar raspando (con machete)"

wawa:na (C) "raspar, rascar, arrascar"

wawasua (SD) "raspar, rayar"

xi:ma (SD) "raspar, rasurar"

## rastro

trail, trace, vestige

rastruh (SD)

## rasurar, rasurarse

to shave

te:nxi:ma (C) (t.v., r.v.) "rasurar(se), afeitarse"

xi:ma (SD) "rasurar, raspar"

mu-chiwa nabahiár (SD) "rasurarse, afeitarse"

## rata, ratón

rat, mouse

kimichin (C, SD)

## rato

a while

ra:tuh (SD)

## ratón, rata

mouse, rat

kimichin (C, SD)

## raya del cabello, raya del pelo, camino del pelo

part (in hair)

iyuh -tsunkal, -uh -tsunkal (SD)

-kwa:-uhpan

## rayado

striped, lined, scratched

wawasuhuk (SD)

rayar, raspar

to scratch, to make scratches, lines, stripes  
wawasua (SD)

rayo, centella

lightning  
senteyah (SD)

raza

race, breed  
ra:sah (SD)

rebajar

to reduce  
kaxa:wa (C) "rebajar, mermar"  
ka:xawa (SD) "rebajar, mermar"  
tsintemultia (C) "rebajar, retroceder"

rebozo

shawl, scarf  
pa:yuh (C) "rebozo, paño"  
-rebós (SD)

rebuscar

to search, to look all over for  
tehte:mua (C)

recio

hard  
duru(h) (SD) "recio, duro"  
we:y (SD) "recio, bastante"

recoger

to gather, to pick up  
a:na (C, SD) "recoger, guardar"  
pehpema (C, SD) "recoger, pepenar, picotear"  
ululua (C)  
taululua (C) "recoger (algo), estar recogiendo"

recoger en un montón, amontonar

to gather in a pile/heap, to pile, to heap together  
se:mpu:tsua (C)

recoger leña, picar leña, leñar

to gather firewood, to chop firewood, to get firewood  
kwahkwawi (C, SD)

reconocer

to recognize, to know  
i:xmati (C, SD)

reconvaleciente (persona)

convalescent (person)  
kukux (SD)

recordar

to remember  
ali:sa (SD)

recto, derecho

straight  
melaktik (C)  
rektu(h) (SD)

rechazar

to reject, to refuse  
-chiwa rechasiár (SD)

red, rede, matate

net  
ma:ta-t (C, SD)  
rede(h) (SD)

redondo

round  
mimilnah (C) "redondo, rollizo"  
ululnah (C) "redondo, esférico"  
yawalnah (C) "redondo, circular"

refajo, enagua, nagua, falda

skirt  
kweya-t (SD)  
kweyi-t (C)  
-tsin-ahpan (C) "refajo"



refinar (maíz), repasar, moler muy fino  
 to grind (corn) very fine  
 kwe:chua (C)  
 takwe:chua (C, SD) "estar refinando, moliendo muy fino"

regadfo, apante  
 irrigated field  
 a:panti (C)

regalar  
 to give (as a gift)  
 takulia (C, SD)  
 taku:lia (C)  
 tatakulia (C, SD) "regalar (algo)"

regañar, ladrar, latir  
 to scold, to bark  
 ahahwa (C, SD)  
 ahwa (C, SD)  
 tiahwa (C, SD)

regar, regarse  
 to scatter, to sprinkle  
 ahwilia (C) "regar, mojar"  
 a:teki (SD) "regar"  
 a:te(:)kia (C) "regar"  
 chaya:wa (C, SD) "regar, extender, tender"  
 se:ntalua (C, SD) "regar"  
 xi:ni (C) "regarse, botarse, caerse una fruta"  
 xini (SD) "regarse, botarse, caerse una fruta"  
 xi:nia (C) "regar, esparcir (agua, semilla)"  
 taxi:nia (C) "regar, estar regando"  
 (w)alxi:ni (C) "regarse, caerse (fruta)"

regazo, chineado  
 lap  
 -elpan (SD)  
 -metspan (C, SD)

registrar, revisar  
 to check, to search  
 pe:peta (C)

regresar, volver

to return

kwepa (C, SD)

reir, reirse

to laugh

pa:ki (SD)

pa:ktia (C) "hacer reir"

pahpa:kilia (C) "estar riéndose de otro, reirse"

pa:kilia (SD) "reirse de otro"

te:paktia (C) "hacer reir"

wetska (C) "reirse"

relampaguear

to lightning, to be lightning

takipi:ni (C, SD)

relinchar

to whinny, to neigh

-chiwa relinchár (SD)

(relumbra) cosa que relumbra, brilla

shining, sparkling, glittering

tsitsinaka (C, SD)

remedio, medicina

remedy, medicine

pah-ti (C)

remedyu(h) (SD)

remienda

patch

remi(y)enda(h) (SD)

remolino (de aire)

whirlwind

ahkamalaka-t (C)

empujar, empujar

to shove, to push

i:xtupewa (SD)

renacuajo, tepocate

tadpole

sapiyuh (SD)

tsun=a:lepu (C)

renco

lame in one leg

metskalapa "renco, cojo de un pie, patojo de un pie"

metskelu (C)

rendirse

to get tired, exhausted

kuhku:tiya (C) "rendirse, cansarse"

kwahkwalu (C) "rendirse, cansarse mucho"

rendirse de estar sentado, cansarse de estar sentado

to tire of sitting, of being seated

mu-tsinku:tiya (C)

repartir

to distribute, to pass/hand out

mahmaka (C)

repasar (maíz), moler muy fino

to grind (corn) very fine

kwe:chua (C)

takwe:chua (C, SD) "estar repasando, moliendo muy fino"

repellar

to finish (the surface of something, e.g. pots, walls)

i:xma:ti:lúa (C) "repellar, refinar frotando la superficie de algo"

ma:ti:lúa (C) "repellar, alisar (p. ej. pared)"

repicar

to peal, to ring

tsilini (SD)

tatsili:nia (C)

tatsilinia (SD)

repollo

cabbage

repoya(h) (SD)

repuesto, cambio

replacement, spare part  
-patka (C, SD)

requemarse (plantas)

to parch, to burn in the sun (of plants)  
kala:tata (C)

requesón

a cheese like cottage cheese, curd  
rekesón (SD)

res, toro, buey

cow, beef, ox, bull  
turuh (SD)

resbalar, resbalarse

to slide  
metspetu:ni (C) "resbalar"  
pehpetu:ni (C, SD) "resbalarse"  
petu:ni (C) "resbalarse"  
xi:pinawi (SD) "resbalarse, patinar"

resecarse, secarse

to dry out, to desecate  
i:xwa:ki (C)

resembrar

to replant  
tapatka:wia (C)

resentirse

to resent, to be offended  
mu-te:kukuhmati (C)

resfriarse, enhelarse

to get cold  
sekkalaki (C, SD)

resfrío

a cold  
desfriyo (SD)

resonar, sonar (como el golpe de una cubeta que resuena)  
 to resound, to clank (like a bucket)  
 tsala:ni (SD)

restregar, restregarse  
 to scrub  
 ihchiki (C, SD) "restregar, raspar"  
 xahxakwalua (C) "restregarlos"  
 xakwalua (C) "restregar"  
 mu-xuhxulewa (SD) "restregarselos"  
 xulewa (C, SD) (t.v, r.v.) "restregar(se)"

resucitar, revivir  
 to revive, to come to life  
 i:xyu:lkwi (C)  
 yu:lkwi (SD)

retoño, cojollo, brotón  
 sprout, bud, shoot, tip  
 -mulinka (C)

retorcer, torcer pita (mecate)  
 to twist  
 mali:na (C)  
 ma:lina (SD)

retroceder, rebajar  
 to go backwards, to reverse, to go back down  
 tsintemultia (C)

reumatismo  
 rheumatism  
 romatis (SD)

reunión, junta  
 meeting  
 hunta(h) (SD)

reunir, reunirse, unir, unirse, poner juntos  
 to meet, to unite, to put together, to come together  
 se:nta:lia (C, SD) (t.v., r.v.)

reventar la cabeza, reventarse la cabeza  
 to break open the head  
 tsuntapa:na (SD) (t.v., r.v.)  
 tsuntapa:na (C) "reventar la cabeza"

revisar, registrar  
 to check, to search  
 pe:peta (C)

revivir  
 to revive, to come to life  
 i:xyu:lkwi (C)  
 yu:lkwi (SD)

revolar, aletear, revolotear, volar  
 to flap, to fly around, to flutter  
 papataka (C, SD)

revolcar, revolcarse, rodar, rodarse, girar  
 to revolve, to rotate  
 i:xmimilua (C) (t.v., r.v.)

revolotear, revolar, aletear, volar  
 to flutter, to fly around, to flap  
 papataka (C, SD)

revolver, mezclar  
 to mix  
 -chiwa rebolbér (SD)

revuelto, mixto, mezclado  
 mixed together  
 rebwelto(h), rewelto(h) (SD)

rey  
 king  
 re:y (C)

rezar  
 to pray  
 -chiwa resár (SD)

## rico

delicious; rich

bi:dah (C) "rico, sabroso"

rikuh (SD) "rico, próspero"

## rigua (tortilla de elote tierno)

rigua, tortilla or tamale made of immature corn

taxkal (SD)

tsikpa (C)

## rincón

corner

tsin-kál (C)

## riñón

kidney

rinyón (SD)

## río

river

a:-t (C, SD) "río, agua"

a:pan (SD)

## río (nombre de un río)

name of a river

tel-tsapuyuh (SD)

## Río Cuyuapa

Cuyuapa River (river name)

ku:yua:pan (SD)

## Río Escucu

Escucu River (river name)

eskukuh, a:t eskukuh (SD)

## Río Frío, Río Haragán

"Cold River" (river name)

sesekapan (SD)

## Río Haragán

"Lazy River" (river name)

tatsuwis-á:t (SD)

sesekapan (SD)

Río la Barranca

"Ravine River" (river name)  
 ustut-á:t (SD)

Río Tepechata

Tepechata River (River name)  
 tuwa:pan (SD)

risa

laughter, laugh  
 wetska (C)

rizo, colochó, crespo

curly  
 muruxu (SD)

robar

to rob, to steal  
 (i)chteki (C)  
 ichteki (SD)  
 tachteki (C) "robar (algo), estar robando"  
 tichteki (SD) "robar (algo), estar robando"

rodar, rodarse

to roll  
 i:xmimilua (C) (t.v., r.v.) "rodar(se), revolcar(se), girar"

rodilla

knee  
 -ta:wah, -ta:bah (C) "rodilla, rótula"  
 -tewahka (C, SD)

rojear, hacer rojo

to redden, to make red  
 chi:chi:ltia (C)  
 chihchi:ltia (SD)

rojizo, coloradoso

reddish  
 chichi:lnah (SD)

rojo, colorado

red  
 chi:ltik (C, SD)



rollizo, redondo

round (like a log)

mimilnah (C)

romo, tulupo (sin punta)

dull, blunt

tsuntulupu (C)

romper, romperse

to tear, to break, to rip

i:xtsayani (SD) "romperse, rajarse, abrirse"

tsaya:na (C) "romper, rajar"

tatsahtsaya:na (C) "romper, estar rompiendo, rajar, estar rajando"

roncar

to snore

-chiwa rongeár (SD)

roncha, erupción

rash

kurrunchuh (SD)

ronrón

insect sp. (june bug ?)

luhlun (SD)

ropa, trapo, tela

clothes, cloth

kwa:ch-ti (SD)

rosado

pink

rosado(h) (SD)

rótula

knee cap

-ta:wah, -ta:bah (C) "rótula, rodilla"

-wahkal (SD)

i-wahkal -tewaka (SD)

roza

clearing land (the clearing of ground)

tayil (C, SD) "la roza"

## rozar

to clear/clean land

tayi (C, SD) "rozar, limpiar milpa, rozar monte"

xa:wa (C) "rozar, desmontar, guatalear"

xawa (SD) "rozar, desmontar, guatalear"

taxawa (SD) "estar rozando, rozar (algo)"

rozar palos, botar palos, hachar palos (tumar, cortar árboles)

to chop down trees

tsine:wa (C, SD)

## ruda

plant sp., rue plant

rudah (SD)

## rueda

wheel

rweda(h) (SD)

## ruedo

hem (of skirt)

rwedo(h) (SD)

S

sábana, cobija

sheet, blanket

take:n (C)

sabana (prado de zacatal)

meadow, pasture

i:xta:wak (C, SD)

## saber

to know

mati (C, SD)

saber, a saber, (quien sabe)

who knows?, I don't know, it is unknown

ka ke:n (C)

tesu ki-mati (SD)

## sabroso

delicious

ahwiyak (C, SD)

bi:dah (C) "sabroso, rico"

## sacar

to remove, to get out, to take out

i:xtia (SD)

ki:xtia (C)

taki:xtia (C) "sacar (algo)"

(w)ali:xtia (SD)

(w)alki:xtia (C)

## sacar del agua

to take/get out of the water

a:ki:xtia (C)

a:i:xtia (SD)

## sacarles punta, hacerlos puntiagudos

to make them pointed, to sharpen them (with points)

tsuhtsuntametia (C)

## sacerdote, cura, padre

priest

pa:leh (C, SD)

## sacristán

sacristan, sexton

sakristán (SD)

## sacudir

to shake

ihtsilitsa (C) "sacudir, temblar"

tsehtselua (C, SD)

## sagrado, Dios, santo

holy, God, saint

tiyu(:)-, tiyuh- (C, SD) "estar sahumando, sahumar"

pupuchwia (C)

tapupuchwia (C) "sahumar (algo), estar sahumando"

## sahumeador, incensario

brasier, incense dish

tikaxi-t (SD)

saite, chaite (mata de pitajaya)  
 cactus sp.  
 xuwahla:ka-t (C)

sal  
 salt  
 ista-t (C, SD)

salado  
 salty  
 puyek (C, SD)

salamo  
 tree sp.  
 sala:mah (C)  
 salamu(h) (SD)

salar  
 to salt  
 istawia (C, SD)  
 taistawia (C) "estar salando, salar"

salicolchón (pájaro)  
 bird sp.  
 wakalchiyah (SD)

salir  
 to leave  
 (w)alki:sa (C, SD) "salir (afuera)"  
 ki:sa (C, SD)

salir escondido  
 to leave (in hiding)  
 (w)altsinki:sa (SD)

saliva  
 saliva, spit  
 chihchal (SD)  
 tachihchal (C)  
 -te:n=a:yu (SD)

## salpullido

rash

xa:ltutú:n (SD) "salpullido, sarna"

xa:ltutu:nik (C)

## salsa

sauce

chi:lalahka (C) "salsa (picante)"

salsa(h) (SD)

## saltar, brincar

to jump, to leap

tsikwi:ni (C, SD)

## salto de agua

waterfall

saltu(h) (SD)

walchachapaka (C) "salto de agua, chorro de agua (cascada)"

## saludar

to greet

-chiwa saludár

## San Julián (lugar)

San Julian (place name)

ka:ka:lu:tan (C)

## San Salvador

San Salvador

san salbadór

## sanarse

to get better, to cure

pahti (C) "sanarse, curarse"

mu-pahtia (C) "sanarse, curarse"

ye:ktiya (SD) "sanarse, mejorarse"

## sandía

watermelon

sándiya (C)

sandiya(h) (SD)

## sangrar

to bleed

eski:sa (C, SD)

sangre

blood

es-ti (C, SD)

Santa Catarina Mazahuat (lugar)

Santa Catarina Mazahuat (place name)

masa:wa (SD)

Santiago (nombre personal)

James (person's name)

xa:nti (C)

santo (imagen)

saint, image

diós (SD)

dioschín (SD)

santo

saint

santu(h) (SD)

santo, sagrado, Dios

holy, God

tiyu(:)-, tiyuh- (C, SD) (en palabras compuestas)

sapo

toad

sapuh (SD)

saporar, saporarse, molestar, molestarse, sofocarse

to bother, to trouble, to be bothered, troubled

kakasua (C) (t.v., r.v.)

sarampión

measles

sarampión (SD)

sardina

sardine, any small fish

sardina(h) (SD)

sarna, salpullido

mange, rash

xa:ltutu:n (SD)

## sartén

frying pan, cooking dish  
 porsulana(h), posolana(h) (SD)  
 sartén, sartena (SD)  
 xa:lte:n (C)

## sastre

tailor  
 sastre(h) (SD)

## satisfacerse (de comida), llenarse (de comida)

to satiate, to be full (of food)  
 i:xwi (C, SD)

## sazón

ripe, mature  
 chikahtuk (C)

## sazonarse

to ripen, to mature  
 chika:waya (C)

## Sebastián (nombre personal)

Sebastian (person's name)  
 xe:puh (C)

## Sebastiana (nombre personal)

Sebastiana (person's name)  
 xe:pah (C)

## sebo

tallow, grease  
 -sebh-yu (SD)

## secar, secarse

to dry  
 i:xwa:ki (C, SD) "secarse, resecarse"  
 mulu:ni (SD) "secarse (frijol, etc.), volarse (polvo, harina, etc.)"  
 mulu:ni(a) (SD) "secar, soplar (harina, polvo, etc.)"  
 tawa:tza (SD) "secar (algo), estar secando"  
 wa:ki (C, SD) "secarse"  
 wa:tza (C, SD) "secar"

seco

dry

ku:wa:ktuk (SD) "seco, flaco"

wa:ktuk (C, SD)

secreto

secret

ichtaka (C, SD)

sed (tener)

to be thirsty

a:miki (C, SD) "tener sed"

segunda capitana (de la cofradía)

second captainess of the confraternity

menora(h) (SD)

"segundo cuñado" (segundo marido de una mujer que se vuelve a casar  
despues de la muerte de su primer marido)

"second brother-in-law" (the second husband of a woman who  
remarries after the death of her first husband)

-chawpi-w (C)

seguro

certain, sure

seguru(h) (SD)

seis

six

chikwasi:n (C)

chikwasin (SD)

sello

seal, stamp

seyoh (SD)

sembrador

planter, sower

tatu:kani (C)

sembrar

to plant, to sow

tu:ka (C, SD) "sembrar; enterrar"

tatu:ka (C, SD) "sembrar, estar sembrando"



semilla, grano, pepita  
 seed, grain, pit  
 i:x (C, SD)

semilla de calabaza, alguaxte  
 squash seed, pumpkin seed  
 ayuhwach (C, SD)

sencillar, adelgazar, refinar (hacer más delgado)  
 to make thinner, slimmer, to break up  
 pitsakua (C)

sendero, camino  
 path, road  
 uh-ti (C, SD)

seno, chichi  
 breast, teat  
 -chi:chih (C)  
 chichi:wal (SD)

sensontle, sinsonte, sinsontle  
 bird sp., mocking bird sp.  
 sinsonta (SD)

sensonte bobo, pájaro bobo  
 bird sp.  
 i:xte:mblór (C)

sentado, estar sentado  
 sitting/seated, to be seated/sitting  
 mu-estuk (SD)  
 mu-etstuk (C)

sentarse  
 to sit (down)  
 mu-ta:lia (C, SD)  
 mu-tsinta:lia (C, SD) "sentarse, acurrucarse, ir sentando"

sentir  
 to feel, to sense  
 -chiwa sentír (SD)

sentir frío, tener frío

to be cold, to feel cold

sekmiki (C, SD)

señal de tarea o de cuadra

boundary marker, marker of cord or the part of a field worked in  
one day

i:xku (SD)

señal un mes antes del día de la fiesta, anuncio del primer día de  
una fiesta

signal a month before a ceremonial day, announcement of the  
first day of a ceremony/fiesta

tepu:na:was (SD)

señor

señor, sir

tahtsin (SD)

tutahwan (C) "señor (con respeto)"

señora

señora, madam, lady

nantsin (SD)

sepulcro

sepulcher, tomb, grave

hwábrika(h) (SD)

sepultura, tumba

grave, tomb

xapu-t (C, SD)

separado, aparte

separate, apart

-kwah (C)

ser, estar, haber

to be

nemi (C, SD)

ser (el ser de uno), apariencia

being, appearance, one's form

tachalis (SD)

ser haragán, tener pereza

to be lazy, to feel lazy

tatsiwi (C, SD)

ser prostituta, vender la mujer su cuerpo

to be a prostitute, for a woman to sell her body as a prostitute

mu-tsinna:maka (SD)

sereno

dew

ahwech (SD)

servienta, serviente, criada, criado

servant, maid

kri(y)adah (SD) "servienta, criada"

kri(y)aduh (SD) "serviente, criado"

servilleta, mantel(ito) (para tortillas)

napkin, small cloth (for tortillas)

kwa:ch-ti (C)

tamalkwa:ch(-ti) (SD)

seso

brains

-se:suh (SD)

tsuntekwi:ch (C)

sí

yes

e:he (C)

si

if, whether

a(:)su (C)

ma: (C, SD) "si, ojalá que"

maka (SD) "si, ojalá que"

su (C, SD)

siembra

to planting, sowing

tatu:kal (C)

siemprevivo, siempreviva (una planta)

plant sp., "house-leek" (sempervivum) (?)

uluxu:chi-t (C)

## sienes

temples (of head)  
-sentiduh (SD)

## siete cabrillas, siete cabritas (constelación)

a constellation ("seven little goats")  
miyake:-t (C)  
si(y)ete-kabritu(h) (SD)

## siete-camisa(s) (árbol)

tree sp. ("seven-shirts" tree)  
lehi:yah (C)  
pi:pi:yan (SD)

## la siguanaba (espanto)

supernatural being (woman like the siren)  
siwa:na:wal (C, SD)

## silenciarse, estar silencio

to be quiet, to be silent  
tsitsi:kaya (C)

## silencioso

quiet, silent  
tsitsi:katuk (C)

## silvar, chiflar

to whistle  
-chiwa chihlár (SD)  
ma:kiki:sa (C, SD)  
ma:kiki:si (SD)

## silla, taburete

chair, stool, small bench  
ta:wrete(h) (SD)

## simple (de comidas), insípido

insipid, tasteless  
a:sesek (C)

## sincuyo, sincuya (clase de anona)

anona or custard apple sp.  
tsinkuya (C, SD)

sinchucuyo (parte de la espalda de la rabadilla para abajo)  
 small of the back and tailbone  
 -tsinkuhku (C, SD)

síndico  
 town secretary or treasurer (municipal office)  
 sindigo (SD)

sino, pero  
 but  
 pe(:)ro(h) (C)  
 pe:ro(h), pero (SD)  
 sino (C, SD) (?)

sinsonte, sinsontle, sensontle  
 bird sp., mocking bird sp.  
 sinsonta (SD)

sinsontle; cf. sinsonte

sinsontle, chonta  
 mocking bird  
 a:pawiyani (SD)

sinsonte bobo, pájaro bobo  
 bird sp.  
 i:xte:mbló:r (C)

"el sipitillo" (espanto)  
 "the sipitillo" (supernatural being, small with a big hat,  
 somewhat like the headless horseman)  
 sipitiyuh (SD)

sipote, muchacho  
 boy  
 pi:pil (C, SD)  
 piltsín (C, SD)

el sisimite, el sombreroón, demonio (ser sobrenatural)  
 demon (supernatural being like the headless horseman, with a big  
 hat)  
 tsitsimi-t (SD)

sisimite (árbol)

tree sp.

tsitsimikwawi-t (C)

sitio, oficio, puesto

office, post, position

palestrah (C)

sobaco (axila)

armpit

-kuxun (SD)

sobrar

to be left over, to be extra

-chiwa sobra(h) (SD)

sobras

left-overs, surplus

sohsobras (SD)

sobre, encima de

on, on top of

-(i)hpak (C, SD)

pak (C)

sobrina, sobrino

niece, nephew

-sobrina(h) (SD) "sobrina"

-sobrino(h) (SD) "sobrino"

socado (firme, apretado)

tight, tightly tied, firm

tetek (SD)

socar, amarrar muy apretado

to tighten, to tie tightly

tetilia (SD)

sofocar, sofocarse, molestar, molestarse saporar, saporarse

to bother, to trouble, to be bothered, troubled

kakasua (C) (t.v., r.v.)

soguilla, collar

necklace

ku:ska-t (SD)

-ku:s (SD)

ku:s-ti (C)

sol

sun

tu:nal (C, SD)

sólo

only, alone

-san (C, SD) "sólo, justamente, mismo"

-se:l (C, SD) "sólo, solito, solitario"

yehkan (C) "sólo" (?)

maya (SD) "sólo, solamente"

sólo uno

only one, one alone

se maya se: (C)

se: maya se: (SD)

se:-san (C) "sólo uno, uno sólo"

se-san (SD) "sólo uno, uno sólo"

soltero, joven, muchacho

bachelor, boy

piltsín (C)

sombra

shade, shadow

ku:yuwa (SD) "sombra, oscuro, debajo del palo (árbol)"

sombra(h) (SD)

-sombrah-yu (SD) "sombra de uno"

-ye:kah-yu (C)

-yekaw-yu (SD)

sombrero

hat

suya-t (Jicalapa)

-xumpe (C)

xumpe (SD)

"el sombrero" (espanto)

"Big-Hat" (supernatural being, like the headless horseman)

we:yixumpe (C)

sonar, resonar (como el golpe de una cubeta que resuena)  
 to resound, to sound (like a hit on a bucket)  
 tsala:ni (SD)

sonar feo, sonar mal  
 to sound bad, to sound ugly  
 chachalaka (SD)

sonarse la nariz  
 to blow one's nose  
 mu-yakapitsa (SD)  
 mu-yakatsulki:xtia (C)

sonido del zopilote cuando vuela  
 the sound of a vulture when it flies  
 kuskus (SD)

sonreirse  
 to smile  
 i:xpahpa:ki (SD)  
 i:xwehwetska (C)

Sonsonate (lugar)  
 Sonsonate (place name)  
 la:bi(:)yah (C)  
 se(:)ntsuna-t (SD)

sonzapote, sunza, zunza  
 zapote sp. (tree and fruit; with large pit and thin layer of  
 meat)  
 tsuntsapu-t (C, SD)

soñar  
 to dream  
 i:xte:miki (C)  
 te:miki (SD)

sopa  
 soup  
 iya:yu (SD)  
 kalduh (SD) "sopa, caldo"



## soplar

to blow

i:xpitsa (C, SD) "soplar, inflar, sorber"

kahkani (SD) "soplar, ventilar" (?)

mulu:ni(a) (SD) "soplar, secar (polvo, harina, etc.)"

## soplar pito, pitar

to blow a whistle, to whistle (a flute)

pitsa (SD)

## soplar polvillo de maíz, frijol, arroz; ventilar

to blow dust, chaff from corn, beans, rice; to fan

ahka:na (C, SD)

## soplarse

to fan oneself

mu-ahkape:wia (C) "soplarse (abanicarse), mosquear"

mu-pe:wia (C) "soplarse, abanicarse"

## sorber, soplar, inflar

to sip, to blow, to inflate

i:xpitsa (C, SD)

## sordo

deaf

tesu taka:ki (C)

tesu takaki (SD)

## sostener

to maintain, to keep

-chiwa tenér (SD)

## suave

soft

yama:nik (C, SD) "suave, blando, aguado"

yu:lik (C, SD) "suave, despacio"

## subir

to rise, to raise, to go up

tehku (C, SD) (i.v.)

tehkultia (C, SD) (t.v.)

- sucio (de ropa)  
 dirty/soiled (of cloths)  
 ku:puknah (C)  
 puknah (C, SD)  
 ta:lmatsnah (C)
- sucio de la cara, pintado de la cara  
 dirty faced, with painted face  
 i:xkwikwilnah (C)
- sucio de las nalgas  
 with dirty buttocks/rump/anus  
 tsinnex (C)  
 tsinsu:su:l (SD)  
 tsinta:lmatsnah (C)
- suchicoa, suchicua (culebra)  
 snake sp.  
 xu:chiku:wa-t (C, SD)
- sudar  
 to sweat  
 -chiwa sudár (C)  
 m-itu:nia (SD)  
 m-itu:niya (C)
- suegra, suegro  
 mother-in-law, father-in-law  
 -swe:grah (C, SD) "suegra"  
 -swe:groh (SD) "suegro"
- sueldo, pago  
 salary, pay  
 pa:guh (C, SD)
- suelo, tierra, terreno  
 ground, dirt, earth, land  
 ta:l (C, SD)
- suelto  
 loose  
 sutumik (SD)

suicidarse, matarse

to commit suicide, to kill oneself

mu-miktia (SD)

sula, nigua

chigger, small flea

tsu:lah (SD)

sunchiche, tzonchiche, quebrantahueso (zopilote cabeza roja)

vulture sp. (red-headed vulture)

tsunchi:chi:l (C, SD)

sunsa, zunza, sonzapote (árbol y fruta)

zapote sp. (tree and fruit)

tsuntsapu-t (C, SD)

surco

furrow

surkuh (SD)

suspirar

to sigh, to pant

ihyu:miki (C)

ihyumiki (SD)

suyacal (capa de palma para la lluvia)

palm-leaf rain cape

su:yakal (C)

## T

tabaco

tobacco

iya-t (Tacuba)

tabanco, tapanco

loft, attic

ahkutapech (C, SD)

taburete, silla

small bench, stool, chair

ta:wrete(h) (SD)

taciturno, callado

quiet, taciturn

te:nnux (kwit) (C)

te:ntatsiwi (C)

tacón

heel

-takon-yu (SD)

tacuazín (tlacuache)

opossum

takwatsin (C, SD)

tajada, gajo, canuto

section of cane, section of fruit

nekpach (C, SD)

talaje, cuerudo (insecto que chupa sangre)

insect sp. (sucks blood, has hard shell)

ta:ltexkan (C)

talalaise (pescado)

fish. sp. (small, ball-shaped)

talalaktsin, ta:la:laktsin (SD)

talapeña, talpetate, peñasco, peñón, peña, roca

cliff, boulder

tapeta-t (C, SD)

talapo, dragón (pájaro)

bird sp. (motmot ?)

ta:la:puts (C)

talconete, tarconete (clase de lagartija)

lizard sp.

petsna:xin (C)

talconete (animalito que canta cuando va a llover)

an insect (?) that sings when it is going to rain, sounds like a

goat

ta:lkune:-t (C)

talega (testículos o escroto de toro)

bull's testicles, bull's scrotum

-kuxun (C)

talepate (insecto que chupa sangre)

insect sp. (sucks blood with long, sharp beak)

ma:ya-t (C)

ta:lepa-t (SD)

talón

heel

-tsinteyu, i-tshinteyu ikxi (C) "talón, carcañal"

-tsunteyu -(i)kxi (SD) "talón, tacón de pie"

talpuja (tierra mezclada con piedra, cascajo)

gravel

ta:lpu:xak (SD)

ta:ltepu:xak (C)

tepu:xak (C)

tepu(:)xak (SD)

talupa (hongo de palo podrido)

mushroom sp.

ta:lpupah (SD)

talquezál (un zacate)

grass sp.

ta(:)lketsal (C)

taltusa, tusa

gopher (pocket gopher)

ta:ltu:san (C, SD)

talludo, duro, verde, no cocido

hard, with stocks, green, not fully cooked

pipinik (C, SD)

tamagás (culebra)

snake sp. (said to throw "milk" and be poisonous)

tamakas (C, SD)

tamagás, piedra de tamagás (colmena)

kind of beehive

itew-tamakas (C)

tamal de carne, nacatamal  
 meat tamale, tamale with meat  
 nakatamal (C, SD)

tamal de elote  
 tamale made from fresh corn  
 yu:ltamal (C)

tamal de frijol, pupusa  
 pupusa, tamale of beans  
 ihtikuku (SD)

también  
 also, too  
 nu:san (SD)

tambor indígena (de rollizo) (teponastle)  
 native drum (made from a log)  
 tepu:nawas (C)

tambor pequeño  
 small drum  
 we:weh (C)  
 we:we:-t (SD)

tanate, maleta  
 traveling bag, bundle, pack  
 -ta:nah (C, SD)

tapadera  
 lid, cover  
 -tsahka (C, SD)

tapado  
 closed, covered  
 tsahduk (C)

tapado de la mujer (rebozo blanco)  
 shawl for a woman to cover herself with, white shawl, scarf  
 -kwahtsin (SD)

tapanco, tabanco  
 loft, attic  
 ahkutapech (C, SD)

tapar, taparse, cerrar, cerrarse  
 to cover, to close  
 tsakwa (C, SD) (t.v., r.v.)

tapesco

a frame woven of or covered with rods or canes, used as a bed,  
 door, attic, etc.  
 tapech (C, SD)

tapinol, pinol dulce

sweet pinole (toasted corn flour with sugar and spices)  
 nexpinu:l (C, SD)

tapiscar, piscar

to pick, to harvest  
 pixka (C, SD)

tapón

plug, cork, lid  
 -te:ntsahka (C, SD)

tarcacaguante, tierra-cacao (cacahuante (?))

peanut (?)  
 ta:lkakawa-t (C, SD)

tarconete, talconete (clase de lagartija)

lizard sp.  
 petsna:xin (C)

tardarse

to be late, to delay  
 i:xtu:na (SD) (i.v.)  
 mu-i:xtu:na (C) (r.v.)  
 (w)ali:xtu:na (C)

tarde

afternoon, evening  
 tiyu:tak (C)

tarea

"job", the area worked in one day in a field  
 na:wi i:xku (SD)

tarro (jícara)  
 gourd bowl  
 xi:kal (C)

tartajo  
 stutter  
 tartaho(h) (SD)

tartajear  
 to stutter  
 -chiwa tartahiár (SD)

tartamudear, no hablar bien  
 to stutter, not to speak well  
 pupuluka (C)

tartamudo, lenguaje o habla que no se entiende  
 stutterer, language or speak that one does not understand  
 pupuluka

tartamudo  
 stutterer  
 te:mpupuluka (C)

tecolote  
 owl  
 tekulu:-t (C, SD)

tecomasuchil, tecomaxuchu, tecomasucho (árbol)  
 tree sp.  
 tekumaxu:chi-t (C)  
 tekumaxu:chu-t (SD)  
 ku:tekuma (SD)

tecomate  
 bottle gourd  
 tekuma-t (C, SD)

teja  
 tile  
 te:hah (C, SD)

tejedor  
 weaver  
 tatsa:wani (SD)



## tejer

to weave

ihkiti (SD)

tsa:wa (C)

tsa:wa (SD) "hacer ropa (tejer (?))"

## tejón, pizote

coatimundi

pesu-t (Teotepeque)

## tela, trapo, ropa

cloth, clothes, rag

kwa:ch-ti (SD)

## telaraña

spider web, cobweb

ite:na:yu tuka-t (SD)

tsa:wal (SD)

## temblar

to tremble, to shake

ihtsilika (C) "temblar (personas, animales)"

ihtsilikaltia (SD)

## temblor

earthquake

ta:luli:n (C)

ta:lu:lin (SD)

## tempate (árbol)

tree sp.

te:mpah (C, SD)

## tempestad, huracán

storm

tormentah (C)

## tempisque (árbol)

tree sp.

te:mpixki (SD)

te:mpixkis (C)

temporal, aguacero  
 storm, downpour  
 tapa:yawi-t (C)  
 tapayawi-t (SD)

temprano  
 early  
 ka peyna (SD)  
 peyna (SD)  
 peynasan (C)  
 peynayuk (SD) "temprano, todavía está temprano, de  
 la madrugada"  
 tapu:ya:wa (C) "temprano, de día, madrugada, mañana"  
 tapu:yawa (SD) "temprano, de día, madrugada, mañana"

tenamaste (tres piedras para sostener comal, olla, etc. en el fuego)  
 hearth stones (the three stone in the fire to support griddles,  
 cooking pots, etc.)  
 tenamas (C)  
 tena:mas (SD)

tenaza, pinzas  
 pinchers  
 -ma:pa:lah (SD)  
 -tumakmey (C) "tenazas, pinzas; pulgar"

tender, tenderse  
 to spread, to extend  
 chaya:wa (C, SD) "tender, extender, regar"  
 melawa (C) (t.v., r.v.) "tender(se), enderezar(se)"  
 pata:wa (C, SD) "tender, extender, anchar"  
 suwa (C, SD) "tender"  
 tachaya:wa (SD) "tender (algo)"  
 tasuwa (C, SD) "tender (algo), estar tendiendo"

tener  
 to have  
 piya (C, SD)

tener agruras  
 to have heartburn, indigestion  
 yultata (C)

- tener calambre, culebrear, curcuvear  
to have a cramp, to wind, to curve  
mu-kwehkwetua (SD)
- tener frío, sentir frío  
to be cold, to feel cold  
sekmiki (C, SD)
- tener hambre  
to be hungry  
maya:na (C)  
mayana (SD)
- tener miedo  
to be afraid, to be scared, frightened  
mahmawi (C, SD)
- tener pereza, ser haragán  
to feel lazy, to be lazy  
tatsiwi (C, SD)
- tener picazón, picar  
to itch  
yuyumuka (C)
- tener relaciones sexuales con una mujer, ocupar la mujer  
to have sexual relations with a woman, to "occupy" a woman  
-chiwa okupár (SD)
- tenguereche (lagartija)  
lizard  
tachani (C) "tenguereche, mirón"  
tengerechól (SD) "tenguereche, tenguerechol"
- tenguereche de agua (como lagartija en el agua) (?)  
water lizard (salamander ?)  
ku:talalahtsin (C)
- tenquique, tenquiqui, tenquiquis (hongo)  
mushroom sp.  
ku:nanaka-t (SD)  
te:nki:kis (SD)

## tentar

- to touch, to feel  
 chihchimi (SD) "tentar, tocar"  
 ma:tu:ka (C)  
 tachihchimi (SD) "estar tentando"

## teñir

- to dye, to color  
 maka kolór (SD)

## Teotepeque (lugar)

- Teotepeque (place name)  
 tiyu:tepe:t (C)

## tepalcate, tiesto

- potsherd  
 ku:ntapa (C, SD)

## tepante (muro de piedras), muro

- wall, rock wall  
 tepan-ti (SD)

## Tepecuyo (lugar)

- Tepecuyo (place name)  
 tepe:kuyut (C)

## tepemichín (pescado)

- fish sp.  
 tepemichin (C, SD)

## tepocate, renacuajo

- tadpole  
 sapiyuh (SD)  
 tsun-a:lepu (C)

## tepolcua, tepulcua, culebra de dos cabezas

- snake sp. ("two-headed" snake)  
 tepu:lku:wa-t (C, SD)

## Tepunaguaste (un riíto)

- Tepunaguaste (name of a small river)  
 tepu:na:was (SD)

tepunás, piedra bofa (pómez)

pumice

tepunas (C)

tepupusa (C)

tercera capitana (en la cofradía)

third captainess of the confraternity

prinsipala(h) (SD)

terciar, ponerse algo, colgarse algo (como un collar por el cuello)

to hang, to wear something (e.g. a necklace around the neck)

pilua (C)

tercio, carga, bulta

load, bundle

kimil (C)

terminar, terminarse

to end, to run out, to terminate

tami (C, SD) "terminarse, acabarse"

tamia (C, SD) "terminar, acabar"

ye:kwawi (C, SD) "terminarse (el trabajo, una milpa, etc.)"

ternero

calf

turuhchín (SD)

terreno, tierra, suelo

land, ground, earth

ta:l (C, SD)

terreno seco

dry ground

wa:kta:l (C)

terrible, horrible

terrible, horrible

fierota (SD)

terrible(h) (SD)

testículo, huevo

testicle, egg

teksis-ti (C, SD)

teta, chichi, seno  
 teat, breast  
 -chi:chih (C)  
 -chichi:wal (SD)

Tetezcaligüe (un río)  
 Tetezcaligüe (river name)  
 tetetskaliwit, tetetskaliwits (C)

tetunte (pedazo, cuña)  
 wedge, piece of something which is put, for example, under a  
 table leg so it won't move  
 ku:tetun (C)

texcalar (regado para preparar la mezcla)  
 mortar, preparations for making mortar (?)  
 texkal (C)

tía  
 aunt  
 -pi(:)pi (Ataco)  
 -pi:pi (C) "tía, hermana mayor"

tibio  
 warm  
 yamanka (C)

ticuco (tamal de frijol)  
 tamale with beans fried inside  
 e:xihxi (C)  
 tikukuh (SD)

tienda  
 store  
 ti(y)endah (C)

tiernito, niño tierno (bebé)  
 baby, infant  
 xu:lu-t (C, SD)

tierno, niño (bebé)  
 baby, infant  
 kune:-t (C, SD)

- tierno (inmaduro)  
 tender, immature  
 selek (C, SD)
- tierno, peche  
 infant, the youngest child of a woman who is pregnant or has had  
 another baby; one who dreams all the time; a hen-pecked  
 man; tender, immature  
 tsi:pi-t (C)
- tierra caliente (se siente caliente en los pies)  
 hot ground  
 ta:lnex (C, SD)
- tierra-cacao, tarcacaguete (cacahuete (?))  
 peanut  
 ta:lkakawa-t (C, SD)
- tieso, duro  
 stiff, hard  
 tsitsi:ntik (C, SD)
- tiesto (tepalcate)  
 potsherd  
 ku:ntapa (C, SD)
- tigre (jaguar)  
 "tiger" (jaguar)  
 tekwani (Teotepeque)
- tigrillo causel, molote  
 feline sp., small, spotted  
 muluktsin (C)
- tihuilote (árbol)  
 tree sp.  
 te:wi:lu-t (C)  
 te:wilu-t, tewilu:-t (SD)
- tijera, tijerilla (insecto) (obsceno)  
 earwig (obscene)  
 tsinmaxak (SD)

tijeras

scissors

tihera(h) (SD)

tiseras (C)

tijereta (pájaro)

bird sp. (flycatcher ?)

tsintiseras (C)

tile, tizne, carbón

soot

ku:nti:l (C)

ti:l (SD)

tilunco, vano

vain (?)

tuluku(h) (SD)

timbre

stamp, seal

timbre(h) (SD)

tinaja, cántaro

water jug

tsutsukul (C, SD)

tinta, color

tint, color, hue, shade

tinta(h) (SD)

tío

uncle

-tahtay (Ataco) "tío, abuelo"

ti:yuh (C, SD)

tirar

to throw, to shoot

i:xta se: tiroh (SD) "tirar, disparar"

kumima (SD) "tirar, echar"

mi:ma (C) "tirar con flecha"

mi:ma (SD) "tirar, echar"

mu:ta (SD) "tirar, aventar, arrojar"

tamu:ta (C, SD) "tirar, estar tirando"

tahtamu:ta (C) "tirarlos"



tirar con flecha

to shoot with an arrow

mi:ma (C)

titilcuite, titilglita (excremento de gallina clueca)

black and very stinky excrement from laying hens

ikwit-puyu (SD)

tizne, tile, carbón

soot

ku:nti:l (C)

ti:l (SD)

tizón

firebrand, burning firewood

tikwawi-t (C, SD)

tlacuache, tacuazín

opossum

takwatsin (C, SD)

toalla

towel

twayah (SD)

tobillo

ankle

(i-)i:x -(i)kxi (C, SD)

tocar

to touch

chihchimi (SD) "tocar, tentar"

tocar (instrumento)

to play (musical instrument)

tsutsu:na (C, SD)

tatsutsu:na (C, SD) "tocar (algo), estar tocando (instrumento)"

tocar (la puerta)

to knock (e.g. on the door)

tuhtunwia (C)

- tocayo, tuque, tuco  
 namesake, someone with the same name as someone else  
 -tuka:yuh (C)  
 tukuh (SD)
- todavía no  
 not yet  
 te:yuk (C, SD)
- todo, todos  
 all, everthing, whole, entire  
 muchi (C, SD)
- tol (clase de guacal, jícara)  
 gourd bowl  
 xi:kal (SD)
- tomar parte, participar  
 to take part, to participate  
 -maka parte(h) (SD)
- tomar prestado (en Centro América prestar)  
 to borrow  
 takwi (C) "tomar prestado (prestar), fiar(se)"  
 tane:wi (C)
- tomate (jitomate)  
 tomato  
 tuma-t (C, SD)
- tomatillo  
 tomato sp., small tomato  
 tumatsin (C)
- tonto  
 fool, stupid  
 tonto (SD)  
 tsunte-t (SD) "tonto, cabeza de piedra"
- tontón, concha del mar  
 shell, conch shell  
 tu:ntu:n (C, SD)

## topar, trancar

- to bump into, to collide with, to abut, to brace up  
 ta:sa (C, SD) "topar(se), trancar"  
 tahta:sa (C) "estar topando(se), trancar (algo)"

## torcer, torcer pita (mecate)

- to twist, to twist string/thread/cord  
 mali:na (C)  
 ma:lini (SD)

## torcer (ropa mojada), ordeñar

- to twist (wet clothes), to milk  
 patska (C, SD)

## torcer pita (mecate)

- to twist string/thread/cord  
 ichma:lini (SD) "torcer pita (hilar)"  
 tamali:na (C) "torcer pita, hacer pita"

## tordito

- bird sp., thrush (?)  
 teputsu (C)

## toro, buey, res, vaca

- bull, ox, beef, cow  
 turuh (SD)

## tortear, hacer tortillas

- to make tortillas  
 taxkalua (C, SD)  
 te:ka (SD)

## tortilla

- tortilla  
 tamal (C, SD)  
 taxkal (C, Jicalapa, Chiltiupan)  
 (cf. rigua)

## tortilla de camagua

- tamale made from new/immature corn  
 tsi:pitamal (C)

tortolita (paloma)

dove sp.

ku:kulu:tsin (C)

kukuru:wa (SD)

tortuga

turtle

tux-ti (C)

tortuga de gonce

turtle sp. (bends in middle)

pustektsin (C)

tortuga del mar

sea turtle

chamaru (SD)

tortuga del monte

land turtle

a:yu:tsin (SD)

tos, catarro

cough

tatasi (C)

tatasis, tatasi (SD)

tos ferina

whooping cough

tehe:rí:k (C)

toser

to cough

tatasi (C, SD)

tostado

toasted

taxama:nti (C)

tostar

to toast

(i)hseki (C)

i:seki (SD)

tahseki (C) "tostar (algo), estar tostado"

tai:seki (SD) "tostar (algo), estar tostando"

## tostar tortilla

to toast tortillas

xa:ma:nia (C)

xama:ntia (SD)

taxa:ma:nia (SD) "estar tostando"

## totoposte

a kind of very hard bread or tortilla made from thick  
corn dough, not patted

tutupuch (C)

## trabajar

to work

tekiti (C, SD)

## trabajo

work

pegeh (SD)

teki-t (SD)

trabahu(h) (SD)

## trabar, trabarse, atorar, atorarse

to stick, to get stuck

ku:naka (C) "trabarse, atorarse"

ku:naki (SD) "trabarse, atorarse"

ku:naktia (C, SD) "trabar, atorar"

## traer

to bring

(w)ala:na (C, SD)

(w)ali:ka (C)

(w)alkwi (C)

(w)alwi:ka (C, SD)

## tragadera, buche

craw, gullet, throat

-buchi, -buche (SD)

## tragadero

throat

ku:kulu (C)

## tragadero de ave

bird's gullet

piliili (C)

tragar

to swallow

tulua (C, SD)

trampa

trap

trampah (SD)

trancar, topar

to brace, to support, to abut, to bump into

ta:sa (C, SD) "trancar, topar(se)"

tahta:sa (C) "estar topando(se), trancar (algo)"

transformador, mico, brujo

transformer, witch (one who changes into an animal)

mi:ku (C, SD)

trapiche

cane mill, sugar mill

trapiche, trapichi (SD)

trapo

rag, cloth

kwa:chpala (C, SD)

kwa:ch-ti (SD)

trasladar, quitar, apartar

to move from one place to another, to remove, to set aside

ihkwani (SD)

ihkwania (C, SD)

traspasar, pasar

to transfer, to pass; to over-eat

panultia (C, SD)

traste, plato

plate, dish

platuh (SD)

tren

train

tren (SD)

trenza

braid

-tahkwil (C)

trenzar

to braid

tahkwiltia (C, SD)

trepar, subir

to climb, to go up, to ascend

tehku (C, SD)

tres

three

ye:y (C, SD)

tres cada uno

three each

yehyé:y (C)

tres marías (constelación)

a constellation ("Three Marys")

tres-mariyah (SD)

trinchera, pante, pantis (medida de leña picada y amontonada)

a measure of firewood (chopped and stacked)

pa:n-ti (SD)

ku:pa:n-ti (C)

tripas, intestino

intestine(s)

-kwitaxkul (C)

kwitaxkul (SD) "tripa pequeña de animal"

-tripah-yu (SD)

tuxih (SD)

tripa pequeña de animal

small intestine of animals

kwitaxkul (SD)

tripa-de-vieja (bejuco de laso)

vine sp. ("old woman's intestine")

tripabieha(h) (SD)

triste (estar), tener tristeza  
to be sad  
mu-techtia (C)

triste  
sad  
triste(h) (SD)

trompo (grande)  
top (toy)  
ku:telele (SD)

tronar  
to thunder  
tikwi:ni (C)  
tikwini (SD)  
tsala:ni (C)

tropezar  
to stumble, to trip  
mu-ikxichalua (C)  
tatsunchalua (SD)

trozar bajo en el tronco, cortar algo con asiento  
to cut the bottom or base of something (e.g. a tree trunk)  
tsinkutu:na (C, SD)

trozo  
block or chunk of wood  
tru:suh (C)  
tru:suhtsín (C) "trocito"

tú, usted, vos  
you  
taha (C, SD)  
ta(h) (C, SD) (forma abreviada)

tuco, tuque, tocayo  
namesake, someone with the same name  
-tukuh (SD)  
-tuka:yuh (C)

tuétano, tútano  
marrow  
tutano(h) (SD)



tufo de zopilote (el mal olor del zopilote)  
 the stench of a vulture, vulture stench  
 tsitsikwihyak (SD)  
 tsitsiwihyak (C)

tulanco (elote que no se ha llenado bien)  
 ear of corn that has not developed well  
 i:xtuhtulu (C)

Tular (lugar)  
 Tular (place name)  
 tu:lin (C)

tule, tul  
 tulle, cattails, reeds  
 tu:l-in (C, SD)

tulupo, romo (sin punta)  
 blunt, dull  
 tsuntulupu (C)

tumba, sepultura, hoyo del entierro  
 grave, tomb  
 xapu-t (C, SD)

tumbo (jícara muy grande)  
 large gourd bowl  
 tumbu(h) (SD)

tuna  
 prickly pear cactus fruit  
 tu:nah (C)

tunal (nagual, tonal) (alma, espíritu de uno)  
 one's spirit, soul, companion spirit, alter-ego, nagual  
 tu:nal (C, SD)

tunalmil, milpa de apante  
 summer cornfield, planted in summer (?)  
 tu:nal-mí:l (SD)

tunca, marrana, puerca  
 sow (felame pig)  
 siwa:kuyame-t (SD)

- tunca parida, marrana con su cría  
sow with piglets  
chachapal (SD)
- tunco, marrano, puerco  
pig, swine  
kuyame-t (C, SD)
- tunco, marrano macho  
boar (male pig)  
kupis (SD)
- tunco de monte, javalí  
peccary  
kohtan kuyame-t (SD)  
ku(:)htan kuyame-t (C)
- tupido  
thick, dense  
netech (C)
- tuque, tocayo, tuco  
namesake, someone with the same name as someone else  
-tuka:yuh (C)  
tukuh (SD)
- turunca, hormiga tigra  
ant sp., "tiger" ant  
ku:lutsi:ka-t (C, SD)
- tusa, taltusa  
gopher  
ta:ltu:san (C, SD)
- tusa (camisa de la mazorca)  
corn husk  
tu:tumuch (C)  
tutu:much (SD)
- tútano, tuétano  
marrow  
tutano(h) (SD)

tzonchiche, sunchiche, quebrantahueso (zopilote cabeza roja)  
 vulture sp. (red-headed vulture)  
 tsunchi:chi:1 (C, SD)

U

ujuxte (árbol)  
 tree sp. (tree with edible seeds; ramon tree ?)  
 uhux (C, SD)

ujuxte (fruta)  
 ujuxte tree's fruit (ramon ?)  
 uhux-ti (C)

uluzapote (clase de zapote)  
 zapote sp. (a small zapote tree sp., long zapote fruit sp.)  
 ulutsapu-t (SD)

uminexte, cafecillo (árbol)  
 tree sp. (hard-wood tree, good for house beams)  
 u:minex (C)

una vez  
 once  
 siyuhti (SD)

único  
 the only one, unique  
 se:chín (SD)

unir, unirse, reunir, reunirse, poner juntos  
 to meet, to join, to unite, to put together  
 se:nta:lia (C, SD) (t.v., r.v.)

uno, un/una  
 one, a/an  
 se: (C, SD) (número, artículo indefinido)

uno por uno  
 one by one  
 sehsé: ika (C)

uno sólo, sólo uno  
 only one, one only  
 se:san (C)  
 sesan (C)

untar  
 to smear, to grease, to anoint  
 mahma:waltia (C)  
 ma:waltia (C)

uña  
 fingernail, claw  
 isti-t (C)  
 itsti-t (SD)

uñaero  
 ingrown nail  
 unyeroh (SD)

urraca (pájaro)  
 bird sp. (magpie ?)  
 orraka(h) (SD)

usted, tú, vos  
 you  
 taha (C, SD)

ustedes  
 you pl.  
 amehemet (SD)  
 an=ehemet (C)

## vaca

cow

turuh (SD) "vaca, res, toro"

wa:ka:x (C) "vaca, ganado"

## vaciar poco a poco, rebajar, mermar

to pour out, to empty a little, to reduce

taka:xawa (SD)

## vacunar

to vaccinate

-chiwa bakunár (SD)

## vago, hombre haragán

bum, lazy man, vagabond

ta:kapala (C)

## vaina

pod, sheath, scabbard

bainah (C)

## valor

value, worth; bravery, valor

balor (SD)

## valle

valley

bayeh (SD)

## vano, tilunco

vain (?)

tuluku(h) (SD)

## vara, carrizo

reed, cane

a:ka-t (C, SD)

vara de tarro

reed sp., cane sp.  
uhta-t (C)

varón

male, man  
ukich (C, SD)

vaso

glass  
basu(h) (SD)

vecino

neighbor  
-bechi (C)  
-besi:nuh (C, SD)

veinte manos de maíz

twenty "handfuls" of corn (i.e. 100 ears of corn, five per  
handful)  
tsun-ti (SD)

veinticinco centavos

twenty-five cents  
peseta(h) (SD)

vejiga

bladder  
-a:xi:x-tekun (C)

velar

to watch, to guard (to stay awake)  
-chiwa belár (SD)

vellos

pubic hair  
-max (SD)

venado

deer  
masa:-t (C, SD)  
masa:chín (SD) "venadito"  
masa:tsin (C) "venadito"

## vendedor

seller, vender

bendedór (SD)

benedora (SD) "vendedora"

tanamakani (C) "vendedor, comerciante"

## vender

to sell

namaka (C, SD)

tanamaka (C, SD) "vender (algo), estar vendiendo"

## vender la mujer su cuerpo (ser prostituta)

for a woman to sell her body (to be a prostitute)

mu-tsinnamaka (SD)

## venenar, adorar, besar

to venerate, to adore, to kiss

tate:nna:miki (C, SD)

## veneno

poison

benenu(h) (SD)

## venir

to come

wi:ts (C, SD) ('pres.')

wa:lah (C, SD) ('pret.')

wa:la(:)htuk (C, SD) ('perf.')

## ventilar

to blow (to rid corn, beans, rice of dust, chaff)

ahka:na (C, SD) "ventilar (soplar polvillo de maíz, frijol arroz)"

kahkani (SD) "ventilar, soplar" (?)

## ver, mirar, visitar

to see, to look, to visit

ita, ida (C)

ita (SD)

## verse, aparecerse

to be seen, to appear, to show up, to look like

ne:si (C)

verano

summer

tu:nalku (C, SD)

veraneño (caballito del diablo, libélula)

dragonfly

pi:piyahtsin (C)

verdad

true, that's right

te:hkiya (SD) "verdad, así es"

yehka:ya (C) "verdad, es verdad"

verbena, escobilla

plant sp. (vervain, like a small palm, used for sweeping)

eskobiya(h) (SD)

verde

green

xuxuknah (SD)

xuxuwik (C, SD) "verde, crudo"

verdolaga

purslane (edible plant)

berdo:lake (C)

berdulaga(h) (SD)

vergüenza (tener), avergonzarse, darse vergüenza

to be embarrassed, to be ashamed

i:xpi:na:wa (C)

i:xpina:wa (SD)

verruga, mezquino

wart

chipin (SD)

verso, canción

verse, song

bersoh (SD)

vestido

dress

-ladinah (SD)



vestir, vestirse

to dress

(mu-)chiwa bestír (SD)

mu-tapatia (C) "vestirse, cambiarse"

vestir al muerto

to dress/prepare a corpse

take:ntia (SD)

víbora cascabel

rattlesnake

kwechwah (C, SD)

vicio

vice, bad habit

bísiu(h) (SD)

vida

life

bidah (SD)

vidrio

glass

bígriyu(h) (SD)

viejita, anciana

old woman

lamahtsin (C)

lama:chin (SD)

viejito, anciano, viejo

old man

chu:le-t, chu:lé-t (SD)

-kuhkul (C, Comazagua)

xu:ré:-t (C)

viejo; cf. viejito, anciano

viejo (un viejo)

old (old man)

weyaya kwerpoh (C)

viejo (de cosas)

old (of things)

pala (C, SD)

viejo (término para hablar a un viejito), señor (con respeto)  
 "sir" (term of address for an old man, respectful)  
 tutahwan (C)

viento, aire, norte  
 wind  
 eheka-t (C, SD)

vigilar  
 to watch  
 pachiwia (C, SD)  
 tahpiya (C) "vigilar, cuidar"

Virgen (la Virgen María)  
 Virgin (the Virgin Mary)  
 labirhen (SD)  
 tuna:ntsin (C)

viruela  
 pox, smallpox  
 birwelah (SD)

visitante  
 visitor  
 bisitante (SD)

visitar  
 to visit  
 ida, ita (C) "ver, visitar"  
 pa:xa:lua (C, SD) "pasear, visitar"

vista  
 sight  
 tachalis (C)

vivo (está vivo)  
 alive  
 yu(:)ltuk (C, SD)

volar  
 to fly  
 papataka (C, SD) "volar, revolar, revolotear, aletear"  
 pata:ni (C, SD)

volarse (polvo, harina, etc.), soplarse  
to fly or blow away (e.g. dust, flower)  
mulu:ni (SD)

volcán  
volcano  
bulkán, bolcán (SD)

Volcán de Izalco (lugar, un volcán)  
Izalco Volcano (place, volcano name)  
lamahtepe:t (C)

voltear, botar  
to turn over, to throw down/out  
i:xkwepa (C)

volver, regresar  
to return  
mu-kwepa (C, SD)

vomitir  
to vomit  
m-isu:ta (C)  
m-i:suta (SD)

voz, eco, garganta  
voice, echo, throat  
-kupak (C)  
kupak (SD)

voz baja (en)  
whisper, softly spoken  
swabehchín (SD) "en voz baja"

vuelta de gato (dar) (dar voltereta)  
somersault  
mu-tsunyuli:xkwepa (C)

vuelo  
flight  
bolidah (SD)

vuelto, cambio  
change  
bwelto(h), welto(h) (SD)

vulva, cuerpo  
 vulva, body  
 -we:yka (SD)

X

xara (pájaro)  
 bird sp.  
 xara(h) (C)

xaro, no cuexte, granudo (mal molido) (de masa)  
 grainy, gritty, poorly ground  
 payaxnah (C, SD)

xiglit del río (monte, planta)  
 plant sp. (river plant)  
 a:xi:wi-t (SD)

xinga, pozol, chingaste (asiento, sedimento)  
 dregs, grounds, sediment  
 -tsinkach-yu (SD)

xuchicoa, xuchicua (culebra)  
 snake sp.  
 xu:chiku:wa-t (C, SD)

Y

yagual (trapo en círculo para cargar o colocar cántaro, tinaja)  
 coiled cloth upon which water jugs and pots are placed  
 -tsunyawal (SD) "yagual para cargar/colocar cántaro/tinaja  
 en la cabeza"  
 yawal (C, SD)

yegua

mare

ye:wah (C)

yema

yolk

-tulti:ka (C)

-tultika (SD)

yema del dedo

fingertip

-yemah-yu (SD)

yerbabuena, hierbabuena

mint

yerbabwena(h) (SD)

yerno, novio

son-in-law, boyfriend, groom

mu:n-ti (C, SD)

yo

I

naha (C, SD)

na(h) (C, SD) (forma abreviada)

yuca

sweet manioc

kamuh (C, SD)

yugo

yoke

yuguh (SD)

yunta

pair of work animals, team of animals

yuntah (SD)

Z

zacate, paja (para casa)  
 grass, straw (thatch)  
 saka-t (C, SD)

zacate de sabana, flor de zacate  
 grass sp. (from which figurines and toys are made)  
 sakana:wal (C)

zacatón (clase de zacate)  
 grass sp.  
 e:lusaka-t (C, SD)

zafarse, arrancarse  
 to come lose/off/out, to break off  
 kupi:ni (C)

zambo, guapote (pescado)  
 fish sp., catfish  
 puhul (C)

zanahoria  
 carrot  
 sanaória(h) (SD)

zanate  
 bird sp., grackel  
 tsana-t (C, SD)

zancos  
 stilts  
 ku:tikxi (C)

zancudo  
 mosquito  
 sankudu(h) (SD)

zapatero  
 shoemaker  
 sapatero(h) (SD)

zapato

shoe(s)

sapatatus (SD)

!zape!

"shoo" (said to frighten cats away)

sapeh (C, SD)

zapote

zapote (fruit, tree)

tsapu-t (C, SD)

(cf. también sunsa, chicozapote, anona)

zapote de montaña

wild zapote

tsaputeteputen (C)

zapote mico, matasano

zapote sp.

na:watsapu-t (SD)

zarandear, sacudir, menear

to winnow, to sift, to shake

tsehtselua (SD)

zarco (persona con ojos claros)

person with light-colored eyes

ihi:x-mistun (C)

zompopo (clase de hormiga)

large ant sp.

tsumpu:pu (C, SD)

zopilote, sope

vulture, buzzard

kuma (C)

sope (SD)

zopilote cabeza roja, tzonchiche, sunchiche

vulture sp. (red-headed vulture)

tsunchi:chi:l (C, SD)

zorro espín (puerco espín)  
 porcupine  
 witstakwatsin (C)

zorriilo  
 skunk  
 sorriyuh (SD)

zumbadora (culebra)  
 snake sp. ("hisser")  
 sumbadora(h) (SD)

zunza, sunsa, sonzapote, sunza  
 zapote sp.  
 tsuntsapu-t (C, SD)

zurdo  
 left-handed  
 u:rduh (C)



# Chapter 7

## Texts

### 7.0. Introduction

Some typical folkloric texts are presented in this chapter from both Cuisnahuat and Santo Domingo de Guzmán. These narratives are of interest because they illustrate Pipil oral literature show the language in use. Many of the examples cited in this book were taken from these texts, particularly those in the chapter on syntax (chapter 4).

Each text bears a title and an abbreviation (or letter code) which identifies the texts from which examples are cited in the other chapters of this book. These are:

The Hurricaners	=	H
The Arch	=	A
The Siguanaba	=	S
The Sipitillo	=	Sip
The King (Rey)	=	R
The Nanahuatzin	=	N

Each sentence in the texts bears a number by which examples are cited. These sentences are translated roughly morpheme-by-morpheme to show which Pipil morphemes correspond to the forms of the interlinear English translation. A less literal, more narrative translation follows each text. Unassimilated Spanish words and phrases which appear in the Pipil texts are underlined and presented in Spanish orthography as it corresponds to local pronunciations. Nevertheless, Spanish infinitives which appear in the construction -chiwa + Spanish infinitive are written according to Pipil orthography in spite of the fact that they are not fully part of Pipil (cf. section 4.19).

The principal literary device of these texts is the paired couplet, called "difrasismo" (diphrasism) by some. This stylistic

mechanism repeats the same notion in two distinct ways or presents two connected concepts coupled linguistically. Consider the example H-22:

ka:n nemi ne plumas, ka:n naka-k ne i-uh-u:mi-yu?  
 where is the feathers, where stay-RET the its-PL-bone-INT POSS?  
 "Where are the feathers, where did its bones stay?"

What is essential is the parallelism; in the two (paired) clauses which have basically the same structure "feathers" is parallel to "bones", and "is" to "stayed". In R-3, the parallelism is a total repetition of the same clause. The sentence N-5 is a repetition of N-4 with additional elaboration.

Los Huracaneros  
 (The Hurricaners)  
 (Santo Domingo de Guzmán, June, 1975)

1) na ni-k-elna:miki tay nech-ilwih nu-no:yah wan  
 nu-tata-noy.

I I-it-remember what me-told my-grandmother and  
 my-grandfather.

2) En aquel tiempo wi:ts-et urakaneros tik se: te:chan de nombre chiltyupan.

In that time come-PL hurricaners from a town of  
 name Chiltiupan.

3) ke:man ina-t yehemet ka yawi panu urakán, según yehemet ina-t  
 ka tik ne eheka-t panu ne: wi:ts-et hombres wan siwa:-tket al  
aire con tal de que wi:ts-et k-wi:ka-t e:lu-t pal yehemet  
 ki-kwa-t.

when say-PL they that go pass hurricane, according to they say-PL  
 that in the wind-ABSOL pass there come-PL men and woman-PL on the  
 wind with such of that come-PL it-take-PL corn for they  
 it-eat-PL.

4) kunih ne mih-mi:l naka-k bien quebrado, bien aplastado, varias mazorcas desfigurados en un aspecto de, como buba.

thus the PL-milpa remain-RET very broken, very flattened,  
 several ears of corn disfigured in an aspect of, like pustules.

5) yahane mazorcas k-wi:ka-t ne chiltyupanekos, según nu-tata-noy wan nu-no:yah ki-chiw-ke-t kontár.

That ears of corn it-take-PL the Chiltiupanites, according my-grandfather and my-grandmother it-do-PRET-PL tell.

6) pero en ese caso siyuhti nemi-k se: ta:ka-t intelihenteh, wan mu-chiw-ki proponér ke era de mas tay wi:ts-et ki-chiwa-t nin tik tu-te:chan.

but in that case once is-PRET a man-ABSOL intelligent, and REFLEX-do-PRET propose that was of much what come-PL it-do-PL here in our-town.

7) kunih yaha ki-chiw-ki se: trampah.  
then he it-make-PRET a trap.

8) tik ne trampah weli-k ki-kutamima se: siwa:pil como de dieciocho años.  
in the trap can-PRET it-catch a girl as of eighteen years.

9) pero ne siwa:pil al mumentuh ke wets-ki ta:lchi inmediatamente mu-kwep-ki se: chumpipi.  
but the girl at the moment that fall-PRET on ground immediately REFLEX-turn-PRET a turkey.

10) kunih ne ta:ka-t ke ki-kutamin k-its-ki ne chumpipi, k-wi:ka ka i-chan.  
then the man-ABSOL that it-caught it-grab-PRET the turkey, it-take to his-house.

11) inmediatamente ki-chiw-ki ordinár i-siwa:-w ma: ki-mik-ti ne chumpipi pal ki-kwa-t.  
immediately it-do-Pret order his-wife-POSS that it-kill the turkey for it-eat-PL.

12) entonces ne i-siwa:-w ki-mik-tih ne chumpipi, ki-chiw-ki desplumár, wan ki-chiw-ki ne komidah wan ki-kwah-ke-t.  
then the his-wife-POSS it-die-CAUS the turkey, it-do-PRET pluck, and it-do-PRET the food and it-eat-PRET-PL.

13) pero, tay yehemet mu-chiw-ke-t afihár ka ne i-uh-u:mi-yu ne chumpipi, ne plumas te: ki-kwah pe:lu.  
but, what they REFLEX-do-PRET-PL notice that theits-PL-bone-INT POSS the turkey, the feathers no it-ate dog.

14) entonces naka-k pensativo muchi ne hwamilya tayika te:  
 ki-kwah pe:lu ne uh-u:mi-t ni ke ne plumah.  
 then remain-RET thoughtful all the family because no  
 it-ate dog the PL-bone-ABSOL nor the feather.

15) a los tres días ka panu-tuk ne urakán wan ki-kwah-tiwi-t  
 ne chumpipi, wa:lah-ke-t u:me ta:ka-met wan se: siwa:-t  
 ki-te:mua-t.  
 at the three days that pass-PERF the hurricane and  
 it-eat-PERF-PL the turkey, came-RET-PL two man-PL and one  
 woman-ABSOL it-look-PL.

16) kunih ahsi-ke-t i-chan ne ta:ka-t kah ki-kutamin-ki porké  
 yehemet poco más o menos ki-matia-t-a katka kah ki-kutamin.  
 then arrive-RET-PL his-house the man-ABSOL that it-catch-RET  
 because they little more or less it-know-PL-already BEFORE who  
 it-caught.

17) pero yehemet te: ina-ke-t la verdad sino ahsi-ke-t a:n  
 k-ilwih-ke-t si por casualidad k-its-tuk se: siwa:pil panu-k ka ne:  
cerca i-kal ne di:yah panu-k ne urakanasoh.  
 but they no say-RET-PL the truth rather arrive-RET-PL today  
 him-say-RET-PL if by chance it-see-PERF a girl pass-RET by there  
 near his-house the day pass-RET the hurricane.

18) yaha tay ki-chiw-ki kontestár kah siwa:pil tesu k-its-tuk.  
 he what it-do-RET answer that girl no her-see-PERF.

19) lo que sí ya ki-ahsi-k en campo libre se: chumpipi.  
 that which yes he it-find-RET on ground free a turkey.

20) kunih yaha k-its-ki wan k-wi:ka-k ka i-chan wan k-ilwih  
 i-siwa:-w ma: ki-miktih wan ki-chiw-ki se: komidah wan  
 ki-kwah-ke-t.  
 then he it-grab-RET and it-take-RET to his-house and her-say  
 his-wife-POSS that it-kill and it-do-RET a meal and  
 it-eat-RET-PL.

21) kunih ina-ke-t los tres, "pwes ye:k tay ti-k-chiw-tuk, pero  
bien naha ni-k-neki xi-k-chiwa nu-wan ne hwabór".  
 then say-RET-PL the three, "well good what you-it-do-PERF, but  
 well I I-it-want IMP-it-do me-with the favor".

22) xi-nech-ilwiti siquiera ka:n nemi ne plumas, ka:n naka-k ne i-uh-u:mi-yu, pal ni-yaw ni-k-ita ka:n nemi.

IMP-me-show at least where is the feathers, where stay-PRET the it-PL-bone-INT POSS, so I-go I-it-see where is.

23) kunih ne ta:ka-t yah-ki k-ilwitia.

then the man-ABSOL go-PRET it-show.

24) los tres ahsi-ke-t ka:n nemi ne plumas wan ne weh-we:suh ka te: ki-kwah-tuk pe:lu.

the three arrive-PRET-PL where is the feathers and the PL-bone that no it-eat-PERF dog.

25) kunih ye(:)met ki-a:n-ke-t ne we:suh, ki-chiw-ke-t se: punyuh wan ki-tahtan-ke-t se: bateya wan se: buen punyuh a:-t wan se: karretón ilerah<sup>2</sup>, ki-mi:n-ke-t ka ikahku.

then they it-gather-PRET-PL the bone, it-do-PRET-PL a bunch and it-request-PRET-PL a tray and a good bunch water-ABSOL and a spool thread, it-throw-PRET-PL to up.

26) al ratito tikwini.

in little while thunder.

27) ka:n tikwini-k yaha k-ita-k ka maya ki-mak bweltah.

where thunder-PRET he it-see-PRET only it-gave turn.

28) en la vuelta que ki-maka mu-chiw-ke-t elebár wan mu-chiw-ke-t desapareser.

in the turn that it-give REFLEX-do-PRET-PL rise and REFLEX-do-PRET-PL disappear.

29) kieneh k-wi:ka-ke-t ne siwa:pil porké ne ta:ka-t en el momento que k-ita-k ke ki-chiw-ke-t la prueba k-ita-k

perfectamente ka se: siwa:pil hermosa ki:s-ki tik ne we:sus wan ne plumah.

well it-take-PRET-PL the girl because the man-ABSOL in the moment that it-see-PRET that it-do-PRET-PL the proof it-see-PRET perfectly that a girl beautiful leave-PRET from the bones and the feathers.

30) yahika ne urakaneros en realidad wi:ts-et de chiltyupán, wi:ts-et k-wi:ka-t e:lu-t pal ki-kwa.

therefore the hurricaners in reality come-PL from Chiltiupan, come-PL it-take-PL corn for it-eat.

31) pero kunih mu-chiw-ke-t hregár porké ki-miktih-ke-t se:  
 siwa:pil wan ki-kwah-ke-t.  
 but then REFLEX-do-PRET-PL screw because her-kill-PRET-PL a  
 girl and it-eat-PRET-PL.

32) kieneh nech-chiw-tuk kontár nu-tatanoy wan nu-no:yah, wan  
esta fecha siempre panu urakán pero tehemet te:-ya ke:man  
 ti-k-ita-ke-t su wal-ku-wetsi se:.  
 thus me-do-PERF tell my-grandfather and my-grandmother, and  
 this date always pass hurricane but we no-now when  
 we-it-see-PRET-PL if DIR-head-fall one.

33) yahika a:n ni-k-chiwa kontár nu-amiguh pal k-wi:ka como  
recuerdo ini kwentuh.  
 therefore today I-him-do tell my-friend so it-take as  
 remembrance this story.

### The Hurricaners (Los Huracaneros, English narrative translation)

(1) I remember what my grandmother and my grandfather told me.  
 (2) In those days there came "hurricaners" from a town called Chilteopan. (3) When they say there is going to be a big storm, so they say, in the wind that comes by there come men and women in the wind such that they come to carry off ears of corn for them to eat. (4) Thus the milpas were left broken, quite flattened, with many ears of corn disfigured with a look like pustules. (5) Those were the ears of corn that the Chilteopaners took, according to my grandfather and my grandmother.

(6) But in this case, once there was a smart man who held that what they came to do in our town was too much. (7) So he made a trap. (8) In the trap he was able to catch a girl of about eighteen. (9) But at the moment she fell to the ground, immediately the girl changed into a turkey. (10) Then the man who caught and grabbed the turkey took it to his house. (11) Immediately he ordered his wife to kill the turkey so they could eat it. (12) So his wife killed the turkey, plucked it, and made the food, and they ate it. (13) But what they noticed was that the dog did not eat the turkey's bones and feathers. (14) Then the whole family was left puzzled because the dog wouldn't eat the bones nor the feathers. (15) On the third day after the storm had passed and they had eaten the turkey, there came two men and a woman to look

for it. (16) They arrived at the house of the man who had caught it because they more or less already knew who had caught it. (17) But he did not tell the truth, but rather arrived asking if by chance he had seen a girl pass near his house the day of the big storm. (18) What he answered was that he had not seen a girl. (19) What he had found on open ground was a turkey. (20) Then he caught it and took it home and told his wife to kill it and make the food, and they ate it. (21) Then the three said, "well, what you have done is all right, but I want you to do me a favor". (22) "Show me, at least, where the feathers are, where the bones were left, so I can go see where they are". (23) Then the man went to show them. (24) The three came to where the feathers and bones were that the dog had not eaten. (25) Then they picked up the bones, made a pile, and asked for a trough and a lot of water and a spool of thread, and they throw it into the air. (26) Soon it thrundered. (27) When it thundered he saw that it just turned around. (28) In the turn that it made it raised and disappeared. (29) Actually, they took the girl because at the moment the man saw that they tried this, he saw perfectly (well) that a beautiful girl came out of the bones and feathers.

(30) So, the "hurricanes" in reality come from Chilteopan; they come to take ears of corn to eat. (31) But they were screwed up, because they killed the girl and ate her. (32) That's what my grandfather and grandmother told me, and big storms always come, but we never saw if one came to fall. (33) So, today I am telling this to my friend so he can take this story with him as a remembrance.

El Arco  
(The Arch)  
(Santo Domingo de Guzmán, July, 1975)

- 1) a:n trece de julio y día de San Antonio, nin ni-nemi nu-chan ti-se:n-nemi-t a la par wan se: nu-amiguh, wits ka wehka.  
today thirteenth of July and day of St. Anthony, here I-am my-house we-together-are-PL on the level with a my-friend, come from far.
- 2) yaha ki-neki ki-kaki cuentos tay tik nu-te:chan ki-chiw-tuk susedér.  
he it-want it-hear stories what in my-town it-do-PERF happen.
- 3) a:n ni-yaw ni-k-chih kontár ka nin nemi se: chu:le-t ke yaha propio yaha nech-ilwih-tuk ka i-na:n wan i-te:ku ne: tik arkuh nemi-t.  
today I-go I-it-do tell that here is an old man who he himself he me-tell-PERF that his-mother and his-father in arch is-PL.
- 4) yahika ke:man yaha mayana, ina i-se:l, "por el último ni-k-mati ka:n nemi nu-te:ku, ka:n nemi nu-na:n".  
therefore when he hunger, say him-self, "at the last I-it-know where is my-father, where is my-mother".
- 5) ni-yaw ni-k-tahtani tay ni-k-kwa, porque yehemet ki-piya-t debér nech-maka-t a:n ka ni-mayana.  
I-go I-it-request what I-it-eat, because they it-have-PL must me-give-PL now that I-hunger.
- 6) kunih ki-kwih i-kalabó:s wan i-ma:ta-w, yawi ka ne: arkuh.  
then it-grabbed his-machete and his-net-POSS, go to there arch.
- 7) ahsi-k ne: tik ne pwertah, mu-ketsa a media puerta, k-ilwia, "nu-na:n, nu-te:ku, x-al-ki:sa, nah ni-mayana, ni-k-neki ni-ta-kwa".  
arrive-PRET there in the door, REFLEX-stand at half door, it-say, "my-mother, my-father, IMP-DIR-leave, I I-hunger, I-it want I-something-eat".



8) al ratito ki:sa ne siwa:-t.

after a while leave the woman-ABSOL.

9) "ti-mayana, no:y?"

"you-hunger, boy?"

10) "ni-mayana nu-na:n; yahika ni-wi:ts".

"I-hunger my-mother; therefore I-come".

11) "kunih xi-k-kwa siquiera pan porké tamal te: kanah; xi-k-kwa pan pal panu mu-maya."

"then IMP-it-eat anyway bread because tortilla no is; IMP-it-eat bread so pass your-hunger."

12) kunih yaha k-ilwia, "ti-k-piya we:y pan?"

then he her-say, "you-it-have lots bread?"

13) "ah, pan nemi we:y".

"Oh, bread is lots".

14) "kunih x-al-kwi uk se:yuk tortah"; "nah ni-k-ta:lia tik nu-ma:ta-w pal ni-k-kwa mu:sta".

then IMP-DIR-grab even other bun"; "I I-it-place in my-net-POSS for I-it-eat tomorrow."

15) kunih ne i-na:n kalaki.

then the his-mother enter.

16) mientras ne i-na:n kalaki k-al-wi:ka mas pan yaha pe:h-ki ki-kwa ne tortah ki-maka-tuk i-na:n.

while the his-mother enter it-DIR-take more bread he begin-PRET it-eat the bun it-give-PERF his-mother.

17) k-al-wi:ka i-na:n uk na:wi pan ombrón.

it-DIR-take his-mother other four bread large.

18) ki-ta:lih tik i-ma:ta-w wan wa:lah.

it-placed in his-net-POSS and came.

19) pero la fregada, tay orah ehku-k i-chan k-i:xtia tik i-ma:ta-w tamaños plastas, i-kwit turuh, tesu pan.

but the bitch, what hour arrive-PRET his-house it-remove from his-net-POSS large cowpies, its-excrement cow, not bread.

20) kunih ina, "ah jodido".  
then say, "oh son-of-a-bitch".

21) "entonces ne tesu tamal ne tay ni-k-kwah-tuk, ni ke pan, mas bién i-kwit turuh ni-k-kwah."  
"then this no tortilla this what I-it-eat-PERF, nor bread, but rather its-excrement cow I-it-ate."

22) "desde luego ka nin tik nu-ma:ta-w oh-ombrón plastas pal turuh wi:ts, yaha ni-k-kwah, tesu pan."  
"certainly in here in my-net-POSS PL-big cowpies of cow come, this I-it-ate, not bread."

23) "pero ke:man ni-yaw ni-mu-kwepa ni-yawi ni-yaw ni-k-ahwa ne nu-na:n tayika yaha nech-maka-tuk."  
"but when I-go I-REFLEX-turn I-go I go I-her-scold the my-mother because she me-give-PERF."

24) "yehemet ka ki-piya-t tumin."  
"they that it-have-PL money."

25) yahika ne: yah-ke-t ki-maka-t fin tik arkuh.  
therefore there go-PRET-PL it-give-PL end in arch.

26) "wan nah te: nech-ahkaw-ilih-ke-t tumin, maya pobresah."  
"and I no me-leave-APPLIC-PRET-PL money, only poverty."

27) "nah su te: ni-tekiti, te: ni-ta-kwa."  
"I, if no I-work, no I-something-eat."

28) "yahika wak ni-yaw ni-mu-kwepa ni-yawi ka arkuh, ni-yaw ni-k-nu:tsa nu-te:ku pal ni-k-ahwa."  
"therefore when I-go I-REFLEX-return I-go in arch, I-go I-him-speak my-father so I-him-scold."

29) yaha propio ne chu:le-t nech-chiw-tuk kontár.  
he himself the old man me-do-PERF tell.

30) yaha i-tu:kay Lorenzo Lopez.  
he his-name Lorenzo López.

31) ki-piya-tu-ya u:me i-pila-wan.  
it-have-PERF-IMPERF two his-son-PL POSS.

32) k-ilwia los dos pi:pil, "taha ti-mayordomoh, pero maya taha".  
it-say the two boys, "you you-steward, but only you".

33) "mu-manuh mas vivo; yaha alvolario."  
"your-brother more smart; he wizard."

34) "yaha oficio; yaw a:n weli-t."  
"this position; go now can-PL."

35) kieneh k-ilwia katka ne i-pila-wan.  
thus him-say BEFORE the his-son-PL POSS.

36) al fin ke:man yaha ki-neki miki ka mayana wan te: ki-piya,  
k-i:xtia se: espehuh tay orah takipi:ni.  
at the end when he it-want die that (he) hunger and no it-have,  
it-remove a mirror what hour lightening.

37) "ah diabloh, x-al-ki:sa, xi-nech-mikti!"  
"oh devil, IMP-DIR-come out, IMP-me-kill!"

38) ta-ta:wilua wan i-espehuh, pero ne tesu yaha i-destinuh; te:  
ke:man ki-miktih.  
REDUP-shine with his-mirror, but this no that his-fate; no  
when him-kill.

The Arch  
(El Arco)

(1) Today, the 13th of July and St. Anthony's day, I am here in my house together with my friend who comes from far away. (2) He likes to hear stories about what has taken place in my town. (3) Today I'm going to tell him that there is an old man here who himself has told me that his mother and his father are there in the arch. (There is a natural rock-arch very near Santo Domingo de Guzmán.)

(4) So when he was hungry, he said to himself, "finally I know where my father is, where my mother is". (5) I'm going to ask them for something to eat, because they have to give it to me now that I'm hungry. (6) Then he grabbed his machete and his net-bag, and went there to the arch. (7) He came there to the door, stood in the middle of the door, and said, "mother, father, come out, I'm

hungry, I want to eat". (8) In a little while the woman came out. (9) "Are you hungry, boy?" (10) "I'm hungry, mother; that's why I've come." (11) "Then at least eat some bread, because there are no tortillas; eat bread so your hunger will go away." (12) Then he said, "do you have lots of bread?" (13) "Oh, there's a lot of bread." (14) "Then bring me some more sandwiches; I'll put them in my bag to eat tomorrow." (15) Then his mother went inside. (16) While his mother was going in to bring more bread, he began to eat the sandwich his mother had given him. (17) His mother brought four more big buns. (18) He put them in his bag and left.

(19) But the bitch, when he got home he took big cowpies out of his bag, cow manure, not bread. (20) Then he said, "oh son-of-a-bitch". (21) "So this was not a tortilla I have eaten, nor bread, rather it was cowshit that I ate. (22) Therefore, here in my bag are big cowpies; that's what I ate, not bread. (23) But when I go back there, I'm going to chew out my mother for what she has given me. (24) They are the ones who have money. (25) That's why they went there to end up in the arch. (26) And they didn't leave me money, just poverty. (27) As for me, if I don't work, I don't eat. (28) Therefore when I go back to the arch, I'm going to speak to my father to chew him out."

(29) The old man himself has told me this. (30) His name was Lorenzo López. (31) He had two sons. (32) He said to the two boys, "you are a steward, but only you. (33) Your brother is smarter; he is a wizard. (34) These are your professions; go and learn them." (35) This is what he told them. (36) Finally, when he wanted to die because he was hungry and because he had nothing, he got out a mirror while it was lightning. (37) "Oh devil, come out, kill me!" (38) He shined with his mirror, but that was not to be his fate; he never killed him.

La Siguanaba  
(The Siguanaba)  
(Santo Domingo de Guzmán, June, 1975)

- 1) nu-amiguh i-gustuh na ni-k-chiwa kontár cuéntos  
de cosas ke chiw-ki susedér nin tik nu-te:chan.  
my-friend his-pleasure I I-him-do tell stories of things that  
do-PRET happen here in my-town.
- 2) a:n ni-k-chih kontár una cosa ke nu-tatanoy  
nech-chiw-ki kontár.  
now I-him-do tell a thing that my-grandfather me-do-PRET tell.
- 3) ya nech-ilwih ka nin tik tu-te:chan kah de mala suerte  
ki-mu:tia-t.  
he me-told that here in our-town that from bad luck him-scare-PL.
- 4) ki:sa se: animál ke yehemet k-ilwia-t "tsun-tekuma-t".  
leave an animal that they it-say-PL "skull-ABSOL".
- 5) yahika nu-tatanoy nech-chiw-ki akonsehár kah te: ma: ni-nehnemi  
tayuwa porké ta-mutia-t.  
therefore my-grandfather me-do-PRET counsel that not that I-walk  
night because something-scare-PL.
- 6) ke:man yaha yawi katka derechoh ne kayeh, yah ki:s-ki i-i:xpan  
siwa:na:wal.  
when he go BEFORE straight the street, he leave-PRET  
her-before Siguanaba.
- 7) ya klaroh k-ita-k kah wi:ts ne siwa:-t, pero en ese rato yaha  
k-i:xmat-ki, k-ita-k yaha se: siwa:-t i-tu:kay Lionah.  
he clear it-see-PRET that come the woman-ABSOL, but in that  
moment he her-recognize-PRET, her-see-PRET a woman-ABSOL  
her-name Leonarda.
- 8) kunih yaha ki-nu:ts-ki.  
then he her-speak-PRET.
- 9) k-ilwia, "ka:n ti-yah-tuk, Lionah?"  
her-say, "where you-go-PERF, Leonarda?"

10) "ah, ni-pa:xa:lúa ke:n=ake:n taha ti-ki:s-tuk  
ti-pa:xa:lúa."

"oh, I-walk just-like you you-leave-PERF you-walk."

11) "se me afigura", k-iiwih yaha, "tesu ti-Lionah".

"it me seems", it-say he, "no you-Leonarda".

12) "tayika te:, naha ni-Lionah."

"why not, I I-Leonarda."

13) "pero ni-k-chiw-ki sentír calor, ni-ki:s-ki  
ni-pa:xa:lúa se: nu-ra:tuh nu:san."

"but I-it-do-PRET feel hot, I-leave-PRET I-walk a my-while alone."

14) kunih ne ta:ka-t tesu tan miedoso.

then the man-ABSOL no so afraid.

15) k-i:xtih i-sinidór al descuido.

it-remove his-sash on sly.

16) ke:man ne siwa:na:wal ki-chiw-ki sentír ki-maka-tuk dos vueltas  
wan k-ilpih.

when the Siguanaba it-do-PRET feel it-give-PERF two turns and  
her-tied.

17) ka:n k-ilpih, k-ilwia, "bueno a:n ti-yawi-t ka mu-chan  
ti-yawi-t ti-k-ita-t su cierto kah taha ti-Lionah".

where her-tied, her-say, "OK, now we-go-PL to your house  
we-go-PL we-it-see-PL if true that you you-Leonarda."

18) "pwes, ti-yawi-t ti-k-ita-t ka nah ni-kalaki nu-chan."

"well, we-go-PL we-it-see-PL that I I-enter my-house."

19) k-wi:ka-k ne siwa:-t i-chan ne-yuk siwa:-t i-tukay Lionah wan  
Lionah ki-chiw-tuk sentír suhsul sesek.

her-take-PL the woman-ABSOL her-house the other woman-ABSOL  
her-name Leonarda and Leonarda it-do-PRET feel much cold.

20) yahika mu-kets-tuk peyna bien tayuwa ki-tatia ti-t pal panu  
i-sesek.

therefore REFLEX-raise-PERF early very night it-burn fire-ABSOL  
so pass her-cold.

21) kunih, ke:man ahsi-k ne ta:ka-t ke k-wi:ka ne siwa:-t  
 ilpih-tuk wan i-sinidór, k-ilwia, "nana Lionah".  
 then, when arrive-PRET the man-ABSOL that who her-take the  
 woman-ABSOL tie-PERF with his-sash, it-say, "Miss Leonarda".

22) "señor", k-ilwih kal-ihti-k, "uni ti-nemi?"  
 "Sir", it-say house-inside-in, "that you-are?"

23) "nikan ni-nemi, señor; tay ti-k-neki?"  
 "here I-am, sir; what you-it-want?"

24) "ah, nin n-al-wi:ka se: siwa:-t t-ina kah taha."  
 "oh, her I-DIR-take a woman-ABSOL something-say that you".

25) "ka ne: ni-k-na:mik tik kayeh ka ne: kahkuwik."  
 "to there I-her-met in street in there above."

26) "ni-k-ilwia, 'Doña Leonarda, ka:n ti-yaw'?"  
 "I-her-say, Doña Leonarda, where you-go?"

27) "'ah, ni-ki:s-tuk ni-pa:xa:lua nu:san ke:n=ake:n taha  
 ti-ki:s-tuk ti-pa:xa:lua."  
 "'oh, I-leave-PERF I-walk alone just-like you you-leave-PERF  
 you-walk.'"

28) "'taha tesu ti-lionah', ni-k-ilwih."  
 "'you no you-Leonarda', I-her-said."

29) "'tayika te:, ni-Lionah."  
 "why not, I-Leonarda."

30) "al descuido ni-k-ilpih wan nu-sinidór wan nin  
 n-al-wi:ka pal ni-wi:ts ni-k-ita su cierto  
 ka tesu ti-nemi."  
 "on sly I-her-tied with my-sash and here I-DIR-take so I-come  
 I-it-see if true that no you-are."

31) "tayika te:, nah nin (ni-)nemi, mas bién ni-sek-miki."  
 "why not, I here I-am, but rather I-cold-die."

32) "yahika ni-mu-kets-ki ni-k-tatia ti-t pal  
 ni-mu-tutu:nia."  
 therefore I-REFLEX-arise-PERF I-it-burn fire-ABSOL so  
 I-REFLEX-heat."

33) "naha tesu ni-ki:s-tuk, ni-mahmawi."  
 "I no I-leave-PERF, I-fear."

34) kunih ne siwa:-t pe:h-ki mu-tih-tila:na.  
 then the woman-ABSOL begin-PRET REFLEX-PL-hang.

35) ki-chiwa hwersah wan k-ilwia, "xi-nech-sutuma".  
 it-do force and him-say, "IMP-me-untie."

36) "nah ni-k-neki-ya ni-yaw."  
 "I I-it-want-already I-go."

37) de la gran hwersah ke ki-chiwa-t sabér ke:n  
 ki-chiw-ki ne ta:ka-t ki-ka:xantih.  
 from the big force that it-do-PL who knows how  
 it-do-PRET the man-ABSOL her loosen.

38) ka:n ka:xani-k kunih weli-k sutumi-k, ki:sa mu-talua.  
 where loosen-PRET then can-PRET untie-PRET, leave REFLEX-run.

39) pero antes de que ya mu-sutuma tay ora pe:h-ki ki-chih hwersah  
 pal yawi, mu-chiwa fihár ne ta:ka-t ka ne siwa:-t ne<sup>o</sup>  
 i-ih-ikxi tesu i-ih-ikxi ke:n pal henteh.  
 but before that she REFLEX-untie what hour begin-PRET it-do  
 force so go, REFLEX-do notice the man that the woman-ABSOL the  
 her-PL-feet no her-PL-feet like of people.

40) sino ke i-ih-ikxi puro i-ih-ikxi tihlan.  
 but that her-PL-feet pure its-PL-feet chicken.

41) kunih ina-k yaha, "ini tesu ye:k".  
 then say-PRET he, "this no good."

42) "ini nu-kuhkul."  
 "this my-bogeyman."

43) "pero ni-k-chiw-ki hregár, porké ni-k-ilpih."  
 "but I-her-do-PRET screw, because I-her-tied."

44) mu-kwep-ki k-ita tik i-ka:rah; k-ita-k tuh-tumak i-i:x, tesu  
 ke:n i-i:x henteh.  
 REFLEX-turn-PRET her-see in her-face; it-see-PRET PL-large  
 her-eye, no like his-eye people.



45) kunih yaha algo mu-mu:tih.  
then he somewhat REFLEX-feared.

46) pero, ki-piya-k balór, pero hwersah ki-chiw-ki hwaltár.  
but, it-have-PRET valor, but force it-do-PRET lack.

47) ka:n mu-sutun ne siwa:-t ki:s-ki mu-talua, yah  
mu-chiw-ki arrepentír.  
where REFLEX-untied the woman-ABSOL leave-PRET REFLEX-run, he  
REFLEX-do-PRET repent.

48) "na ni-yaw ni-mu-kwepa ni-k-ilpia."  
"I I-go I-REFLEX-turn I-her-tie."

49) ki:sa mu-talua i-ipán, pero de nada sirvió.  
leave REFLEX-run her-before, but for nothing served.

50) ya mu-taluh asta ahsi-k te:n a:-t, mu-kumin-ki tik se: ombrón  
posah.  
she REFLEX-ran until arrive-PRET edge river-ABSOL,  
REFLEX-throw-PRET in a big pool.

51) ka:n mu-kumin-ki tik ne posah, ne: k-i:x-puluh; te:ya k-ita-k;  
ne: puliwi-k ne siwa:-t.  
when REFLEX-throw-PRET in the pool, there her-face-lost;  
no-longer her-see-PRET; there disappear-PRET the woman-ABSOL.

52) naha nech-chiw-ki kontár nu-tatanoy kah esas cosas, pwes  
ke:man yaha joven ki-kak-tuk kah ki-chiw-tuk susedér tik te:chan.

I me-do-PRET tell my-grandfather that those things, well when he  
young it-hear-PERF that it-do-PERF happen in town.

53) yahika a:n nu-amiguh ni-k-chih kontár pal ki-mati ka nemi  
tsuntekuma-t wan nemi siwa:na:wal pal kah te: ki-piya balór  
ki-mu:tia.

therefore now my-friend I-it-do tell so it-know that is  
"skull-ABSOL" and is Siguanaba so that no it-have valor it-fear.

The Siguanaba  
(La Siguanaba)

(1) My friend likes me to tell him stories about the things that have taken place in my town. (2) Now I'm going to tell him something that my grandfather told me. (3) He told me that in our town unfortunately one can be frightened. (4) There's a creature they call the "skull". So, my grandfather advised me not to walk at night because they terrify you. (6) When he was going down the street the Siguanaba (a siren-like supernatural being in the form of a woman) came out in front of him. (7) He saw clearly that the woman was coming but at that time he recognized her, (thinking that) he saw a woman named Leonarda. (8) Then he spoke to her. (9) He said, "where have you gone, Leonarda?" (10) "Oh, I'm taking a walk just as you have come out to take a walk." (11) "It seems to me", he said, "you are not Leonarda". (12) "Sure, I'm Leonarda." (13) "But I was hot, so I also came out to walk for a while." (14) Then the man was not so afraid. (15) He took of his belt on the sly. (16) When the Siguanaba noticed, he had wrapped it around her twice and tied her. (17) When he tied her, he said, "OK, now let's go to your house to see if it's true that you are Leonarda". (18) "OK, let's go see that I will enter my house." (19) He took the woman to the house of the other woman named Leonarda and (this) Leonarda had been very cold. (20) So she had gotten up late at night to light the fire to get over being cold. (21) Then, when the man arrived who brought the woman tied with his belt, he said, "Doña Leonarda". (22) "Señor", she said from inside, "is that you?" (23) "Here I am, señor, what do you want?" (24) "Oh, I bring a woman here who says that she is you." (25) "I ran into her there in the street, up there." (26) "I said, 'Doña Leonarda, where are you going?'" (27) "'Oh, I've gone for a walk like you have.'" (28) "'You're not Leonarda', I told her." (29) "'sure, I'm Leonarda.'" (30) "On the sly I tied her up with my belt and I'm bringing her here to see if it's true that it's not you." (31) "Sure, I'm here, but I'm cold." (32) "That's why I got up to light the fire to warm up." (33) "I haven't left; I'm afraid to." (34) Then the woman began to lurch. (35) She struggled and said, "let me go!". (36) "I want to go now." (37) In their

struggle, it's not clear what she did to make the man loosen her. (38) When it was loosened, she was able to get untied; she took off running. (39) But before she got untied, when she began to struggle to go, the man noticed that the woman's feet were not like people's feet, rather they were really chicken feet. (41) Then he said, "this is not good". (42) "This is a spook." (43) "But I messed her up because I tied her up." (44) He turned around to look her in the face and he saw her large eyes, not like people's eyes. (45) Then he was a little scared. (46) But, he was brave, but he had no strength. (47) When the woman got away and took off running, he regretted it. (48) "I'm going to tie her up again." (49) He took off running after her, but it was no use. (50) She ran until she got to the edge of the river and she throw herself into a big pool. (51) When she threw herself into the pool there he lost (sight of) her and couldn't see her any longer; there the woman disappeared. (52) My grandfather told me these things that when he was young he heard happen in this town. (53) Therefore, now, I told my friend so that he will know that the "skull" exists and that the Siguanaba exists, for whoever is not brave will be frightened.

El Sipitillo  
(The Sipitillo)  
(Santo Domingo de Guzmán, July, 1975)

- 1) ne sipiti:yuh ni-k-i:xmati nu:san ka ki:sa  
tah-tayuwa nu:san wan nu:san a las doce de la noche.  
the Sipitillo I-it-know also that leave PL-night also and also  
at twelve of the night.
- 2) ne sipiti:yuh chikitik-chín ma: tumak ne i-xumpe.  
the Sipitillo small-DIMIN but huge the his-hat.
- 3) tesu ombrón, tesu ko:h-tik, chikitik-chín puru henteh.  
no big, no tall-ADJ, small-DIMIN pure human.
- 4) kah ki-chih kombenír ki-chih ganár nu:san.  
who him-do pays it-do gain also.
- 5) axta ki-maka tutu:nik ke:man kin-mustia.  
even it-give fever when them-scare.
- 6) ya:ne (=yahane) k-ilwia-t sipiti:yuh.  
that him-say-PL Sipitillo.
- 7) varios tesu k-i:xmat-ke-t ma: ka ki-chih kombenír ki:sa, ki:sa  
con la noche, las doce de la noche, tayuwa.  
several no it-recognize-PRET-PL no that it-do pay to leave, to  
leave with the night, at twelve of the night.
- 8) ne siyuhti ne nu-piltsin ki-mu:tih ka yah-hi  
ki-mustia tsana-t ne: tik ne mi:l.  
the once the my-son him-scared that go-PRET it-scare  
grackel-ABSOL there in the cornfield.
- 9) yahika ki-mu:tih-a, ina k-ita-k ne sipiti:yuh, ina.  
therefore him-scared-already, say him-see-PRET the Sipitillo.

10) susio el peludo wan tumak i-xumpe, wan  
chikitik-chín.  
dirty the hairy (one) and huge his-hat, and small-DIMIN.

11) yahika ya k-i:xmati nu:san ne sipiti:yuh.  
therefore he him-know also the Sipitillo.

12) ki-mu:tih.  
him-scared.

13) axta kukuya-k, ki-mak tutu:ni-k.  
even become ill-PRET, him-gave fever.

14) apenas ni-k-pahtih, ni-k-mat reme:dyuh.  
scarcely I-him-cured, I-it-knew remedy.

### The Sipitillo

(The sipitillo is a tom-thumb like supernatural being, with traits that suggest the headless horseman.)

(1) The sipitillo, I know him too; he comes out at night too, at midnight. (2) The sipitillo is very small but his hat is gigantic. (3) He is not big, not tall; he's very little, but pure human. (4) Whoever it pays, can come out ahead, also.

(5) He even gives a fever to those he frightens. (6) That one is called "the Sipitillo". (7) Many haven't known that it doesn't pay to go out at night, at midnight.

(8) Once my son was terrified when he was going to frighten off grackels there in the cornfield. (9) So he was frightened; he says he saw the sipitillo. (10) He was dirty, hairy, and his hat was giant, and he was very small. (11) That's how he came to know the sipitillo also. (12) He was terrified. (13) He even got sick and had a fever. (14) I could barely cure him; I knew the cure.

Historia de un Rey  
 (The Story of a King)  
 (Cuisnahuat, 1976)

- 1) a:xa:n katka se: re:y, ki-piya se: i-te:lpuch-tsin.  
 now BEFORE a king, him-have a his-son-DIMIN.
- 2) ke:n nemi i-se:l-tsin ne i-te:lpuch-tsin, re:y  
 ki-tasuhta, ki-tasuhta.  
 since is his-alone-DIMIN the his-son-DIMIN, king him-love,  
 him-love.
- 3) ki-kuw-ilia ne i-sapatus de oroh, ki-kuh-ki ne  
 i-sapatus de oroh.  
 him-buy-APPLIC the his-shoes of gold, it-buy-PRET the his-shoes of  
 gold.
- 4) pero, kenemeh tesu m-a:wiltia ka afuera, mu-chih-ki entristesér.  
 but, since no REFLEX-play in outside, REFLEX-do-PRET sadden.
- 5) ne: i-se:l-tsin ki-piya-t; pe:h-ki kukuya, pe:h-ki kukuya.  
 there his-alone-DIMIN him-have-PL; begin-PRET to get sick,  
 begin-PRET to get sick.
- 6) k-ilwia ne i-na:n, ma: t-i:na-kan ne reynah, k-ilwia ne  
 i-na:n, "ti-yu-t ti-yawi-t ti-pa:xa:lua ne:pa ka ku:htan".  
 him-say the his-mother, let's we-say-IMP PL the queen, him say the  
 his-mother, "we-go-PL we-go-PL we-walk there in woods".
- 7) "ti-yu-t ti-yawi-t a ver su ti-mu-chiwa alegrár chupi."  
 "we-go-PL we-go-PL to see if you-REFLEX-do rejoice some."
- 8) pwes yah-ke-t, ki-wi:ka-k.  
 well go-PRET-PL, him-take-PRET.
- 9) ne:pa ka se: yanurah, ahsi-ke-t chan se: anciano, chan se:  
 xu:re:-tsín.  
 there in a plain, arrive-PRET-PL at an old man, at an  
 old man-DIMIN.

10) ne: nemi ne xu:re:-tsín; k-ilwia, "xi-kalaki, señora, xi-kalaki", k-ilwia.

there is the old man-DIMIN; her-say, "IMP-enter, señora, IMP-enter", her-say.

11) ki-maka-k pal mu-ta:lia pak se: tru:suh-tsín;

"xi-mu-ta:li", k-ilwia.

her-give-RET for REFLEX-sit on a block-DIMIN; "IMP-REFLEX-sit", her-say.

12) ne reynah bi:dah ki-mati ka ki-chih-ke-t atendér.

the queen good it-know that him-do-RET-PL attend.

13) mu-chih-ki alegrár.

REFLEX-do-RET rejoice.

14) pwes, k-ilwia ne xu:re:-tsín, "ne mu-te:lpu:ch-tsin kukuya, kukuya".

well, her-say the old man-DIMIN, "the your-son-DIMIN sick, sick".

15) "e:he", k-ilwia, "kukuya".

"yes", him-say, "sick".

16) "muchi ne doctores panu-tiwi-t a ver asu

ki-pahtia-t; tesu weli-tiwi-t, tesu weli-tiwi-t."

"all the doctors pass-PERT-PL to see if him-cure-PL; no can-PERF-PL, no can-PERF-PL."

17) "haika ha tesu pah-ti."

"therefore that no remedy."

18) pwes k-ilwia ne xu:re:-tsín, "ne mu-te:lpu:ch-tsin ki-chiwa falta se:yuk kosah".

well her-say the old man-DIMIN, "the your-son-DIMIN it-do lack another thing".

19) "ma: m-a:wilti wan mas pipil-tsi-tsín, yu mu-chiwa algegrár."

"that REFLEX-play with more boy-PL-DIMIN, go REFLEX-do rejoice."

20) "xi-tehchiya", k-ilwia, "te: xi-yu, xi-tehchiya".

"IMP-wait", her-say, "no IMP-go, IMP-wait".

21) "yawit-a wi:ts-et ne nu-pila:-wan-tsi-tsin, yu-t m-a:wiltia-t."

"go-PL-now come-PL the my-son-PL POSS-PL-DIMIN, go-PL REFLEX-play-PL."

22) pwes ne:pa ka tiyu:tak wi:ts-et.  
well there in afternoon come-PL.

23) k-al-i:ka-t ne ye:y pipil-tsi-tsin se:  
in-mih-mich-in-tsi-tsin, wan ne se:yuk k-al-i:ka se:  
i-tapahsul ne wi:lu-tsin mareño.  
it-DIR-carry-PL the three boy-PL-DIMIN a  
their-PL-fish-ABSOL-PL-DIMIN, and the other it-DIR-carry a  
its-nest the bird-DIMIN mareño.

24) "ah, xi-k-ida, mamáh", k-ilwia ne piltsin-tsin.  
"oh, IMP-it-see, mama", her-say the boy-DIMIN.

25) "ini ha ni-k-neki-skiya ma: nu-pal, ésto."  
"that what I-it-want-COND that my-POSS, that."

26) mu-chih-ki alegrár ne piltsin-tsin.  
REFLEX-do-PRET rejoice the boy-DIMIN.

27) k-ilwia ne xu:re:-tsin, "xi-k-ida, ka mu-chiwa alegrár, k-ita ne wi:lu-tsi-tsin".  
her-say the old man-DIMIN, "IMP-it-see, that REFLEX-do rejoice,  
it-see the bird-PL-DIMIN".

28) k-ilwia ne i-teh-te:lpu:ch-tsin, "ini yu anmu-amigituh".  
him(=them)-say the his-PL-son-DIMIN, "this go your pl.-little friend".

29) "yu-t an-yawi-t, yu yawi anmu-wan, pal mu-chiwa dibertír, yu yawi anmu-wan."  
"go-PL you pl.-go-PL, go go your-with, so REFLEX-do have fun, go go your-with."

30) "tesu ha pal an-ki-su:ma-t."  
"no that for you pl.-him-hit-PL."

31) "anmu-amigituh."  
"your pl.-little friend."



32) pwes ya:h-ke-t.  
so go-PRET-PL.

33) ne:pa ya:h-ke-t teh-te:n ne la:guh.  
there go-PRET-PL PL-edge the lake.

34) ka ne:pa, ka ne:pa ki-te:mua-t se: in-michin-tsin wan ne se:yuk  
ne i-tapahsul ne wih-wi:lu-tsin.  
in there, in there it-seek-PL a their-fish-DIMIN and the other the  
its-nest the PL-bird-DIMIN.

35) pero ki-ahsi-ke-t se:, ki-ahsi-ke-t.  
but it-find-PRET-PL one, it-find-PRET-PL.

36) mu-chih-ki alegrár ne piltsin-tsin, ne prínsipe ma: t-i:na-kan,  
mu-chih-ki alegrár.  
REFLEX-do-PRET rejoice the boy-DIMIN, the prince let's  
we-say-IMP PL, REFLEX-do-PRET rejoice.

37) pwes mu-kwep-ke-t.  
so REFLEX-return-PRET-PL.

38) k-ilwia ne i-na:n, "xi-k-ida, xi-k-ida, n-al-wi:ka se:  
nu-wi:lu-tsin".  
her-say the his-mother, "IMP-it-see, IMP-it-see, I-DIR-take a  
my-bird-DIMIN".

39) "ini ha ni-k-neki-skiya katka, ni-m-a:wiltia."  
"this what I-it-want-COND BEFORE, I-REFLEX-play."

40) "ini ha ni-mu-chiwa falta katka."  
"this what I-REFLEX-do lack BEFORE."

41) "ne nu-sapatus n-yu ni-k-tamu:ta."  
"the my-shoes I-go I-it-throw."

42) "n-yu ni-nemi deskalsoh ke:n=a nemi-t nu-amigitus", k-ilwia.  
"I-go I-be barefoot just-like are-PL my-little friends", her-say.

43) ki-tamu:ta-k ne i-sapatiyas de oroh, ki-a:n-ki ne i-na:n.  
it-throw-PRET the his-little shoes of gold, it-pick up-PRET the  
his-mother.

44) "tehemet ti-yawi-t-a", k-ilwia ne xu:re:-tsin, "x-a:-kan, pero te: xi-k-el-ka:wa cualquier rato xi-wa:la wan ne mu-te:lpuch-tsin ka ni:kan nemi-t ne i-amigitus pal m-a:wiltia".

"we we-go-PL-now", her-say the old man-DIMIN; "IMP-go-IMP PL, but no IMP-it-forget any time IMP-come with the your-son-DIMIN that here are-PL the his-little friends for REFLEX-play".

45) "ini ha-ne ki-chiwa falta ne mu-te:lpuch-tsin".  
"this that i-do lack the your-son-DIMIN".

46) pwes kenemeh i-te:ku se: re:y, miki-k ne re:y.  
well as his-father a king, die-PRET the king.

47) ne piltsin-tsin kenemeh ta:ka-t-a, yaha naka-k de re:y.  
the boy-DIMIN since man-ABSOL-already, he remain-PRET as king.

48) ikuka ki-elna:mik ne i-amigitus, k-ilwia, "nah",  
k-ilwia, "na ni-k-elna:miki ne nu-amigitus ka  
ti-ya:h-ke-t ti-pa:xa:lua-t ka ne:pa ka orillas,  
ka i-teh-te:m-pan ne la:guh".  
then it-remembered the his-little friends, it-say, "I", it-say, I  
him(=them)-remember the my-little friends that we-go-PRET-PL  
we-walk-PL in there in banks, on its-PL-bank-LOC the lake".

49) "n-yu n-al-in-nu:tsa."  
"I-go I-DIR-them-speak."

50) k-al-in-nu:ts-ki.  
them-DIR-them-speak-PRET.

51) "a:xa:n", kin-ilwia, "naha ne re:y, xi-k-ida-kan".  
"now", them-say, "I the king, IMP-it-see-IMP PL".

52) "ni-k-elna:mik ka an=ehemet an-nu-amigitus."  
"I-it-remembered that you-pl. you pl.-my-little friends."

53) "haika ha ni-mitsin-nu:tsa."  
therefore that I-you pl.-speak."

54) "n-yu ni-mitsin-maka se: pwestoh, se: kargoh."  
"I-go I-you pl.-give a position, a post."

55) "taha ti-yu ti-naka de ministro, taha se:yuk ministro, wan taha se:yuk ministro."

"you you-go you-remain as minister, you another minister, and you another minister."

56) kin-maka-k pwestoh ne prínsipe ne se:yuk pih-pi:pil-met, kenemeh tah-ta:ka-met-a.

them-give-PRET position the prince the other PL-boy-PL, as PL-man-PL-already.

57) axta ni:kan ahsi-k ne tu-ka:suh.

to here arrive-PRET the our-story.

### The Story of a King (Historia de un Rey)

(1) Once there was a king; he had a son. (2) Since he was his only one, the king loved him, he really loved him. (3) He bought gold shoes for him, he bought gold shoes. (4) But, since he didn't play outside, he became sad. (5) They had him there all alone; he began to get sick, he started to get ill. (6) His mother -- we mean the queen --, his mother said, "let's go take a walk there in the woods". (7) "Let's go see if you won't cheer up a bit." (8) So she went; she took him. (9) There on the plain they arrived at an old man's house, a little old man.

(10) There there was an old man; he said, "come in, Señora, come in". (11) He gave her a block of wood to sit on; "sit down", he said. (12) The queen felt good that he attended them. (13) She was happy. (14) "Well", the old man said, "your little son is sick, he's sick". (15) "Yes", she said, "he is sick". (16) "All the doctors have come to see if they could cure him; they haven't been able to, they haven't been able." (17) "So, he doesn't get better." (18) Then the old man said, "your son needs something. (19) "Let him play with other boys, he'll cheer up." (20) "Wait", he said, "don't go", "wait!". (21) "My boys are going to come soon, they're going to play." (22) And towards the afternoon they came. (23) The three boys brought some little fish, and the other brought a nest of the mareño bird. (24) "Oh, look, mama", said the little boy. (25) "That's what I wish were mine, that there." (26) The little boy was happy. (27) The old man told her, "look, he's happy to see the little birds". (28) He said to his sons, "this is

going to be your friend". (29) "You'll go and he'll go with you; he'll go with you to have a good time." (30) "He's not here for you to hit him." (31) "He is your friend." (32) So they went. (33) They went there to the shores of the lake. (34) There, over there they looked for some fish and the other one for a bird's nest. (35) And they found one, they found it. (36) The little boy was happy, we mean the prince, was happy. (37) Then they returned. (38) He said to his mother, "look, look, I brought a little bird". (39) "That's what I wanted, to play." (40) "That's what I was missing." (41) "I'm going to throw my shoes away." (42) "I'm going to be barefooted just like my friends are", he said. (43) He threw away his golden shoes; his mother picked them up. (44) "We're going now", said the old man; "you go too, but don't forget, come anytime with your son; here are his friends to play with". (45) "That's what your son needed."

(46) Then, since his father was a king, the king died. (47) The little boy, since now he was a man, became the king, he became king. (48) Then he remembered his friends; he said, "I", he said, "I remember my friends, how we went to walk there on the shores of the lake". (49) "I'm going to call them." (50) He called them. (51) "Now", he said, "I am the king, look". (52) "I remembered you, that you are my friends." (52) "That's why I called you." (54) "I am going to give you a position, an office." (55) "You will be a minister, you will be another minister, and you will be yet another minister." (56) The prince gave an office to the boys, since they were men now. (57) That's how far our story goes.

El Nanahuatzin  
(The Nanahuatzin)  
(Cuisnahuat, 1976)

- 1) a:xa:n katka se: ta:ka-t mu-na:miktih.  
now BEFORE a man-ABSOL REFLEX-married.
- 2) tesu ki-mati katka ka ne i-siwa:-w se: bru:hah.  
no it-know BEFORE that the his-wife-POSS a witch.
- 3) ka tah-tayuwa kuchi nemi.  
in PL-night sleeping is.
- 4) ne i-siwa:-w ki:sa pa:xa:lua.  
the his-wife-POSS leave walk.
- 5) mu-kech-kupi:na ki:sa pa:xa:lua.  
REFLEX-neck-tear off leave walk.
- 6) naka ne i-kwerpoh, se: maya ne i-tsuntekun.  
remain the her-body, a only the her-head.
- 7) yaha ki-tahtan se: konse:hoh wan ki-maka-ke-t,  
ki-maka-t se: konse:hoh.  
he it-request an advice and it-give-PRET-PL, him-give-PL an advice.
- 8) k-ilwih-ke-t ma: ki-ma:walti chi:l.  
him-say-PRET-PL that her-smear chili.
- 9) pwes ki-ma:waltih ne se:yuk.  
so her-smearred chili the other.
- 10) wi:ts ka madrugada ne i-tsuntekun; te:-ya su weli-k  
mu-sa:lua.  
come in morning the her-head; no-longer no can-PRET  
REFLEX-stick.

11) ki-chih-ki luchár peroh tesu weli-k, pe:h-ki chu:ka, pe:h-ki chu:ka.

it-do-PRET fight but no can-PRET, begin-PRET cry, begin-PRET cry.

12) ki-nu:t<sub>sa</sub> ne i-xu:leh-yu; ya tesu ki-chiwa ka:s<sub>oh</sub>, ke:n ne: kuchi-ki-ya, wan tesu kuchi.

her-speak the her-husband-INT POSS; she no him-do case, as there sleep-PRET-IMPERF, and not sleep.

13) k-ita ta: ki-chiwa nemi ne i-siwa:w.

it-see what it-do is the his-wife-POSS.

14) uk ki-nu:ts-ki mu-tamu:ta-k ne tsuntekuma-t, mu-sa:luh pak i-kech-ku:yu.

when her-speak-PRET REFLEX-throw-PRET the skull-ABSOL, REFLEX-stuck on her-neck-stock.

15) ta: ki-kwa ne ta:ka-t k-i:x<sub>ti</sub>-lia, k-i:x<sub>ti</sub>-lia, muchi k(-)i:x<sub>ti</sub>-lia, ta: ki-neki ki-kwa muchi k(-)i:x<sub>ti</sub>-lia.

what it-eat the man-ABSOL it-take-APPLIC, it-take-APPLIC, everything it-take-APPLIC.

16) te:-ya su weli; yawi-ya miki.

no-longer no can; go-already die.

17) ya:h-ki ki-tahtani se:yuk konse:hoh, ya:h-ki ka tyupan, chan ne pa:leh.

go-PRET it-request another advice, go-PRET to church, to the priest.

18) ma: ki-maka ne konse:hoh ke:n ki-chiwa-skiya.

that him-give the advice how it-do-COND.

19) pwes ya:h-ki.

so go-PRET.

20) se-pa ne tsuntekuma-t tesu ki-neki naka te:n tyupan, tesu ki-neki.

one-time (=again) the skull-ABSOL no it-want stay edge church, no it-want.

21) tesu ki-neki ku:temu, así es, tesu ki-neki ku:temu.

no it-want descend, thus is, no it-want descend.

22) pero al fin de tanto ku:temu-k.  
but at end of all descend-PRET.

23) ki-ta:lih ne i-chaketah ne ta:ka-tsin; ne:  
ki-naktih; ya:h-ki ka-dentroh ne ta:ka-tsin.  
her-place the his-jacket the man-DIMIN; there it-left; go-PRET  
in-inside the man-DIMIN.

24) k-ilwia ne pa:leh ka ne i-siwa:-w bru:hah.  
him-say the priest that the his-wife-POSS witch.

25) "naha tesu ni-k-mati, peroh nech-ilwih-ke-t ka  
nu-siwa:-w bru:hah, ma: ni-k-ta:lih kwidado."

"I no I-it-know, but me-tell-PRET-PL that my-wife-POSS witch,  
that I-it-take care."

26) "kada tayuwa ki:sa pa:xa:lúa se:l i-tsuntekun."  
"each night leave walk alone her-head."

27) "te:roh ne kayeh ne peh-pe:lu-met wawawawawawawawawa  
ku:yu:-chu:ka-t, ku:yu:-chu:ka-t ne pe:lu-met.  
"entire the street the PL-dog-PL wawawawawawawawawawa  
coyote-cry-PL, coyote-cry-PL the dog-PL.

28) "ka madrugada wi:ts, wi:ts se-pa."  
"in morning come, come one-time (=again)."

29) "pero kenemeh ni-k-maka-k chi:l, te:-ya su weli-k."  
"but as I-her-give-PRET chili, no-longer no can-PRET."

30) "a:xa:n nech-ilwia ne pa:leh a:su ni-k-piya se: nu-finki:ta,  
ma: ni-yu i-wan wan ne chih-chi:l-tik tsapu-t ma: ki-kwa ne  
uh-uksi-k, wan tami ma: ki-maka wan ne chih-chika:h-tuk pal  
ni-k-mik-tia."  
"now me-told the priest if I-it-have a my-little farm, that I-go  
her-with and the PL-red-ADJ zapote-ABSOL that it-eat the  
PL-ripe-ADJ, and after that her-give with the PL-hard-PERF/ADJ  
so I-her-die-CAUS.

31) "peroh ke:n ne: ni-nemi, ni-nemi ni-k-chiwa luchár."  
"but since there I-am, I-am I-it-do fight."

32) ka kanah k-al-mu:tih-tiwi-t se: masa:-t.  
who knows it-DIR-scare-PERF-PL a deer-ABSOL.

- 33) kabál ne: panu-k tan ne tsapu-t; mu-tamu:ta ne tsuntekuma-t.  
exact there pass-PRET under the zapote-ABSOL; REFLEX-throw the skull-ABSOL.
- 34) la:h -- mu-sa:luh ni:kan pak ne masa:-t.  
"Laj" -- REFLEX-stick here on the deer-ABSOL.
- 35) ne masa:-t mas mu-tah-tamu:ta.  
the deer-ABSOL more REFLEX-PL-throw.
- 36) tik ne wits-tal ya:h-ki, ustú:-wetsi -- ra:n --  
mu-tamu:ta ne ustú:-t.  
in the thorn-place go-PRET, ravine-fall -- "ra:n" --  
REFLEX-throw the ravine-ABSOL.
- 37) pa: -- wets-ki -- tsililililili -- miki-k ne masa:-t.  
Pal -- fall-PRET -- shaaaaaake -- die-PRET the deer-ABSOL.
- 38) ikuka mu-kupi:n ne tsuntekun, ne: naka-k.  
then REFLEX-tear off the skull, there stay-PRET.
- 39) pe:h-ke-t temu-t ne kuh-kusma-met.  
begin-PRET-PL descend-PL the PL-vulture-PL.
- 40) ki-neki-t ki-kwa-t ne naka-t, ne ihya-k naka-t pal ne masa:-t.  
it-want-PL it-eat-PL the meat-ABSOL, the stinking-ADJ meat-ABSOL  
of the deer-ABSOL.
- 41) pe:h-ki kin-mu:tia, y "xe: xe: xe: xe: xe:".  
begin-PRET them-scare, and "shew shew shew shew shew".
- 42) "te: xi-k-kwa-kan nu-xu:leh-yu, te: xi-k-kwa-kan  
nu-xu:leh-yu", así le dice.  
"no IMP-him-eat-IMP PL my-husband-INT POSS, no IMP-him-eat-IMP PL  
my-husband-INT POSS", thus him say.
- 43) al fin de tanto wa:ki-k ne masa:-t wan yaha, ne  
tsuntekuma-t, yawi-ya miki ka i-se:l-tsin tik ne kebrada.  
at end of all dry-PRET the deer-ABSOL and she, the skull-ABSOL,  
go-now die in her-alone-DIMIN in the canyon.
- 44) miki-k; ka:n ne mik-tuk wal-ta:kat-ki se: tekuma-t,  
wal-ta:kat-ki se: tekuma-t.  
die-PRET; where it die-PERF DIR-grow-PRET a bottlegourd-ABSOL,  
DIR-grow-PRET a bottlegourd-ABSOL.



45) yawi ne tan-tepus-lama-t.

go the tooth-iron-old-woman-ABSOL (= "witch").

46) ha yaha i-na:n, ne bru:hah tan-tepus-lama-t.

that her her-mother, the witch tooth-iron-old woman-ABSOL.

47) ya:h-ki ya.

go-PRET she.

48) ki-mat-ki ka:n nemi ne i-siwa:pil-tsin.

it-know-PRET where is the her-girl-DIMIN.

49) ki-ahsi-k ne:.

her-find-PRET there.

50) "ah, ne nu-siwa:pil-tsin, ni:kan ti-mik-tuk, pero ni:kan nemi ne nu-chi:chiwal, ni:kan yu ki:sa ne mu-chi:chiwal amór."

"oh, the my-girl-DIMIN, here you-die-PERF, but here is the my-gourd, here go leave the your-gourd love."

51) wan tami ya:h-ki, ya:h-ki.

and later go-PRET, go-PRET.

52) mu-chih-ki ne kwawi-t wan ki-pix-ki se: i-ta:kil, se: wahkal.

REFLEX-make-PRET the tree-ABSOL and it-have-PRET a its-fruit, a gourd.

53) ki-mat-ki ne tan-tepus-lama-t; wi:ts

pal yawi k-ita.

it-know-PRET the tooth-iron-old woman-ABSOL; come so go it-see.

54) kabál uksi-tuk ne wahkal.

exact ripe-PERF the gourd.

55) "ah, nu-siwa:pil-tsin, ni:kan nemi ne mu-chi:chiwal."

"oh, my-girl-DIMIN, here is the your-gourd."

56) ki-tek, ki-tek wan ki-wi:ka-k ka i-chan.

it-cut, it-cut and it-take-PRET to her-house.

57) ki-ta:lih ka ne:pa, pak ka tik tsinkál ki-ta:lih.

it-place in there, on to in corner it-place.

58) panu-k como se: me:s, uksi-k ye:k ne wahkal.  
pass-PRET like a mouth, ripe-ADJ good the gourd.

59) kabál tapa:ni-k ka tahku tayuwa, ma: ti-k-i:na-kan, ne medianoche, ti-k-kaki tahku tayuwa.  
exact burst-PRET in half night, let's we-it-say-IMP PL, the midnight, you-it-hear half night.

60) pa: -- tapa:n.  
"pow" -- burst.

61) ya:h-ki k-ita ne lamah-tsin; se:l pi:pil-tsi-tsin ne i-i:x-yu ne tekuma-t, se:l pi:pil-tsi-tsin.  
go-PRET it-see the old woman-DIMIN only boy-PL-DIMIN the its-seed-INT POSS the bottlegourd-ABSOL, only boy-PL-DIMIN.

62) "nanita, nanita, nanita", k-ilwia-t in-lama, "queremos hamaquita, nanita", k-ilwia-t tik kastiyah.  
"gramma, gramma, gramma", her-say their-grandmother, "we want little hammocks, gramma", it-say in Spanish.

63) "xi-k-chiwa se: tu-chi:wix."  
"IMP-it-make a our-little hammock."

64) "xi-tehchi(y)a-kan uk; n-u ni-k-chiwa."  
"IMP-wait-IMP PL yet; I-go I-it-make."

65) ya:h-ki kene de regreso k-al-i:ka-k se: i-ah-a:makah.  
go-PRET then of return it-DIR-carry-PRET a his-PL-hammock.

66) ya:h-ki k-al-in=a:na ne i-pila-wan-tsi-tsin, yawi kene tan ne pu:chu-t, tan ne pu:chu-t.  
go-PRET it-DIR-them-bring the her-son-PL POSS-PL-DIMIN, go then under the silk-cotton tree-ABSOL, under the silk-cotton-ABSOL.

67) pe:h-ki k-ilwia tik máhikah, "tsapa:lu pu:chu-t, tsapa:lu pu:chu-t, tsapa:lu pu:chu-t, tsapa:lu pu:chu-t, tsapa:lu pu:chu-t".  
begin-PRET it-say in magic, lower silk-cotton tree, lower silk-cotton tree, lower silk-cotton tree, lower silk-cotton tree, lower silk-cotton tree".

68) ne pu:chu-t wal-temu wi:ts, wal-temu wi:ts ne  
 pu:chu-t y tahta:sa ne mah-mahtsal tik ta:l.  
 the silk-cotton tree-ABSOL DIR-descend come, DIR-descend come the  
 silk-cotton tree and PL-touch the PL-branch on ground.

69) pe:h-ki ne in-lama ki-wih-wila:nih ne ah-a:makitas.  
 begin-PRET the their-grandmother it-PL-hang the PL-little hammocks.

70) wan tami, "ahka pu:chu-t, ahka pu:chu-t, ahka  
 pu:chu-t"; ya:h-ki se-pa ne pu:chu-t ka ahku.  
 and after, "up silk-cotton tree, up silk-cotton tree, up  
 silk-cotton tree"; go-PRET one-time the silk-cotton tree to up.

71) wan tami k-al-nu:ts-ke-t ne in-lama, ki-neki-t  
 temu-t, ma: k-al-temulti.  
 and after her-DIR-speak-PRET-PL the their-grandmother, it-want-PL  
 descend-PL, that it(=them)-DIR-lower.

72) pwes ya:h-ki ne lamah-tsin.  
 well go-PRET the old woman-DIMIN.

73) k-al-temultia; tah-ta:ka-met.  
 it(=them)-DIR-lower; PL-man-PL.

74) k-ilwia-t ne in-lama, "na:ni:ta, mu:sta t-yu-t ti-yawi-t  
 ti-ta-pe:wia-t", k-ilwia-t.

her-say-PL the their-grandmother, "gramma, tomorrow we-go-PL  
 we-go-pl we-something-hunt-PL, it-say-PL.

75) "x-a:kan nu-ixwiyu-wan", k-ilwia.  
 "IMP-go-IMP PL my-grandchild-POSS PL", it-say.

76) ya:h-ket; k-al-mik-tih-ke-t se: masa:-t.  
 go-PRET-PL; it-DIR-die-CAUS-PRET-PL a deer-ABSOL.

77) ki-xi:pe:h-ke-t wan ki-maka-ke-t ne in-lama ma: ki-mana;  
 ki-man-ki.  
 it-skin-PRET-PL and it-give-PRET-PL the their-grandmother that  
 it-cook; it-cook-PRET.

78) uk ukxi-k ne takwal, kenemeh yehemet  
 mu-chih-tiwi-t desbelár, kuchi-t.  
 when cooked-ADJ the food, since they REFLEX-do-PERF-PL stay up,  
 sleep-PL.

79) kin-nu:ts-ki ne in-lama; k-ilwia, "x-i:sa-kan, nemi-ya ne takwal, x-i:sa-kan nu-pila-wan-tsi-tsin, x-i:sa-kan, nemi-ya ne takwal".

them-speak-PRET the their-grandmother; it-say, IMP-wake-IMP PL, is-already the food, IMP-wake-IMP PL my-son-PL POSS-PL-DIMIN, IMP-wake-IMP PL, is-already the food".

80) ki-kwa-t ne takwal, ki-kwa-t ne takwal ka yu-t ta-pe:wia(-t).  
it-eat-PL the food, it-eat-PL the food that go-PL  
something-hunt-t.

81) pero, pero kin-xih-xi:kuh ne in-lama porké ya  
ki-piya se: enamorado.

but, but them-PL-deceived the their-grandmother because she  
it-have a lover.

82) pe:h-ki k-al-nu:tsa ne i-enamorado pal se:n-ta-kwa-t, pal  
se:n-ta-kwa-t wan ne i-enamorado.  
begin-PRET him-DIR-speak the her-lover so  
together-something-eat-PL, so together-something-eat-PL with the  
her-lover.

83) ne i-ixwiyu-wan te:-ya su kin-maka ne takwal, se maya ne  
i-enamorado se:n-ta-kwa-t.  
the her-grandchild-PL POSS no-longer no them-give the food,  
a only the her-lover together-something-eat-PL.

84) kenemeh nemi ne na:na:wa-tsin, ne chimpe  
na:na:wa-tsin, ya k-ita ta: ki-chiwa ne in-lama.  
as is the Nanahuatzin, the youngest child Nanahuatzin, he it-see  
what it-do the their-grandmother.

85) kin-ilwia ne i-erma:nuh-wan, "nu-lama mitsin-chiwa nemi hodér,  
tesu an-ta-kwa-t".  
them-say the his-brother-PL POSS, "my-grandmother you pl.-do  
is screwing, no you pl.-something-eat-PL".

86) "kabál mitsin-mahma:waltia ne anmu-teh-te:nxi:pal pal  
mu-chiwa-t saboriár."  
"just you pl.-smear the your pl.-PL-lip so REFLEX-do-PL taste."

87) "ay nanita", k-ilwia-t, "nanita, tenemos hambre", k-ilwia-t.  
"oh gramma", her-say-PL, "gramma, we have hunger", her-say-PL.

88) "ya les dí que comer, pero lámbanse los labios", k-ilwia komo tik kastiyah kin-nu:ts-ki, "lámbanse los labios, ya comieron". "already you I gave to eat, but lick the lips", it-say as in Spanish them-speak-PRET, "lick the lips, already you ate".

89) sa:nka kin-ilwia; tesu ta-kwah-tiwi-t.  
lie them-tell; not something-eat-PERF-PL.

90) kin-ilwia ne na:na:wa-tsin, ne chimpe, "xi-nech-wi:ka-kan; ne i-da:muh nu-lama yaha ha ki-kwa ne takwal; pwes xi-nech-wi:ka-kan". them-say the Nanahuatzin, the youngest child, "IMP-me-take-IMP PL; the her-fellow my grandmother he who it-eat the food; then IMP-me-take-IMP PL.

91) "n-yu ni-mitsin-ilwitia ka:n panu ne:."  
"I-go I-you pl.-show where pass there."

92) "yu-wan ki-chiwa-t ne sanho; yu-wan ki-tah-tameh-chiwa-t ne witskuyul, pal ne: naka, ne: naka, yu miki."  
"go-PL IMP it-do-PL the trench; go-IMP PL it-PL-point-make-PL the guisocoyol, so there stay, there stay, go to die."

93) ya:h-ke-t, ki-wi:ka-ke-t.  
go-PRET-PL, him-take-PRET-PL.

94) "t-yu-t ti-k-wi:ka-t ne tu-ermanituh, lama."  
"we-go-PL we-take-PL the our-little brother, grandmother".

95) "te:, porké yu ki-kukua-witsti, yu ki-kukua-witsti", kin-ilwia.  
"no, because go him-hurt-thorn, go him-hurt-thorn", them-say.

96) pero ki-wi:ka-ke-t.  
but him-take-PRET-PL.

97) "ni:kan xi-k-chiwa-kan ne sa:nhoh, man xi-k-tsuh-tsun-tamehti-kan ne witskuyul wan ne: xi-k-ta:l-pachu-kan."  
"here IMP-it-make-IMP PL the trench, but IMP-it-PL-point-sharpen-PL IMP the guisocoyol and there IMP-it-ground-place-IMP PL."

98) "uk yu wi:ts ne: tu-kuhkul wan yu ki-mati ne 'parrá:n', 'pa:', yu temu."  
"now go come there our-bogeyman and go it-feel the 'parran', 'pa', go to fall."

99) "'to:p, to:p, to:p, to:p', yu panu ne wih-wits-ti."  
 "'top, top, top, top', go to pass the PL-thorn-ABSOL."

100) pwes kiya ki-chih-ke-t.  
 so thus it-do-PRET-PL.

101) ne se:yuk noche "pla:h", ne tu-kuhkul, "a:ha:(n)".  
 the other night "plah", the our-bogeyman, "ah".

102) "t-yu-t ti-k-xi:pe:wa-t", i:na-ke-t.  
 "we-go-PL we-him-skin-PL", say-PRET-PL.

103) ki-xi:pe:h-ke-t, ki-pa:ka-t, ki-wi:ka-ke-t chan ne in-lama.  
 it-skin-PRET-PL, it-wash-PL, it-take-PRET-PL to the  
 their-grandmother.

104) "xi-k-ida, na:ni:ta", k-ilwia-t, "t-al-i:ka-t masa:-t", wan  
 sa:nka.  
 "IMP-it-see, grandma", it-say-PL, "we-DIREC-take-PL deer-ABSOL", and  
 lie.

105) tesu ha masa:-t, ne i-naka-yu tu-kuhkul, ne i-da:muh ne  
 in-lama.  
 no that deer-ABSOL, the his-meat-INT POSS our-bogeyman, the  
 her-fellow the their-grandmother.

106) "pwes e:he, e:h nu-pila-wan-tsi-tsin, n-yu ni-k-mana, t-yu-t  
 ti-ta-kwa-t."  
 "well yes, yes my-son-PL-PL-DIMIN, I-go I-it-cook, we-go-PL  
 we-something-eat-PL."

107) tesu, tesu ha masa:-t sino ne i-da:muh ne in-lama.  
 no, not that deer-ABSOL rather the her-fellow the  
 their-grandmother.

108) ha yaha ki-miktih-ke-t, wan ki-wi:ka-ke-t ne naka-t pal  
 ki-kwa ne in-lama.  
 that he him-kill-PRET-PL, and her-take-pret-PL the meat-ABSOL so  
 it-eat the their-grandmother.

109) uksi-k ne takwal.  
 done-ADJ the food.

110) kin-ilwia tik kastiyah, "levántense mis nietos, ya está la comida".

them-say in Spanish, "get up my grandchildren, already is the food".

111) "ay nanita, me duele la cabeza, yo estoy rendido", k-ilwia-t tik kastiyah.

"oh gramma, me hurt the head, I am exhausted", her-say-PL in Spanish.

112) ah, pwes pe:h-ki ta-kwa i-se:l-tsin.

oh, so begin-PRET something-eat her-alone-DIMIN.

113) "xi-kuchi-kam-a!" k-ilwia tik na:wa:-t, "xi-kuchi-kan!".

"IMP-sleep-IMP PL-now!" it-say in Pipil, "IMP-sleep-IMP PL!".

114) kuchi-ke-t se-pa.

sleep-PRET-PL one-time.

115) pe:h-ki ne tan-tepus-lama ki-kwa ne naka-t.

begin-PRET the tooth-iron-old woman it-eat the meat-ABSOL.

116) wan tame k-ilwih-ke-t, "ke:n ti-k-mat-ki ne naka-t, lama?".

and after her-say-PRET-PL, "how you-it-feel-PRET the meat-ABSOL, grandmother?".

117) "bi:dah nu-teh-te:lpu:ch-tsin, bi:dah nu-teh-te:lpu:ch-tsin, yama:ni-k."

"delicious my-PL-son-DIMIN, delicious my-PL-son-DIMIN, soft."

118) "ini ne i-naka-yu tu-kuhkul", k-ilwih-ke-t.

"that the his-meat-INT POSS our-bogeyman", her-say-PRET-PL.

119) "ay, era mierda, era mierda, a:h."

"oh, was shit, was shit, ah."

120) ki-neki m-isu:ta, tesu weli-k.

it-want REFLEX-vomit, not can-PRET.

121) "ha, ni-k-mati ka mitsin-maka-tuk ne konse:hoh, ne chimpe mitsin-maka-tuk ne konse:hoh."

"ha, I-it-know what you pl.-give-PERF the advice, the youngest child you pl.-give-PERF the advice."

122) "bueno, está bueno", ma: kiya, pero n-yu ni-k-miktia ne chimpituh."

"good, is good", that so, but I-go I-him-kill the youngest child."

123) ki-neki ki-miktia katka.

it-want him-kill BEFORE.

124) ya:h-ki ki-tantia ne i-tan, ne:pa te:n kebrada ki-tantia ne i-tan pal ki-kwa ne piltsi-tsin.

go-PRET it-sharpen the her-tooth, there edge canyon it-sharpen the her-tooth for him-eat the boy-DIMIN.

125) yu ki-maka se: mordida.

go him-give a bite.

126) k-ilwia ne ku:talah-tsin ne se:yuk, tik kastiyah k-ilwia, "mirá tenguerechol", k-ilwia, "andá vé qué hace mi nanita", k-ilwia tik kastiyah.

him-say the lizard the other, in Spanish it-say, "look lizard", him-say, "go see what do my gramma", him-say in Spanish.

127) "voy a ir", es el tenguereche; ya:h-ki ne tengerech.

"I go to go", is the lizard; go-PRET the lizard.

128) panu-k, k-ita-k ka ki-tantia nemi ne i-tan, ki-tantia nemi ne i-tan.

pass-PRET it-see-PRET that it sharpening is the her-tooth, it-sharpening is the her-tooth.

129) mu-kwep-ki ne tengerechul.

REFLEX-return-PRET the lizard.

130) "nech-maka-k se: pedrada", k-ilwia.

"me-give-PRET a stoning", him-tell.

131) "ni:kan naka-k ne tehitha"; ki-ahsi se: pedasoh tehah, ki-tsun-tapa:n.

"here stay-PRET the little tile"; it-find a piece tile, him-head-bust.

132) "bueno, está bueno, pero yu k-ita nu-lama ke:n yu panu."

"good, is good, but go it-see my-grandmother how go pass."

133) mas ka tiyu:tak wi:tsa-ya wan ne i-tapak.



more in evening come-IMPERF with the her-wash.

134) k-ilwih-ke-t, "xi-k-ida lama, t-yu-t ti-yawi-t se: apwesta, ka: panu ne i-a:xi:x tsum-pan kal tesu ti-k-mitki-sneki-t".  
her say-RET-PL, "IMP-it-look grandmother, we-go-PL we-go-PL a bet, who pass the his/her-urine head-on house no we-him/her-kill-DESIDERATIVE-PL".

135) "ka: te: panu ne i-a:xi:x ne:pa t-yu-t ti-k-miktia-t."  
"who no pass the his/her-urine there we-go-PL we-him/her-kill-PL."

136) pe:h-ke-t kene ne tah-ta:ka-met, "chi:rr::", bah, yawi se:yuk "i:rr::".  
begin-RET-PL then the PL-man-PL, "chirr", bah, go another "irr".

137) "a:xa:n xi-k-itski-kan tu-lama, ma: ki-panulti ne i-a:xi:x."  
"now IMP-her-grab-PL IMP our-grandmother, that it-pass the her-urine."

138) ki:s-ki mu-talua, mu-kal-tsak.  
left REFLEX-run, REFLEX-house-shut.

139) k-ilpih-ke-t ne ah-a:rgoyah wan ki-maka-ke-t ti:-t ne kal.  
it-tie-RET-PL the PL-ring and it-give-RET-PL fire-ABSOL the house.

140) ne: tami-k ne tan-tepus-lama.  
there end-RET the tooth-iron-woman.

The Nanahuatzin  
(El Nanahuatzin)

(1) Once there was a man who got married. (2) He didn't know that his wife was a witch. (3) In the nights he is sleeping. (4) His wife goes out to walk around. (5) She takes her head off and goes out to walk around. (6) Her body remains and only her head goes. (7) He asked for advice and it was given to him, they gave him advice. (8) They told him to smear chili on her. (9) So he smear her. (10) The head came in the morning; she was no longer able to attach herself. (11) She strove to do it, but she couldn't; she began to cry, she began to cry. (12) She spoke to her husband; he didn't pay attention to her, as though he was sleeping, but he wasn't asleep. (13) He was seeing what his wife was doing. (14) When he spoke to her the skull throw itself and stuck onto his neck. (15) Whatever the man ate she took away from him, she took it away, she took everything, whatever he wanted to eat she took away from him. (16) He could no longer make it; he was going to die. (17) He went to ask for more advice; he went to the church, to the priest's. (18) He should advise him how he should do it. (19) So he went. (20) The head did not want to stay outside in front of the church, she didn't want to. (21) She didn't want to get down; that's how it was, she did not want to get off. (22) But finally she got down. (23) The man put his jacket down for her; there he left her; the man went inside. (24) He told the priest that his wife was a witch.

(25) "I don't know, but they told me my wife is a witch, that I should be careful." (26) "Each night she goes out to walk around, but only her head." (27) "All along the stree the dogs howl 'wawawawawawawawa', the dogs howl." (28) "In the morning she came, she came again." (29) "But since I put chili on her, she no longer could." (30) "Now the priest told me that if I have a farm that I should go with her that she eat the red custard apples that are ripe, and then I should hit her with the hard ones in order to kill her." (31) "But since I was there, I would be trying to."

(32) Who knows from where a deer was startled. (33) It went by right there under the zapote tree; the head threw itself. (34) "Lah" -- it stuck here on the deer (on its neck). (35) The deer took off jumping. (36) Into the thorns it went; it fell in the ravine -- "rann" -- it threw itself into the ravine. (37) "Pa!" -- it fell -- it trembled and trembled -- the deer died. (38) Then the skull let go; it stayed there. (39) The vultures started

descending. (40) They wanted to eat the meat, the stinking meat of the deer. (41) She started to scare them, "shew, shew, shew, shew, shew!" (42) "Don't eat my husband, don't eat my husband!", that's what she said to them. (43) Finally the deer dried up and she, the skull, was going to die all alone there in the canyon. (44) She died; where she had died a gourd tree sprouted.

(45) The witch (the "iron-toothed-old-woman") came. (46) It's she who is her mother, the witch "iron-toothed-old-woman". (47) She went. (48) She knew where her daughter was. (49) She found her there. (50) "Oh, my daughter, you have died here, but here is my gourd, your gourd of love is coming to come up here." (51) And then she left, she went. (52) The tree grew and it had a fruit, a gourd. (53) The iron-toothed-old-woman sensed it; she came to go see it. (54) The gourd was just ripe. (55) "Oh, my daughter, here is your gourd." (56) She cut it off, she cut it and took it home. (57) She put it over there, in the corner of the house she placed it.

(58) About a month went by; the gourd was quite ripe. (59) Then it split open in the middle of the night, let's say at midnight; you hear it at midnight. (60) "Pa!" -- it burst open. (61) The old woman went to see; the seeds of the gourd were just little boys, they were just little boys. (62) "Gramma, gramma, gramma" they said to their grandmother, "we want little hammocks, gramma", they said to her in Spanish. (63) "Make us little hammocks!" (64) "Wait a bit; I'm going to do it." (65) So she returned and brought some hammocks. (66) She went to get her little boys, then she went under the silk-cotton tree, under the silk-cotton tree. (67) She started to say in magic, "down silk-cotton tree, down tree, down tree, down tree, down tree!" (68) The silk-cotton tree came down, down came the silk-cotton tree and its branches touched the ground. (69) Their grandmother began to hang the hammocks. (70) Afterwards, "up silk-cotton tree, up tree up, tree"; the silk-cotton tree went back up. (71) Later they called their grandmother; they want to get down, get them down. (72) Well, the old woman went. (73) She got them down; they were already men.

(74) They said to their grandmother, "gramma, tomorrow we are going to go hunt", they tell her. (75) "Go ahead, my grandchildren", she said. (76) They went; they killed a deer. (77) They skinned it and told their grandmother to cook it; she cooked it. (78) When the food was ready, since they had stayed up, they slept. (79) Their grandmother spoke to them; she said, "wake up, the food is ready, wake up my children, wake up, the food is ready!" (80) They ate the food, they ate the food that they went to catch.

(81) But their grandmother deceived them because she had a lover. (82) She began to call her lover so they could eat

together, so she could eat together with her lover. (83) She no longer gave the food to her grandchildren; she only ate together with her lover.

(84) But as the Nanahuatzin was there, the youngest child, he saw what their grandmother was doing. (85) He told his brothers, "my grandmother is screwing you; you're not eating". (86) "She just smears grease on your lips so they will taste." (87) "Oh gramma", they said, "gramma, we're hungry" they tell her. (88) "I already fed you, but lick your lips", she said, since she spoke to them in Spanish, "lick your lips, you already ate". (89) She lied; they had not eaten. (90) The Nanahuatzin, the youngest child, said to them, "take me; my grandmother's fellow, he's the one who eats the food; so take me!". (91) "I'm going to show you where he goes." (92) "Go make a trench; go sharpen glliscoyols (thorny palms) so he'll stay there, stay there, he's going to die." (93) They went and they took him. (94) "We're going to take our little brother, grandmother." (95) "No, because he is going to get stuck with the thorns, he's going to get pricked", she tells them. (96) But they took him. (97) "Make the trench here, but sharpen the glliscoyols and put them in the ground." (98) "Now our 'bogeyman' is going to come there and he's going to feel the "parran", "pa", he's going to fall." (99) "'top, top, top, top", the thorns are going to pierce him." (100) So that's what they did. (101) The next night, "plah"; it's their 'bogeyman', "ah". (102) "Let's skin him", they said. (103) They skinned him, washed him, and took him to their grandmother's. (104) "Look, gramma", they said to her, "we brought a deer", and it was a lie. (105) That was not a deer; it was the meat of their 'bogeyman', of their grandmother's fellow. (106) "Well yes, yes, my children, I'm going to cook it, we're going to eat." (107) No, that was not deer, but rather their grandmother's fellow. (108) It was him that they killed, and they took the meat so that their grandmother would eat it. (109) The food was ready. (110) She said to them in Spanish, "get up my grandchildren, the food is ready". (111) "Oh gramma, my head aches, I'm exhausted", they say in Spanish. (112) So, she began to eat alone. (113) "Sleep now!", she said in Pipil, "go to sleep!". (114) They went to sleep again. (115) The iron-toothed-old-woman began to eat the meat. (116) Afterwards they said, "how did you find the meat, grandmother?". (117) "Delicious my sons, delicious my sons, soft." (118) "That was our bogeyman's flesh", they said. (119) "Oh, it was shit, it was shit, oh." (120) She felt like throwing up, but she couldn't.

(121) "Ha, I know that the youngest child has advised you, he has advised you." (122) "Well, that's all right, so be it, but I'm going to kill that youngest child." (123) She was wanting to kill

him. (124) She went to sharpen her teeth, there by the edge of the canyon she sharpened her teeth so she could eat the little boy. (125) She was going to bite him.

(126) The other said to the lizard, "look lizard", in Spanish he said, "go see what my grandma is doing", he said in Spanish. (127) "I'll go", it was the lizard; the lizard went. (128) He went by and saw that she was sharpening her teeth, she was sharpening her teeth. (129) The lizard returned. (130) "She hit me with a rock", he said. (131) "The piece of tile stuck here (pointing to the back of the neck); she found a piece of tile and she busted my head." (132) "OK, but my grandmother is going to see what's going to happen."

(133) Later in the evening she was coming with her wash. (134) They said, "look grandmother, we're going to make a bet; whoever passes his/her piss on top of the house we don't want to kill". (135) "Whoever does not get his/her piss there we are going to kill." (136) Then the men began, "chirr"; another went, "irr". (137) "Now grab our grandmother; let her pass her piss." (138) She took off running she closed herself in the house. (139) They tied the rings (of the door) and set fire to the house. (140) There the iron-toothed-old-woman met her end.

# Appendix 1

## Pipil and Other Varieties of Nahuatl

### 1. Introduction

In this appendix the position of Pipil is considered and clarified with respect to 1) other varieties of Nahuatl that are sometimes also called "Pipil" and 2) the classification of Nahuatl in general and Pipil's position within it.

### 2. Other Varieties of Nahuatl Sometimes Called "Pipil"

Given the confusion and controversy occasioned by the use of "Pipil" in reference to other southern varieties of Nahuatl and by claims that these and Central American Pipil may be close genetic relatives, it is important to compare these in greater detail. This examination is intended to help resolve the issues. The forms compared are from Soyaló, Chiapas (principal examples from Reyes 1961a, complemented by forms from Van Zantwijk 1963, cited in parentheses; from Huehuetán, Chiapas (Bruce and Robles Uribe 1969, with a few forms cited from Knab 1980 in parentheses); from Pueblo Nuevo Solistahuacán, Chiapas (Navarrete 1975); from Bochil, Chiapas (Van Zantwijk 1963); from Salamá, Guatemala (Stoll 1958(1884i)); from Pajapan, Veracruz (García de León 1976); from Mecayapan, Veracruz (Wolgemuth 1981); and from San Felipe Río Nuevo, Cardenas, Tabasco (Rendón n.d.). First a comparative word list is presented, followed by comments. The abbreviations used are:

- Mec = Mecayapan, Veracruz
- Paj = Pajapan, Veracruz
- RN = San Felipe Río Nuevo, Cardenas, Tabasco
- Soy = Soyaló, Chiapas
- PNS = Pueblo Nuevo Solistahuacán, Chiapas
- Boc = Bochil, Chiapas
- Hue = Huehuetán, Chiapas (from Soconusco)
- Sal = Salamá, Guatemala (from Baja Verapaz)
- Pip = Pipil, El Salvador (C, SD)

	1	2	3	4	
	ant	ask	avocado	basket	
Mec	tsi:ka?	-tahtani	awaka?	chikiwi?	
Paj	tsi:gat	tahtani		chigiwit	
RN	tsi:gat				
Soy	tsikat <sup>h</sup>	tahtani	awakat <sup>h</sup>	chikiwat <sup>h</sup>	
PNS					
Boc					
Hue					
Sal	tsígat	-tatáne		chiquit	
Pip	tsi:kat	tahtani	a:wakat	chikiwit	
	5	6	7	8	
	to bathe	bean	bitter	black	
Mec	-a:ltiá	aha:yo:?	chichi:?	pi:sti?	
Paj	m-a:ltia	ahayo		pistik	
RN		ahayo?t		pistik	
Soy	m-alti	et <sup>h</sup>	chichik	títik	
	('pret.')	(et)			
PNS		et		títik	
Boc		(et)			
Hue		chene?			
Sal	-álti	et		títik	
Pip	m-a:ltia	e:t	chichik	ti:ltik	
	9	10	11	12	13
	blood	bone	bottlegourd	to burn	to buy
Mec	esti	omi?	tekoma?	tatiá	-kowa
				(t.v.)	
Paj	esti	omit	tegomat	tata	-goa
				(i.v.)	
RN	esti?	-omi		tata?	-gowa?
Soy	esti	umit <sup>h</sup>	tekumat <sup>h</sup>	táta?	-kuwa-
		(umit)			
PNS		umi?			
Hue					
Sal	este	úmit	tekúmat		-kúa
Pip	esti	u:mit	temumat	tata (i.v.)	kuwa
				tatia (t.v.)	

14	15	16	17
to call	cane	to climb	to close
Mec -no:t <sub>s</sub> a	owa <sup>?</sup>	tehkawi	-tsakwa
Paj notsa	wat	tehkawi	tsaba
RN		tehko	-tsakwa
Soy -nutsa	uwat <sup>h</sup>	tehku	-tsakwa-
	(uwat)		
PNS			
Boc			
Hue			
Sal	úwat	-téhu	-tsákwa
Pip (w)al-nu:t <sub>s</sub> a	u:wat	tehku	tsakwa
18	19	20	
cold	comb	to come	
Mec sese:?	tsikawa:s	wi:?	
Paj sese:k	pachoás	-wi:ts ('pres.')	
		-wa:la ('pret.')	
RN se:sek	-pachowasti	wits	
Soy sísik	tsikawasti	-wala	
(seseltik)		('pret.' ?)	
PNS			
Boc			
Hue			
Sal sésik	chikawáste	-wála	
		("to return")	
Pip sesek	tsi:kuwas	wi:ts ('pres.')	
		wa:la(:)h ('pret.')	
20	21	22	23
corn	cornfield	to cry	to cut
(maize)	(milpa)		
Mec táyo:l	mi:hli	cho:ka	teki
Paj tayo:l	mihli	choga	tegi
RN sinti <sup>?</sup>		cho:ga <sup>?</sup>	
Soy táuli	mili <sup>?</sup>	chuka	teki
(taulli)			
PNS tauli			
Boc taulli			
Hue tígol/tégi			
Sal tayúgal/ tahúli	mili	-chúga	
Pip tawiyal	mi:l	chu:ka	teki



	24	25	26	27
	day	day after tomorrow	deer	to descend
Mec		wi:pta	masa:ʔ	temowa
Paj	tahkoga (de dfa)	wikta	masat	temo:a
RN		deh wihta	masat	kwatemo
Soy	tunaliaska (tunalli)	(wipta)	masat <sup>h</sup> (masat)	temu
PNS			masat	
Boc				
Hue				
Sal	tik túnal		masat	-tému
Pip		wi:pta	masa:t	temu
	28	29	30	31
	to die	to do, to make	dog	dough, corn dough
Mec	miki	-chi:wa	pe:lo	tixti
Paj	migi	chi:a/chi:w-/ chi:h	pelo	tisti
RN	miʔkiyaʔ	chiawa/ -chih		tixti
Soy	-miki	-chiwa-	peluʔ	texti
PNS			chuchó/ chuchu	
Boc				
Hue	(mika) (died already ?)		gínyu (ginyu)	
Sal	-míge	-chíwa		
Pip	miki	chiwa	pe:lu	tixti
	32	33	34	35
	to drink	dry	ear	ear of corn
Mec	k-onia	wa:k-toʔ	-nakas	e:lo:ʔ
Paj	oni	wa:ktok	-nagas	e:lot
RN	-atiʔ	wak-tok	-nagas	-ba:
Soy	-onih (pret.)	waki	-nakas	ta-kwa
PNS			elut	ta-kwa
Boc				(ta-kwa-lis)
Hue				
Sal	k-úni	wak-tuk	nágas	elut
Pip	uni	wa:k-tuk	-nakas	e:lut
				ta-kwa -kwa/ta-kwa

	36	37	38	39
	egg	to enter	to extinguish	eye
Mec	-teksis	kalaki	se:wíá (t.v.)	i:x
Paj	teksis		sewi	-i:xtotolo
RN	teksisti <sup>?</sup>			-ixtolo:lo
Soy	webototutuli	-kalaki	sewi <sup>?</sup>	-ixko
PNS				-ixko
Boc				
Hue				
Sal	tutúltit			fixku
Pip	teksis-ti	kalaki	se:wi (i.v.) se:wia (t.v.)	i:x
	40	41	42	43
	far	father	fiesta (ceremony)	fire
Mec	wehka	-tah	ilwi <sup>?</sup>	ti <sup>?</sup> -t
Paj	wehka	-tah	ilwit	tit
RN		-tah		ti <sup>?</sup> t/ti:t
Soy	wehka	tahtsi	ilwit <sup>h</sup>	máskut
	(wehka)	(-tahtsin)		(maskut)
PNS				
Boc				
Hue				
Sal	wéha			múskut
Pip	wehka	-te:ku	ilwit	ti(:)t
	44	45	46	47
	flower	foot	four	to give
Mec	xo:chi <sup>?</sup>	ikxi	na:wi	-maka
Paj	xuchit	ikxi	nawi	maga
RN		no-kxi <sup>?</sup>		ma:ga
		"my foot"		
Soy	suchit <sup>h</sup>	-ikxi	nawi <sup>?</sup>	-makilih
	(xuchit)			(pret. applic.)
PNS		mo-kxi	nawi <sup>?</sup>	
		"your foot"		
Boc				
Hue				-maga
Sal		mu-kx	náwi	-maga
		"your foot"		
Pip	xu:chit	(i)kxi	na:wi	maka

	48	49	50	51	52
	to go	gourd (jicara)	to grind	hair	hand
Mec	yawi	wahkal	-tis	tsónkal	-ma:
Paj	yawi	wahkal	tisi	-tsongal	-ma:
RN	yawi-		tisi	-tsonga	-man
Soy	yawi?	xikali?	tesi	-uhmíó?	-ma
PNS					
Boc	ye'niyaz "I'll go"				
Hue					
Sal	níu "I go"	xígal		tsúngal	ma
Pip	yawi	xi:kal/ wahkal	tisi	-tsunkal	-mey
	53	54	54	55	56
	to have	head	to hear	heart	here
Mec	-piá	tsontekon	-kaki	-a:lmah	nigah
Paj	-pia	-tsontegon	-gagi	-alma	nigah
RN		-tsontegon	-gagi		nigan
Soy	-pia?	tsunteko	kaki	-yulu?	nika
PNS				tu-yul "your heart"	
Boc					nikan
Hue					
Sal	-pia	tsuntéu		yúlo	níga
Pip	-piya	tsuntekumat/ -tsuntekun	kaki	-yu(:)l(u)	ni(:)kan

	57	58	59	60	61
	hot	house	I	incense	to kill
Mec	toto:ni?	kahli/ -cha:n	neh	kópal	-miktiá
Paj	toto:nik	gahli/gal-/ chanti	naha		miktia
RN	toto:nik	-gahli	naha		-miktih-ia?
Soy	tutunki (tunaltik)	-chan	net		mihteh (pret.)
PNS		kali	ne?		
Boc					
Hue					
Sal	tutúnge	káli/ cha	net/ne/ newa	kúval	
Pip	tutu:nik	kal/ -chan	naha	kupal	miktia

	62	63	64	65	66
	land	to laugh	leached corn (nixtamal)	to leave	louse
Mec	ta:hli	wetska	nextámal	ki:sa	atimi?
Paj	ta:hli	i:xwetska	ne:xtamal	gisa	a:tin
RN	tahli	wetska			
Soy	tali (talli)	wetska	nextámali	-kisa	atemit <sup>h</sup>
PNS					
Boc					
Hue					
Sal	táli			-kisa	atémet
Pip	ta:l	wetska	nextamal	ki:sa	atimet

	67	68	69	70		
	man	mat (petate)	meat	moon, month		
Mec	ta:ga?	petat		me:s (month) to-ye:-tsin (moon)		
Paj RN	ta:gat tagat	petat	nagat nagat	me:sti me(:)st' (moon) mesti? (month)		
Soy	takat <sup>h</sup> (tagat)	petat <sup>h</sup>	nakat <sup>h</sup> (nakat)	mesti (mesti)		
PNS Boc Hue	taka?		nakat			
	tá:ga/ té:ge					
Sal Pip	tá:gat ta:kat	pédat petat	ná:gat nakat	mé:ste me:tsti		
	71	72	73	74	75	
	mother	mountain	mouth	much, many	mud	
Mec	-ye?	tepe:yoh	-te:n	mia?	soki?	
Paj	-ye:	tepe:t	-te:n	miag-eh	sogit	
RN	-ye:	te:pet	-ten			
Soy	nántsi (nantsin)	tepet <sup>h</sup> (tepet)	-tenko	mfak	súkit <sup>h</sup>	
PNS Boc Hue						
Sal Pip	nants -na:n	tévet tepe:t	ti te:n	miak miyak	sukit (clay) sukit	
	76	77	78	79	80	81
	name	night	nose	one	owner	paper
Mec	-to:ka:?	yowal	-ya?	se:	-te:ko	a:ma?
Paj	-toga	tayoá	-yak	se	-tego	a:mat
RN	toga	tayowa?	-yak	se:		
Soy	-tuka	yúali (yualli)	-yaka	se?	-teku	amat <sup>h</sup> (mamat)
PNS Boc Hue		yowalli		se?		
Sal	túga/ tua	yuwáli	yag	tse se		amat (amate)
Pip	-tu:kay/ -tu:key	tayuwa	-yak/ yaka-	se: -te:ku-yu		a:mat (paper)

	82	83	84	85	86
	to plant	pot (olla)	quern (metate)	rabbit	raw, green
Mec	-to:ka	ko:mi?	meta?		xoxówigo
Paj	to:ga	gomit	metat:		xoxoktik
RN	-to:ga	go:mit		kwagege?	xoxo:wik "raw" xoxoktik "green"
Soy	tuka	kúmith <sup>h</sup>	metat <sup>h</sup>		xuxuk
PNS				tusti	
Boc					
Hue					
Sal	-tuga		médát	tuxti	xúxug
Pip	tu:ka	ku:mit	metat	tuchtí	xuxuwik
	87	88	89	90	91
	road	salt	sandal	to say	to see
Mec	ohti	ista?	-ga?	-ihtowa	-ita (to see) -chiya (to wait) ta-chá (to look)
Paj	ohti	istat	xántia	ihtoa	-ita
RN	ohti?				tachixtok (from chiya)
Soy	uhtika (uhti)	istat <sup>h</sup> (istat)	kaite? (caiti)	-ihtuh (pret.)	tachia
PNS					
Boc					
Hue					
Sal	úhti	ístat	kákte		-ida
Pip	uhti	istat	kakti	ilwia	ita (to see) chiya (to look, to wait)

	92	93	94	95	
	to sell	to shout	to sit	six	
Mec	-namaka	tsahtsi	mo-ta:liá		
Paj	ta-namaga-ni (seller)	tsahtsi	mo-ta:li		
RN			mu-talia?		
Soy	-namaka	tsahtsi	mu-tali (pret. ?)	chiwase (chikwasen)	
PNS				chikwasen	
Boc					
Hue					
Sal		-tśahtsi (to call)	mu-táli	chikwás	
Pip	namaka	tsahtsi	mu-ta:lia	chikwasi(:)n	
	96	97	98	99	100
	to sleep	snail	snake	sour	to stand, to rise
Mec	kochi	xote	kowa:?	xoko:?	mo-ketsa
Paj	-gochi	xote	goa:t	xogo:t	mo-getsa
RN	-gochi	a:tetegolot			mu-getsa?
Soy	-kuchi-	xuti?	kuat (kuat)	xukuth	mo-ketsa
PNS			kua?		
Boc					
Hue					
Sal	-kúchi-		kúat		mu-kétsa
Pip	kuchi	xuti	ku:wat	xukut	mu-ketsa
	101	102	103	104	
	stone	sun	to swallow	to sweep	
Mec	te?-t	to:nati:?	-tolowa	tachpa:na	
Paj	tet	to:nati	ta-tloloa	(ochpanwas "broom")	
RN	te?t/tet	to:na:ti(n)		(ixpanwasti "broom")	
Soy	tet <sup>h</sup> (tet)	túnali (tunalli)	tuluh- (pret.)	taxpana	
PNS	tet	tunali			
Boc					
Hue					
Sal	tet	túnal			
Pip	tet	tu:nal	tulua	ta-chpa:na/ t-uchpa:na	

	105	106	107	108	109	110
	ten	there	this	thorn	three	to tie
Mec		nepa	inín	witsti	e:yi	-ilpia
Paj		nepa	hi:n	witsti	yeyi	-ilpia
RN			hi:			
Soy	matahti	nepa?	inen	wisti?	yey	-ilpih
	(matakti)					(pret.)
PNS	matahti				ye?	
Boc						
Hue					eyi	
Sal		néva/ ba		wihtí	yey	-ilpe
Pip	mahtakti	ne:pa	ini	witsti	ye:y	ilpia
	111	112	113	114		115
	today	tomato	tomorrow	tortilla		town
Mec	a:man	toma?	mo:sta	táxkal		a:ltepe:?
Paj		tomat		taxkal		a:ltepe:t
RN	a:man					
Soy	axka	tumat <sup>h</sup>	musta (musta)	taxkali (taxkali)		chinamit <sup>h</sup> (chinamit)
PNS				taxkali		
Boc			mozta			
Hue				chitáwi/ xtáwi		
Sal	áxka		musta	tax		chinámit
	"now"					
Pip	a:xa:n	tumat	mu:sta	tamal (taxkal "rigua, fresh-corn tortilla")		tuchan/ te:chan
	115	116	117	118	119	120
	tumpline	two	up (arriba)	vine	to want	to wash
Mec	mekapal	o:me	ahko	meka?	-neki	-pa:ka
Paj	megapal	o:me	ahko	ba-megat	negi	pa:ga
RN		ome	ahko?	kwa-me:gat		
Soy	mekapal	ume?	ahku	mehat <sup>h</sup>	-negi/ -neki	-paka-
PNS		ume?			-neki	
Boc						
Hue		ome			-negi	
Sal	mekawal	úme/ úmi	áhu			
Pip	mekapal	u:me	ahku	mekat	neki	pa:ka



	121	122	123	124	125
	water	wet	where	white	wind
Mec	a:ʔ-t/ -a:-	papachkiʔ	ka:n gan	ista:ʔ	ehekaʔ
Paj	a:t	papach(k)ik		ista:k	ehogat
RN	aʔt	papaxtih-ia "to wet"	kampa (campa)	ista:k	ehogat
Soy	at <sup>h</sup> (at)	paltik		istak	hekat <sup>h</sup>
PNS					
Boc			kampa		
Hue			kampa/ kampɨ		
Sal	at	-paltitik "to wet"	káva	ístak	ehiegat
Pip	a:t	ahwi "to wet"	ka:n	ista(:)k	ehekat
	126	127	128	129	130
	woman	wood	year	yesterday	you
Mec	siwa:ʔ	kwahkwáwil	xiwiʔ		teh
Paj	soá:t	bahbawil	xiwit	yalwa	teha
RN	sowa:t				taha
Soy	siwat <sup>h</sup>	kowit <sup>h</sup> (kot)	xiwit	yalwaʔ (yalwa)	tet
PNS	siwa	kowiʔ			tet
Boc					
Hue					
Sal	siwat	kot (tree)		yálwa	tet
Pip	siwa:t	kwawit	se:xiwit "last year"	ya:luwa	taha

To begin with, some clarifications of these data are in order. They are written as in the original sources, only transliterated to follow the Pipil practical orthography. Soyaló and Pueblo Nuevo Solistahuacán contain an automatic glottal stop after final vowels; this is found in many varieties of Nahua, including Pipil, but not written because it is predictable.

Intervocalic k is also voiced in several varieties. However, this is an independent change, not useful for classification. It is variable in Pipil, some dialects having no voicing of k, while others have considerable, e.g. Santo Domingo de Guzmán with voicing

intervocally, initially and after n (cf. section 1.4 for more details). Huehuetán has a voiced fricative (g) intervocally, e.g. -maga "to give", which is also found in some other dialects. Soyaló seems to give preference to voiceless k, but in variation at times with g, e.g. -neki/-negi "to want". In Salamá, Guatemala the change to voiced fricatives intervocally has apparently reached all the stops, not just k. This is not always obvious in Stoll's (1958(1884)) orthography, but it is not difficult to see when a few forms are compared. For p there are examples such as tevet "mountain" (cf. tepe:t of others), neva / ba "there" (cf. ne:pa elsewhere), and cáva "where" (cf. kampa of others). These representations with b and v suggest a phonetic voiced bilabial fricative (β). For t there are such examples as -ida "to see" and medat "quern (metate)", where orthographic d could suggest either a voiced fricative (ð) or a voiced stop (d). Examples for k vary between orthographic g and ǰ, as in túga / tua "name", níga "here", etc. Salamá also suffered another change with k; it was lost after h, e.g. weha "far" (cf. Pipil wehka), ahu "up" (cf. Pipil ahku), tehu "to go up" (cf. Pipil tehku), etc. Preconsonantly Salamá also changed ts to s and ch to x, but this change is found in many other Nahua dialects, e.g. Pajapan. Salamá also lost final -n. Pajapan has changed kw to b, a phenomenon found in several other Gulf Coast dialects.

Mecayapan, like many other kinds of Nahua, has an automatic phonetic glottal stop after final vowels, but the -t and -k in final position have also changed to glottal stop. Nevertheless, the sources say that these two kinds of glottal stops, one automatic after final vowels, the other from final -t or -k, are distinct, the one from final -t and -k being stronger (Wolgemuth 1969, Canger 1980:70). Mecayapan monosyllabic forms ending in -t, however, have not undergone the full change to glottal stop, but rather have inserted a glottal stop before the -t, e.g. a:ʔ-t "water", teʔ-t "stone", tiʔ-t "fire". Finally, Mecayapan words ending in -i(y)a or -o(w)a have changed with the accent on the final vowel, -iá and -oá.

It is to be hoped that this comparison will shed light on the controversial claims about possible Pipil closer genetic connections with these varieties. As discussed in chapter 1 and below it is clear from these data and others that Pipil shares certain traits with some of these, but that on the whole it is quite distinct.

### 3. Pipil and the classification of Nahua

With the argument presented in chapter 1 that Central American Pipil must in some way be considered distinct from other Nahua varieties, the question is begged, just what is the position of Pipil within the Nahua subgroup and how does it relate to other dialects? In the classification proposed here, Nahua consists of three "branches" (independent languages): Pochutec, Pipil (of Central America), and Core Nahua (to which all other varieties belong, including the so-called "Classical" -- alias Colonial -- Nahuatl (CN) of the sixteenth century and the various extant dialects of Mexico). Other classifications which have been proposed generally coincide with this one in considering Pochutec as the most divergent member of the group, a separate language. Nevertheless, several of the proposals differ in that they group Pipil among the dialects of Core Nahua or as a subdivision of some other imagined Nahua dialect arrangement.

These claims require some examination, although all have been superseded by Una Canger's studies. For that reason, detailed discussion of the dialect traits upon which classification has been based is reserved for later, for the presentation of Canger's case (see below). For proposals prior to Canger's, I present only the main claims with respect to the position of Pipil.

Swadesh (1954-1955:179) held Pochutec and Mexihca (i.e. Classical Nahuatl) to be distinct languages, where "todas las demás forman una red dialectal", specified in more detail as:

Los datos indican que el nahua se divide en tres partes representadas respectivamente por el pochuteco, el nahua clásico o mexihca, y no hay dialectos transicionales entre el pochuteco y los demás, ni tampoco entre el mexihca y los otros. Aparte de los dos tipos aislados, el resto forma una sola red dialectal con diferencias paulatinas entre pueblo y pueblo desde la Huasteca hasta San Salvador (Pipil) y desde Veracruz hasta el Pacífico. (Fernández de Miranda, Swadesh, and Weitlaner 1960:141)

Unfortunately, Swadesh and his associates did not present the evidence upon which their proposal was based, but, as we shall see presently, the facts do not support such a classification.

Juan Hasler in several publications (1958a, 1958b, 1961, 1975, 1976, 1977) invoked a quadripartite view of Nahua dialectology, with his Eastern branch containing both "Pipil" (which for him includes Central American Pipil and varieties from southern

Veracruz) and Pochutec, among others. Of this "Pipil" he said:

Los subdialectos meridionales del nahua del éste han recibido a veces el tratamiento de idioma pipil. Con esto no puedo estar de acuerdo: el pipil es un subdialecto -- el más interesante si se quiere -- de nahua del éste, y posiblemente el que de manera más directa se conecte con el pre-nahua. (Hasler 1958a:338)

Nevertheless, the traits presented by Hasler do not support his Eastern group, nor his classification in general (cf. Canger 1980, 1983; see below).

Yolanda Lastra de Suárez (1974) presented a different classification, which she called a "preliminary typology". She grouped Pipil with southern Mexican dialects under the label "Golfo" (Gulf), which includes: Acula, Los Tuztlas (sic), Mecayapan, Pajapan (Veracruz); Nahuazontla and Xalacapan (Puebla), Tuxtepec (Oaxaca); Soconusco, Oteapan, Cosoleacaque, Cupilco, Boquiapan, Jalupa; Soyaló (Chiapas); Acaguasastlan (sic, read Acasaguastlan, Guatemala); Nahuizalco, Izalco, Sonsonate, Cuzcatlan (El Salvador); San Pedro (Durango). Of Pipil she offers:

Fonológicamente Centro América se agrupa con el Golfo, pero en léxico parece tener mucha influencia del Centro y al mismo tiempo otras palabras que le son características. (Lastra de Suárez 1974:392)

Lastra's main criterion for this classification was the preterite formed in -k. However, this trait is of no diagnostic value for classification (Canger 1980, see below).

Similar views have been presented by García de León (1976:9), Luckenbach and Levy (1980), and Fowler (1981), based upon glotto-chronological counts. I return to these claims below.

Una Canger's (1980, 1983) classification is by far the most accurate, most detailed, and best supported with linguistic evidence to date. It is (Canger 1980:16):

A Pochutec

B General Aztec

I CENTRAL

- a. La Huasteca
- b. North Puebla
  - Valley of Mexico
  - Morelos
  - Tlaxcala
  - Central Puebla
  - Central Guerrero

II PERIPHERAL

- a. Western
  - i Jalisco, Colima, Durango
  - ii Michoacan
  - iii Almomoloa
  - iv North Guerrero
- b. Eastern
  - i Sierra de Puebla
  - ii East Puebla (Chilac)
  - iii South Guerrero
  - iv Isthmus
  - v Pipil

Canger calls her classification "tentative" and "unsatisfactory" because branching charts cannot be used to show the complex relationships which usually exist among dialects" (Canger 1980:16). In clarifying her Central vs. Peripheral division, which she considers "fundamental", Canger indicates that it is "founded basically on one isogloss: the presence versus the absence of the stem final vowel in the perfect of verbs" (Canger 1983:30). However, she does not believe this division to be old, no more that 500 years (Canger 1983:31). That is, the defining features of central dialects are not "due to common inheritance, but rather to late influence from one prestigious and dominating dialect; and they have had the function precisely of unifying the dialects" (Canger 1983:32). In short, "peripheral dialects were defined negatively simply by not having the features diagnostic for the Central dialects" (Canger 1983:28).

I will examine the traits which Canger (and others before her) have presented as support for placing Pipil within her Eastern group (part of the larger Peripheral group). While she did not intend her classification to be understood as genetic, I will discuss the implications of her dialect traits for a genetic classification of Pipil, showing the complications for any proposed

closer classification of Pipil with Mexican varieties of Nahuatl.

Canger points out that much attention has been paid in previous classifications to the presence or absence of the suffix -ki 'preterite' and to the use or non-use of the prefix o:- in 'past' constructions, but she demonstrates that these two features are not useful for defining the dialects. For her, the loss or preservation of the stem-final vowel of verb roots in the 'preterite' (cf. section 2.2) is the most important criterion in the classification of all Nahuatl dialects. For example, from a proto form \*ki:sa-ka '(he/she/it) left' the dialects end up with the following possible forms: ki:s-ki, ki:s, ki:sa-k, with or without the 'past' suffix o:-, depending on the dialect. The dialects which lose the final vowel of verb roots in the 'preterite' are of the Central group; preservation of this vowel is the diagnostic criterion of Peripheral dialects, including Pipil in her view (Canger 1978:4-5). Nevertheless, Canger says that some peripheral dialects have recently lost or have begun to lose the final vowel in these forms due to the general tendency toward final-vowel loss in Nahuatl (Canger 1978:4). Specifically of Pipil, based on her reading of Schultze-Jena (1935), she says:

Schultze-Jena's description of Pipil (1935) gives the impression that vowel loss in verb forms has only recently begun to take place (Canger 1980:75).

The Pipil forms in ki are identical with those found in La Huasteca and with those which all Central dialects have had at an earlier stage. But a number of Pipil variants in -C-ki and -Vk and the many cases with the stem final vowel retained show that Pipil has gone through a development independent of that common to all the Central dialects (Canger 1980:76).

However, with respect to Pipil, this criterion fails, or better said, the interpretation of Schultze-Jena's data has led Canger to an inadequate view of Central American Pipil. It must be granted that the nature of vowel-loss deserves study and that further clarification of Canger's interpretation would be useful. Nevertheless, vowel loss in these verb forms appears not to be a recent development, but rather a very old one. The most plausible explanation of the variation between forms without the final vowel (-C(-ki)) and forms with it (-V-k) is that the vowel's presence, where it occurs in Pipil dialects, is due to recent analogical changes based on present-tense forms (which always contain the vowel). For example forms such as ni-k-pix-ki

"I had it" ni-k-chix-ki "I saw it", ti-k-ihix-ki "you hated it", and ni-k-u:x "I shelled it" (from -piy-a, -chiy-a, -ihiy-a, and -u:y-a, respectively) show vowel loss to be old, given that the morphophonemic change of final and preconsonantal y to x is ancient (from Proto-Nahua times, cf. Campbell and Langacker 1978) and is no longer productive (cf. section 2.2). The explanation of a variant form such as ni-k-piya-k (SD) "I had it" instead of the more usual and older ni-k-pix-ki (C) is that the former is of recent analogical formation (occurring with much less frequency than the original forms without the stem-final vowel, probably based on the class of verbs which in pipil and almost all other varieties of Nahua does not lose the stem-final vowel in the preterite (cf. section 2.2., 3.7.3) and by the vowel's presence in the 'present'-tense forms. Actually, the class of verbs which loses the stem-final vowel in Pipil is by far the most ample, with approximately twice the number of members as the classes which retain the vowel.

Consequently, given that vowel loss is very old, Pipil cannot convincingly be considered closely connected with Canger's Eastern group (part of the larger Peripheral grouping) on the basis of this criterion alone. This conclusion is seen with clarity when Pipil verbs are compared with forms from Mecayapan, Veracruz (often called "Isthmus" Nahua, part of Canger's Eastern dialect group), which is incidentally the dialect many have considered most closely related to Central American Pipil. Compare the third person singular preterite forms; note that final -k has become -? in Mecayapan (examples from Canger 1980:71):

<u>Mecayapan</u>	<u>Pipil</u>	
kochi-?	kuch-ki	slept
tegi-? / te?	tek	cut
pa:? (CN pa:ka-k)	pa:ka-k	washed
migi-? / mi?	miki-k	died
ko:wa-?	kuh-ki	bought
ti:si-?	tis-ki	ground
ki:sa-?	ki:s-ki	left
no:t:sa-? called	nu:ts-ki	spoke
miso:ta-?	m-isu:ta-k	vomited
		(cf. CN o-ni-iso:tla-k "I vomited")
pata:n / pata:ni-?	pata:ni-k	flew
		(cf. pata:n-tuk "flown")

In summary, with respect to -C-ki or -V-k, Pipil preserves a state very much like that found in Classical Nahuatl; i.e., in general Pipil has undergone vowel loss in the preterite (-C-ki) in the verb classes which permit it and in this respect Pipil is distinct from the Eastern dialects (of the Peripheral group) which do not permit this vowel loss.

A sober assessment of this fact leaves Pipil distinct, but, unfortunately, does not demonstrate that there could not have been a closer connection between these two varieties. If they had been closely related, Isthmus Nahua could still have undergone the analogical restoration of the stem-final vowel (if that is indeed what happened) after Pipil had separated. That is, to show that the two belong together one must demonstrate shared innovations. Since vowel loss in the 'preterite' is apparently not shared (which is Canger's principal classificatory trait), if a connection is to be demonstrated it will have to be based on other shared innovations. It is to Canger's other shared traits that I now turn.

The other features which Canger presented for her Eastern dialects do not serve to prove that Pipil belongs genetically to the group, either. It should be recalled that she did not intend them to have a genetic interpretation, but if Pipil is to be placed historically, their weight for genetic classification needs to be assessed.

First, Pipil and Isthmus Nahua share the plural morpheme of independent personal pronouns, -me-t (Pipil) / -me-h (Isthmus), while others tend to have -tin or -n. Nevertheless, the suffix -me-h is found in various other, non-Eastern dialects, such as La Huasteca, which is considered Central (Canger 1978:13, Hasler 1961:459). For example, Guerrero dialects (Xalitla, Copalillo, Zitala, Acatlan, and Xalatzala) have tahwameh "we" (Canger 1980:96). Thus, the following forms exist for "we":



tehemet	Pipil
tohomen	Jalupa, Tabasco
tehwareh	Zaragoza, Veracruz
tohwameh	Cosoleacaque
tahameh	Jaltipan, Veracruz
tehame:n	Mecayapan, Veracruz (Wolgemuth 1980:192)
tehame:h	Mecayapan (García de León 1976:26)
tehameh	Pajapan, Veracruz
tahamet	Acula, Veracruz
tahan	Boquiapan, Tabasco
tawa:n	Cupilco, Veracruz
tehb̄an	Tuxtlas, Veracruz
tahwareh	Zitlala, Guerrero
te?wa:N	North Puebla
tehwan	Ahuacatlán, Puebla
tehwah	Tlaxcala
tefa	Zoquitlán
tehwa	Sierra de Puebla

(Canger 1980:96-7, García de León 1976:26).

This list shows that there are dialects which are not of the Eastern group that have the -me-h / -me-t ending and that there are Eastern (Isthmus) dialects which lack it (e.g. Boquiapan, Cupilco, Tuxtlas, etc.). It is very possible that -me-h/-me-t was the original Proto-Nahua plural ending in pronouns, which would mean that it represents a retention in those dialects that have it, not a shared innovation. Therefore, these dialects could have retained the trait regardless of their actual classification by simply not having changed the prior existing form. In any case, its geographical distribution shows that this feature is not diagnostic for the classification of Nahua dialects and has no direct relevance to the position of Pipil.

Pipil, the Sierra de Puebla, and Isthmus Nahua also share the retention of initial e-, which changed to ye- in many other dialects, as in, for example, e:-t(1) "bean" instead of ye:-t(1). But certain other dialects also preserve e-, e.g. La Huasteca, Jalisco, etc., and even in Classical Nahuatl e varied with ye. The e- is a retention of a Proto-Nahua characteristic; the change of e- to ye- is a relatively recent innovation. Therefore, Pipil and others could share e- irrespectively of their classification (cf. Canger 1978:8).

These three, Pipil, Sierra de Puebla, and Isthmus Nahua, also share another trait, the preservation of the root-final vowel in the words toto(:)nik "hot" and xoxo:wik "green"; cf. CN toto:nki and xoxo:wki (Canger 1978:8). This attribute is not diagnostic

for the classification, either, since La Huasteca Nahua also has it and, moreover, because it represents a retention of the original form which could be shared without any historical connection after the split up of Proto-Nahua. The loss of the root-final vowel represents an innovation in the dialects which underwent it. In any case, it is also possible that the Pipil form tutu:nk-a:yu-t "fever" evidences the change.

These three varieties share yet another trait; they have changed the \*t<sub>l</sub> of Proto-Nahua to t (cf. Campbell and Langacker 1978), but this change is so natural that it very easily could have taken place independently, as is suggested by the fact that a number of other dialects also share this change (cf. Canger 1980:88-9).

Canger also pointed out that these three (Pipil, Sierra de Puebla, and Isthmus Nahua) also tend to lose the absolutive suffix after -l (Canger 1978:13), but the circumstances of this loss vary in each of the three and also, the same tendency is found in certain other dialects, e.g. in Tlaxcala Nahua (Canger 1978:13). In Pipil the absolutive has been lost completely with roots ending in -l, but also it tends to be lost in other environments. For example, one of its allomorphs, -ti, occurs after other consonants (not -l) but is limited for the most part to monosyllabic forms, save a few exceptions (see section 3.1.1). In Isthmus Nahua the absolutive allomorph that occurs after final -l (i.e. -li) has been lost only in polysyllabic nouns, while in Sierra de Puebla Nahua it was lost in this same environment and also in monosyllabic nouns with a long vowel. Had the loss of absolutive been historically shared, the only portion of it that one could assume to be genetic would be the suppression of the allomorph after root-final -l in polysyllabic forms -- but not even this small portion of it is useful for genetic classification, given that Tlaxcala Nahua also shares that much of the loss.

Canger also pointed out traits shared only by Pipil and Isthmus Nahua. These may be more important, although their significance for genetic classification is not easily determined. Among these she cites an Isthmus construction with nemi plus a main verb which results in a kind of progressive: nemi ni-takwa "I am eating". In Pipil this progressive construction is composed of a clear auxiliary verb, nemi, which means "to be" in other contexts. However, the constructions meaning and function in Isthmus Nahua varies with the local dialects. For example, García de León translates it as "go (about) doing" (Sp. andar haciendo) in Pajapan, Veracruz, where he describes the construction as a "frase verbal continuativa":

nemi mawiltia "anda jugango". El uso de esta frase

sustituye en mucho al uso del sufijo continuativo -tok de los verbos. (García de León 1976:74)

Here it is composed of a verb nemi "to walk, go" (andar) plus main verb (cf. CN nemi "to live", nehnemi "to go, walk"). On the other hand, Wolgemuth (1980:107) presents it as a true progressive construction, e.g. nemi ni-takwa "I am eating". In Pipil, one might expect a progressive construction from a verb meaning "to be", as is the case in many other languages of the world, e.g. English "I am eating" or Spanish "estoy comiendo". Moreover, Isthmus Nahua has a progressive suffix, -tok, as do several other varieties of Nahua, which Pipil lacks. Therefore, while Pipil and Isthmus Nahua share a similarity in this case, it is possible that it is due to independent innovation of the progressive construction, just as was the case with English and Spanish, related languages which independently developed progressives from forms of the verb "to be". Other dialects also contain auxiliary constructions with nemi, but with it postposed, e.g. mo-laluhti-nemi "(he) goes (about) running" (anda corriendo) in Michoacan Nahua (Beller and Beller 1979:282), wikati-nemi "sings habitually" in La Huasteca Nahua (Sischo 1979:355), while Tetelcingo has an 'ambulative' construction, -ti-nemi (Brewer 1969:46), to which CN kwala:n-ti-nemi "to go (around) getting angry" (andar enojándose) may be compared. It is also possible, however, given the greater similarity in form and meaning, that Pipil and Isthmus Nahua share this trait due to some common history; at this time, it is simply unclear.

Canger's second feature shared by Pipil and Isthmus Nahua is -pal 'possession', e.g. i-pal "his/hers/its", no-pal / nu-pal "mine", etc. Other dialects have a cognate relational noun -pal, but generally with the basic meaning of "by, with, near, by means of, for". However, these also have contexts with a possessive sense, e.g. CN te:-pal "someone's" (ajeno). At the same time, Pipil has contexts with the meaning "by, for", e.g. pal "by, for, in order to" (conjunction), "of, from, by" (possessive, directional). It is possible that Pipil and Isthmus Nahua have innovated together the basic sense of possession, but this is by no means clear.

Finally, Canger (1978:14) presented certain lexical items shared by Pipil and Isthmus Nahua, but these are not shared exclusively by these two varieties (nor by these plus Sierra de Puebla Nahua). For example, koyame-t / kuyame-t "pig" is found in Pipil, Isthmus Nahua, Michoacan, and Quetzalapa; others tend to have pitso-t(1). The form teksis-t(1)i "egg" is found in Pipil, Isthmus, and La Huasteca; others have total-te-t(1), t1e-t1, t1i-t1, or

tlexuch-tli.

In sum, these similarities may suggest a possible closer genetic connection between Pipil and Isthmus Nahua (and perhaps these two with the Sierra de Puebla), but their genetic significance is inconclusive and Pipil's striking differences (cited above) should be kept in mind.

2. Glottochronology. Several calculations of Nahua glottochronology have been presented which involve Pipil and upon which claims about Nahua classification have been based, e.g. Swadesh 1954-1955, 1963, 1967, Kaufman 1974, García de León 1976, Luckenbach and Levy 1980, and Fowler 1981. While glottochronology is at best highly controversial, nevertheless proposals for Pipil based on these calculations should be discussed. To begin with, however, it should be mentioned that glottochronology has been largely discredited, its basic assumptions have been challenged, and its results often prove erroneous (cf. Campbell 1977:62-5).

García de León has placed Pipil close to Veracruz and Tabascan varieties based on his counts. He says:

En cuanto a las relaciones internas del nahua del Golfo lo más significativo es el hecho de que la distancia interna mayor es de 9 siglos mínimos (between Cosoleacaque and Jalupa); en tanto que el pipil salvadoreño sólo difiere 6 siglos de Tuxtlas, Jaltipan, Pajapan, Boquiapan y Jalupa, lo cual indica que el primero es producto de un movimiento reciente que se efectuó en tiempos históricos (sólo 2 siglos antes de la Conquista); o bien, que habiéndose movido desde antes, fue hasta 6 siglos que perdió el contacto con la costa del Golfo. No sería nada aventurado suponer que antes del 1300 dC existía una continuidad de grupos nahuas desde Veracruz y Tabasco, hasta Guatemala y El Salvador; pasando por los Altos de Chiapas (dialecto del nahua del que quedaban hasta hace poco hablantes en Soyalo y Bochil) y por la costa del Soconusco (Huehuetán y otros). Probablemente, la expansión de los señoríos quichés y cakchiqueles de Guatemala favoreció la separación que explicaría los 6 siglos de divergencia entre el nahua del Golfo y el salvadoreño. (García de León 1976:41)

García de León presented the Swadesh list of 100 words in various Gulf dialects, but did not include the Pipil words with which he compared them to arrive at his dates. He calculated that Pipil shares 84% with the Nahua of Los Tuxtlas, Pajapan, Jáltipan

(Veracruz), and Boquiapan (Tabasco), a separation of 5.8 minimum centuries. His Gulf Nahua varied from 8 to 13 centuries with respect to "Mexihca" (Classical Nahuatl) and to other Nahua dialects, which compares well with Kaufman's figure of 11 minimum centuries for General Nahua, i.e. Nahua minus Pochutec (Kaufman 1974:73).

Luckenbach and Levy (1980), basing their calculations on 25 dialects, follow Swadesh (1954-1955) in believing that the inter-dialectal relationships are "properly thought of as 'chains' or 'nets', where each dialect has its closest affinities with its immediate neighbor" (p.456). They support the traditional three-way split in Nahua of "Nahuatl, Nahual, and Nahuat (Pipil), and a variant isolate from Pochutla" (p.456). They calculate the earliest separations for Pochutla (= Pochutec) and Xochitlahuaca, Guerrero from the remainder of Nahua at 543 A.D., with their Nahuat (Pipil) node splitting off at 801 A.D. and with "a Nahuat-Nahuatl divergence ... calculated at A.D. 1072, and younger intradialectical (sic) nodes ... found for Nahuat (A.D. 1257), Nahual (A.D. 1442), and Nahuatl (A.D. 1304 and 1511)" (p.457).

Fowler's (1981) calculations correspond to these in several ways. He placed the first split, that of Pochutec from other Nahua, at 15 centuries ago, ca. 500 A.D.. He equated the "first Pipil migrations out of central Mexico into the lowlands of Veracruz and Central America" (p.539-43) with a group he called "Nahuat" (a t-dialect), which includes Zacapoaxtla, Chicontepec, Tatela, Mecayapan, and El Salvador. He placed this Nahuat migration at ca. 801 and put the beginnings of its internal divergence at ca. 965 A.D. This matches Kaufman's (1974) date of 900 to 1,000 for the Pipil migrations. Specifically, Fowler (1981:536) presents the following years of separation:

- 1142 Salvador and Classical Nahuatl
- 1097 Salvador and North Puebla
- 942 Salvador and Milpa Alta
- 1312 Salvador and Mecayapan
- 1424 Salvador and Pochutec
- 993 Salvador and Zacapoaxtla
- 555 Salvador and Las Tuxtlas
- 1044 Salvador and Tatela
- 1044 Salvador and Chicontepec

Even if these glottochronological dates could be accepted with confidence, they would still present difficulties of interpretation. For example, given García de León's 7 centuries of internal variation among his Gulf dialects (e.g. between Mecayapan and

Jalupa), one must ask how Salvadoran Pipil's separation could be shorter (only 6 centuries when compared with certain of these dialects; García de León 1976:41). Ethnohistorical sources seem to indicate longer separation, but they, too, are difficult to interpret unambiguously (see below). In any event, successful classification cannot be based on glottochronology.

The main question is whether the similarities shared by Pipil and other Nahua varieties (especially Isthmus (Gulf) and Sierra de Puebla) indicate a closer genetic relationship, or, whether Pipil's marked differences mean that it is to be considered a distinct variety with no closer connection to these other dialects. Given the untrustworthy nature of Nahua dialectology and the unclear status of the shared traits, it is possible that the question may have no satisfactory answer. Nevertheless, based on standard criteria for classification, I believe that Pipil is a distinct branch. The similarities are either retentions of Proto-Nahua features (which dialects may share by virtue of not having changed, regardless of possible closer connections) or are parallel, independent innovations (changes that easily take place independently). On the other hand, Pipil's differences are not so easily explained away. To repeat just one example, Pipil preserves original -t 'plural', which has changed to -h (or corresponding -ʔ) in all others except Pochutec. This means that these others share an innovation which argues that they were still unified when Pipil split off, after which they changed to -h (-ʔ) and subsequently broke up into the extant variants. The only alternative historical explanation that is at all plausible is the possibility that Pipil and certain others were closer relatives, splitting off as a single branch, with Pipil subsequently withdrawing while its remaining close relatives underwent the -t to -h change under influence from other dialects which had formerly so changed. While this is not impossible, one would need to be able to show that Pipil and its assumed closer relatives shared certain innovations before the break up. The similarities are not compelling in this regard. Moreover, there ought to be evidence of the assumed later diffusion of the -t to -h change in the others, but such evidence is unknown.

Thus, while it is not impossible that Pipil bears some closer connection to dialects of Veracruz, Tabasco, or elsewhere, the evidence suggests rather its long independence. It is best considered an independent branch of Nahua, not a member of Core Nahua, but having split off from the rest of the family after Pochutec was first separated.

## Appendix 2

# Varieties of Nahuatl in Guatemala

### 0. Introduction

Given the considerable confusion in the literature concerning the varieties of Nahuatl found in Guatemala and their classification, it is important to clarify matters here. Unfortunately all varieties of Nahuatl in Guatemala are now extinct and the sources which exist must be interpreted philologically. Nevertheless, Pipil characteristics are sufficiently marked in most cases that it is relatively easy to determine whether traits in Guatemalan varieties have any Pipil connections.

Of the various forms of Nahuatl registered in Guatemala, only one turns out to be uncontroversial in its identification. It is the Pipil of the Pacific Coast and piedmont, with extant material from Escuintla, Asunción Mita, and Comapa (Lehmann 1920, Stoll 1958(1884)). This material does not differ from Salvadoran Pipil in any of its diagnostic features.

Other varieties, however, prove not to be Pipil, though often called "Pipil" in the literature. These are taken up individually.

### 1. Alagüilac

An important question is, what was the Nahuatl of the Motagua Valley (east central Guatemala) like and what is "Alagüilac"? Brinton (1887) identified "Alagüilac" as a kind of Pipil, but this claim is false. In 1576 Palacio (1881-1907) mentioned a language called "Tlacacebatleca" spoken in "Acacevastlan" (cf. Miles 1957:739), which is taken to be one of the modern Acasaguastlan towns of the middle Motagua Valley. Juarros (1936(1837):69-71) indicated that in San Cristóbal Acasaguastlan the "Alagüilac" language was spoken, while the language of San Agustín Acasaguastlan was "Mejicano" (Mexican, i.e. some variety of Nahuatl). More direct information was given in a report by Father Jacinto Portillo in 1769:

La lengua materna de este curato (San Cristóbal Acasaguastlan) en la cabecera es el chortí, pero que en los otros poblados y trapiches sólo se habla el alagüilac (Estrada Monroy 1972:29).

Cf. also, Cortés y Larraz (1958(1771).1:283).

Brinton's evidence for identifying Alagüilac (Palacio's Tlacacebastleca) as Pipil included a short word list collected by Bromowicz in 1878 (published in Lehmann 1920:1062-7) and four manuscript pages dating from 1610 to 1637 written in Nahuatl and found in the Parrish archives of San Agustin Acasaguastlan. From these Brinton concluded that "Alagüilac was a quite pure form of the Nahuatl" (Brinton 1887:376), closely related to the Pipil of Escuintla (p.377). These data, however, do not warrant such conclusions. The list of words (cf. section 2) was from San Agustin Acasaguastlan, the town identified in the colonial sources as "Mexican" and not Alagüilac in speech. Below it will become clear that this "Mexican" indeed owes its origin to people from central Mexico and has no special connection to Pipil. Furthermore, the manuscript pages were written in Nahuatl, a central Mexican dialect of Nahua. For example, they contain forms with /tl/, which exists only in dialects originally connected to central Mexico -- Pipil has only /t/, no /tl/. Some cases are:

ictle	"good"	(CN ye:k-tli)
tacatl	"man"	(CN tla:ka-tl)
ciuatl	"woman"	(CN siwa:-tl)
yeuatl	"he"	(CN ye?wa-tl; cf. Pipil yaha)
neuatl	"I"	(CN ne?wa-tl; cf. Pipil naha)
ciuatlque	"matrimonio"	(cf. CN siwa:tlanke "he who helps to bring about marriages")
matlacti-	"ten"	(CN ma?tlak-)

It should be noted that Lehmann (1920:1061) also rejected Brinton's identification, pointing to similar examples.

There are at least two possible explanations of how the Mexican dialect of Nahua registered in the four manuscript pages could come to be in Acasaguastlan. One has to do with the fact that in New Spain starting in 1570 the official policy was to make Nahuatl the general language and no priest who did not know Nahuatl could take charge of the missions or parishes (Heath 1972:27). This could explain the Nahuatl found in Acasaguastlan and in many other church records of this period from Guatemala and Chiapas in places where Nahuatl was never the language of the local population. Also



many Nahuatl speakers were settled in Guatemala on lands given to the Mexican and Tlaxcalan auxiliaries who helped the Spanish in the Conquest. For example, of the town of Los Esclavos in Central Guatemala Ponce (1873(1586)) said:

LLamanse aquellos indios esclavos, porque realmente lo fueronde los españoles ellos y otros muchos, recién conquistada la tierra, quando no estaban las cosas tan asentadas ni con tan buen orden como agora estan, y un presidente (Alonso López Cerrato) de la Audiencia de Guatemala lebertó mas de diez mil dellos y los pobló en diversas partes, y de aquí se quedaron con aquel nombre, hablan la lengua mexicana corrupta, que se llama lengua pipil (Miles 1957:740).

There were, then, Nahua-speaking Indians settled in various places in Guatemala, Alvarado's allies (cf. Fuentes y Guzman 1932-3(1695):240). For example, Salamá is a so-called "Pipil" town; the sources clearly demonstrate that there was a population there of Alvarado's "esclavos pipiles" (cf. Pineda 1924-5(1549):347). The actual identification of Salamá Nahua is taken up in section 2 below; it has close affinities with central Mexico, not with Pipil.

The so-called "Pipil" of Salamá and of Acasaguastlan are nearly identical to each other (see section 2), but very distinct from the Pipil of El Salvador. Nevertheless, Lehmann was of nearly the same opinion with respect to the San Agustin Acasaguastlan material recorded by Bromowicz as was Brinton, but more circumspect:

Dagegen ist das Sprachmaterial, das Bromowicz (1878) in San Agustin gesammelt hat, fast einwandsfreies altertümliches Pipil. Es ist möglich, dass dieses alte Idiom früher Alagtlilac genannt wurde, aber nicht feststehend (Lehmann 1920:1061).

Here Lehmann erred in believing this to be Pipil; it is actually in origin from central Mexico in post-Conquest times, and hence not a good candidate for Alagtlilac.

The post-Conquest origin from central Mexico of Brinton's and Bromowicz's data (and of Salamá Nahua) is secured by the linguistic facts (section 2). That Alagtlilac was something other than these is also established by the colonial sources. These name as distinct languages in the same context Alagtlilac, "Mejicano" (Nahua), and Chortí (or Apay). Since Alagtlilac is clearly distinguished from Nahua in these sources, I have raised the possibility that it

might have been a kind of Xinca, based on the presence of Xinca place names in the nearby area (Campbell 1972, 1978). For more extensive discussion of the Alagüilac problem and its non-Nahua identity, see Campbell 1972, Fowler 1981.

## 2. Salamá and Acasaguastlan Nahua

The reinterpretation of Alagüilac as something other than Pipil raises another question: how are the Nahua from the Motagua Valley (San Agustín Acasaguastlan) and Salamá (just north of the Motagua in the Salamá Valley) to be interpreted?

Like Lehmann (1920:1061) with his probable Pipil identity for Bromowicz's Motagua material, Stoll (1958(1884):11) had no hesitation in declaring Salamá a "colonia septentrional pipil". He said:

Comparando las voces pipiles de Izalco (El Salvador) recogidas por Scherer, y las que de la costa de Bálsamo transcribe Squier, con las que obtuve en el interior de la república de Guatemala (Salamá), puede observarse que se diferencian entre sí muy poco (Stoll 1958(1884):12).

Quite in contrast, I argue that all Guatemalan Nahua varieties (save the Pacific Coast and piedmont — which was true Pipil), are the results of post-Conquest events, due principally to the resettlement of Nahua speakers from elsewhere, non-natives of Guatemala, and to the use of Nahuatl as the official language in many church and civil records.

To begin with, there are documents which declare definitively that the Nahua-speaking population of Salamá is due to post-Conquest resettlement (Pineda 1924-5(1549):347). Also Lehmann cited an oral tradition that these Nahua speakers were originally from somewhere else:

Nach einer Sage war das Tal von Salamá bald nach der Conquista Eigentum einer spanischen Dame von Tuxtla Grande (im Staate Vera Cruz!), die eine grosse Menge mexikanischer Indianischer-Familien in das Tal gebracht haben soll. Die indiansichen Einwanderer hätten ihre einheimische Tracht von Tuxtla mit sich geführt und erhalten ... (Lehmann 1920:1062).

Even if the historical sources were to indicate nothing of these foreign origins, evidence which is purely linguistic is sufficient

to show that these Nahuatl varieties have no close relationship to Pipil, but rather are much more closely connected with central Mexican Nahuatl. The source for Salamá Nahuatl is Stoll (1958(1884):20-9). There are three short sources for Acasaguastlan (or Motagua) Nahuatl, Sapper (printed in Lehmann 1920:1062-9), Bromowicz 1876 (Brinton 1887, cf. Lehmann 1920), and Girard (1949:134-5). While these sources are not very exact in their reproduction of the language, they are adequate to show that it shares its diagnostic traits with dialects from Core Nahuatl, specifically Central Mexico, and not with Pipil, nor with the other southern varieties which are sometimes classified with Pipil (see appendix 1 and Canger 1980). Some examples are the following.

- 1) The -li allomorph of the 'absolutive' after l; Pipil has  $\emptyset$ :

cáli (Stoll, Sapper) "house"  
Pipil kal

taúli (Sapper), tahule (Girard) "(shelled) corn"  
Pipil tawiyal, tau:l

míli (Stoll, Sapper) "cornfield"  
Pipil mi:l

chíli (Stoll) "chili pepper"  
Pipil chi:l

xáli (Stoll, Sapper), schali (Bromowicz) "sand"  
Pipil a:xa:l

táli (Stoll, Sapper), tále (Girard) "land, earth"  
Pipil ta:l

tic-yuvuáli (Stoll), u-yuváli (Sapper) "at night"  
Pipil tayuwa

nia tunáli (Stoll) "today"  
Pipil cf. tu:nal "sun"

2) "Hot". Pipil has tutu:ni-k "hot", but the others have tutúngue (Stoll), totonki (Bromowicz) "hot", tutúngui at (Stoll, Sapper) "hot water". Central Mexican Nahuatl with toto(:)nki lacks the root vowel, just as do Salamá and Acasaguastlan. The presence of the this vowel is shared only by Pipil, Isthmus Nahuatl, Sierra de Puebla, and La Huasteca. Vowel loss is also seen in cuyúngue

"hole" (Stoll, Sapper); cf. Pipil kuyuni "for a hole to form".

3) The singular pronouns névua "I" and ívua "he/she/it" (Stoll); cf. Pipil naha "I", yaha "he/she/it".

4) "We". Salamá has tevuánte (Stoll) "we", while Pipil has tehemet. The plural pronouns in Central Mexican Nahuatl end in -tin to which the Salamá form corresponds due to the regular changes in which i was lowered to e before n and final n was lost. Pipil corresponds to the -me-t / -me-h ending of certain other peripheral dialects.

5) 'Reflexives'. Salamá and Acasaguastlan have -nu- as the reflexive prefix for "me, myself", e.g. ni-nu-páchu "I bend down", ni-nu-quéntza "I stand" (Stoll). Pipil and most other varieties have invariant -mu- (or -mo-) with all pronominal persons, e.g. Pipil ni-mu-ketsa "I stand". Thus, Salamá and Acasaguastlan share with Classic Nahuatl and some other central Mexican dialects variable forms of the 'reflexive', -no- "me, myself", -mo- "you, yourself", -to- "us, ourselves".

6) The u- 'preterite'. While Salamá and Acasaguastlan have the prefix u- 'preterite' or 'past', Pipil has  $\emptyset$ . This corresponds to the o:- of Classic Nahuatl and related dialects and the u- so common in colonial texts. It is absent from peripheral varieties of Nahuatl, including Pipil. Some examples from Stoll are: u-mu-chálu "I stumbled" (said to mean "ich stosse mich"), yálvua u-pánu máti "yesterday it passed (?)" (given as "gestern hatten wir eine kalte Nacht"), yua u-pánu "the night passed/has passed" ("die Nacht ist vorbei"), u-yá táta ti cóhta "father went in (the) woods".

7) Negative with a-, ak-. Pipil has the negatives te:, tesu, and inte, with no ready evidence of any negative affixes. However, central Mexican Nahuatl has amo, as well as a negative prefix a-, ak-. Salamá and Acasaguastlan reflect the central Mexican forms, as seen in these examples: ac-té-no (Stoll), ak-ten (Bromowicz) "nothing" (cf. Pipil te: datka), ac ni-tá-cua "I don't eat" (cf. Pipil tesu ta-kwa), ac melac "It's not true" ("es ist unwahr") (cf. Pipil tesu kiya), ak-ta kaki (Bromowicz) "deaf" (cf. Pipil tesu ta-kaki "deaf, (he/she) doesn't hear"), a-cáva (Stoll) "nowhere" ("nirgends") (cf. Pipil te: kanah (?)).

## 8) Lexical differences.

a) ni-qu-íle (Stoll) "I say"

Pipil ni-k-ilwia; cf. ilia "to say" of many other dialects .

b) teng (Stoll) "what"

Pipil ta: (C), tay (SD); cf. ak-ten (Bromowicz) "nothing", from ak- 'negative' + -ten "what"; cf. also CN tlein, and Milpa Alta tlaon.

c) unca (Bromowicz) "there"

Pipil cf. ka uni "over there"; cf. CN on-ka(n).

d) cot (Stoll), kot, kott (Bromowicz) "tree", qóot (Girard) "wood"

Pipil kwawi-t "tree, wood"

e) tutúl-tit (Stoll, Sapper) "egg"

Pipil teksis-ti; this form is shared only by Pipil, the Isthmus, and La Huasteca, and was cited by Canger (1978) as a trait which links Pipil and the Isthmus. Many central dialects have total-tet or some variant thereof.

f) atémet (Stoll, Sapper) "louse"

Pipil atime-t

g) tepítz (Stoll), tepitiz (Sapper) "small, little", tepitschi (Bromowicz)

Pipil chikitik (SD), achi (C)

h) kusti (Bromowicz), ústig (Sapper) "yellow"

Pipil tul-ti-k

These features show definitely that Salamá and Acasaguastlan Nahuá have their closest relatives, not with Pipil (or any other peripheral variety), but with central Mexican Nahuá. Given that the linguistic evidence is so clear cut, involving most of Canger's diagnostic features for the classification of Nahuá dialects (cf. Canger 1978, 1983 and appendix 1), it does not seem very daring to side with the colonial accounts and conclude that these Nahuá dialects are recent arrivals in Guatemala, after the Conquest. (See also Campbell 1972, 1978.)

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