The Great Tzotzil Dictionary of Santo Domingo Zinacantán
with Grammatical Analysis and Historical Commentary

VOLUME I: Tzotzil-English

Robert M. Laughlin
with John B. Haviland
ABSTRACT

Laughlin, Robert M. The Great Tzotzil Dictionary of Santo Domingo Zinacantán, with Grammatical Analysis and Historical Commentary, Volume I: Tzotzil-English; Volume II: English-Tzotzil; Volume III: Spanish-Tzotzil. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology, number 31, 1119 pages, 29 figures, 34 tables, 1988.—This dictionary of Tzotzil (Mayan) vocabulary from the town of Zinacantán, Chiapas, Mexico, was edited by the author over a period of nine years. The original manuscript, compiled by an anonymous Dominican friar, probably at the close of the 16th century, disappeared during the Mexican Revolution, but a manuscript copy of 351 pages survives. It was made around 1906 at the behest of the Bishop of Chiapas, Francisco Orozco y Jiménez. The approximately 11,000 Spanish-Tzotzil entries have been translated into English. Following the format of The Great Tzotzil Dictionary of San Lorenzo Zinacantán, the colonial Tzotzil has been ordered by roots. The spelling has been corrected and modernized. Doubtful interpretations are stated and problems are brought to the reader's attention, with frequent reference to the existing colonial Tzeltal dictionaries. Each entry is analyzed grammatically according to a system devised by John B. Haviland. All entries are keyed to their original location in the manuscript copy. A second section provides an English-Tzotzil dictionary and index for the thesaurus that follows. To make the cultural contents of this dictionary more readily available to anthropologists and historians, the thesaurus groups the Tzotzil terms under 36 cultural categories such as world, movement, life cycle, emotions, agriculture, ailments, religion, etc. Of special interest is metaphoric speech, subdivided into 10 categories. A third section presents the Spanish-Tzotzil dictionary slightly abbreviated and with the spelling of both languages modernized. A facsimile of the manuscript copy is also offered. Preceding the dictionaries is a historical sketch that places the original in its colonial setting, compares it to other 16th and 17th century lexicographic efforts, and suggests a possible author. The lives of the five individuals responsible for the preservation of the manuscript copy are traced. John B. Haviland, drawing upon the contents of the manuscript, provides a detailed analysis of the grammatical changes that have occurred in Tzotzil over the past four centuries.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION DATE is handstamped in a limited number of initial copies and is recorded in the Institution's annual report, Smithsonian Year. COVER DESIGN: Mayan glyphs, "The Writing, the Speech, of the People of the Bat, the Black Lords," by David S. Stuart.
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To William E. Proxmire,
for the fun of it!
EPIGRAPH

Y sobre todo esta lengua [Tzotzil] es imperfecta
y barbara y estoy cierto que aun los
mas Peritos en ella no podran explicar
muchos conceptos que quieran.

Nicolás de Morales y Astiná
(1789)

1st SPECTATOR [from the audience]: All you need is a dictionary!
3rd SPECTATOR: There's no harm in that—dictionaries have all the words.

Eugène Ionesco

But when not satisfied with Spoils at home,
The Pyrate wou'd to foreign Borders roam;
May he still split on some unlucky Coast,
And have his Works, or Dictionary lost...

Matthew Prior
*A Satyr on the Modern Translators*
(1685)

Words are not pebbles in alien juxtaposition; they have only a communal
existence; and not only does the meaning of each interpenetrate the other, but
all in their aggregate take their purport from the setting in which they are used...

Judge Learned Hand
FRONTISPIECE.—Bishop Bartolomé de las Casas seeking souls in San Cristóbal de las Casas. (Photo by Frank Cancian.)
Welcome to the Party!

On this Thanksgiving Day, it seems meet and right to turn my thoughts to the host of people who contributed by spoken or written word and by deed to the fashioning of this Great Tzotzil Dictionary of Santo Domingo Zinacantán.

I will call up first, from early colonial times, the anonymous friar and the unknown Indians from Zinacantán and neighboring towns, who answered his endless questions, so that he could bring to completion his Diccionario grande to further his evangelical mission. Then there are the nameless friars whose linguistic efforts in Chiapas contributed in unknown ways and to an unknown degree to the work of this Dominican I am calling “Z.”

Of those with names, first and foremost come “the Father of the Indians,” Bishop Bartolomé de las Casas, and his inspired assistants: Fray Domingo de Ara, linguist, and the four friars who founded the monastery of Zinacantán; Fray Tomás de la Torre, historian, Fray Pedro de la Cruz, architect, Fray Jordán de Piamonte, horticulturalist, and Fray Alonso del Portillo, oracle.

They are followed by Fray Andrés del Valle, administrator, Fray Manuel Enriquez de Paz, nobleman of Salamanca who might have been “Z,” and by Fray Alonso de Guzmán, who revised and expanded Ara’s Tzeltal dictionary.

My knowledge of Santo Domingo Zinacantán is owed primarily to Antonio Remesal, Francisco Ximénez, and the accounts published by Justo Cuervo, drawn in great part from the words of their fellow Dominican, Tomás de la Torre.

In my attempts to expand my colonial sources or to comprehend better the contents of the dictionary before me, I was generously aided by Ramón Hernández, O.P., of the Instituto Histórico de San Esteban in Salamanca, by Miguel León-Portilla, and by George Collier, Jorge Klor de Alva, Charles Dibble, James M. Lockhart, and George Kubler. Edward Calnek, the first to discover the historical value of this dictionary, contributed to my understanding.

I should not fail to include the religious lexicographers from Spain to Mexico, Guatemala, Peru, and Paraguay, whose works I compared with the Diccionario grande, and with them, Fray Tomás Connally and Fray Tomás Higgins, who led me out of many definitive quandaries.

Turning now to the twentieth century, there is the anonymous priest of San Cristóbal who copied the Diccionario grande with a clear hand at the request of the indomitable Bishop Francisco Orozco y Jiménez. It was the bishop who rescued this dictionary from oblivion. Despite his conservative catholicism, he lived a life of epic proportions with a love for humanity in general and Indians in particular, determined to spread the riches of civilization and by unyielding passive resistance to defend his Church from attack. He has been an inspiration for me.

In my quixotic search for the original manuscript and for further knowledge of Bishop Orozco I was aided by Monsignor James P. Gaffey, Perez Alonso, S.J., of the Jesuit archives in Mexico City, by Antonio García, religious of Guadalajara, by members of the Archivo Diocesano of Guadalajara and the Biblioteca de la Universidad de Guadalajara, by Luis González y González of the Colegio de Michoacán in Zamora, and by Francisco Castillo Cervantes, also of Zamora, and by the bishop’s cousins, Guillermo Arce of Guadalajara and Fernando G. Arce of Mexico City. In San Cristóbal I exploited the hospitality of Gertrude “Trudi” Duby Blom, and with the assistance of Joan Norris, tracked down the bishop’s published works, preserved under lock and key at Na Bolom. Prudencio Moscoso Pastrana graciously permitted me to spend hours in his library consulting local
material unavailable elsewhere. He gave me a photographs of the bishop and early views of San Cristóbal, and vividly described the arrival of the Carranza troops and their destruction of the bishop’s library. Michele McGuirk provided me with faithful copies of Don Prudencio’s photographs. Angélica Inda y Buendía of the Archivo Histórico Diocesano de San Cristóbal stretched library hours for my benefit and enthusiastically joined me in the search for pieces of the puzzle. After my departure, Heather “Erica” L. Shaw burrowed through dusty documents there to solve a few mysteries that had plagued me. Jan de Vos, S.J. showed me his copy of an important letter from the bishop to Dr. León housed in the Newberry Library. Lic. Angel Robles Ramirez handed me an incomplete copy of an evanescent memorandum issued clandestinely in “a parish of this archbishopric,” which included a description of Orozco’s activities in Chiapas. John Steichen, chancellor of the Oklahoma diocese jimmed open a file, and his secretary, Helen Sellers, tossed around boxes of books in our futile attempt to discover the manuscript. Sister Theodore Mary Von Elm provided the coup de grace, by assuring me that she had never seen the Diccionario grande in Bishop Kelley’s library. My disappointment was lessened by the knowledge that “my” dictionary could not have shared the fate of the bloated and twisted books stored in hundreds of boxes in the seminary basement, victims of a broken water pipe.

Tony Zito of the Catholic University Archives, Brother Michael George of Loyola University Archives, Edmund A. Balcerak, General Secretary of the Catholic Church Extension Society, and anonymous members of Georgetown University Library, the New York Public Library, the Van Pelt Library of the University of Pennsylvania, the Newberry Library, the Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico, the Biblioteca del Museo Nacional de Antropologia, and the Archivo General de la Nación all assisted me in my search for material.

Fernando Gutiérrez Morales passed on to me the altar boy’s story of the bishop’s dramatic escape. Josefa Pineda de Hernandez, granddaughter of Governor Manuel Pineda, niece of the grammarian Vicente Pineda, and daughter of General Alberto Pineda, told me of the bishop’s ranches that the bishop, upon leaving Chiapas, sold to her father. Engelberto Castañeda of Alemajac del Valle, formerly of San Cristóbal de la Barranca, Jalisco, identified locally as “the lame man with the cows,” recounted his boyhood memories of his life with the bishop in hiding. And there is the anonymous cab driver, formerly of Jalisco, who drove me to the Mexico City airport as he told me how he had replaced a mule in the mill to grind wheat for the fugitive bishop’s bread.

Next in line comes Nicolás León, as indomitable as the bishop, and, in his own way, a compelling figure. My pursuit of Dr. León was aided by Donald Brand, George M. Foster, T. Dale Stewart, and Lucile St. Hoyme. In Morelia, Daniel Schavelson, and in Mexico City, William L. Merrill, José Miguel Quintana, Ignacio Bernal, Antonio Pompa y Pompa, Daniel F. Rubin de la Borbolla, Jaime Litvak King, and Antonio Alatorre responded to my inquiries and guided my way. Javier Romero of the Departamento de Antropología Física in the Museo Nacional de Antropología, discovered for me the three photographs of Dr. León reproduced here. In Quiroga I conversed with Pedro Fuentes Magaña, present owner of Dr. León’s birthplace. I also conversed with León’s descendants Sra. Soledad León Serranía Vda. de Concha and her son, J. Luís Enrique del Monte Carmelo Concha León.

Members of the Smithsonian Institution Archives, James L. Glenn and others of the National Anthropological Archives and staff of the American Philosophical Society Library assisted me in uncovering León’s correspondence.

Next in the procession appears, but briefly, the mysterious Paul Wilkinson. My attempts to trace him further were made with the determined assistance of anonymous members of public libraries in Kansas City, Kansas, Los Angeles, California, and El Paso and McAllen, Texas, Sally DuMaux of the Frances Howard Goldwyn Hollywood Regional Library, and of César Caballero of the University of Texas at El Paso Library, who searched even the cemetery records of El Paso. A Mrs. Wilkinson, no kin to Paul
Wilkinson, but whose baby had been given a beauty prize years ago by Paul’s brother, Hugh, tried to steer me in the right direction. Rowan Koehler, an editor of the Seneca, Kansas, Courier-Tribune, whose aged mother had been the housekeeper for Paul Wilkinson’s parents, gained permission for me from Seneca Free Librarian Elizabeth Weber and Library Board President Lance Tempel to have free access to the library’s newspaper files. He also pointed out to me a defective WPA file of obituaries that nevertheless deviously led me to Paul’s icy headstone. Elizabeth W. Vaughan, niece of the missing man and resident of Kansas City, kept my letter on her bedside table for months to remind her to make still another search in her cellar for photographs of her uncle, and finally brought one to light, because of its date, could only have been a picture of her Uncle Paul. In the National Archives, I discovered Wilkinson’s date of birth in the 1888 census polls. John B. Glass led me to Wilkinson’s sales catalogs.

When it comes to William E. Gates, his typescript Tzeltal copies of Ara-Guzmán were of great assistance. His enthusiasm and persistence I could enjoy fully. Being spared his cranky complaints I could share his dreams. Gareth Lowe’s introduction to “Dr.” Gates is a fine one. Thomas Niehaus of the Latin American Library, Tulane University, and numerous members of the Lee Library, Brigham Young University, aided me further, providing the photograph of William Gates at the kymograph.

Following Gates is Robert Garrett, who brought the Diccionario grande to my hometown and eventually to my alma mater. At the archives of the Institute for Advanced Studies I was kindly permitted me to consult the Garrett files. The Princeton Alumni Weekly gave me a copy of his appearance at the first Olympics. Robert Garrett’s son, Harrison, whose father-in-law’s sister, by marrying my second cousin once-removed, became a Laughlin, is my inside connection, providing an intimate view of his father’s life, as well as a photograph. William Sloane has given me a further glimpse of Robert Garrett. Alfred Bush has sent me a copy of his bookplate from the Princeton University Library Department of Rare Books and Special Collections.

Which brings me to Alfred Bush, Curator of the Princeton Collection of Western Americana, who, obviously, should be the beadle, the mace bearer at the head of the procession, for it was he who discovered the Diccionario grande buried in the vault of the Princeton University Library, and who first told me of its existence. He let me make, first, the xerox copy that has hounded my steps, and, later, the facsimile reproduction. If it were not for Alfred Bush.... Only Kim Otis was able to track down a photograph of this illusive figure who came to be known by us as “Greta Garbo.”

I am indebted to all those modern lexicographers whose works are listed in the Literature Cited, and to the following linguists who helped me figure out recalcitrant forms: James Fox, Nicholas Hopkins, Terrence Kaufman, Ulrich Köhler, Carlos Lenkersdorf, Barbara MacLeod, William Norman, Victoria Reifler, Brian Stross, and Pierre Ventur. William Norman should take the credit for insisting, to my dismay, that each entry in the Tzotzil-English section be keyed to the Spanish original. Floyd Lounsbury struggled with the kin terms, concluding that they did not present a viable system. Ava Berinstein is here for a more absurd reason. The members of the Albert Gallatin Philological circle are here in all seriousness. Johannes Linn clarified for me the meaning of a nest of German Mayan lexicographic riddles.

In my efforts to reduce the undecipherable Tzotzil words I was aided also by two Chol friends of Barbara MacLeod, by a Tenejapan Tzeltal with a flashing set of gold teeth, and by the last woman in Venustiano Carranza who knew how to spin, introduced to me by Walter “Chip” Morris. Their names have all fled. My compadres Anselmo Peres Peres and Petul Vaskes resurrected a good number of archaic or infrequent terms that never entered my 1975 dictionary.

Next in line are the priests of Zinacantan, José Luis J. Argüelles, O.P., and Jan de Vos, S.J., who spent many afternoons attempting to unscramble Z’s part-Spanish, part-Latin grammatic explanations. Ives Goddard, too, lent a hand.

When I discovered that the Ara dictionary was missing from the Berendt collection I
purchased a microfilm copy from James Rauh. As I dimmed my eyes peering at the fuzzy film, I cursed him for having purloined the original. Now that the dictionary has happily reappeared in the collection I apologize for my slander. Years later, Norman McQuown kindly provided me with a clear microfilm copy of the same.

For the Mayan glyphsic title of this book, "The Writing, the Speech, of the People of the Bat, the Black Lords," I am indebted to the hand of David S. Stuart.

Frank Cancian’s camera caught Bishop Las Casas for me as he headed for cover from an August shower.

Paula Cardwell and Karen Willson at the Smithsonian and Frances T. Mendez in San Cristóbal manned the machines to convert my illegible scribbles to typescript—a monumental task! At the beginning of this project I was aided by Rita Freidin.

R. Joe Campbell generously lent me his adaptation of Voegelin and Voegelin’s cultural domain scheme for his presentation of Molina’s Nahuatl dictionary. Responsibility for revising this classification of English terms into more appropriate cultural categories became the bane of Priscilla Rachun Linn’s existence. Night after night, for months and months she sorted and resorted words until at last she had invented a whole new creation. How can I provide sufficient thanks? Judy Boruchoff then stepped in to help me revise and prune the system where needed—this with an intelligence and cheerfulness that was a pleasure to behold.

I swore I would never let my words be swallowed up again by a computer, but once more I capitulated—this time to Kelly Jensen’s reasoning. David French welcomed my floppy disks into his department. Now Johanna Humphrey should take a bow. If anyone can take the sting out of a computer it is she. It is hard not to worship her! And she is just as easy marshalling her corps of engineers: Hazel I. Bobb, Kathleen H. Reinberg, Regina Cain, Charlotte Child, and Irene Zimmerman who faithfully tended their ANT CHILD, righted it when it tripped over God, and miraculously transformed it into this great dictionary! By their manipulations I discovered that I, too, just as Guzmán and Z, had cross-referenced to imaginary entries. I suppose I should give personal thanks to the computers, too. Not yet!

I presented Victor Krantz with a faded manuscript and many blurred photographs with the request for clear copy and good resolution. He worked with good result. Marcia Bakry arrowed in for me on Santo Domingo.

Angeline D. Smith, Janette K. Saquet, and many others in the Smithsonian Library helped me innumerable times to locate obscure or ill-identified sources.

Anna Spriggs and Juanda Gates have cheered my mornings and pulled the trash of this great dictionary. S. Dillon Ripley, secretary emeritus of the Smithsonian Institution, keeper of the well, kept my research running to Chiapas and back, and back again for more. Former director of the National Museum of Natural History, Porter M. Kier, and present director, Richard S. Fiske, former chairman of the Department of Anthropology, William W. Fitzhugh and Douglas H. Ubelaker, and present chairperson Adrienne L. Kaeppler have given me only encouragement and wished me godspeed. Clara Ann Simmons has managed to keep the red tape out from under my feet.

Barbara Spann, Supervisory Editor, Smithsonian Institution Press, accepted the challenge of this endeavor, providing continuous encouragement to the author and to his editor, Donald Fisher, who, with quiet humor and relentless determination, trained the computer to produce just what we intended.

At the end of this procession strides John B. Haviland who, in addition to contributing the grammatical chapter, after closely examining drafts of this dictionary one murky afternoon in Naben Chauk, carried them to the Australian outback where he devised a whole new notational system and revised the pages accordingly. I cannot resist confessing that he began the task on his portable computer, but, to save time, finished with a blue pencil! In revenge, perhaps, he caught for posterity a view of his colleague and fellow reveller at a Vaskes wedding in Naben Chauk.

Drs. Percy Wood and Ervin Varga restored my spirits and allowed me to complete this dictionary.
Here should be marshalled my in-laws, Reese and Dorothee S. Wolfe, who have always been supportive in this endeavor, as has my mother, Roberta H. Laughlin, who is still trying to figure it out. My late father, Ledlie I. Laughlin, showed me what fun it is to untie historical knots and become a super sleuth.

Now, the rear guard: my wife, Miriam “Mimi” W. Laughlin, and my children, Liana DeW. Laughlin and Reese T. Laughlin, who for all these years have had to live with this *Diccionario grande* spread across tabletops, littering the floor, filling their husband’s or father’s mind and mouth with Elizabethan Tzotzil words, words, words. My children could escape, but my wife has been caught in this web these many years. Indeed she has accompanied me from San Cristóbal de las Casas to San Cristóbal de la Barranca. The miracle is she can still laugh and we will be laughing hard together when it is all over.

But as for laughs, for fun, let’s think of the procession. In colonial Tzotzil it is a joyjel, a walk that proceeds in a circle, starting, continuing, and returning to the starting point. A procession occurs always at a celebration. So let’s return to the beginning and have a big party, and let’s invite all those in the bibliography who I never mentioned, too. This would add Fray Bernardino de Sahagún, Bernal Díaz del Castillo, Thomas Gage, Frederick Smith, and the great Calepino. And I almost forgot some other notables who strayed into this web of associations: Senator William E. Proxmire, Pajarito, and Dwight Morrow.

We’ll have Jesuits, Dominicans, Franciscans and Augustinians, Evangelists, Baptists, Jews, Catholics, Masons and heathens, archbishops, bishops, cardinals, monsignors, and chancellors, generals, majors and captains, dukes, counts, ministers, ambassadors, governors and senators, smelters, printers, accountants, journalists, archivists and librarians, obstetricians, architects, horticulturalists, administrators, lawyers, teachers, and oracles. We’ll invite Catholic ladies of San Cristóbal and cleaning ladies of Washington, D.C., Zinacanteces, Chamulas, Tzeltals, and Chols. There will be Blacks, Whites, and Indians.

Not to be forgotten are the ethnologists, archeologists, and physical anthropologists, nor the historians, geographers and geologists, nor the botanists, ornithologists, or echinologists to bolster the rectors and vice-rectors, university presidents and secretaries of the Smithsonian Institution. Catch the poet, before he slips away! As I included the present secretary, Robert McC. Adams, as a supporter for my first dictionary, I am sure he would not feel uncomfortable celebrating with us here, for it is quite a cosmopolitan company: Mexicans, Americans, English, Spaniards, Argentinians, Persians, French, Germans, Italians, Guatemalans, Arabs, Turks, and Japanese.

Let’s extend our invitation list to those in power who touched or were touched by those associated with the *Diccionario grande*: Maximilian of Bavaria and the Reina Infanta, Felipe II and Alfonso XIII, Emperor Maximilian, and 7 presidents of Mexico, Porfirio Díaz, Francisco León de la Barra, Francisco Madero, Venustiano Carranza, Álvaro Obregón, Plutarco Calles, and Emilio Portes Gil. To this assemblage of politicians should be added Woodrow Wilson and Calvin Coolidge, Emperor Hirohito, Sultan Abdul Hamid II, and 3 popes; Pius X, Benedict XV and Pius XI. To keep the peace and bless this event we should include ‘Alajom and Patol, San Felipe de Jesús de las Casas, Our Lady of Guadalupe, and, of course, Santo Domingo!

Though I do not mention them by name, all my friends and relatives in this country and my Chiapas cronies who have heard all about this dictionary from me deserve a fluid reward.

What fun it will be to toast to the long life of the *Diccionario grande*, to see the faces of the anonymous Indians and lexicographers, the copyist, G.H., and Paul Wilkinson, to discover, in the end, who “Z” really is!

You who read these lines are now associated, too, whoever and whatever you are. Thank you. Welcome to the party. Let it be great!

Robert M. Laughlin
November 1984
The Great Tzotzil Dictionary of Santo Domingo Zinacantán

Robert M. Laughlin

A Web of Mysteries

A dictionary is not merely a list of words, but a creation of its time, influenced by those who prepare for its coming, and by those who touch it. Not merely a passive creation, it influences the lives of those whom it touches. So I have set about to recreate the times and the individuals who most likely contributed to the creation and preservation of the dictionary sometimes called El diccionario grande, and which I have named The Great Tzotzil Dictionary of Santo Domingo Zinacantán. Those who expect to follow an unequivocal history will be caught, as was I, in a web of mysteries. That is the truth!

The Search for Souls

On 11 July 1544, a fleet of 27 ships, defended by an armed galleon, set sail from a small port in southern Spain. Sharing passage on a single ship were the Bishop of Chiapas, Fray Bartolomé de las Casas, 37 priests, and 10 deacons—the largest group of Dominicans yet to venture to the New World.

Two months later, they landed in Santo Domingo, where they waited out the tropical storms until December. After a fearful trip, their sinking spirits buoyed by a chorus of prayers and hymns, they arrived in Campeche. A first boat was embarked by 10 friars on the Laguna de Términos, but old and overladen with their books and provisions, it foundered in a tempest. Singly and in pairs, the friars were washed overboard, leaving but one desolate survivor. Before they set out again, the remaining 36 missionaries retrieved their library from the shallow lake bottom. At last they reached Tabasco and the mountains of Chiapas, some so debilitated that they were carried by Indians in hammocks. Fording three rivers and crossing five arroyos, they climbed the perilous trail up to Zinacantán, in the highlands of Chiapas, reaching the Spanish capital, Ciudad Real, on St. Gregory's Day, 12 March 1545.

Ciudad Real, midway on the trail that led from the coast to Guatemala, was not yet 20 years old. In 1540 there were 50 Spanish family heads; by 1611 the number was to grow to 280.

Not long after the arrival of the clergy a church stood in Ciudad Real, “but the church was much inferior to the residences of the Conquistadors, who made a show of their wealth.” If the Tzeltal and Tzotzil dictionaries compiled by the early friars paint a true picture of Spanish life in Ciudad Real, one sees all the magnificence of a European court transported to the mountains of Chiapas: turreted walls and keeps, sun galleries, tapestries and canopied feather beds, copper, gold, and silver platters, wineskins and wine jugs. But to maintain this way of life required a retinue of servants and slaves, from the doorman to the taster of the lord’s plate. To clothe and outfit the lords and their ladies there was a host of artisans: jewelers, doublet makers, cobblers, etc. For lordly amusement racing greyhounds competed with jousts and tourneys, falconry, jesters and jugglers, chess and pool, the music of lute, monochord, and sackbut.

But there was also the dark side: the plague, buboes, king’s evil, diarrhea, and leprosy, compounded with highwaymen, picklocks, counterfeit cocoa beans, manacles and fetters, the place of public punishment, the dungeon, the pillory, and the gallows. From the dictionary, “We whipped him, but he did not profit by it.”

Visiting Ciudad Real in 1616, Fray Antonio de Remesal was suitably impressed.

Their nobility shines in their care towards their appearance and their houses which they maintain so well that each house could provide a surplus of many ducats of rent. Their suits and uniforms could be worn at court. The promenading of the horses as on the border, and their excellence exceeds the finest of Spain.

But there were complaints that because the landholders lived on their estates, the town lacked highways, bridges, and a water system. Constant quarrels among the Spaniards brought a
decadence to Ciudad Real lovingly described by Thomas Gage.

The city of Chiapa Real is one of the meanest cities in all America...The merchants' chief trading there is in cacao, cotton...some sugar...a little

The city of Chiapa Real is one of the meanest cities in all America...The
decadence to Ciudad Real lovingly described by Thomas Gage.

The gentlemen Creoles...will be sure to vent out some non-truth, as to say,
"O Sir, what a dainty partridge have I eat today," whereas they pick out nothing
from their teeth but a black husk of a dry frijol or turkey bean.¹⁷

Yet, Monsignor Flores, modern local historian, cautions that
these are the words of "the number one enemy of Ciudad Real," who was not, indeed, a Dominican friar as claimed, but
a Cromwellian spy!¹⁷

Into this "cradle of lords" fell Fray Bartolomé and his
followers, expecting to minister to their countrymen as they
had at home and then begin the difficult task of converting the
"barbaric" Indians to Christianity. They came with three
guiding principles:

1. Administer the sacraments as if to men and not to beasts.
2. Treat the Indians with love, charity, gentleness.
3. Be the examples of what we preach, especially in
   cleanliness and poverty.⁸

Tomás Casillas, a leader of the Church, gave this report:
One pot for cooking fish, another for beans, those are all our jewels. No one
has tasted wine, we have not seen oil. Sauces and appetizers are an abomination
to us.¹⁹

The friars wore ripped and mended tunics. If they became wet, from the
rain or sweat, they were dried by the body’s heat. The meal consisted of corn
and covered themselves with a goat hair cloth. Much of the time they had no
pillow. Nor did they have wool blankets then, but straw mattresses made of
corn leaves and husks.¹⁰

So true to their principles were these first missionaries that they "had great fame in the Indies for their holiness and poverty."¹¹ Only four years after their arrival in Chiapas, the friars’ fame had spread so far that Maximilian, King of
Bohemia, and his wife, the Reina Infanta of Castile, sent their
praise and encouragement.

This halo surrounding the early missionaries, whose lives
are described by none other than fellow Dominican historians,
is not to be seen in a document of the Audience of Guatemala,
3 April 1582.

Priests demanding tribute in cloth and money, have alcaldes and alacaces
collect for them. Those who couldn’t pay were jailed. They claim the money
is for chalices, and monstrances, etc. to be brought from Spain. They forbid
Spaniards from living in the towns, and even merchants who wish to buy cloth
must do so via the friars in their houses and leave immediately. There is no
way for the Justicia Real to know what is happening if the friars do not want
them to know.¹²

When the friars arrived in Chiapas, the Indian population
was in steep decline from 275,000 in 1511 to 125,000 in 1550,
abated by a severe epidemic in 1544-1545. By 1600 it had
dropped to 85,000. Fifty years later the number leveled off at
70,000.¹³ As the native population dwindled and tribute was
reduced, it was disputed between landholders, magistrates, and
the Dominican and secular clergy. Tributes were not divided
equally, for in 1611, of the 58 Spanish encomenderos, 6
received 2500 pesos, 20 received 1,000, and 32 received 500.¹⁴

From the very beginning the friars were considered by civil
officials and landholders to be an economic threat. The
reception of the clergy was so hostile that it was quickly
decided to establish a monastery in the Indian town of
Zinacantán, rather than be confronted constantly in Ciudad
Real by abusive Spaniards.

Very little is known of early times in Zinacantán beyond
what was reported by the first friars. It has been suggested that
the nobility were a product of the merging of Central Mexican
and Mayan culture roughly two centuries before the Spanish
Conquest; that their political organization, religious innova-
tion, and long distance trade reflect Toltec influence if not
actual genetic descent.¹⁵

A century before Spanish intrusion Aztec merchants traveled
to Zinacantán in disguise, learning their language and wearing
their clothes. They traded blades, needles, and bells, cochineal,
red earth, and rabbit fur skeins for quetzal and cotinga feathers,
for jaguar pelts and amber. These merchants were, in fact, spies
sent from Tenochtitlán to report on conditions at the edge of
the empire, with a view towards further expansion. Should
their identity be discovered they were speedily dispatched by the
Zinacanteces.

Nevertheless, it is reported that Zinacantán became an Aztec
garrison, but one wonders what influence it had upon
Zinacantec culture, for only five Nahua1 loan words appear in
the colonial Tzotzil dictionary.

Bernal Díaz, a member of the first Spanish incursion into
Chiapas, describes their assault upon the mountain fortress of
Chamula when they were doused with boiling blood and water,
burning pitch, attacked with bow and arrow, slings, long
obsidian-tipped lances, throwing spears, and obsidian-edged
war clubs. Díaz confesses that only the timely intervention of
Zinacantec warriors saved their lives and prevented the
obliteration of this first Spanish expedition.

But it is Fray Tomás de la Torre, who in 1545 settled in
Zinacantán, and whose accounts were repeated by later
Dominican historians, who gives the fullest description.

This town of Zinacantlan, which is large and the capital of all that Nation, is
a league and a half from the City. It is seated in a valley with many arroyos.
It is near the high mountains, and it is in a depression, although it is at as high
an altitude as the City...It has a very cold climate although milder than the
City and lacking morning mists. It is an impoverished land, only it abounds
in many wonderful very cold springs. There is a spring here which pours out
with the force of an ox.

And there are innumerable pine and oak trees. There are many lime pits and
an alabaster quarry...The people of this town are born more noble than the
others of their Nation, and all or most are merchants, and they are known for this far abroad. They have salt wells in their towns. [The salt] from here is used in the whole area, as white salt does not occur elsewhere. They are common wells; whoever wishes makes salt for himself or for sale. Although this Town is barren, it abounds in many things. Since they are merchants the others have recourse here for buying their necessities and also selling all that they bring.

These people also presume greatly and they do not value planting, nor employment, because they say they are merchants. The Spaniards call all those of this Nation Quelenes, because the youths the Indians gave [the Spaniards] for service, they called Quelen (kelen—boy). But they are called Zinacantecas in Nahua, and in their own language they are called Zotol vinic / Sotil vinik, which means “bat man.” This is because their ancestors appeared in the plain (surrounding) the City before the sun existed. They discovered a stone bat and they took it to be God and worshipped it.

They walk naked and when the cold or a fiesta forces them to dress, they put a cloak over their shoulders, with two knots on the right side. The women dress like those of Yucatan because both share much in their languages and customs.

The people of this Town are the chiefs of each Town in the whole region, and simply for being from Sinacantlan they are revered because they are merchants. They were very forceful in wars—all the World was against them. Because of the salt wells they were constantly at war with Chiapa, and though sometimes they were friends, and they sent them presents, because they needed many of the things that Chiapa had in surplus. But they became enemies again very easily and they killed and sacrificed each other...

And as everyone tells his story as he pleases and brags about the bravery of his Town, I will not report anything that they tell us. Our purpose is simply to make them our friends and we have seen to it that they forgive the robberies that each has committed against the other. And now they converse together and honor each other, especially the chiefs.

They did not have a Lord in Sinacantlan, but from those of the higher lineages they named one to direct and lead them in warfare. And when they did not perform well they removed and replaced them...the sons of the Lords were Priests, and if they had sexual relations with a woman, provided boys [for their sons], who accompanied them until they were married...

They had many idols, they worshipped the Sun and sacrificed to it, as to full rivers, springs, heavily foliaged trees, and high mountains they gave incense and gifts.16

From scattered sources one learns that the chiefs had adobe houses, that the nobility had large numbers of wives, that 3–4 chiefs from the most noble lineages shared civil authority, and that the subject towns of Zinacantlan had caciques. Chiefs owned land privately; laborers were employed on land that was not their own. “Patriarchs” seem to have been guardians of the rights of commoners as against those of the chiefs.17

When a person wants to build a house, marry a son or clothe him...he holds a feast for all his friends, and they offer him not only payment for the meal, but everything his son needs.18

It was not difficult to separate [the Zinacantecs] from their idols and sacrifices, because they were sticks and stones, indeed dead idols. It was not easy, however, to take away their living idols, who were the women with whom they lived...the others were as friends and companions of the lady of the house, and there was so little jealousy among them, that seeing themselves alone all turned to cries and melancholy.19

Zinacantán was a regional intermediary in the trade of luxury goods. It also had control of cotton and cacao in the subject lands. Shortly after the Conquest, Pedro de Estrada, encomendero, “established a sugar mill with the Indians of Canacantlan [sic] and its subject towns. He spent over two thousand gold pesos until he had it running and in order, and the said Indians have served him according to the taxations the governor and bishop made.”20 From the colonial Tzotzil dictionary entries one learns that tribute cloth was woven “night after night,” and that Zinacantecos were probably involved in a great number of activities in service to the Spanish lords; in horticulture, silk culture, viniculture, fruit-growing, animal husbandry, construction, the bearing of burdens, and a variety of household chores.

The artistic talents of the Zinacantecos receives a single mention.

The Indians devoted themselves a great deal to music, both vocal and instrumental, particularly in Chiapa and the Zoque [region], because they were the most active musicians of New Spain. Those of Cínacantlan excelled them all.21

There is little attempt by the early friars to describe Indian religion. The Diccionario grande offers Patol Dios, “shaper god,” under the entry for “false god.” ‘Alajom, “bearer,” is the “principal goddess.” In the colonial Tzeltal dictionaries she is listed under “false gods.” Two centuries later, in 1702, Bishop Núñez de la Vega states that Patol and Alaghom are god and goddess, creators of the earth, sky, and mankind. “These are the head and beginning of the other gods which every town has.”22 A similar pair of gods, Bitol, “shaper,” and Alom, “bearer,” is found in the Popol Vuh.

The bishop speaks also of the worship in Chiapas of a god, Icalahau, “of Ethiopian color who was a great warrior and very cruel.”23 He is the logical counterpart of the Yucatec Ek Chuah, a black-painted god of war, and patron of the merchants. It is not surprising that the Zinacantecos, who were considered great in war and trade, should have had as a name for their home, ‘Ik’al ‘Ojov. Perhaps the contemporary J’ik’al, fearful, cave-dwelling and man-eating spook, is descended from the Black Lord.

As an exception to the rule of providing little or no information about native religion, the friar of Zinacantán, when listing Chauk, thunderbolt, informs us that “they attribute everything to it,”24 and, under tronar, that “they are men who walk in the clouds, he who sounds by day is a young man and is called jjun Ha’al chon jone water serpent, and he of the night is an old man, and is called j’ox-lajun Ha’al chon /thirteen water serpent.”25 Listed under “devils” in the colonial Tzotzil dictionary are Kisín and Poslom. Not only is Kisín a Yucatec devil, but for the Lacandons he is the cause of death, the earthquake, and the devil. Poslom in Zinacantán today is St. Elmo’s fire, a whirling blue ball of light that causes frightful swelling and pain.

Even in the eighteenth century, Bishop Núñez de la Vega speaks of family idols in Chiapas. Their presence in colonial Zinacantán seems very likely.

The bishop discusses the presence of Aztec nagualism in Chiapas with hereditary nagualists descended from pre-Conquest Aztec immigrants. A person’s nagual was determined
by the calendar reading of his birth. At the age of seven the person would meet his nagual. He could have as many as 13 naguals. The strongest were thunderbolts and whirlwinds. There is no mention of naguals in the Diccionario grande, although contemporary Zinacanteces have a vyajel or nagual, and vyajel was given under "witchcraft," and jvayajom k’op as "interpreter." The prominence of thunderbolts and whirlwinds as epic saviors of Zinacantán in past times is clearly related.

Priests were probably noble novitiates, whereas the diviners were probably calendar priests who also engaged in casting lots. Medicine men cured by incantation, potions, and blowing.

Bishop Núñez tells of the worship of bones placed in caves. In the colonial Tzotzil dictionary there is a listing for "ossuary."

Also in the dictionary are references to human sacrifice, both by cutting the body open and by choking. The performer of the sacrifice wore a special mask as he stood before the stone receptacle. There were masked keepers or guardians of the idol. Self-sacrifice was practiced by taking blood from one’s ear.

Small reed shields were hung in the church and there were painted images of a flower with a jaguar-dragon in the middle, perhaps as can be seen in the sacristy of the Templo de la Merced in San Cristóbal. Dancers wore feather capes and headdresses, and bells on their legs. Beefeathered litters were also in use.

Jubilation alternated with despair as the friars recounted their attempts to convert the Indians to a meaningful Christianity. And of all the Indians none in this land had more idols than the Quelenes. The friars decided to have a general auto-de-fe, and gather all the idols to burn, and they chose the town of Cinacantlan, on the day of our glorious Father St. Francis, this year [1548]. A heap of idols was made and the nobility had kept them so secretly that the people knew nothing, even though they worshipped them and sacrificed to them. The women and common people who had not seen them came out to look, and they whacked them with sticks and spat on them and they were appalled by what they had worshipped all their lives without ever having seen them. They burned them with great fiestas and music, and everyone brought firewood, and the driest they could find so that [the idols] would burn better and no piece of them remain...And from this time, by God’s mercy, the land began to be clear of idols. 26

Fray Tomás de la Torre became a witness to the success of Christianity. As he was traveling to Acala, the native priests were about to sacrifice a man and remove his heart, when from the mouth of the idol came the words, "Stop, stop, do not sacrifice more to us, our time has passed, and now our days are over."

The victim was freed as Fray Tomás walked into the town.

Fray Pedro de la Cruz asked an old Chamulán if he wanted to be baptized. "Tog mogcan" /Toj ma jk’an—I certainly don’t want to, he replied as did everyone else. But a short time later they were all baptised! 28

The friars’ excitement was tempered by the shallowness of these conversions.

[The Indians] thought that the Virgin Mary was the god of the Spaniards, based only on having heard her named many times. And they were so ignorant on this point that they did not even know if the Virgin Mary was a man or a woman.

The most enlightened Indians had heard of Christ, but not of his passion and death.

They thought that to be baptised was to become a Spaniard and have some entry with Spaniards, so as to be relieved of ill treatment. They bought the baptism, and some bought it twice. 29

Although the Indians’ conversion was, of course, the principal concern of the friars, they soon became deeply committed to their defense.

No one can imagine the rage and enmity the Spaniards have for us, seeing that we favor the Indians, and advise them not to give out one jot more than is written in the tally sheets. 30

One morning Alcalde San Pedro spotted two friars coming from Chiapa de los Indios to visit Fray Tomás de la Torre in Zinacantán. The alcalde, thinking that the friars were trying to release some Indians he had taken prisoner, galloped up to them.

Oh whore’s sons, what bad taste you have! You deserve to be hung for it. And how dare you travel without permission so early in the morning outside the monastery? 31

In the lowland center of Copanahuaastla, Fray Jorge de León defended the Indians from the Spaniards who walked in the gold mines, because they afflicted them and mistreated them with great cruelty. 32

But not all the clergy were in agreement. At the behest of the bishop, Fray Jordán de Piamonte preached a sermon in the cathedral of Ciudad Real in Holy Week, forbidding communion to the slave-holding encomenderos. The Spaniards retaliated by canceling the customary allotment of food to the monks. The dean of the cathedral supported the landholders and continued to serve them communion. Fray Bartolomé invited the dean to dinner to change his ways, but the dean ignored the invitation and all subsequent summonses. Then the bishop had him seized and brought to his house. The dean screamed aloud and promised to absolve from their sins all who came to his aid. The neighbors stormed the episcopal house with insults and drawn swords, but the peaceful bishop so shamed them with his words of reason that they quickly retired.

Later, in an effort to maintain peace with the Indians, a meeting was called at the Audience in Ciudad Real. The chiefs of Chiapa, Copanahuaastla, and Zinacantán, the three major towns, were invited to attend. Ciudad Real filled with Indians. The landholders protested angrily.

The friars maintain that the land is the King’s and that the Indians should be at its head, telling the Indians they belong to the King, and not to address the encomendero as “Our Lord.” 33

This was too much for Fray Tomás de la Torre to let go by unanswered.

You Spaniards, flesh of our flesh, bone of our bones do not want to receive
the doctrine, so we were obliged to go out and preach to the Indians, uncivilized
and barbarous people, who in the opinion of those in error are beyond the
human race... so that these hard rocks become the sons of Abraham.34

Finally, in 1549, came the announcement of the freeing of
the slaves and the lowering of tributes. "So many Indians came
to the city that they did not fit in the streets or the plaza, and
the fields were covered with them as if they were blades of
grass." A stage had been set up in the plaza. The judge
was seated on the highest seat in the center, then Fray Tomás and
the friars, who were to serve as interpreters, were seated, and
finally the nobility, "to announce the new laws to each nation
in its language."35

When they received the taxes they ran to Santo Domingo to have the priests
witness them. The road from the judge's house to the monastery seemed like
an ant nest, because of all the Indians who came and went, here and there,
giving jumps of joy, seeing themselves freed from the intolerable burdens that
they had suffered until then.36

The Spaniards came also to the friars to beg pardon or they
sent their wives to intercede for them so that they not be
deprived of their slaves or be forced to pay fines, claiming,
Now there would not be whips, blows, or pillory for the Indian, nor would he
be called beast of dog, nor suffer other insults. Now they would honor him,
treat him kindly and love him, beg him pardon for the offences, and promise
their correction in the future.37

Needless to say, the friars' conflicts with the Spaniards
continued unabated during the early years of colonization.

From the very outset, the friars developed a special
relationship with the Indians of Zinacantán. On their first visit
the friars were sent to this
large town where the Indians brought food to them on the trail and were not a
little surprised to see that they did not want to eat meat, because they had never
seen such a practice among the Spaniards. The friars took an interpreter with
them, Gregorio de Pasqua, who briefly explained to them the principle
articles of the faith, which none had yet heard.

The friars embraced them, and attracted them with great signs of love. They
gave them crosses, bronze images... that they had brought. And [the Indians]
received them with great veneration and respect.38

Convinced that Zinacantán would be the best place to
establish their home, the friars asked the town to aid in the
construction of a small shelter—
the cloister and the garden with rosemary from Spain, carnations, basil, lilies,
roses of Castile and Alexandria, all so beflowered and fragrant as
Paradise... This was the first building that the Order had in the Province.

The town agreed with great willingness and in just three days of work
finished the job from the foundation to the roof, designing it wittily with
cloister, bedroom, cells, studies, all with a string so it was a pleasure to watch.39

The construction of this idyllic retreat was described in
different terms by another friar who was witness to the event.

In those times when the friars arrived at Zinacantán they were lodged in a little
house which bore the name of House of the Town Leader. But as they do not
respect anything there, after the last Mass the priests left in anger. Then they
agreed that it would be more peaceful to build a hut next to the church so that
in the rainy season they would not be obliged to go outside. They did not like
being placed in the house of someone in the town. Until then they had not dared
to ask the Indians for a house...

In three or four days they built the little house which they put next to the
church, but it was built so badly, it was as poor as the poorest [house] of the
saddest Indian. It had two rooms, and a little shelter. On the other wall they
put stakes for a corral where they planted many flowers, as carnations, lilies,
and fennel which Fray Jordán sent them from Oaxaca... The house has
miserable poles covered with mud. Fray Pedro de la Cruz became angry
because the Indians did not make the wall straight, and he alone, with the
strength of his arms could straighten it.

In one of the rooms they made a dormitory that was ten feet wide, or two
meters wide. It was so humid one could not sleep there. "It would be better if
we moved to the other room," we said. The windows were just holes and the
door of the hut was covered with mats.

The house was not fenced in and whatever animal could have entered to
break the wall and eat the thatch of the roof, so that it would not offer protection
from the sun or the rain. We felt very happy, just thinking that we had a house...

The wall poles that were next to the bed of Fray Tomás de la Torre began
to sprout. When the house had dried out, the next day it was filled with puddles
of water. More than four springs came up inside the house and now it seemed
as if it were a lake. "Truly, the church was in the worst part of town, humid and
full of arroyos."40

From this wellspring came forth the evangelization,
d indoctrination, and instruction of the Indians of highland
Chiapas! This was one of the three Indian towns visited by
Bishop Las Casas (together with Chiapa and Copanahuastla). When
he departed the New World in 1546 to bring his defense
of the Indians to the Spanish court, he left in Zinacantán all his
library and his jewels, among which were two good clocks. It
was here that he gave the friars his last lessons on how the
missionary efforts could be advanced. Apparently the bishop's
words found favor in Castille, "Because the Indians of
Sinacantlan aided the friars in their persecutions, Philip II sent
a decree in favor of the Indians of that town, which they keep
in their court house."41

Of the first friars who pioneered in Zinacantán, the name of
Tomás de la Torre should now be familiar. He accompanied
the bishop across the ocean, climbed up the trail to Zinacantán,
arriving in such a desperate state that he could not stand. No
sooner had he been cured of that ailment, than he began to
grow blind. Finally, he was led down that same trail to be
administered to by a native healer of Chiapa de los Indios
who, after initial failure, restored his sight. Back in his refuge
in Zinacantán, "lying in bed with a fever, he counted 27 holes
in a wall of his cell, letting in so much light through each hole,
that it was enough to study in bed."42

[Tomás de la Torre was] learned, holy, discreet and very prudent. He worked
as hard as he could so that the ritual would take firm root. He set an example
so that the preachers would not come in search of gold or silver, but rather of
souls for God, imitating St. Paul who said, "I do not want yours, but you." He
knew that evangelical poverty was the best model for inspiring the affection
of the Indians for the doctrine they were being taught. He saw to it that poverty
be displayed in everything. They did not permit mules, nor horses, nor jewels
in the cells. He visited the province on foot.43

He delivered two sermons a day, fasting continuously, walking on foot two
to three, sometimes four leagues to say Mass.44

Fray Tomás walked to Mexico City and spurned the offer
of a mule on the return trip, arriving in Zinacantán to find that
the Spaniards had burnt their monastery.

He was the vicar of Zinacantan, the first vicar of Ciudad Real. He was appointed to be prior of the Convent of Santo Domingo in Guatemala in 1550, returning to Chiapas a year later as the first provincial. In this capacity "he was more humble and thoughtful than any others." In 1564 he was appointed provincial of Guatemala, where he died three years later. Having served as the official historian of Chiapas, he was followed by no one. Fray Antonio de Remesal lamented that after his death there were no sources to turn to, no clues to follow. "It is better to confess ignorance in these cases than to say what one does not know even though it could have been."^5

Fray Jordán de Piamonte, shipmate and cellmate of Fray Tomás, bestower of flowers,

was a man of deep religion and zeal, both in regard to the things of God and to the well-being of the natives, even though he could never learn the language. But he was greatly tormented to see such hateful evil and tyranny and whenever he could...he endeavored to obstruct it. And the laymen respected him and took notice of his virtue and learning."^5

Fray Jordán, witness to the distress of the Indians of Zinacantan who were forced to pay enormous tributes, informed the bishop in the hopes that he could alleviate their suffering.

On one occasion Fray Jordán preached in Ciudad Real, explaining that he would speak that day not as a preacher, but as "a moral philosopher." He denounced the "monopolies" that he saw developing against Bishop Las Casas. The governor was deeply offended. "This is calling us traitors, there is no traitor here!" His sermon concluded, Fray Jordán went to have his mid-day meal. An official of the Audience presented himself at the dining room door and called out, "Tell Fray Jordán de Piamonte that the whole city is present and desires to hear him speak." Fray Jordán responded, "Well, tell the whole city I am eating." The official repeated his demand and proceeded to read off the list of names of "the whole city" standing behind him. Fray Jordán responded again, "Tell the whole city to enter!" The Spaniards crowded in, shouting, "Tell us who the traitor is!" Comments Remesal:

Fray Jordán on such occasions spoke little and seriously, and when he heard the requisition, he said nothing, nor did he lift his eyes from the table, as he was occupied in cutting up an omelette that he had on the plate.—"Must I speak?"—"Yes!"—"Then I say that I say nothing."...and they departed from the dining room and the monastery and scattered through the city, each to his house, as thin clouds moved by a strong wind."^6

But poor Fray Jordán was not so successful when confronting the "barbarous" Tzotzil language.

Not only could he never understand a single word, but he could not even pronounce the first word of the Creed which are Cuhuy hun. The pronunciation is different from ours and not believing himself able to pronounce it well, he did not want to teach the Creed, though we were all careful to pronounce it slowly. He also taught the children to read and he humbled himself to do whatever he could, but seeing that he lacked the language he decided to leave this land."^9

Fray Jordán concluded his life in Antequera, Spain.

Though also a fellow shipmate and cellmate, Fray Pedro de la Cruz stands in sharp contrast.

When Fray Tomás de la Torre arrived in Sinacantan, he and Fray Pedro de la Cruz began learning the language immediately. Fray Pedro began to study on the language of St. John and preached in the day of Mary Magdalen. In three months they were as much at ease in the languages as if they had been raised in them. It was not happenstance that it was Fray Pedro who grew so angry over the sloppy construction of their shelter. Fray Pedro was the architect of the first monastery and church of St. Dominic erected in San Cristóbal in 1549.

Fray Pedro de la Cruz worked with great zeal to finish the fountain of Sinacantan that was designed in that time (1562)...and is not equalled by the best of Spain.

And with the greatest care and perfection he completed the churches of the Tzotzils in this very year. There was reason to respect highly the excellence that Our Lord gave him in architecture, for he had never studied it, and with this talent he designed in Chamula a spiral staircase, the first in the province, as well built as could have been done by the highest official of Spain. The fourth of the first friars to be fellow shipmates and cellmates was Fray Alonso de Noreña, also known as Fray Alonso del Portillo. He had been a lawyer in Spain before joining the Order.

One of those transported in hammocks across Tabasco, Fray Alonso, shortly after his arrival in Zinacantan, became so ill that the friars decided to send him to Chiapa for a cure "and they did not think he would live. For many months he had such a great corruption of the body that nothing was contained and many times he fell as if he were dead."^5

[But when he returned, Fray Alonso] learned the language of Cacajuntas with much perfection in 1546.

He knew three or four languages very well, especially Nahuatl. He was a perpetual student. By day and by night he was with books. And for him the road was not a bother—arriving at a lodging, no matter how tired he was, he would immediately take out pen and ink and put in writing what he had been thinking on the way. Fray Alonso acted as governor of the bishopric from 1567–1547 until Bishop Casillas' successor, Bishop Ferea was installed.

Alonso de Noreña knew a great part of the language of Chiapa. Our Lord gave the friar Alonso de Noreña an extraordinary facility in learning [Zoque] because in less than forty days after he began to learn it, he was teaching in it. But he slowed down [in learning] the language, for his age did not permit him to advance with the speed of the others. Still, he always set a good example in this for the other friars, particularly for the young ones, who saw a man burdened with years and white hair, worn out by the deepest studies, in which he excelled, memorizing nominatives and other primary principles, asking the meanings of nouns and verbs, writing and translating word lists. This he did throughout the night and before dawn, as if the exercise of languages alone would sustain him."^5
Upon his death in 1590, Fray Alonso had written a great many books in Latin, so he had become "the oracle of New Spain."\(^{56}\)

A dozen years after the arrival of the quartet in Zinacantán, Fray Andrés del Valle appeared to replace Fray Juan de Castro, who was sent to found the province of the Philippines. Fray Andrés served in Zinacantán from 1557–1584, being in charge also of Ixtapa and San Lucas.

He knew the Tzotzil language in a very few days. The only path he knew was from the cell to the church, and from the church to the cell...He walked the terrible road to Ixtapa on foot.\(^{57}\)

On that road he fainted, as he never took breakfast, and was revived by the Indians' insistence that he take their.posol.

He defended [the Indians] as best he could. He did not permit them to be mistreated nor did he allow them to be overburdened.\(^{58}\)

Fray Andrés was prior of the Monastery of Saint Dominic in Guatemala three times. In 1597 he was provincial of Chiapa. As provincial he strictly demanded that on the visits and in the Indian towns no priest leave his house without being accompanied by another priest, both dressed in their cloaks.

Every Lent he fasted on bread and water, and he spent many days without eating. When he journeyed he never broke the fast. He consumed no quantities of food or drink, not even a drop of water. He spent entire nights without sleeping, busy in prayer. Nothing upset him more than to believe that he was considered to be good, because he was happier when he knew that he was not esteemed. And from this it followed that so as to flee from the crowd of people who came to hear his Mass, as if he were a saint, he said [Mass] very early in the morning, before the church doors opened. [In 1612] when he was near death and about to pass to a better life, many important people came to him; friars of every Order, and a great number of commoners whom he blessed. They could not bury him for two days, and twice they dressed him, because the people took his clothes for relics.\(^{59}\)

The last friar to be introduced here is Fray Domingo de Ara, fellow shipmate of the bishop and the Zinacantec quartet. Fray Domingo was sent to Copanahuastla where he served continuously for nearly thirty years, but he was in constant touch with Fray Tomás.

Fray Domingo de Ara knew the language [Tzeltal] with such perfection that
he left many excellent works on it. His writings are the model for those who wish to learn the language with perfection and with them they can solve any problem.60

This blessed priest was given the bishop's seal, and he was so tormented by the honor, since he only considered himself to be the most humble creature, that by day and by night it was pure lamentation, and the shedding of tears before the Lord, begging him not to permit it, since the prelates were forcing him to accept the episcopate before the document reached him. God heard his prayers. Waiting for the Bull [which they said was already in the Indies] to consecrate him, he died a holy death in the year 1572 in the Convent of Copanabastla where he had lived many years.

Fray Domingo knew the language of that province with eminence, and so as not to learn and work only for himself he composed a grammar and a dictionary for his successors. And his language is so proper, so chaste, so meaningful that I doubt if Cicero's Latin was more correct. And so those here who followed his style of speech carried out his intent more than those who chose a style they thought more elegant, but which was less useful and fitting for understanding the Indian language.61

The Search for Words

The chroniclers of Chiapas, in describing and weighing the personalities, talents, and achievements of the early friars, focus on their religious zeal, but seldom forget to discuss their linguistic abilities.

The hand of God has proven to be very generous in this region to those who have dedicated themselves to the administration of the Indians, for in a few months they preach and take confession [in the native language] and they knew it with such perfection that it is a wonder to the natives themselves. And since without their language, it is impossible to carry out fruitful work, God aids in giving them an understanding of these languages, so barbarous and alien to the style of ordinary languages.62

...they have been very careful to see that the friars of this Province know the languages of the lands where they are living, so they will have no excuse for failing to take advantage of the natives' [linguistic knowledge]. And a great deal is owed to these first priests, who with great exhaustion and effort, became as children, they who were perfect men, and the oldest and most advanced in years. They returned to the principles of grammar and such forgotten things as nominatives, declaratives, verbs, conjunctives and tenses so that they could render the barbarous languages spoken by the natives of this land into doctrine, instruction and scientific method.63

Every Sunday and fiesta sermons were delivered [in Ciudad Real] in Nahuatl, Chiapanec, Tzeltal and Tzotzil. Every day after lunch the friars had theology sessions or language conferences.64

Although Bishop Las Casas never learned a native language himself, he urged Pope Pius V to order the bishops to learn the language of their parishioners.65

Fray Pedro de Barrientos, who founded the monastery of Chiapa de los Indios and taught the Indians to train, ride, and race horses as well as to perform in jousts and cavalcades, also wrote a four-volume manual of veterinary lessons in the native language.

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Bishop Casillas, when the Spaniards threatened to expel the friars, protested vehemently.

The care and diligence which these fathers have taken and now take to instruct the Indians and teach them, not the creed in Latin, nor the commandments in Spanish, as was done before, but the entire Christian doctrine, constructed and declared in their mother tongue, which they drink as if it were water...Has it cost so little to study the language of these Indians, reducing it to method and grammar, embellishing their sentences and words, that it must be in vain, and after being learned, be of no use?66

In the clerical ordinations that Fray Domingo de Ara gave to his monastery in 1548, stating all the rules of conduct, he included an order to Fray Juan de Torres to write a grammar and dictionary of Cakchiquel and Quiché within four months.67

In 1549, Fray Tomás de la Torre when visiting the monastery [of Guatemala] ordered that the priests hold a daily conference in the native language.68 In 1550 Maximilian and the Queen ordered the Dominicans of Guatemala to teach the Indians Spanish.69

A grammar of Zinacantán as well as grammars of Chiapanec, Tzeltal, and Zoque were published in 1562, “and although this gave considerable delight to the priests who were tired of so much variety, it had a far greater effect on the Indians who felt a remarkable pleasure when they saw their native words in print and saw that not just Latin and Spanish were communicated in that form.”70

In the Meeting of Guatemala, in 1564, the superiors were told to select from among those of their monastery the monk who best knew the language of his district and order him to compose a grammar and dictionary of the language. The bound notebooks were to be placed in public libraries so that all could profit by them...In Cohan, in 1566, they reiterated the demand for obedience...that all who have begun writing grammars and dictionaries finish them, and present them so that everyone might profit from them. The grammars proved to be wordy and full of useless precepts and rules, which served more to confound and exhaust the reader than to teach him and make him quick to learn. To avoid this obstacle, which was not a small one, at the Meeting in Ciudad Real in 1568 they ordered that [the works] be abbreviated. And it was necessary to resolve this issue once again, as witnessed by a resolution of the Meeting of Guatemala in 1572. Since the foundation of this province it was the custom and the law without exception, that no priest who came from Spain, no matter how old, learned or important he might be, could take confession or preach before knowing one of the languages of these provinces. And so that it remain not simply a tradition, it was ordered by resolution of the Meeting of Ciudad Real in 1576.71

Although the glowing accounts of the friars' linguistic abilities must be taken with a grain of salt, nevertheless, their achievements, after being drawn from “the metaphysics of Salamanca,”72 carried across the ocean, suffering the most extreme physical and spiritual torments in their adopted home, opposed at times by Spaniard and Indian alike, required to plumb the depths and explain the complexities of a “barbarous tongue,” these achievements compel admiration and amazement.

Now then, the mystery of the The Great Tzotzil Dictionary of Santo Domingo Zinacantán: Who inspired it, who compiled it, when, and where? The last question is the easiest to answer, though it was not supplied directly by the author. On the cover of the manuscript copy, Bishop Orozco y Jiménez wrote in 1907 that the original was compiled by a Dominican friar in the monastery in San Cristóbal (Ciudad Real). It may well be that the friar spent much time in Ciudad Real and interviewed Indians there, but there is evidence that strongly supports my tenuity in assigning Santo Domingo Zinacantán to the title of this dictionary. The only local place names that are given
in Tzotzil are for Ciudad Real, Chiapa de los Indios, San Pedro (Chenalhó), Chamula, and Zinacantán. For the latter, two names are supplied. In the example sentences are found, under *acompañar*, “Take him to Sinacantlan!” under *atas*, “the towns behind Zinacantán, as Chamula,” under *distancia*, “Chamula is as far from Zacatlan [Ciudad Real] as Sinacantán,” and most conclusively, under *desde*, “How far is it from Zacatlan to Sinacantlan, how far from Mexico City to Sinacantlan?” Why would the friar dream up such an example unless he were sitting in Zinacantán? There is further cultural evidence that to my mind cinches the case.

There are words for salt makers, for the salt that sticks to the bottom of the distillation pots, for salt cake wrappers, and salt merchants. Who else but the Zinacantecs were the salt merchants of Chiapas? And finally, under *vecino de tal o tal pueblo*, “But the common way to say ‘Where do you live?’ is ‘Where is your house in Zinacantán?’”

The friar’s knowledge of Tzotzil was not restricted to that spoken in Zinacantán, however, for as in his entry, *presuncion*, he provides several equivalents, remarking that the last is “rare in Sinacantán.” Under *encalvecido*, “That is how they say it in Totolapa.” In a single entry, *monos grandes que dan baramidos*, he reports that the Tzeltales call howler monkeys *batz* “as do some here.”

The beginning of the 16th century ushered in a flurry of lexicographic activity that produced the first known bilingual Spanish dictionaries. The earliest bilingual dictionary of a Spanish language is of Catalan-German and German-Catalan, written in 1502.

It was followed in 1503 by a Latin-Spanish, Spanish-Latin dictionary compiled by Antonio de Nebrija, who, four years later, produced a second dictionary, substituting Catalan for Spanish. These two works flank Fray Pedro de Alcálá’s Spanish-Arabic dictionary (1505), which repeats exactly the wording of Nebrija. Alcálá’s dictionary is not quite so extensive and is organized alphabetically within sections devoted to parts of speech; nouns, verbs, adverbs, etc., a style that apparently was never adopted in the New World.

There is no question that Nebrija exerted a great influence on the friars who were suddenly confronted with “barbarous” languages and compelled to reduce them quickly to order. NahuaTl word lists were derived from questionnaires based on Nebrija’s vocabulary. This said, it must be added that the New World dictionaries were not produced as if out of a clay mould. They are extraordinarily idiosyncratic; even those that are most closely related will show not only differences of inclusion and exclusion, but also of order and spelling. Nor is it true that there are Franciscan moulds, Dominican moulds, Jesuit moulds, etc., though it is quite natural that members of the same order would work closely together.

The first known bilingual dictionary in Mexico was compiled in 1555 by Alonso de Molina, a Franciscan friar whose Spanish-Nahuatl, Nahuatl-Spanish dictionary is of the highest quality, offering a wealth of ethnographic detail. It was followed closely, in 1559, by Maturino Gilberti’s dictionary of Spanish-Tarascan, Tarascan-Spanish. Gilberti, also a Franciscan, must have used Molina’s dictionary as a model. A copy of Molina’s 1571 edition, that once was part of Emperor Maximilian’s library, was heavily annotated in 1587 with Fr. P. Otomi equivalents.

The next pair of lexicographers whose work is very similar is Juan de Córdova and Francisco de Alvarado, both Dominicans. The former wrote a Spanish-Zapotec dictionary (1578), and the latter a Spanish-Mixtec dictionary (1593). Córdova kept close to the second edition of Nebrija (1516) and did not follow Molina, while his compatriot, in many entries, uses the identical wording of Molina’s second edition (1571).

Nearly a century later (1642), an Augustinian friar, Diego Basalenque, produced a dictionary of Matlatzinca, which approaches those of Córdova and Alvarado, though not obviously derived from them or from Molina-Gilberti.

Turning to the Yucatan, there are two early Spanish-Mayan dictionaries. Neither author nor date are known of the San Francisco dictionary. Its vocabulary shows very little resemblance to Molina’s. The second dictionary, the *Mayahúin*, is attributed to the Franciscan Diego Rejón Arias and is dated around 1625. Neither of these dictionaries approach the comprehensiveness of the forementioned.

In Guatemala occurs the clearest evidence of modeling one dictionary upon another, despite great geographic distance of origin. The Calepino Cakchiquel dictionary, compiled by a Franciscan, possibly Fray Juan de Alonso, and dating from the second half of the 16th century, has entries almost identical to Molina’s. There are a few additions and many deletions, but the phraseology is unaltered. For the concept *echar*, Molina has 66 entries; of these 50 are shared by Calepino, 11 are ignored, and 6 others are added. The Franciscan friar, Tomás Coto, in 1691 greatly expanded and enriched the Calepino Cakchiquel dictionary with ethnographic detail and numerous illustrative sentences.

Fermin Joseph Tirado’s Quiche dictionary (1787) does not follow Molina quite so closely, but it includes the culinary entries particular to Molina. Its scope is greatly reduced.

Considering that the friars who landed in South America must have had equal access to Nebrija as those who reached Mexico and Guatemala to the north, it is strange that their dictionaries were so universally inferior.

Dominican friar Domingo de Santo Tomás’ dictionary of Quechua (1560) is superior only to the three Jesuit dictionaries of the same language. The earliest (1586) has received the name of the printer, Antonio Ricardo Risco, as author, but it was probably compiled by Alonso de Bárcena. This was reprinted in 1603 in a shorter form by Diego de Torres Rubio, and in 1608 Diego Gonzalez Holguín revised the early version, expanding it somewhat.

Another Jesuit, Antonio Ruiz de Montoya, compiled a dictionary of Guarani (1640) that is equivalent in size and comprehensiveness to Santo Tomás’ Quechua dictionary.
Not all bilingual dictionaries followed the standard, purely alphabetical sequence. Beltrán de Santa Rosa María’s Maya dictionary, compiled in 1742, and with a vocabulary quite different from the earlier dictionaries, classes its contents under categories such as “Bodily Illness,” “Portents,” “Some Domestic Things,” and “Names of Animals and Birds” (including Mayan names supplied for dragon and unicorn). Perhaps unique was Pedro de Arana’s Vocabulario manual of Nahuaatl, which advised the reader how, in 1611, to greet someone, how to ask for a lost object, what to say to miners and fieldhands, or to a servant so that he would put one’s clothes in order, how to praise, scold or curse, how to speak to a fellow traveler, how to give thanks, what to say to a servant who is sent on an errand and arrives late, or how to order an official to do something.

In all of Latin America the only polylingual dictionaries to have survived, at least in part, are Vico’s Diccionario cachiquel-quishe and Ximénés’ Diccionario trilingüe-cachiquel y tzutuhil, but they do not compete with the Calepino dictionaries produced in Italy. The first, in 1578, of Hebrew, Greek, French, Italian, German, and Spanish was published on 1374 pages folio, and the second, appearing twenty years later, added Flemish, Polish, Hungarian, and English!

In presenting the Tzeltal dictionaries of Domingo de Ara (ca. 1550) and Alonso de Guzmán (1620), and the Tzotzil dictionary, there comes the thorny problem of the relationship of these Chiapas dictionaries to the Spanish models, to those of the rest of America and to each other. First, their order is strictly alphabetical. Attempts to relate them to the other dictionaries by the choice of spelling, e.g., goberna vs. governalle or nao vs. navio vs. nave, etc., proved inconclusive, as dictionaries that were obviously related did not always agree on choice of spelling, and inconsistency could be found within a single work. I chose the single most productive Spanish concept, echar and echarse, that in Molina had 66 entries, in Alcalá, 31, and in Nebrija, 27. Checking the entries in several of the dictionaries reviewed above against the 20 entries occurring in the Tzotzil dictionary, the results showed closest similarity to Molina, Alvarado, and Córdova (Table 1).

Identical entries were scored as 1 and entries phrased slightly different, but with the same meaning, were scored a 1/2. Clearly Nebrija and Alcalá have not the influence that might have been supposed.

I tried a second test with empanada. The Tzotzil dictionary lists chicken, fish, and bean empanadas, but none of meat. Table 2 compares entries for empanada in other dictionaries.

It is difficult to draw any genetic or cultural conclusions from this array of inclusion and exclusion!

Undaunted by these results, I decided to make a much more extensive test that I hoped would address two problems: first, the relationship between the dictionaries and, second, whether the entries referred to what actually existed in the New World or merely were drawn from word lists brought from Spain. I chose 300 entries from the Tzotzil dictionary, either nouns or phrases including nouns, such as quebrarse el nao, the majority of which pertained to Spanish culture, presumably introduced to the New World. After checking these entries against the 18 dictionaries cited in Table 3, 10 entries proved to be ambiguous and were dropped. Here again, the final tallies point to the basic idiosyncratic nature of dictionaries.

But why should this dictionary contain substantially more Spanish cultural objects than all the others, especially since its volume does not equal Guzmán’s, Molina’s, etc.?

Another question is presented by listing (in Tables 4–26) those words occurring in all or most of the dictionaries found in Table 3 and compiling a list of the most frequent entries shared (Table 27).

This is a very strange assemblage of military terms, minerals, clothes, and sicknesses. If the contents of a dictionary represent the pieces of a puzzle, which, when fitted together, provide a portrait of the world, then clearly many of the pieces never managed to be included. Differences in time, environment, and interest can explain away a few absences, but parts everywhere are as crucial as shirts, chests as benches, etc. Yes, this was a period of warfare and the frantic search for gold and silver, but the number of missing pieces is disturbing.

In the attempt to discern which lexicographers most closely resembled the lexicographer of Zinacantán I tallied the tables (Table 28).

Recalling the large presence of Aztec and Tlaxcalan soldiers in Ciudad Real after the Conquest, bearers of Nahuaatl as the lingua franca, it is not surprising that Molina’s dictionary should most closely approximate the Tzotzil, immediately followed by Gilberti who was much influenced by Molina. Córdova and Alvarado, Dominicans working in neighboring Oaxaca, rank 3rd and 7th. Guzmán, at 4th, greatly expanded the work of Ara (9th), and yet 10 of Ara’s entries were not included by Guzmán. Nebrija and Alcalá, 5th and 6th, provided the first European models then available. Calepino, in 8th place, copied Molina, but not in extenso.

Examining the position of each of these lexicographers in the cultural categories numbering 10 or more entries, the results (from first to third) are listed in Table 29.

The top nine lexicographers have a monopoly in every category, and the top five are far more heavily represented. Molina and Gilberti are weak in metals, arms, and military construction, also in illness and sports. Guzmán is strong in metals, edible plants and fruit, arms, military construction, and schooling.

But whether the lexicographers are scored by the total number of entries or by their position in the 14 cultural categories listed in Table 29, the results are similar (Table 30).

Returning to the problem of whether objects cited were actually present in the New World, or more specifically in the highlands of Chiapas, it is well to remember the 18th century dragons and unicorns of Yucatan! That rubies and emeralds, pearls and ivory be present in Chiapas seems particularly odd,
considering the friars' vows of poverty. Yet Ciudad Real was on the trail to Guatemala and ecclesiastical jewels surely traveled that very trail. Strange to behold, too, in Chiapas are the crenellated walls, moats, turreted towers, and the oath of allegiance of the warden of the keep! Although there is no evidence of castles being built in the New World, there certainly were fortified churches sporting merlons and embrasures. Perhaps the medieval ways of the Old World were kept alive in part through pageantry, for we know that in 1625 for the fiesta of Chiapa de los Indios they erected "towers and castles made of wood and painted cloth."³³

Confidence in the image of Chiapas presented by the lexicographer of Zinacantán is increased by his noting when certain things are absent, "but you could say...," e.g., "...corn whiskey" or "...brothels."

Holding this reassuring light aloft we can grope our way into the murky depths of 16th century Chiapas to try to place "Z" in his proper place between Ara and Guzmán, brushing aside inconsistencies and inventing fabulous schemes.

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**TABLE 1**—Comparison of 20 entries for echar and echarse in the Tzotzil dictionary with other dictionaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Chicken</th>
<th>Fish</th>
<th>Bean</th>
<th>Meat</th>
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<td>Guzmán</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ara</td>
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<td>Molina</td>
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<td>Alvarado</td>
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<td>Córdova</td>
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<td>Basalenque</td>
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<td>Tirado</td>
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<td>Alcalá</td>
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#### 4. Weather

#### 5. Metals, Stone, Jewels

#### 6. Edible Plants

#### 7. Herbs, Spices
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#### 4. WEATHER

#### 5. METALS, STONE, JEWELS

#### 6. EDIBLE PLANTS

#### 7. HERBS, SPICES
TABLES 4-26.—Continued.

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8. FLOWERS

| cherry       | cereza    | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| plum         | ciruela   | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| pomegranate  | granada   | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| fig          | higo      | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| lime         | lima      | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| lemon        | limón     | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| apple        | manzana   | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| melon        | melon     | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| quince       | membrillo | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| blackberry   | mora      | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| orange       | naranja   | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| nut          | nuez      | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| pear         | pera      | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| pineapple    | piña      | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| piñon nut    | piñón     | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| TOTAL        |           | 13      | 12     | 5   | 14     | 14     | 15      | 13      | 15       | 9          | 9        |

9. FRUIT

| cotton       | algodon   | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| cochineal    | grana     | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| flax         | lino      | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| silk         | seda      | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| TOTAL        |           | 4       | 4      | 2   | 4      | 4      | 4       | 3       | 3        | 2          | 2        |

10. TEXTILE PLANTS, ETC.

| meat pie     | empanada  | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| cake         | homazo    | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| loaf of bread| mollete   | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| sweet cake   | rosquilla | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| pregustation | torta     | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| TOTAL        |           | 6       | 2      | 4   | 6      | 6      | 5       | 6       | 6        | 4          | 1        |

11. BREAD, ETC.

<p>| diarrhea     | camaras   | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| bile         | colera    | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| ringworm     | empeine   | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| bubo         | encondrio | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| consumptive  | etico     | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| epilepsy     | gotacoral | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| droptical    | idropico  | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| scrofulous   | lampa-     | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| tumor        | rones     | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| glandular    | landre    | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| swelling     | x         | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| paisy        | perlesia  | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| tenesmus     | pujo de   | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| uterine flux | sangre-   | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| chilblain    | savañon   | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| jaundice     | tercia    | x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| contusion    | tovorondon| x       | x      | x   | x      | x      | x       | x       | x        | x          | x        |
| TOTAL        |           | 13      | 12     | 9   | 11     | 14     | 14      | 15      | 12       | 12         | 12       |</p>
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13. ARCHITECTURE

14. FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

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#### 18. Punishment

#### 19. Laborers, Servants

#### 20. Army

#### 21. Military Construction

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19. LABORERS, SERVANTS

| squadron    | esquadron   | x             | x            |              |              |
| division    | haz         | x             |              |              |              |
| army        | hueste      | x             |              |              |              |
| TOTAL       |             | 0             | 3            | 1            | 0            |

20. ARMY

| defense ditch | albarada    | x             | x            |              |              |
| merlon       | almendra    | x             |              |              |              |
| castle       | castillo    | x             |              |              |              |
| moat         | cava        | x             | x            | x            |              |
| fort         | fortaleza   | x             | x            |              |              |
| refuge       | guarida     | x             |              |              |              |
| garrison     | guarnicion  |              |              |              |              |
| keep         |             |              |              |              |              |
| defense      |             |              |              |              |              |
| tower        |             |              |              |              |              |
| embrasure    | tronera     |              |              |              |              |
| TOTAL        |             | 5             | 6            | 4            | 4            |

21. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

| oval shield | adarga      | x             |              |              |              |
| quiver      | aljaba      | x             |              |              |              |
| harquebus   | arcabuz     | x             | x            |              |              |
| bow         | arco        | x             | x            | x            |              |
| javelin     | azagaya     | x             |              |              |              |
| helmet      | bacinet     | x             |              |              |              |
| helmet      | casco       | x             |              |              |              |

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<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoop</td>
<td>argolla de jugar</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>bowling</td>
<td>bolas</td>
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<td>x</td>
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<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>mock combat</td>
<td>juego a manera de guerra</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Table 4–26.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>Nebrija</th>
<th>Alcalá</th>
<th>Ara</th>
<th>Guzmán</th>
<th>Molina</th>
<th>Gilberti</th>
<th>Córdova</th>
<th>Alvarado</th>
<th>Basalenque</th>
<th>Mayathán</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tournament</td>
<td>juego de cañas</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>game of fortune handball</td>
<td>juego de fortuna con las manos</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rumpball</td>
<td>juego de pelota con las nalgas</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juggle</td>
<td>juglar</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>x</td>
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<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>joust</td>
<td>justar</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greyhound</td>
<td>lebrél</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cards</td>
<td>naipes</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setter</td>
<td>perdiguero</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top</td>
<td>trompa</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whipping top</td>
<td>trompo</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL         | 12                                    | 12      | 7      | 13  | 15     | 15     | 16       | 10      | 12       | 4          |          |

Table 27.—Most frequent entries from Tables 4–26 shared by dictionaries listed in Table 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALL</th>
<th>ALL BUT ONE</th>
<th>ALL BUT TWO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arco</td>
<td>bow</td>
<td>algodon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bolas</td>
<td>bowling</td>
<td>almohada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faja</td>
<td>sash</td>
<td>bledo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grana</td>
<td>cochineal</td>
<td>camaras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horca</td>
<td>pillory</td>
<td>cajon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oro</td>
<td>gold</td>
<td>carta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plata</td>
<td>silver</td>
<td>escudilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saeta</td>
<td>arrow</td>
<td>estako</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sal</td>
<td>salt</td>
<td>fortalesa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trompeta</td>
<td>trumpet</td>
<td>hierro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>honda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>lanza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>manilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>paje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>papel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pedernal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 28.—Sum of entries from Tables 4–26 shared with 290 entries from Z’s dictionary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Molina</th>
<th>268</th>
<th>Basalenque</th>
<th>182</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gilberti</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>Mayathán</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Córdova</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>Santo Tomás</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guzmán</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>Montoya</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebrija</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcalá</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>Gonzalez</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alvarado</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>Tirado</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calepino</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>Bárcena</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ara</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>Torres</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLES 4-26.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>S. Francisco</th>
<th>Calepino</th>
<th>Tirado</th>
<th>S. Tomás</th>
<th>Bárcena</th>
<th>Torres</th>
<th>Gonzalez</th>
<th>Montoya</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tournament</td>
<td>juego de cañas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>game of fortune</td>
<td>juego de fortuna</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handball</td>
<td>juego de pelotas con las manos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rumpball</td>
<td>juego de pelota con las nalgas</td>
<td>x x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juggle</td>
<td>juglar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>justar</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cards</td>
<td>naipes</td>
<td>x x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setter</td>
<td>perdiguero</td>
<td></td>
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<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top</td>
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<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whipping top</td>
<td>trompo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 29.—Rank of sharing in cultural categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Molina</th>
<th>Gilberti</th>
<th>Córdova</th>
<th>Guzmán</th>
<th>Nebrija</th>
<th>Alcalá</th>
<th>Alvarado</th>
<th>Calepino</th>
<th>Ara</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metals</td>
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<td>Edible plants</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbs, spices</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illness</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Furniture</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>3</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military construction</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arms and armor</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
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<td>Schooling</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>Sports</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 30.—Sum of rankings in cultural categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Molina</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilberti</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Córdova</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guzmán</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebrija</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcalá</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alvarado</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calepino</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ara</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XY, and Z

The first invention will be the date of Ara's dictionary. The date of the Tzeltal-Spanish section is given by the Bancroft Library as 1571, one year before the friar's death. William Gates suggests that it dates "around 1550," which would be a likely guess, as Fray Domingo wrote a lengthy treatise in Tzeltal in 1557.84 It must be remembered, though, that dictionaries produced in monasteries were very seldom written by a single man, but were used and added to constantly by fellow monks. This was demonstrably true of Ara's Tzeltal-Spanish dictionary that was speckled with additions and corrections in a variety of hands, some signed, some not.

Guzmán revised Ara's dictionary in Guaquitepec in 1620. A comparison of Ara's and Guzmán's Tzeltal dictionaries with Z's Tzotzil dictionary must begin with the awareness of a number of shortcomings. Ara's dictionary is missing the original title page and the initial pages. It begins with the latter part of abeja la mayor and ends on virtud por la fortaleza, missing the final pages (each missing section corresponds to 3 pages of Guzmán). In the 19th century someone (accenting his a's) replaced the title page and substituted Guzmán's opening pages.

Guzmán is missing page 182, remo-reposar. He also is missing the sequence from tardador-templar instrumentos, which corresponds to 30 entries (1 1/2 pages) in Ara. This exclusion cannot be explained by the loss of a page. Perhaps as he was writing his copy he simply overlooked that section, which is not missing from the Tzotzil dictionary. Guzmán's dictionary runs from A-Z, whereas the Tzotzil dictionary ends on X plus a few additions to various letters.

The latter is missing one page, from padecer-pagar pena (10 entries in Ara including padastro, padre, padrino, padrón). Because the manuscript of the Tzotzil dictionary is a 1907 copy of the missing original, no conclusions can be drawn from paper content, calligraphy, or spelling (which the copyist frequently modernized in Spanish).

In the Ara manuscript a compartment for additions, often designated as such, follows most of the alphabetical sections from A-L, after which it is discontinued. All additions are given in the same hand as the original.

Guzmán leaves a space for additions at the end of most letters. Someone with a crude hand has made a few additions there. Z has less than a page of additions at the end of the entire work.

Ara, in the middle of R (page 167), begins to indicate on the bottom of every page the first entry of the following page. This is copied by Guzmán throughout. It is not present in the 1907 manuscript of Z.

Occasionally, when an entry was short, or when the last line was short, Ara would draw a line after it. This practice was continued by Z about half the time, but never by Guzmán. On a single page, 213, of Z a two-column format is used.

Ara, at the head of each letter wrote Incipit letera... and at the foot, Explicit letera..., Additio ad leteram... This was not followed by Guzmán. If the 1907 copyist was faithful to Z, he only wrote, after A, De incipientibus per litteram, after B, De incipientibus in C, after M, fin de la M, after N, De incipientibus in O, after O, Fin de la O.

The number of entries under each letter in the three dictionaries are listed in Table 31.

One would expect that there would be a steady progression from Ara to Z to Guzmán. But this is not the case; Z has fewer entries than Ara in 6 letters (A, B, D, L, U, V), the same as Guzmán in 1 (F), and more than Guzmán in 4 (Ch, M, R, T). Perhaps at the beginning of his labors Z was not inspired to create a Tzotzil dictionary better than his mentor's, for from A-D he fell behind the Tzeltal model by 389 entries, while Guzmán outstripped Z by 604! Focusing on a single page of Ara (page 173 l.) gives a more intimate view of the situation (see Table 32).

Analyzing Table 32 results in the following:

- **Ara:** 20 entries
  - 8 identical for A, G, Z
  - G, Z ignore the same one
  - Z ignores another
  - A, G share one worded nearly the same
  - G, Z add 3 nearly the same
  - A, G, Z ignore the same
  - A, G, Z share 4 with different wording:
    - A, G 1 the same
    - A, Z 2 the same
    - G, Z 1 the same

---

**TABLE 31.—Sum of entries.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Ara</th>
<th>Guzmán</th>
<th>Z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>968</td>
<td>799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>1169</td>
<td>967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I, J, Y</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LI</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>54</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>676</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>158</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>244</td>
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<td>P</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>986</td>
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<td>Q</td>
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<td>S</td>
<td>491</td>
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<td>T</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>422</td>
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<tr>
<td>U, V</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>272</td>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>8077</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>7769</td>
<td>9345</td>
<td>8077</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ara</td>
<td>Guzmán</td>
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<td>sabado</td>
<td>sabado</td>
<td>sabado</td>
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<tr>
<td>saber</td>
<td>saber el frequentativo</td>
<td>saber</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>saber mal la doctrina</td>
<td>saber mal algo como la doctrina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>no saber nada della</td>
<td>no sabe nada de la doctrina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>saber el lugar, casa, camino, pueblo</td>
<td>saber el lugar donde hay algo, el pueblo, el camino</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>saber el majar</td>
<td>saber el manjar</td>
<td>saber el manjar</td>
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<tr>
<td>saberle al que lo come</td>
<td>saberle al que lo come</td>
<td>saberlo de que lo comes</td>
<td></td>
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<td>sabio o sabidor</td>
<td>sabio sabidor</td>
<td>sabio o sabidor</td>
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<tr>
<td>sabio que siente la cosas</td>
<td>sabio que siente las cosas</td>
<td>sabio que siente las cosas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sabio que discurre las cosas</td>
<td>sabio que discurre mucho</td>
<td>sabio que discurre mucho</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sabio que da buenos avisos</td>
<td>sabio que da buenos cortes</td>
<td>sabio que da buenos cortes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sabio que halla trazas nuevas y invenciones en obras</td>
<td>sabio que halla trazas nuevos inventados en obras</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sabele mal o pesale</td>
<td>sabele mal o pesarle de algo</td>
<td>sabele mal o pesarle de algo</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sabor de majar</td>
<td>no te pese</td>
<td>no te pese</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sabor de manjar</td>
<td>sabor de manjar</td>
<td>sabor de manjar</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sabor tomar en el manjar</td>
<td>sabor tomar en el manjar</td>
<td>sabor tomar en el manjar</td>
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<td>sabroso cosa</td>
<td>sabroso cosa</td>
<td>sabroso cosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>sacabuche</td>
<td>sacar</td>
<td>sacar</td>
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<tr>
<td>sacar</td>
<td>sacar un poco fuera</td>
<td>sacar un poco fuera</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sacar un poco fuera</td>
<td>sacar como tirando acia fuera como hacia asi</td>
<td>sacar tirando hacia asi o como rempujandolo de asi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sacar como tirando acia fuera como hacia si</td>
<td>rempujando vide tirar</td>
<td>vide tirar</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sacado</td>
<td>sacado</td>
<td>sacado</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Why Z should choose to ignore *saber mal la doctrina* is a mystery.

I performed a similar check on two other pages:

**RESULTS OF SECOND PAGE**

muerto del todo—mundano amador... (page 125 r.)

Ara: 18 entries
- 12 identical for A, G, Z
- G adds 1
- Z adds 1
- A, G share 1
- A, Z share 1
- A, G share 1 with different wording
- A, Z share 1 with different wording
- G, Z share 2 with different wording

**RESULTS OF THIRD PAGE**

puerco espin—puntiagudo hacer algo (page 156 r.)

Ara: 27 entries
- 18 identical for A, G, Z
- G adds 1
- Z adds 1
- A, Z share 1
- G, Z share 6

Shared by all, but one worded differently:

| A, G the same—2
| A, Z the same—2
| G, Z the same—5 |

Examining the pairing of Ara and Guzmán, Ara and Z, and Guzmán and Z, shows that Guzmán and Z by a count of 7 are equally similar to Ara, whereas by a count of 18 they are similar to each other.

The Chiapas lexicographers used cross-referencing (unlike Nebrija and Molina). Z had 134 *vides*, of which Guzmán had 88 and Ara had 41. All but three of Ara's were repeated by Guzmán and one of these was in a missing section. In nearly every case the cross-referencing was identical, though sometimes the two words would be placed in the entry, such as *rehacer, fortalecerse*, or the second would follow *idem q (Z)* or *idz* (Ara, Guzmán). In eight instances the entry to which Z referred the reader did not exist. Both Ara and Guzmán referred their readers to half of these imaginary entries. Some of the cross-referencing referred back alphabetically, but some also referred far forwards as if the lexicographer knew where he was going.

The writing style of Ara is very terse, Guzmán slightly less so, and Z more prolix. For instance, Ara says *encojerse la*
Only Z uses the letter d, as in and generally, amdel, olondon, though not universally, for the suffixes I write as -tay, -tas and qu and q. c k's. g, s, and z are used for modern 7 and for modern x though Z sometimes gives b and v, as in Spanish, but they employ gh when preceding a or e is written x, which are interchangeable as in exzangar and enjabonar, in which case they follow enbijar or enviar as b and v are interchangeable. z follows x, mezcla following mexilla, but, of course, z and s are frequently interchanged.

But why in all three dictionaries does abismo precede abecarse, or adornar precede aderece? Why does Z place hermano between habla and hablador, when the others place it after erigo? Why do Ara and Guzmán insert caminar-se-candado in the middle of calca?

With one exception, all three lexicographers use the same alphabet for the native language. Disconcertingly, they interchange b and v, as in Spanish, but they employ gh for modern j and x for modern x, though Z sometimes gives gh for modern k. s, c, and z are used for modern s, and sometimes Ara and Guzmán employ q, c and qu are used for modern k. Only Z uses the letter d, as in amdel, olondon, and generally, though not universally, for the suffixes I write as -tas and -tay.

Z usually writes a h preceding a consonant or in final position as m. y's and i's are written interchangeably, which causes problems in a word such as y'tik, that is written y'ic. u, v, and hu may also be interchanged—Z uses all three in a single root. The presence of the consonant H, occasionally written h, but usually not indicated at all, is deduced from the occurrence of person markers that normally precede consonants in modern Tzotzil. Another clue is provided by roots that appear to begin with a vowel, but which, in modern Tzotzil, begin with v's or y's. Finally, there is a dim awareness of glottal stops and glottalization, particularly of mid-position k's. This is marked, more often than not, incorrectly, with an k, which is rarely used by Z for modern H. Thus, Z presents Ho'on as ho'on, ch'ulum-ti' as chulamith, k'ak'al as caahkal. But even when they are correct they are just as apt to forget the h in the next phrase. Na is written half the time as nah and te' is written half the time as te. Following Spanish rules of pronunciation an n before a b is changed to an m, as in nichnambil /nich' nanbil/.

Comparing the illustrative material of the three dictionaries, the results are very uneven. So, under salir aprisa, Ara and Guzmán give "as children from school," but Z is more expansive: "as when they leave church or school." For saltar hacia arriba, Ara gives "dancing," Guzmán, "children," and Z, both. For señal, both Ara and Guzmán give "as when we say clouds are a sign of rain," to which Z adds the morning star as a sign of dawn. Under son, Ara and Guzmán give (1) sound, humming, (2) echo—striking rock, (3) from afar—birds, (4) sick person. Z alters (2) to read, "echo—bell, striking wood."

The entry tenerse por digno is very long in Ara and Guzmán, but omitted by Z. Tocarse las partes vergonzosas is given only by Z. Entries such as huerta, tentacion, tratar el tratante, triste, and ironar are greatly expanded by Z.

Both Guzmán and Z refer to reed shields hanging in the church, and to the way the Aztecs prepare their fields. But when Z refers to movement towards, it is towards Mexico City, and for Ara and Guzmán, towards Guatemala. Z speaks of a native of Mexico City or Castille, Ara and Guzmán of Copanahuastia. Z speaks of a palm bag for salt, Ara and Guzmán of a palm bag for cotton and beans.

What most distinguishes Z from the Tzeltal lexicographers is his concern for grammar, for correct speech, which he often presents in a conversational style, offering hints to avoid mistakes and to give just the right turn of speech. All Tzeltal grammatic notation is given in extremely terse Latin, often abbreviated. Z's notation, when long, is in Latin, but often with Spanish words mixed in. The great difficulty in reading Z's commentary may be the fault of the copyist, who clearly did not dominate Latin.

Z is fascinated with the difference between Spanish and Tzotzil expression.

When we say...these Indians use the verb...
When we say...these [people] say... As when we say... As when we say...these [people] say it in a thousand ways... The other words for...are infinite... They don’t say as in Spanish... But they never say as in Spanish... But they don’t say...as in Spanish or Latin, but... They only have the opposite of this verb. The opposite of Spanish... And they don’t say... They don’t have the proper word, but they say... They don’t have a word for it, but they get around it by saying... As there is no proper word, everyone says it as he pleases... They don’t use it except by circumlocutions... They don’t talk this way, but we can say... They don’t use this phrase, but they say... They don’t use these words, but they say... I don’t believe they have a word for it, but they say... They don’t have it, but they usually say in its place... They say it in many ways, but none is correct... They don’t have a transitive form so in order to say...they have to say... Or differentiating it, they say... They don’t have a general term, they have to differentiate... To insult a person, as when we call him a beast, they call him a... They have no word, nor do they know what it is, although sometimes they say that they say...[sereno de noche] They haven’t used [the expressions] yet, but they understand them well...[verguenas de hombre y de mujer] They don’t know what it is, but you could say...[mancebia] Although it would be well understood if they said...

The etymology and exact meaning of words is of prime importance to Z.

This word comes from... It has two meanings... ...means...and not... Frequently it is used metaphorically... i.e. [literate term] It is the same as saying... They speak differently if it is... Sometimes they do not differentiate one from the other as when they say... They have infinite words for these things, many times they use them indifferently... There are an infinite number of expressions derived from this word [olondon] Using a clear term...a more decent verb is...but when they talk to us they say...[hacer; tener parte el hombre con la mujer]

Z notes the frequency of use and the change of language over time.

They say it infrequently, but... Sometimes they say... But commonly they call it... More often they use... For...they also say... Once they said... But note that it is rare to speak in this way... But this word is used rarely now... And note this well because it is a very obscure phrase... Now the younger men don’t say it, but...

Z provides grammatic notes. Often they are redundant, obvious, and tiresome, but some are quite perceptive.

The same for...
commentary on the grammar, as well as a large number of illustrative references and phrases and nearly 50 cross-references. Knowing that dictionary-making was often a collaborative affair and that the monastery manuscripts were constantly being revised, improved, and expanded by the resident friars, I suggest that there were intermediate copies (now lost) that were used independently by the Tzotzil lexicographer in Zinacantán, and the Tzeltal lexicographer in Guaquitepec.

Who was Z? He was a man who immersed himself in the culture of Zinacantán apparently over a long period of years. He also was a man interested in his own culture—witness the very large number of entries dealing with Spanish objects and customs. He had a deep and comprehensive knowledge of the subtleties of the native language which, in the spirit of Ara, he took great pains to communicate so his readers could quickly learn to speak the language. But his spelling was astonishingly inconsistent, and one has the feeling he was working at top speed, for he would write entries such as for "torondron"—"como los que tienen en la cabeza digo en la cara." Or for "alcahueñear"—"semuculivcan ixemukal-ik'vanl, semuculitacivcan where the second should be "semuctalivcan /semuktal-ik'vanl," and clearly Z unthinkingly inserted the -ul of the first in the second. So absent-minded was Z that for gramatica, instead of writing "castillan yxim /castillan 'iximi", he wrote "castillan yxim /castillan 'ixim/ wheat!"

Z reveals very little of his character. Under "invernar," he speaks of wintering in Chiapa and comments: The rainy season would be better named summer which contrasts more with the cold than the rain and then there is no cold. Winter proper is with sun because winter contrasts more with heat than rain and when they call it the sunny season here it is cold though it does not rain and therefore in my opinion it is winter.

He did not refrain from listing "the green butterfly that the Indians eat." He informs us that "copper is the Indian's iron." For "roble" he gives the Tzotzil name "izoz tulan itzo' tulanl, "shit oak," and adds, "They consider this to be terrible for firewood and that must be why they give it this name." "And note that to get drunk in this language not only means to get drunk from wine or some other drink, but also to be stupefied or beside oneself from loving a person or from a dream or anger." In "detener" he says, "when robbers or alguaciles (who are the same) close the road on a Sunday so no one may travel."

If we could answer the question, "When did Z compile his dictionary?" we might be able to identify him. But Z was not so accommodating as Tomás Coto, who inserted the following in one of his entries:

Before putting this example, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Saturday, February 18th, occurred the great earthquake of Guatemala and it caught me writing this. From this example I continue today, Saturday, the 29th of March, 1691, in this monastery of Almolonga. Z provides information about early post-Conquest times. They call stone idols...
heart is ceased."\(^98\)

Now why, after concluding what must have been a labor of years, worthy of celebration, does Z end on such a mournful note?

Under the entry *rehen*, hostage, Z (and only Z) gives this example: "the King of France returned hostages." Spain was at peace with France for 30 years, from 1559 to 1589 when hostilities resumed, to be terminated in 1598. Now, Z might well have included this example in peacetime, but he seems more liable to have done so during the war or, most especially, at the close of the war when the King of France would have been returning hostages.

On 13 September 1598, King Philip II died. Of this Spanish monarch, Fray Antonio de Remesal wrote: "No other king of the world since Solomon has shone so brightly as the king, Don Felipe."\(^99\) Mourning rites were celebrated in Mexico City on 29 March 1599.

Was this, perhaps, the crown that had fallen "from our head?" And was it, perhaps, Fray Manuel, nobleman of Salamanca, who was mourning the death of his king? He had been involved with Tzotzil "for years," in 1616. There is no record of his arrival in the New World. The archives of Salamanca contain no material from Chiapas, having suffered a fate similar to that of the various New World ecclesiastical archives. That the Tzotzil dictionary, so replete with terms for Spanish objects and customs of the gentry, would have been compiled by a nobleman, seems apt.

The citation from the *Book of Lamentations* is followed by a paragraph in Tzotzil. It was copied so imperfectly that I am unable to translate it, but it suggests that the dictionary was concluded on a Good Friday, and laments the sins of the people. So, perhaps, the crown was not the King of Spain's, but the King of Christendom's, and we know no more than that the dictionary was completed on a Good Friday sometime in the second half of the 16th century or the first quarter of the 17th century. I would opt for the former, but there is no positive proof. To repeat Fray Antonio de Remesal's counsel: "It is better to confess ignorance in these cases than to say what one does not know even though it could have been."\(^100\) Z cannot be un-Z'd.

For two hundred years there is no record of who learned Tzotzil with the aid of Z, until Fray Jose de la Barrera, sitting in San Felipe Ecatpec, penned his *Libro de lengua tzotzil*—from 1782 to 1788—that "the curious person may see to his advantage."\(^101\) In the grammar are found examples which must surely have been taken from Z: "soy menor que Pedro,"\(^102\) "tan lexos esta la Ciudad desde tinacantan,"\(^103\) as well as the name and account of the young man who once walked the clouds by day as thunder.\(^104\)

In 1804, with Fray Jose's manuscript before him, Jose Miguel Correa produced a similar work, with a much briefer grammar, but a more extensive dictionary (17 pages). He advised his colleagues that it would be "impossible to carry out" their duties "if they do not know the language that the parishioners speak and understand." He exhorted them to "study the language earnestly" and, quoting Jeremiah, told them that "bread crumbs" was what was wanted, "not hard loaves."\(^105\)

I also advise you not to preach at length to the Indians for they are fastidious about quality, and if the sermon is long they do not listen carefully to it, nor do they profit from it, rather they are confused by all they are told and habitually flee from Mass so as not to hear the sermon. And so the gospel of the day should be explained with comparisons that they use, and perceive...They should consider the pains of Hell and the reward of Heaven, the immortality of the soul and eternity, since they are such realists that they doubt much of this and they are persuaded only by what they see. Consequently one must provide a good example, so that the goals of preaching not be frustrated, for if they see in the priest qualities contrary to what he preaches, they laugh and consider his doctrine to be false. And for them a bad example counts more heavily than a thousand sermons, and so the priests must avoid causing a scandal even in trifling matters, remembering that they must account to God for those souls.\(^106\)

Over a century later, perhaps in 1905, the manuscript reappears in the Episcopal Archives of San Cristobal, discovered by Bishop Orozco y Jimenez, who, determined that it not be lost to history, had a copy made by hand, which he sent to the Museo Nacional de Arqueologia, Historia y Etnologia in Mexico City.

**Francisco Orozco y Jimenez**

Francisco Orozco y Jimenez, baptized Jose Francisco Ponciano de Jesus, was born in Zamora, Michoacan, in 1864. Francisco was only 12 years old when his mother died. His father, a wealthy landowner, decided to send Francisco and his brother to the Latin American College in Rome for their education, but as a premonition of Francisco's troubled destiny, their trip on horseback to Mexico City was interrupted many times by federal troops that believed they were revolutionaries! After their ordination in 1885, they returned to Zamora. Francisco became a chaplain and vice-rector of the School of Arts and Business, but his modern teaching methods caused his dismissal. He retired to the chapel of his family's ranch, La Noria, before proceeding to Mexico City. There he continued his studies at the Pontifical University, receiving a Doctorate of Theology in 1896. He was appointed Professor of Latin, and shortly thereafter, vice-rector of the Seminary of Mexico. Francisco's concern for his students earned him the affectionate nickname of "La Mamá."\(^107\) In 1902, at the early age of 38, Francisco was installed by the Archbishop of Mexico City with great pomp in the Basilica of Guadalupe as Bishop of Chiapas. The strength of his character was revealed from the outset when he insisted that he would renounce the episcopacy unless he were granted the right to bring Jesuit teachers from Europe to educate his Chiapas parishioners.

This dashing young prelate, known to his family as "Pancho," or "Padre Pancho," was feted by the Church with a grand banquet in Mexico City before he set out for the hinterlands of Chiapas. Sherry, three wines, and champagne...
accompanied the repast:

*Filet de boeuf aux champignons, Poulet sauce Mazagran*

Rather than traveling post haste to the capital, San Cristóbal, the bishop first made a detour to the Indian town of Chamula where he preached that Indians and Ladinos (non-Indians) should be brothers, not enemies. Continuing on to the capital he found that the heavy ash fall from the recent eruption of the volcano, Santa Maria, in Guatemala had caused the cathedral to be closed. Several churches, including that of Zinacantán, had collapsed. The physical ruin of the Church was matched by the state of the clergy that had grown gray and cantankerous in their San Cristóbal cloisters. With characteristic energy, the bishop promptly rebuilt the churches, dispatched the priests to distant towns, and began an intensive campaign, often personally financed, to bring the fruits of civilization to Chiapas.

During his administration the bishop shored up a rickety seminary in San Cristóbal, and established five girls’ schools and a boys’ school in the state, bringing teachers from France and Spain. The bishop purchased two large fíncas, La Naranja and Guadalupe, near Ocosingo. With the funds from the cattle, coffee, and sugar cane crops, he supported the seminary. He inspired one of San Cristóbal’s elite to donate a building to house the Franciscan school, staffed by French nuns. He took seven students to Rome, where, in 1907, he made his first efforts to have Our Lady of Guadalupe crowned as “Queen of America.” From Genoa he brought a Carrara marble statue of Fray Bartolomé de las Casas, which still stands high on its pedestal (Frontispiece). He also brought a meteorological observatory (1909), and established a printing press. Desirous that his churches resound with beautiful music, he built a factory for church organs.

Noting the poor transportation in Chiapas, the bishop organized a carriage system that dispatched gigs from Arriaga on the coast, through the highlands to Comitán. He paved the main street of the capital. And, as if that were not enough, he brought electric light to the city on 12 June 1908, and to Comitán shortly thereafter. He also built a hospital and an orphanage. All this in a decade!

The bishop’s social activism, his embracing of the poor and needy, did not include a tolerance for the Protestant religion. By an edict of 20 October 1906, he forbade attendance at Protestant meetings such as were being held in Tuxtla and Ocozocuautla. The bishop, fluent in Latin, Italian, Portuguese, French, and English, strove to add Tzotzil and Tzeltal to his list. We have no witness to his success, merely the written report that he was fluent in the above languages.

Don Francisco turned to the preservation of history.

I had the desire to rescue from dust and oblivion the precious treasures of this episcopal archive, which form a part of the national heritage and set in high relief my honorable predecessors. Since the beginning of my episcopacy I was moved to dedicate some moments for the collection [of these treasures].

My principal goal has been to avoid the loss of such valuable historical documents which may fill various blanks that have been left by so many historians who have written on Chiapas.

Accordingly, the bishop directed his clergy to bring in all the ancient documents and parchments mouldering in their churches for safekeeping in his library. In an immense room of the Episcopal Palace, the classified documents reached from the floor to the ceiling. The bishop searched in Seville and the Vatican library for Chiapas documents, which he copied and published. He published two volumes of documents referring to the history of Chiapas and had hoped to publish a third. He also published the only existing family tree that traced the genealogy of a San Cristóbal name back to the Conquest. He discovered testimony describing the establishment of the Jesuit missions among the Tarahumara, which he published in a separate pamphlet. He also brought to light documents relating to the discovery of the ruins of Ocosingo and Paalenque by Captain DuPaix. He gave a copy of this to the Museo Nacional de Arqueología, Historia y Etnología, whose new director, Genaro García, had it placed as the first article in the *Anales*.

Now where in all this is the “Z” or the *Diccionario grande*? Our only sure knowledge of it rests in a handwritten copy, on the title page of which is the following inscription:

*Dictionary of the Sotzil language, whose original is located in the Episcopal Archive of S. Cristóbal Las Casas, with several sermons in the same language, written, it appears, at the end of the XVth century or the beginning of the XVIth century, by a Dominican friar in the monastery of this city. The Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Sr. Dr. D. Francisco Orozco y Jiménez, Bishop*
FIGURE 2.—Bishop Francisco Orozco y Jiménez, 1902.
of Chiapas, ordered that they be copied for public use, donating them to Sr. Dr. D. Nicolás León.

S. Cristóbal L.C. October 15, 1907
Francisco Orozco y Jiménez
Bishop of Chiapas

This is the first of a series of misstatements that could lead the unsuspecting inquirer down a network of paths to the wrong conclusions. Later evidence in the bishop’s hand shows that he was at fault in describing the sermons as being “in the same language,” for they were in Zoque.

On 5 December 1907, Father J. de Cármen Albores, a student of the bishop, wrote from Mexico City to report that he had delivered “the two copies of the dictionaries which Your Excellence gave to me, the director [of the Museo Nacional de Arqueología, Historia y Etnología] was very pleased.” If there were two copies, what was the other copy? And why not “two copies of the dictionary?” This leads one to believe that Father Albores may have deposited the original and the copy for Dr. León at the Museo Nacional. That notion is strengthened by a biographical detail that the bishop gave to the museum “a beautiful manuscript in the Tzotzil language.”

But a letter from the director of the museum, 4 December 1907, acknowledging receipt, “gives thanks for the copies of
the Sotzil Dictionary and the Zoque sermons.” Again the term, “copies,” is distracting, but the number of copies of the dictionary is reduced to one when the director continues by saying, “The first will be published soon by the establishment.”

Now, as for the “beautiful manuscript”—only one rare book in Tzotzil is listed in the library of the Museo Nacional today, and it, in fact, is a beautifully illustrated doctrine and catechism written in Chiapanec, squeezed into the middle of another book not dealing with Chiapas! In addition to the dictionary and the sermons, the bishop had a copy made of an 1812 anti-Napoleonic proclamation. The Tzotzil translation of this document, though unmentioned by Albores or García, apparently accompanied the dictionary. There are two possible solutions: (1) the phrase referred to another manuscript that may have been lost when the museum was relocated, or (2) the biographer’s source assumed incorrectly that the document was an original and not a mere copy.

And so it seems likely that the original Diccionario grande remained, alas, in the Episcopal Archives in San Cristóbal.

Not content with mere papers he “established in San Cristóbal in 1909 a magnificent museum with an abundance of idols, braziers, cooking utensils, necklaces, jade and other prehispanic jewels...as well as a great variety of colonial objects of Indian manufacture, some of them notable for the originality and vitality of the decorative motives.”

The bishop’s awareness of Chiapas history became a motivating force throughout his life. In his sixth pastoral letter he traced the history of his diocese, commenting on the virtual abandonment of the church in the first 3/4’s of the nineteenth century, when two of the bishops were banished for political reasons. He speaks of the enrichment of the diocese “by the sweat of the immortal ‘Father of Americans,’ the notable Padre Las Casas, first bishop who supported this illustrious diocese, ennobled by the heroism of the first Dominican missionaries, his companions who placed here the foundation of all civilization and culture.”

Returning to the bishop’s arrival in Chiapas, Don Francisco traversed the same route as Las Casas and the Dominican friars. He was met at Tierra Colorada by a host of Chamulas and escorted to Zinacantín from where he proceeded to Chamula, which had been adorned with floral arches on the command of the local leader, “Pajarito.” Terminating his peaceful words, he bestowed an icon of Our Lady of Guadalupe before departing for San Cristóbal “...changing the contempt, distrust and suspicion with which [the Chamulas] received me the first time I visited their town...my coming [to San Cristóbal] constituted a holiday of rejoicing to all the town. And all this was also for that region a guarantee against the constant fear they had always had of the Indians.”

The bishop’s name spread quickly in Chamula. Every time
that Pajarito came to San Cristóbal he visited the bishop, bringing him an offering of incense wrapped in white paper. He is reported to have told his followers that it was the bishop’s food. And every two weeks crowds of Chamulas came to the bishop bearing their incense. The bishop responded by celebrating the fiesta of St. Rose in Chamula, presumably knowing that the “Caste War” of the Chamulas in the 1860’s, painted by Ladino historians as a fearsome Indian onslaught on civilization, was also known as the War of St. Rose. The canon delivered a sermon in Tzotzil. The bishop sent the first priest whom he ordained in San Cristóbal to the parish of Chamula. Every week he sent the Madres de la Divina Providencia to the town to teach the doctrine. The nuns were transported from San Cristóbal to Chamula in chairs, carried on the Indians’ backs.

Pajarito and his followers, not yet caught up in the bloody events that followed, were known as “los Rezadores.” In 1904 the bishop led a delegation of Indians on a pilgrimage to the Basilica of Guadalupe in Mexico City. He took this occasion to call upon President Porfirio Díaz. He sat in the waiting room, with only his pectoral cross to distinguish him from others. When he received audience he plead for justice for the Indians of Chiapas. His words so moved Don Porfirio that he called for his secretary to draw up a decree demanding that all state and federal officials in Chiapas show justice to the Indians. Returning to San Cristóbal, the bishop lined up lawyers to defend Indians in their disputes with Ladinos.

The civilization of the Indians was my particular care always...I promoted all kinds of Indian industries, establishing workshops in divers places of the state.\textsuperscript{114}

The bishop provided looms. He also established catechism centers in the Indian communities.

How greedy the Indians are for the things of God! They are extremely simple, attached to the religion which for many years has been lacking for their consolation and aid: their pure customs, their good intentions, and their ability to learn—nothing ordinary!\textsuperscript{115}

On my part I bless them as my favorite sons.\textsuperscript{116}

But the Bishop’s “favorite sons” presented him with some problems.

Father Cañaveral of Tuxtla complained, 4 January 1909, of how the (Zoque) Indians erected a creche in the church on Christmas Eve and asked for alms, which were quickly swallowed up in food and drink, followed by a dance. Their drunkenness could be overlooked in the primitive towns, but in the capital? And, indeed, on the vespers of Palm Sunday the drunken Indians brought into the church “an idol which they call Santo Burro!”
Closer to home were the Chamulas—
above all the drunkenness with which they were accustomed to celebrate their fiestas even in the church, producing, as I came to witness, real orgies, great riots, striking each other, wounding and killing each other with clubs, kicks, and knives: all promoted by the authorities who sold the cane liquor and profited by the fines of those they jailed.\textsuperscript{117}

Another problem was posed by the coffee plantation owners who lured the Indians with their liquor to sell themselves into virtual slavery on the coast. This the bishop claimed to have controlled "because [the Chamulas] knew it was a sin and the 'cajual' [bishop] had forbidden it."\textsuperscript{118}

After his death, the bishop’s efforts in Chamula were described in these words:

The evangelization of the Chamulan tribes, whose name is, in the religious history of the Mexican nation, a deed of shining glory, comparable to that which radiates the sweet figure of his great predecessor, Fray Bartolomé de las Casas.\textsuperscript{119}

And, in a pamphlet written in San Cristóbal in 1904:

Like the immortal Fray Bartolomé in Cumana, he knew how to attract those savage hearts to the degree that now they call him "Father and beloved friend."\textsuperscript{120}

It is the greatest irony that the bishop’s attempts to bring both enlightenment and peace to the Indians and Ladinos of Chiapas served indirectly to bring them to war and to imperil the lives of the bishop and his parishioners. Dispassionate accounts of the bloody events of 1911–1912 are not to be found. The bishop’s defense sounds the most measured, but to this day he is remembered by many as having been the instigator of the “rebellion.”

It seems inevitable that the bishop become involved in the political turmoil and divisiveness of Chiapas. In 1892 Governor Emilio Rabasa removed the capital from San Cristóbal to Tuxtla Gutierrez, causing an enmity between the two towns that has not entirely dissipated after nearly a hundred years. Gov. Rabasa took possession of Church property, including churches and chapels. As bishop, Don Francisco felt obliged to seek recovery of this property. He presented his case before the Secretaría de Hacienda and won. He also won the permanent enmity of the “científicos” and “caciques,” the followers of Gov. Rabasa who wished a return to the Díaz era. As the governor had “sowed hatred against the Chamulas,” the bishop’s championing of their cause only deepened the division. Petitions were sent from Tuxtla demanding suspension of the prelate.

Early in 1911, the bishop was paying a pastoral visit to Comitán, where, after delivering Mass, he was sitting in the rectory chatting with the local priest, Father Tomero, when the telephone rang. The priest returned nearly on the run to inform the bishop that 300 soldiers had been sent to arrest him “as an arch traitor to his country,” and that they were accompanied by the local politicians who were shouting, “Die, Chamula!” As they stepped out into the back patio, the bishop asked, “What are you going to do with me?” To which Father Tomero replied, “Hide you, Your Excellency.”

The priest boosted his bishop over a rear wall, not knowing whether he would land on his head or his ..., but in the process himself suffering a hernia. As he stood crouched over in the yard, the priest realized he must be able to explain his presence there, so he quickly unbuttoned his pants and only began to fasten them again slowly when the soldiers poured into the yard. When they asked for the bishop, the priest advised them, “He’ll probably arrive soon,” but Don Francisco was long since gone to a house of refuge.\textsuperscript{121}

Recalling this scene years later, the bishop commented, “the Indians of Chamula, whose name is for me a pedestal of glory—\textit{si glorari oportet}—and whom my gratuitous enemies use to insult me."\textsuperscript{122}

Even today there is a carpenter whose grandfather swore that his adventure as an altar boy should not be lost to history.

It seems the bishop was celebrating Mass when the “liberal” army encircled the cathedral. The wily bishop persuaded the soldiers to let him conclude the service before taking him away. In a low voice the bishop instructed his altar boy to have his horse ready for him at the Fuente Blanco, at the edge of town. After he gave the blessing, the bishop retired to the sacristy chatting with the local priest. Father Tomero, when the telephone rang, the priest returned nearly on the run to inform the bishop that 300 soldiers had been sent to arrest him “as an arch traitor to his country,” and that they were accompanied by the local politicians who were shouting, “Die, Chamula!” As they stepped out into the back patio, the bishop asked, “What are you going to do with me?” To which Father Tomero replied, “Hide you, Your Excellency.”

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In Tuxtla, governors succeeded each other almost daily, increasing demands in San Cristóbal for a shift of powers. A proposal to stage a duel by pistols to decide where the capital would be was rejected.

Outraged by the behavior of the Tuxtla politicians and their scorn for everything and everyone seated in San Cristóbal, the people, on 6 July 1911, restored the capital to the highlands by naming as provisional governor of the state, Manuel Pineda, father of the conservative general, Alberto Pineda. The
octogenarian governor was described by one historian, whose sympathies were with Tuxtla, as “a docile instrument of the Bishop of Chiapas.”

Claims were made that the directors of the electric light company that bore the bishop’s name formed the revolutionary cadre. The editors of the various San Cristóbal newspapers vigorously denied assertions that the bishop was a founder or subsidizer of the periodicals. When three battalions of volunteers were organized in the city with the approval of Madero, proof of the bishop’s involvement was sealed by their raising a banner of Guadalupe. “It is affirmed that the bishop donated it to them.” But, in fact, it was Governor Pineda who made the donation.

What most caught the imagination was the participation of the Chamulas. The naming of the governor was preceded by a fiesta on 12 May in honor of Our Lady of Guadalupe, for whom the bishop had particular reverence. One thousand Chamulas came to the Church of Guadalupe in San Cristóbal, where medals of the Virgin were distributed to attract the sympathy of the Chamulas, using the bishop’s name without his permission.

But why would the Chamulas be willing to die for this political change? “A tax for ‘public instruction’ added to other taxes in 1904 with jailing and special judicial procedures in Indian communities, rather than the bishop’s supposed involvement, aroused the Indian populace against the Tuxtla government.”

The bishop describes how the young politicians took advantage of the Indians:

These young men organized a band of volunteers for the conflict between the towns and incorporated the Indians with them; this cannot be called a rising of the Indians, as they are not interested in the matter at all. To this abuse these politicians added that of not allowing me to communicate with the Indians during all the time of the conflict, so that I should not dissuade them from the purpose of helping them.

I had no part in this and was impotent to dissuade them.

Later accusations that the bishop had presided over the May 12th ceremony were clearly inventions, as the bishop had been on a pastoral visit to the northern towns of the state, Tila, Yajalón, Chilín, etc., from 10 May to 22 June. Upon his return to San Cristóbal he was so alarmed by the situation that he considered going to Tuxtla to confront the San Cristóbal army if it appeared, to prevent any bloodshed.

The day after the governor’s installation, the Chamulas, again 1000 strong, poured into San Cristóbal to give thanks to the governor for removing their taxes. They moved on to the Episcopal Palace where an orderly of the bishop appeared on the steps to demand that the demonstration be stopped. The Chamulas simply continued down the streets shouting, “Viva Madero.”

For the next three months the bishop and the Chamulas were in the news. Dispatches wired by Tuxtla politicians to Mexico City received front page coverage. They created a story pitting Catholic newspapers against Liberal newspapers, forwarding claims and counterclaims, assertions and retractions.

On 8 July, El Imparcial gloated over the news that 200 soldiers from Chiapa de Corzo had dispersed 2000 Chamulas in the mountains of Zinacantán, while three sacristans had been captured and the bishop and the clergy had fled with Governor Pineda to a finca in Tenejapa. “There is the threat of an armed attack by the savage Ladinos, united with five thousand Chamulas, influenced by a high clerical official of the diocese. They are making their way to this city [Tuxtla].” La Patria retorted, “Such a joke could only occur to El Imparcial, to it alone, because it is the one newspaper of the capital that never tells the truth.”

The next day, El Imparcial, in a front page story, told how the Chamulas had been dispersed with “not a single shot.” “The Chamulas, armed by the clergy with shovels, hoes, billhooks, clubs, old shotguns, and an occasional good rifle.” It reported how the flight of the Chamulas had been celebrated in Comitán with music and rockets.

A day later, another front page story in El Imparcial admitted that the rumors of the flight of the bishop and governor to Tenejapa were not confirmed, as they were in residence in San Cristóbal. The people of San Cristóbal did not remain silent about El Imparcial. They sent a protest to the governor of Chiapas and the president of Mexico, “They have dreamt up and invented defamatory telegrams, ridiculous and burlesque episodes, struggles and combats, shameful flights and comic scenes.”

El Tiempo, a Catholic newspaper, followed the next day with, “We, for our part, urge the President of the Republic and the Secretary of State to prohibit such newspapers, that dishonor the Mexican Patria with their calumnies, and give opportunity for the Yankee magazines to say what they please.”

On 12 July, La Patria changed its tune, referring to a “diabolical ceremony” where

Their own Most Illustrious Lordship, in pontifical robes went about distributing a weapon to each soldier.

Mumbling in Latin, he placed a copper medal on his breast, having a seal of the effigy of Our Lady of Guadalupe, and he blessed him, saying in Spanish, “With this insignia of Our Lady, bullets will not touch you, and if by chance they do, it is because God does not want you to be here, but there in his paradise.”

Two days later, El Democrata Mexicano raised its voice, claiming it “a real scandal” that the bishop blessed and bestowed on the Chamula soldiers a banner of Guadalupe on 2 July.

The next morning it presented full “proof” of the bishop’s insidious involvement: (1) the bishop sent a letter to his compadre in Tuxtla warning him to flee, as the San Cristóbal army would soon devastate the capital; (2) the bishop removed a saint image from San Andrés, and when the people came to protest he told them it was the fault of Tuxtla, and they should attack the capital to recover their saint; (3) the bishop sent a letter to the priest of Copainalá, directing him to mobilize Ocósingo against Tuxtla; and (4) a woman saw the bishop in
his Palace handing out salaries to the soldiers; first, one peso a day, then 25 centavos. (El Demócrata added that that was why there were so many desertions now.) The Copainalá priest denied that he had ever received a letter from the bishop. So much for the other accusations.

On the 17th, front-page treatment told how the governor and the bishop had sent 300 ill-armed men to capture Tuxtla, but on learning of how well Tuxtla was fortified, recalled their troops to San Cristóbal “that seems like a city of the Middle Ages.” Here the bishop collected “several hundred thousand pesos in tithes now abolished in civilized countries.”

And two days later it spoke of the “black hand” of the Church, “the clerical talons,” the “Mafia.” An article is headlined: “Debasing the Chamula Indians: the Work of a Bishop.” And yet, on another page the newspaper retracted its earlier accusations by attacking the same in El Imparcial.

It is known that the newspaper, which continues to be the instrument of the “científicos,” has resorted to slander by claiming that the Most Illustrious Prelate had risen in arms, and with two thousand Chamulas had attempted to attack the state capital to support a political candidate for the local government.

The slander is coarse, infamous, worthy of El Imparcial, which is frightened and believes it sees shadows behind every tree.

The newspaper of the “científicos” lies. There is nothing false than what it claims. The Most Illustrious Bishop Orozco y Jiménez is a holy man incapable of doing what El Imparcial impugns.

Simultaneously La Patria attacked the bishop as Lucifer, minister of the Devil. It complained how he demanded money from the rich to pay for Masses, hospitals and other good works. “He became a usurer, a merchant, a cigarstore owner, lord of the electric light…Oh, Liberal press…curse the sons of Loyola!”

On 26 July, the clergy of San Cristóbal sent a letter of protest to the president of Mexico and the governor of Chiapas.

The governor responded quickly, assuring the public that he had seen no evidence to support the newspaper accounts implicating the bishop. Protests in support of Don Francisco poured in from Comitán, Tonalá, San Bartolomé, Tapachula, Acala, Chilón, Yajalón, and Tila.

Once again El Demócrata Mexicano turned to Chiapas on 28 July.

All cultivated and liberal people are filled with indignation over the unpatriotic and selfish attitude of the San Cristobalese, who at the last moment wished to disguise themselves with the khaki of the trae revolutionaries, hiding in this way the habits and cassocks of the nuns and priests.

El Tiempo complained on 7 August of a caricature that appeared in an unnamed periodical showing the bishop at the head of an army of Chamulas, wearing his mitre, crossed cartridge belts, a rifle in his right hand, a pistol at his waist, and Indian sandals on his feet.

Already the power of the press was made manifest, for, on 13 August 1911, Cardinal Merry del Val, Secretary of State of the Vatican, sent the following message:

I regret that V.S.I. without the least guilt on your part, has been made the target of such malign attacks…and I assure you of the benevolence of the Holy Father who…sends you the consolation of a special blessing.129

Three days later La Patria fired another blast under the headline, “The Bishop of Chiapas Military Instructor of the Chamulas.”

All the friars and especially the bishop, study military tactics and there are even those who dedicate themselves to giving instruction to reclutes so that they may fight at a given moment as real soldiers. Of course the Chamulas don’t understand right from left, nor where their noses are, and they only know the road that leads to Tuxtla, the place where they have been told the enemies are to be found.

In El Demócrata Mexicano, on 22 August, is published a letter from the people of Comitán, branding all attacks on the bishop as calumny.

The bishop, viewing the worsening of relations, felt impelled to wire the President of Mexico on 16 September 1911.

Although I have never claimed nor claim to become involved in politics, I believe it is my duty to inform you [of the imminent outbreak of hostilities between San Cristóbal and Tuxtla]. I beg your intervention.

A second wire followed: “My ecclesiastical authority is now powerless, all measures have been exhausted. Only you can correct it. Quick and forcible intervention is urgently needed.”

For over a month the press was silent. Then, on 19 September, El Diario, with front page coverage headlined, “There Is No Caste War In The State Of Chiapas.” The following day, La Patria proclaimed “The Caste War,” while El Diario stated that Tuxtla “is in danger of attack.” It added that the Cabinet “does not believe the bishop to be involved.” The next day La Patria recanted, “There Is No Caste War, But Hatred Between Cities.”

On 30 September, the bishop published an edict imploring peace.

Is war necessary among us? Is there no rational and just motive for conciliation? Are there no well-intentioned and cultivated men to intervene among the respective parties to terminate their differences harmoniously?

I exhort you, beloved sons, to embrace peace, conciliation, perpetual union, elements which make nations powerful and happy.130

The following day, the bishop sent a third wire to the President of Mexico.

Most excellent sir: I am surprised, sir, to see in the newspapers, which I still receive, how slander once again fastens on me.

Since my arrival in this diocese I have tried to instruct and preach the gospel to the Indians. They esteem and respect me for this; but the alarmist press seems to infer from that that I am inciting them to rebel. There is neither logic nor justice in this. Nor is there any truth, since they assert that my chauffeur was...sent on an errand to the Temple of Guadalupe.

As for me, with no political ambitions, and only as Pastor of Chiapas, I have done what I could to achieve peace within the realm of my abilities, as is evident.

Luis Espinosa, Commander of the Volunteer Sons of Tuxtla, commented on the bishop’s role:
In the moments of greatest political excitement the name of the bishop popped up everywhere in the newspaper columns, to such an extent that public opinion finally marked him as one of the principal directors of the insurrection.

The clergy has recently been menacing the country. Like a monstrous octopus it is trying to imprison [the country] with its multiple tentacles. It wished to set upon Chiapas to establish the absolute superiority of its religion.131

One week after the bishop's third wire to the president, General Paz was sent to Chiapas to end hostilities. It was General Paz' army of 300, together with the Tuxtla volunteers, that finally decimated the forces of Pajarito and San Cristóbal. Asked General Paz:

Did [the people of San Cristóbal] think that with that mass of human flesh, that avalanche of unarmed Chamulas, they could take advantage of the carelessness and lack of Tuxtla troops to save the Grijalva [River] and, like Attila with his barbarians fall upon a defenseless city, wiping that hated populace off the map?

Would they then point at it for the edification of future generations to ask, "Was Tuxtla here?" Did they examine carefully the risk of exciting those Indian towns to rebel—[Indians] whose intense and devastating passions sleep in their breasts needing only a spark to convert those peaceful residents into worshippers of gods who cry always for blood, more blood, and especially that of the white invaders? Is it possible to believe, that a high official of the Church, learned and intelligent, would have awakened the ferocious instincts of that horde of Indians so that once the power was restored to San Cristóbal his private affairs would improve? How could our intellectual powers be so slight that we would still accept the possibility of a bond between Church and State?132

Further intellectual commentary was provided by the Tuxtla newspaper, Pajarito, on 19 October 1911.

We have seen arriving in this town a numerous group of Chamula prisoners looking like wild animals, with their total ignorance of the goals of the war in which they are involved. They speak clearly and loudly of the perfidy of the seditous ringleaders. There are Chamulas covered only in rags and whose faces reveal utter stupidity. How could it be that these miserable people became party to the war promoted by the San Cristobalese? What do these unfortunate know of elections, of voting rights, if they don't know whether they are men or beasts? What infamous and low passions were sown in the brains of these unfortunate, close relatives of apemen and of Stone Age men?

Although peace was declared just one week after the General's arrival, feelings in Tuxtla still ran high. They refused to allow the bishop entry into the city.

In a diocesan edict (12 January 1912) the bishop felt compelled to lodge another protest.

Much has been said about my work having an interest in the powers residing in this city. Nothing is more absurd. The question of powers is entirely indifferent to me. I am only concerned about the moral improvement of my Diocese and its spiritual good.133

The Tuxtlecos' refusal to allow the bishop entry into the capital provoked a series of edicts, first welcoming them with open arms to return to the fold, then, with increasing severity, finally, in February, warning them of the necessity for disciplinary action.

You must understand, moreover, that just as We are invested with the duty of Father, so also are We the Head of the Chiapas Church and if We do not correct you, as duty imposes upon us, Our conscience will suffer cruel remorse.134

On 12 October 1912, the new governor of Chiapas, Flavio Guillén, who wished the bishop to marry him, had to have the ceremony performed in Chiapa de Corzo rather than the capital. The following day the bishop declared an ecclesiastical censure on Tuxtla, requiring the churches to be closed and the priests removed. Immediately, members of the congregations of four churches plead with the bishop to lift the censure, claiming that it was the irrereligious citizens of Tuxtla and not they who were guilty. But the bishop was under heavy pressure from his flock in San Cristóbal. The Mexican League of Catholic Ladies of San Cristóbal, recently founded, "Raises its voice for the first time to protest with energy against the unnatural acts of those ungrateful sons [of Tuxtla]...who have been so bold as not to accept the Pastor." This protest of 17 October 1912 was signed by over 3000 loyal parishioners.

Anticipating the coming elections in the fall, the bishop reminded his flock in an edict (12 June 1912) of their obligation to vote in national elections "against atheists, impious or declared or hidden enemies of Religion or Christian morality." He could not resist espousing the cause of the Partido Católico Nacional, which supported Madero, and urged his parishioners to "exercise your rights with energy, frankness, and virility...but always showing charity, order, and measure."135

On 29 October 1912, a protest "against the gratuitous enemies of Tuxtla" was published by the town of San Andrés. "As lovers of Chiapas we cannot tolerate that our State, with such degrading acts, which can only be attributed to a few enraged clergy-eaters, be of repute among those who have just received the light of Civilization."

Unbeknownst to the Pastor of Chiapas, while the politicians were ranting, a panel of bishops was reviewing his character and his accomplishments. "He was famous for his intellectual capacity, his extraordinary energy and his heroic valor."136 He was impatient over failings in church discipline and liturgy, intolerant of mediocrity and hypocrisy. A legend of harsh arrogance had grown around him, yet those who worked with him spoke of his optimism, his sweetness, simplicity, soft-spoken manner, and persuasiveness. They insisted he was "a man of peace and love."137 The panel of bishops, when discussing the merits of this young activist, were filled with admiration, tempered with a degree of uneasiness, nevertheless, they decided to elevate him to the archbishopric of Guadalajara.

On 21 November 1912, before departing for Guadalajara, the bishop lifted his censure of Tuxtla. But he left Chiapas with a heavy heart. "Do not congratulate me. What of Chiapas? Instead you should give me condolences."138

All of Guadalajara came out to meet their new archbishop with flower-lined streets and festive carriages, shouting, "Viva, the martyr of Chiapas!" He begged their pardon and asked to use an ordinary van on his triumphal ride from the train station. But the archbishop had not forgotten Chiapas, for he was seen reading Vicente Pineda's Gramática tzeltal in his study. He was appointed administrator of Chiapas.

In a short time he established a League of Catholic Ladies
and a Catholic Center of Social Studies. Reacting against the anticlerical press, he published an edict forbidding the reading of 9 local "impious" newspapers. Determined to carry out his duties as archbishop, regardless of the risks, Don Francisco officiated at a celebration for Cristo Rey, whereupon the governor of Jalisco accused him of being a rebel. He hurried to the governor's office, but could not sway him. Deciding that it would be impossible to carry out his office, he chose to go into exile until matters improved. And so began his first exile which lasted from May 1914 to November 1916. He traveled to Cuba and then Rome where he resumed his studies, receiving a Ph.D. from the Gregorian University. He had a private audience with Benedict XV in the Vatican Gardens. The pope, who had heard disturbing reports about this young archbishop, greeted him rather coolly, but before their talk was over had asked him to be his personal messenger to the prelates in the United States.

In Rome, the archbishop met Monsignor Francis C. Kelley, founder of the Catholic Church Extension Society of the United States of America, who was fascinated by the charismatic Mexican prelate. He described the archbishop as a "tall ascetic-looking man, very quiet, but friendly." "The Mexican struck Kelley as a latter-day cavalier, noble in every sentiment, with boundless generosity and courage, a man who knew no compromise and grieved each day away from his episcopal see." Kelley, who was to become almost single-handedly the "Guardian Angel" of the Mexican Church, offered the archbishop a refuge in his home in far-away Wilmette, outside of Chicago. Kelley, through the Extension Society, supported exiled clergy in Texas and Rome, funded the seminary for Mexicans in Castroville, Texas, and later established the Montezuma Seminary in New Mexico.

Don Francisco departed for France, where he spent time in Biarritz and made repeated visits to the house of a fellow exile who wished to hear the latest news from Mexico. It was none other than Don Porfirio Díaz. The archbishop then journeyed to Spain, where he so captivated Alonso XIII that he was asked to say Mass in his private chamber. From there he proceeded to Monsignor Kelley's house in Wilmette. He was provided an office at Mother Cabrini's Columbus Hospital.

There is no way of knowing what the archbishop had heard of the events in his diocese, that they had confiscated all the automobiles of the church. "They began with that of the archbishop which Obregón appropriated for himself." Soldiers were seen throwing the books out of the windows of the Jesuit College. Don Francisco had sent to Guadalajara the major pieces of his Chiapas archeological museum for exhibit in a cultural fair. They all disappeared.

On 23 September 1914, the Carranza army marched into San Cristóbal. The inhabitants, hostile but curious to see what manner of men these radicals were, poured out into the streets. It was a motley crew, but what fastened their attention were the clouds of flies buzzing over the tall, peaked sombreros. It seems the soldiers had slaughtered their supper earlier in the day and had laid the strips of raw meat on their wide hat brims to dry in the sun! The stench was unbearable. The next day, for the first time in history, the rats came, the black rat, known still in Tzotzil as karansa ch'o, Carranza rat. Lacking a place to sleep, the troops piled into the seminary and the Episcopal Palace. They formed lines to toss the books out the windows. Being the month of September, of course it rained and rained.

The late Monsignor Flores, then a seminarian, related to me years ago how he had asked permission of the vicar general to approach the general to see if any of the books and documents could be saved. The general agreed for the books to be moved to the courthouse arcade where a team, consisting of the vicar general, Mons. Flores, and 5 seminarians, sorted out the material into two huge piles, one of civil documents to be sent to Tuxtla and one of religious documents. Approached a second time, the general agreed to entrust them with the key to the cathedral, authorizing them with the transferral of the religious documents to be carried out only by cover of dark. They bought some lengths of string to tie up the books in bundles. Working feverishly, they carried the bundles through a back door, which they sealed with bricks and plaster. A secret hiding place behind a retablo permitted them entry and clandestine vigilance. At dawn they returned the key to the authorities. What is now found in the Episcopal Archives is there thanks to Monsignor Flores and his companions. But despite their labors, it was not uncommon years later to see storekeepers wrapping salt and sausages in 16th century parchments.

On 14 October 1914, all priests were given 24 hours notice to leave the country. On 14 December 1914, all Church goods were confiscated.

Don Francisco, still in Chicago in November 1916, decided to return to Mexico because I have heard that it is being said by some people that the Mexican bishops are not brave; that they deserted their people to save themselves; that if such persecution had come to Irish bishops they would have acted differently and died at their posts. I am not questioning the courage of Irish bishops, for I know enough of their history to concede that they did die bravely in Ireland. But you, my friend, you know that the Mexican bishops were not allowed to do that. Some of us were expelled by force and some had to leave to save our people from being robbed. Now to show of what stuff the Mexican hierarchy is made, one of us at least must be a victim. I am the one surest to meet a firing squad. If it be God's will, I am going to meet it."

Don Francisco, assuming a false name, returned secretly to his diocese. He made visits to Zacatecas, Nayarit, and Jalisco preaching the faith. It was a sanctuary where the Indians kept watch over the soldiers' movements and warned their archbishop of any dangers.

Sometimes the people, seeing how unjustly I was persecuted and the difficulties I had in making my pastoral visit, offered me armed force, but I always answered that I was a minister of peace and could not accept it."

So that he would not be easily recognized by the soldiers he grew a beard and dressed as a gentleman farmer. Once, when walking with his secretary on the trail, they saw a group of
soldiers riding towards them. The archbishop’s secretary (later Cardinal Garibi) turned and said: “Does your Reverence authorize me to do what I believe to be expedient?” Don Francisco nodded. Then his secretary pulled out a lasso and swung it in circles angrily as the armed men drew near. Then he shouted at his companion that he didn’t know how to herd cattle and ended his tirade, just as the soldiers met up with them, screaming, “¡Mientras mas viejo mas pen—!” The soldiers drew up to the secretary and asked him if he had seen the archbishop. He replied that he had heard he was in the next town and if they hurried up they might catch him. They galloped off, while the archbishop and his secretary had a good laugh.

Not only did the archbishop make pastoral visits when he was in hiding, but he served as rector of the seminary, dividing the students into small groups and sending them into huts to study. Half would play musical instruments or do carpentry while the other half pored over their books, knowing that the soldiers would not suspect that this was the seat of the seminary. The archbishop was known to have sat one night under the stars, with a candle, composing his field notes in Latin, which he sent to the pope!

In January 1917 the press reported that the archbishop and the Bishop of Zacatecas had been arrested. Monsignor Kelley made contact with friends close to the Wilson administration. “The state department warned the Mexican government that the execution of those bishops without a trial would have a terrible impact on the civilized world.” But, fortunately, the report was false, for the archbishop was still in hiding and the search for him continued.

Hiding in the mountains, he sent Monsignor Kelley a diploma appointing him as honorary canon of the Cathedral of Guadalajara. Remarked the Archbishop of Chicago, “This is the first time I have seen a document issued by an Archbishop or Bishop from ‘Somewhere’.”

In February the archbishop published a pastoral letter to be read in all the churches, in which he argued his opposition to the articles of the Constitution that denied the Church its rightful role in Mexican society. Any question that the archbishop had become the symbol of resistance to the Revolution was now muted. His letter, copies of which were sent to the Catholic hierarchy in the United States, was acutely embarrassing to the Mexican government, that ordered its soldiers to shoot him on sight. Don Francisco drafted a letter to President Carranza on 22 July 1917: “To protest a law is not to deny it...My clergy will not oppose it, but will remain passive within the law.”

The archbishop’s letter was backed up by a letter to the president from the clergy of Guadalajara, recounting in detail the atrocities committed by the army—the sacking of the libraries, the eviction onto the streets of old people from Catholic Homes, the desecration of the churches, where “altars became kitchens and...as for the rest we remain silent for decency’s sake.” They complained that after the reading of the archbishop’s letter, the cathedral and many of the churches were closed and 20 priests jailed for sedition. Finally, they stated, “We are not vampires of the people, nor prostitutes, nor conspirators.”

Though aware of the danger and conscious that the governor’s promise that the episcopal outlaw need no longer fear arrest might be a ruse, as in fact it was, the archbishop felt obliged to officiate at the fiesta of San Juan de los Lagos, where a tremendous crowd of parishioners had assembled. The army arrived and took him prisoner. The next morning the general came in on his train, equipped with a parlor car for himself and a flat bed car for his limousines. When the archbishop urged that he be removed secretly lest there be an uprising in Guadalajara he was given a cattle car to share with the soldiers and soldaderas. The archbishop was allowed to take his suitcase with him, which served as his seat by day and his pillow by night. At Zacatecas his secretary was ordered off the train. He took the opportunity to get the right of a civil trial for the archbishop and sent a telegram to Monsignor Kelley in Chicago: “My father is very sick and I fear for his recovery.”

The train proceeded to Tampico, where the archbishop was incarcerated in a small room while the general and his adjutant, Lieutenant Robinson, tried to persuade him to renounce his right to a civil trial. Said Lieutenant Robinson with a smirk, “Why should we plead with him when a stray bullet will end this trouble?” They returned the next day, but the archbishop refused to concede. “Do with me what you will.”

Throughout his “internment he was never given a written document specifying the charges. The only document he saw was a violent anti-governmental proclamation endorsed with his forged signature.” Plans to exile him to an island failed when the ferry captain, upon hearing who his passenger was to be, shot away from the dock at full throttle. Plans to have him shot accidentally by a soldier cleaning his rifle failed when a sympathetic officer intervened. Meanwhile Monsignor Kelley, president of the Catholic Church Extension Society, was pulling strings. On 14 July he wired Joseph Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, to assure that the archbishop could gain easy entry into the United States. The consuls of three countries were sent to Tampico to sit in an adjoining room. Monsignor Kelley knew that the Japanese Minister in Washington was a friend of President Carranza. After a cable to Japan from the minister, the president of Mexico received a cable from Emperor Hirohito pleading for the archbishop’s safety. In addition there was a mysterious lifeline of messages from Tampico to Jalisco and so all of Jalisco had heard the latest news about their prelate and were threatening to rise up in rebellion. Finally, the archbishop heeded the consuls’ advice to renounce his right to a civil trial. Under the name Inocencio Altamira, on 19 July, he wired Kelley of his pending arrival in Laredo, and shortly thereafter was escorted to Texas. From July 1918 to October 1919, the archbishop remained in fatal exile in the United States, in the home of Monsignor Kelley,
to whom he entrusted archdiocesan funds for investment. He also ordained the seminarians of Castrovilla.

Upon his return to Mexico he received a pamphlet in Nahuatl greeting him warmly. During the presidency of Obregón there was a slight respite. The archbishop was able to organize women’s, youths’, and workers’ groups to fight poverty. He sent his secretary to Seville and to the Vatican library to search for material on Nueva Galicia. He wrote a pamphlet Against Emigration, and a pastoral letter on protestantism and socialism. The bishop argued that although the underpaid Mexican worker deserved a better lot, socialism became a means for deceiving him and turning him against Church and State. Protestants, divided into innumerable sects with conflicting beliefs, had, at least, argued the Bishop, borrowed enough of Catholic belief to no longer follow Lutheran’s doctrine, “sin fiercely, but believe more fiercely,” or Calvin’s, “the more you sin, the greater will be Christ’s redemption,” but, denying the pope, the saints, and the Virgin, they, like the socialists, wished to turn the Mexicans against their religion and their government.

One might believe perhaps that the propagandizers are trying to do some good for the Mexicans, bettering at least their economic condition, but one is struck by the scorn the North Americans have always had for the Indians, to the point of having nearly extinguished the Indian race in their country, ”leaving approximately three hundred thousand Indians in the midst of 100 million inhabitants of the same country. And those three hundred thousand are confined to a limited territory, as if it were a zoo where they collected the wild beasts to sate public curiosity.” We are all aware of the North Americans’ scorn for Indians; if the propagandizers wished to benefit us, they should start by seeing to it that our brothers who have gone to their country in search of work be better treated.

The Bishop concluded that the American missionaries’ motives must be political to pave the way for the invaders...and don’t believe...that this is a gratuitous supposition; it was confessed in all clarity by Mr. Lind, confidential Agent of Wilson.

For this reason, to hear the preachings of the Protestants, and follow them is not only apostasy but also treason.

Repeatedly he was accused of leading rebel armies, with all the imaginary details supplied, just as when he “led” the Chamulas in their attack on Tuxtlá. He appeared on electoral posters plastered on walls, mockingly proclaiming his candidacy as a candidate for deputy. It was even suggested, in 1922, by a fanciful Catholic, that he was the most qualified for the presidency of the republic. In this same year he had the opportunity to host his “guardian angel,” which he did in such style and frequency that the poor monsignor was clutching his belly. But even so he reported back to his archbishop, “This country is a Paradise—with a few snakes but many good people.” Kelley was an astonished witness of the devoutness of the Catholics of Guadalajara.

Wherever the archbishop appeared in public, many adults dropped to their knees in the dust of the roads for his blessing. Much of this display was avoided by motoring in an automobile, but there were genuflections along curbs if he was seen.

Even so, the press continued its vicious attacks, inspiring the archbishop to write an open letter to President Obregón on 28 February, protesting that he had been accused of “having solemnly blessed the sword of a revolutionary general and given him a half million pesos.” After easily disposing of that claim, he insisted, “I am a Minister of Peace.”

Finally, in July 1924, the archbishop decided upon self-exile to see whether passions would calm. He traveled to Amsterdam, Rome, and Israel, where he distributed Guadalupe icons and tracts in German and Latin. He was awarded a Letter of Brotherhood by the Jesuits for his generosity. The archbishop crossed the ocean again and in May 1925 returned to Mexico via the United States, where Monsignor Kelley was making valiant, but largely futile attempts to enlist the aid of the government and to arouse the sympathy of the American public: “I am into the Mexican mess up to my ears!”

Passions had risen higher than ever. To his great distress, Don Francisco found that many of the youths and workers whom he had organized had taken up arms against what they considered to be a godless, repressive government. Once again his efforts to better society led indirectly to bloodshed. “This man, reputed to be a firebrand, a templar-bishop, the bête noire of the Government, was not only categorically opposed to the suspension of worship, but even authorized the Catholic schools to remove the crucifix from their walls.” But this did not prevent the government in 1926 from sacking his house and removing his collection of art and archeology. This same year he wired the secretary of state that he was going into hiding.

For nearly three years the archbishop lived the life of a nomad, sometimes hiding in the houses of friends in the city and sometimes in farmers’ huts, often in the most remote areas where he would not come in contact with the Cristeros. Four of his associates were grabbed in Guadalajara and tortured so that they would reveal his hiding place. But they did not break their silence and were shot. President Coolidge was notified that a prize was offered for the head of the archbishop to be delivered dead or alive, charged with being an armed rebel. Troops scoured the country for him, but,

The simple truth of the matter is that I was protected by the reverent silence of some fifteen thousand of my people, all of them aware of my movements, who were scattered through a poor mountainous region, a people whom I shall continue to bless forever.

Not even the Agraristas who fought the Cristeros breathed a word about him. “One thousand soldiers to capture poor me!” But the archbishop jumped on a horse and escaped. He was more fortunate than his priests, 22 of whom were shot. Even so, as he traveled from hamlet to hamlet he was stricken with malaria, and on one occasion, to escape his pursuers, was pulled by the beard across a raging river. But even in his
FIGURE 7.—Archbishop Orozco y Jiménez in hiding in Jalisco, ca. 1926.

desperate situation he could not forget the beauty of Guadalajara and several times had an Indian friend drive him through the streets at dusk!

In 1927, Don Francisco set up camp about 40 kilometers north of Guadalajara in San Cristóbal de la Barranca, then in El Arroyo de la Gloria in Coyutlán, and finally in El Salvador. Word of the archbishop’s presence in the ravine had reached Frederick Williams, a reporter from San Francisco, who came looking for an interview. He spotted a farmer and asked him about the archbishop. He was told that he was on the right track and should just wait. Before long he saw an old countryman making his way slowly down the slope. When they were abreast, Mr. Williams asked the old man if he knew where the archbishop was, and watched while he put his hand in a pocket and fished out his episcopal ring. Then, gesturing towards the cave behind them, he said in excellent English, “Welcome to my home and cathedral!” With quiet charm he granted a brief interview, lamenting that “the fires of Bolshevism are burning in Mexico,” that “Mexico had become a land of martyrs.”

The reporter commented further: “People said that he bore a charmed life; he would not allow his priests to come to him, but went to them.”

On the rocks on the road to San Cristóbal can be seen today painted slogans: Vuelva Cristo Pronto, and Viva Cristo Rey. A taxicab driver in Mexico City told me how as a boy he had taken the place of a mule in a mill to grind wheat for the archbishop and the priests in hiding. He described how the generals would come, but look the other way. Engelberto Castañeda recalled that as a boy of 10 he followed “El Viejo,” the “Old Man,” around, remarking that everyone knew him by that name. “When you speak of good men, there was a good man, a humanitarian, not like the vulgar, thieving priests of today!”

But the archbishop’s stay in the ravine was cut short when he was bitten by a rattlesnake. He decided to move to Guadalajara.

One morning, reading the newspaper in a friend’s house, he saw the headline, “Chamula en San Cristóbal de la Barranca.” Turning to his friend, he laughed and said, “Chamula is drinking his coffee.”

Father Kelley opined that “the Mexican government was more afraid of Archbishop Orozco than of any other man.” “Why don’t you leave the Archbishop of Guadalajara alone?” Ambassador Morrow asked President Calles, “He is one of the gentlest and kindest men I have ever met; the last man in the world to hurt anyone.”

“You do not know him at all. I tell you that he is not an archbishop, but a general.”

G.B. Shaw and other European intellectuals were trying to influence the government in his favor, while the president and the Mexican press were accusing him of personally directing the campaign, and the press even screamed that he had burnt prisoners alive!

Urging the Pope not to concede to the government, he exclaimed, “I stay like Moses on the mountains, with my arms raised on high, hoping that God, Our Lord will do the rest and solve the problem.”

While opposed to arms, he could not but sympathize with the Cristeros’ aims. Those who fell were “a true constellation of illustrious confessors of Christ.” And in his 17th pastoral letter he called up “the no less glorious names of so many who have succumbed on the battlefield for their religion.”

Years later, when Father Parsons asked his friend if he had taken part in the rebellion, he replied:

I have examined my conscience on the matter. I can honestly say that I did not. I even suspended two of my priests, who, goaded beyond their strength, did take arms...My sympathies were not with Calles. But I am absolutely guiltless of having taken arms, or of having directed those who took arms, or of any part in the fighting.

In June 1929, the Church, as a sort of offering for the sake of peace, agreed that the archbishop be deported. On learning
the news, Don Francisco drove to Mexico City to call upon President Portes Gil to try to persuade him that he was no rebel. But he could not resist recounting to the president all his escapes from his army. Exclaimed the president, "You see what a rotten police force I have!" "No," replied the archbishop, "you see what a fine guardian angel I have!" The next day the archbishop left for the United States.

This exile, from July 1929 to March 1930, was spent in Laredo, Oklahoma City, New Orleans, New York, and, finally, Mother Cabrini's hospital in Chicago. During his times abroad the archbishop amused himself by writing poems in Latin and reading Virgil, Horace, and Ovid. "Of towering intellect, with a capacity for command, and a personal presence that was almost hypnotic...he was lionized by Catholic activists." Once again the archbishop returned to Mexico and served his diocese from March 1930 to January 1932 when, one evening, his automobile was commandeered by three individuals who directed the chauffeur to the military airport. It seems that the President of Mexico, upon hearing of plans to assassinate the prelate, decided that he should be exiled for his own safety. With orders from the President, the local generals, knowing that the archbishop "always carried a Thompson machinegun and had at his disposition a permanent guard of twelve bold young men, armed to the teeth...as well as a large body of spies," resolved that this would be the safest means to kidnap him.

On the way, Don Francisco, feeling that his pectoral cross had become entangled in the chain, inserted his hand under his cassock to adjust it, making a metallic jangle which so alarmed his kidnappers that he had to turn on the light and show them the cross to allay their fears. The next day, after spending the night on the ground, the archbishop was flown to Hermosillo, where he thanked the pilots and apologized for being unable to tip them or give them a souvenir because of the circumstances! Hours later, still accompanied by the colonel who had kidnapped him, he proceeded by train to Nogales. At the immigration office the colonel dropped to his knees to kiss the archbishop's hand while he received the prelate's blessing "through the many dangers which you must encounter."

The archbishop's fifth exile was spent first in El Paso, and then Los Angeles, where he became a favorite of the Chicanos. In 1933 Don Francisco decided to travel to Rome to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Latin American College, as he had been appointed representative of the Mexican students. But more important, he had been chosen to officiate at a ceremony that had been in the planning stages since 1903. Our Lady of Guadalupe was to be installed as patron saint of Latin America. Offers to extend her patronage to Canada and the United States were declined as the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception had just been erected in Washington. During his trip across the ocean, Don Francisco advanced his idea to have the Philippines included. Both the Catholic hierarchy of that country and Pope Pius XI agreed to his arguments.

For Don Francisco, liturgist and "prince of the Church," these were days of supreme splendor and satisfaction. His birthday happened to coincide with the anniversary of the College, and as an internationally known fighter for the Church, he was accorded first place in the ceremonies. He celebrated High Mass and presided over discussion groups, the recipient of fervent applause, and, in a poem dedicated to the students, he was reserved final place as the "Martyr of Jalisco."

But this honor only whetted his appetite, for Don Francisco set about to convince the Vatican Council that Our Lady of Guadalupe was worthy of a crown. And so, on 10 December, she was coronated.

December 12th perhaps was the apotheosis of the archbishop's career. At early Mass he sang the Te Deum, and accompanied the procession of the Virgin to the Basilica of St. Peter's. Chosen by Pope Pius XI to celebrate mass in his stead, an honor usually reserved for cardinals, the Archbishop of Guadalajara gave full honor to his beloved Mexican Virgin, under the gaze of the pope who presided on his throne and that of flocks of cardinals, patriarchs, nuncios, archbishops and bishops, monsignors, ambassadors, consuls, and rectors.

When the Mass was concluded, Pope Pius XI bestowed the kiss of peace on the archbishop who, in turn, handed him an 18th century gold medallion of the Virgin. After the ceremony, one of the Italian cardinals was heard to say, "He is more of a cardinal than all of us!"

The archbishop's international influence extended to Japan. He had discovered a manuscript in the Genaro Garcia collection at the University of Texas portraying the life of the only Mexican saint, San Felipe de Jesús de las Casas, martyred in Nagasaki. After publishing this, he sent funds from Rome to Japan to build a chapel in honor of San Felipe. He sent Guadalupe tracts in Japanese and a 17th century icon of the Virgin to be hung in the chapel.

But all these exertions had taken a heavy toll on the archbishop, who recrossed the ocean and returned to Columbus Hospital with a serious heart condition. He recuperated in the house of his steady friend, Father Kelley, who, years later, recalled that the trappings of his rank sat on him with such grace that in them he appeared to be born to the purple. A palace fitted him and the miter became him. One could think of him as a great prelate statesman in the court of a medieval monarch. But under the emire of the great cape there could have been a hair shirt. The archbishop could shower love on a child, and while he lived with me few were his visitors, but the children of my parish.

Father Kelley reported how he would come home at the end of the day to find a cluster of children all with sticky fingers from the candy the archbishop had given them; one wearing his episcopal ring, one his pectoral cross, and one his skullcap. But this sedentary life was not bearable to Don Francisco. He told Father Parsons in New York that he was going home to Mexico. When the priest warned that it might be extremely dangerous, he answered, "I don't care; I can't die in this
country."\(^{177}\)

The archbishop climbed on a train at the border. Wishing to stretch his legs, he walked into the next car where he found the Governor of Jalisco and all his henchmen. He did not know who was more surprised! But they did not arrest him. The governor merely sent him a letter to lie low. And this he knew well how to do! He hid out in a hospital in Guadalajara, where he worked as a gardener while he received treatment.

Shortly after his arrival, Calles decided to give a speech in Guadalajara that was designed to bait "the Lion of Jalisco" and to convert the younger generation to the radical cause.

It would be a grave and cowardly dereliction of duty not to snatch our youths from the claws of the clericals, from the claws of the conservatives.\(^{178}\)

In December of 1934, Don Francisco published another pastoral letter, this time on the subject of Socialism (or Communism).

Remember the heroic examples of Ireland and Poland who passed the crucible, and severely tried for centuries, emerged Catholic...[The socialist state] proclaims itself to be God, God the State.\(^{179}\)

Who defended the disarmed and weak Indians from the power and ambition of the conquerors? It was the Church, it was the friars, those blessed missionaries, who, with Fray Bartolome de las Casas at their head, struggled untiringly suffering persecutions and martyrdoms, until they achieved the fullest recognition of liberty and rights for the Indians as human beings: responsible for issuing those famous "Laws of the Indies," the finest monument to the civilizing influence of the Catholic Church in America....

The Church is not an enemy of progress and economic well-being of the towns, not an enemy of working classes.\(^{180}\)

They want God the State established, as in the pagan world of Greece and Rome, and man will be of the State and for the State. We are fertile ground to the civilizing influence of the Catholic Church in America....

The archbishop had come to the end of his patience, mouthing words that might have sprung from General Paz!

Arguing that he was just an old man, he paid no heed when his refuge was breached and a bullet lodged next to him. A few mouthing words that might have sprung from General Paz!

Clearly the archbishop had come to the end of his patience, mouthing words that might have sprung from General Paz!

Eulogies were collected from those who knew the archbishop. Out spilled a string of metaphors.

Nicólás León

Nicólás León was born in Quiroga, Michoacán, in 1859, not many miles from the birthplace of the bishop of Chiapas. At the age of 14 he published *Hombres ilustres de Michoacán*, which testified that at that early age he had read every book written by a fellow *michoacano*! Even then he scolded those who lacked the courtesy to respond to his numerous letters.\(^{194}\)

His family, which owned the principal houses on the square, were living in the Mesón de León, the León Inn, which provided forage for the animals that came into town from far away. Educated locally, he received his medical degree in 1883. A year later, at the age of 25, Nicolás León was in correspondence with Spencer Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. In his letter of 18 October 1884, he gave thanks to Dr. Baird for $50 he received from the Institution, which had already been spent on the excavation of a Tarascan site. On 16 November, Dr. Baird suggested to Major Powell that León "can be made a very useful correspondent of the Ethnological Bureau." On 16 November León wrote Dr. Baird again, wishing to exchange books.

In 1885 Dr. León was a Latin teacher in the Colegio de San Nicolás. A year later he sent a circular to 300 people to create the Museo de Arqueología e Historia Natural. He learned taxidermy and made a collection of human brains that caused a flood of snide commentary. In 1888 Dr. León published the *Anales de Michoacán*, a scientific journal with international distribution. In its preface he stated, "To attempt great things even though they are not achieved in full, is of itself a worthy and meritorious act.\(^{195}\)

A year earlier, Don Angel Nuñez Ortega, a local politician, diplomat, and historian, had written him: "It is not strange that your writings have created many envious people and enemies. Everything out of the ordinary that one does reaps such a harvest."\(^{196}\)

During this period, Dr. León became engaged in a lifelong activity, the collection of rare books. He made an agreement with the Franciscans and Augustinians in Morelia to collect duplicates from their monastery libraries. These he transported...
in baskets on the backs of asses to his place of residence.

In 1889 he became a deputy of the local congress, and his efforts to create the museum were strongly supported by the Governor of Michoacán. But the governor suddenly died and his successor abruptly fired Dr. León, dissolved the museum, and banished him to Oaxaca, where, despite the onslaught of illness, he founded the Museum of Oaxaca. During this time his defamers published scandalous letters under his name.

Once again Dr. León penned a letter to the Secretary of the Smithsonian, on 18 September 1892.

I need pecuniary means and scientific protection. A monthly salary of $200 American gold would be enough for me, and I would deliver to the American Minister in Mexico the result of my investigations and labors.

He had assembled 48 agents in Oaxaca.

In 1894 he moved to Mexico City where he was given the paltry job of assistant in the agricultural school.

Shortly thereafter he was also given a position in the National Museum as assistant. To gain a few pennies he also opened an office as obstetrician and pediatrician.

In 1898, Ales Hrdlicka, physical anthropologist of the Smithsonian Institution, came to Mexico and rapidly passed on his knowledge to Dr. León, who became the pioneer physical anthropologist of Mexico. Writing to Frans Boas in 1903, he referred to Hrdlicka as “my teacher.”

From the very beginning, Dr. León established a set of standards intolerable to the world. He was impatient with superficial, careless work. “Sometimes intractable and brusque, with intemperate bursts of language that overlaid his goodness and gratefulness for favors bestowed on him.” Dr. León, knowledgeable in Nahuatl, Tarascan, Latin, English, French, and German, developed a wide correspondence in the United States and Europe. In 1919, he gave formal tribute to those who had lighted his way. It is a galaxy of eminent scholars: Daniel G. Brinton, Count de Charency, Alfredo Chavero, Albert S. Gatschet, Frederick Webb Hodge, Ales Hrdlicka, Joaquin G. Icazbalceta, James Mooney, Zelia Nuttall, James C. Pilling, Francisco Plancarte, and George Parker Winship.

Dr. León, founder of the Academia Mexicana de la Historia, declared that “all historical work requires sincerity and enthusiasm.” He applied an objective, scientific method of observation and analysis to history that was totally revolutionary in Mexico. He had “an iron will for smashing the world of intellectual mediocrity in which he happened to live.”

Dr. León’s biography of Bishop Vasco de Quiroga, “greatest of the teachers and friends of the Indians of Michoacan,” reveals León’s veneration of the first bishop of Michoacan.

This was followed by a letter of Fray Bartolomé de las Casas, an article on San Felipe de Jesús, as well as numerous pieces on church history, the publication of two colonial Otomi grammars, two Huave dictionaries, Cordova’s grammar and dictionary of Zapotec, and a linguistic scheme and map of Mexico. He wrote a history of Mexico that focused on Indian history and scarcely touched the porfiriato.
Dr. León’s correspondence, which, when still an unknown, he began with the dean of Mexican historians and bibliographers, Garcia Icazbalceta, stimulated him to publish again and again. In addition to a Tarascan ethnography he published word lists of 12 languages, ethnobotanical studies, a history of Mexican obstetrics, natural history, a Tzeltal calendar wheel from Ordoñez y Aguiar, the reproduction of many maps and codices, an 18th century bibliography of Mexico, and a reprint of Beristain de Soúza’s *Biblioteca hispano-americana*.

“Both in natural history and the history of medicine he set new standards for Mexico of scientific seriousness and documentary exactitude.” He was noted for his “extreme care, scrupulous documentation, simplicity of style that made [his investigations] accessible to all readers, and his heightened nationalism as a Mexican.”

Even as bibliophile and bibliographer beyond comparison, in Mexico he was not free from criticism: “His love for books was very relative; after having gained the advantage with one
Dr. Nicolas León, whose name is unknown to most anthropologists, published a minimum of 347 titles and reprinted or edited another 104.

A man of "gigantic simplicity," he survived an endless series of trials and tribulations. "Every page that he wrote, every pamphlet that he edited, every archeological piece that he collected for a museum signified a battle."205

In 1897 an anonymous friend, probably Dr. Icazbalceta, sent him a clipping announcing that the governor of Chiapas offered a prize of 4000 pesos to whomever would write a history of Chiapas. Encouraged to respond, Dr. León printed a table of contents for Ensayo de una historia general de Chiapas, but never could find the time to edit his 674 pages of notes and illustrations. Suffering economic difficulties, he sold his book collection to the John Carter Brown Library in 1906.

Around this time, Dr. León is reputed to have asked Bishop Orozco y Jiménez for a copy of the Diccionario grande. There is no record of correspondence then between the two, but Dr. León was a friend of the bishop's childhood teacher, Francisco Plancarte y Navarrete, the priest and archeologist who, years before, had taken his students to the Latin American College in Rome. This contact must have been extended beyond the dictionary, for a copy of Flavio Paniagua's Una rosa y dos espinas, memorias del imperio, published in San Cristóbal in 1870 and stamped with the bishop's name, appeared in 1915 in a book sale that contained much of Dr. León's library.

The dictionary copy was duly delivered to the National Museum where the director in a letter of 4 December 1907, promised that it "would soon be published by this establishment." But the incompetence and lack of administrative tact of the new director, Lic. García, had caused Dr. León to resign. More than a year passed until the bishop wrote Dr. León, revealing that he was aware that the dictionary, though donated to the doctor, was still in the director's hands. Replying, 14 February 1908, to a letter of 20 November 1907, the bishop assured his "very dear friend" that the "lost manuscripts, dedicated to you were placed by a young man in the hands of the Director of the Museum." The bishop described with excitement his latest finds, including an ancient decree ordering the destruction of two boxes of Thomas Gage's work that had reached Oaxaca. He concluded his letter, "Now you have caused me to consent to your coming here," explaining that the people were complaining about the lack of doctors. A second letter followed on 28 March.

If you think it wise I will write to Lic. García, Director of the Museum, so that he will hand over the notebooks to you, which contain the Sotzil Dictionary, written surely by the missionaries of the XVI or XVII centuries, and several sermons in the Zoque language.

This would be advisable especially since they have a Dedication made by me for you. You have every right to take them.

Dr. León had reason for concern, as the director was also a book collector whose private library later laid the foundation for the Latin American Collection at the University of Texas.

This letter, too, the bishop concluded by saying:

I see that you are almost resolved to come to this land, resigned to bring your poverty with you. Since, so far as I know, there are scarcely any doctors, you may be presented with a period of prosperity.

But there is no record of Dr. León ever bringing his poverty to Chiapas.206

Dr. León responded positively (16 July 1911) to the request by the American linguist, William Gates, to help in gathering native material, but he was still unemployed.

a bitter lesson which envy prepared over time...I will not be more than a shadow of what I once was.

When I resigned from the Museum...my future then was to die of starvation with my family.

A month later he was back at the Museum, but he found his laboratory and collection nearly destroyed by the director, who
had dispersed the bones and replaced them with plaster casts of archeological pieces.

Perhaps it was at this time that the *Diccionario grande* was entrusted to Dr. León, for it was surely in his possession; Lic. García ordered the destruction of Dr. León’s physical anthropology laboratory. One month later Dr. León lost more than 180,000 silver pesos in the Revolution.

Over the next decade Dr. León remained in contact with his teacher, Dr. Hrdlicka. There was a continual refrain where Dr. León spoke of his financial difficulties, while Dr. Hrdlicka stressed the need for more “liberal laws” to permit foreigners to work in Mexico and restore anthropology to what it was before the revolution.

Then, on 18 March 1926, he sent a letter to Dr. Hrdlicka, informing him that he had returned to the Museum Department of Physical Anthropology in 1925, “which I found almost destroyed and the objects thrown on the floor. For the third time I reconstructed it.” He asked for a certificate of competence.

On 16 April 1926, he sent a second letter to Dr. Hrdlicka. With this certificate I am entirely tranquil and perfectly armed against my gratuitous enemies of the Gamio band. You see how they treat those in this land who devote their lives and even sacrifice financial advantages for the sake of science; and it is because there are many impatient people who now want to have the same salary as I enjoy.

Dr. León continued working at the museum, but, a thorough individualist, he would not kowtow to his director, Dr. Manuel Gamio. His publications became more infrequent, and suffering considerable physical pain, he finally retired to Oaxaca to die, in 1929.

His death passed unnoticed and his name was not revived until 29 March 1945, when Dr. Donald Brand, a geographer of the Institute of Social Anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution wrote to his director, Dr. Julian Steward.

A matter which will help a lot is the unveiling of a bronze plaque to the memory of Dr. Nicolás León...The main thing is to convince the people of Quiroga that we are what we claim to be [geographers, historians, and anthropologists] and not what we are reported to be by different parties: 1) Fifth columnists representing the United States in some sort of attempt to undermine Mexico, 2) Protestant propagandists, 3) Communists, 4) Agrarian engineers about to expropriate lands, 5) Government assessors who are making studies towards the end of raising taxes. Since Dr. León published an article in the Annual Report of the SI I thought that it was justifiable to have the Smithsonian Institution as one of two institutions...sponsoring the plaque.

This plaque, donated by the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia and the Smithsonian Institution, was erected in February 1945 on the Mesón de León, but its present owner, who has renovated the house, has removed it. “This town,” he says, “has done nothing to honor Dr. León except to name a primary school after him.”

In 1959, 30 years after Dr. León’s death, and a hundred after
his birth, he received the first significant commemoration. The Sociedad Mexicana de Antropología organized memorial sessions and the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia dedicated its *Anales* XII to "the illustrious investigator and prime mover of physical anthropology in Mexico."^207

It was this simple but indefatigable man whose interest in anthropology was ignited by the first bishop of Michoacán, Don Vasco de Quiroga, who rescued from oblivion many of the colonial dictionaries, and who passed the *Diccionario grande* on to Mr. Paul Wilkinson.

**Paul Wilkinson**

Paul Wilkinson was born in Buchanan, Michigan, in 1870, but spent all his childhood in Seneca, Kansas, a pretty town with brick-paved streets surrounded by fields of corn and wheat. Here his father, Western Wilkinson, became the publisher of the *Seneca Weekly Courier* and, later, cashier of the bank. Paul attended Kansas University, but never graduated from there. He was a member of the Phi Delta Theta chapter, which "in those days was known for its scholarship."^208 There he cavorted with William Allen White, who later achieved a "national name in literature, journalism and politics."^209 A classmate described how a group of students, members of the YMCA, outraged their landlady on a Sunday "with the aid of a mandolin in the hand of Wilkinson...making more noise than was seemly on that particular day."^210

He was employed many years in St. Louis with the Acme Cement Co. In 1909 he was living in Mérida, and from 1911 to 1915 in Mexico City, where he was an "expert accountant by profession," employed by the Mexican Eagle Oil Company.^211 Mexican Eagle, though independent, was managed by S. Pearson and Sons, Ltd., under the direction of Lord Cowdray, which company, in turn, operated under the umbrella of Royal Dutch/Shell. It was by far the most important oil company in Mexico and also built the Trans-Isthmian Railroad. Its aim was "to obtain absolute control of the oil business in Mexico."^212 "At no time was the company seriously interested in the goodwill of the Mexican government; instead, it sought to protect its position by requesting U.S. intervention whenever it felt threatened to any extent."^213

The little that is known of Mr. Wilkinson derives mainly from correspondence between Dr. León, Wilkinson, and Gates, primarily during the years 1911–1913. T.A. Willard, an amateur Mayan archaeologist, recommended Wilkinson to
Gates as "a genuine Mayan scholar." Gates responded quickly and, in a letter of 20 April 1911 to Wilkinson, told him, "I am pleased to meet another enthusiast to join our 'tiny band'."

In the beginning there was a flood of letters from Wilkinson to Gates, many written in a lively style while "on the road," discussing with excitement his various acquisitions of Mexican and, principally, Mayan materials. Mr. Gates' long letters to Wilkinson were "a Maya tonic."

On 22 June 1911, Dr. Leon informed Gates that he had sold his collection to Wilkinson, but apparently the Diccionario grande was not included, for on 15 April 1912, Gates told Wilkinson that Dr. Leon had "a large Tzotzil vocab. old, author's original ms. 312 pages and I did not know that there had ever been a Tzotzil piece of such size ever written...I may be able to get temporary access." And on 9 June 1912, Gates triumphantly told him, "I get the Tzotzil Vocab." Wilkinson responded, confiding, "I am really crazy to get busy on my 'Bibliography of Mayaland.'" This work, whose full title was Outline of bio-bibliographical accounts of the writers on Yucatan and Central America with special relation to those who have treated of the Maya race and 'Mayaland,' never was taken beyond the stage of rough notes that were inspected years later by Dr. Tozzer, who remarked that they were "incomplete and uneven bibliographies" together with miscellaneous papers including "pages torn from reports of the Smithsonian Institution for 1901–1903."

In December 1912, Wilkinson fell gravely ill with typhoid fever. In January he had recovered, as Gates wrote Dr. Leon to tell him that Wilkinson was serving as go-between to return the dictionary. He spoke of Wilkinson's close call and commented, "we cannot spare an enthusiast and honest man like him."

But matters became strained and Wilkinson grew exasperated with Gates: "instead of writing me such long letters why don't you condense—just once—and answer my numerous inquiries?" There are repeated letters from Dr. Leon to Gates asking him to recover Ordoñez' Palenque ms. from Wilkinson. And then Wilkinson asked Gates to return Ordoñez as Dr. Leon was vexed. He wished to visit Gates as "we can only understand each other thoroughly in that manner." The matter became clearer when Dr. Leon explained that he gave the manuscript to Wilkinson, who had promised that Gates would make a copy of it. Apparently Gates returned the document shortly thereafter!

In 1914 Wilkinson told Dr. Leon with pride, but also with a touch of embarrassment, that he had become a Mason of the 33rd degree. On 2–3 March, in New York City, Wilkinson held a book sale comprised mainly of material from the libraries of Dr. Leon and Alfredo Chavero. The handsomely designed catalog offered a wondrous display of Americana. Among the 774 volumes were 66 works from the 17th century and 32 from the 16th, including both Molina's and Gilberti's dictionaries. These items were carefully footnoted, with an erudition that Wilkinson must have acquired from his contacts with Dr. Leon. Almost immediately Gates sent a letter to Dr. Leon: "After some time, however, I was compelled to realize that Mr. Wilkinson had undertaken to be the medium of transit between you and me, at a price."

And Dr. Leon responded with great agitation, telling how Wilkinson had moved his residence without informing anyone, in a manner not heard of among Mexicans, that he had cut off all communication, and "he does this out of very serious and justified motives." Eight months later, Dr. Leon sent another letter to Gates, trying to locate Wilkinson over "unfinished business."

In January of 1915 Wilkinson sent a testy reply to Gates from Seneca, Kansas: "As to the rest of your letter, you seem to be playing some game which I cannot fathom, hence I do not believe it well for me to take any chips in same."

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In April, Gates had seen the American Art Association catalog for Wilkinson's second book sale of 483 items, of which #213 was a "Diccionario en lengua Sotzil." Gates was distressed with the contents of the sale: "He is selling I can see absolutely everything, even as in lot 335, "Mexican Bibliography"/some of my private memoranda sent to help his work." Gates was right; this collection contained only 4 17th century documents and 2 16th. Gates' photographic reproduc-
tions of rare works were prominent. The sale of lot 335, Wilkinson’s notes for his bibliography, meant that he was abandoning the field.

Present at the sale were a representative from the Library of Congress, Dr. Tozzer for the Peabody Museum, and for Gates, Dr. Bowditch and a “G.H.” The material bought for the Library of Congress became the Wilkinson Collection of Indian Languages, limited chiefly if not exclusively to Gates’ photcopies and Wilkinson’s notes.

After the sale, Gates wrote to Wilkinson in El Paso, telling him what a disaster it had been: “...only [the Library of Congress] and my competition saved the Coronel, and the Gilberti, Tzotzil and Tzouque from being equally smashed off.” He reviewed the downward slide of their relations and summed
it up by adding: "It was not good friendship at all; but it was beyond all question, not good business, for you were certainly losing by it at every step." A few days later he commented to a Miss Breton: "As to Wilkinson, in time the speculator [also under the complications of Mexican troubles] killed out the Maya work fever, and his only care was to use his literary connections to make money. He broke nearly every promise he made me, where he thought he could get more money by doing so."

The final acerbic note is given by Dr. Tozzer.

I met Wilkinson for the first time in Mexico about five years ago. I bought a number of books of him then...I did not like him and I have never wholly trusted him. I never could understand his desire and his true purpose in collecting books. I am sure you are right that León and he had some arrangement with each other in regard to turning the collection into money. León is quite capable of anything as shown in the latest catalogue of the Wilkinson sale.

In 1916 Wilkinson was office manager of a real estate and insurance firm in El Paso. In 1917 he is listed as a clerk and smelter. From there he moved to Los Angeles, employed as an industrial chemist. After a "lingering illness" he died in 1922 in Hollywood, leaving a 6-year-old adopted son and a German wife, who had his ashes buried in Seneca.

Paul Wilkinson was the bearer of a secret for the last 20 years of his life, which included, of course, his years in Mexico. He suffered from genito-urinary TB. Every summer his parents packed up a chest and traveled from Seneca to Mexico to visit him. He, in turn, was last seen in Seneca when he came to be at his dying mother’s bedside. Perhaps he was drawn to Hollywood by the presence there of the Barlow Hospital, dedicated to the cure of tubercular patients.

There is no way of knowing whether the hints of Wilkinson’s dishonesty and greed were not simply the imaginings of men known for their bouts of crankiness. Perhaps Dr. León’s difficulties with Wilkinson were happily resolved.

Ten years after Wilkinson’s death, William Allen White wrote to Paul’s brother, Dr. Hugh Wilkinson, a much revered surgeon in Kansas City, Kansas.

I was very fond of him. He was one of the most promising boys in the Fraternity. I remember very well that he was my prospect. I brought him in.

The last word on Paul Wilkinson should be given by his brother, in his correspondence to W.A. White.

He was a good sport, always, and was always a REAL big brother to me. While his career wasn’t as illustrious as that of some of his college mates, it was an honorable and successful one and had it not been a continuous fight for health with him I feel certain the world would have heard more of him.

This was the man who sold the Diccionario grande to Mr. William Gates.

William E. Gates

William E. Gates, grandson of the Revolutionary hero General Horatio Gates, and a descendant of Sir Thomas Gates, the 2nd governor of Jamestown, was born in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1863. After graduating from Johns Hopkins University, he entered the University of Virginia to prepare for a law degree, but withdrew because of poor eyesight. For 20 years he ran a small printing business in Cleveland, Ohio.

In 1905 he retired to Point Loma, California, where he became a professor in the School of Antiquity of the Aryan Theosophical Society. "He was a firm believer in living and let live, and in the fundamental principle that the rights of all men should be honored." In this spiritual environment he could pursue his "intellectual pastime" of Mayan studies that had been awakened several years previously: "All my life I have poked into language work as the key to that which lies behind our messed up history of 'religion'...until in 1898 I bought a copy of the Codex Troano [Tro-Cortesianus or Madrid] and my fate was sealed, and my 'job' in this incarnation sealed upon me."

In 1900 he had published 94 copies of The Maya and Tzental Calendars. A year later, already a bibliophile, he offered to help the Bureau of American Ethnology complete its files of Anales del Museo Nacional de México. In 1909 he published the Codex Peres: Maya Tzental. This combined photographic reproduction and printed facsimiles, utilizing the glyph type that he had developed.

Reputed to having a speaking knowledge of 13 languages, in 1911 Gates delved into Scandinavian and Tibeto-Chinese, both for their philosophical interest and their possible reputed influence on Maya.

In 1912 I realized that the problem of the hieroglyphic writing, inseparable from a knowledge of the spoken native languages, must be found only on a thorough science of Comparative Mayance Linguistics, and that this could not be built either on the existing printed material, or on studies of the modern degenerated dialects.

This demanded exhaustive scouing of bibliographies, auction and booksellers' catalogs, and the gathering of material from archives and private collections, either by purchase, copying, or photography. He developed special photographic techniques and "he expended many thousands of dollars each year in this almost fanatical pursuit and eventually succeeded in scouring, as he said, ninety-five percent of the material that he sought."

His spirits buoyed by his success, he wrote to Dr. Hodge in 1914.

I am willing to do anything except be a beggar even for Maya manuscripts, even if I were not already beyond the point where I any longer need to ask favors, as I am.

And in 1915:

I have now just about got all the rest of the world cleaned up, so I suppose it is time for Seville.

But Seville never opened its doors to Mr. Gates. And despite his success elsewhere, Gates' "cantankerous" personality soon alienated those who were most in a position to aid him. Since 1911 he had been in correspondence with Dr. León and Mr.
Wilkinson, patiently waiting for their collections to fall in his lap. On 22 November 1913, in a letter to Antonio Batres Jauregui he wrote, “For Tzotzil just enough to work with, as but very little seems to have been written for that.” He had already seen the Diccionario grande. Was he being coy?

Happily ensconced in Point Loma, while keeping in touch with Dr. León and Wilkinson, he hired an agent, Frederick J. Smith, who was familiar with Yucatan, to travel through southern Mexico and Guatemala in 1914–1915 for 15 months, searching for documents.

In February of 1915, Smith reached Chiapas and passed on to Gates the gossip he had picked up.

This Bishop Orozco is or was very rich, owning several very valuable haciendas and was the King in Chiapas and had absolute control of the indians and what he said went. It seems he sent some indians with dynamite and oil to burn Tuxtla, but those of Tuxtla won out and cut off the ears of the indians and branded them on the face, and even postcards were sold showing the indians branded thus.

About the Indians whose ears were cut off by the Tuxtla soldiers (following the example of the Italians in their war with the Turks)—quite true! This action was justified by the following arguments:

1. The Chamulas, all of them semi-savages, needed a punishment in harmony with their rudimentary sentiments.
2. A lasting and visible punishment was required for the other Chamulas who comprised the numerous and terrible tribe.
3. It was considered that the removal of their ears was the most efficient means for the Chamulas to learn to respect the authorities and society.
4. In the light of the ferocity of the Indians who do not respect children, old people or women, they must be instilled with fear to avoid a probable caste war.223

A month later, Smith was in San Cristóbal, where he received a chilly welcome. He gave a dire report.

The soldiers’ horses are eating up history. I tried to see the Mayor and met him at three thirty on the street and asked him if it was convenient to give me the keys [to the Bishop’s library], but before I had hardly got the words out of my mouth he said no ahora and passed on, and after he had passed he turned and in a loud voice said to his companions “estos cabrones gringos no dan uno tiempo a comer.”

The mayor then had him arrested and put in solitary confinement.

[The] little round tower five feet in diameter, and no supper and no blanket and these cold nights up this high was no fun...He was drunk when he ordered me arrested and if he had ordered me to be shot would have been no surprise.

Smith was taken on a 14-hour ride to Tuxtla, where he was jailed again, but finally he was able to gain permission from the governor to inspect the episcopal library. Back in San Cristóbal, Smith commented philosophically:

They never do anything in a way to save you time, as someone has said they do one thing right and that is when they dig a well they begin at the top. Most of the good books of value have been stolen or carried away by others. A Prof. de escuela of Tuxtla got a bunch in november.

On 20 April, Smith, referring to the valuable documents no longer to be found in the San Cristóbal archives, consoled Gates with, “I believe he [Orozco] has taken them with him.”

Just 10 days later, Gates was making arrangements with Dr. Tozzier to serve as his agent at the Wilkinson sale in New York City to get the four top pieces.

The two modern copies ought to go for half what I bid, or less. But I dare not lose them, most especially the Tzotzil vocab...I simply cannot let Huntington lock up that Tzotzil; $150 is more than I think it will go, but in view of the above facts, the value is such that you may cut in for me higher if you find I have undershot.

Gates discussed with Dr. Bowditch the importance of the sale.

Some mss. I wanted excessively for the bare reason that the whole work could not be done without them, and there were no others known to exist to supply the gap they would leave...And also, some of the very most hopeless empty places are being filled by new discoveries. The Tzotzil Vocabulary in last night’s sale is such. After sending on a $150.00 bid (most ample considering the ms. is only a recent copy), I wrote Tozzer to cut loose if need be, that I would not stop a moment at $300—simply because there is no other early Tzotzil in existence, and further, only a year or so ago, Bp. Orozco’s palace was attacked, and he had to fly to Guatemala [not so]...I have had direct reports of wholesale archive destruction in Chiapas, and while the original may have survived, I simply cannot risk it.

Two days later, on 10 May, he sent another letter to Dr. Bowditch.

It seems that when Orozco became Bishop of Chiapas he set out to write all the history, from the earliest period, and to do that called to his own archive everything in all the various parish archives of the state...Among these it was he found those few dialect mss. he had copied, and among them that dictionary absolutely the only piece of early Tzotzil I have ever heard of. And so the entire ms. and other archive of the Tzental-Tzotzil district must have been in his obispado.

I know the palace has been attacked, and himself driven from the country, and have great fears. My friend was in the archivo six weeks ago—was given a key to go and come as he pleased, and I understand was free to help himself. He writes it would make you weep...The place has been made a cuartel: mss and parchment covered books scattered and torn everywhere.

He looked and found nothing that he thought would interest me at all—no linguistic.

I did not sleep much last night.

Attempting to console Smith, Gates wrote: “But there is one future possibility; Orozco may have carried off some things I would like.”

To which Smith responded:

Orozco was bishop of Guadalajara some time before he left Mexico and if anything was left it was probably left there, however I will see about it. These priests don’t have much confidence in each other.

Now that Gates had a copy of the coveted dictionary in hand he wrote a despairing letter to Dr. Tozzier.

But there is more than a mistake to a line in the Zoztizil, both as to wrong letters and word separations; it is so grossly misleading and erroneous as to be a great deal worse than worthless.

He cannot forget the possibility that the original might still exist, and so fired off a letter to Smith.
Have been copying off some of the Zotzil dict. that Bp. Orozco had copied from the XVI ms. and I find it pretty doubtful in many places; I am only too thankful to have it, but if there is the slightest chance that some one as you suggested collared such things before you were there, and you can find any possible way to get your comandante or his like after them, it simply must be done...Tzental, Zotzil and Mam, etc. are simply the toughest proposition I have.

So do what you can; and also, if you can get hold of a Tzental or Zotzil speaking native, be sure to get him in some measure on the phonograph.

Ignoring Gates’ despair, Dr. Tozzer responded with a letter of congratulations.

I am so glad that you obtained the Tzotzil. It is fine for you to have it in your collection. I can imagine your amazement at the prices and the way they went. There was no competition at all.

But Gates had not forgotten Mexico. Perhaps because of his disappointment in Smith’s findings, Gates began to find fault, accusing Smith of trying to profit at his expense, an accusation that must have been very hard to accept, considering the great physical privations and even dangers that Smith had endured in working in revolutionary Mexico for Gates. Smith finally “turned him over to the Lord,” for retribution.

Gates decided he should see, for himself, not only the documents but the social and economic situation in Mexico. So, armed with a letter of safe conduct from President Carranza, he traveled throughout southern Mexico.

These [journeys] I began in 1917, in full war and revolutionary times, riding them on horse some 1,500 miles from far northeastern Yucatan to near the Guatemalan border on the Pacific side.

...at times, entirely alone, at times with escorts of Zapastistas or Oaxaca Serrano Indians as protection from the marauding Carrancistas, I set myself to penetrate to those places where no one else tried to go. I stopped in fully half of all the villages in Yucatan, out to the fringe of “civilization” and the ‘indios rebeldes.’

In 1918 Gates was made an Honorary Professor of the Mexican National Museum, the only American to be so honored. Perhaps emboldened by his international reputation, Gates testified before the Senate subcommittee of the committee on foreign relations on 8 September 1919.

Dr. Gates:
What I did in Mexico you know. I did it not because of interests, for I have none, but because I care for my Indians; because they can come back; because they are the great bulk of the population and are not an “inferior race”—only a suppressed one; and because their economic regeneration means the peaceful solution forever of the Mexican-Central American problem.

I have been doing for [President] Wilson the work which was the province of his State Department and ambassador to do, and which they refused...It is possible to form a new Mexican administration by a coalition of all the decent and patriotic Liberal elements, who will initiate a policy of reconstruction, with our accepted help.

This attack on both the United States and Mexican governments caused quite a stir. President Carranza denounced Gates as “an agent of the rebels.”

In 1921 Gates founded the San Diego Museum, endowing it with a collection of books and manuscripts on Chinese art and linguistics, “considered the finest in the world.”

Gates, now a research associate of the Carnegie Institution, traveled widely with Dr. Morley. For the next three years he focused his attention on Guatemala, where he was appointed Director-General of Archeology. In this capacity he effected the passing of an antiquities law to protect Guatemalan archeological treasures. Gates’ involvement with this act aroused great hostility among American archeologists, who viewed it as a mean attempt to block Morley and the Carnegie Institution, which for years had removed their findings from the country. Gates had hoped to build a great museum in Guatemala, using material from American excavations, but his outspoken opposition to the arrogance of American archeological enterprises doomed the museum.

Although Gates spoke of the “modern degenerated dialects” of Mayan as being of no use for deciphering the glyphs, he had urged Smith in Chiapas to record native speech, and while in Guatemala he became interested in Quiché. He brought this interest back to the United States where he had moved to a farm in Virginia. “I had come back to...build myself a Maya work center, across the fields from Monticello.” There was a big spread in the Washington Star, on 7 January 1923: "Virginian May Solve Mysteries of Ancient Egypt of America." Gates was working at his farm, Auburn Hill, with Cipriano Alvarado, a Quiché Indian. Under the guidance of Dr. J.P. Harrington of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Gates recorded Alvarado’s voice on a kymograph or “wave-writer.”

Despite Gates’ battles with the academic establishment he retained the support of Dr. Tozzer.

Mr. Gates of Point Loma, California, is a Maya scholar to whom all students of Maya linguistics owe a deep debt of gratitude. An indefatigable energy, great acumen, and a knowledge of the Middle American field have enabled Mr. Gates to gather together the largest collection of documents on the Maya linguistic stock ever assembled in one place.

Financially pressed, Gates had made arrangements to sell half of his collection, primarily from the Valley of Oaxaca north, comprising 1580 items, but its sudden purchase by Tulane University in 1924, before the announced sale date, caused many hard feelings. Tulane simultaneously appointed Gates director of their new Middle American Research Institute. Gates soon envisioned a University of the Caribbean that would unite scholars of Meso-America. He made plans for a tropical research station that would focus on agronomy, tropical diseases, and medical botany. At the same time he broadened the role of archeology.

Archeology is inseperably united to the history of culture, and to know and interpret either we must know all we can of the region—geography, climate, old and new trade routes, natural products...folklore, language, music.

One must learn all possible about those things, in order to interpret the history of human culture, as well as to apply that knowledge to the betterment of conditions today...The end of Archeology is this interpretation, and not the
museums that are only too often morgues...It is a science of life and not of exhumation.

But Gates’ dreams far outreached his means and Tulane found itself encumbered with unpaid bills. Gates’ espousal of archeology became dwarfed by his interest in ethnobotany, and when his botanical expeditions received none of the publicity of his associate Frans Blom’s archeological trips through southern Mexico and Guatemala, Gates became very annoyed. Blom, who had entered the field of archeology after manning an expedition to Chiapas for the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, was Gates’ first appointee to the Institute. Blom was soon to inspire the dismissal of his department head, and take his place.

[Blom] just hijacked the Dept., after I had built it into the greatest collection for study of all Latin America.

Publishing a scathing attack on Tulane, Gates retired to Auburn Hill, where he set about to produce typed manuscripts of the Tzeltal and Tzotzil dictionaries. His agent in Europe had been able to secure Ara’s Tzeltal-Spanish. He had a photocopy of the Spanish-Tzeltal and he owned Guzmán’s revisions. On his manuscript of the Diccionario grande, typed in 1929, Gates placed the following note:

This will need very careful use. The copyist does not seem to have been very capable, either as to the language or the XVI script. I shall have to do the best I can in the transcription, and work out doubts later by comparison. At times he splits his m, fails to dot his j, seems to have an s where we should have an e (as ?- comegh, ? comigh, seemingly written comsgh). All this cannot be straightened save by boiling up together the whole of our Tzotzil and Tzeltal material.

Considering Gates’ ignorance of modern Tzotzil, his transcription was remarkably faithful. During a single year (1934) at Auburn Hill Gates also typed up a 68-page Tzeltal-Tzotzil word list, a Spanish, Tzeltal, and Tzotzil Root Vocabulary, and prepared a 16-page digest of Barrera’s Tzotzil
grammar.

But Auburn Hill was always a terrible burden to Gates. To prevent bankruptcy he decided he had to sell his collection of 521 items (the Diccionario was #452). A sale list was printed, but there were problems, for in an undated document, it stated, "Mrs. E.R. McComas of Baltimore [Gates' sister] holds and claims a still unadjudicated adverse title to Dr. Gates' entire collection of material on the American Indians." In 1930 Gates quietly sold his collection to Mr. Robert Garrett of Baltimore.

Gates became a research fellow of Johns Hopkins University. This same year he founded the second Maya Society.

For the promotion of knowledge and better understanding of all matters pertaining to the Indian races of Middle America, past and present, and particularly those matters relating to the Maya people, and their country.

Gates felt obliged to state the ironic position of the collector of rare books who was often described in Mexico as a looter of national treasures.

And then since Independence we have dispersions and total destructions of entire archives accompanied by individual collecting ending in nearly every case in a sale in Europe or New York...While in the lands of origin practically everything that has not been so saved to science and history in this latter fashion, has wholly disappeared.

Referring to his own collection:

But from its start its collector's objective was not "ownership" merely, but "use"...Perhaps the greatest service then this collection can give is the reconstruction of the ancient Mayan language from the various dialects into which it separated.

Commenting on the Maya Society Council, Gates stated:

its purpose is to bring forth into usability and into English translations, important material from that veritable ocean which has so long remained inaccessible and inactive...the essential questions of origins and actual culture are treated with learned ignorance.

The seven main branches of the Mayan languages are to be drawn upon, and themselves studied and presented (so far as we can now reach) as tongues worth study in the same way as we do Chaucer, Greek, Old Norse, and other cultural languages.

The first publication of the Maya Society was Gates' An Outline Dictionary of Maya Glyphs (1931) that was so roundly condemned by Dr. Hermann Beyer, that Gates never turned to glyphs again, but despite failing health he persisted in his studies, publishing many valuable facsimile editions of unknown or barely known works.

In the words of the Baltimore Sun: Dr. Gates pursued his fetish alone and declared on several occasions that he was "on the verge of a great discovery."

With no success, Gates proposed that Johns Hopkins University found an "Institute of Linguistics."

During this same time Gates threw himself into dramaturgy, writing a play whose typescript copy is to be found in the Library of Congress. It is titled A Princess of the Itzás: A Drama with a Prelude and three Acts, with five Scenes. It is set in Eastern Yucatan about 1490, with scenery of Uxmal, Copán, and Chichén Itzá, graced with Dresden Codex figures. It is a tragedy of intercultural conflict expressed in high style: "Ah solar orb resplendent!"

Not content with scholarly and literary endeavors, Gates traveled to the West as a member of the board of directors of the American Indian Defense Association, Inc. He took an active part in supporting passage of the Harold Ickes-John Collier program, "trying to help put the Indians on their feet under this new law."

Nor had he forgotten the Indians of Mexico, for he made a short trip there, collecting a last few pieces of ethnobotanic material, returning to Johns Hopkins to give a lecture on "Rural Education in Mexico and the Indian Problem."

For in this country you are all simply magnificently ignorant of what lies below your southern border, archeologically, ethnologically, and sociologically. Mexico must retain the spiritual structure of the Indian and at the same time provide him with the necessities of a scientific method which cannot be improvised.

For the next five years Gates was very active. He traveled frequently to Washington, where he would meet with J.P. Harrington at the Cosmos Club to discuss his latest findings. He intended to have Harrington provide a phonetic section for a Mayan "Grammar and Comparative Dicty. that is authoritative and final," to be published by the Smithsonian Institution. Once again his hopes were dashed. In 1937 he published an English translation of Friar Diego de Landa's Relacion de las cosas de Yucatan, which he dedicated to President Lázaro Cárdenas with these words:

There are so few instances to be found in the world today of balanced, constructive and honest programs in the life of the nations, that when one appears like that of Mexico in her present solution of her centuries-old problem of peasant farm lands and its allied practical needs of social and economic education, working, succeeding and actually rebuilding a nation of self-respecting and self-keeping citizens, and at the same time restoring the Indian race to a contributing position in the life of America.

As early as 1937 Gates wrote to Robert Garrett suggesting that the Maya Society be moved to the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton. After Gates' death, his sister was in frequent correspondence with Garrett, in the hopes of uniting his remaining collections with the Garrett collection at the Institute. She confided that it had been "a secret wish" of her brother to buy back the Garrett Mayan collection.

In 1938 Gates published his A Grammar of Maya, which went totally unnoticed. This was followed by his last publication, in 1939, of the De la Cruz Badiano Aztec Herbal, whose preparation aroused controversies with the Smithsonian Institution (that had a claim on the watercolors), the Vatican Library (that demanded payment), and Johns Hopkins University (that was presented the bill).

Gates, "very disturbed about the 'whole rotten business' of the Badiano herbal affair and with the 'Hitlerian' tactics at Johns Hopkins," moved to the Library of Congress. In the 77th and last year of his life, Gates described with boundless enthusiasm his plans for the future: a list of studies that would...
take an ordinary man several reincarnations to complete! Gates’ departure from this world, in 1940, received no mention by his colleagues. He just disappeared. And his Maya Society Publications, all printed in limited editions, can be found now in only a few libraries. Until recently his typescript copies have lain unseen in the Rare Book and Manuscript Division of Brigham Young University.

A year after Gates’ death, John P. Harrington, “Senior Ethnologist of the Smithsonian,” wrote to Gates’ sister.

[Your brother] thought, if ever he took time to think at all, that [sic] God would spare him for realizing a large part of his contemplated publications and that further work than he would be able to do would be carried on by students of the future to whom his collection and work would become available.

J. Eric Thompson added his commentary to Gareth Lowe’s sensitive evaluation of William Gates. He described his generosity, “his unflagging zeal in gathering or photographing every available manuscript or rare book on Mayan linguistics.”\(^{227}\) Gates, a “volcano,” resented being considered merely a collector rather than a great Mayan scholar. Carrying on a lifelong battle with the foremost Mayanist scholars, despite all he retained the friendship of many. A “lone wolf,” quick to take offence, overlooked, he strove to make academic knowledge relevant to the survival of American, and particularly, Mayan Indians.

It should be noted that it was J. Eric Thompson who rose in Gates’ defense, Thompson, who most adamantly opposed the relevance of linguistics to the decipherment of the glyphs. Quite simply, Gates was years ahead of his time; the decipherment of the glyphs has followed the very principle of cross-cultural Mayan linguistics that Gates espoused years ago. This man who sold the Diccionario grande to Robert Garrett, was a voice in the wilderness.

**Robert Garrett**

Robert Garrett was born in 1875 of a four-generation family of Baltimore bankers and bibliophiles. Robert Garrett & Sons were the financiers of the B & O Railroad from almost its inception. Robert’s grandfather, John W. Garrett, was photographed by Matthew Brady, posing with President Lincoln and General McClellan at Antietam, for it was his railroad that supplied the coal for the Union army. Said Lincoln: “[he was] the right arm of the Federal Government in the aid he rendered the authorities in preventing the Confederates from seizing Washington and securing its retention as the Capital of the Loyal States.”\(^{248}\)

The family mansion, Evergreen, was an hour’s distance by carriage from downtown Baltimore, so the Garrett children were educated at home by private tutors. When Robert was 12 it was suggested to his father that the boys be taken by their tutor to Europe to see the world. Believing that they should see their own country first, he sent them instead on a five-month tour of the Far West. The following year Robert’s father was drowned in a boating accident. Mrs. Garrett then took the children to Europe for two years (1889-1891). Robert was educated at the Lycée in Tours. Twice they made tours of Egypt, Palestine, and Syria. Robert recalled vividly his horseback trip, at the age of 15, from Damascus to Jerusalem. Returning from the Near East, they settled in Princeton while the boys attended college. As a junior at Princeton University, Robert practiced the shotput, with sufficient skill that he decided to participate in the first Olympics in Athens in 1896. He had tried to throw the discus at Princeton, but nobody knew what a discus was. He had one made, but it weighed 20 lbs. and was too heavy to throw.

The Princeton members of the team, funded with an anonymous bequest by Garrett’s mother, were joined by a contingent from the Boston Athletic Association. Disembarking in Naples, they discovered they had misinterpreted the Greek calendar and might miss the event. They rushed across Italy as fast as one could in 1896 and leapt on an olive boat. Landing in Greece, they reached Athens by train on the eve of the Olympics. That same evening the team hurried to the field to find themselves in the middle of an empty stadium being prepared for the opening day by a clean-up crew. Garrett spotted a piece of metal lying on the grass. When he learned it was a discus, he could not resist taking a throw. He decided he had nothing to lose, so entered the competition. He was slated against the Greek champion discus thrower. His first two throws landed far short, but on the third throw he made the world record. The first prize at that time was an olive branch and a silver medal. He entered shotput—another first. He entered long jump—second prize, a laurel branch and a bronze medal. High jump—tied for second, another laurel. He was “the premier athlete at that premier meet.”\(^{249}\)

His later comment on this event was

They tell me I took part in the Olympic Games. That must mean I go back at least to 394 A.D., for no real Olympic Games have been held since then—Olympia having been in ruins for many centuries.\(^{250}\)

Robert graduated from Princeton with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. Fresh out of college, Garrett became the junior member of the American Archeological Expedition to Syria, sponsored by Princeton University and comprised of three Americans and one German. Their mission was to penetrate the Ottoman Empire to survey the archeological remains of northern central and southern Syria.

Equipped by Thomas Cook and Son, the expedition proceeded with a staff of 40, transported by 82 animals: 22 horses, 30 mules, 17 donkeys, and 15 camels. In the 2-month autumn journey they were in the saddle for 175 hours and covered 670 miles. The following spring (1900) their survey was even more extensive, traveling, as before, through “rivers of mud”\(^{251}\) and over “rough rocks,”\(^{252}\) their tents buffeted by winds in temperatures that ranged from 29° to 99° F, the radiation at times so great that a flock of goats swelled into a fearsome camp of bandits. Their hardships were described merely as “trying experiences!”\(^{253}\)
It was Garrett's responsibility to do the mapping and day-to-day accounting of their progress. In a condensed inventory he meticulously provided the temperature readings three times a day, and the time spent to reach each destination.

In the 142 ruins they examined, one member recorded the architecture, one the Greek and Latin inscriptions, and the third the Semitic inscriptions, collecting also Arabic folklore. Whenever possible, they captured the inscriptions with wet paper “squeezes” to later become plaster casts.

The expedition traversed wide areas, which, deforested in the 6th century A.D., were converted to virtual wastelands, inhabited by a few Mohammedans, Druses, Bedouins, and Circassians.

In many locations the inhabitants had not seen a foreigner within the memory of living man.

Our party and our encampment excited the curiosity of the natives, and they gave very disagreeable evidence of the fact by scrutinizing everybody and everything.
They came to stay as long as daylight lasted and brought their lunch along like a picnic party out for a day's amusement. Their reception was totally unpredictable. A sheik might feast them with rice, bread, cream, and honey. Commandants and outlaws alike generously provided services. In one town they tried to dispel the natives' suspicion by remarking, "We are merely smelling the air." In another town, "a crowd of boys and men followed, hurling small stones at us, and shouting epithets which, fortunately, most of us did not understand." The people wondered at the nature of our work and the care we took with it. They thought that the inscriptions we sought and copied indicated to those who could decipher them where treasure was hid, and that the camera was a magical instrument which would locate gold in the ground and spirit it away to any point we desired.

In his geographic survey, Garrett struggled with conflicting responses to his questions, and learned to become a skillful ethnographer.

It is frequently noted in the Orient that if one asks about something in such a way that a particular answer seems to be expected, that answer is very apt to be made ... one might ask, "Is that mountain far to the south the Djebel Ribâ?" It is much easier for the native to say, "Yes," than to exert his mind to the extent of deciding whether it is that or some other mountain, so he asserts without hesitation. I always tried to have my attendant ask the question in a noncommittal way, so that the local guide would have to give some such information.

Throughout his "itinerary" Garrett demonstrated a broad range of interest.

Many of the ruins are in a marvelously perfect state of preservation and they appeal to the traveler as no other remains of antiquity do, unless we except Pompeii, because of their beauty and dignity and also—and for this reason particularly—because of the vivid picture they afford of the character and the life of those who built and lived in them.

Drawing upon early written documents, he describes the vanished civilizations and then turns to the modern settlements, their architecture, soil, agricultural and grazing techniques, dress, and customs, worrying about the place of women in Mohammedan society. On his return to the United States,
Garrett enrolled at Johns Hopkins University for courses in economics and history, prior to entering the family business. He followed the Garrett tradition of civic involvement "with unremitting energy."^^^269

In Baltimore he became "a sagacious leader in church and state,"^^^261 a leader of good causes. He was a public recreation devotee of national reputation who established a series of outdoor gymnasiums with public instructors for the youth of Baltimore. A system of modest parks and playgrounds was supplemented by libraries for the underprivileged younger generation. Under his direction the Baltimore public school standards were raised from the bottom to the top. He was also active in the Boy Scouts and the YMCA. As chairman of Baltimore’s Public Improvement Commission very little escaped his attention. He was a guiding force in the Presbyterian Church. A true Garrett, he was president of the board of the Walters Art Gallery and director of the Baltimore Museum of Art. In a predominately Democratic city, Garrett’s political aspirations were blocked consistently.

When the city notables gathered to do him honor, Garrett remarked very simply, "The truth is that I have had too good a time and have led a happy life and if I have transformed
Not a talkative man, except when asked about his special interests, he had a talent for bringing out everyone whom he met. His responses were garnished with a dry wit. Robert Garrett was the father of 10 children. His household was not ever "haphazard." Civic and family responsibilities curtailed his travels. Besides canoe trips with his sons in the Adirondacks, he visited Greece in 1925, and in 1929 and 1931 took each of his sons separately to Egypt, Palestine, and Syria. The last family trip was to Mexico in 1930, where they rode horseback down the Paseo de la Reforma, visited Dwight Morrow’s summer house in Cuernavaca, and watched Diego Rivera painting a mural in Taxco.

This would seem to have been a lifetime filled to the fullest, but from his earliest childhood both he and his brother, John, again following family tradition, were inveterate collectors. In the early years Robert focused on coins. In 1904 he removed his collection from the bank vault to exhibit it at the Walters Art Gallery, and so, by chance, saved it from being melted in the Great Fire. Afterwards he transferred his collection to his brother and the two switched interests.

He was 14 when he bought his first book, a French Book of the Hours. Garrett’s fluency in French and German was a great asset for a bibliophile. As French was the second language throughout the Near East, he had no difficulty dealing with Arab merchants. He could not translate Arabic texts, but could easily identify and distinguish between the different Arabic languages. In 1901 he purchased from E.J. Brill in Leiden a collection of 384 Arabic, 64 Persian, 13 Turkish, and other miscellaneous manuscripts. In 1904 he purchased a second collection from Brill. That same year his expedition colleague, E. Littmann, wrote an annotated listing of the Arabic manuscripts. A similar list of the Turkish and Persian manuscripts followed. Two further libraries were acquired in 1925. In the 1930s Garrett proceeded to expand his collection, first in blocks, “purchased at different times on the recommendation of scholars,” and then by the selection of individual manuscripts. These collections were placed on loan at Princeton University. Garrett’s Arabic manuscripts were used for an experiment in library science to determine how Arabic bibliographic material should be standardized.

At the age of 29 Robert Garrett was also asked by the president of Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson, to become a trustee, a position he served for over half a century. In 1942, when Garrett was 67 years old, he donated his entire collection of Old World manuscripts to his alma mater. “The distinguished gift to Princeton University by Robert Garrett of the Class of 1897 of one of the world’s great collections of books and manuscripts, embodying the best of the literature, art, religion, science, and history of the Islamic and Western civilizations, is welcomed at a time when the best thought of the past is under brutal attack.”

President Dodds continued:

The acceptance by Princeton University of this great collection of books and manuscripts signifies the assumption of a dual responsibility. On the one hand is an acceptance of such a responsibility as was met by the monasteries during the Middle Ages, the responsibility of preserving the records themselves. On the other hand, it is an acceptance of the duty of going beyond this passive protection into such an offensive warfare of the intellect as, in Milton’s Areopagita, warned the forces of intolerance and bigotry that their attempts to suppress and efface the wide-ranging records of human thought were futile and cowardly. At Princeton these records of the Arabic and Western civilizations will be cherished and protected. They will remain free for the use of scholars everywhere.

This collection of manuscripts is as astonishing as Garrett’s performance as a young man at the first modern Olympics. The collection of Arabic, Turkic, and Persian manuscripts numbers 10,000 volumes, the greatest library of its kind in any university of the world. Its very gift stimulated the creation of the Department of Oriental Languages and Literature that became a model of serious research in this previously neglected field in America. But this was not all: there was the collection of Byzantine Greek miniatures of the greatest rarity and beauty, the most important Byzantine miniatures in America. There were Coptic and Sanskrit manuscripts as well as Egyptian papyri dating back 2000 years. There was also a collection of Western European illuminated manuscripts from the eighth century on, one of the finest in the country, not restricted to the major countries of Europe, but including manuscripts from Scotland and Poland.

But Mr. Gates’ collection of New World documents was not included, because Mr. Garrett had a dream: that the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton, presided over (at least in spirit) by Albert Einstein, might become also a center of Mayanist study. And so he donated the 265 manuscripts of the Gates Collection of Mayance Manuscripts, augmented by a number of other Latin American items in his possession, “in the hope that this will constitute a nucleus of material in this field and a beginning with which you may ultimately develop a section of the Institute devoted to Latin American history, languages and culture.” In addition to his efforts to have the Institute purchase Gates’ remaining collection, he also endeavored to have a Mormon Mayanist scholar, M. Wells Jakeman, hired to care for the collection. In 1940 Jakeman had inventoried Gates’ collection. Garrett stipulated that if no Mayanist were appointed, the collection should go to Princeton University.

At the time of its receipt, Frank Aydelotte, director of the Institute, wrote to Garrett: “This is one of the most interesting gifts the Institute has ever received.” The Robert Garrett Collection of Manuscripts in Indigenous Middle American Languages was judged by Sylvanus Morley (despite his years of conflict with Gates) to be the “most important collection of its kind now to be found in any one place.”

Alas, because of the war-time scarcity of funds, the Institute did not accept the challenge. Worrying over the need for expert conservation care, the lack of copying provisions and
photographic equipment, J. Robert Oppenheimer was advised that "the Garrett collection has been stored, successively, in Dr. Aydelotte’s and Prof. Merritt's offices and is now temporarily housed in a safe in the Newspaper Room." And so, in 1949, the collection was transferred to Princeton University. Here it was stored unseen in the vault of the rare book division of Forrestal Library until it was discovered by Alfred Bush, Curator of the Princeton Collection of Western Americana, and part-time resident of San Cristóbal.

Reviewing the lives of those who passed on the dictionary, as if it were one of those chain letters dedicated to San Judas Tadeo, promising great rewards if the duty were fulfilled and hellfire if not, they share in great part a fierce individuality, extraordinary energy, breadth of vision, a fascination with history, and an interest in language not per se, but as a path to the understanding of that history. Their concern with the past led them to the present and the future destiny of the Mayan Indians. These were men with a dream, a dream often cruelly frustrated, but carried forth with determination. Today their names are all but forgotten.

At Play in the Fields of the Lord

It was perhaps in 1974, 13 years after Robert Garrett’s death, that Alfred Bush showed me the manuscript of the Diccionario grande that had traveled through all these hands to the town where I was born and bred.

Having just completed my dictionary of modern Tzotzil, this great dictionary presented a definite threat. “One entry hints that it was compiled in Zinacantan, but the phonetics point to a more northerly dialect.” With this statement I uneasily consigned the great dictionary to personal irrelevance, salvaging my conscience by adding: “Hopefully, this colonial midden will be sifted by future scholars,” never dreaming that I would be the one to slip into the garbage pit!

It happened this way—one day, in the fall of 1976, sitting bored in my office, I pulled open a desk drawer and discovered the yellowed xerox pages of the colonial dictionary that I had stuffed in years before. I took out a page, saying to myself, “I wonder how long it will take me to read this page?” I spent the rest of the day on it. The next morning I pulled out page 2, and in the afternoon, page 3. I had fallen in, but with the determination that I would crawl out before 14 years had passed!

As anonymous as the lexicographer of the Diccionario grande is the copyist or copyists.

I am convinced that there was but one, with tricks up his sleeve. He had a fine hand that inscribed the text with letters uniformly slanted forward, but when he wrote the capital A to head the entries under A and the B for entries under B, he either stood those capitals upright or tilted them backwards.

Similarly, when he wrote a line in Latin to signify the end or beginning of a letter, and also when he copied the Latin quotation from the Book of Lamentations of Jeremiah at the conclusion of the dictionary, he used a backward-tilting, thick-pointed style comparable to italics.

The last paragraph of the dictionary, following the biblical quotation, and written in Tzotzil, seems to be a cross between the above styles, combining fine point with backward tilt, but the letters are formed in exactly the same way as in the preceding two styles.

Despite the clarity of hand he was, alas, as much at sea in Tzotzil as in Latin. He did not even recognize the Tzotzil name for San Cristóbal, Jovel /Jobel/. So he merely copied the letters that he thought he saw. We have no idea of the condition of the manuscript that he was told to copy—the water stains, worm holes, wrinkles and tears.

The alphabetical order became totally chaotic as he modernized the spelling of some words and left others intact. He never bothered to copy cedillas, which greatly accentuated the chaos, until finally, after seeing Guzmán, I realized the situation. In addition to the confusion of spelling in the original, it was very easy for the copyist to convert i’s into e’s, and o’s into a’s or u’s, i’s into i’s or h’s, u’s into a’s, z’s into g’s, y’s, or q’s, and all of these vice versa. To unscramble the letters and create real words one had to withdraw and float easily over them, scarcely concentrating, watching freely, gliding aloft. Even the Spanish words could be distorted: azucar was converted into azucar, manzana into mañana, racion into racion, pie de cuesta into pico de cuesta, o se oye cantar aves into o se oye tamalaves, zumo into cama! It was even worse when the copyist was unfamiliar with medieval Spanish terms as when he wrote maza o mazo como debe del o portero, for maza o mazo como de bedel o portero (beadle or gatekeeper’s mace).

The hundreds and hundreds of errors introduced in Tzotzil can be imagined if one looks at a single entry, that of lirio, lily, where the Tzotzil is given as castillan cuchini instead of castillan nichim.

I wrote down each entry on a card and then, below the original, tried to modernize the spelling of the Tzotzil, changing both letters and word boundaries. Below that I wrote the English translation, when possible. For the interpretation of archaic Spanish terms, such as turquesa, pellet mould for a crossbow, I relied upon Fray Tomás Connelly and Fray Tomás Higgins’ marvelous Diccionario nuevo de las dos lenguas española e inglesa, 1798.

Eight months into the project, half-way through the alphabet, I wrote to W.S. Merwin.

Among yesterday’s entries and examples: “Take pity on me!” “It gives me a headache.” “I will die in peace.” “I cannot sleep I am so fatigued by the torture.” To think that I could have tumbled back into this vortex of words; my days not numbered, but lettered as I scramble in tortoise haste from glottalized k down the cards to l.

But my pace accelerated, and in two more months I had finished the first draft of the Tzotzil to English.

Not until I had transferred the entire dictionary onto 5x8 cards did I discover, at a linguistic workshop in Cobán, that a
typed copy had been made by Mr. Gates! I can only hope I profited by the immersion.

In 1978 I turned to the Spanish-Tzotzil.

Free at last! For six weeks, from 6:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., I have been copying the Spanish-Tzotzil dictionary, putting it in properly alphabetical order, with the Tzotzil words spelt according to my alphabet and the Spanish words with reasonably modern spelling. My deadline was May Day at 10 p.m. On page 653 I finished "vulgar cosa" and pulled out my bottle of armagnac. After several years of poring over the cards, I was left with 257 undecipherable words. I turned, then, to Gates’ Ara-Guzmán typescript, and later to Guzmán’s dictionary itself. As the alphabetical order was nearly identical to that of the Diccionario grande, the number of cognates very high, and the examples very similar, I was able to solve many mysteries. The Ara dictionary was temporarily missing from the Berendt collection, so I had to rely at first on a very fuzzy microfilm. Only recently I learned of a clear microfilm at Chicago, which I used for final consultation. By interviewing people from Zinacantán, Venustiano Carranza, Chamula, and Tenejapa, I was able to discover words that were archaic in Zinacantán or surviving only in other communities; but it is extremely difficult to present a list of words to a person and ask if they exist, when the majority are unfamiliar or sound impossible. Very soon his or her mind goes blank. I also sent lists of problem words to many of my linguistic colleagues, who diminished the number again, so that only about a hundred remain.

Many of the entries on the 356 pages of legal-size lined paper have been checked, probably by Gates, for no discernible reason.

The sum of Tzotzil entries, 11,055, is distributed as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
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<td>288</td>
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<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>249</td>
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Examination of the roots results in the distribution listed in Table 33, and Table 34 classifies colonial roots by categories.

Replying to the question, “How much has Tzotzil changed over a period of 400 years?” one may point first to the list of roots: 903 are identical, and 46 differ only slightly; 169 were not listed in Laughlin, 1975, but a few were overlooked and do persist in Zinacantán, while others occur in other Tzotzil communities.

Of course, the language has responded to cultural changes; vocabulary specific to the medieval world has been lost. The term vinik, which once meant human being, was replaced by krixchano, and has come to mean man, as opposed to woman. This change was already in process when Z was compiling the dictionary. The original term for man, xinch’ok, has disappeared. The terms for warrior, ch’ilom, j’antzil-ti’, and jyabutil, all have been lost. Natz’il, which once meant bracelet, now means necklace. Chob, which referred to fields of squash, beans, or corn, now refers to milpa (which may contain all three, but one no longer says xchabal chenek’).

Discussion of Tzotzil grammatical changes is found in the next chapter.

Despite the great number of errors in transcription, and the degree of change over 400 years, it is remarkable that I was able to decipher over 95% of the material. It indicates, I believe, a much lesser degree of change than one finds in the English language from Shakespeare until now. Perhaps literacy, which traditionally has been thought to deter language change, in fact, accelerates it.
Figure 23.—The fiddler, John B. Haviland, with Romin Peres Peres, rebuilding the roof of his dream house in Naben Chauk, 1984. (Photo by Frank Cancian.)

Table 33.—Comparison of colonial and modern roots.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary</th>
<th>Colonial</th>
<th>Modern (Laughlin, 1975)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tzotzil</td>
<td>1118</td>
<td>1854</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tzeltal</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yucatec</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proto-Mixe-Zoque</td>
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Table 34.—Colonial roots. (The roots have been classified under the following categories: “Tzotz” for roots that occur still in modern Tzotzil of Zinacantán, “diff R” for roots that occur in modern Tzotzil of Zinacantán, but slightly altered, “Tzo cog” for roots occurring in modern Tzotzil exclusive of Zinacantán, “old Tzotz” for roots no longer known in modern Tzotzil, “Tze” for roots occurring in modern Tzeltal, “Y” for Yucatec Mayan loans, “M-Z” for proto-Mixe-Zoque loans, “N” for Nahua loans, “Sp-Tz” for Spanish loans listed in Laughlin, 1975, “Span” for Spanish loans not listed in Laughlin, 1975.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Tzotz</th>
<th>diff R</th>
<th>Tzo cog</th>
<th>old Tzotz</th>
<th>Tze</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>M-Z</th>
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</table>
Figure 24.—The author at play in the fields of the Lord, 1982. (Photo by John Haviland.)
FIGURE 25.—First approximation.

\[ \text{lik (2)} \]
- slikililkil
- slikip
- j-lik yanai lechuga
- jlikesej rub
- j-lik
- liklik tak'in
- jlikes j-tek lum
- jlikel mejel ta chin te'
- sliker Wun
- sliker k'op
- sliker
- likeskil ta til

FIGURE 26.—Spanish key; stage 1.
likel 7oy, punto de partida
likel kajel, (1) a cada paso, (2) cada paso
    likel kajel jnup. a cada paso
    likel kajel sk'an ve7el, momento de tiempo
    likel kajel xiyik'. a cada paso
likel likel,
    likel likel jnup, a cada paso
likel ta 7olonton, voluntariamente
likel t'abel, a cada paso
likes, (1) apartar algo, (2) comenzar algo, (3) estrenar,
    (4) fundar o principiar ..., (5) mover así, (6)
    mover del lugar, (7) mudar otra cosa, (8) ocasión
dar, (9) quitar, apartar algo, (10) romper batalla,
    (11) trasegar, (12) trabar pelea o cuestión 340
    Ho7ot alikes! trabar pelea ... 340
likes ch'ub, fundar, poner fundamento ...
likes j-tek lum, poblar pueblo de nuevo
likes k'eyoj, entonar, comenzar canto
likes ta 7ochel, romper batalla
likesabil, hataca para mecer
likesabil tz'ib, párrafo de escritura
likesabil k'op, párrafo de escritura
likesbil, (1) provocado, (2) trabar pelea ...
    likesbil 7ox k'op ejta. trabar pelea ...
likesbil ta 7il, provocado así
likey, colgar
likil, ahogar ahogado
likillikil, penca apenca
liklik tak'in, (1) plomo de albañil, (2) sonda para el sonido
del agua

Figure 27.—Spanish key; stage 2.
Dup 100 nak

87/70 naklebal te7. (nphr(n type n) bench.
87/80 naklebin, tv. Inhabit, reside.
87/90 naklej, n5. family, position, residence, seat.

I007utzutz anaklej. You have a good family.
87/20 nakmal. n4d. conqueror, enemy, opponent, pursuer, warrior.
87/210 naknak ba ta k'op, (vphr(2 prep n5). dispute.
87/220 nakoj, n4d. subject of dispute.
87/230 nakvanej, vnc. opposition, persecution, pursuit.

87/260 jnaklej, agn inhabitant, resident.
87/30 jnakvanej, agn. nuisance, tormenter.
87/30 mo nakluk, vphr (2 prep n5) absent.

87/290 nakatza' am, np (as a). oversalt.

87/30 naka 7ak'il, vphr(2 prep 2 n4). recess, relax, rest.

87/310 naka 7ak'il 7ayan, vphr(french). fret (cloth, silk).

87/320 naka 7ak'il no 7ox, vphr(2 prep x n4 prep x pt). fretted.

87/330 naka 7al ba, vphr(french). pretend.

I00 naka xal sba ta batel. He is pretending he is going.

87/40 naka 7altik, vphr(french). in vain, unjustified, unreasonable.

I00 naka 7altik xch'ay jun k'ak'al ku7un, I am spending a whole day in vain.

Figure 28.—Grammatical revision and preparation for computer.
Notes

1 Flores Ruiz, 1978:25, citing Tomás de la Torre. All translations are mine.
2 Diccionario en lengua Sotzíl, n.d., p. 27. In the text this dictionary will be referred to by its alternate name, Diccionario grande.
3 Trens, 1957:163.
4 Gage, 1969:140.
5 Ibid., 141.
6 Ibid., 142.
7 Flores Ruiz, 1973:141.
8 Ximénes, 1929:1, 366.
9 Cuervo, 1914:2, 186.
10 Ibid., 181.
11 Ibid., 208.
12 Archivo General de Indias, Audiencia de Guatemala, 10, 63-6-10, Document 2.
13 Gerhard, 1979:25.
14 Ibid., 150-152.
16 Ximénes, 1929:1, 359-360.
18 Remesal, 1932:2, 130.
19 Cuervo, 1914:2, 189.
21 Remesal, 1932:2, 248.
22 Núñez de la Vega, 1702:131.
23 Ibid., 9.
25 Ibid., 342.
26 Remesal, 1932:2, 212.
27 Cuervo, 1914:2, 189.
28 Cuervo, 1915:3, 195.
29 Cuervo, 1914:2, 178.
30 Ximénes, 1929:1, 413.
31 Ibid., 416.
32 Cuervo, 1914:2, 255.
33 Cuervo, 1914:2, 199.
34 Ibid., 200.
36 Ibid.
37 Ibid., 203.
38 Cuervo, 1914:2, 175.
39 Remesal, 1932:2, 128.
40 Ximénes, 1929:1, 422-423.
41 Boletín del AGG, 1945-9, 1.
43 Ximénes, 1929:2, 118-119.
44 Cuervo, 1915:3, 195.
45 Remesal, 1932:2, 492.
46 Ximénes, 1929:1, 390.
47 Remesal, 1932:2, 64-65.
48 Ibid., 97.
49 Ximénes, 1929:1, 398.
50 Ibid., 361.
51 Ibid., 365.
52 Remesal, 1932:1, 422.
53 Ximénes, 1929:1, 359.
54 Remesal, 1932:2, 106.
55 Ibid., 114.
56 Ibid., 539.
57 Ximénes, 1929:2, 64-65.
58 Ibid., 122.
59 Remesal, 1932:2, 609.
60 Ximénes, 1929:1, 383.
61 Remesal, 1932:2, 471.
62 Ximénes, 1929:2, 64.
63 Remesal, 1932:1, 427.
64 Cuervo, 1915:3, 188.
66 Cuervo, 1914:2, 185.
67 Remesal, 1932:2, 141-144.
68 Remesal, 1932:1, 427.
69 Ibid., 426.
70 Remesal, 1932:2, 421.
71 Remesal, 1932:1, 427.
72 Cuervo, 1915:3, 299.
73 Diccionario en lengua Sotzíl, n.d., p. 5.
74 Ibid., 35.
75 Ibid., 89.
76 Ibid., 78.
77 Ibid., 348.
78 Ibid., 271.
79 Ibid., 104.
80 Ibid., 227.
81 Several important colonial dictionaries are not included in this review as they were unavailable to me, e.g., Vico’s Diccionario cakchiquel-quiché.
82 I am indebted to Ulrich Köhler for informing me of the existence of this dictionary.
83 Gage, 1969:146.
84 Gates, 1934, ms, b:i.
85 Diccionario en lengua Sotzíl, n.d., p. 98.
86 Coto, 1691:6.
87 Diccionario en lengua Sotzíl, n.d., p. 74.
88 Ibid., 214.
89 Ibid., 180.
90 Ibid., 328.
91 Ibid., 325.
92 Ibid., 328.
93 Ibid., 345.
94 Ibid., 162.
95 Ximénes, 1929:1, 400.
96 Remesal, 1932:2, 73.
98 Diccionario en lengua Sotzíl, n.d., p. 3.
Any one who has the least doubt about the difficulties of creating genealogical dictionary trees to discover the lexicographer should read Riese and Zimmerman's discussion of the riddle of the Solan/o Mayan dictionary, where they discover not only errors by Gates and J.E.S. Thompson, but deliberate doctoring of manuscripts to fool the unsuspecting bibliophile (Riese and Zimmerman, 1978).

de la Barrera, 1788:2. Z's manuscript does not appear to have been used by Fray Juan de Rodaz in 1688 for his arte of the Tzotzil of Huitupán, nor by Nicolás de Morales y Astina in his vocabulary list submitted to the governor of Guatemala in 1789.

Camberos Vizcaino, 1966:1, 109–110. This biography, despite its cloying adulation, provides an extraordinary number of intimate scenes in the life of Camberos' hero. My account is drawn in great part from this source.

Orozco y Jiménez, 1918a: 273.
Dávila Garibi, 1918:6.
Orozco y Jiménez, 1907:12.
Orozco y Jiménez, 1918b:23.
Ibid., 7.
Orozco y Jiménez, 1918b:24.
Orozco y Jiménez, 1918a:53.
Orozco y Jiménez, 1918b:23.
Orozco y Jiménez, 1918b:23.
Espinosa, 1912:19.
Ibid.
Orozco y Jiménez, 1918b:8. Jan Rus, who assures me that the bishop was, indeed, intimately involved in the war, discovered an exchange of telegrams between the ladino military leader of the forces of San Cristóbal, J. Ballinas, and the prelate. Responding to the request that the priest of Chiapilla accompany the forces "on an expedition," the bishop replied through a third party that "the priest knows and must carry out his respective duties." In light of the bishop's actions in the Cristero War, years later, I am confident that the priest was not authorized to bear arms and would have served as a chaplain, administering last rites, etc., on the field of battle.
Boletín eclesiástico, 1911:1, 80.
Orozco y Jiménez, 1918a:49–50.
Espinosa, 1912:52.
Orozco y Jiménez, 1912:1, 11, 216.
Orozco y Jiménez, 1912:1, 13, 244.
Orozco y Jiménez, 1912:2, 2, 26.
Flores Ruiz, 1978:121.
Gaffey, 1980:2, 39.
Camberos Vizcaino, 1966:1, 393.
Gaffey, 1980:2, 41.
Ibid., 60.
Orozco y Jiménez, 1918b:39.
Memorial, 1918:7.
Ibid., 30.
Orozco y Jiménez, 1918b:33.
Gaffey, 1980:2, 42.
I have been unable to locate this.
Ibid., 9–10.
Ibid., 10.
Gaffey, 1980:2, 61.
Ibid., 62.
Ibid., 76.
Parsons, 1936:58.
Ibid., 12.
Camberos Vizcaino, 1966:2, 262.
Kelley, 1948:199.
Ibid., 270.
Ibid., 271.
Parsons, 1936:58.
Ibid., 55.
Bailey, 1974:44.
Ibid., 321.
Ibid., 381.
Ibid., 388.
76  Kelley, 1948:198.
77  Bailey, 1974:298.
79  Orozco y Jimenez, 1934:3-4.
80  Ibid., 9-10.
81  Ibid., 13.
82  Ruiz Medrano, 1966:221.
83  Ibid., 236.
84  Ibid., 239.
85  Ibid., 62.
86  Ibid., 67.
87  Ibid., 68.
88  Ibid., 71.
89  Ibid., 73.
90  Ibid., 78.
91  Ibid., 80.
92  Ibid., 81.
93  Ibid., 82.
94  Leén, 1980:146.
95  León, 1888:1,2.
97  Gonzalez, 1961:i, xi.
98  León, 1919:14.
100  Ibid., 16.
101  Ibid., 28.
102  Ibid., 1.
103  León, 1980:28.
104  Igüiniz, 1953:226.
105  Arriaga, 1960:35.
106  In this same letter of 28 March 1908, the bishop thanks
Dr. León for his notes on the “Cartilla Sotzil” published
in Tiempo Ilustrado. I have searched through this
periodical for the years 1902, 1904, the latter half of 1905,
1906-1907, and up to April of 1908 without success. This
leaves only the issues of 1901, 1903, and the first half of
1905, which were unavailable, untested.

I had thought perhaps the bishop was mistaken in the
source, as this weekly seemed most unlikely, being a
record of high fashion; popes, archbishops, and bishops,
kings and princes, battle scenes, and banquets, natural
calamities, poetry, as “Standing before the Body of the
Prince,” and the latest in fine apparel, but in two issues of
1904 are notes authored by N.L. and Dr. N. León (León,
1904b, d). Indeed the bishop himself is awarded two full
page, front page photographs and accompanying notes
(Tiempo Ilustrado, 1902:2, 77, 87). No article on Tzotzil
is listed in León’s bibliographies.

207  Anonymous. Anales del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, 1959:12, i.
208  White, 1946:142.
210  Ibid., 43.
211  Morgan, 1911:2, 585.
265 Hitti and Faris, 1938:iii.
266 Dodds, 1942:113.
267 Ibid., 113–114.
268 Garrett, R., 1944, letter to Frank Aydelotte, 5 February 1944.

272 Ibid.
275 Though Terrence Kaufman cautions that one is much more inclined to be struck by change in one’s own language than in a foreign language.
It's My Own Invention:
A Comparative Grammatical Sketch of Colonial Tzotzil

John B. Haviland

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1. Introduction to the Grammatical Formulas

Tzotzil is a morphologically rich language that follows a mildly ergative patterning of verbal cross-indexing. In the past 400 years of constant and intimate contact with Spanish language and Mexican society, Tzotzil speakers have incorporated many Spanish words into their language, but have maintained the syntactic integrity of Tzotzil grammar with surprisingly few changes. Apart from ongoing variation in the phonological and morphological details of the language, modern Tzotzil differs most obviously from its colonial ancestor in its use of Spanish conjunctions and discourse devices to make explicit the logical links between clauses.

The entries in this colonial dictionary are presented in what might be called a “normalized form.” (See the explanatory notes that accompany the dictionary itself.) Whereas the original author presented most Tzotzil examples as inflected phrases, often whole sentences, the dictionary is organized around single words or decontextualized expressions. In most cases entries have been stripped of affixes and appear as bare stems, or strings of stems. Although this normalization gives a common face to all the entries and allows the reader more easily to compare the expressions listed with their counterparts in the modern Tzotzil of The Great Tzotzil Dictionary of San Lorenzo Zinacantan (Laughlin, 1975), it may leave the syntactic behavior of the Tzotzil expressions unclear. Where the original author might have written a whole sentence, consisting of a conjugated verb with its subject and object, only parts of the original sentence may survive in the resulting dictionary entries.

For example, under the entry enronquecer a otro “make person hoarse” the friar has written jmak snuk'.

This is, in fact, an entire Tzotzil sentence, which can be translated "I make him hoarse," or literally, "I close his throat." It is composed of the following parts:

j- prefix marking 1st person Agent (transitive subject), 'I'
mak transitive verb stem, 'cover, close'
s- prefix marking 3rd person possessor, 'his'

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Thus, the sentence has an Agent ('I,' the person who makes another hoarse), a verb ('close'), and a possessed direct object (the thing closed, i.e., his throat).

The corresponding entry in the Tzotzil to English section of this dictionary reproduces neither the Agent, nor the possessive prefix on \textit{nuk}'. It appears as \textit{mak nuk'}, \textit{vphr:tv} & \textit{-n4d}. make person hoarse. The grammatical formula \textit{vphr:tv} & \textit{-n4d} is meant to explain how the entry is to be understood, and how it behaves in syntactic terms as part of well-formed Tzotzil utterances. (It says that the expression \textit{mak nuk}' is a verb phrase composed of a transitive verb (which itself requires an Agent, the 'I' of the friar's original sentence), and its direct object, a noun that in turn must also have an explicit human (or at least animate) possessor (the 'his' of 'his throat' in the example).) This grammatical sketch, in turn, is meant to explain how the grammatical formulas work.

Because many of the original Tzotzil examples are complex coordinated sentences, the syntactic behavior of individual entries can often be explained only in the context of the overall structure of Tzotzil grammar. In the sections that follow, therefore, I present an abbreviated general outline of Tzotzil syntax and morphology, using examples from the dictionary itself, and pointing out contrasts or discrepancies with the modern Tzotzil of Zinacantan. The remainder of this section summarizes the abbreviations that appear in grammatical formulas, cross-referenced to the relevant explanatory sections elsewhere in this chapter. Although I have provided a few examples here, this first section should be treated as an index to the more detailed descriptions that follow.

1.a. Grammatical Categories

The basic constituents of an expression are drawn from a limited set of terms, most of which in turn is a legacy from Laughlin, 1975. In the text I have noted instances in which the implicit analysis suggested there for modern Zinacantec Tzotzil is not appropriate for the colonial language. Please refer to the grammatical sketch itself for a description of the syntactic behavior of the elements. The following list is intended only as a key to abbreviations.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{adv} adverbial
  \item \textit{advp} adverbial phrase
  \item \textit{agn} agentive
  \item \textit{aj} adjective
  \item \textit{ajphr} adjective phrase
  \item \textit{art} article
  \item \textit{aux} auxiliary verb
  \item \textit{av} affective verb
  \item \textit{contr} contraction
  \item \textit{cpd} compound
  \item \textit{dv} ditransitive verb
  \item \textit{excl} exclamation
  \item \textit{iv} intransitive verb
  \item \textit{n} noun (see section 3.1.a for a description of the subcategorization system, by number and letter, of possession classes; elements from the categories n, num, and vn can appear with a further letter from a to f, and/or a further number from 1 to 5; hence, for example: n3d or vn1b or n5.)
  \item \textit{natt} attributive noun
  \item \textit{nc} numeral classifier
  \item \textit{neg} negative particle
  \item \textit{negphr} negative phrase
  \item \textit{nphr} noun phrase
  \item \textit{num} numeral (see note above for n)
  \item \textit{numphr} numeral phrase
  \item \textit{pn} pronoun
  \item \textit{pp} passive participle of transitive or ditransitive verb
  \item \textit{prep} preposition
  \item \textit{pt} particle
  \item \textit{ptphr} particle phrase
  \item \textit{qphr} qualifying phrase
  \item \textit{ragn} reflexive agentive noun
  \item \textit{raj} reflexive adjective
  \item \textit{rdv} reflexive ditransitive verb
  \item \textit{rn} reflexive noun
  \item \textit{rpp} reflexive passive participle
  \item \textit{rv} reflexive transitive verb
  \item \textit{rvn} reflexive verbal noun
  \item \textit{s} sentence
  \item \textit{temp} temporal expression (subset of adv)
  \item \textit{tv} transitive verb
  \item \textit{vn} verbal noun (see note above for n)
  \item \textit{vphr} verb phrase
  \item \textit{x} constituent of unknown grammatical class
\end{itemize}

1.b. Root Categories

In a few compounds, roots are attributed to underlying categories on the basis of derivational possibilities. The root categories are identical to those used to classify all roots (a classification not attempted here) in Laughlin, 1975. They include the following:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{A} adjective root
  \item \textit{I} intransitive verb root
  \item \textit{N} noun root
  \item \textit{O} onomatopoetic root
  \item \textit{P} positional root
  \item \textit{T} transitive verb root
  \item \textit{U} unique CVC root
  \item \textit{X} undeterminable root
\end{itemize}
Occasionally roots borrowed from another language have been tentatively identified:

N  Nahuatl
M-Z  Mixe-Zoque
Sp  Spanish
Y  Yucatec

I.C. ADDITIONAL AFFIXATION

Constituents in some complex expressions must appear with additional affixes, which have often (but not always) been stripped from the dictionary entries themselves. We have tried to patch up this inconsistency by occasionally indicating where specifically inflected (or totally uninflected, in the case of the category /root/) forms of words must occur within a larger expression. We represent such cases by including within slashes such specific forms as the following:

/1st person/  a 1st person form
/1s/  1st person singular subject or possessor
/1p/  1st person plural subject or possessor
/2s/  2nd person singular subject or possessor
/3s/  3rd person singular subject or possessor
/3p/  3rd person plural subject or possessor
/ap/  active participle (stative form of transitive verb)
/att/  attributive form of noun, adjective
/pass/  perfect form of verb
/pred/  predicative inflection on noun or adjective
/root/  bare root form of a verb
/stat/  stative form of verb
/subj/  subjunctive affixes on verb or other predicate

Examples:

chabiat k'in, s:tv/pass/ & n5. holy day. (This example, though glossed as a noun, is actually a sentence that means, literally, "the day is guarded, or watched over." The verb -chabi 'guard, care for, watch over,' appears with a passive suffix.)

Ha' no 'ox k'op, s:n5/pred/ & pt & pt & n4d/1p/. be in agreement. The friar's example, concordar en sentencia o negocio alguno, has as one Tzotzil equivalent Ha' no 'ox jk'optik. That is the extent of our words.

where the noun -k'op 'word,' appears with first person plural possessive affixes.

I.D. CO-REFERENCE RESTRICTIONS

Many complex expressions are only grammatical or can only have the indicated meaning if some of their nominal constituents refer to the same entities. For example, the expression

Jam nuk', clear one's throat (literally, "open throat of") can only mean "clear one's throat" if the throat in question is one's own; that is, if the possessor of the throat is the same as the Agent of the verb 'open.' Symbols enclosed in square brackets in the grammatical formulas indicate restrictions on nouns that function either as constituents or as possessors of constituents. Using the standard abbreviations A(gent) for subject of a transitive verb, S(ubject) for subject of an intransitive verb, O(bject) for direct object and B(eneficiary) for indirect object, the following symbols occur:

[A]  possessor must be the same as the Agent of the clause.
[O]  possessor must be the same as the direct Object of the clause.
[S]  possessor must be the same as the intransitive Subject of the clause.
[B]  possessor must be the same as the indirect object of the clause.
[P of <some constituent>]  possessor must be the same as the Possessor of some other specified constituent in the expression.
[=A...[,=O...  the indicated constituent must be identical to the Agent of the specified transitive or ditransitive verb.
[=S...],[=O...]  etc. similarly for the other categories shown.
[= <some constituent>]  the possessor must be identical to some other (indicated) constituent in the overall expression.

Thus, the formula for the entry shown would be

jam nuk', vphr: tv & n4d[A]

Further examples would be

'ich' moton, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. receive a gift. The 'gift' must bear possessive markers corresponding to the Agent of the verb 'receive.' Thus, the friar shows, under presente que se recibe, the entry

xavic' amoton

literally, "you receive your gift."

mo 'oyuk tot mo 'oyuk me', s:(s:neg & n5/pred/ & -n4d) & (s:neg & n5/pred/ & n4d[P=P of tol]). orphan. This complicated example shows again the friar's use of entire sentences, often compound sentences, to render single word Spanish equivalents. (See section 5.) In this case, he gives for huerfano

mo 'oyuk stot mo 'oyuk sme'.

This sentence means "He has no father, he has no mother" (or more literally "His father does not exist, his mother does not exist").
Diagrammatically:

```
    s
   /\        \    
eg n/pred/  n/pred/n
  /   \    /     \     
mu 'oy tot   mu 'oy me'
not exist father not exist mother
```

To make sense the sentence must obviously refer to the same person's mother and father, and this is what the notation in square brackets tries to indicate. In many similar cases we have not bothered to indicate such coreferentiality explicitly.

'ak'be 'il be, vphr:-dv & vphr(tv[A=B of dv] & n5)/subj/. show the way to. The friar's example, under *encaminar, enseñar el camino*, is simply

```
x'ak'bey 'il be
```

literally, "I show (him) seeing-the-road." However, to yield a grammatical expression in modern Tzotzil one would have to have something like

```
ch-a-k-ak'be avil li be e
```

"I will show you the road," or

"I will cause you to see the road"

in which the indirect object (the [B] constituent) of the verb ak' 'cause' is the same as the transitive subject (the [A] constituent) of the embedded verb il 'see.'

1.e. PARSING

Expressions are bracketed according to the following notational hierarchy:

- a colon after a grammatical category indicates the outermost category to which an expression belongs (except with some nominal expressions, which use parentheses at the outermost level).

- ( ) parentheses indicate the next highest level of structure within a larger expression.

- < > angle brackets enclose constituents within parenthesized expressions.

- except that subexpressions within expressions themselves enclosed by angle brackets are again enclosed within parentheses.

Hence, to give a complex example:

```
Ha' te chanantasbil 'u'un 'ajval, s:n5/pred/ & s(pt & s-pp/pred/ & --- & qphr(n4d of n4d/1p)/>). disciple.
```

(Literally, "one who has been taught by Our Lord.")

This bracketing could be represented by a tree structure with labeled nodes, as follows:

```
    s
   /\        \    
n5/pred/ n
  /   \    /     
    s     s
```

We have not been entirely consistent in applying this system of hierarchical bracketing to noun phrases. Thus, for example, one will encounter entries with a colon at the outermost level:

```
tz'ajbil vaj, nphr:pp & n5. bread soup.
```

But other noun phrase entries with exactly the same structure are represented by formulas which delimit the outermost level with parentheses (often with the final 5 that indicates an unpossessable noun or noun phrase (see section 3.a.1 hopping outside):

```
juch'bil 'ixim, nphr(pp & n).5. corn dough.
```

This inconsistency is another legacy from the grammatical formulas of Laughlin (1975), where there was somewhat less syntactic complexity in individual entries. We introduced a new notation to represent deeper levels of embedding only after many of the formulas had been written, and we decided it was unnecessary, at that point, to rewrite formulas which required only a change in parsing. Note that there is also some inconsistency in the placement of the numbers marking possession category (see section 3.1.a below) within or without the parentheses. Except in the case of some compounds (see section 3.b.1) it is the relevant head noun constituent within a complex noun phrase whose possession class is in question.

1.f. CONSTITUENT STRUCTURE AND REQUIRED ARGUMENTS

Normally constituents within an expression are joined with the symbol &. However, certain adjunct constituents, with special syntactic properties (cf. section 4.a.4), are joined to the rest of the expression with the symbol +, which usually indicates an agent or instrument involved in the action, but distinct from the syntactic subject of the verb.

```
nik 'o 'osil 'u'un, s:iv & pt & n5 + -n4d. call to arms.
```

The example means, literally, "The earth shakes as a result of—," where the missing argument here is represented in the Tzotzil expression as a possessor of the word -u'un. Many entries in the dictionary, if they are to yield grammatical Tzotzil
expressions, require further arguments that do not appear explicitly in the entries themselves (though they may have been implicit in the original inflected expressions offered by the friar). For example, verbs and other predicates require subjects; in our notation, a verb phrase is an expression containing a verb or other predicate, but no subject. A sentence, on the other hand, is an expression containing both verb (or other predicate) and subject. Certain other constituents in complex expressions require arguments (possessors, objects, and the like); a dash signals that such arguments are necessary. The following combinations occur:

- tv- a transitive verb that requires a direct object
- dv a ditransitive verb that requires an indirect object (but whose direct object is probably already explicitly present in the expression)
- dv- a ditransitive verb that requires both an indirect and a direct object
- (v)n(phr) a (possibly verbal) noun or noun phrase that requires a possessor

Dashes indicating these additional required arguments appear mostly on predicate and sentence level expressions, and only rarely on complex noun phrases. (On noun phrases, the noun class of the head constituent determines whether or not the expression must bear possessive affixes, and therefore whether a possessor argument is required for syntactic completeness. See section 3.a. Unfortunately, some uncorrected noun phrase formulas occur in which required arguments are not shown by explicit dashes, although in other cases the dashes are present.)

Examples:

"il 'olonton, nphr(n4f of -n4d). rage. Literally the example means "anger of the heart," where 'heart' requires a possessor (the one who feels rage). In some expressions of this kind we have indicated the dash, although in others no indication of the required argument is present other than the 4 on the n4d, which indicates that the noun is obligatorily possessed. See section 3.a.1.

"ilin 'olonton, s:iv & -n4d. be angry. The friar's example is

x'ilibon

enjojado.

But the sentence he gives means literally, "My heart is angry," and the expression requires a possessor on the subject constituent, -olonton 'heart (of someone).'

"a'ibey 'olonton, vphr:-dv & n4d(B]. test. Again, the original example is fully inflected:

xka'ibey yolonton. (I) test (him).

This means, literally, "I sense (or understand, or learn about) his heart," and the possessor of -olonton 'heart' is the same as the required indirect object (B constituent) of the ditransitive verb -a'ibey.

Occasionally the additional required arguments fall in unexpected places, from the point of view of the English or Spanish translations. For example, the entry

'elov cha'ley ba, vphr:-n4e & rv. pretend.

requires two arguments: one, the subject of the reflexive verb, is the person who pretends; the second argument, the grammatical possessor of 'elov 'appearance, facade, front,' is the thing one pretends to be like. The conjugated example the friar offers as an equivalent to simular lo que no es is

yelov jcha'ley jba. (Literally, "I behave myself with its appearance.")

which means "I pretend to be like it," where the 'it' is represented only by the y- possessive prefix on -elov.

A more complicated example of deeply embedded arguments is the entry

tamtamuk Dios ta 'olonton, s:iv/subj/ & n5 & qphr(prep & -n4d). Remember God frequently!

The expression is an indirect imperative, and the only required argument refers to the person who is enjoined to remember God. Since the literal translation of the phrase is something like "Let it happen that God arises frequently in the heart of—," the correct place to attach this argument is as a possessor of the noun 'olonton 'heart.' The dash in the formula indicates this syntactic 'slot' in the phrase. Thus, in the friar's own example

tamtamuk Dios ta avolonton!

Acuérdate de Dios a menudo!

the second person possessive prefix av- attached to -olonton yields the translation "You remember God frequently!"

Some entries require for grammatical completeness, but do not explicitly include, nominal constituents of other sorts. This is frequently the case when an entry includes an embedded sentence, but where the entry does not make explicit all of the sentence's essential constituents (usually, its subject). In such cases, the grammatical formula contains a series of dashes (---) to indicate the missing element. For example:

mu vinaj bat, s:neg & iv & s(iv --). be squandered or wasted.

The example, listed under disiparse is

mu xvinaj xbat

or, literally, "that it goes is not apparent." The subject of the main verb, vinaj 'be evident, be perceivable,' is an entire sentence, x-bat 'it goes.' But clearly, something must go (i.e., be 'squandered or wasted'), and this is the required additional argument, a subject for the verb bat 'go.' The example presents the following tree structure:
Zinacantec Tzotzil words can be assigned to categories along familiar dimensions: there are nouns, which may be modified by adjectives, and which serve as arguments to a variety of predicates, verbal and otherwise, both active and stative. Yet, by adjectives, and which serve as arguments to a variety of possessive prefix.

Many examples I have given so far represent cases where what is a single monolexemic noun or adjective in Spanish requires a clause or even a series of clauses in Tzotzil. The inverse case is also possible.

Let me clarify the issue with a single example that illustrates these partial or suspect correspondences. In the following entry, a locational adjective in Spanish is rendered in colonial Tzotzil by an entire nominal sentence.

\[ \text{Ha'} \, \text{tz'el}, \text{s:n5/pred/ & -n4d. near to.} \]

Many Tzotzil sentences have the form

\[ \text{Ha'} \, \text{& (nominal expression).} \]

The friar gives \text{Ha'} as a translation of \text{ese, esa 'that,'} but its functions are considerably more extensive than this might suggest. (See section 2.a.1.) \text{Ha'} often means "it is the case that..." or "that is a/the thing which is..." where the nominal expression which follows supplies the missing predicate. In Zinacantec Tzotzil (using the modern form \text{ja'}) one says

\[ \text{ja'} \, \text{j-na. That is my house (referring to some specific house, already mentioned or, perhaps, being pointed at.) (j- = first person possessive prefix, 'my'; and -na 'house.')} \]

In the dictionary entry shown, \text{-tz'el} is an obligatorily possessed noun, that acts something like a body part word (meaning 'edge' or 'boundary,' perhaps): it denotes an otherwise unspecified area \text{near to} the thing or person that "possesses" it. Thus, the friar's example, with a first person possessive prefix,

\[ \text{Ha'} \, \text{jtz'el} \]

which he translates as \text{cabe}, appears to mean "that (something specific) is near to me." The relational nature of the English translation 'near' is captured in the Tzotzil phrase by means of a possessive prefix on a relational noun; \text{Ha'} asserts this predicate of some entity.

As we shall see, many of the dictionary entries require considerable syntactic untangling before the glosses can be linked to the underlying Tzotzil expressions.

The entire inventory of phonemes is as indicated in the data section "Phoneme Inventory."

Let me add one final phonological note. The entries in this dictionary have also been orthographically normalized, and the Tzotzil words are spelled as Laughlin guesses they were likely to have been pronounced. There are a few notable exceptions.

In some cases, where rules of assimilation and deletion operate to omit doubled consonants, occasionally entries retain these doubled (but unpronounced) consonants to make the syntactic or morphological structure of an expression clear.

\[ \text{e-laj x-xen. He stabbed him many times.} \]

The verb \text{xen} 'stab,' appears with a prefix x- which marks the third person agent. Nonetheless, a word like \text{xxen} would be pronounced \text{xen}, with a single \text{x}.

The second major reservation has to do with the sound represented by capital \text{H} in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil this consonant does not exist phonetically (although it does in other modern dialects). It has, however, left its legacy in a few roots whose phonetic behavior can only be understood if one postulates this separate phoneme at an underlying level. In fact, modern Tzotzil dialects differ extensively in how they realize roots which must be reconstructed as containing this \text{H} phoneme; and the colonial situation appears to have been similarly confused. I will mention only one example.

The verb \text{Halijes 'continue, delay, perpetuate'} appears under the root \text{Hal} 'long lasting.' In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil this root is \text{jal}, but, again, in Chamula it is \text{Hal}. Laughlin notes that the first person form of the verb appears as both \text{ghaleghes} and \text{xcaleghes}, or, following our normalized orthography, as either \text{j-Halijes} or \text{x-k-alijes}. This alternation suggests that colonial Tzotzil dialects were somewhat ambivalent about whether an initial \text{H} was a true consonant or not.

Words whose spelling is suspect have been starred.
i. i. morphology

Modern Tzotzil is a highly inflected language, and it makes use of numerous, multi-layered derivational processes to produce stems. The colonial material suggests that Tzotzil speakers of four centuries ago had equally rich morphological resources. Here I will summarize the most prominent inflectional and derivational affixes that appear in the dictionary, making brief mention of their equivalents in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil. (Parenthetical numbers refer to the relevant sections of the accompanying grammatical sketch. The letters “C” and “V” stand for ‘some consonant’ and ‘some vowel,’ respectively. The symbol “0” stands for a ‘zero’ or empty affix.)

Inflectional affixes:

Absolutive prefixes(-suffixes)/suffixes (2.a)

i-/on 1st person singular
a-/ot 2nd person singular
0-/0 3rd person singular
i -otik/-otik 1 plural inclusive
i -otikótk/-otikótk 1 pl. exclusive
a -ik/-oxuk 2 pl.
0 -ik/-ik 3 pl.

Ergative and possessive prefixes/suffixes
(vowel initial : consonant initial)(2.b.1):

k:-j- -tikótik 1 pl. exclusive suffix
y:-s- -ik 2 and 3 pl. suffix

Aspect markers (4.a.2):

ta- incompletive aspect
x- unmarked aspect
n/-l/-e- completive aspect (modern Zinacantec Tzotzil has l- and i-)
-em/-om stative aspect (intransitive) (modern Zinacantec Tzotzil has -em)
-oj/-ej stative aspect (transitive)(modern Zinacantec Tzotzil has only -oj)

Benefactive suffix (2.b.2):

-be(y) promotes indirect object to direct object status

Subjunctive suffixes (4.a.3):

-ik/--uk subjunctive and negative
-an 2nd person subjunctive
-o transitive 2nd person imperative

Passive suffixes (4.a.5):

-at, -e(y), -ot non-stative passive (modern Zinacantec Tzotzil has -at and -e)
-bil stative passive (resembles passive participle)
-balal plural or attributive form of -bil (‘ak’-balal Hun ‘letter, message’ < ‘ak’ ‘give, Hun ‘paper’)

Verbal derivations:

Affective verbal derivation:

-laj/-luj (modern Tzotzil also has -lij); sudden sound or motion
-[C]on(et), -et. exaggerated, perhaps overly slow or clumsy action
-te-ROOT-te. repetitive action with motion (the root receives extra stress, and is of the form Consonant-Vowel-Consonant).

Intransitive verbal derivation:

-Vj. an intransitive action associated with a nominal root; (e.g., ‘anil ‘race, swiftness, running,’ > ‘anil-aj ‘run’)
-ib/-ub. inchoative (e.g., ‘utz ‘good, fortunate,’ > ‘utz-ib ‘get well, be pleased, etc.’)
-van. antipassive (4.a.5)

-Vlaj. repetitive intransitive action

-p'ij, -ch'uj, -tzaj. derives an intransitive stem which often denotes exaggerated, sudden motion or noise (including their lack; e.g., tz'ot ‘twist’ > tz'ot-p'ij ‘become twisted, rebound with a twist’; nak ‘at home, seated, secure’ > naktzaj ‘be dammed up, stop moving.’)

Transitive verbal derivations:

-in. usitative (na ‘house’ > na-in, t.v., ‘inhabit, reside in, use as a house’)
-es, -tas. causative (4.a.3)

-a(y), -u(y), -tay(y), act on in a specific way related to the nominal stem from which the verb is derived (‘anil ‘running’ > ‘anil-tay ‘make run, hurl self’; ‘ach’el ‘mud’ > ‘ach’el-ay ‘flood’)

-Vlan. repetitive transitive action (noy ‘grind very fine’
Verbal noun derivations:
- -el. passive nominal (4.a.5)
- -bal. reflexive or reciprocal noun (2.b.3)
- -ben(al). the result or mark left by an action (chik' 'burn' > chik'-benal 'burnt area')
- -bol. a prototypical direct object of the parent verb (e.g., lo' 'eat (fruit)' > lo'bol 'fruit')
- -ej. doing whatever action the verb denotes (malay 'wait' > malayej 'waiting for (something)')
- -eb. the place for doing something or for something to happen ('och 'enter' > 'ocheb Ho' 'sewer' (literally, "place where water enters''))
- -ob, -ab. an instrument for doing something (in the colonial examples, -ob follows monosyllabic roots, and -ab polysyllabic roots; in modern Tzotzil -ob occurs in both cases)
- -on. agentive prefix (3.b.2)

Nominal derivations:
- -etik. plural for non-owned stems
- -VI. special possessed forms, or attributive forms of nouns (see section 3.a; note that all five vowels can occur as V, with a variety of meanings)

Adjective derivations:
- -VI. attributive form of an otherwise predicative adjective (2.a.2)
- -an. frequent suffix on color words ('ik' 'black,' lum 'earth' > 'ik'-lum-an 'dawn')

2. Simple Sentences

Let me now present the major features of Tzotzil syntax. One way to classify Tzotzil sentences is to distinguish different predicate types, on the basis of the different sorts of arguments they take, the way these arguments are marked or cross-indexed morphologically, and the sorts of additional grammatical categories that accompany them. For example, we can distinguish stative from verbal predicates.

2.a. Stative Sentences

The simplest sentences in Tzotzil take the form

**PREDICATE + SUBJECT**

where the predicate carries a suffix which corresponds to (or cross-indexes) the subject. This suffix is drawn from a set of "absolutive" affixes, which include the following forms:

[Absolutive suffixes, singular forms only]
- -on 1st person, "I"
- -ot 2nd person, "you"
- -o 3rd person, "he, she it"; the suffix is 'zero' or empty

Stative sentences assert that the subject is a certain sort of thing (represented by a nominal predicate, for example), or that it exhibits a certain property (denoted by an adjective, perhaps), or that it occupies some position, or location. (These characterizations obviously do no more than suggest the range of meanings of the three basic sorts of stative sentences that occur in this dictionary.) Stative predicates do not require explicit marking for tense or aspect, but record, instead, an ongoing continuous state.

2.a.1. Nominal Sentences

First, nominal sentences take the form

**N + absolutive suffix (X)**

meaning

X (the subject) is N (the nominal predicate).

Such sentences assert membership in a class. (They may mean, among other things, "X is an N" or "X is the N," or even "X is a kind of N" or "X's are N's.")

Consider the following examples from the dictionary:

`atel-on. I am a partner.`

The friar gives 'atel as a nominal form of the verb 'at 'count, belong to,' meaning "partner" (someone counted, presumably.)

The sentence takes the form

`atel-on. I am a partner.`

[ Predicate (Subject) ]

The presence of the suffix -on indicates that the subject is 'I,' and no further explicit subject pronoun is required. On the basis of modern Tzotzil grammar, we may surmise that it was also possible in colonial Tzotzil to say

`atel-ot. You are a partner.`

and also

`atel-0. He (or she) is a partner.`

using different absolutive suffixes to cross index subjects of different persons. (The last hypothetical sentence shows that a bare noun by itself can serve as an entire Tzotzil sentence in a context in which it can be taken as asserting that some specific third person (or object) is an instance of the class of entities denoted by the noun.)

The expression that serves as a nominal predicate can be derived from other sorts of root. For example, it can be an agentive-noun phrase, like `j'-epal-k'op, which can be analyzed into its component parts as follows: j- 'agentive prefix'; 'epal 'much, lots'; k'op 'words, talk'; thus: 'talkative person.' (See section 3.b.1.) The sentence

`jepal-k'op-on. I am talkative.`

thus consists of the agentive-noun predicate plus a 1st person absolutive suffix.

Similarly, nouns derived from other sorts of constituent can provide nominal predicates.

`lajebal-on. I am nearly dead.`

Here, the noun `lajebal (from the verb laj 'finish, end'),` meaning "the moment of finishing or ending" is predicated of
a 1st person subject. Other deverbal nouns allow more complex ideas:

ch'ani-el-on ta tze'ej. I have stopped laughing.

Ch'ani is a verb meaning 'stop'; ch'ani-el is a derived noun meaning 'stopping,' here with a first-person absolutive suffix; tze'ej is a noun meaning 'laughter,' part of a prepositional phrase with the all-purpose Tzotzil preposition ta, 'in, at, on, with... etc.' (See section 4.a.5)

The nominal expression that serves as predicate in such a sentence can itself be complex. It may be a possessed noun, for example, which combines a possessive prefix corresponding to the possessor with a noun stem which denotes the possession. In Tzotzil, there are two series of possessive prefixes, one for vowel-initial nouns and the other for consonant-initial nouns. (These forms are presented in more detail in section 3.a.2.)

[Possessive prefixes, singular forms only, Vowel-initial/Consonant-initial]

k-/j- 1st person, "my"
av-/a- 2nd person, "your"y-/s- 3rd person, "hers, his, its"

A possessive noun, as a nominal predicate, brings its possessor along with it into the resulting sentence (often creating an expression whose English translation seems to require two arguments). For example, in modern Tzotzil, one often hears such sentences as

s-krem-ot li vo'ote. You are his son.

The subject of this sentence is the pronoun expression li vo'ote 'you', cross referenced with a 2nd person absolutive suffix -ot. The predicate is a possessed noun, composed of the 3rd person possessive prefix s- and the noun krem 'boy.' (Thus, the possessed noun s-krem means 'his boy.') A similar example appears in this dictionary:

s-k'inal tana. It is the opportune time.

The evident subject of the sentence is the temporal noun tana 'now, today'; and again the predicate is a possessed noun, the 3rd person possessed form of k'inal 'day, time'; hence, 'its day, its time.' The sentence thus means "now is the day (or the time) for it" (where the 'it' is the grammatical possessor of the word 'day.')

Numerical expressions form numerical predicates. For example, the sentence

jun s-pasel. (He/she/it) resembles (something).

has as its predicate the numeral jun 'one.' The subject is a possessed form of a verbal noun, based on the transitive verb -pas 'do, make.' Literally, the sentence means something like "its making is one," i.e., "it is made the same way" or "it resembles (something)." One imagines that a full expression would indicate what it is that the logical subject (the grammatical possessor of -pasel) resembles. Thus one would expect something like:

l-a-nae, jun s-pasel xchi'uk li j-nae.

ART-2s-house one 3s-making with ART Is-house Your house resembles my house.

The following examples make use of a reduplicated form of jun.

junjun kibeltik. We are of the same parentage.

junjun jtasaltik. We are of the same lineage.

Both have the predicate junjun 'one, one and the same,' and in both sentences the subjects are 1st person plural possessed forms of nouns: ibel 'foot, origin' (in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil 'root'), and tasal 'friend, lineage.'

(These 1st plural possessed forms use the same suffix -tik, but alternate prefixes: k- marks 1st person possession with a vowel initial noun, where j- appears with consonant initial nouns. See section 3.a.2 below.)

Such numeral predicates can also be applied to body part expressions.

chib k-olonton y-u'un. I am suspicious of him.

Chib is the numeral 'two'; the sentence literally means "my heart is two (in two parts?) because of him." (The other constituents are k- '1st person' + olonton 'heart,' and y- '3rd person' + u'un 'on account of, due to'; see sections 2.6.2 and 3.b.1.) The same metaphor survives in modern Tzotzil, where one says

jun k-o'on. I am happy' (literally, "My heart is one.")

Moreover, nominal sentences can also be based on more complex numeral expressions, which in turn consist of a numeral combined with a numeral classifier, an element which denotes a particular unit or kind of countable thing. (See section 3.b.2.)

cha'-jech ye 'ek'el. 'two-sided axe' (or, perhaps, "The axe has two edges" or "The cutting edge of the axe has two sides.")

One possible analysis of this example would take as the predicate the numeral expression cha'- 'two' + jech 'side,' and as subject the complex noun phrase y-e ek'el, literally 'the mouth (or edge) of the axe,' yielding a literal gloss "The edge of the axe is (of) two sides." The appropriate formula would be

s: num(num & nc)/pred/ & nphr(n4f of n5).

Such constructions are also possible with the 'interrogative numeral' jay-, which means 'how many?'

jay-tom s-tz'u'el? How many leaks does it have? (Literally, "It's leaks are (in) how-many places?")

Nominal sentences also occur in the negative, asserting that some entity (the subject) is not of a certain sort (denoted by the predicate). Often the presence of a negative particle, mu in modern Tzotzil, but variously rendered as mo or mu in this dictionary, engenders a special change in the "absolutive" suffix that cross-indexes the subject of the sentence. In the case of a 3rd person subject, for example, a negative predicate takes the negative suffix -uk before the zero absolutive suffix. (With non-zero absolutive suffixes, the negative suffix is -ik-, as we shall see shortly.)

mo s-nup-uk. (It is) different (from something).

mo j-nup-uk. (He is) different from me.
The subjects of these sentences are pronominal third person entities, and the predicates are, respectively, 3rd and 1st person possessed forms of the noun -nup 'companion, spouse' (or, by extension, 'match, counterpart'). The predicate, in turn, combines with the negative particle mo 'not' and the negative suffix -uk. Hence, a literal translation of the second example would be "He (she/it) is not my counterpart."

Negative stative sentences can also contain temporal clitics, like to 'still, yet.'

sob, mu to s-k'inal-uk. (It is) early. (It is) not yet time (for it).
The adjective sob means 'early'; the second part of the sentence is the negative form of the predicate which we saw in the sentence S-k'inal tana "It is the opportune time." This complex negative predicate means "(it is) not yet its time."

Similarly, negative forms of predicates composed of numeral expressions are possible. Consider

mu cha'-lom-uk. (It is) simple.
The expression cha'- 'two' plus lom 'layer' (from the verb lam, 'cover, lay') suggests complexity, while its negative clearly suggests simplicity.

Though the friar does not give any explicit inflected examples, it was presumably possible in colonial Tzotzil, as in modern Tzotzil, to have negative stative sentences whose subjects are in the 1st or 2nd person, as well as in the 3rd person (with the negative suffix -uk). Thus, whereas the friar gives

mu a-čhi'il-uk. (He is) different from you. (Literally, "He is not your companion.")

In modern Tzotzil one can also say such things as

mu x-čhi'il-ik-on. You are different from him. ("You are not his companion.")

and

mu a-čhi'il-ik-on. I am different from you. ("I am not your companion.")

We can represent these noun forms as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poss. Prefix</th>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Neg. infix</th>
<th>Subject suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x- (3rd pers.)</td>
<td>čhi'il</td>
<td>-ik-</td>
<td>-ot (2nd pers.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a- (2nd pers.)</td>
<td>čhi'il</td>
<td>-ik-</td>
<td>-on (1st pers.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The absolutive (or subject) suffixes are the same as in other stative sentences, but, in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, they must be preceded by the negative form -ik-. (See section 4.a.3.)

There are two predicates which give rise to a wide variety of nominal sentences, many of which are idiomatic. One is the root 'oy, grammatically a noun, that might be glossed 'something that exists'; 'oy often serves as the predicate in existential sentences that assert that something exists, that there is something of a certain kind, or that someone has something (that his or her possession exists). Another root, Ha', also behaves somewhat like a noun, meaning 'this, this is it, the entity that is here and now.' Ha' appears in sentences that assert the equivalence of two things, or that comment on the presence or immediacy of things. Both predicates also occur in the negative, and accept subjects which are themselves whole sentences or clauses. (Both words could also be interpreted as adjectives, but the derivational possibilities of 'oy at least are somewhat more like those of other nouns; it seems to be related to the intransitive verb, 'ayan 'be born,' for example.)

Here are examples from the dictionary of nominal sentences in which 'oy is the predicate.

ta yol xinch'oketik, 'oy 'antzetik. There are women amongst the men.
The subject of 'oy 'exists' is 'antz 'etik, the plural form of 'antz 'woman'; ta yol xinch'oketik is a prepositional phrase meaning 'in the midst of the men.' The subject of 'oy can also be a possessed noun, as in the following example with a 1st person possessive prefix, j-, on the noun tza 'wisdom, skill.'

'oy j-tza. (I am) clever, respected, or skillful.

(Literally, "My cleverness exists.")

'Oy can also be inflected in other than the 3rd person, often when the predicate is used together with a modifier: an adverb, adjective, or other adjunct to the sentence. Consider the friar's example:

'ip 'oy-on j-tuk. I am all alone.

'Ip is an intensifier, an adverb that means 'strongly, intensely, completely'; j-tuk is the first person form of a word which, although syntactically somewhat like a noun, functions as an independent constituent in a sentence that emphasizes the isolation or uniqueness of its possessor: 'I myself,' 'I alone.' (See section 4.b for more details on these sentential adjuncts.) The predicate 'oy carries the 1st person absolutive (subject) suffix -on. Thus the entire construction means "I exist completely alone."

The friar suggests that 'oy is the underlying verb in all sentences of existence and predication; that is, he confuses the regular process of cross-indexing the subject of a stative sentence by means of absolutive affixes with the need for an explicit 'verb' which can hold the suffixes. He remarks: "many times the verb is understood within the nouns, as when we say, 'I am the son of someone' [i.e., a nobleman—JBH].

'ajvetik-on.

'You are rich.' 'ayik'al-ot.

and they don't put the verb 'oy.' He goes on to say that 'oy states existence, "as when someone says 'There is no one here' and another answers

'oy-on. Yes, I'm here."

Like other nominal predicates, 'oy also occurs in the negative, accompanied by the negative suffix -uk.

mu 'oyuk k-anil. I have no swiftness, i.e., I am feeble.

(Literally, "My swiftness does not exist.")

mu la 'oy-uk. They say there isn't any.

(La is an evidential clitic, often called a 'quotative'; modern Zinacantec in careful speech insert the clitic to indicate that what is being asserted is based on hearsay: 'I hear that...,' 'they say that...,' etc. In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, the construction mu + 'oy + -uk has contracted to the single word mu'yuk.)
The subjects of sentences which have ‘oy as predicate are often not simple nouns or noun phrases, but sentences or whole clauses, sometimes beginning, like English relative clauses, with interrogative words like buy ‘where’ or buch’u ‘who,’ introducing clauses that stand as indefinite nominal expressions: ‘somewhere,’ ‘someone.’

mo ‘oy-uk buy Hech. It is strange. Hech is an adjective meaning ‘thus, that way.’ The sentence might be translated, literally, “somewhere like that does not exist,” or “places like that don’t exist.”

When the grammatical subjects of ‘oy sentences are themselves whole sentences, ‘oy conveys a meaning of ‘sometimes, it happens, it has happened that...’

‘oy e-j-pas. (I am) experienced. The grammatical subject of this sentence appears to be itself a sentence (realized as an inflected transitive verb: e- ‘completive aspect’ + j- ‘1st person agent (transitive subject)’ + pas ‘do (something),’ thus ‘I did it’). Combined with ‘oy the force of the sentence is “there exist occasions of my doing (something),” hence: “I am experienced (from having had the experience of doing it).”

I mentioned that this putative noun root ‘oy also seems to be the source for the intransitive verb ‘ayan- ‘be born, come into existence,’ which, unlike ‘oy in nominal stative sentences, can carry explicit inflection for tense and aspect. (See section 2.b.)

naka tok x-‘ayan. It is cloudy over. (Literally, “purely clouds are coming into existence.”)

In modern Tzotzil, there is another intransitive verb stem, ‘ay, which means ‘be in a place (in the past),’ or ‘go to and return from.’

I-i-‘ay ta Jobel. I went to San Cristóbal (and have returned).

This stem is also likely to be related to the nominal predicate ‘oy, although its equivalent in colonial Tzotzil is itself morphologically a noun, taking absolute suffixes like ‘oy.

‘ay-on ta tzob-patan. I went to collect taxes.

Whereas ‘oy asserts existence (or state), the predicate Ha’ asserts an equivalence, identity, or fact. In modern Zinacanteco Tzotzil, if someone asks “Who’s that coming up the path,” it really is the case that I am coming; ‘oy e-j-pas. (I am experienced. The form of the reply may be:

Ha’ li Xun e. It’s John.

Ha’ li krem e. It’s the boy.

(Li and the enclitic -e function like a definite article when they enclose a noun or noun phrase like Xun ‘John’ or krem ‘boy.’) The logical ‘subject’ of such expressions is some entity already known or mentioned in the context of discourse: that person coming up the path.

Ha’ slajeb k’op bi! That was the conclusion!

(The noun phrase s-lajeb k’op means ‘the end of the words,’ and bi is an emphatic particle, ‘indeed!’)

When the noun serving as a subject of Ha’ is possessed, the resulting sentence is relational:

Ha’ j-tz’el. (It (something specific) is) near to (me).

As I mentioned in section 1, in modern Tzotzil -tz’el is an obligatorily possessed noun that suggests the ‘edge’ or ‘boundary’ or ‘outskirts’ of something. Thus, the example that contains a 1st person possessed form, means something like “It is my nearness (something near to me).” Similarly, with the noun -koj ‘fault or cause of, reason for,’ the friar gives the example

Ha’ s-koj. (That is) the cause (of it).

where, as it were, Ha’ points towards the cause, and the possessive prefix s- cross-references the thing caused.

It appears that the same root, Ha’, produces the expressions that function in modern Tzotzil as independent pronouns. Consider again the situation where a Zinacanteco asks “Who is coming?” If I am coming, I may answer simply:

Vo’-on. It is I.

One assumes in colonial Tzotzil the equivalent would have been (as it still is in some dialects of modern Tzotzil, where the sound represented by H still exists):

Ho’-on. It is I.

I suggest that the root Ha’ is again involved here, in this case in combination with a 1st person absolute suffix -on. Second person and plural forms also exist.

Ho’-ot-uk, a-tot-uk. (It is) neither you, nor your father. Apparently, here, the suffix -uk by itself is sufficient to convey the negative sense of the expression. (See section 4.a.3.)

When used with a sentence or clause, Ha’ suggests ‘it is the case that...’ or ‘this is what happened.’

Ha’ x-sakub j-jol. My hair is turning white. (sakub ‘turn white,’ from sak ‘white’; -jol ‘head, hair.’)

(The sentence can emphasize or highlight a variety of constituents in the sentence. It can suggest, for example, that it really is the case that I am going gray (or, asserts that it really is my hair that is turning white); or the sentence cites the fact that my hair is turning white in the context of an explanation for something else. One needs to know more about the discursive setting to be sure.) Similarly, in the 2nd person:

Ho’-ot a-likes. It was you who started it.

The verb is a- ‘2nd person transitive subject’ + -likes ‘begin (it),’ hence, ‘you started (it).’

Ha’ also occurs with relative clauses introduced by te, parallel to “that...” clauses in English.

Ha’ te mo lek-uk xanav.

The friar glosses this expression as ‘incontinent’; however, the expression is clearly an entire sentence, based on a relative clause. We may suppose that it was possible, in colonial Tzotzil, to say,

mo lek-uk e-xanav li Pedro.

den good-neg past-walk art Peter

Peter did not comport himself well (i.e., was incontinent). With the conjunction te ‘that,’ this sort of sentence produces a relative clause ‘(the one) that is incontinent.’ The original sentence with Ha’ thus means: ‘he (someone specific) is the one who does not comport himself well.’

Not surprisingly, Ha’ sentences also occur in the negative.
E-maj-ey-ik, mo Ha'-uk e-y-a'i. They whipped him, but he did not profit by it.

E-maj-ey-ik appears to be a passive form of maj ‘beat, whip’ (although the apparent plural suffix, evidently cross-indexing a plural Agent which is otherwise missing in this passive construction, is puzzling); ‘a’i is a verb meaning ‘feel, understand (something).’ (See section 4.a.5.) The hypothetical sentence

Ha' e-y-a'i.

would mean “He really did feel it” (or in this context, ‘profit by it’). By contrast, the negative form of Ha‘ suggests: “but he didn’t even feel it.” (In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil the negative form of Ha’ is often abbreviated ma’uk.)

2.a.2. Adjective Sentences

There is another large class of stative sentences with adjectival predicates. Like nominal predicates, adjectival predicates also receive absolutive suffixes which cross-reference their subjects. Adjectival sentences ordinarily attribute qualities to their subjects.

‘ep-on. I am many, i.e., I have a big family.

‘ep-on ta j-nail. I have a big family. (Literally, “I am many in my house”; ‘ep ‘many,’ -nail ‘house, household.’)

‘utz-ot ta a-nail. You have a good family. (Literally, “you are good in your house”; ‘utz ‘good.’)

As in many of the examples we have seen, adjectival sentences often have possessed nouns as subjects. (See section 3.a.2 for more details of possessive forms.)

‘ip j-bak’el. I am exhausted. (‘ip ‘extreme, much, very,’ and ‘bak’el ‘aches and pains, tiredness.’)

Many idiomatic constructions in colonial Tzotzil, as in modern Tzotzil, are based on possessed body-part words.

‘utz nakal av-onlonton yo’e. You feel secure there. (-onlonton ‘heart,’ yo’e ‘there.’)

This example also shows that adjectival predicates can themselves be modified by one of a limited class of other adjectives, of which ‘utz ‘good, well,’ is one. Nakal means ‘residing, seated, sitting’ in this dictionary (and in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil it means ‘at home’). Thus the sentence means, literally, “your heart is well at home there.”

Other kinds of modifiers can accompany adjectival predicates. For example, the quotative clitic la ‘they say,’ appears in the example:

Hech la. They say it’s like this. (Hech ‘thus.’)

Or, in the next entry, the adjectival predicate lek ‘good,’ is modified by a passive verbal noun derived from the transitive verb -il ‘see,’ to convey the meaning ‘it seems, it appears.’

lek yilel. (It is) pretty. Temporal expressions, including clauses, also modify adjectival predicates.

kuxul s-batel ‘osil. (He/she is) immortal.

Here the predicate is the adjectival kuxul ‘alive,’ appearing in the third person (i.e., with a null absolutive suffix). S-batel ‘osil is a complex noun phrase, based on the deverbal noun -batel (from bat- ‘go’) and ‘osil ‘earth’; it means literally “the going of the earth,” hence, “(until) the end of the world, forever.”

This same kind of (passive) deverbal noun (formed by adding the suffix -el to a verb stem, see section 4.a.3) provides subjects for a number of interesting adjectival sentences, with idiomatic meanings. We have already met the adjective predicates ‘ip ‘extreme, much, very,’ and ‘utz ‘good’:

‘utz j-pas-el. I am well-mannered. (pas ‘do, make,’ hence, literally, “my making—the way I am made—is good.”)

‘ip j-na’-el. I am very famous. (na‘ ‘know,’ hence, literally, “my knowing—my reputation—is considerable.”)

Of the same type are the following examples, where the syntactic possessors of the deverbal nouns in -el are 2nd and 3rd person nouns, respectively.

ko’ av-il-el. You make a bad appearance. (ko’ ‘bad,’ -il ‘see,’ hence, literally, “your seeing—the way you are seen—is bad.”)

toj tzotz x-k-a’i x-chan-el ‘amayil. I can’t learn how to play the flute.

In this last complex example, we appear to have an embedded sentence

toj tzotz x-chan-el ‘amayil. Learning the flute is hard. whose predicate is tzotz ‘hard’ (modified by the intensifier toj ‘very’), and whose superficial subject is the possessed noun phrase x-chan-el ‘amayil (from -chan ‘learn’), ‘the learning of the flute.’ This embedded adjectival sentence is, in turn, the direct object of the verb x-k-a’i, a 1st person verb form of ‘a’i ‘feel, understand.’ (See sections 2.b and 4.a.3 for details of verb inflection.) Hence, a literal translation of the whole sentence might be something like “I feel that learning the flute is hard” or “I find it hard learning the flute.”

Consider the form of explicit comparison in the friar’s example:

toj muk’ Pedro, bik’it te Juan. Pedro is bigger than Juan. (Literally, “Pedro is very big, (but) Juan is small.”)

Adjective sentences also accept other kinds of constituents. For example, forms of the word -tuk ‘alone, self,’ that we have met before, can complement the subject of an adjectival predicate, in such comparative contexts.

toj kol-o’-ot a-tuk. You are worse.

(The example suggests a context in which someone else has been called kol-o’ ‘bad,’ and the retort is given: “You yourself are bad.”) Further adjuncts to adjectival sentences can describe instruments or agents that bring about or affect the state or quality being described. Both prepositional phrases with ta ‘in, at, on, with, by,’ and forms of the syntactically active word -u’un ‘because of, as a result of, belonging to’ can act as these instrumental or agentive adjuncts. (For more -u’un con-
The last example means, literally, “my heart is red because of him.” Here is another adjectival sentence with an agent expressed by -u'un, which also has a complex relative clause as its subject:

\[\text{tz'akal k-u'un te x-tuun ta j-nae}\]. I have my house supplies.

The predicate here is tz'akal ‘complete,’ complemented by the 1st person form of -u'un (hence, “because of me,” i.e., “as a result of my efforts”). The subject is a relative clause that means “what is needed in my house” (tuun ‘serve, be needed,’ na ‘house’). Thus, the entire sentence means not simply that I have the necessary items of my household operation, but that through my efforts I have managed to get them all together.

It is, of course, also possible to have negative adjectival sentences, again with negative suffixes attached to the predicate word.

\[\text{mu nat-uk j-xanbal-tik li' ta balumile}\]. Our life is not long here on earth. (nat ‘long,’ xanbal ‘walking, journey,’ li' ‘here,’ balumile ‘earth.’)

(The form j-xanbal-tik is the 1st person plural possessive form of xanbal ‘our journey.’ See section 3.a.1.)

Subjunctive forms of adjective predicates also exist, with inflection that resembles that of the negative forms.

\[\text{yanyan-uk}\]. Put it somewhere else.

(The friar's original gloss is “no lo pongas alli, ponlo en otra parte.”) The adjective yan means ‘other, elsewhere, different,’ here appearing in a reduplicated form, with a subjunctive suffix -uk. (See section 4.a.3.) A more literal translation of the example might be “Let it be (in some place) slightly different (from where you are putting it).”

2.a.3. Sentences Whose Predicates Are Qualifying Phrases

The basis I have been using for classifying different sentence types in colonial Tzotzil has been the nature of the predicate constituent, defined formally as the constituent which receives absolutive affixes. There are static sentences based on predicates that are, themselves, formally complex: prepositional phrases composed of the universal Tzotzil preposition ta ‘in, at, on, with, from, etc.’ plus a nominal expression. The canonical sentences of this type express the location of some entity.

\[\text{ta Castilla s-na}\]. (He is a) Spaniard.

Although the friar gives this expression as a gloss for the single word “Spaniard,” he has actually provided an entire locative sentence, using the prepositional phrase ta Castilla ‘in Castille’ as predicate. The grammatical subject of the sentence is s- ‘3rd person possessive’ plus -na ‘house, home.’ The sentence actually means, therefore, “His home is in Castille.”

Because the subject s-na is a third person noun, it engenders only a zero or null absolutive suffix on the predicate. When the subject of such a sentence is 1st or 2nd person, it presents a morphological difficulty: to what do the absolutive suffixes (e.g., -on or -ot) attach? In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil the solution is often to employ a dummy adjectival predicate of location, tey ‘there,’ which bears absolutive inflection, and which is then followed by the prepositional phrase that expresses the actual location.

\[\text{tey-on ta Jobel}\]. I am (there) in San Cristóbal. (Jobel ‘San Cristóbal.’)

(Tey, in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, can be considered a dummy locative predicate in much the same way that Ha’, described in the preceding section, is a dummy ‘assertive’ predicate, that carries absolutive inflection in certain nominal constructions.)

By contrast, in colonial Tzotzil, an absolutive suffix can attach directly to the nominal constituent of the prepositional phrase, something that modern Zinacantec Tzotzil does not always permit (although it apparently does sometimes).

\[\text{ta ak'ol-on}\]. I am on top. (ak'ol ‘above, top.’)

\[\text{ta y-olon-on}\]. I am under it. (-olon ‘underside, underneath, below.’)

The familiar -on suffix marking a 1st person intransitive subject, in these two sentences, is affixed to the noun complement to ta. In the second case, the sentence admits two logical arguments: the 1st person subject (the person who is under), and the thing under which the subject is (grammatically represented as the possessor of -olon). Thus, the second sentence means, literally, “I am at/in its underneath.”

Colonial Tzotzil does use the locational predicate te(y) to mark location, as in the adjectival sentence

\[\text{tey va'al lume}\]. He is standing over there. Va'al is a positional adjective, ‘standing,’ and the expression tey lume means ‘over there’ (lum ‘land, earth’).

In some sentences with prepositional phrases as predicates, the noun in the prepositional phrase is based on a verb, and the resulting sentence asserts that some activity or process is taking place.

\[\text{ta ch'iel to}\]. (He is) a minor.

The verb ch'iel means ‘grow’; hence the sentence suggests “He is still in the growing stage.”

In other cases, the meaning of the qualifying phrase may be more instrumental, as in the following complex negative example, which appears in the dictionary under the same entry, menor de edad.

\[\text{mo to ta s-tak'inal s-k'ulej s-tuk}\]. (He is) a minor.

Here the subject is the 3rd person possessed form of k'ulej ‘family, residence’ (but ‘wealth’ in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil), plus the adjunct s-tuk ‘himself, alone.’ The predicate is a qualifying phrase using the 3rd person possessed form of -tak’in(al) ‘money,’ modified by the negative particle mo and the temporal clitic to ‘still.’ Thus, a literal rendering of the sentence would be something like
“His residence is not yet on/by his own money.”

The negative suffix appears when the object of the preposition in such sentences is directly negated.

mo ta j-k'op-uk a-pas. You did not do it with my consent.

Here the prepositional phrase, ta j-k’op ‘on/by my word’ (k’op ‘word’) is directly negated, and thus receives the negative suffix -uk. The form a-pas is a transitive verb meaning ‘you did it’ (see section 2.b). A slightly more accurate translation of the sentence would thus be: “You did it without my consent.”

The dictionary also contains a set of sentences whose subjects are possessed body-part words, and whose predicates are ta phrases based on positional roots, nominalized with the suffix -lej. The resulting noun denotes a state pervaded by the position or condition the parent root signifies.

ta p’us-lej s-pat. He is hunchbacked. (p’us ‘bent, bowed, hunched’ in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, pat ‘back.’)

ta tzav-lej s-tzotzil. (He has his) hair standing on end. (tzav ‘standing on end,’ tzotz ‘fur, hair.’)

ta pet-lej j-k’ob. My hands are blistered. (pet ‘blistered, with boil,’ k’ob ‘hand.’)

Based on parallel constructions in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, a sentence like the last would suggest “my hands are covered in blisters.”

2.b. VERBAL SENTENCES

Verbal sentences, unlike the stative sentences we have been considering, are obligatorily marked for tense or aspect. In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil the verbal system is aspectual, in that it distinguishes, by means of verbal inflection, between completed and incompletely actions; a third aspect denotes states that result from actions, and an unmarked or neutral aspect occurs in certain special contexts (negative sentences, for example). (I will abbreviate these aspects as COMP, INC, STAT, and NEUT respectively.) Aspects are marked by means of prefixes in the case of COMP, INC, and NEUT aspects, and by a suffix attached to the stem in the case of STAT aspect. These aspectual variants, in combination with explicit temporal particles, and in particular contexts, often correspond to past, present or future, and perfect tenses.

Tzotzil also distinguishes formally between intransitive verbs (which accept a single argument: a Subject), and transitive verbs (which always have two arguments: an Agent, and a direct Object). A common notation for these different sorts of arguments employs the letters S, A, and O. Tzotzil can also be described as formally ergative because of the way in which it cross-indexes these different types of arguments on the verb. The intransitive subject (S) and the transitive direct object (O) of a verb must be explicitly marked on the verb itself with a single series of “absolutive” affixes. (In the preceding sections we have already met some of these absolutive suffixes.) The transitive subject (A) is likewise marked on a transitive verb by means of a different series of “ergative” prefixes.

2.b.1. Verbal Inflection

For speakers of dialects of modern Tzotzil, an important diagnostic of where one comes from is how one forms one’s verbs, that is, the set of absolutive, ergative, and aspectual affixes that one uses; there are often differences even between neighboring hamlets of the same community in the way verbs are conjugated. Examples in this colonial dictionary, not surprisingly, often differ from modern Zinacantec Tzotzil on exactly these grounds. To show the contrast, let me first present the modern system (whose details are well understood), and then show how the colonial examples (or, at least, the friar’s transcriptions) diverge.

Intransitive verbs, in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, are composed of a stem, an aspect marker and an absolutive affix that cross-indexes the subject (S function). For STATive aspect, the suffix -em is added to the stem, followed by an absolutive suffix drawn from the set we have already met (here I include plural forms as well):

-0 (null) you (singular)
-otik you and I (and perhaps others)
-otikólik I and others (not you)
-oxuk you (plural)
-ik they

Thus, with the intransitive stem yul ‘arrive (to here)’ one encounters such forms as

yul-em-on. I have arrived.
yul-em-ik. They have arrived.
yul-em. He (she/it) has arrived.
yul-em-otikólik. We (not including you) have arrived.

(The last sentence might be uttered, for example, in response to a polite query: mi yul-em-oxuk? “have you all arrived?”)

In the remaining aspects, intransitive stems receive an absolutive prefix before the stem, which is in turn preceded by an aspect marker; this entire complex then receives a further suffix in the plural forms. The series of absolutive affixes can be represented as follows:

prefix suffix meaning
-0- (null) you (singular)
-0- (otik) we (you and I, and perhaps others)
-i- -(0)tkólik we (not you)
-a- -ik they

For NEUT aspect, the prefix is x- (which assimilates to s- before certain consonants); for INC aspect the prefix is ta plus x-; for COMP aspect, the prefix in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil
is i- before a vowel, and i- otherwise (i.e., in the 3rd person cases). (Note that all intransitive stems are consonant initial, even if the initial consonant is simply a glottal stop, represented here as "'.).

Thus, one meets the following forms, with the intransitive stem ve' 'eat':

**INC**
- ta x-i-ve'. I (will) eat.
- ta x-a-ve'. You (will) eat.
- ta x-x-ve'. He (she/it) (will) eat.
- ta x-x-ve'-otik. We (inclusive) (will) eat.
- ta x-x-ve'(o)tkótk. We (exclusive) (will) eat.
- ta x-a-ve'-ik. You (plural) (will) eat.
- ta x-ve'-ik. They (will) eat.

(The NEUT forms are the same, except without the preceding ta.)

**COMP**
- l-i-ve'. I ate
- l-a-ve'. You ate.
- i-ve'. He (she/it) ate.
- l-i-ve'-otik. We all ate.
- l-i-ve'(o)tkótk. We (not you) ate.
- l-a-ve'-ik. You all ate.
- i-ve'-ik. They ate.

Although there is both inconsistency and incompleteness in the examples in the colonial dictionary, the basic system seems to resemble that of modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, with a few exceptions:

1. The 1st person absolutive prefix is often e- instead of i-.
2. Full INC forms almost never occur, being replaced instead by NEUT forms (without the preceding ta-).
3. The COMP prefixes are usually n- before a vowel, and e- elsewhere. The n- form still occurs in such divergent modern Tzotzil dialects as those of Huistin and Ixtapa. Moreover, the COMP i- in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil is often omitted or pronounced so lightly that the vowel quality is difficult to judge.

Modern Tzotzil dialects also differ greatly in the plural forms they employ, but there are not enough examples from colonial Tzotzil to allow us to speculate on what differences there may have been. Furthermore, there are very few examples of STAT forms of intransitive verbs in the dictionary, leaving us in the dark about how those forms might have diverged.

Here, by way of illustration, are some intransitive examples from the dictionary.

- 'ach' to e-nupun. He was married recently. ('ach' 'new'; nupun 'marry, be married,' here in 3rd person singular COMP form.)
- mu sob-uk n-a-Hul, n-a-Halej. You did not come early,

but delayed. (sob 'early'; Hul 'arrive (yul in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil); Halej 'delay.' These are two 2nd person singular COMP forms.)

**Ha-uk te x-a-bate, x-e-bat 'ek-uk tok.** If you go, I will go, too. (bat 'go'; 'ek and tok mean 'also'; the -uk is a subjunctive ending that, attached to Ha', suggests "Should it be the case that you go, it would also be that I would go, too." The forms are 2nd and 1st person, NEUT aspect, which probably should be INC aspect in the latter case.)

Transitive verbs in Tzotzil always have two arguments, in A and O functions. A fully inflected transitive verb consists of a stem, with an "ergative" prefix which cross-indexes the agent or A argument, plus an aspect marker and an absolutive affix that cross-indexes the O argument or direct object. Transitive stems can be either vowel or consonant initial (vowel-initial transitive stems in this dictionary are often shown with an initial glottal-stop although this is formally unnecessary), and there are two complementary series of ergative (A function) prefixes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel init/Cons. init</th>
<th>Meaning (A function)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>k-/j-</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>av-/a-</td>
<td>you (singular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y-/s- (x-)</td>
<td>he/she/it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3rd person s- sometimes assimilates to x-, when it occurs, for example, before ch or x.) Plural forms are again marked with suffixes (although in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil plural forms are often omitted, and the rules for the interaction between absolutive and ergative plural suffixes are complex and varied). The normal ergative plural suffixes (always in combination with a personal prefix) are:

- -tik 1st person inclusive plural
- -(ti)tkótk 1st exclusive plural
- -ik 2nd and 3rd person plural

Absolutive prefixes or suffixes, corresponding to the direct object (O function) noun, are added to this combination of stem and ergative prefix. In the STAT aspect, the stem receives the suffix -oj, then any plural ergative suffix, and then an absolute suffix. In the other aspects, absolutive affixes are attached to the complex of ergative prefix and stem, according to the following rule: absolutive prefixes are used before a consonant, but suffixes are required if the ergative prefix is a vowel (i.e., second person). Finally, aspect prefixes are added, according to rules similar to those governing intransitive verbs. (One difference: the x- prefix of NEUT and INC aspects only occurs before a vowel; before a consonant it is omitted. Another difference: no explicit COMP prefix is used before a bare second person ergative prefix.) Thus, with the transitive stem **maj 'hit':**

**STAT**
- j-maj-oj-ot. I have hit you.
- j-maj-oj. I have hit him.
When a bride says

n-e-s-k'elan j-tot. My father gave me away. (k'elan 'give,' tot 'father.')

the 1st person absolutive -e and the 3rd person ergative -s- leave no doubt about the roles of father and daughter.

In the case of both 3rd person Agent and 3rd person Object, the form of the verb does not allow us to disambiguate the two sentence roles: we must either judge from principles of semantic naturalness (sometimes called 'selectional restrictions'), as when, in a sentence with a verb like 'want,' we expect an animate agent, or with a verb like 'eat' both an animate agent and an inanimate direct object, regardless of the order in which the actual nouns appear in the sentence.

va'alva'al no'ox s-k'an ve'el. He wants to eat every few minutes. (va'alva'al 'all the time,' no'ox 'only,' -k'an 'want,' ve'el 'food' (from -ve 'eat')).

Here the form of the verb, s-k'an, tells us only that some third person wants something or someone. The noun ve'el can only, given the semantic restrictions, be the Object.

p'ilil s-na' te Juane, juteb no'ox te Pedro. John knows more than Peter. (p'ilil 'more,' -na' 'know,' juteb 'a little'; hence the sentence literally means "John knows more, Peter only a little.")

Here p'ilil apparently modifies an (unstated) direct object, and it comes in the first position in the sentence, a position often reserved for Agents. However, it is clear in this context, that it is John who knows more of something, and not vice versa.

There are often cases, however, when a transitive sentence could logically admit its Object as Agent or vice versa. For example, in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, the following sentence could mean either "John killed him" or "He killed John":

i-s-mil li Xun-e. (-mil 'kill,' Xun 'John.')

That is, the form of the verb tells us only that the A and O arguments are 3rd person singular, so that the exact function of the explicit noun, Xun, remains potentially ambiguous, given no further context. In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, in sentences of this kind, when there are two explicit noun phrases, the ordinary sentence order is always:

Verb Object Agent.

I-s-mil Xun li Petul-e.

killed John (art.) Peter

Peter killed John.

Occasionally, the A noun is moved to the front of the sentence, producing the order:

Agent Verb Object.

Ali Petul-e i-s-mil li Xun-e.

Peter killed John.

We may surmise that the same sorts of conventions of order operated in colonial Tzotzil as well, although the friar gives us only examples of the second type.

dios e-(y)-ulesan av-ajvalel. God ended your dominion.

(dios 'God,' -ulesan 'end' (from 'ul 'disappear'), -ajvalel 'dominion' (from 'ojov 'lord')).

2.b.2. Ditransitive Sentences

Although, as we have seen, the morphology of Tzotzil verbs provides for two main varieties—intransitive verbs with a single S argument, and transitive verbs with an A and an O
argument—there are some verbal notions that seem, inherently, to imply three arguments. ‘Give,’ for example, entails a giver, a thing given, and a receiver. (Compare ‘say.’) Tzotzil permits only two arguments to be cross-indexed on a verb, and therefore, to accommodate such ditransitive actions, it provides a mechanism by which the ordinary Object (the thing given, in the case of ‘give’) is demoted or rendered syntactically inactive, and the indirect object, (the receiver, in the case of ‘give’), is promoted to a position of prominence in which it, rather than the Object, engenders absolutive affixes on the verb. To record this altered perspective, such ditransitive stems carry an additional suffix, -b-, or -bey in the friar’s transcription.

\( x-a-k-ak'-bey \) te caballo. I will give you the horse. (-ak’ ‘give,’ caballo ‘horse.’)

The verb in this sentence can be decomposed as follows:

- **x-** NEUT aspect
- **a-** 2nd person Absolutive
- **k-** 1st person Ergative
- **-ak’** ‘give’
- **-be** Benefactive or ditransitive suffix

Hence, the verb form means ‘I give (it) to you.’ Similarly, in the COMP aspect:

\[ m\text{-e-y-ak’-bey e, e-y-al ta s-ti’ x-e-y-ak’-bey la. } \]

He did not give it to me, but he promised he would give it to me. (-al ‘say,’ ti’ ‘mouth’; hence, literally, “He did not give (it) to me, he said with his mouth he would give (it) to me.” Note the quotative particle la.)

Perhaps the commonest case in which this sort of ditransitive construction appears is one in which the literal direct object of a transitive verb is actually a possessed noun. In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, in such cases, the possessor of the direct object noun is almost invariably promoted to the position of indirect object, hence engendering absolutive affixes and the corresponding -be suffix on the verb. Such examples are also common in colonial Tzotzil.

\[ e-k-il-bey s-bek’tal. \]

I had sexual relations with her. (il ‘see,’ bek’tal ‘flesh’; hence, literally, “I saw her flesh.”)

\[ x-ich’-bey te s-tza Pedro. \]

He follows Peter’s opinion. (-ich’ ‘receive,’ tza ‘wisdom’; hence, literally, “He receives Peter’s wisdom.”)

\[ ta x-a-j-k’an-bey a-ch’akel. \]

I ask for your judgment. (-k’an ‘want,’ ch’akel ‘judgment, appraisal.’)

In this last case, note that the verb bears the explicit 2nd person absolutive prefix, -a-, which cross-indexes the 2nd person possessor of the direct object noun a-ch’akel.

(These considerations suggest that such examples as the following are in error:

\[ x-a-chan-bey j-ti’. \]

You imitate my speech. (-chan ‘learn,’ ti’ ‘mouth, speech’; hence, literally, “You learn my mouth.”)

Here the absolutive affix on the verb seems to be missing. In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil this would have to be, instead,

\[ x-a-chan-b-on j-ti’ \]

where -b- is an alternate form of -be, and with an explicit 1st person absolutive suffix attached to the verb, corresponding to the 1st person possessor of j-ti’ ‘my mouth.’

The same constraints on order, when the A and B constituents are both 3rd person, apply as with A and O constituents. The basic order is

Verb (Object) Indirect Object Agent

which sometimes becomes

Agent Verb (Object) Indirect Object

The colonial dictionary contains a complex example of this sort:

\[ dos x-ak’-bey s-ve’el skotol ti k’usitik kuxul x-xanave. \]

God feeds every living creature.

The Agent is dos ‘God,’ the Object is s-ve’el ‘its food,’ and the verb is x-ak’-be ‘he gives (it) to (someone).’ The indirect object is itself a complex noun phrase with an embedded relative clause, which means, literally, “all the things that walk around alive.” (kotol ‘all,’ kuxul ‘living,’ xanav ‘walk.’)

2.b.3. Reflexive and Reciprocal Sentences

Special forms are also required when the A constituent is the same as the O or B constituent (i.e., when someone does something to or for himself, or when people do things to each other). In such cases, the O (or B) constituent appears as a possessed form of the reflexive noun -ba ‘self.’ These possessed forms, in turn, use combinations of possessive prefixes and suffixes which exactly duplicate the ergative prefix/suffix set we have already met in connection with transitive verbs. (See sections 2.b.1, for the ergative set, and 3.a.2 for further details on noun possession.) Thus, in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, one can say:

\[ \begin{align*}
  \text{ta j-maj j-ba.} & \quad \text{I hit myself.} \\
  \text{ta x-a-maj a-ba.} & \quad \text{You hit yourself.} \\
  \text{ta s-maj s-ba.} & \quad \text{He hits himself.} \\
  \text{ta j-maj j-ba-tik.} & \quad \text{We hit ourselves (or each other).} \\
  \text{ta x-a-maj a-ba-ik.} & \quad \text{You hit each other.} \\
  \text{ta s-maj s-ba-ik.} & \quad \text{They hit each other.}
\end{align*} \]

The friar gives the same example, under the gloss “quarrel in more than words, i.e., come to blows”: j-maj j-ba.

Ditransitive sentences can also be reflexive, if the indirect object and Agent are coreferential. For example, the dictionary contains the entry

\[ j-jak’-bey. \] I ask him about something.

The verb is jak’ ‘ask, ask for,’ appearing here in a ditransitive form in order to admit as B constituent the person whom I ask. In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil one can say, for example,
ta x-a-j-jak'-be j-p’el-uk k’op. I ask you for a word of advice.

The dictionary also has a reflexive example of the same ditransitive construction, under the gloss “consult with many in the town hall,” or “ask one another”:

j-jak’-bey j-ba-tik k’op. (Let’s) consult with one another. The sentence might be translated, “let’s ask words of one another (of ourselves),” where the 1st person plural reflexive pronoun assumes the syntactic function of the B constituent, and (the literal O constituent, k’op ‘words,’ is demoted to a syntactically inactive position).

In many cases, a reflexive form assumes a meaning that extends somewhat beyond that of a literal reflexive or reciprocal, and many of the expressions from colonial Tzotzil survive in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil.

‘oy j-k’alal te j-toy j-ba. I have a reason for rebelling. (k’alal ‘reason,’ -toy ‘raise’; hence, literally, “there exists my reason for which I raise myself.”)

j-pas j-ba ta av-olon. I submit to you. (Literally, “I make myself (into) your subject or underling.”)

mu x-k-a’i j-ba x-lok’ j-k’op. I spoke inadvertently. (-a’i ‘hear, feel, understand,’ lok’ ‘leave, exit,’ k’op ‘word’; hence, literally, “I did not feel myself (that) my words came out.”)

The syntactic ramifications of these formally reflexive processes are far-reaching in Tzotzil, both modern and colonial.

With verbs of speaking, reflexive and reciprocal forms often suggest not only literal meanings, but also have more introspective readings: ‘talk to each other,’ or ‘get along with;’ ‘say to oneself,’ or ‘think about, consider, pretend.’

j-k’opon j-ba j-ch’uk j-tot. I am consulting with my father. (k’opon ‘speak to,’ -ch’uk ‘with,’ tot ‘father.’ Literally, “I am speaking to myself with my father.”)

In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil this would also mean, “I get along with my father (i.e., I have not quarreled with him)."

naka x-al s-ba ta batel. He is pretending he is going. (naka ‘only,’ al ‘say,’ batel ‘a go’; literally, “He only tells himself (that he is going).”)

Similarly, many reflexive expressions offer both a literal, concrete reading, and a somewhat more idiomatic meaning having to do with inner states, or the imagery of an action.

j-bik’tajes j-ba x-e-k’opoj. I am speaking modestly. (bik’it ‘small,’ bik’tajes ‘diminish, make small,’ k’opoj ‘speak’; literally, “I make myself small (as I speak).”)

mu to ta stak’in x-chabi s-ba s-tuk. He is a minor. (Literally, “he does not yet care for himself on his own money”’; chabi ‘care for.’)

It is clear that, formally, a reflexive construction provides a syntactic mechanism which reduces the number of arguments of a transitive (or ditransitive) verb. (Whereas a transitive verb has both an agent and a direct object, in the reflexive form the agent and direct object are formally collapsed into one, and transitive action of one entity onto another object is reduced to an action by an entity on itself.) Not surprisingly, Tzotzil, like many other languages, uses reflexive constructions to describe a variety of situations in which action is impersonal or which emphasize reduced agency.

‘utz e-s-tz’ak s-ba. (The adobes) were laid properly. (‘utz ‘well,’ tz’ak ‘join’; literally, “(The adobes) join themselves well.”)

yo ‘oy s-nup s-ba be. crossroads. (be ‘road,’ nup ‘meet’; literally, “where the road meets itself.”)

Reflexive syntax is also appropriate, for similar reasons, with actions that are otherwise agentless (as, for example, in the case of unintentional or accidental acts).

k-atin-ej j-ba ta ch’ich’. I was bloodied. (‘atin ‘wash,’ ch’ich’ ‘blood’, literally, “I washed myself in blood.” But note the friar’s translation.)

On the other hand, reflexive forms also seem appropriate vehicles for representing actions that are all-encompassing, that involve the whole of the agent (its entire self).

x-kuch-aj s-ba ‘anil. (It is) running hard. (Kuch ‘carry’).

The friar gives this expression in the context, for example, of a deer running headlong. As it stands the sentence seems ungrammatical, requiring instead a preposition ta before ‘anil; in that case, the sentence would mean, literally, “(it) is carrying itself in running.”

Reflexive forms also permit transitive conjugation of some verb stems which are otherwise only intransitive. For example, many positional stems (which mean ‘be in a position’) do not easily form transitive stems (which would mean ‘put in a position’), but will allow reflexive forms (which mean ‘put oneself in a position’).

p’evel abai. (You [pl.] move aside! (According to the friar: “Said to people on a bridge, or so that they will get their horses off the trail.”)

The friar gives p’evel as an intransitive verb ‘be absent from work,’ with an adjectival form p’evel ‘absent from work.’ No transitive form is shown, but the reflexive form clearly suggests “absent oneself.” In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, the positional root p’evel implies an opening, tear, or crack in an otherwise intact surface or barrier. Again, there is no direct transitive stem, but the reflexive appears in ritual contexts to talk about leaving the parental home after marriage (Laughlin, 1975:295).

There are, additionally, a number of predicates, both verbal and non-verbal, which appear only in reflexive forms, both in colonial and modern Tzotzil. An example is the reflexive adjective, ‘abol -ba ‘wretched, poor,’ which inflects for person not by attaching absolutive affixes to the adjective but rather by means of possessive prefixes on the reflexive pronoun -ba.

‘abol j-ba. I am wretched.

‘abol s-ba. He is wretched.

Some nouns also inflect, as predicates, by means of reflexive pronouns. For example, the underlying root of the agentive noun j-lak’-na ‘neighbor’ (from lak’ ‘companion’ and na ‘house’) appears to form a predicate either as a reflexive noun, or in the reflexive form of an explicit transitive verb (lak’-na-in
'have as a neighbor').
  j-lak'-na j-ba. I am a neighbor (to someone).
  j-lak'na j-ba j-chi'uk Pedro. I am neighbor of Pedro.
  (Literally, “I take myself as a neighbor with Pedro.”)
Other reflexive nouns require both an inflected form of the reflexive pronoun -ba and possessive affixes on the head noun itself. The word ‘utz’ ‘close consanguinal relative’ (in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil it means ‘immediate next sibling’) appears as a predicate in sentences of the form
k-utz' j-ba (j-chi'uk Pedro). I am a close relative (of Pedro).
where both k-utz’ and j-ba are 1st person possessed forms. (The sentence might be, literally but unenlighteningly, glossed “I am my relative myself with Pedro.”)

2.b.4. Impersonal Constructions

A few expressions in Tzotzil resemble the impersonal sentences of other languages, in that there are no genuine subjects or agents to their verbs, only dummy, unspecified third person entities.

There are other possibilities. The impersonal weather verbs of other languages, for example, are, in Tzotzil, usually ordinary intransitives whose subjects are the meteorological phenomena themselves. In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil one says
ch-tal vo’. It is raining. (tal ‘come,’ vo’ ‘water.’)
The friar’s colonial equivalent is
x-yal Ho’. It is raining. (yal ‘descend, fall,’ Ho’ ‘water.’)
However, the following entry suggests that Tzotzil has as well the nebulous and impersonal it of weather verbs.
E-tz'i-lej ta tok. It clouded over. (tz'i-lej ‘be damaged or ruined,’ tok ‘cloud.’)
It is not clear to me from the friar’s original entry whether this can also mean, of some specific thing, “it was damaged by clouds.”

Similarly, certain expressions having to do with time and the seasons appear with third person impersonal grammatical subjects. In the following example, the main verb, ta ‘find, reach,’ is transitive, with a third person ergative prefix.
s-ta y-osilal ‘ovol. It is corn planting season. (ta ‘find, reach,’ -osil ‘season, time, earth,’ ‘ovol ‘planting’: literally “it reaches the season of planting.”)

Occasionally, the only constituent available to generate absolutive affixes on a verb seems an unlikely candidate as a subject, again producing an expression with impersonal flavor.
k’u’si ta k’o’oplal x-k’opoj? What is the subject? (k’usi ‘what,’ k’o’oplal ‘topic, matter,’ k’opoj ‘talk (intransitive).’)

The only possible literal rendering seems to be “it is talking about what topic?” where the identity of the impersonal ‘it’ is very unclear.

Some of the friar’s examples use a dummy second person subject to express an impersonal meaning (that might be rendered in English by ‘one’ or, occasionally, ‘you’—Pooh’s

“you never can tell with bees.”) For example, the friar glosses the following sentence as “His goodness is without measure.”
mo no ‘ox jay av-at y-utzil. (mo ‘negative,’ no ‘ox ‘only, just,’ jay ‘how much,’ -at ‘count, measure,’ ‘utzil ‘goodness’; hence, literally, “you measure his goodness as not how much (i.e., an uncountable amount).”)

It is not clear whether this second person subject comes from ordinary Tzotzil expressions or whether it has been imported from Spanish (along with the notion of ‘goodness,’ in this example).

Modern Zinacantec Tzotzil also uses first person plural forms in a generalized or impersonal sense, in such expressions as
(mu) j-na’-tik? Who knows? (na’ ‘know’; literally, “we (don’t) know.”)

The strict syntactic division, in Tzotzil, between transitive and intransitive verbs, is tempered by extensive derivational and syntactic mechanisms applied to verbs, to allow for considerable subtlety in expressing the nuances of action. Semantically, there are degrees of transitivity; that is, an agent can act on another entity to varying extents, and with varying sorts of consciousness and intention. Tzotzil expresses these shades of meaning with a variety of syntactic devices (including reflexive forms we have already met, as well as passives, antipassives, and “middle” verbs with oblique agents—see sections 4.a.5, and 4.b), and by shifting perspective. The results of such shifts often produce expressions that, in translation, seem impersonal, because they shift the focus of action onto an impersonal entity, which appears as the grammatical subject of a verb. The logical agent, in such cases, is frequently represented by a phrase using a possessed form of u’un ‘on behalf of, by means of.’
ep x-‘elmaj k-u’un. I am making a good profit. (ep ‘much,’ ‘elmaj ‘be profitable, advantageous’; literally, “it is very profitable for me.”)
tz’akal x-Hu’ y-u’un. He is all-powerful. (tz’akal ‘complete,’ Hu’ ‘be able’; literally, “everything is possible for him.”)
The form of these expressions shifts the perspective of action from the logical agent (the person making a profit or the one able to do something) to the result or logical patient (the profitable activity, or the result of the omnipotent agent’s efforts).

3. Nominal Constituents

3.a. Possession

3.a.1. Noun Subcategorization

In The Great Tzotzil Dictionary of San Lorenzo Zinacantan, Laughlin (1975:24) introduces a system of noun classification with the intention of signalling to the reader, in a kind of shorthand, what nouns may be possessed and what their shape is when they are unpossessed, possessed animately, or possessed inanimately.
Many of the categories that appear in the subclassification of modern Zinacantec Tzotzil nouns have also been applied to colonial Tzotzil, though not all possibilities are represented in this dictionary. Unfortunately, the system of notation adopted in the dictionary is not entirely adequate for representing the behavior of Tzotzil nouns, and some clarification is required to make the facts clear.

Let me first outline what sorts of phenomena are involved. We have seen already that nouns are formally marked as possessed by means of prefix-suffix pairs that exactly match the ergative affixes engendered on transitive verb stems by an A constituent. A possessed noun phrase consists of the possessed noun, followed optionally by the noun phrase denoting the possessor itself; that is the order of constituents in a noun phrase like s-na Xun ‘the house of John’ is as follows:

poss. prefix  +  noun stem  (+  poss. suffix)  (possessor)

s-na  Xun
3rd sg.  ‘house’  ‘John’

‘John’s house’

To recapitulate, the inflectional forms are as follows:

Prefixes  Suffixes
[Vowel init./Cons. init.]  [added for plurals]
k/-j/- 1st singular -tik 1st plu. incl.
av/-a- 2nd sg.  -(t)ikotik 1st plu. excl.
y/-s- 3rd sg.  -ik 2nd, 3rd plural

For example, with the two nouns na ‘house’ and abtel ‘work,’ such possessive forms as the following exist:

j-na  ‘my house’  k-abtel  ‘my work’
a-na  ‘your house’  av-abtel  ‘your work’
s-na  ‘her house’  y-abtel  ‘his work’
j-na-tik  ‘our house’  k-abtel-tik  ‘our work’
j-na-tikotik  ‘our (excl.) house’  k-abtel-tikotik  ‘our (excl.) work’
a-na-ik  ‘your (pl.) house’  av-abtel-ik  ‘your (pl.) work’
s-na-ik  ‘their house’  y-abtel-ik  ‘their work’

In the case of these two nouns, in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil and, apparently in colonial Tzotzil as well, the noun occurs both as an unpossessed entity (na ‘house’), and as a possessed form (someone’s house, e.g., j-na ‘my house’). These nouns are represented as of type ‘n1’ (with a further subdivision by letter to which I will return shortly).

There are also, in modern Tzotzil, some noun stems which seem not to be possessable. We may assume that such stems existed also in colonial Tzotzil, although clearly a dictionary does not offer sufficient evidence to be sure in any particular case. (In this dictionary, nouns marked as class ‘n5’ simply do not happen to appear in given contexts with explicit possessive markers.) Such an example, then, as now, is the noun ak’ot ‘dance.’ A related (but small) category comprises nouns that are not possessable as bare stems, but which require a suffix (usually of the form vowel plus I, or -VI) before they can bear possessive affixes. Such a noun in colonial Tzotzil is k’uk’un ‘feather,’ which can be possessed only if it has the additional suffix -al: s-k’uk’un-al ‘its feather.’

Another large class of nouns includes those of the so-called ‘inalienably possessed’ variety. These denote entities which are, in some sense, inherently possessed: they logically require possessors. Prototypical examples are body part words. (We normally speak not of ‘hands’ but of ‘someone’s hand.’) In Tzotzil, the bare roots of such words function as nouns that require possessive affixes. Hence the root -k’ob ‘hand’ can appear as j-k’ob ‘my hand,’ a-k’ob ‘your hand,’ etc. Inalienably possessed nouns can appear unpossessed only if they bear a special suffix, of the form -VI (where various vowels may appear as V). The suffix suggests “generalized possession”; e.g., k’ob-ol, ‘someone’s hand’ (with the someone unspecified, or understood as indefinite). In this dictionary, nouns of this class are shown occasionally as of type ‘n3’ (when they appear with the generalizing suffix -VI), or, more frequently, as of type ‘n4’ (when they require grammatical possessors in a complete expression).

In the colonial dictionary, as in modern speech, body part words are often glossed in Tzotzil by the 1st person possessed form. If you ask a speaker of modern Zinacantec Tzotzil how to say ‘hand,’ he or she will ordinarily reply

j-k’ob-tik
1st person-hand-plural
‘our hand(s)’

The same sort of form appears in the colonial example

junjun k-ibel-tik. We are of the same parentage. (junjun ‘one’; -ibel ‘root.’)

The indefinite possessed form, on the other hand, appears in expressions such as

kolo’ yak’el mulil ta ‘olononil. To acquiesce in sin is evil. (kolo’ ‘evil’; mulil ‘sin’; yak’el ta ‘olononil means literally, “giving to one’s heart,” where ‘olonon-il is the indefinite possessed form of ‘heart.’)

Similarly, the indefinitely possessed form of -tzotz ‘hair, fur,’ appears in the example

ta tzavlej tzotzil, with hair standing on end.

Elaborating on these three basic noun classes—possessable, unpossessable, and inherently possessed nouns—Tzotzil extends the formal mechanisms of grammatical possession to distinguish several different logical or semantic types of possession. In modern Tzotzil these include the following:

(i) an absolute or unpossessed form, which makes no reference to a possessor at all: ixim ‘corn,’ abtel ‘work,’ na ‘house.’

(ii) a simple possessed form, which relates the entity denoted by the noun to the entity denoted by its grammatical possessor as part to whole, as possession to owner or controller, or as product or creation to producer or creator. The
relation is one of “belonging”: k-ok ‘my leg,’ j-na ‘my house,’ k-ot ‘my tortilla (that I made, or that I’m about to eat),’ s-na ‘ixim ‘granary,’ lit. ‘house of corn.’

(ii') an “indefinitely possessed” form, without possessive prefixes and with a -VI suffix (usually -II), which indicates a thing possessed (in sense (ii)), but whose possessor is unspecified or indefinite: ok-ol ‘the leg of someone,’ abtel-il ‘the work (of some person).’

(iii) a special form of “inanimate” (Laughlin, 1975), “impersonal” (Cowan, 1969), or “benefactive” (Haviland, 1981) possession, which connects the noun with its “possessor”: a person or thing on which it will be used, or for whose benefit (or detriment) it is intended. Inanimate possession is marked with possessive prefixes and a special suffix (also of the form -VI). The exact semantic relationship implied may be one of the following: location or origin (s-bolom-al ch'en ‘the cave’s jaguar,’ i.e., the one who lives there), function or purpose (y-ot-ali bek'et e ‘the meat’s tortilla,’ i.e., the one to be eaten with the meat), destination, cause, victim or beneficiary (y-il-al na ‘the house’s debt,’ i.e., the debt which the owner incurred in building it).

A good example of “benefactive possession” from colonial Tzotzil is e-juy-be-at xuch'-al. It was mended with pitch.

The verb juy means ‘smear, rub’; xuch’ is ‘pitch.’ The sentence means, literally, “It had its (benefactive) pitch smeared on it,” where the type (iii) form of the possessed noun suggests “the pitch that affected it.”

There are other more specialized “possessive” forms in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, which do not figure prominently in this colonial dictionary. These utilize further suffixes to denote qualities or states associated with some nominal stem, or expanses of plants or natural features. (For a more complete discussion, see Haviland, 1981:191–215.)

The behavior of a noun stem in Tzotzil depends first on which possession class (possessable, unpossessable, or inalienably possessed) it belongs to (this is partly a semantic matter: things that are never owned may also be grammatically unpossessable; words denoting parts of wholes are generally inalienably possessed); and second, on which sorts of “logical” possession (types i–iii) it accepts.

One difficulty with the label “inanimate possession” in Laughlin (1975) is that it conflates what I have distinguished here as two different sorts of possession. Inanimate objects can function as “possessors” in both sense (ii) of simple possession and sense (iii), benefactive possession. Thus, the relationship between the house and its possessor is substantially the same in both the case of j-na ‘my house (where I live)’ and s-na li ‘ixim e ‘the house of the corn (where it is kept).’ This is type (ii), simple possession; but consider the noun -te'-el ‘stick for something’ (from te ‘wood’), which requires type (iii) benefactive possession. Its possessor may be animate (as in s-te'-el caballo ‘the horse’s stick,’ i.e., the post to tether it to) or inanimate (as in s-te'-el coles ‘cabbage stock,’ i.e., the rigid stem which supports the cabbage), and in either case a similar benefactive relationship is implied between stick and its grammatical possessor. In general, it is always the case that benefactive possession requires an additional -VI suffix on a noun stem, whether or not the possessor is animate or inanimate.

In the context of this brief description, let me summarize the notation that actually appears in the dictionary. Four noun classes are distinguished as follows:

n1 These are ordinary possessable nouns, which occur in both forms (i) and (ii), without any change to the stem.

n3 These are the indefinitely possessed forms of inalienably possessed nouns. They therefore appear with the -VI suffix.

n4 These are the bare stems of inalienably possessed nouns, shown without possessive prefixes. They therefore always require additional possessive inflection for morphological completeness.

n5 These are unpossessable nouns stems (or, at least, nouns that in the context of the friar’s examples do not appear with possessive inflection).

In addition, nouns are further categorized by letter, where the following occur (I give first the original characterization from Laughlin, 1975:24, followed by an explanation in terms of the scheme I have presented here):

a “if inanimate has -VI, animate does not; if inanimate lacks -VI, animate adds it.” This category is an artifact of the decision Laughlin has made to include as the citation form an absolute or indefinitely possessed form (type ii') of an otherwise inalienably possessed word (a body part, for example). Luckily, rather few examples of this ‘type’ survive in the current entries.

b “inanimate same as animate.” This means that the noun may have both animate and inanimate possessors, of either type (ii) or (iii).

c “inanimate with or without VI.” The noun may have both types (ii) and (iii) possession, and in both cases the grammatical possessor may be an
inanimate entity. Laughlin's original assignment to this category I think ignored the distinction between types (ii) and (iii), and hence sometimes a noun labeled type b occurs with a further -VI suffix (in type ii possession), and sometimes without such a suffix (type ii possession).

d  "only animate occurs." This means that, probably for semantic reasons, the possessor, of type (ii), seems always to be animate, at least in the contexts shown.

e  "only animate occurs with -VI." This notation suggests a context in which only type (iii) benefactive possession seems appropriate (and the possessor in the examples given happens to be inanimate).

f  "only animate occurs without -VI." Such cases are examples of type (ii) simple possession, in which the possessor happens to be an inanimate entity.

The following dictionary entries exemplify these categories. The noun leb 'bird net' is shown as 'n1a'; it can occur as an absolute, unpossessed noun, type (i). It can also appear in type (ii) possession, with a -VI suffix, when we are interested in the person whose net it is. It can also evidently appear in type (iii) possession, with a further suffix: s-leb-al X 'the net of (with which to catch) X'.

In the expression ta 'olon 'below, underneath,' the relational noun 'olon is given as 'n1b' to show, first, that the word can be unpossessed (meaning 'below, low, lowlands,' etc.), and possessed, in which case its logical possessor can be either animate or inanimate—it denotes the person or thing below which something is. (In this sense, 'olon functions something like a body-part word meaning 'the underneath part'.)

The noun 'ach'al 'mud' is shown as 'n1c.' That is, again, it can appear either unpossessed (type i) or ordinarily possessed (type ii), with no change in the stem. In the latter case, the "possessor" can be either a person or a thing. But there is also type (iii) possession, as in the friar's example 'ip yach'elal 'it is muddy', in which a further -VI suffix is added to suggest, literally, "its mud (covering it, or all over it, or created by it)" (which means 'difficulty, pain, suffering') is marked as vokol (literally, "feel in one's heart," where 'heart' is of type 'n4d.'

In the expression 'ak' vokol 'exhaust, torment,' the noun vokol (which means 'difficulty, pain, suffering') is marked as 'n1d'; that is, it can appear either possessed or unpossessed, and in its possessed form 'only animate occurs,' presumably because only animate things can be tormented.

x-k-ak' vokol. I torment (torture) (someone). ("'ak 'give, cause.")

x-k-ak' a-vokol. I exhaust you. (Literally, "I cause your suffering.")

The expression jok' ch'en is glossed as 'dig a hole'; ch'en 'hole' is shown as type 'n1e.' The fact that it is 'n1' suggests that the word can occur either unpossessed, as in j-jok' ch'en. I dig a hole.
or in a possessed form, as in j-jok' x-ch'en-al. I dig a hole for it.
The subcategory 'e' represents the fact that in the friar's examples, the only possessed forms of the word are of type (iii), benefactive possession. (The hole I dig does not belong to someone or something but rather is designed for something to be put into.)

There are also some nouns marked as 'n1f'. These nouns evidently occur in an unpossessed form (type i) without suffix; but the only possessed form they display, in the dictionary materials, is of type (iii), with a further -VI suffix, and in cases where the 'possessor' is an inanimate thing. For example 'uxub evidently refers to a knot or lump on a tree; but if you want to specify that it is the knot or lump on, say, a particular tree you may belong to things as well as to humans or animals. Thus, the expression ta pat-il is glossed as "behind" (pat-il is 'back'), and the following examples are given:

ta s-pat. Behind it. (Literally, "at its back.")
ta ta-pat-il. Behind (something).
ta j-pat. Behind me. ("At my back.")

The type 'n4' nouns are also inalienably possessed; the only difference between these and nouns of type 'n3' is that the 'n4' nouns appear in the dictionary cited in the possessed-only form, without -VI suffix. Type 'd' nouns logically require animate possessors.

'aj'i ta -olonton. treat a matter prudently or diligently.

(Literally, "feel in one's heart," where -olonton 'heart' is of type 'n4d'.)

Type 'a' nouns also seem to require animate possessors, though Laughlin's notation suggests that he also anticipates the possibility that a 'benefactive' possessor of type (iii) could occur without an added -VI suffix. One case is Hotob 'drill,' shown as 'n4a' and presumably ordinarily possessed by the person who wields it. Type 'b' nouns can also have 'inanimate'
possessors:

'atl-by'e -ik.' Smell (something or someone). (Literally, "sense the smell of—," where -ik' 'smell, scent' is *n4b'.)

Type 'e' nouns require a -VI suffix before they can accept their obligatory possessive affixes. Thus they represent two different types of construction: one in which only 'benefactive possession' (type iii) is possible, and the other in which a simple possessed form (type ii) itself requires a -VI suffix on an otherwise unpossessable noun stem. In the following two examples, the first is of the former type, and the second of the latter.

s-na-il te'. jail. (Literally, "the house of the stick"); the friar offers the following gloss: "la casa del palo y del cepe." -na 'house,' is shown as 'n4e'—requiring an inanimate benefactive-type possessor.

'ajil s-k'uk'um-al. Having small (reed-like) feathers. (‘aj 'reed,' and k'uk'um, type 'n4e' only because to be possessed at all the stem k'uk'um 'feather,' requires a suffix -al.)

Nouns of type 'n4f' are shown as requiring an inanimate possessor, but with no additional -VI suffix. The restriction to inanimate possessors may be only an artifact of the particular examples the friar happens to give.

x-k-a'i s-vinajeb. I note (it). (Literally, "I perceive its sign, its appearance"); where -a'i is 'perceive,' and -vinajeb is a noun of type 'n4f' meaning 'the means or cause of its appearing,' from the verb vinaj 'appear, be perceivable."

Finally, a great number of nouns appear as 'n5,' unpossessable, a label that in this colonial dictionary merely means that, in a given context, the noun does not happen to appear with any possessive affixes.

laj ta taiv. be frostbitten. (Literally, "be finished by the frost"); where taiv 'frost' is shown as 'n5'."

Occasionally the friar's explicit syntactic remarks touch on these possession classes, especially when, in his zeal to reproduce a pedagogically important Catholic concept, he seems to have squeezed the morphological and derivational resources of Tzotzil dry. The following entry appears, under the root ch'u, which includes such notions as 'God,' 'holy,' 'blessing,' 'soul,' and 'luck.' The friar has derived an abstract noun from the adjective ch'uul 'holy':

ch'uulil, nlf. holiness.

The category 'nlf' suggests that the noun can appear both possessed and unpossessed (class 1), but that only an inanimate possessed form occurs (type i). The friar adds the comment: "But they talk this way rarely except when they say that someone is holy and the other responds: k'usi x-ch'uulil? What is holy about him?" The example, which translates literally, "what is his holiness?"

's'-spoke, presumably, of an animate being—suggests that the noun should be listed as 'n1b.' The sentence also shows the relationship between two syntactic roles: the possessor of a derived noun, and the subject of an adjectival predicate from which the noun is derived.

It is important to note that "unpossessability" is a formal feature of the language, and not strictly a semantic matter. As Laughlin (1975:24) notes, in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, a noun's category may change over time, as when the word "bus" became syntactically possessable only after Zinacantecs began to own them. However, there is a mechanism by which formally unpossessable nouns may be associated, obliquely, with a possessor, which is marked by affixes attached, not to the noun itself, but to an adjunct to the noun, the word -u'un 'belonging to, the possession of, for the benefit of.' (-U'un also has a variety of related syntactic functions, as we have seen; for example, it is used to mark an oblique agent in contexts where the verb cannot explicitly record an agent; see section 4.a.4 below.) In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, almost any 'n5' can be effectively possessed in a construction like the following:

ch'abal xa te'tik k-u'un. I no longer have woodlands. (ch'abal 'there is none'; te'tik 'forest'—an unpossessable n5 noun.)

The noun phrase te'tik k-u'un (where k-u'un is the 1st person singular possessed form of -u'un) means something like 'forest which is mine'; hence the entire sentence means: "there is no longer a forest which belongs to me."

In colonial Tzotzil the word -u'un also apparently has this possessive function. It appears in contexts like the one just mentioned, to associate a possessor with an otherwise unpossessable noun, like osil 'time, weather, country.'

mo natuk yilel osil k-u'un-tik li' ta balamî. We don't have a long life. (Literally, "our time here in earth is not long," where 'osil k-u'un-tik, with 1st person plural affixes on -u'un, means 'our time.')

Similarly, colonial Tzotzil, like modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, uses the word -u'un to formulate questions about possessors:

much'u y-u'un li'e? Whose (is this)? (much'u 'who'; li'e 'this').

Finally, the dictionary includes several examples of a possessed form of -u'un attached to a verbal noun that already bears possessive affixes; as the direct possessor of a noun derived from a transitive verb corresponds to the direct object of the original verb, this second possessor, marked with -u'un, corresponds to the verb's original subject.

mo 'oyuk j-na'el av-u'un. You are not grateful to me. (mo 'not'; 'oy 'exist.')
The 1st person form j-na'el, from the verb na' 'know, remember,' suggests 'remembering of me'; the 2nd person form av-u'un suggests 'by you.' Thus, the whole sentence means: "your remembering of me does not exist."

3.a.2. Possessed Nouns

Noun phrases with possessors display considerable formal complexity in Tzotzil. Where the basic form of a possessed noun phrase is
it is further possible that the possessor may be possessed noun.

For example, in the sentence

'ip y-ila'al s-ba. It is deformed.

the predicate is the adjective 'ip 'strong, great, extreme.' The subject is a complex possessed noun phrase, consisting of a 3rd person possessed form of ila'al 'ugliness,' whose possessor is itself a 3rd person possessed form of -ba 'self, face.' Hence, the sentence might be translated literally as "the ugliness of the face of it is extreme."

As we have already seen, possessed nouns in Tzotzil play a number of syntactic roles in the language. Or, put another way, the mechanism of grammatical possession serves a variety of functions besides marking the relationship between an object and its owner. For example, Tzotzil often uses the mechanism of possession to mark the arguments of nouns whose meanings are inherently relational. What appears formally as the grammatical possessor of a noun often resembles rather more the direct object of a verb. This is the case with the noun 

mu x-ch'i-il-uk. (It is) different. (Literally, "(it) is not the companion of it."

where the counterpart to a relational notion in English like like or the same is represented with an equivalent of the notion companion, and where the grammatical possessor is one of the arguments or terms in the relation. Consider also the sentence 

mu s-tojol-uk x-bat. It is wasted.

Literally, this sentence means "It goes (but) not on account of (anything)." The word tojol, which appears here in 3rd person possessed form, and in the negative, is derived from the verb toj 'pay,' and hence is relational: the account, meaning, cost, or rectitude of something.

Nominalized adjectives, on the other hand, make use of grammatical possessors to mark relations that might otherwise be expressed between an adjectival predicate and its subject. For example, the adjective ch'uul in colonial Tzotzil means 'holy'; as we have seen, it produces a derived noun -ch'uulil 'holiness,' which is obligatorily possessed. In the sentence

k'usi x-ch'uulil? What is holy about him (literally, "what is his holiness?")

the 3rd person grammatical possessor is the entity of which ch'uul is predicated (if only grudgingly, in this example).

We have also seen examples, based on possessed forms of the word -k'inal 'day (of or for something),' in which the grammatical possessor of the noun anchors the temporal expression.

mo to s-ta s-k'inal ve'el. It isn't mealtime yet. (Literally, "it does not yet reach the day or moment of the meal."

Ve'el is the grammatical possessor of -k'inal.)

Somewhat more interesting is the sentence

j-k'inal n-i-Hul. I arrive opportunely.

Here the verb means 'I arrived.' The first person possessed form of k'inal evidently suggests "at (or in) my own (good) time."

Finally, possessed forms of verbal nouns mark as grammatical possessor what would, with a fully inflected verb, be a subject (in the case of an intransitive verb) or a direct object (in the case of a transitive verb).

junjun j-tal-el j-ch'i-uk Pedro. Peter and I are of the same blood. (Literally, "my coming is one with Peter.")

The word j-tal-el is the 1st person possessed form of a noun based on the intransitive verb tal 'come'; it means 'my coming,' or 'the fact (or the moment) that I came.' The grammatical possessor corresponds to the subject of a simple sentence in which tal might be the verb.

Nominalized transitive verbs ending in the suffix -el have a passive flavor; accordingly, their grammatical possessors are logically like transitive direct objects. (See section 4.a.5.)

mo x-ch'uun-el-uk dios. unfaithfulness.

What the friar here glosses as a noun is in fact a negative sentence, meaning literally "(It is) not belief in God"; the sentence is based on a possessed, nominalized form of ch'uun 'believe (in).' The grammatical possessor of this nominalized verb is dios 'God,' in some sense the logical direct object of the verb 'believe in.' The semantic relationship between possessor and direct object is even more obvious in the sentence

'ip j-na'-el. I am very famous.

The predicate of this adjectival stative sentence is again 'ip 'very, great, extreme'; the subject is the 1st person possessed form of a noun derived from the verb na 'know, remember.' Hence, the sentence means, literally, "my knowing (i.e., the knowing of me) is very great."

3.a.3. Possessive Adjuncts to Noun Phrases

The mechanism of grammatical possession also provides colonial Tzotzil with additional syntactic resources for including adjuncts that either complement or go entirely beyond the normal sentential roles of subjects and direct objects. Two important roots, -tuk 'alone, self' and -kotol 'all,' can supplement almost any noun phrase to indicate its solitariness, uniqueness, or unambiguous identity on the one hand, or its totality on the other. In both cases, the adjunct must bear possessive affixes that correspond to the main noun phrase.

toj kolo'-ot a-tuk. You are worse. (Literally, "you are very evil, yourself."

mu j-ta Pedro, juteb j-na' j-tuk. I am not as smart as Peter. (Literally, "I do not reach Peter, I know little myself.")

toj s-tuk. He himself. (toj 'very, completely,' hence 'all by himself.'

In sentences like toj kolo'-ot a-tuk, where the subject of the main predicate, kolo 'evil' is a second person singular pronoun (cross-indexed with the 2nd person absolutive suffix
-ot), the adjunct a-tuk ‘your-self’ agrees with the subject which it complements by bearing a second person possessive prefix. Tuk emphasizes that a nominal argument is exactly, only, or prototypically the person or thing in question, of which some predication is made.

The colonial word tza, which embraces a wide range of meanings having to do with thought and cleverness, shares some syntactic properties with tuk. As an adjunct to the subject of a verb (and bearing the corresponding possessive prefix) it suggests intention and will (which perhaps misfires). The friar gives tza as the translation for pensar ‘think,’ ‘as when one thought such and such a thing.’

x-e-tal ta j-tza-e, mo x-Hu‘ k-u’un. I thought I would come, but I couldn’t. (tal ‘come,’ Hu‘ ‘be able,’ -u’un ‘by,’ or ‘for’ (bears 1st person possessive inflection); literally, ‘I (would) come by my intention, but it wasn’t possible for me.’)

Similarly, a possessed form of -kotol ‘all’ can appear as an adjunct to a nominal expression.

e-o-ch-otik j-kotol-tik. We all fit. (Literally, ‘we enter, we all’; ‘och ‘enter.’)

dios x-ak’-bey s-ve’el s-kotol te k’usitch kuxul x-xanave. God feeds every living creature. The verb in the second example is x-ak’-bey ‘he (God) gives it (food) to (someone)’; the indirect object, the recipient of the food is a third person expression, composed of s-kotol ‘all (of them)’ plus a relative clause ‘those which walk about alive.’ Notice that, in the first example, the first person plural possessive affixes on kotol agree with the underlying subject of the verb, which also engenders first person plural absolutive affixes on the verb.

3.b. The Structure of Nominal Expressions

Many of the entries in this dictionary function as noun phrases, but are themselves complex. A noun phrase is, minimally, a single noun or verbal noun. Some entries in the dictionary contain noun phrases that consist only of a noun with an accompanying definite article, te ‘the.’

x-k-al te k’in. (I) hold the fiesta. (Literally, “I say the fiesta.”)

A noun may also be modified by a variety of other constituents: numerals, adjectives, and passive participial verbal forms.

‘ox-vinik k’in. sixty-day period. (‘ox-vinik ‘three twenties, i.e., sixty,’ k’in ‘day.’)

castillan pom. incense (literally, “Castillian incense.”)

tz’aj-bil vaj. bread soup. (tz’aj ‘dip, sop, dunk,’ vaj ‘tortilla’; literally, “dunked bread/tortillas.”)

In the following example, both adjectival and passive verbal modifiers are present.

‘epal tz’albil Hun. quantity of books. (‘ep-al ‘many,’ tz’al ‘lay, stack,’ Hun ‘paper’; literally, “many stacked papers.”)

3.b.1. Noun Compounds

The most common way to form a compound noun phrase from simpler nominal constituents involves the mechanisms of possession in ways we have already seen. That is, a noun phrase can have the form

N of NP

where the individual constituents are themselves noun phrases. In a normal construction of this sort, the first N bears possessive affixes which correspond to the second NP. In compounds, however, possessive affixes on the first N constituent remain only as vestiges (in the form of a y- prefix on a vowel initial first noun, for example), and the entire compound inflects as a unit.

pix jolol. hat. (pix ‘covering,’ jolol ‘head.’ The friar notes that this expression means, literally, cobertura de cabeza. Note that pix, a consonant initial noun, requires no explicit possessive prefix in this compound.)

jol na. roof. (jol ‘head’; na ‘house.’)

y-ut okil. sole of the foot. (‘ut ‘inside,’ okil ‘foot.’ Here the vowel-initial ut requires a vestigial 3rd person possessive prefix y-.)

As we have seen, when the head noun of such a construction is a verbal noun, derived from a transitive verb, the syntactic possessor corresponds to what would be, in a full sentence, the object (direct or indirect) of the verb.

y-a’i’-bey-el s-ve’el ‘ojov. pregestation. The grammatical formula for this entry is nphr:v4f of nphr(n4d of n5).

The internal constituent s-ve’el ‘ojov means ‘the food of the lord.’ The verbal noun is based on the ditransitive form of -a’i ‘taste, feel,’ which might appear in a modern Zinacantec Tzotzil sentence like

ta x-k-a’i-be s-ve’el ‘ojov. I will taste the lord’s food (for him).

In this nominal form, the entire phrase thus means “the tasting of the lord’s food (for him).”

When N of NP compounds are themselves possessed, different patterns are possible. In compounds of the last type, the possessive affixes attach to the body-part word (which is itself the logical possessor in the compound):

y-ut k-ok. my sole (i.e., the sole of my foot.)

In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, compounds like jol na ‘roof’ follow this same pattern; the logical possessor attaches to the constituent, which is itself the grammatical possessor in the compound; and the explicit possessive prefix on the first part of the compound must reappear. Thus, to say ‘my roof’ in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil one says

s-jo1 j-na. (‘its roof of my house.’)

The friar’s transcription is not quite up to such phonological subtleties, and his equivalent entry simply shows s-jol na.

Such a pattern is quite correct, in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, for compounds like pix jolol, which maintain their compound integrity even when themselves possessed. The friar shows
x-pix jol, which corresponds to modern s-pixol, as ‘his hat.’ Here, the original compound origin, of the form

N of N

has been submerged under a newly reinterpreted root. (In modern Zinacantec Tzotil the indefinitely possessed form is now an integrated stem, pixalal, which corresponds to colonial pixolol.)

The constituent parts of compound noun phrases can themselves be complex. In the following example, the second part of a N of NP compound is a modified noun phrase.

y-av castillan pom. incense holder. (‘av ‘place, container.’)

Laughlin (1975) distinguishes two further sorts of compound noun phrase, labeled

N type N, and

Natt N.

He writes (1975:27–28):

[w]here the first noun describes the quality or content of the second, as in ‘leather bag,’ ‘baby bird,’ the phrase is labelled ‘noun type noun.’ The third category is...distinguished in Tzotil by a -VI attributive suffix. It is represented by phrases that, in translation, might be rendered as ‘land crab,’ ‘tree fern,’ and ‘house boat.’ These phrases are labelled ‘noun attribute noun.’

Colonial Tzotil shows the same wide range of constructional possibilities.

tux-nok’ chij. sheep. (tux-nok’ ‘cotton’; chij ‘deer, domestic animal.’ This is N type N.)

‘antz-il tux-nok’ chij. ewe. (‘antz ‘female, woman.’)

This last example shows both types of compounding: nphr:natt & nphr(n/x & ncpd/ type n).

One might translate the entire expression as “womanly cotton type deer.”) Similarly, consider

x-pix jol Hun. dunce’s cap (literally, ‘paper hat.’ Note that the order of N type N is reversed from the English equivalent, and that one of the constituents is itself a compound noun phrase of the N of N variety.)

3.b.2. Agentive Nouns

There is a subclass of agentive compound nouns, which normally denote kinds of people, or roles which people can occupy. In modern Tzotil, agentive nouns normally have a prefix of the form j-, and agentives in the colonial dictionary are represented in the same way. The following pair illustrates the relationship between ordinary nouns and agentives:

‘abtel, n.l.d. work, job, (religious) office.

j-‘abtel, agn. worker, day laborer, official.

(RML—The j- prefix is frequently not found with agentive nouns having an -om suffix, as satín-om, marksman, or vayaj-om, diviner. It never occurs with agentive nouns having a -vil suffix, as ch’uba-vil, official builder, or mula-vil, sinner.)

Many of the same patterns which govern the formation of ordinary nominal compounds, with the addition of the agentive j-, also produce a complex agentive expression. In particular, where a verbal noun denotes some activity, the corresponding agentive denotes a person who devotes him or herself to that activity. Hence,

tza, n.le. cleverness.
tzaí, tv. plan imagine.
tzaiej, iv. become clever, think.
tzaiejel, vn.l.d. clarity, cleverness, invention.
j-tzaiejel, agn. inventor, thoughtful person.

Agentives are also formed from nouns modified by adjectives (which are then incorporated into the whole agentive expression). For example,

j-‘epal-k’op-on. I am talkative. (‘ep ‘much,’ k’op ‘talk.’)

In attributive form, ‘ep becomes ‘epal, and the resulting modified noun assumes an agentive character with the addition of j-. This compound agentive in turn receives a first person absolutive suffix, to create a nominal sentence: “I am a lots-of-talk person.”

Agentives are also commonly based on a transitive verb stem compounded with a noun phrase, itself possibly complex, which functions as the underlying direct object of the verb. The friar gives several such examples with the verb ‘ak’ ‘give, cause.’

j-‘ak’-vokol. torturer. (Literally, “giver of suffering.”)

j-‘ak’ ‘utzil k’op. mediator. (Literally, “giver of good words.”)

j-‘ak’ xonob chij. horseshoer. (xonob ‘sandal, footwear,’ chij ‘deer, here: horse.’)

Evidently, agentives can also be formed by nominalizing reflexive verbs, although the evidence from colonial Tzotil is somewhat ambiguous. In modern Tzotil a reflexive verb can be nominalized by incorporating the reflexive noun ba ‘self,’ with an added suffix -i, into the verb stem. Hence, from

baj, tv. lock, strike, let /blood/,

and its reflexive

baj ba, rv. flagellate self or pierce self.

one forms

baj-bail, vn. blood-letting.

j-baj-bail, agn. person who has blood let.

Colonial Tzotil also allows nominalized reflexive verbs, as in the case of

mak naiej bail, seclusion

which derives from mak ‘close,’ and na ‘house,’ through a compound transitive verb mak-na-i ‘jail, close up in a house,’ which, in its reflexive form produces the entry

mak-nai ba, rv. tv(tv & ncpd) & rpn, hide in one’s house, seclude oneself, shut oneself up.

The friar does not include an agentive form derived from this reflexive verb (which would presumably mean ‘someone who secludes him or herself’).

However, consider the friar’s entry

j-jok’an-ej j-ba. (I am) trusting (or a trusting person).

The first person j- prefix on j-ba ‘myself’ indicates the possessor (as in the case of other reflexive nouns we have met in section 2.b.3), whereas the first j- represents either another
3.1. Possessive Marking

When counting things, colonial Tzotzil, like modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, uses numeral classifiers to form quantifying expressions. That is, a numeral expression takes the form {numeral + classifier} noun where the classifier specifies aspects of the shape, position, size or form of the enumerated entities.

 occasionally a noun can be counted without a specific classifier, using instead a numeral form that incorporates a generalized classifier (of the underlying form -Vb on all numerals except jun ‘one’), or no classifier at all.

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An expression of the form numeral + numeral classifier shares syntactic properties with both adjectives and noun phrases. As I showed in section 2.a.1, such an expression can be the predicate of a stative sentence; or it can modify (that is, quantify) a substantive in the manner of an adjective or attributive noun. Tzotzil also permits possessed forms of numeral expressions, which function as ordinal numbers, and which require a -VI suffix in addition to possessive affixes.

\( y\text{-ox-kaj-al na ta chamebal. } \) purgatory. (Literally, “third storey of the place of death”; ‘ox- ‘three,’ køj ‘level,’ \( na \) house,’ cham ‘die,’ > chamebal ‘place of death.’)

In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil one can use the numeral classifier køj ‘level’ to count, among other things, the floors of a house: ‘ox-køj \( na \) ‘a house of three stories.’ A possessed form of such a numeral expression yields an expression that can mean either, ‘its third level’ or ‘all three of its levels.’ (Similarly, one can say, in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, ‘ox-vo’ vinik ‘three men,’ and \( k\text{-ox-va’al-tik } \) (with 1st person plural possessive affixes) ‘the three of us.’)

With temporal expressions, ordinal numerals imply past time,

\( y\text{-ox-ib-al } u. \) three months ago.

or duration

\( y\text{-oxib-al } u s\text{-pas. } \) It matures in three months. (\( pas \) ‘do.’)

Here, as with other temporal units, \( u \) ‘month’ uses the generalized form of the numeral ‘three,’ \( oxib \) (where the suffix -ib is a generalized classifier); this form, in turn, is suffixed and possessed to create an ordinal numeral.

3.b.5. Relative Clauses

The most complex noun phrases contain a noun and a modifying sentence, in the form of a relative clause. Many of the friar’s glosses in this dictionary are periphrastic attempts in Tzotzil to render, with a relative clause, a single Spanish word. In his examples, the friar resorts to three distinct types of relative clause. The first takes the form

numon + {\text{(te) + sentence}}

where the Tzotzil conjunction te corresponds to English ‘that,’ and where the introductory head noun is often Ha’ ‘that, the one that.’

\( Ha’ \text{ te mu xa’i k’ope. } \) disobedient person. (Literally, “(That is) the one that doesn’t understand words.”)

\( ‘oy j-k’alal te j-toy j-bae. \) I have a reason for rebelling. (Literally, “there exists my reason that I rebel.”)

\( s\text{-pasnej te mo ch’uunvan vinike. } \) heathen custom. (Literally, “the practice of a person that does not obey.”)

In the last example, the entire expression is of the form

pasnej of nphr

where the head of the possessior nphr is vinik ‘man,’ and the relative clause is \( te \text{ mo ch’uunvan } \) “that doesn’t obey.” This is an example of an apparently forced translation that would be suspect, if not impossible, in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, where one would instead use a relative clause of the third type I mention below, with an interrogative word. That is, one could say, in modern Tzotzil,

\( s\text{-kostumbre ti much’u mu xch’unvan. } \) The custom of one who doesn’t obey.

The conjunction te does not always appear, just as, in English, the ‘that’ of a relative clause can sometimes be omitted.

\( natil te’ pajal ta yol jom. \) mast. (Literally, “long stick stuck in the middle of a boat.”)

\( Natil te’ long piece of wood,’ in this periphrastic expression, is followed without further preamble, by the clause pajal ta yol jom ‘planted in the middle of the boat’ (from the verb paj ‘plant’).

The friar often translates a single Spanish noun by means of a noun phrase that contains a relative clause of this sort. His gloss for ‘foot soldier or pikeman’ is

\( ch’ilom x-xanav ta y-ok. \) (ch’ilom ‘soldier,’ xanav ‘walk,’ ‘ok ‘leg.’)

Clearly, the entire expression means nothing more than “a soldier (who) walks on his legs.” It sometimes seems that the missing conjunction te has only disappeared as a result of the compiler’s desire to represent his Tzotzil translations as less “ad hoc” or better integrated than ordinary Tzotzil usage would have suggested.

The second class of relative clauses is introduced by the conjunction yo’ ‘\( oy \) (in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil yo’o), ‘where, when, in order that.’

\( s\text{-tz’omol yo’ oy xHu’ ch’akel. } \) court. (Literally, “seat where trial takes place.”)

\( lum yo’ oy xlok’ tael k’ak’al. \) East. (Literally, “country where the sun rises.”)

Some of the friar’s entries omit the head noun.

\( yo’ oy e-n-ch’i. \) my homeland. (Literally, “where I grew up.”)

The third class of relative clauses, like the second, is related to English “wh-clauses,” which are based on an interrogative word.

\( mo \text{ oyuk bu Hech kolo’. } \) especially bad or evil. (Literally, “there is nowhere as evil.”)

\( mo \text{ oyuk bu s-nup. } \) (He is) a sovereign lord. (Literally, “there is nowhere where he has a match.”)

\( mo \text{ oyuk k’usi tzotz x-a’i. } \) (He is) skillful. (Literally, “there is nothing which he finds difficult.”)

Here the interrogative words bu ‘where, when,’ k’usi ‘what’ (and the word much’u(y) ‘who’ also belongs in this group) introduce relative clauses of the form “where S,” “which S” (or “who(m) S”), where the interrogative word in the embedded S refers back to the head noun of the entire expression.

Tzotzil provides a further complex mechanism for relating an entire clause to a nominal expression, to form a complex noun phrase. The relational particle ‘\( oy \) (in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil ‘o’) refers back to a previously identified nominal entity, marking the action of the current clause as related or dependent,
in a general way, on that entity. (See section 5.) For example, in modern speech, one can say

\[ta\;jsa'\;tak'in,\;ta\;jman\;'{i}xim.\;I\;am\;looking\;for\;money\;to\;buy\;corn\;with.\]

The two parts of this sentence, \(ta\;jsa'\;tak'in\) 'I am looking for money,' and \(ta\;jman\;'{i}xim\) 'I will buy corn,' are interrelated by the particle '{o}. The particle allows a construction somewhat like an English relative clause: "the money \textit{with which I'll buy corn.}" In the second clause, \(ta\;jman\;'{i}xim\), the '{o} marks the place of the otherwise elided instrument, \(tak'in.\) The same sort of device appears to have occurred in colonial Tzotzil, although in a somewhat obscure form.

\[k'usi\;achi'il\;xak'el\;'{oy}.\;What\;is\;your\;kinship\;(to\;him)?\]

The first clause, \(k'usi\;a-chi'il\) (chi'il 'companion, relative'), appears to mean 'what is your relationship?' or 'how is he your relative?' The second clause, \(x-a-k'el\) (k'el 'look at'), suggests a translation like "how do you see him (i.e., relate to him)?" The particle '{oy} relates the two clauses: 'how do you see him as your relation?'

4. The Verb Phrase

The nucleus of a Tzotzil sentence is the verb. In fact, many Tzotzil sentences consist of nothing more than a verb, which contains tense and aspect markers, and which cross-indexes subjects and direct objects with explicit absolutive and ergative affixes. I have already shown, in section 2.b, how simple transitive and intransitive verbs are formed. There are other constituent parts of a verb phrase that we have not yet met.

4.a. PARTS OF THE VERB PHRASE

4.a.1. Directionals

Occasionally a verb is supplemented by a directional word, ordinarily formed from an intransitive verb of motion with the addition of -el. The directional word suggests that the action of the main word involves motion or orientation of the indicated sort: going, coming, ascending, staying, etc.

\[x-k'am\;muy-el\;ta\;te'.\;It\;is\;coiling\;up\;the\;tree.\]

\[lum\;yo'\;{oy}\;x-lok'\;talel\;k'ak'al.\;East.\;\textit{(lum\;country',}\;x-lok'\;<exit,\;come\;out,}\;tal\;{come,}\;k'ak'al\;{sun};\;literally,\;"land\;where\;the\;sun\;comes\;out\;from.\)}

The directional \(batel,\) from \(bat\;{go},\) means not only 'going' (i.e., in a direction away from the point of speech), but also 'from now on' (extending from the point \textit{in time} of speech). In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil \(batel\) also means 'sometimes.'

\[naka\;tza\;x-xanav\;bat-el.\;He\;walks\;for\;a\;long\;time.\]

Directional words can also be attached to nouns derived from verbal stems.

\[tz'alal\;batel.\;plowed\;field.\;\textit{(tz'al\;\text{"plow,\;furrow.\")}\}

\[jakal\;talel.\;foreigner.\;\textit{(jak\;\text{"be\;absent,\;end\;(in\;modern\;Zinacantec\;Tzotzil),\;jakal\;\text{"distant\};\;literally,\;"coming\;from\;afar.\")}\}

The friar gives examples of a double verb construction in colonial Tzotzil that would, in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, be managed by directionals. The colonial examples involve the verb \(lut'\;\text{"jump.}\)

\[e-lut'\;i-och\;ta\;uk'um.\;He\;jumped\;into\;the\;stream.\]

\[e-lut'\;e-muy\;ta\;sba\;mesa.\;He\;jumped\;onto\;the\;table.\]

In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, using the verb \(p'it\;\text{"jump,'}\) one would say, instead,

\[i-p'it\;{ochel\;ta\;uk'um.\]

or

\[i-p'it\;muyel\;ta\;sba\;mesa.\]

with normal directionals based on '{och\;\text{"enter,'\;and\;muy\;\text{"rise.}\}

4.a.2. Tense and Aspect

The verbal aspects that Tzotzil distinguishes formally are associated in ordinary speech with different effective tenses. Incompletive aspect ordinarily corresponds to present or future actions, completive aspect to past, and stative aspect to some perfect tense. In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil there are, in addition, reasonably strict rules governing the sequence of aspects in related clauses, or their concurrence with negative, imperative or causative forms. Unfortunately, the friar's transcriptions do not permit careful analysis of the corresponding phenomena in colonial Tzotzil. To be sure one would need exact transcriptions of the aspectual prefixes, whereas I have the impression that in many examples in the dictionary, the friar's attention was concentrated more on his informants' words than on their consonants.

For example, in the sentence

\[x-i-bat\;ta\;{ak'in.}\;I\;am\;going\;to\;weed.\]

the unmarked or neutral aspect of the verb (marked by the prefix \(x\)-) would be impossible in modern Tzotzil, where one would have to use an explicit incompletive form: \(ch-i-bat\) or \(ta\;x-i-bat.\)

Because the colonial examples consistently omit the \(ta\) prefix of the incompletive aspect, it is possible that the unmarked aspect had a wider range of uses in colonial Tzotzil than in the modern language. (It may also be that \(x\)- was, in fact, an incompletive aspect marker in colonial times, and that the explicit \(ta\) prefix in modern Tzotzil is a recent development, perhaps from an aspectual particle.)

\[j-bik'tajes\;j-ba\;x-e-k'opoj.\;I\;am\;speaking\;modestly.\]

\[j-bik'tajes\;\text{"make\;small,'\;k'opoj\;\text{"speak;'\;literally,\;"I\;make\;myself\;small\;(as\;I\;talk.\")}\}

In the last example, as in many in the dictionary, both verbs appear in unmarked neutral aspect, where from the gloss, one would expect incompletive aspect with \(ta\) in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil.
In Tzotzil the clitic 'ox denotes a time other than the moment of speech. Usually, in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, this means a time in the past. Combined with a stative predicate, 'ox suggests a past state that no longer continues.

'ay-on 'ox ta kol-el, x-e-nipaj. I was recovering and had a relapse. (‘ay is, according to the friar, “conjugated like an adjective,” and means ‘be, go’; kol ‘recover,’ nipaj ‘fall ill.’) Here the neutral aspect of the verb x-e-nipaj ‘I fall sick’ would be unlikely in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, where one would expect a completive form.

Completable aspect focuses on the completion of an action, and hence ordinarily translates into English as a past action.

n-e-'elk'an-at, e-laj s-bel j-na. I was robbed completely. (‘elk’an ‘rob,’ laj ‘finish,’ bel ‘contents,’ na ‘house.’) The main verb is a passive form of the transitive verb 'elk'an. The sentence thus means “I had my things robbed; the contents of my house were completely finished.” (One would expect, following modern Tzotzil, a passive ditransitive form like n-e-'elk'an-b-at ‘I had something stolen from me,’ with the benefactive suffix -b.)

The colonial examples use stative verb forms to express a continuous state, regardless of whether the state is in the past k-atin-ej j-ba ta ch'ich’. I was bloodied. (Literally, “I had washed myself in blood.”) or in a timeless present y-elan-ej s-ba s-ti' lok’ebal s-na xchi'uk s-na X. His house faces X’s. (Literally, “the entrance to his house has faced itself with the house of X.”)

Although, in modern dialects of Tzotzil, neutral aspect is common in present and future negative sentences, as well as in negative imperatives, the friar’s examples are again somewhat suspect.

mo j-k’opon j-ba, j-ch’uun mo ‘oy-uk x-k-il. I am not speaking with him; I act as if I don’t even see him.

In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, both negative verbs in this sentence would be, as these are, in unmarked neutral aspect:

mu j-k’opon j-ba j-ch’uun ‘I am not speaking with him’; and mu ‘oy-uk x-k-il ‘I do not even see him.’ But the neutral aspect on j-ch’uun ‘I act as if, I pretend’ would be replaced by the incompletive aspect: ta j-ch’uun.

In fact, the friar explicitly includes the incompletive aspect marker ta in very few expressions.

mu to ta x’ech’. It is indigestible. (‘ech’ ‘pass’; literally, “it does not pass yet.”)

By contrast, in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, it is precisely in negative contexts like this one that unmarked neutral aspect is most likely to appear; indeed, the friar, himself, in an alternate gloss for ‘indigestible,’ gives unmarked aspect:

mu to x-yal x’ch’ut. (yal ‘descend,’ ch’ut ‘stomach’; literally, “its stomach does not yet go down.”)

Explicit incompletive aspect does appear, in a way that exactly parallels modern syntax, in the following example. The friar says “When one sees a bird or something, the other will say, I am looking, but I don’t see it”:

ta j-k’ele-ey, mu x-k’elav. (k’el ‘look [transitive],’ k’elav ‘see something [intransitive],’)

ta j-k’el-ey, mu s-ta j-sat. (ta ‘reach, find,’ sat ‘eye’; literally, “I am looking but it doesn’t reach my eyes.”)

Notice that in these examples, too, the negative verb receives neutral aspect.

4.a.3. Subjunctives

Subjunctive inflection appears, with transitive verbs, as the absence of explicit aspect markers, sometimes with an additional suffix -uk attached to the verb. On intransitive verbs, subjunctive inflection uses either an additional suffix -ik or -uk, or a portmanteau suffix that combines, in a single form, both subjunctive and 2nd person absolutive affixes.

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4.a.3(i) Auxiliaries

Subjunctive forms are required with verbs that contain auxiliaries. Most auxiliary verbs are themselves derived from intransitive verbs of motion. They add a sense of motion (or its lack) to the action of the main verb: go (or come, or descend, or stay, or begin) in order to do something. However, most of the colonial examples have the auxiliary laj, which in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil means simply ‘finish,’ but which here seems to imply ‘do completely, thoroughly, or many times.’

mu x-laj ‘och-uk-otik. We can’t fit. (‘och ‘enter’; literally, “we do not finish entering.”)

mu x-laj k-a’i. I did not understand it very well. (‘a’i ‘hear, understand.’)

e-laj x-xen. He stabbed him many times.

In these examples, the transitive main verb appears with only ergative and absolutive affixes, and the aspect marker is attached to the auxiliary itself. The form ‘och-uk-otik is composed of the verb stem, plus the subjunctive suffix -uk, plus a 1st person plural absolutive suffix.

Another common auxiliary verb is tal ‘come.’

Ha’ te mo ‘oyuk stojol k’op x-tal y-al-bey-one. He does not come to me with polite speech. (Literally, “It is the case that it is without polite speech that he comes to talk to me.”)
The main verb here is x-tal y-al-bey-on ‘he comes to say it to me,’ which may be analyzed as follows:

x- tal y- al -bey -on

NEUT ‘come’ 3erg ‘say’ BENefactive 1sg person abs. Again, the auxiliary bears the aspect marker, and the main verb carries only the markers for agent and direct object.

Colonial Tzotzil presents other double verb constructions where the first verb receives full inflection, and the second the reduced inflection (without explicit tense/aspect markers) of the subjunctive. (See section 5.)

j-yokin j-ch'ay. I discard it.

x-a-yokin a-ch'ay. You discard it.

s-yokin x-ch'ay. He discards it. (yokin ‘hurl, scatter, toss out,’ ch'ay ‘lose’; literally, “you throw it out (in order to lose it.”)

Both stems are transitive, but only the first is marked for aspect (and given the compiler’s penchant for omitting incomplete aspect markers, this is only evident in the second person form). The friar was aware of this interesting construction, for he says: “All these verbs are conjugated this way, with the first (conjugated) by tense and mood [i.e., aspect—JBJ], and the second only like an adjective regardless of tense [i.e., with only person markers—JBJ]. I say ‘the first verb’ because in each there are two.”

4.a.3(ii) Imperatives

The normal imperative for tal is the irregular la 4 ‘come!’ and this same form appears in imperative sentences in which tal is the underlying auxiliary; the colonial examples are first person imperatives, “Let’s (do such and such)!”:

la 4 j-lok 4 j-bat-ik! Come, let’s cast lots!

la 4 j-mak-tik! Come (let’s) fix it!

In both imperative and non-imperative contexts, the auxiliary bat ‘go’ is sometimes reduced, in both modern Zinacantec Tzotzil and in colonial Tzotzil, to ba.

ba k-a-į-tik ‘ixim! Let’s (go) enjoy corn (i.e., drink corn liquor)!

Giving orders is a frequent context in which subjunctive verb forms must appear. Ordinary second person imperatives require specialized verbal suffixes: -o for transitive imperatives, and -an (the ordinary portmanteaux suffix for second person absolutive subjunctive) for intransitives.

bet’an-be-o a-k’ob! Give him a fig! (bet’an ‘press,’ k’ob ‘hand’; literally, “press your hand to him” (i.e., press your thumb between your fingers, in a gesture directed at him).)

‘abolaj-an k-u’un! Take pity on me! (‘abolaj ‘be merciful, have pity,’ -u’un ‘on behalf of’; literally, ‘have pity on my behalf.’)

Plural transitive imperatives, especially with reflexive verbs, often appear to have no explicit suffixes whatsoever.

p’ev abai! Move aside! (p’ev -ba ‘step aside.’)

k’up av-i’k! yu’un xk’uxul! Hold your breath for the pain! (k’up ‘cut,’ -ik ‘breath, wind.’)

One imperative form which, in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, occurs only rarely and has an archaic flavor, seems to have been more productive in colonial Tzotzil. Superficially, the construction combines a verb root with a subjunctive form of laj ‘finish.’ In modern Zinacantec speech, one of the few examples of this form is the especially polite response of elderly people to a leave-taking. The person departing bows and says ch-i-bat “I am going.” The elder person touches the forehead of the interlocutor, saying

bat-laj-an kik! Go, perhaps! (bat ‘go,’ kik ‘perhaps.’)

(The ordinary way to say this, a regular imperative of bat, is simply bat-an.) If the suffix is, indeed, a form of laj ‘finish,’ it can still combine with the full verb laj, as

laj-laj-uk ba’yuk! Let it finish first! (ba’y[i] ‘first.’)

Several seemingly related subjunctive forms appear in the colonial dictionary, under the entry for mientras ‘while.’

malayvan-an bat-laj-uk-on ta j-na! Wait here while I go home!

(malayvan ‘wait,’ bat ‘go,’ na ‘house.’)

li’-uk-ot to-e, bat-laj-uk-on ta j-na! (Stay here, while I go home! (li’ ‘here.’)

Here again, as in the modern examples, the verb bat-laj-uk-on consists of the main verb root, bat ‘go,’ combined with the stem laj, a subjunctive -uk, and an absolutive suffix: in this case the first person -on. The translations of these colonial examples suggest that the formative laj has aspitical meaning: let something finish first (so that something else may happen).

One peculiarity of verbs of eating in modern Tzotzil is that, although they are transitive, they permit second person imperatives with the intransitive form -an, both in a general meaning (“Eat! Drink!” without specifying what to eat or drink), and when an explicit direct object is present. One would expect instead a transitive imperative form (in -o). For example, in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil one says both:

Ve’-an! Eat! Have a meal!

ve’-an me vaj! Please eat a tortilla! (ve’ ‘eat (tortillas, bread),’ me ‘polite desiderative particle,’ vaj ‘tortilla.’)

In the second case, since there is an explicit direct object (vaj), and the verb is transitive, one would expect

*ve’-o vaj!

Such a form is incorrect in modern speech. Eating verbs in colonial Tzotzil seem to behave the same way. For example, the root jech’ produces both a transitive stem (jech’ ‘bite’) and an intransitive stem (jech’olaj ‘eat a cold or miserable meal’). But both verbs take an imperative in -an. Says the friar:

He who invites another to eat says out of humility: “jech’-an jech’olaj-an!” “Eat a miserable or cold meal!”

Similarly, the dictionary contains the example

lo’an, x-a-lanej yu’un! Eat it! It will refresh you. (lo’ ‘eat (fruits).’)

In both cases, although no explicit nominal direct object
appears, the translations suggest that the verbs are used transitively with an implicit (understood) nominal direct object. In any case, no case of an transitive imperative suffix -o appears with eating verbs in the colonial material, although all the stems except ve are exclusively transitive in other moods. (See section 4.2.4.)

In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil only positive imperatives use subjunctive suffixes; negative imperatives instead require neutral aspect. For example, one says

\[\text{mu me x-a-pas! Please don't do it! (me 'desiderative particle'; pas 'do.'\]}

However, the friar gives the same example with what appears to be a subjunctive (though not imperative) form of the transitive verb:

\[\text{mo me a-pas! Please don't do it!}\]

Similarly, where in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil one would expect neutral aspect, \textit{x-a-k'opoj}, the friar gives a subjunctive form in the following negative imperative of an intransitive verb:

\[\text{mu lomlontik k'opoj-an! Don't speak abusively! (lomlom 'pitted, sunken,' k'opoj 'speak.')\]}

The meaning of subjunctive inflection includes desire, intention, and purpose. The suffixes can therefore be attached not only to verbs but to other constituents to convey the full semantic force of an imperative.

\[\text{tztz-uk moch-o! Knot it tightly! (tztz 'hard, tight,' moch 'tie knot.'\]}

The adjective \textit{tztz} receives subjunctive inflection, in addition to the imperative suffix on the verb, suggesting a translation like: "knot it, and let it be tight!"

Similarly, subjunctive inflection can be used to create third person, and indirect imperatives,

\[\text{tamtam-uk dios ta av-olonton! Remember God frequently! (tam 'arise,' olonton 'heart'; literally, "Let God rise repeatedly in your heart.")}\]

\[\text{tztzub-uk a-k'ulej, muk'ub-uk a-naklej! Stay in town! (tztzub 'be strong,' k'ulej 'residence,' muk'ub 'increase,' naklej 'dwellings'; literally, "May your residence be strong, your dwelling increase!").}\]

In the following example, the second verb is marked with second person subjunctive inflection, which corresponds to the syntactic direct object of the verb. The first verb is an explicit second person imperative.

\[\text{lo-'an li'e, Ha sikubes-an! Eat this, it will refresh you! (lo 'eat (e.g., fruits),' sikubes 'cool (something).')\]}

A more literal translation would be: "Eat this; let yourself be refreshed (cooled) by it." Compare the following alternate example, given by the friar, with no subjunctive inflection in the second clause.

\[\text{lo-'an li'e, x-a-sikub y-u'un! Eat this, it will refresh you! (Literally, "...you will be cooled by it.")}\]

From the adjective \textit{sik} 'cold,' Tzotzil forms an intransitive verb \textit{sikub} 'become cold,' and a transitive verb \textit{sik-ub-es} 'cool (something).'

Indirect imperatives can also involve a nominal or adjectival constituent, with subjunctive inflection, in a construction that seems to mean: 'Let it be X that does such and such.' For example, the dictionary contains the example

\[\text{dios-uk tztzubes-o! May God give you good health! (dios 'God,' tztzubes 'strengthen'; literally, "May God strengthen you." The fact that there is no ergative prefix on the verb (one would expect s-) may be simply a phonological mistranscription.)}\]

\[\text{yan-yan-uk! (Put it) somewhere else! (yan 'other.'\]}

Subjunctive inflection, similarly, may occur on a verb which is the direct object of a verb of commanding.

\[\text{e-k-al-bey te 'utz-uk s-k'ele. I told him to look (and look well). ('al 'say, tell,' 'utz 'well,' k'el 'look.'\]}

Third person imperatives (which would, in English, be translated "let so and so happen...") often combine a form of the verb 'ak' 'give, let, cause' with a further clause whose predicate bears subjunctive inflection.

\[\text{ak-o 'ech'-uk ya! May the suffering pass! ('ech 'pass,' ya 'adversity, suffering'; literally, "Cause that the suffering should pass.").}\]

\[\text{ak-o y-ich' s-tojol av-u'un! Give it temper! (ich' 'receive,' tojol 'payment, hardening'; literally, 'may it receive temper by you.'\]}

4.a.3(iii) Causatives

Some causative constructions in Tzotzil involve verbal morphology alone. Generally, when an intransitive verb stem denotes some change of state, it is possible to form a causative transitive stem by adding -es to the intransitive stem. For example, from the intransitive verb \textit{yaij} 'be anguished by sickness or loss,' \textit{yaijes} is formed.

\[\text{Ho'otik e-j-yaijes-tik ka-jval-tik. It was we who tormented our Lord.}\]

When there is no direct causative form of a verb and a periphrastic expression is required, however, Tzotzil uses a subjunctive construction to express a causative. Here, two clauses are linked; the main clause contains a verb of causing, usually 'ak'. The syntactic direct object of 'ak' is a second clause that denotes the result.

\[\text{x-ak' 'oy-uk. I let it be. (Literally, "I give that it should exist.")}\]

\[\text{mu x-ak' k'opoj-uk-on. He won't let me speak. (Literally, "he won't allow that I should speak." Note the subjunctive affix -uk that follows the verb k'opoj 'speak,' and precedes the first person absolute suffix -on.)}\]

\[\text{mu x-ak' pas-uk. I won't let him do it.}\]

In the last example, where the verb of the embedded clause, pas 'do,' is transitive, modern Zinacantec Tzotzil would require a different subjunctive form, which included at least
an ergative prefix s-, whether or not the subjunctive suffix was also present. For example, one says in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil

ch-k-ak' av-il li k'in e. I will show you (i.e., let you see) the fiesta. (‘il ‘see,’ k'in ‘fiesta.’)

There are also productive examples, in modern Tzotzil, in which the second verb in such a construction involves a transitive stem in a semi-passive or ‘middle voice’ use. For example, one says

I-y-ak' il-uk li balamile. He showed the land.

But such an example means something slightly different from the friar’s sentences in that the embedded clause is truly agentless: it means ‘I let the land be seen’ (for example, when there was some possibility that I might not allow access to it). It cannot mean ‘I let him see the land.’

The main verb, the verb of causing, can itself be in imperative, in the subjunctive.

‘utz-uk ‘ak’-o s-tz’ak s-ba av-u’un! See that they are well joined! (‘utz ‘well,’ tz’ak ba ‘join [reflexive]; literally, “let it be good, you make it join itself, by you.’)

4.a.3(iv) Subjunctive and Negative

In both colonial and modern Tzotzil there is a close morphological connection between subjunctive and negative inflection. Negated predicates bear suffixes which are identical to those on subjunctive forms, as in the case of sob in the following sentence.

mo sob-uk x-laj. (It is) long-lasting. (sob ‘early,’ laj ‘finish;’ literally, “not early does it come to an end.”)

Sometimes, in the friar’s examples, only the presence of subjunctive inflection shows the negative sense of an expression.

Ho’-ot-uk, a-tot-uk. neither you nor your father. (Ho’ot ‘you,’ tot ‘father.’)

4.a.3(v) Conditionals

The colonial examples suggest a connection between this similarity of subjunctive and negative morphology, and the frequent use of subjunctive inflection to mark contrary to fact conditionals. (Perhaps a literal reading for the previous example should be: ‘as if it were you, as if it were your father’—implying that it is neither.) Clausal complements to the verb ‘a’k (probably derived from ‘a’i ‘think’ plus -uk), which means ‘think (mistakenly),’ always take subjunctive inflection, presumably because the events they describe did not actually take place.

x-k-a’k x-a-Hul-uk voljeye, mu n-a-Hul. I thought you would come yesterday (but you didn’t come). (Hul ‘arrive here,’ voljey ‘yesterday.’)

x-k-a’k n-a-Hul-uk voljeye. I thought (mistakenly) you came yesterday.

(This pair of sentences is one of the few in which the friar records a difference in aspect which is significantly translated. The first sentence has neutral aspect (in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil it would be incompletive), for the translation ‘you would come,’ whereas the second has completive aspect, with the translation ‘you had come.’)

Subjunctive inflection alone seems to imply a hypothetical but unrealized (or unrealizable) situation.

chak-uk Ha’-uk juez. (It is) as if he were a judge (but he isn’t). (chak ‘as if,’ Ha’ ‘it is the case that,’ juez ‘judge.’)

Ordinary positive conditional sentences do not require subjunctive inflection on the if-clause:

‘a ma ti x-a-bat, x-e-bat ‘ekuk. If you go, I’ll go too. (‘a ma ti ‘if,’ ‘ek ‘also.’)

This example shows the form of ordinary conditional sentences, in which the if-clause is bracketed by the introductory conjunction and a phrase final suffix -e, before the then-clause. The conditional clause may also be in the negative indicative.

‘a ma ti te mu x-a-tal-e, x-i-bat. If you don’t come, I will go.

(This example includes an explicit conjunction te ‘that’ after the ‘a ma ti ‘if.’)

However, when speakers speculate about an unrealized hypothetical condition (a different completive or past outcome, for example), subjunctive inflection is required.

‘a ma ti te n-a-bat-uk-e, x-i-bat ‘ek-uk tok. If you went, I would go too.

Notice that the verb in the conditional clause, n-a-bat-uk ‘you would have gone,’ is in completive aspect, with a second person absolutive -a, and a final subjunctive -uk; whereas, the verb in the then-clause is simply first person indicative, in neutral aspect: x-i-bat ‘I go.’ Sentences where the condition is counterfactual always have subjunctive if-clauses.

maxa ‘oy-uk-ot, pisil x-pas-ey te k’in-e. The fiesta will be celebrated without you. (Literally, “even if you should not be there, all the same the fiesta will be held.”)

mu k’usí x-Hu’ av-u’un-ik te manchuk-on-e. You can’t do anything without me. (Hu’ ‘able,’ te ‘if;’ literally, “nothing is possible by you, if it were not for me.”

Manchuk ‘were it not,’ seems to include a built-in subjunctive -uk.)

Ha’-uk manchuk-ote. If it weren’t for you...

The last phrase implies: ‘if it were the case that you did not exist... (but you do exist.’ In the friar’s peculiar terminology, subjunctive forms like ‘oy-uk-on ‘if I were,’ ‘oy-uk-ot ‘if you were,’ etc., are called ‘imperfect.’

4.a.3(vi) Approximations

Finally, subjunctive inflection appears, in both colonial and modern Tzotzil, with quantifying expressions, to suggest
about so much," and with interrogative words to form indefinite expressions parallel to the English 'whenever, wherever, whoever, wherever."

 jun 'u-uk n-e-x-ch'ak-bey. He gave me (about) a month's sentence. (jun 'one,' 'u 'month,' ch'ak 'divide.')

 buytik-uk 'ep ta j-mek x-tuun. (It is) handy. (tuun 'serve,' buytik 'where [plural],' 'ep 'a lot,' ta j-mek 'very'; literally, "it is very useful wherever.")

4.a.4. Voice and Verbal Arguments

As we have seen, the strict division between transitive and intransitive morphology in Tzotzil, and the mapping of different roots onto transitive and intransitive stems, occasionally complicates the dictionary compiler's attempts to gloss Spanish expressions in a natural way in Tzotzil. In particular, transitive verbs in colonial Spanish often appear in the friar's Tzotzil glosses as intransitive or 'middle' verbs. Accordingly, the expressions require some oblique mechanism to represent agents, and occasionally instruments or even objects.

Many Tzotzil verbal roots can, in fact, be conjugated as either transitive or intransitive stems. The common pattern is for a single root to produce both a transitive stem (that means 'act on something in some way'), and an intransitive 'middle verb' stem (which means 'be acted upon in some way'). This is the pattern with a root like mak 'close,' which shows entries

mak, tv. assault, cover, etc. (In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil it means 'close'.)

mak, iv. be constipated, become less ill, stop (bleeding). (In modern Tzotzil it means 'close, be closed'—a prototypical 'middle verb'.)

The relationship between the two forms is clear in sentences like the following.

**ta j-mak li nae. I will shut the house.** (**mak** is transitive, with a 1st person agent; **the direct object** is **na** 'house'.)

**ta x-mak li nae.** The house will (be) shut (for example, by a gust of wind, or by legal authorities). (**mak** is intransitive, and the **subject** is **na**.)

The direct object of the transitive verb parallels the subject of the intransitive middle verb. In both cases, what remains constant is the logical patient: the entity acted upon. The middle verb obviously gives less emphasis to the agent, or to the will, intention, or effectiveness of the agent.

Not all verbs work this way in Tzotzil, however. First there is a large class of verbs that display what one might call a higher degree of transitivity. They produce only transitive stems, which can also occur in passive voice (see section 4.a.5.) or with reflexive forms. The root **maj** 'hit' is an example; it seems to require an agent, and thus does not occur as a middle verb, although both reflexives and passive uses are possible.

**maj,** tv. shatter with blows, whip, wound.

**maj ba,** rv. come to blows.

**majey,** tv/pass./. take an airing, be sentenced to corporal punishment, etc.

There are also a few verbal roots that produce both transitive and intransitive stems, which, nonetheless, do not stand in a transitive/middle verb relationship. A good example is ve' 'eat,' as illustrated in the following modern Tzotzil sentences:

**ta j-ve'** **vaj** **ta sob.** I eat tortillas in the morning. (vaj 'tortillas,' sob 'early; the verb is transitive, with 1st person ergative inflection.)

**ch-i-ve'** **ta sob.** I eat in the morning. (The verb is intransitive, with a 1st person subject.)

Here the argument held constant is the transitive agent (the eater) and the intransitive subject (also the eater.) The intransitive verb merely fails to mention (or generalizes) the direct object of the action (in this case, the food).

Where the lexical resources of Tzotzil do not present an appropriate verbal voice to translate a Spanish transitive, or where Tzotzil usage confounds the friar's desire for exact translation of both content and perspective, what mechanisms exist for, say, encoding an agent where an intransitive verb has no syntactic slot to accommodate it? We have met two common devices already. An intransitive, middle verb, whose subject is a logical patient may be accompanied by an adjunct that obliquely records the agent, either as the syntactic possessor of the word **-u'un** 'by means of, on behalf of,' or as part of a qualifying prepositional phrase with **ta,** the all-purpose Tzotzil preposition that means 'in, on, at, by, for, to,' etc.

**x-**ap' **'abetl k-u'un.** I will ease up on the work. (**'ap' is apparently an intransitive verb meaning 'be unoccupied, stop'; **'abetl** 'work'; the sentence thus means, literally, "the work will be eased by me.")

**e-tz'ot ta chon.** He was poisoned by snakebite. (Tz'ot as a transitive stem means 'turn, twist'; here it is a middle intransitive verb, presumably 'twist, be twisted.' Chon is 'snake.' Hence, literally, "he twisted (shriveled, contorted?) from a snake.")

Indicating an agent obliquely with an **-u'un** adjunct brings additional semantic nuances to Tzotzil expression. In the first place, **-u'un** suggests **ability** or **possibility.**

**'utz x-a-kol y-u'un.** You can be cured (by it). (kol 'recover, be cured,' **'utz** 'good, well.')

The friar offers this example as an equivalent to **sanable 'curable.'** Whereas the normal Tzotzil word for 'recover (from an illness)' is the intransitive **kol,** the notion of **possibility** is incorporated by including an agent with **-u'un:** 'you can recover well as a result of it.' Secondly, showing an agent with an oblique **-u'un** clause allows the logical direct object to assume a more prominent role, as the syntactic subject of the (intransitive) verb. Often such a syntactic subject can be moved, from its normal position after the verb, to the very front of a sentence.

**s-kotol x-Hu' y-u'un.** (He is) all powerful. (kotol 'all,' Hu' 'can, be able.')
The sentence means, literally, “Everything is possible for him,” and the emphasis is on the ‘everything,’ which occupies the front position.

Finally, demoting an agent from transitive subject position to an indirect syntactic role may suggest that the action described is unintentional or accidental, or that it does not have the full cooperation of the logical agent.

naka 'altik x-ch'ay jun k'ak'al k-u'un. I am spending a whole day in vain. (‘altik ‘uselessly,’ ch'ay ‘lose, be lost,’ jun ‘one,’ k'ak'al ‘day’: literally, “uselessly one day is lost by me.”)

Logical direct objects can also be demoted to an oblique position in Tzotzil, partly as the result of slightly different partitioning of direct objects and indirect objects in the syntax of Tzotzil verbs from that of English or Spanish. For example, verbs of giving in English normally have the object given as the direct object of a verb, with the person receiving the gift acting as an indirect object. The Tzotzil verb -ak’ ‘give’ also functions in this way. However, a few colonial verbs seem to have behaved in a different way, in particular verbs derived from the root moton ‘gift.’

j-matanijes Pedro ta capa. I am favoring Pedro with my cape.

Pedro is the syntactic direct object of the transitive matanijes, and the object given, the capa, appears in a prepositional phrase with ta. From the point of view of English (or Spanish) syntax, the following example shows the same sort of peculiar oblique direct object.

ta j-chanantas ta be. (I) show (someone) the way.

(chanantas ‘teach,’ be ‘road, path.’)

Presumably the syntactic direct object is the person to whom I show or teach the way, and the way itself appears only as the object of the preposition ta.

The friar comments explicitly on this sort of direct object perspective in the case of

x-e-ch'uiuv ta dios. I pray to God.

The verb is intransitive, and God is only an obliquely represented object. The author remarks: “There is no active form, as to say ‘I pray to God’ they have to say ‘in God or with God.’”

Reflexive verbs, whose syntactic direct object positions are occupied by a reflexive pronominal form, also require a ta phrase to represent a logical direct object.

ta j-pas j-ba ta av-olon. I submit to you. (pas ‘do,’ -olon ‘underneath;’ literally, “I make myself into your underling.”)

e-sk'ex s-ba ta abtel. He won the job. (k'ex ‘change,’ abtel ‘work;’ literally, “he exchanged himself in the work.”)

As a last example of this change of perspective, consider

e-j-tij ton ta j-jol. I bumped my head on a rock. (tij ‘bump,’ ton ‘rock,’ jol ‘head.’)

The Tzotzil would have it, apparently, that “I hit the rock on my head.” This perspective contrasts with that of

j-p'osi k-ok ta ton. I will trip over a stone. (p'osi seems to mean ‘cut, slice, chop,’ or perhaps ‘cross,’ ok ‘leg.’)

In which ta ton ‘on the stone’ marks an inanimate agent or cause (or perhaps merely a location).

In fact, if the position of transitive agent is prototypically appropriate for animate, conscious, voluntary agents, it is not surprising that Tzotzil uses oblique ta-phrases to indicate inanimate agents or instruments which can ordinarily not be considered to act consciously or voluntarily.

x-e-yakub ta chi'. I am drunk with wine. (yakub ‘be drunk,’ chi’ ‘sweet, i.e., fermented, drink.’)

e-yanij ta s-ku'. (He is) with disguised clothes. (yanij ‘alter, be different,’ k’u’ ‘clothes.’)

Ta adjuncts have one final major function in these colonial examples. When the object of ta is a verbal noun, the phrase often denotes an activity.

ch'aniel-on ta tz'e'ej. I have stopped laughing. (ch'an ‘cease, be silent,’ tz'e- ‘root for ‘laugh;’ literally, “I am being silent from laughing.”)

The same construction seems possible with nouns that, though not derived from verbal roots, imply a specific sort of activity.

x-a-s-nak’ ta k'op. He is speaking against you. (nak’ ‘store, enclose, k'op ‘speech;’ literally, “he is closing you in speech”—presumably a reference to formal denunciation in court.)

x-i-bat ta petz’. I am going hunting with a deadfall. (petz’ ‘deadfall.’)

Complex verbal nouns are possible, which in turn allow logical direct objects, deriving from the full verbal ancestor of the head noun.

j-nop Pedro ta s-tzamesel j-vinik. I suspect Pedro of killing my man. (nop ‘think, suspect,’ tzames ‘kill,’ vinik ‘man.’)

taki-bil ta x-ch’ayel ‘abel. (He is) excited from work. (taki ‘excuse, exempt command,’ ch’ay ‘lose;’ literally, “He is commanded in the losing of work.”)

Although the device is somewhat less frequent in colonial Tzotzil than in modern dialects, additional oblique verbal arguments can often be incorporated into a verb phrase by means of the word -chi'uk ‘with,’ which is inflected like a possessed noun. Often when a verb has no remaining place to accommodate a direct object constituent, a logical object can be represented as the grammatical possessor of -chi'uk.

j-k'opon j-ba j-ch'uk j-tot. I am consulting (with) my father. (k'opon ‘speak to,’ tot ‘father.’)

Here the verb is reflexive and thus the ordinary grammatical direct object position is occupied by the reflexive pronoun j-ba ‘myself.’ The sentence thus means, literally, “I am speaking to myself with my father.” Logical direct objects can also occur with nominal or adjectival sentences that have no explicit verb at all.

junjun j-talel j-ch'uk Pedro. Peter and I are of the same blood. (junjun ‘just one,’ talel ‘lineage’ (from tal ‘come’); literally, “my coming is one with Pedro.”)
4.a.5. Passive and Anti-passive Constructions

The form taki-bil ‘excused’ above illustrates a set of passive forms that we have not yet met. Both transitive and ditransitive verbs, in all aspects, produce passive forms, in which the original transitive direct object becomes an intransitive subject (which generates absolutive affixes on the passivized verb), and in which the agent, if explicitly present at all, is represented by an oblique construction with -u'un or ta.

The passive form of a verb varies with aspect. The simplest forms are in the stative aspect, where the stem combines with -bil, to produce an adjective or participle-like form that inflects with absolutive suffixes.

-at-bil-on ta a-tojol. I am your partner. (‘at ‘count,’ tojol ‘account, behalf’; literally, “I am counted on your account.”

‘a’i-bil k-u’un. I am experienced. (‘a’i ‘understand, feel’; literally, “it is understood by me.” This is another example of the reversed perspective between the Tzotzil expression and the friar’s gloss.)

These -bil forms also commonly function in embedded or subordinate clauses, where only some of their verbal attributes remain.

likes-bil ‘ox k’op i-j-ta. I found that the dispute had already started. (likes ‘start, begin,’ ‘ox ‘already, by then,’ k’op ‘dispute,’ ta ‘find, encounter.’)

Here both verbs in the sentence focus on the same direct object constituent, k’op ‘dispute.’ The main verb, i-j-ta tells us that “I found the dispute,” which was, according to the passive verb, ‘already begun.’

Ditransitive verbs, which incorporate both a third person direct object and an indirect object, also form a stative passive with the same suffix -bil. Consider what must happen to the various arguments of a ditransitive verb, when it is passivized. We may imagine the hypothetical sentence: “I shoed the horse.” In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil this would be something like

i-k-ak’-be xonob li ka’ e. (Literally, “I gave shoes to the horse.”) The agent is 1st person (‘I’), the direct object is xonob ‘shoe,’ and the indirect object, which gives rise to absolutive affixes (zero, in this case), is ka’ ‘horse.’ In a passive form, the agent disappears (or only appears obliquely), and the indirect object is promoted to the position of syntactic subject; the direct object, ‘shoes,’ remains syntactically tied to the verb.

The horse was given shoes (by me). The dictionary contains just such an entry:

‘ak’-bil x-xonob. (It is) shod (e.g., a horse). (Literally, “it is given its shoe.”)

where the understood third person subject of ‘ak’-bil ‘be given something’ is some sort of animal. The original Spanish gloss is herrada bestia.

In other aspects, passive stems are formed by adding one of several possible passive suffixes to the active stem, which is then inflected as an intransitive stem in the same aspect. The suffixes are -e(y), which mostly occurs with monosyllabic verb stems, and -at, which occurs with other stems, including ditransitive stems. (Occasionally the suffix -ot occurs in the colonial examples, although its exact status is unclear, as I demonstrate below.)

cha’-jech x-t’ox-ey. (It is) split in two. (cha’ ‘two,’ jech ‘half, piece,’ t’ox ‘split.’

x-a’-at-ey k-u’un. I make you my partner. (‘at ‘count’; literally, “you are counted for me.”)

The -at suffix also occurs from time to time with monosyllabic verb stems.

i-maj-at ta chauk. (He was) struck by lightning. (maj ‘hit,’ chauk ‘lightning.’)

Ordinarily, however, it appears on longer verbs, especially with ditransitive stems.

‘oy ta x-ch’ail-al x-muyibtay-at. (It is) perfumed with incense. (ch’ail ‘smoke,’ muyibtay ‘flavor’; literally, “it happens that it is flavored with its smoke (presumably, of copal).”

‘oxib ‘abil i-ch’ak-be-at. (‘oxib ‘three,’ ‘abil ‘year,’ ch’ak ‘divide.’

The Spanish expression for which this Tzotzil construction is offered as a gloss is “for a period of three years,” although the example is clearly a full sentence, with a passive ditransitive verb, meaning “it has been allotted three years.”

Compleitive aspect also occurs in the passive voice.

n-e-‘elk’an-at e-laj s-bel j-na. I was robbed, my possessions are gone. (‘elk’an ‘rob,’ laj ‘finish,’ bel ‘contents,’ na ‘house’; literally, “I was robbed, the contents of my house are finished.”

mo s-tojol-uk n-e-pas-be-at. I was wronged by him. (tojol ‘on account of,’ pas ‘do’; the example means “I had it done to me not on his account.” I think the proper gloss should be, “I was wronged, but not by him.”)

The status of the suffix -ot is unclear in the colonial examples. In some examples it appears to be an alternative to -at.

sob x-na’-ot. It is easily learned. (sob ‘early, quickly,’ na ‘know.’)

However, the friar also gives several examples, with both -at and -ot, whose glosses suggest passive constructions but where the verbs still seem to bear ergative prefixes.

k-ak’-ot x-pix jol Hun.

x-k-ak’-be-at x-pix jol Hun. I had a pasteboard cap put on me. (ak’ ‘give,’ pix jol ‘hat,’ Hun ‘paper.’)

In modern Tzotzil an ergative prefix is impossible on a passive verb, and such a sentence would have to be translated by something like

ta x-i’-ak’-b(e)-at j-pixol. I was given a hat.

where the 1st person grammatical subject is marked by the absolutive prefix -i-. It seems likely that these are not syntactic differences between colonial and modern Tzotzil, but rather...
systematic errors on the part of the dictionary’s compiler.

A last important passive form, which we have met before, results from nominalizing transitive verbs, by attaching the suffix -el to the verb stem. The deverbal noun thus produced denotes an activity, and it can, in tum, be possessed; the grammatical possessor corresponds to the logical direct object of the full transitive verb.

toj tzotz x-k-a’i x-chan-el ‘amayil. It is too difficult for me to learn the flute. (Literally, “I find very hard the learning of the flute”; chan ‘learn,’ amayil ‘flute.’)
j-kisnan ta j-maj-el-e. I was exhausted by the beating. (Literally, “by my beating”; kisnan ‘be exhausted by,’ maj ‘beat.’)

This structure permits a variety of hidden passive constructions. One way of understanding the following examples would be to start with an underlying clause with a transitive verb and a direct object. The verb of this underlying clause is nominalized, and its underlying logical direct object now becomes its grammatical possessor. This grammatical possessor in tum becomes the grammatical subject of the outer, higher verb: ‘it wants splitting (being split)’; ‘it allows stealing (being stolen).’

s-k’an jav-el. (It is a) separable (thing). (k’an ‘want,’ jav ‘split, separate’; literally, “it wants splitting, i.e., to be split.”)
s-tak ‘elk’an-el. (It is) easy to steal. (tak ‘possible, admit the possibility of,’ elk’an ‘steal’; literally, “it admits of stealing (being stolen).”)

Compare this last example with other equivalents offered in the dictionary that use a possessed form of ‘elk’an-el.

tolan y-elk’an-el. It is easy to steal. (moton ‘gift,’ literally, “its stealing is a gift.”)

‘utz y-elk’an-el. It is easy to steal. (utz ‘good.’)

A verbal noun denotes an activity, and thus can appropriately serve as the object of the preposition ta in a qualifying phrase.

i-sit ta ve’-el. He is stuffed wiUi food. (sit ‘swell,’ ve’ ‘eat’; literally, “he sweUed from eating.”)
yakyak-on ta vay-el. I am sleeping. (yak ‘current, happening now,’ vay ‘sleep.’)

Verbal nouns are, in a sense, simply syntactically reduced full clauses; they can retain not only their direct objects (transformed into grammatical possessors), but also modifying temporal or locative phrases, or oblique agents as well.

mo x-Hu’ s-ti’-el bek’et ta viernes. Meat must not be eaten on Fridays. (Literally, “the eating of meat on Fridays is too difficult.”)

The following expression is given in the dictionary as an equivalent to the word ‘martyrdom.’
tzamesel y-u’un dios i-cham. (cham ‘die,’ tzam-es ‘kill,’ dios ‘God’; literally, “killed on behalf of God, he died.”)

Transitive sentences have (at least) two arguments: an agent (who does something) and a direct object (to which he does it). In Tzotzil, the agent is cross-referenced by ergative affixes on the verb, and the direct object engenders absolutive affixes. Formally intransitive sentences have only a single subject, which in Tzotzil produces an absolutive affix on the verb. Passive sentences are formally intransitive. The subject of a passive sentence parallels the direct object of the corresponding transitive sentence, whose agent is formally demoted and, as we have seen, appears only obliquely, if at all. In modern Tzotzil, one might say

li-s-maj li Xun e. John hit me. in which the agent (Xun) acts on me. (Note the 1st person absolutive affix -i, which cross-indexes the direct object of the verb maj ‘hit.’) In the corresponding sentence li-maj-e (y-u’un Xun). I was hit (by John).

the original direct object has become the subject of the formally intransitive passive verb, still cross-indexed by the absolutive -i. The original agent has been demoted to an oblique adjunct to the verb.

Tzotzil also allows anti-passive constructions: in these formally intransitive sentences, the intransitive subject corresponds to a transitive agent (and the transitive direct object is demoted—in fact, it disappears). In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, anti-passives may be formed with a special, rather rare suffix, -on as in the following example.
muk’much’u x-maj-on. There is no one to do the hitting. (Literally, “who hits does not exist.”)

There is also an extremely productive derivational suffix, -van, which, when attached to a transitive stem, produces an anti-passive stem, usually with the restricted meaning “do x to people.”

tol ch-maj-van. He hits (people) too much (i.e., he fights a lot). (tol ‘high, too much.’)

Colonial Tzotzil makes free use of this second anti-passive derivational suffix. The friar gives four Tzotzil sentences under the entry ‘obey’: two are transitive, and two are the corresponding anti-passives, with -van.

j-ch’uun. I obey (him). (ch’uun ‘obey’; note the 1st person ergative prefix j-)
x-e-ch’uun-van. I obey (people). (The subject is cross-indexed by absolutive -e.)
x-k-ak’ ta vinik. I obey him. (Literally, “I give him as a man.”)
x-e’ak’-van ta vinik. I am obedient. (Literally, “I give (people in general?) as a man.”)

Similarly, giving Tzotzil expressions for ‘praise,’ the friar uses a circumlocution based on ‘utz ‘well’ and ‘al ‘speak.’ One might imagine a hypothetical transitive sentence

‘utz ta x-k-al. I praise him. (Literally, “I speak well of him.”)

which in tum produces two dictionary entries, one passive, and the other anti-passive.

‘utz ‘al-bil. He is praised. (Literally, “he is spoken of well”; the original transitive direct object has been promoted to the intransitive subject of the passive verb.)
'utz x-e-\text{-}a\text{-}i\text{-}van. I praise (people). (The original transitive agent is retained, now as the intransitive subject of the anti-passive; the original specific direct object has disappeared, and the resulting anti-passive has a more general meaning.)

Finally, note that derived anti-passives with -\text{van} need not imply an exclusively human generalized direct object, although it may require at least a generalized animate object. The dictionary entry for 'stallion' uses an anti-passive form of the transitive verb japi 'grapple, wrestle.'

\text{ta x-japi-van caballo.} The horse grapples (with things). The friar explains that this means "a horse that takes mares," commenting that the expression is suggestive and thus should be avoided in favor of euphemism.

4.b. Additional Constituents in the Verb Phrase

4.b.1. Adverbial Modifiers

Tzotzil makes extensive use of special adverbial roots, as well as ordinary adjectives and full clauses, to modify verb phrases. The categories are familiar: adverbial modifiers qualify the manner, time, location, or degree of the action denoted by the verb.

Perhaps the canonical verbal modifier is the word Hech 'like that, like this, such,' (yech in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil), which might be considered a demonstrative adverb or adjective; attached to a verb, it means 'do it this way'—requiring a gesture, or a pre-understood referent, to make clear what way the speaker intends.

Hech no 'ox j-pas talezate. I am just used to doing it this way. (no 'ox 'just,' pas 'do,' talez 'usually' (from tal 'come'); literally, "just this way I do it again and again.")

Time and degree adverbials are similar in form, and often involve explicit quantification. Occurring in both positive and negative forms, they also frequently include temporal clitics of perspective: the forward looking to 'still,' and the backward looking xka 'already, more.'

'ak-xa! Put more on! ('ak' 'give,' given here in imperative form; literally, "give it already/now!")

'ach' to e-nupun. He was married recently. ('ach' 'new,' nupun 'marry'; literally, "he married still newly.")

x-cha-kajal n-e-s-maj. He hit me for a second time. (cha- 'two,' kajal 'layer, time, blow,' maj 'hit.')

The inflected transitive verb n-e-s-maj 'he hit me' itself constitutes a complete sentence, with no argument slots unfilled. Thus, the numeral expression, 'the second blow,' acts as an adverbial adjunct of degree.

When negated, these adverbial modifiers ordinarily bear the negative suffix -\text{uk}, much like full predicates.

\text{mu sob-uk x-laj.} (It is) long lasting. (sob 'early,' laj 'finish'; literally, "it is not early (that it finishes.")

Such adverbial expressions can modify transitive verbs as well.

\text{mo nat-uk x-k-il 'osil.} I am not far-sighted. (nat 'long, -il 'see,' osil 'country, earth'; literally, "it is not far that I see the earth.")

Finally, they can also modify clauses with oblique agents.

\text{ok'elal n-e-kom y-u'un.} He made me stay. (ok'elal 'involuntarily' (from 'ok' 'cry'), kom 'remain'; literally, "I remained involuntarily because of him.")

\text{ip x-a-xi' y-u'un.} You are (very) frightened by him. (ip 'very,' xi' 'be afraid."

Many of the colonial examples with adverbs cluster around a few main verbs, which the compiler clearly used to create periphrastic Tzotzil equivalents for somewhat simpler Spanish notions. For example, the friar bases expressions having to do with speech and public performance on the verb k'opoj 'speak,' and expressions relating to behavior more generally on such motion verbs as bat 'go,' and xanav 'travel, walk.'

\text{amay'amay x-i-k'opoj.} I speak harmoniously. ('amay 'flute.')

s-be x-k'opoj. (He) speaks the truth. (be 'path'; literally, "its path he speaks.")

In this last example, the syntactic status of s-be 'it's path,' is problematic, as the main verb is intransitive and cannot admit a direct object. If the sentence is grammatical at all, s-be must be considered some sort of adverbial adjunct.

Somewhat more interesting, syntactically, are sentences of this type in which the adverbial modifiers are themselves full clauses.

\text{mo o-yuk s-be x-bat.} It is wasted. (Literally, "it has no path (as, in the way that it goes.")

The entire clause mo o-yuk she 'it has no path,' appears to modify the main verb.

j-bik'tajes j-ba x-e-k'opoj. I am speaking modestly. (bik'tajes 'make small'; literally, "I make myself small (as I talk.)"

e-kom j-lumal x-e-xanav. (I) go on a pilgrimage. (kom 'remain,' lumal 'homeland'; literally, "my homeland stays behind (as I travel.")

In the previous example, notice that the possessor of lumal 'homeland' must coincide with the subject of xanav 'journey.' As a final example of clausal adverbs, consider the following roundabout entry for 'be sleepless.'

\text{oy to 'ak'abal x-e-julay.} I am sleepless, wake early. ('ak'abal 'night,' julay 'wake'; literally, "there is still night (when I awake.")

4.b.2. Further Adjuncts to the Verb

We have already met obliquely represented agents and instruments that are part of Tzotzil verb phrases but which do not receive explicit morphological cross-referencing on the verb itself. These adjuncts usually occur in prepositional phrases with ta or in constructions with -u'un or -chit'uk, as we saw in section 4.a.4. There is a further class of syntactically isolated adjuncts that seem to float unconnected in a verb phrase. I will mention only a few examples: those associated with two verbs, -a'i 'feel, think, understand,' and 'ayan 'be
born, come into existence, be,' and those examples involving the so-called affective verbs.

Formally, -a'i is a transitive verb: its agent perceives, hears, or feels something, and its direct object is the thing perceived.

-x-k-a'i k'op. I am obedient. (Literally, "I heard words.")
-A'i can take an entire clause as its direct object, as we shall see in section 5. However, -a'i commonly takes an additional adjunctive argument, often an adjective, which can be understood as modifying the grammatical direct object of the verb (although it does itself not inflect). Such a sentence, of the form

Adjective -a'i direct object agent
means "[Agent] finds [direct object] to be [adjective]." Thus, the dictionary includes the example

mu x-k-a'i. It tastes good. (mu 'tasty.')
There is no explicit direct object of the verb -a'i, but we know it must be some third person entity; the sentence means, literally, "I feel (it) (something unnamed but understood) to be tasty." The same construction, but this time with an explicit direct object—k-abtel 'my work, my job'—appears in the following sentence.

k'ux x-k-a'i k-abtel. I value my work. (k'ux 'painful' and hence 'serious, valuable.')
The adjunct need not be only an adjective. In the following example, appearing under the entry for 'hold in low esteem,' it appears that the syntactic direct object of -a'i must be the thing or person held in low esteem; the adjunct is the noun phrase bik'it ch'amal, literally, 'small child,' i.e., 'inconsequential, trifling.'

bik'it ch'amal x-k-a'i. I hold (it) in low esteem.
There are also more complex examples in which the syntactic direct object of -a'i is a full clause. We have met the following sentence several times before:

toj tzotz x-k-a'i x-chanel 'amayil. I can't learn to play the flute. (tzotz 'difficult,' chan 'learn,' 'amay 'flute'; literally, "I find the learning of the flute (to be) very hard.")
The grammatical direct object of the verb seems to be the whole clause predicating toj tzotz 'very difficult' of the verbal noun phrase x-chan-el 'amayil 'the learning of the flute.' The subject of -a'i is 1st person (marked by the ergative -k- on the verb).

A second verb that routinely accepts adjunct constituents outside the range of the normal syntactic slots is the intransitive 'ayan, literally 'be born,' but more generally, a verbal form of the stative predicate 'oy 'exist, be.' In some modern dialects of Tzotzil, 'oy accompanies many nominal and adjectival predicates (in a way reminiscent of the friar's comments about 'oy as a near equivalent to the verb 'to be'). For example, in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, one can say both

lek-on. I am well. (lek 'good.')
and

lek 'oy-on. I am well.
If we consider 'ayan to be an intransitive verbal derivative of this same word, it can be understood to mean 'come into existence,' or 'become.' It thus accepts a subject and, in the second meaning at least, a further (adjunctive) constituent which tells us what sort of thing the subject has become.

lukluk e-ayan. He became one-eyed. (lukluk 'crooked one-eyed'.)
When an agent is incorporated with an -u'un construction, the resulting translation has a transitive flavor. The following example is offered under the entry "make long or tall things equal":

ko'ol x-ayan k-u'un. I make it the same size. (ko'ol 'equal'; literally, "it becomes equal because of me.")
The adjunct can also be a noun phrase, and, in fact, can be in the negative.
mo melel-uk x-ayan. (He is) perverse. Or: he does something perversely. (melel 'right, straight'.)
The last sort of additional constituent in a verb phrase I will mention is an "affective verb": a member of a subclass of verbs that, in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, are "used characteristically in narrative description with a certain gusto, a desire to convey a vivid impression. They have dash..." (Laughlin, 1975:26).

Affective verb stems are derived from other roots by means of a small set of endings, and they display limited inflectional possibilities. Moreover, in the colonial examples, affective verbs only rarely occur as the main verb of a sentence.

x-k'op'on k-olonton. (I am) anxious. (k'op 'speech,' k'op'on 'persist unreasonably,' -olonton 'heart'; literally, "my heart keeps talking." The friar's gloss is afligitse intmotemente.)
Instead, affective verbs combine with other full verbs to amplify the meaning of a predication. The dictionary's compiler seems somewhat undecided about whether both verbs, or only the main verb, in such combinations, will bear full absolutive inflection. (All affective verbs are, syntactically, intransitive.) In the following two examples, the main verb and the affective adjunct carry first person absolutive inflection.

x-e-joyet x-e-xanav. I revolve. (joy 'turn around'; literally, "I walk turning around.")

x-e-bichbonet x-e-tak'av. I reply shamelessly (or repeatedly). (tak'av 'reply'; bich in Zinacantec Tzotzil suggests 'sticking out, bubbling, pulsing, spurring' or perhaps 'twisting'.)
However, the dictionary also contains perhaps ungrammatical examples in which only the main verb has full nominal inflection.

x-laet x-e-xanav. I am at peace. (laet 'at peace'; literally, "I walk about being at peace.")

Perhaps in the last example the entry should read x-laet 'osil x-e-xanav "I walk about with the world at peace," paralleling the following complex sentence:

x-laet 'osil x-k-a'i x-i-cham. I will die in peace. (a'i 'feel,' cham 'die'; literally, "I will die feeling that the world is at peace.")
It is to such complex sentences that I turn in the final section.
5. Complex Sentences

I will end this sketch of colonial Tzotzil grammar with a few brief notes on the syntax of constructions that incorporate multiple clauses into single sentences or discourse units.

5.a. Double Verb Constructions

We saw in section 3.b.1 the form of noun compounds of different types. Tzotzil verbs also combine to form units that are syntactically coherent. The important variables in this cohesion are the obligatory categories of verbal inflection—aspect, subject and object affixes—and how they are distributed between the constituent verbs.

The loosest conjunct merely concatenates two syntactically similar verbs, both of which are fully inflected but which exactly share a subject, or an agent and a direct object.

\[ j-japi \ j-ch'ay. \] (I) grapple (with it). (japi 'grapple with, hold, seize,' ch'ay 'lose, throw away.')

\[ j-jip \ j-ch'ay. \] (I) discard (it). (jip 'throw'; literally, "I throw it, I lose it.")

In both these examples, the two verbs share the same agent (1st person, in both cases), and the unnamed direct object of both verbs may be presumed to be the same entity.

In the following example, the first verb is reflexive, and the second intransitive, with identical subject.

\[ j-kak \ j-ba \ x-e-xanav. \] (I) slip in through a narrow place. (kak ba 'become thin, contract,' och 'enter.')

It is not clear, given the friar's inconsistent orthography, whether transitive double verbs, like those shown above, do, in fact, exactly share inflection. Another possibility, more consistent with modern syntax, is that the second member of such a pair receives no explicit aspect marker, inflecting instead like a subjunctive complement. The colonial dictionary has such examples, which we have already met in section 4.a.3, where the friar explicitly comments that the second verb in the pair does not bear aspectual inflection.

\[ x-a-yokin \ a-ch'ay. \] You discard it. (yokin 'hurl, scatter, toss out.' Notice that the second verb has no aspect prefix, whereas the first has the neutral aspect marker x-.)

Here one might interpret the relationship between the first verb and the second as one of purpose, or cause and result: "you hurl it (in order to) lose it."

Some of the dictionary entries that appear to consist of double verbs probably have a structure that more closely resembles the adjunct constructions we met in the previous section. The second element is the main verb, and the first element is part of a clause that modifies the action denoted by the second. For example, the dictionary contains the entry

\[ ch'an-chi \ xanav, \ vphr: \ iv(aj & ivcpd) \ iv. \] be at peace.

The second verb is our old friend xanav 'walk, travel.' Ch'an is an adjective meaning 'calm, still, silent,' and chi is the verb for 'speak, say' or (in this case) 'act.' The friar gives a fully inflected example:

\[ ch'an \ x-chi \ x-e-xanav. \] (I am) at peace.

It seems likely that the correct form should either be

\[ ch'an \ x-e-chi \ x-e-xanav. \] (Literally, 'I am silent (as) I walk about,' i.e., 'I go about (while) I am at peace.')

where both verbs have 1st person absolutive subjects, or

\[ ch'an-xi \ x-e-xanav. \] ('I go about (being) quiet.')

where ch'an-xi is, effectively, an adverbial modifier. In either case, the effect of the first verb is that of a modifying sentence: "the way I go about is at peace."

Other examples of this sort involve body part expressions that suggest the manner or form of an action.

\[ j-*keman \ j-sat \ j-k'el. \] (I) look angrily (at it). (*keman sat 'frown,' sat 'eye, face,' k'el 'look at'; literally, "I frowned (as) I look at it.")

A third type of double verb, which remains important in modern Tzotzil dialects, combines an intransitive verb with the transitive -a'i 'think, feel, hear.' The linkage of arguments is complex: the syntactic subject of the intransitive verb must be assumed to be identical to the direct object of -a'i, which in turn also has an agent.

\[ e-ch'ay \ x-k-a'i. \] I forgot (it). (ch'ay 'lose'; literally, "it got lost (as) I perceive it.")

\[ e-nop \ x-k-a'i. \] It was agreeable to me. (In modern Zinacantec Tzotzil this would mean, "I got used to it." Nop 'fit in, be in harmony'; thus, literally, "I feel it to fit in.")

These syntactically complex idioms survive unchanged in modern Tzotzil dialects.

5.b. Sentential Complements

In Tzotzil, as in most languages, some verbs accept entire clauses as direct objects. Such verbs fall into clear-cut categories: (a) verbs of perception, feeling, or thought ('a'i 'hear, feel, think,' 'il 'see,' na 'know,' ta 'find, discover'); (b) verbs of ordering, causing, or permitting ('ak' 'cause, make, give,' taki 'permit'); (c) verbs of saying ('al 'say,' 'ut 'tell'); and (d) verbs of wanting (k'an 'want, need'). Not all of the sentential complements take the same form, however; some require subjunctive inflection, while others must be introduced with conjunctions. Here are some representative examples.

Sentential complements to the ubiquitous 'a'i 'think, hear,' are fully inflected clauses. They both precede and follow the main verb.

\[ chak \ e-k-ak'-bey Pedro \ x-k-a'i. \] I thought I gave it to Pedro. (chak 'as if,' 'ak' 'give.')

\[ mu \ e-k-a'i-tik \ e-tal. \] He came suddenly. (tal 'come'; literally, "we didn't hear (perceive) that he came.")

\[ mu \ x-k-a'i \ x-lok' \ j-k'op. \] I spoke inadvertently. (lok' 'exit, leave,' k'op 'word'; literally, "I didn't perceive that my words came out.")

Notice that the intransitive form of x-lok' j-k'op emphasizes
the fact that the speech was inadvertent and unintentional: there is no agent, no transitive subject.

If x-tal x-k-a'-i. It seems he is coming this way. (ili 'here,' tal 'come'; literally, "I perceive (that) he comes here.")

The verb 'il 'see' accepts similar sentential complements.

x-lok' j-ch'ich'el x-k-il. (I) have a menstrual period. (lok' 'exit, leave,' ch'ich'el 'blood'; literally, "I see (that) my blood comes out.")

Temporal particles in the direct object clauses may have interesting effects on the overall force of the sentence. One of the most curious particles is 'ox, glossed as a particle expressing 'completed time,' by the friar; however, as I have mentioned before, in modern Zinacantec Tzotzil, 'ox suggests not simply completed time but action undertaken or completed in some time other than that mentioned or described by the main verb.

kuxolaj 'ox e-k-il. I saw him after he had come back to life. (kuxolaj 'revive'; literally, "I saw he had already (by then) revived.")

e-Hul 'ox i-k-a'-i. He had come before I realized it. (Hul 'arrive'; literally, "I perceived that he had already arrived.")

Other verbs in this class distinguish between two types of complements—those that denote facts and those that denote events that remain in doubt. The first type of complement is introduced with the conjunction te 'that,' and the second type with the conjunction me 'whether, if,' which is also an interrogative clitic.

Ha' j-na' oy te ok'ob-uk cham-an-e. I assume you will die tomorrow. (na' 'know,' ok'ob 'tomorrow,' cham 'die.')

Here the complement is inflected in the subjunctive. Literally, the sentence means "I know (from that, i.e., from some independent evidence, signaled by the relational particle 'oy) that you will probably die tomorrow." By contrast, introducing the complement with the interrogative particle me represents an as yet unestablished or uncertain situation:

x-k-il me 'oy j-ch'ulel. I'll see if I have luck. (il 'see,' 'oy 'exist,' ch'ulel 'luck')

With verbs of speaking, 'al 'say, tell, order' requires a complement with te, whereas 'ut 'tell' requires no conjunction, expressing instead a direct quote.

e-k-al-bey te utz-uk s-k'-el-e. I told him to look. (utz 'good,' k'el 'look'; literally, "I said to him that he look well.")

mu x-Hu' k'u'un x-k-ut. I say that I can't. (Hu' 'be possible.')

5.c. CONJUNCTIONS AND COORDINATION

A major difference between the colonial Tzotzil of this dictionary and modern Tzotzil dialects is the total absence, in the colonial material, of borrowed Spanish conjunctions. By contrast, conjunctions like pero, que, and y are frequent loanwords from Spanish in modern Tzotzil; and the list continues to expand. Before Spanish conjunctions were available (and there is no reason to suppose that the author of this dictionary pruned such foreign items from his entries), Tzotzil speakers must have had recourse to different devices for indicating the logical relations between conjoined clauses.

We have already met the conditional conjunctions te and a ma ti, which introduce if-clauses.

'a ma ti te mu x-a-tal-e, x-i-bat. If you don't come, I will go.

The clitic -e(y) attaches to the last part of the conditional clause, and, judging by modern Tzotzil, it coincides with a pause or a rising inflection that separates the condition from the consequence. Apparently te by itself can suggest a fact: a condition more or less certain to obtain (much like modern Zinacantec ti).

tey x-vinaj j-ve'el te ta x-chonel caballo-e. With the sale of horses I will see my way to a meal. (vinaj 'appear,' ve'el 'meal,' chon 'sell,' caballo 'horse'; literally, "My meal will appear then when (or: if it happens that) there is a sale of horses.")

Notice again that the conditional clause is bracketed by the conjunction te at the beginning and the phrase final enclitic -e at the end.

A similar use of te occurs in:

k'usi k'alal x-a'-i te x-ut-e? What does he think his reason is for scolding? (k'usi 'what,' k'alal 'reason,' 'a'-i 'think,' ut 'say, scold'; literally, "he thinks that the reason that he scolds is what?")

The particle 'oy relates two clauses, or a clause and an independent noun phrase, by showing a causal or instrumental link between one entity or action and another.

K'usi j-mak-tik 'oy? What can we repair it with? (k'usi 'what,' mak 'close, repair')

Mak is a transitive verb, and so the 1st person plural form shown means 'we repair (it). No further argument positions are available on the verb, and the instrument about which we are asking can only be shown with the relational 'oy, referring back to the interrogative k'usi 'what.' The sentence thus means: "we repair it by means of what?" However, rather than simply indicating an instrument, 'oy can have a more general meaning.

x-tuun 'oy e-Hul. He arrived at a good time. (tuun 'serve,' Hul 'arrive'; literally, "it serves that he arrived for that reason.")

The unspecified reason shown in the literal gloss suggests that 'oy refers back to some previously mentioned circumstance that makes his arrival particularly opportune. Here is a final example:

k'usi a-chi'il x-a-k'-el 'oy? What is your kinship (to him)? (k'usi 'what,' chi'il 'kinship, relative,' k'el 'see, look'; literally, "what is your relationship through which you see him?")
Causal links are also shown explicitly with y-u'\textsuperscript{un} 'because of it,' attached to the causal clause.

\textit{lo'-an li', x-a-sikub yu'u'n!} Eat this, it will refresh you! (Literally, "Eat this, you will be cooled because of it!")

\textit{mu x-i-vay y-u'\textsuperscript{un} y-ipal k'uxul k'op.} I cannot sleep I am so fatigued from the torture.

In both these examples, the constituent introduced by y-u'\textsuperscript{un} might be analyzed as a simple noun phrase oblique agent. In modern Tzotzil, however, the pattern has been more clearly generalized so that y-u'\textsuperscript{un} is nearly equivalent to, and sometimes occurs together with, the Spanish loan \textit{porke}.

By contrast, two clauses are sometimes chained together with no subordinating conjunctions or particles, where each clause could stand as an independent sentence. The logical relationship between the clauses follows from certain internal semantic clues, with several recurrent patterns.

First, two clauses may represent alternative and parallel expressions of the same proposition. Colonial Tzotzil, like most Mayan languages, makes extensive use of \textit{couplets}—parallel constructions that differ often in only a single word—in formal speech, which may include not only prayer and exhortation, but also scolding and formal denunciation.

\textit{Mu 'oy-uk s-tot, mu 'oy-uk s-me'.} The friar offers this expression as a gloss for 'orphan'; it uses exhortation, but also scolding and formal denunciation.

The contrast between clauses that would produce a 'but' in English translation is shown explicitiy with \textit{y-u'un}. Often the second clause begins with \textit{Ha'}, producing an emphatic effect something like the English construction \textit{"p, for q."}

Here are a few examples of each type, starting with the \textit{[S,S]} variety.

\textit{mo j-lekoj-uk j-k'ulej, 'oy k-ajval.} I live in my master's house. (Literally, "My house is not separate, I have a master.")

\textit{mu s-ta, toj juteb x-k-a'ti.} I do not think it is enough. (Literally, "it doesn’t reach, I think it is too little.")

\textit{mu sob-uk n-a-Hul, n-a-Halej.} You did not arrive early but delayed. (Literally, "not early you arrived, you delayed.")

In the last example, the two clauses do not contrast, despite the 'but' in the English translation.

The contrasting conjunctions, where the second clause typically contains a negative, include the following examples:

\textit{e-j-k'\textsuperscript{an}-e, mo x-Hu' ku'un.} I wanted to, but I could not do it. (k'\textsuperscript{an} 'want, Hu' 'be able'; literally, "I wanted it, but it was not possible for me.")

\textit{ta x-e-s-jotz'-k'optay-otik-e, mu a-x-e-cham x-cha'-mekel.} I had a relapse. ('ay 'be, have been,' cham 'relapse, ('ay 'be, have been,')

\textit{e-j-k'\textsuperscript{an}-e, mo x-Hu' ku'un.} I wanted to, but I could not do it. (k'\textsuperscript{an} 'want, Hu' 'be able'; literally, "I wanted it, but it was not possible for me.")

\textit{ta x-e-s-jotz'-k'optay-otik-e, mu a-x-e-cham x-cha'-mekel.} I had a relapse. ('ay 'be, have been,' cham 'relapse, ('ay 'be, have been,')
jol x-k-il s-kotol-e, yan-ot a-tuk-e. I love everyone, but you especially. (jol ‘beloved’, il ‘see,’ kotol ‘all,’ yan ‘different, other,’ tuk ‘alone’; literally, “I see everyone as beloved, you yourself are different.”)

The third common pattern introduces a second reason clause with the emphatic Ha’ ‘it is the case.’

i-j-tak’-bey, Ha’ s-koj n-e-s-tzatzal-k’an-bey. I agreed for he insisted. (tak’ ‘answer,’ koj ‘fault of,’ tzotz ‘strong,’ k’an ‘want’; literally, “I answered him, it was the case that it was the fault of the fact that he strongly asked me.”)

sob e-j-pas-tik s-na dios, Ha’ y-ak’ te sababil-otik y-u’un padre. We built the church quickly, because the priest made us hurry. (sob ‘quick,’ pas ‘make,’

na ‘house,’ dios ‘God,’ y-ak’ ‘cause,’ sababil ‘hurried,’ padre ‘priest’; literally, “We quickly made the house of God; it happened that we were made to hurry by the priest.”)

The structure of discourse in modern Tzotzil grammar is itself not well described, and the decontextualized materials of a colonial dictionary allow one to draw only the most schematic conclusions. Nonetheless, the complex sentences in the dictionary do permit insights into some interesting developments in Tzotzil discourse over four centuries. Perhaps the scraps of colonial syntax embedded in this dictionary will feed future study of the continuing evolution of batz’i k’op, ‘the true word.’
Explanatory Notes

A Word of Warning

The proud title of this dictionary may have seduced those who, choosing to skip over "A Web of Mysteries," have landed here, confident that they are gazing upon a monument of colonial Tzotzil. Not so! By pilfering and reassembling the colonial debris, we have aspired to build on this site a much sturdier, far more elegant edifice.

The Design

TZOTZIL-ENGLISH

For the Tzotzil-English section, I extracted all Tzotzil words from the "original," and organized them alphabetically, first by root and then by stem. Stems are listed in the following order:

1. (a) stems with the same phonemic sequence as the root
   (b) such stems with derivational prefixes
   (c) such stems embedded in phrases
2. (a) stems not having the same phonemic sequence as the root
   (b) such stems with derivational prefixes
   (c) such stems embedded in phrases

For example:

pak' — plaster
pak ak' tik — wall with many turrets
jpak' tayej — cheat, falsifier, pretender
ta pak' k' op — lying
pok' — cloth
[2(b) does not occur in this root; no root has the full series.]
bik' tal pok' — small cloth

Note: phrases and compounds are listed alphabetically under the stems where they appear.

To make the vocabulary more accessible to native speakers I have chosen an orthography that closely approximates that used in contemporary bilingual publications, but to aid the scholar I have retained initial glottal stops. Roots and/or stems whose spelling is particularly dubious are marked with an asterisk (*).

Each entry is given a grammatical analysis whose format is adapted from that found in The Great Tzotzil Dictionary of San Lorenzo Zinacantán. Our classification of the nouns should not be considered "the truth," but simply a reflection of what the friar elicited. Although the format is not entirely satisfactory, it does permit rapid grammatic comparison between colonial and modern Tzotzil.

I derived the English translation from the Spanish entries under which each Tzotzil term occurs in the "original," rather than directly from the Tzotzil itself. I tried to remain true to the friar's perception of the language. Colonial Spanish-English dictionaries aided in the interpretation of archaic terms.

The English definition is sometimes followed by the friar’s commentary, which is marked with an asterisk. Then I may offer my own commentary, indicated by "RML—." Here can be found arguments for the particular spelling chosen, literal translations of Tzotzil expressions, and criticism of the friar's interpretation.

Finally, I have indicated for every Tzotzil entry its location in the priest's Spanish-Tzotzil reconstruction so that my version may be checked readily against "the original." This feature is a necessary aid, because I altered, or corrected to my best satisfaction, what I presumed to be an abundance of copyist’s errors. However, for the Spanish entries, themselves, except for ñ's, where the tilde was sometimes absent, and which I have provided in all cases, the spelling is identical to that of the "original," even when defective. When entries did not occur where expected, I have provided the page number in the "original." These Spanish entries are not necessarily definitions of the Tzotzil, for the term for "godmother" might be included in the entry for "godfather."

The material in the Tzotzil-English section is presented, then, as follows:

1. root
2. stem
3. grammatical analysis
4. English translation
5. Z's commentary
6. my commentary
7. location in Spanish "original"
8. illustrative example
9. location of illustrative example in Spanish "original" (if different from that of the stem)

ENGLISH-TZOTZIL

For the English-Tzotzil section I simply extracted all English definitions from the Tzotzil-English and listed them alphabetically, indexed to the thesaurus, which follows it. In cases where I believe Z's translation to be surely in error I supplied my own (taken from my commentary). The Tzotzil equivalents are given in their abbreviated form, precisely as in the Tzotzil-English, but are stripped of their grammatical analysis.
Z's commentary and my own are excluded also. Hopefully the thesaurus will permit easy access to the cultural content of the dictionary.

**Spanish-Tzotzil**

The Spanish-Tzotzil section is not an exact replica of the "original." I have modernized the spelling of many Spanish words and alphabetized them according to contemporary practice so that they may be understood by Zinacantecs as well as by foreign scholars. I have translated the friar's Latin grammatical commentary into Spanish only when I felt it contributed to our understanding. The Tzotzil words are given according to my analysis, with no attempt to reproduce the friar's orthography. Although he normally gave both 1st and 2nd person verb forms and noun possession, I have limited these to the 1st person. Whoever finds this presentation inadequate may consult the facsimile.

**Phonology**

Tzotzil transitive verbs having an -ay, -lay, or -tay suffix, as ch'ub-ay, build, k'op-lay, bewitch, or lok'-tay, copy, frequently are given without the y when followed by the suffixes -bey, -bil, or -van, as in lok'-ta-bey, ch'ub-a-bil, lok'-ta-bil, and k'op-la-van. The presence or absence of these y's seems totally random, so I have inserted them throughout the Tzotzil-English section, but have been faithful to the text in the Spanish-Tzotzil.

Spanish loan words are reproduced just as they were written.

**Compounds**

Compounding has been indicated by hyphenation. For aesthetic reasons I have omitted the hyphens in compounds that are made up of more than two words, such as jpak'tayej ta kokov, cocoa bean forger.
Tzotzil-English Dictionary

Pictograph of Santo Domingo
(Codex Aubin)
Tzotzil-English

A

aceite (Sp.)
aceite, n5. oil. aceite 37.
aceituna (Sp.)
aceituna, n5. olive. molino de aceite.
  juch’obil aceituna, cf. juch’.
aguja (Sp.)
aguja, n5. needle. aguja.
ajos (Sp.)
ajos, n5. garlic. sartal de cuentas.
  j-jil ajos, cf. jil.
alcalde (Sp.)
alcalde, n5. alcalde, sustituto ser 324.
  jlok’tay-alcalde, cf. lok’.
almohasa (Sp.)
almohasa, n5. curry comb. almohasa.
altar (Sp.)
altar, n5. altar. frontal de altar.
  tzatzajel altar, cf. tzotz (2).
angel (Sp.)
angel, n5. angel. cf. yabut. matanza.
arroba (Sp.)
arroba, n5. weight of twenty-five pounds. quintal.
  chanib arroba, cf. chan (2).
asna (Sp.)
asna, n5. donkey. pollino, hijo de asna.
  ’ol asna, cf. ’ol (2)
ayuno (Sp.)
ayuno, n5. fast. ayunar 14.
  pas ayuno, cf. pas.

‘a
‘a ma ti, tpfr:pt & pt & pt. if. RML—In colonial Tzeltal this
  is always given as hamati (Gates, 1934b:45). en alguna
  parte.
  ‘a ma ti ‘oy buch’uy (or) ‘a ma much’uy (or) ‘a ma ti ‘oy
  much’uy (or) ‘a ma ti ‘oy much’uyuk. If there were
  anyone, if there were someone. si, conjuncion condicional.
  ‘a ma ti xabat xebat ‘ekuk tok. If you go I will go too. si,
  conjuncion condicional.
  ‘a ma ti te ‘oy buy (or) a ma ti te ‘oy buyuk. if it were any
  where, if it were somewhere, if it were from some place.
  si, en algun lugar.
  ‘a ma ti te nabatuke xibat ‘ekuk tok. If you went I would
  go too. si, conjuncion condicional.
  ‘a ma ti te mu xatale xibat. If you do not come I will go.
  sino, conjuncion condicional.

*’aal
*’aal, bet, guilt, sin, temptation, treason. cf. ‘al (1).

‘a’ (1)
‘a’, tv. suppose, think or believe mistakenly, pretend. (1) fingir,
  (2) fingir que no entiende, (3) pensar asi de otro.
  xka’k xaHuluk voljeye mu naHul. I thought you would
  come yesterday, you did not come. pensar asi de otro.
  xka’k naHuluk voljeye. I thought you came yesterday.
  pensar asi de otro.
  ya’ukon ‘oy. I pretended. (1) fingir, (2) fingir que no
  entiende

‘a’ (2)
‘a’onet, av. cackle (goose), howl like a crying dog, mutter.
  (1) ganir, (2) gemir llorando, (3) graznar, (4)
  hablar entre dientes.
  ‘a’onetel, vn5. howling, wailing. (1) ganir como perro como
  llorando, (2) gemido asi.
  j’a’onetel, agn. waUer. gemidor que asi gime.

‘a’ (1)
‘a’i, tv. accept advice or reproach, consent, experience, feel,
  give opportunity to or reason for, listen, profit by, taste,
  test, think, understand. (1) aprovechar, (2) atentar 35,
  (3) consentir, (4) entender algo, (5) escuchar, (6)
  experimentar 128, (7) experiencia 128, (8) oir como
  quiera, (9) probar algo que se come o bebe 21 A,
  (10) recibir como admitir avisos, reprobaciones
  289, (11) recibir, percibir por el sentido 289, (12) sentir.
  e’a’iat. He is experienced. publica cosa.

eHul ’ox eka’i. He had come before I realized it. subita cosa.
  eka’i batuk. I gave him the opportunity to leave (or) the
  reason for leaving. ocasion propiamente, sino comenzar.
  emajeiyik mo Ha’uk eya’i. They whipped him, but he did
  not profit by it. aprovechar.
  ‘ep eka’i (or) ‘oy eka’i. I am experienced. (1) prueba,
  experiencia, (2) ser experimento.
  chak ekak’bey Pedro xka’i. I thought I gave it to Peter.
  pensar como cuando decimos piens...
  chak xchi Juan xka’i. I thought John said it. pensar como
  cuando decimos piens...
  mo no ’ox eya’i jutuk xchamel. He was not the least affected
  by his death. sentimiento, obra de sentir.
mu eka’itik etal. He came suddenly (without us realizing it).
subita cosa.
mu xka’i loko’ jk’op (or) mu xka’i jba xlok’ jk’op. I spoke
inadvertently. soltarse de palabra.
mu xa’i stijel. He overlooked it (or) he ignored it
inadvertently. pasarse por alto sin sentir o entender.
xa’i skotol vinik ek’opoj. He spoke in public. publicamente.
xka’i smuil (or) mu xka’i. It tastes good. saberte al que lo
comes.
toj xa’i. He is wise. sabio que seconte las cosas.
Ha’ iya’i. He profited by it (whipping or sermon).
provechar.
Ho’on eka’i spas. It was me who caused him to do it. ocasion
propiamente sino comenzar.
’a’i ba, rv. wake up. despertar.
’a’i k’op, vphr:tv & n5. be obedient. ynobediente 188.
’a’i lot vphr:tv & -n4f. listen to backbiting or gossip,
notar sehalando.
’a’i vinajeb, vphr:tv & -n4f. note, ‘a’i ta ‘olonton, vphr:tv- & qphr(pt & n5). treat a matter
’a’i ta k’ubul, vphr:tv- & qphr(pt & n5). impound,
secretar
experiencia
’a’iel, vn4d. experienced, proof (1)
(a’iel, vn4d. experienced, proof (2)
128, (2)
’a’iab, n5. auditorium (place where they listen), sample. (1)
ynformarse
188.
’a’i tojol, vphr:tv & -n4f acquaint self with,
esclarecido.
’a’ibU, pp. famous, experienced,
’sabiendo.
’a’ibU k’ak*al, nphr:n4f of n5. sun porch or gallery,
solana o
’a’ibeyel ve’el ‘ojov, nphr:vn4f of nphr(n4d of n5). tastes good or pretty. son o
sonido, sonar, sonido hacer.
mu xka’i k’ak*al. He came suddenly (with us realizing it).
subita cosa.
mu xka’i loko’ jk’op (or) mu xka’i jba xlok’ jk’op. I spoke
inadvertently. soltarse de palabra.
mu xa’i stijel. He overlooked it (or) he ignored it
inadvertently. pasarse por alto sin sentir o entender.
xa’i skotol vinik ek’opoj. He spoke in public. publicamente.
xka’i smuil (or) mu xka’i. It tastes good. saberte al que lo
comes.
toj xa’i. He is wise. sabio que seconte las cosas.
Ha’ iya’i. He profited by it (whipping or sermon).
provechar.
Ho’on eka’i spas. It was me who caused him to do it. ocasion
propiamente sino comenzar.
'a’i ba, rv. wake up. despertar.
’a’i k’op, vphr:tv & n5. be obedient. ynobediente 188.
’a’i lot vphr:tv & n5. listen to backbiting or gossip. recibir,
admítrir chismesias... 289.
’a’i vinajeb, vphr:tv & -n4f. note, ‘a’i ta ‘olonton, vphr:tv- & qphr(pt & n4d(A)). treat a matter
prudently or diligently. pesar el negocio con cordura o
diligencia.
’a’i ta k’ubul, vphr:tv- & qphr(pt & n5). impound. secresar
en otro.
xa’i ta k’ubul sbel ana. I am impounding your possessions.
’sabiendo.
’a’i tojol, vphr:tv & -n4f. acquaint self with. ynformarse
188.
’a’i tojol, vphr:tv & n5. listen to backbiting or gossip. recibir,
admítrir chismesias... 289.
’a’i vinajeb, vphr:tv & -n4f. note, ‘a’i ta ‘olonton, vphr:tv- & qphr(pt & n4d(A)). treat a matter
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’a’i tojol, vphr:tv & -n4f. acquaint self with. ynformarse
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’a’i tojol, vphr:tv & n5. listen to backbiting or gossip. recibir,
admítrir chismesias... 289.
’a’i vinajeb, vphr:tv & -n4f. note, ‘a’i ta ‘olonton, vphr:tv- & qphr(pt & n4d(A)). treat a matter
prudently or diligently. pesar el negocio con cordura o
diligencia.
’a’i ta k’ubul, vphr:tv- & qphr(pt & n5). impound. secresar
en otro.
xa’i ta k’ubul sbel ana. I am impounding your possessions.
’sabiendo.
’a’i tojol, vphr:tv & -n4f. acquaint self with. ynformarse
188.

'abat papa, nphr:n4d of n5. Papal legate. legado del Papa.

'abatij, iv. send as a messenger. mensajero hacer.

'abatil, n1f. messenger, errand boy. (1) mensajero, (2) mozo para mandado 226.

'abatil k'op, nphr:natt & n5. message. mensaje.

'abatin, tv. send as a messenger. RML—In modern Tzeltal of Bachajón: to send on errands (Slocum and Gerdel, 1965:115). (1) enviar, hacer mensajero 97, (2) mensajero hacer.

'abatok, nld. messenger. (1)

*abten, tv. send. RML—This term occurs also in colonial enviar como quiera 97, (2)

*abtenat tv/pass/, be sent 97,

'aboltaybey ch'ulel, vphr:-dv & n4d[8]. perform obsequies. exequias hacer 126.

'aboltaybil, pp. rewarded. premiado así.

'aboltaybil vinik, nphr:pp & n5. individual who has been granted a privilege. privilegiado 271.

'aboltayel, vn5. charity, favor, mercy, prize, reward. (1) caridad que se me hace, (2) galardon, (3) merced haber así, (4) misericordia que recibo, (5) piedad o clemencia que recibo, (6) premio, galardon de buena obra, (7) premiado así, (8) socorro.

mu avaboltyayeluk xava'i. You do not feel that you have been rewarded. merced haber así.

mu' kaboltayel xka'i. I have been greatly favored. merced haber así.

'aboltayel ch'ulelil, nphr:n4f of n5. obsequies. exequias 126.

'aboltayvan, iv. do good, do merciful acts, give alms. (1) hacer bien o actas de misericordia 165, (2) limozna hacer.

'aboltayvanej, vn1d. alms, charity, clemency, indulgence, leniency, kindness, mercy, reward. (1) caridad o limozna que hago, (2) gracia, merced, (3) yndulgencia 187, (4) limozna, (5) merced o misericordia, (6) misericordia que hago, (7) piedad o clemencia que hago, (9) premio, galardon de buena obra.

kaboltayvanej. charity that I perform. caridad o limozna que hago.

j'abolajel, agn. alms-giver. limoznero.

j'aboltayvanej, agn. alms-giver, charitable, frank, liberal or merciful person. (1) caritativo, (2) deditivo, (3) franco, liberal, (4) limoznero, (5) misericordioso, (6) piadoso.

'abt

'abtej, iv. work. trabajar.

'abtejeb k'u'ul, nphr:n type n3d. work clothes. vestidura para el trabajo.

'abtejebal, n3d. tool. herramienta.

'abtejebal tak'in, nphr(n type n). tool. herramienta.

'abtejel, vn. work. trabajo.

'abtejes, tv. give work to, keep busy. ocupar.

'abtel, n1d. business, craft, difficulty, exercise, job, occupation, office, work. (1) ejercicio 136, (2) hechura del que hace obra, (3) negocio, ocupacion, (4) obra, el trabajo que se pone..., (5) obra mia trabajada..., (6) obra como..., (7) obra como cuando..., (8) cupacion asi, (9) oficio, (10) trabajo.

'oy kabtel. I am in office (or) I am in difficulty. (1) ympedimiento tener 185, (2) oficio tener.

ch'akbil jun k'ak'al 'abtel (or) jun k'ak'al 'abel. one day’s work. tarea.

mo 'abeluk (or) mo 'abeluk spasel. It is easy. (1) facil cosa, (2) facilidad.

mo 'abeluk sna'el. It is clear. claro, no dificultoso.

'abelalan, tv. tell stories, work. (1) ejemplos o ystorias asi dicen 136, (2) trabajar.

'abelalanel, vn1b. craft, difficulty, workmanship. (1) artificio, (2) hechura del que es hecho.
j'aotel, agn. day laborer, official, official mason, worker. (1)

'atz'am

'sakU 'atz'am, cf sak.

'salina o sale 'atz'am, n5, salt, saU weU, saltpeter, (1)

'salmuera 'atz'am, nphr(n type n)5, brine,

'atz'am ton, nphr(n type n)5, saltpeter,

'atz'am lum, nphr(n type n)5, saltpeter,

'ach* (1)

'Uc'al 'atz'am, cf 'Uc' (2).

'atz'meltasbil, pp. salted,

'atz'meltas, tv. salt,

'ach*, aj. fresh, new, recent, recently.

'ach' Hulel mu'nat, nphr(nphr<aj & vn> type n)5, newly

'ach' vacas, nphr(aj & n)5. young bull (or) ox. novillo, buey.

'ach' J'ich*el, nphr(aj & agn). bride, newlywed.

'ach' J'abtel, nphr(aj & agn). novice,

'ach' ni'atzU, nphr(aj & n)5. groom, newlywed.

'ach' to, qphr:aj & pt recent untamed, recently. *As when

novicio si es religioso.

'ach' to eyich' baptismo. He was baptized recently (convert).

tornadezo.

'ach' to 'ik'ti', nphr:ajphr(aj & pt) & n5. recent history. ystoria

antigua 190.

'ach' to vokol, nphr:ajphr(aj & pt) & n5. recent history. (1)

ystoria antigua 190, (2) ystoria de este dia 190.

'ach' vacas, nphr(aj & n)5. young bull (or) ox. novillo, buey.

'ach' Hulel mu'nat, nphr<nphr<aj & vn> type n5. newly

arrived slave. siervo, bocal.

'ach' (2)

'ach', iv. get wet, sweat. (1) mojarase, (2) mojado, (3) remosar.

'ach'el, nlc. mud. lado.

'ach'el ye ta 'ok'el (or) 'ach'el ye ta 'ov. Lit. His mouth is

mud from crying (or) screaming, i.e., He is screaming

and crying. gitar llorando.

'ip yach'elal. It is muddy. lodoso.

'ach' elay, tv. be flooded. enaguasarse la tierra.

'ach' elik, n5. mire, bog, mudhole. (1) atoyador, (2) cieno 71,

(3) lodoso lugar.

'ach' es, tv. wet. remojar.

'ach' et, av. sweating (glass). salirse el vaso.

'at'es, tv. wet. water. (1) mojar a otro, (2) remojar.

'utz 'ach'el, cf. 'utz.

'aín

'aín, n5. crocodile. lagarto de los grandes que andan en el

aguas.

'aj (1)

'aj, n5. reed. caña.

'ajil k'uk'um, nphr(natt & -n4e). fledged with very small or

young feathers. emplumecido.

'ajtik, n5. reed field. canaveral.

'aj (2)

'ajulan, tv. pant. asesar 7.

'ajulanel, vn5. panting. acceso 7.

'aja

'aja. bee, rattlesnake, cf. 'ojov.

'aajan

'aajan, n5. ear of corn when the kernels are large and soft.

mazorca cuando estan los grandes tiernos 203.

'ajm

'ajmul. concubine, girlfriend, mistress. cf. mul (1).

'ajnil

'ajnilaj, iv. marry (man). casarse el varon.

'ajnilal, n5. married woman, wife. mujer casada.

'ajnilan, tv. marry (man). casarse el varon.

'ajv

'ajv. elegant, empire, to master, nobility, palace, weasel.

cf. 'ojov.

'ak

'akanaj, iv. complain (or) groan with pain (or) sickness. (1)

gemir con dolor o enfermedad, (2) quejarse el enfermo.

'aket, av. complain (or) groan with pain (or) sickness. (1) gemir

con dolor..., (2) quejarse el enfermo.

'akan

'akan k'ob, nphr<n4f of n4d). knuckle, joint (1)

dedo, (2) coyuntura de manos o pies 55.

'akan vale', nphr<n4f of n5). sugarcane node. nudo de caña.

'akan viz, nphr<n4f of n5). mountain pass, lower slopes of

mountain. (1) garganda, (2) haldas de sierra.

'akanij, iv. wither (plant or reed). ennudecer.

'akanil, n3d. knee. rodilla.

'akantUc, aj. with many joints (or) nodes. nudo de caña.
**'akan (2)**

**'akan-ol ba, raj. industriousness. RML—In colonial Tzeltal the noun is given as acol acol (Guzmán, 1620:88,114). In colonial Yucatec acaan ol is given for “el que esta quieto y sosegado” with acaan described as a participle (Martinez Hernandez, 1929:66, 67). estudio asi.**

**'akan-olaj, iv. solicit. solicitar.**

**'akan-olty, tv. be prudent at work or in business, chastise,**

**'akan-oltyvanej, vn5, chastisement, petition,** (1)

**j-'ak' nichim, nphr(num < num & nccpd> of n)5, garland,**

**j-'ak' cuentas, nphr(num < num & nccpd> of n)5, string of**

**j'akan-oltayvanej, agn. chastiser.**

**perezosamente.**

**mu *'akan-'oltay, vphr:neg & tv-. lazUy,**

**'ak' (1)**

**'ak*, nld. large net, vine, bark rope, lasso. (1)**

**'ak*U freno, nphr(n4b of n5). reins,**

**rienda defreno.**

**'ak*il tz'usub, nplir(n4b of n5). grapevine, grapevine manner.**

**'ak*U tz*i', nphr(n4b of n5). leash,**

**'ak*U, n4b. cordage, cap (or) hat strap. (1)**

**fiador... (2) fiador**

**'ak*ol mut, nphr(n4b of n5), bfrd lasso,**

**'ak*ol chij, nphr(n4b of n5). deer lasso,**

**'ak*, tv, bet, cause, escort give, let permit put, set (1)**

**solicitar.**

**xkak-'olaj, iv. solicit explain, interpret, notify. (1)**

**xkakan-'oltay xchanel sk'op Dios. I am careful or diUgent**

**xkak' 'oyuk. I let it be. *Because the meaning may be “let”**

**mu xkak* pasuk (or) xkak' manchuk pasuk. I won’t let him**

**do it. ympedir que no se haga alguna cosa 183.**

**mu xkak' xanavan. I won’t let you walk. estorbar.**

**xkak' ‘oyuk. I let it be. *Because the meaning may be “let”**

**or “cause,” it is necessary to add something before or**

**afterwards to eliminate the confusion, as “mo ejkomes mo epajes,”**

“I did not abandon it, I did not stop it.”

**permitir.**

**xkak’ pasuk. I am letting it be done. permitir.**

**xkak’ ta sba mesa. I am putting it on the table. poner encima.**

**xkak’ ta yolon. I am putting it underneath. poner debajo.**

**xkak’ ta yut lum. I am putting it underground. poner de**

**tierra.**

**‘ak’ ‘ai, vphr:tv & tv-/subj. explain, interpret, notify. (1)**

**ponent entender o hacer entender, (2) notificar.**

**xkak’ avai. I explained it to you.**

**‘ak’ ‘ai ik’al ‘akabal, vphr:tv & vphr(tv/subj/ & nphr < n4f**

**of n5>). expose to the night air. serenar, poner algo al sereno.**

**‘ak’ ‘ai sikil ‘akabal, vphr:tv & s(tv/subj/ & nphr<n4f of**

**n5>). expose to the night air. serenar... .**

**‘ak’ ‘ai tojol, vphr:tv & s(tv/subj/ & -n4f). inform. ynformar**

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**‘ak’ ‘atey, vphr:tv & tv/pass/subj. make person one’s partner.**

**parcionero hacer a otro.**

**xkak’ ‘ateyan. I make you a partner.**

**‘ak’ *elo, vphr:tv & -n4f. add up. sumar en la cuenta.**

**‘ak’ ‘il, vphr:tv & tv/subj. show. mostrar.**

**‘ak’ ‘il, vphr:tv & tv-/subj3pl. announce fasts, prayers, and**

**other good things. publicar los ayunos u oraciones u otra cosa asi buena.**

**‘ak’ ‘ilinuk, vphr:tv & iv/subj. anger (person). enojar a otro.**

**‘ak’ olonton, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. be careful or solicitious, intend**

**to do, propose willingly. (1) proposito tener de hacer algo o proponer en la voluntad. (2) solicito estar u cuidadoso.**

**‘ak’ ba ta k‘el vinik, vphr:rv & s(pre & tv/3s/ & n5[A of**

**k‘el]). edify, set an example. edificar, dar buen ejemplo.**

**‘ak’ tzoz caballo, vphr:tv & nphr(n4d of n5). fertilize.**

**estercolar la tierra.**

**‘ak’ tzukulinabil, vphr:tv & -n4f. trip up. poner ofendidulo**

**para que se tropieze.**

**‘ak’ chabajuk, vphr:tv & iv/subj. fine. multar, penar con**

**dinero.**

**‘ak’ chi’il, vphr:tv & -n4b, pair. parear o hermanar algo.**

**‘ak’ chik’bil xamiti ta lumtuc, vphr:tv & nphr(pp & n5) &**

**qphr< prep & n4d>. make forget, dare, propose unwillingly. (1)**

**‘ak’ chon, vphr:tv & tv-/subj3pl. settle on a price in order to**

**sell... poner en precio o a la moneda para que se venda.**

**‘ak’ ch’an chiuk, vphr:tv & vphr(adv & iv/subj). silence.**

**callar.**

**‘ak’ ch’ayuk ta olonton, vphr:tv & vphr(iv/subj/ & qphr< prep & -n4d>). make forget. quitar algo de la memoria.**

**‘ak’ ch’ilomal, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. be daring. atreverse.**

**‘ak’ ch’upak, vphr:tv & -n4e. soap. enjabonar 121.**

**‘ak’ freno, vphr:tv & n5. bridle. enrenar.**

**‘ak’ jlok’ob k’op, vphr:tv & agn(n4f of n). give hostages.**

**rehenes dar.**

**‘ak’ kejeluk, vphr:tv & aj/pred/subj. make kneel. arrodillarse.**

**‘ak’ kojob, vphr:tv & -n4d. load. cargar, echar carga a otro.**

**‘ak’ k’exol, vphr:tv & -n4f. refund, replace, substitute. (1)**

**resstituir, (2) sustituir.**
'ak' k'ob te', vphr:tv & nphr(n4f of n5). decorate with branches. enramar.

'ak' k'op, vphr:tv & n5. promise. prometer.

'ak' k'op ta tz'el juez, vphr:tv & n5 & qphr(prep & nphr<n4d of n5>). litigate. pleitear.

'ak' k'upin, vphr:tv & tv/pass//subj/[S=A of arouse. encajar.

'encajar

'ak* lek 'ekuk, vphr:tv & vphr(tv/subj/- & pt), include a person. hacer participante a alguno de alguna cosa 165.

'ak* lok*ol, vphr:tv & -n4f replace, substitute, sustituir en.

'ak* pakol 'aboltayel, vphr:tv & nphr(n4f of -vn4d). recomendar. encajar.

'ak* pakol, vphr:tv & -n4b. tip.

'encajar

'ak* tobuk pas, vphr:tv & vphr(adv & tv-)/subj/. make person ejercitar.

'encajar

'ak* xonob chij, vphr:tv & nphr(n4d of n5). shoe (horse). herrara.

'ak* xonob chij, vphr:tv & nphr(n4d of n5). shoe (horse). herrara.

'ak* xanavuk, vphr:tv & iv/subj/. make walk. caminar.

'ak* xonob chij, vphr:tv & nphr(n4d of n5). shoe (horse). herrara.

'ak* xonob chij, vphr:tv & nphr(n4d of n5). shoe (horse). herrara.

'ak' ta ale, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & vn5). bet on. jugar como...

'ak' ta ale, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & vn5). bet on. jugar como...

'ak' sobuk pas, vphr:tv & vphr(adv & tv-)/subj/. make person do something quickly. apreciar, señalar precio, ef. apresurar.

'encajar, hacer participante a alguno de alguna cosa 165.

'ak* xonob chij, vphr:tv & nphr(n4d of n5). shoe (horse). herrara.

'ak* xonob chij, vphr:tv & nphr(n4d of n5). shoe (horse). herrara.

'ak' ta ale, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & vn5). bet on. jugar como...

'encajar, hacer participante a alguno de alguna cosa 165.

'ak* xanavuk, vphr:tv & iv/subj/. make walk. caminar.

'ak* xonob chij, vphr:tv & nphr(n4d of n5). shoe (horse). herrara.

'ak' ta ale, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & vn5). bet on. jugar como...

'encajar, hacer participante a alguno de alguna cosa 165.

'ak* xanavuk, vphr:tv & iv/subj/. make walk. caminar.

'ak* xonob chij, vphr:tv & nphr(n4d of n5). shoe (horse). herrara.

'ak' ta ale, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & vn5). bet on. jugar como...

'encajar, hacer participante a alguno de alguna cosa 165.
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(1) obedecer, (2) respeto tener, (3) reverencia acatar.
'ak‘ ta ya, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & n5). molest, vex. acosar

'ak‘ ta Hatzil, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & n5). give on credit, far.
'ak‘ ta Hun bi, vphr:tv & qphr(prep & n5) & -n4d. take census.

empadronar.

'ak‘ ta Hun k’op, vphr:tv & qphr(prep & n5) & n4d[A]. make a bond. obli-gacion.

'ak‘ ta aluk ‘a i, vphr:tv & s(adj & tv-/subj/). content, satisfy.

contentar asi a otro.

'ak‘ ta aluk ‘oy ‘a i, vphr:tv & s(adj/pred//subj/ & pt & tv-).

content, satisfy. contentar asis.

'ak‘ tan, vphr:tv & -n4f. plaster (putting on quantities of plaster as with a trowel). encalar poniendo mucha cal como con plana.

'ak‘ tan na, vphr:tv & nphr(n4e of n5). lay cement floor. echar suelo a la casa.

'ak‘ tanal, vphr:tv & -n4f. lay foundation. poners funda-mento.

'ak‘ tanal likeb ch‘ub, vphr:tv & nphr(n4f of nphr<n4f of n5>).

lay foundation. fundar, poner fundamento.

'ak‘ te’el, vphr:tv & -n4f. build, lay beams or boards (carpenter). (1) emmaderar 99, (2) fabricar o asentar madero el carpintero.

'ak‘ te’el jol na, vphr:tv & nphr(n4f of nphr<n4f of n5>). roof.
teach, no….

'ak‘ tanal te’al, vphr:tv & -nphr(natt of n4f). construct loft, lay boards. (1) entablar algo, (2) techar de zaquicami.

'ak‘ tik‘ ba, vphr:tv & rv/subj/. fit in. encajar una cosa en otra 106.

'ak‘ te’el jol Hun, nphr(vn type)n5. letter, message. letra, carta mensagera, carta.

'ak‘ beat, dv/pass/. be granted a request. ympetrar 185.

'ak‘ bey, dv. distribute to, give, give to, turn over to. (1) dar, (2) entregar algo a otro, (3) partirles asi a otro algo.

'ak‘ bey ‘a lel, vphr:dv & n4f[B]. water. regar.


'ak‘ bey ‘ik‘ti, vphr:dv & n5. torture. atormentar.

'ak‘ bey ‘il, vphr:dv & tv-[A=B of dv]/subj/. show to. mostrar.


'ak‘ bey ‘il be, vphr:dv & vphr(tv[A=B of dv] & n5)/subj/. show the way to. encaminar, enseñar el camino.

'ak‘ bey ‘il vokol, vphr:dv & vphr(tv[A=B of dv] & n1d[B of dv])/subj/. afflict, punish, torture. (1) penar a otro asi o

darle pena o tormento, (2) punir castigando.


'ak‘ bey ba, rv. divide up or distribute among selves. partir o repartir entre nosotros.

'ak‘ bey bi, vphr:dv & n4b[B]. name. nombre poner.


'ak‘ bey tza, vphr:dv & n4d[B]. be clever, teach. abil hacer a otro.

'ak‘ bey chab, vphr:dv & n4e[B]. wax. encerar.

'ak‘ bey chu‘, vphr:dv & n4d[B]. nurse. leche dar.

'ak‘ bey freno, vphr:dv & n4e[B]. bridle. enfrenar.

'ak‘ bey k‘op, vphr:dv & n5. excite, incite. yncitar 186.

'ak‘ bey nukul, vphr:dv & n4e[B]. cover with leather. en-colar algo.

'ak‘ bey patan, vphr:dv & n4d[B]. entrust office to. encomendar oficios.

'ak‘ bey pix jol Hun, vphr:dv & nphr(nphr<n4f of n5> of n5). put on pasteboard cap of infamy. encorosar.

xkak‘beat xpix jol Hun. I had a pasteboard cap put on me.

'ak‘ bey pox, vphr:dv & n4e[B]. apply plasters to. emplastar.

'ak‘ bey xopxil. He had plasters applied to him. emplastado.

'ak‘ bey xuch‘, vphr:dv & n4e[B]. mend with pitch (leather or wine jug). empegar cuero o jarro para vino.

'ak‘ bey tak‘in, vphr:dv & n4e[B]. gild. dorar algo.

'ak‘ bey te’el jol na, vphr:dv & nphr(nphr<n of n>5 of n5). roof. techar, no….

'ak‘ bey te’el Hun, nphr(vn type)n5. letter, message. letra, carta mensagera, carta.

'ak‘ bey bil patan, vphr:pp/pred/ & n4d[S]. entrusted with an office. encomendado asi.

'ak‘ bey bil k‘op, nphr(n4f of n5). incitement. yncitacion 186.

'ak‘ bey el vokol, vphr:pp/pred/ & n4f[S]. branded, herra-da asi.

'ak‘ bey el patan, vphr:pp/pred/ & n4d[S]. dowry to.
dowry to.

'ak‘ bey xuch‘, vphr:dv & n4e[B]. mend with pitch (leather or wine jug). empegar cuero o jarro para vino.

'ak‘ bey xopxil. He had plasters applied to him. emplastado.

'ak‘ bey xuch‘, vphr:dv & n4e[B]. mend with pitch (leather or wine jug). empegar cuero o jarro para vino.

'ak‘ bey xopxil. He had plasters applied to him. emplastado.

'ak‘ bey el vokol, vphr:pp/pred/ & n4f[S]. branded, herra-da asi.

'ak‘ bey el patan, vphr:pp/pred/ & n4d[S]. dowry to.

dowry to.

'ak‘ bey xuch‘, vphr:dv & n4e[B]. mend with pitch (leather or wine jug). empegar cuero o jarro para vino.

'ak‘ bey xopxil. He had plasters applied to him. emplastado.

'ak‘ bey xuch‘, vphr:dv & n4e[B]. mend with pitch (leather or wine jug). empegar cuero o jarro para vino.
empastado.


‘ak’ebul tenal ta el, vphr:pp/pred/ & nphr(natt & n)[S]. planked. entablado.

‘ak’el, vn4d. position, social standing. estado o grado en que esta cada uno.

‘ak’el ba, rvn. obligation. obligacion.

ak’il bel na ta Hun, nphr:vn4f of nphr(n4f of n5) & qphr(prep & n5). inventory of possessions. yventario 189.

‘ak’el k’exol, nphr:vn4f of -n4b. restitution, restitucion.

‘ak’el k’exol, nphr:vn4f of -n4b. restitution, restitucion.

‘ak’el k’exol, nphr:-vn4f & qphr(prep & -n4d). purpose.

‘ak’in, n1d. high standing, on top. estado alto.

‘ak’el k’exol, nphr:-vn4f & qphr(prep & -n4d). purpose.

‘ak’el ti’ na, nphr:n4f of nphr(n of n)5. palate, paladar.

‘ak’ol va’leb mak na, nphr:n4f of nphr(n of n)5. lintel. lumbral de puerta alto.

‘ak’el k’exol, nphr:-vn4f & qphr(prep & -fianza). surety.

‘ak’el ti’ na, nphr:n4f of nphr(n of n)5. palate, paladar.

‘ak’ol va’leb mak na, nphr:n4f of nphr(n of n)5. lintel. lumbral de puerta alto.

‘ak’ol k’exol, nphr:-vn4f of -n4b. restitution, restitucion.

‘ak’ol na, nphr:n4f of nphr(n of n)5. attic, sobrado de casa.

‘ak’ol ti’, nphr:n4f of -n4d. upper lip. (1) beso de arriba 39, (2) labio de encima.

‘ak’ol ‘t’ na, nphr:n4f of nphr(n of n)5. lintel. lumbral de puerta alto.

‘ak’ol va’leb mak na, nphr:n4f of nphr(n of n)5. lintel. lumbral de puerta alto.

‘ak’otaj, iv. dance. bailar.

‘ak’otaje, n5. dancing school. escuela de danzar.

‘ak’otajes, tv. make dance, spin (top). bailar hacer.

‘ak’otal, n5. dance. baile.

‘ak’otan, tv. make dance (cat). bailar o mitotear algun gato.
'ak'ottas, tv. make dance. bailar hacer.
-job'ot, agn. dancer. bailador.
-j'ak'otal, agn. dancer. bailador.
'al (1)
'al, n1d. bet. RML—In modern Tzotzil of Venustiano Carranza 'ak'be 'al and pas 'al mean to bet. apuesta.
'oy kal. I have a bet. apostar.
'al, n5. guilt, sin, temptation. tentacion asi.
'al, tv. accuse, bequeaUi, bless, mean (as when we say that bird calls mean rain, planets or comets, such and such), offer, promise, relate person's history, say, serve, testify. (1) acusar, (2) decir 84, (3) mandar asi, (4) mandar asi o hacer manda, (5) significar como, (6) testiguar, (7) tratar de alguno contando sus hechos o historias, (8) votar, dar el voto.
chamel xal. It means sickness. significar como... vi'nal xal. It means hunger. significar como... ta snu Juan kalol padre. I serve in the church of St. John. servidor y servir.
yalojotik kajvalik dios. We serve Our Lord God. servidor y servir.
ta xkal ta stz'el jch'akel. I will testify before the judge. pedir asi en juicio al reo...'
al 'a'yej, vphr:tv & n5. give message, tell news. mensaje o nuevas decir.
'al bi-dios, vphr:tv & nphr(n4d of n5). Lit. say God's name, i.e., swear. jurar como...'
al mul, vphr:tv & n4d[A], confess. confesar.
'al nopobil, vphr:tv & n4d. give an example. ejemplificar, poner ejemplo o comparacion 136.
'al patan, vphr:tv & n5. pay tribute or tax. echar tributo o derrama.
'al p'isobU, vphr:tv & n4f. give an example. ejemplificar, poner ejemplo o comparacion 136.
'al ta ti', vphr:tv & nphr(prep & n4d[A]). promise. mandar asi o hacer manda.
mu neyak*beye eyal ta sti' xek*yak'bey la. He did not give it to me, but he promised he would give it to me.
ta xkal ta jti' xkak'bey sk'u'. I promised I would give him his clothes.
'al te k'iny, vphr:tv & nphr(art & n5). hold fiesta. echar la fiesta.
al 'ti', vphr:tv & n4d[A]. reply. replicar.
al tojol, vphr:tv & -n4f. interpret. significar.
alben, n4d. statement. decir a otro algo 84.
albey, dv. impute, summon, tell. (1) achacar a alguno algo, (2) decir a otro algo 84, (3) requerir.
albey kola'al, vphr:-dv & n4d[B], blame. vituperar.
albey patan, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. entrust office to. encomendar oficios.
albey pukuj, vphr:-dv & n4c[B]. call person a devil. cf. 'al (1). diabolica cosa.
albib patan, vphr:pp/pred/ & n4d[S]. be entrusted to an office. encomendado asi.
albol, n4d. accusation to be made. acusar.
'ale, vn5. bet. jugar como...
ebat ku'un ta 'ale. I lost it on a bet. 
k'u'si skoj avak* ta 'ale. Why did you bet so much? ta 'ale ebat. It was lost on a bet.
al, n4d. vote. voto de esta manera.
aley, tv. bet, cause to commit treason, tempt and win over, win game or bet. (1) ganar en el juego o apuesta, (2) tracion asi, (3) tracion hacer.
ekaile Pedro. I tempted Peter and won him over. tentacion asi.
aley ba, rv. bet together. apostar.
Hal xakalyle baktik. We will bet on it. apostar.
aleyat, tv/pass/. lose bet (or) game. (1) ganarme a mi, (2) jugar como... (3) perder algo en juego o apuesta.
xe'aleat (or) xe'alebat or (or) 'ale'at. I was beaten.
aleyey, tv/pass/. fall to temptation. tentacion asi.
xel'sal'eyey (or) xe'ale'eyey or xe'alebat. I was tempted and conquered by the devil.
aleyvan, iv. win bet (or) game. ganar en juego o apuesta.
'alobil, n4f. story. decir 84.
yalobil svinkilayel kajvalik, the story of Our Lord's birth.
'ip 'aley, vphr:adv & tv/pass/. be famous. cf. 'al (1). esclarecerse o afamarse.
j'al-k'op, agn(tv & ncpd). talkative person. parlero.
jal'-k'op ta tz'el jch*akel, nphr:agn(tv & ncpd) & qphr(prep & nphr<n4d of agn>). litigant. pleiteador.
jal'-k'op ta tz'el jch*akel, nphr:agn(tv & ncpd) & qphr(prep & nphr<n4d of n5>). litigant. pleiteador.
jal'-mul, agn & ncpd. confessor (who confesses). confesante que descubre sus pecados.
jal'-ti'il, agn(tv & ncpd). responder. replicacion.
j'ala'k'op, agn(tv & ncpd). prophet (male or female). profeta, varon o mujer.
jal'aka'k'op mu to x'ayan 'oy. He is a false prophet.
j'alevanej, agn. traitor. RML—This is given both here and in colonial Tzeltal as ghalavanegh (Guzmán, 1620:210). traitor.
mu 'al, vphr:neg & tv-. deny. negar.
*aal, n5. guilt, sin, temptation. RML—This term occurs also in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:206). tentacion asi.
*aal k'op, nphr(n type n)5. temptation, treason. (1) tentacion asi, (2) tracion.
*aal-k'op, tv(n & tvcpd). cause to commit treason, tempt. They have the same word for winning at a game or in a bet; it can be used for tricking and sometimes the Indians use it that way. Some use indifferentiy *xkaal-k'opiy y jiotz'-k'opiy y xe'ale'eyey y xe'aleyey y xkatley y jiotz'i. (1) tentacion asi, (2) tentar como para vencerlo, (3) tracion hacer.
*ep ta mek *xyaak'k'optoyotik pukujey tu yejyalotik. We are tempted many times by the devil, but we do not fall. tentacion asi.
*j'aal-k'op, agn. traitor. RML—The same term occurs in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:210). traitor.
'al (2)
'al. adopt, child, conceive, give birth, goddess, hamlet, relative, womb. cf. 'ol (2)
'al (3)
'al. heavy, lazy, sluggish, weight. cf. 'ol (1).
'al (4)
'al. perpetuate. cf. Hal.
'alib
'alib, n4d. daughter-in-law, parents-in-law (woman's). (1) nuera, muger del hijo, (2) suegro o suegra, la muger dice.
'aljun
'aljun, n4d. woman's nephew or niece (sister's son or daughter) or woman's stepchild. RML—Modern Tzeltal of Bachajon: woman's nephew or niece. (Slocum and Gerdel, 1965:117) (1) ante todo cf. entenado, (2) sobrino hijo de hermana...
'altik
'altik, adv. in vain. en vano.
'altik ejtzames. By chance I killed him. acaecer.
*xane'm. *xa'an. *x'ani, iv, be crippled or injured. *e'ani, past tense. RML—In several instances this verb is given with transitive verb person markers. (1) descalabrar, (2) descalabrado, (3) despehar a otro, (4) lisiar.
*an (3)
*'an, iv. be crippled or injured. *xe'ani, *xa'ani, x'ani, i.e., injure or hurt myself causing blood to flow. They use this word when they fall or stumble or bump into something or however they are hurt by chance. And they add ku'un to mean "injure another," *na'ani ku'un, you were injured by me, putting the first word in the present or past according to the proper tense, and the person also according to the person who was injured and adding ku'un, by me, 'avu'un, by you, converting neutral verbs to active. xave' ku'un means the same as xajve'elas, *xa'ani ku'un as *xkanibtas, which is to injure another.
*anal
*anal coles, nphr(n4d of n5). cabbage leaf. penca de berra or lechuga.
*anal jobel, nphr(n type n)5. thatch (for houses, with a rather wide leaf). paja para casas...
*anal lechuga, nphr(n4f of n5). lettuce leaf. penca de...
*anal te', nphr(n4f of n5). tree leaf. *And all other leaves except pine needles. hoja de arbol.
*anal tuix, nphr(n4f of n5). leek leaf. porretas, hojas de puerro.
*analin, iv. leaf. hojas hechar los arboles.
*anz
*anz, n5. woman, female of any species. (1) hembra en cualquier genero o especie, (2) muger, hembra.
*anzil 'olol, nphr(natt & n)3d. woman's daughter. hijo respecto de la muger.
*anzil caballo, nphr(natt & n)5. mare. yegua 183.
*anzil k'op, nphr(natt & n)5. womanly talk. mugeril, asi perteneciente a muger.
*anzil mu'nat, nphr(natt & n)5. female slave. sierva.
*anzil mul, nphr(natt & n)5. womanly sin. mugeril, asi perteneciente a muger.
*anzil pom, nphr(natt & n)5. bee (other kind). abeja de otra especie.
*anzil xinch'ok, nphr(natt & n)5. hermaphrodite. hombre y muger 239.
*anzil ti', nphr(natt & n)5. war. guerra.
"antzil tuluk", nphr(natt & n)5. hen. *gallina.
"antzil luku-nok" chij, nphr:natt & nphr(n<n & n>cpd type n)5.
ew. *oveja.
"antzil vinik, nphr(natt & n)5. mermaid. RML—In colonial
Tzeltal, Guzmán gives this as vinic chay, "human fish,"
which seems more apt (Guzmán, 1620:196). *sirena del
mar 315.
"antzil-ti'n, tv(natt & tvcpd). wage war on. *guerra hacer a
otro.
"antzilte‘il, n4d. vagina. *More proper than lu'il,*
*miembro de
anzil
*untzU 'antz, cf *utz.
'atzil 'antz, cf (1).
(2) *flucaosa sin fuerzas,
(2) *ligereza.
'anzil, n4d. race, swiftness.
'ajin, agn. swift person or thing, *ligera cosa.
'ajen, nphr(n type n)5. buboes that spread from one part
of the body to another. *encordio que anda...
'ajej, nphr(natt & n)5. young rooster. *gallo pequeñoyh
*ap*, iv. be unoccupied. RML—This verb is given very
confusedly, sometimes seeming to be a vowel initial and
other times consonant initial, sometimes as intransitive
verb and sometimes as transitive verb. In colonial Tzeltal
it is given both as *ahe y hap* (Gates, 1934b:3, 45). (1)
aflojar en el trabajo. (2) *continar,* (3) *tiempo no tener
para hacer algo...
mo 'oyuk *yap'el osil (or) mu *x'ap'osil. be too busy to
do something *tiempo ano tener...
mo no *ox *x'ap' jutuk. I won't stop at all. *continuar.
*x'ap* abtel ku'un. I will ease up on the work. *aflojar en
el trabajo.
'ap'al, aj. cracked. abiert como hendido 3.
'ap'al, n4e. crack. *abertura como hendidura 3.
'ap'alul, n4f. crack (board, window, door). *resquicio de tabla
o ventana o puerta.
'apel, vn4f. crack. *abertura como hendidura.
'ap'tik, aj. badly cracked, cracked in many places. *hendido
en muchas partes.
'ap'tik 'ak', vphr:adv & tv-. insert in many places.
*entremeter entre otras cosas.
'ap'tik lok'es, vphr:adv & tv-. pick out.
*entresacar.
ax, tv. use palm leaf rain cover.
'axibal 'abnal, nphr(n type n)5. arbor, place with shade
provided by branches. *ramada, sombra de ramos.
'axibal, tv. use palm leaf rain cover. *guarida asi.
'axinajebal, n3d. rain shelter. *guarida asi.
'axinaj, iv. take shelter from the rain. *guarecerse de la lluvia.
'axinaje, n3d. rain shelter. *guarida asi.
'axintas, tv. shelter from the rain. *guarecer algo asi.
'at (1)
(at) *k'ok', nphr(n4f of n5). flame. *llama de fuego.
(at xinch'ok vacas, nphr:n4f of nphr(n type n)5. bull penis.
*vergajo de toro.
'atbUon. I am a partner, *parcionero.
'atan, n3d. penis. *miembro del hombre, (2) pixa.
'at, tv. count, belong to, be in partnership with, *contar.
'atbUon. I am a partner, *parcionero.
'atan, n3d. penis. *miembro del hombre, (2) pixa.
'at, tv. count, belong to, be in partnership with, *contar.
'atbUon. I am a partner, *parcionero.
'atbUon. I am a partner, *parcionero.
'at, tv. count, belong to, be in partnership with, *contar.
'atbUon. I am a partner, *parcionero.
'atbUon. I am a partner, *parcionero.
'atbUon. I am a partner, *parcionero.
'at, tv. count, belong to, be in partnership with, *contar.
'atbUon. I am a partner, *parcionero.
'atbUon. I am a partner, *parcionero.
...y finito en bondad 188.

ta San Juan xe'a'tey. I belong to the parish of St. John. parroquian ser en tal o tal parroquia.

'at 'olonton, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. consider, think. (1) pensar, (2) pensar si es cosa que le conviene, (3) suspirar 323.

'at tza, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. think. pensar.

'at ta 'olonton, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & n4d[A]). consider. conciderar 63.

'atal jetav, nphr(aj & n5). branchy. RML—This term also occurs in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:176). ramoso o lleno de ramos.

j'otol, agn. count, possession, rent of Vs of harvest, share. (1) bañarse o lavarse fuera de baño 345, (2) mojado.

'at 'olonton, vphr:tv & n5. be muddied. enlodarse.

katinej 'ach'el. I was muddied. enlodado.

katinej jba ta ch'ich'. I was bloodied. ensangrentarse.

'atina j'ich', vphr:tv & n5. be stained with blood. ensangrenarse.

'atina ta 'ch'el', vphr:iv & qphr(prep & n5). be stained with blood. ensangrentarse.

'atino Ho', vphr:tv & n5. bathe (not in sweatbath), get wet. (1) baño donde se bañan 345, (2) mojado.

'atina baho, n5. bath, bathing place. baño donde se bañan 345.


'atintas, tv. bathe, wet (person). (1) bañarse o lavarse fuera de baño 345, (2) mojar a otro.

'atintas ta 'ach'el, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & n5). muddy. enlodar a otro.

j'atimol, agn. bather. bañador de los que se bañan asi 345.

'at' at'. wet, water. cf. 'ach' (2).

'at, n4f. place where something is or is put, mold for bell or casting of other metal object, site. *Site for building town, as when they say, “Look for a good site to found a town.” “We cannot find a good site.” RML—yav is usually represented as “yauh,” but also “yav.” (1) lugar donde algo se pone o esta, (2) molde de campanas o cosa asi vaciadiza, (3) sitio, (4) sitio para edificar pueblo como... 

'at*az'am, nphr(n4f of n5). saltcellar. salero.

'at' amay, nphr(n4f of n5). flue case. caja de flautas 53.

'at' ixim, nphr(n4f of n5). granary. troje de pan 342.

'at' itaj, nphr(n4f of n5). garden. huerta 343.

'at' okil, nphr(n4f of n3d). footprint. (1) patada o huella, (2) pisada de pie, (3) rastro por señal si es de pisadas, (4) señal de la planta o pisada.

'at bon, nphr(n4f of n5). dyer's vat. tina de tintorero.

'at' tz'unabaltik, nphr(n4f of n5). garden. orchard. huerta 343.

'at' tz'unabil, nphr(n4f of n5). garden, orchard. *To say I want to make a garden here you have to make a garden here or take the free or vegetable itself, (or) jkas li' yav tz'unabil (or) jkas unabil (or) jkas unabil and it is incorrect to say jkas unabil because that means that you want to make or take the tree or vegetable itself. huerta 343.

'at' candelaria, nphr(n4f of n5). lantern, linterna 193.

'at' castillan pom, nphr(n4f of n4d[A] & n5). censer. naveta.

'at' ch'ojon, nphr(n4f of n5). whiplash. naveta de incienso.

'at' incenso, nphr(n4f of n5). censer. naveta de incienso.

'at' jekalal, nphr(n4f of n4d[A] & n5). candlestick, lamp socket. mechero de candil o lampara.

'at' j-tek lum, nphr(n4f of n4d[A] & ncpd> of n5). town site. sitio.

'at' kap ve'el, nphr(n4f of n4f of n5). sauceboat. salsera.
'av k'a'-'ep, nphr:n4f of n(aj & ncpd). dump. estable no de bestias sino de suciedades.

'av k'obol, nphr:n4f of n3d. handprint. señal de la planta o pisada.

'av k'obol, nphr:n4f of n3d. handprint, mark left by blow of the fist or by a slap. (1) señal de la planta o pisada, (2) señal de azote o herida absolute.

'av k'ok', nphr(n4f of n3d). hearth, mark left by blow of the fist or by a slap. (1)

'av na, nphr:n4f of n5. house site. solar de casa

'av nanatUc, nphr(n4f of n5). site of abandoned town. (1)

'avon ta 'ok'el, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & vn5). wall.

'av nuidre de rio.

'av Ho', nphr:n4f of n5. basin, fountain. (1) madre de rio, (2) pila de agua.

'av nichim, nphr:n4f of n5). flower garden. (1) huerto como vergel 344, (2) vergel.

'av sibak, nphr:n4f of n5). inkwell. tintero.

'av tak'ín, nphr:n4f of n5). surgeon's case, estuche de cirujano.

'av vinagrera, nphr:n4f of n5). vinegar bottle. vinagrera.

'av Ho', nphr:n4f of n5). basin, fountain. (1) madre de rio, (2) pila de agua.

'av (2)

'av, tv. plant (as they plant corn or we plant radishes). sembrar como....

'ovol, n5. planting. sembrar como....

xibat ta 'ovol. I am going to plant. yr a sembrarlas 190.

'av (3)

'av, av. cackle (goose), cry, howl like a dog, scream. (1) graznar el ansar, (2) gritar, (3) llanto hacer.

'av, av. cackle (goose), cry, howl like a dog, scream. (1) graznar el ansar, (2) gritar, (3) llanto hacer, (4) pregonar.

'av kan, n4f & n5. thunder, tronido.

'av an, agn. loudmouth, shouter, town crier. (1) bocinglero 44, (2) gritar, (3) pregonero.

'av chauk, nphr:n4f of n5). thunder, tronido.

'av, av. cackle (goose), cry, howl like a dog, scream. (1) graznar el ansar, (2) gritar, (3) llanto hacer, (4) pregonar.

'avanabil, n3d. adam's apple, throat, vent. (1) garganta, (2) nuez del cuello, (3) respiradero.

'avan, n5. beat, scream. (1) balido, (2) grito.

'av j'ov, agn. loudmouth, shouter, town crier. (1) bocinglero 44, (2) gritar, (3) pregonero.

'av, av. cackle (goose), cry, howl like a dog, scream. (1) graznar el ansar, (2) gritar, (3) llanto hacer.

'av sibak, nphr:n4f of n5). inkwell, establo no de

'av, av. cackle (goose), cry, howl like a dog, scream. (1) graznar el ansar, (2) gritar, (3) llanto hacer, (4) pregonar.

'av, av. cackle (goose), cry, howl like a dog, scream. (1) graznar el ansar, (2) gritar, (3) llanto hacer, (4) pregonar.

'av, av. cackle (goose), cry, howl like a dog, scream. (1) graznar el ansar, (2) gritar, (3) llanto hacer, (4) pregonar.

'av, av. cackle (goose), cry, howl like a dog, scream. (1) graznar el ansar, (2) gritar, (3) llanto hacer, (4) pregonar.

'av, av. cackle (goose), cry, howl like a dog, scream. (1) graznar el ansar, (2) gritar, (3) llanto hacer, (4) pregonar.

'av, av. cackle (goose), cry, howl like a dog, scream. (1) graznar el ansar, (2) gritar, (3) llanto hacer, (4) pregonar.

'av, av. cackle (goose), cry, howl like a dog, scream. (1) graznar el ansar, (2) gritar, (3) llanto hacer, (4) pregonar.

'av, av. cackle (goose), cry, howl like a dog, scream. (1) graznar el ansar, (2) gritar, (3) llanto hacer, (4) pregonar.

'av, av. cackle (goose), cry, howl like a dog, scream. (1) graznar el ansar, (2) gritar, (3) llanto hacer, (4) pregonar.
e'net, av. breathe. resollar.

echan

echan, n5. today. RML—In colonial Tzeltal the term is hichan (Guzmán, 1620:144). oy 237.

'ech', iv. be digested, exceed, go through streets or gardens, pass by, surpass. (1) digerirse, (2) digerido, (3) pasar caminando, (4) pasarse por calles, huertas, cf. pasearse, (5) sobrar, sobrepasando, (6) sobrepasar.
mu to ta x'ech'. It is indigestible. yndigesto, no digerido 186.

'ech' 'olonton, s:iv/3s/ & -n4d. become tame, manso hacerse.

'ech' 'osil 'u'un, s:iv/3s/ & n5 + -n4d. divert self, recrearse.

'ech' ta be, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & n5). get ahead of.

'ech' ta lekom, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & n5). become the.

'Ho'tUc 'u'un, s:iv/3s/ & n5 + -n4d. become the.

'ech*ta be, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & n5). get ahead of.

'Sc

'et'es 'ech'te xanbal, s:vphr(av & av) & -nld. make a.

'et'es 'ech'te xanav, vphr:av(av & av)/3s/ & iv. go on.

'et'es cem, aj. old, stale, vilescerse en el precio.

'et'es olaj, iv. drop in price, sobrar, sobrepujando.

'et'es 'osil, nphr(n of n), competent sustenance appointed.

'et'es 'uk'um, nphr(n of n), stepping stone, paseando, lugar do pasan.

'et'es 'on3, tv. abort, administer to (giving something to someone). (1) abortar, (2) administrar dando algo.

'et'es 'ipal k'ak'al, vphr:tv & nphr(aj & n5). take a siesta. sestear, tener la siesta.

'et'es 'osil, vphr:tv & n5. divert self, pass the time away. (1) pasar tiempo, (2) recrearse.

'et'es k'ak'altik, vphr:tv & n5. summer. estilo tener o pasar en lugar, estivar.

'et'es tumuch k'ak'al, vphr:tv & nphr(n type n)5. take a siesta. sestear.

'et'es ve'el, vphr:tv & n5. digest, digerir.

'et'esab 'osil, nphr(n of n)5. RML—See 'ech'eb 'osil. (1) pasada, cf. pasadía, (2) refrigerio.

'et'esab k'ak'al, nphr(n of n)5. place for taking a siesta. sesteador, cf. sesteadero.

'et'esabil 'osil, nphr(n4f of n5). competent sustenance appointed to person entering the priesthood, pasadia, cf. pasadía, (2) pasatiempo, (3) refrigerio.

'et'esabl chamel pox, nphr:nphr(n4f of vn5) type n5. purge. purga.

jk'an kak'be yet'esabil chamel pox. I want to take a purge...

'et'esbey, dv. give to, turn over to. RML—This is given as xquitasbey, entregar algo a otro.

'et'esbey 'a'lel, vphr:dv & n4f[B]. irrigate with water from a draw well. regar con agua de pie.

'et'esbey 'osil, vphr:dv & n5. divert. recrear a otro.

'et'esbilk, pp. delivered, submitted. RML—This is given as etasbil. entregado.

'et'eses 'osil, nphr(vn of n)5. recreation. recreacion.

'ek

'ek, pt. also, too. RML—As in modern Tzotzil of Chamula and Chenalhó. tambien.

'ekuk, pt. also, and, too. (1) e, conjuncion. (2) y, conjuncion. mo 'ekuk, neg & pt. neither. tampoco.

mu jak'an 'ekuk. I don’t want it either.

'ekel

'ekel, vn5. purchase of corn. comprar maiz 190.

xibat ta 'ekel. I am going to buy corn.

'ekel, vn4d. corn that has been bought. comprar maiz.

'ekelaj, tv. buy corn. comprar maiz.

'ekelatv, tv. buy corn. comprar maiz.

'ek'el

'ek'el, n5. hatchet used by the Indians, metal. (1) hachuela de las que ellos tienen, (2) metal.

'ek'el tomin, nphr(n type n)5. copper coin (quarter). moneda de cobre como cuartos.

batz'i 'ek'el, cf. batz'i.

castillan 'ek'el, cf. castillan.

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castillan 'ek'el, cf. castillan.
commit a sacrilege (by stealing from the church). *There is no general term for sacrilege, but they must specify whether it is against a place or a person. sacrilegio.

'utz 'elk' anel, cf. *'utz. 'elk'. steal, cf. 'elek'.

*elm 'elm. earn, profit, provide. cf. *'elo.

*elo *'elo, n4f. count, profit. RML—In colonial Tzeltal the term is yela (Guzmán, 1620:203). (1) logro, (2) suma en la cuenta.

*elaj 'u'un, vphr(iv/3s/ & n4d). add up. RML—The same term occurs in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:203), sumar en la cuenta.

*elajes, tv. add up. sumar en la cuenta.

*elaj 'u'un, iv. earn, make a profit. (1) ganar, ganar en la mercaduría, (2) ganar trabajando.

*elmaj j'Uojel 'u'un, s:iv & agn -i- n4d. make a profit, ganar en la mercaduría.

*elmajes, tv. provide. RML—In colonial Tzeltal -elmaghetz means “ganar en la mercaderia, proveer” (Guzmán, 1620:168). proveer.

*elmajesbil, pp. supplied. proveído.

mo 'elmaj k'in, s:neg & iv & n4e. be too busy (to do something because of disturbances). tiempo no tener....

*elov *'elov, n4f. excess, facade, front, surface. (1) frontera o delantera o la haz de algo, (2) haz, la cara, (3) haz de cualquiera cosa, (4) sobra que sobrepuja.

*elov cha'ley ba, vphr:-n4e & rv. pretend to be, similar lo que no es.

*elovil, n3d. face. rostro o cara.

*elan, iv. be in front of, face. publicamente.

x'elan skotol vinik e'elk'aj. X'elan in front of everyone he stole.

x'elan skotol vinik elaj ya'i vinik. Everyone heard him in public.

*clanej ba, vphr(n4f of vn4f). in front of (one house or another), facing, enfrente de tal casa o de tal cosa.

yclanej sba st'i' lok'ebal sna xchi'uk sna fulano. Yclanej sba st'i' lok'ebal sna xchi'uk sna fulano. His door (or) house faces so and so's.

*clanej ba 'ak', vphr:nphr(vn4f & rm4f) & tv-. place against. poner en contrario.

*elayav, iv. admire, wonder at. admirar.

*eno *'eno, pt. Look! Here! (1) he, (2) hea aqui 166, (3) que buena cosa es, admirandose.

*'eno avil. Look! he!

*'eno li'. Look here! hea aqui 166.

*'eno avutzil bi. Look how good you are! que buena cosa es, admirandose.

*'eno yutzil. Look how good he is! que buena cosa es, admirandose.

*'eno j'tujumal. Look how good I am. que buena cosa es, admirandose.

*ep *'ep, aj. abundant, many, much. (1) abundancia, (2) muchos en numero cantidad.

*epon. Lit. I am many, i.e., I have a big family. casa,familia.

toj 'ep. a great many. muy mucho.

*ep 'il 'osil, vphr:aj & tv & n5. be long-lived or old. grande en edad.

*ep 'olonton, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. fickle. mutable asi en el parecer.

*ep tza, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. fickle. mutable asi en el parecer.

*ep tz'i'ley ba, cf. tz'i'1 (2).

*ep ch'uuunat, cf. ch'u.

*ep k'op, cf. k'op.

*ep labal, cf. lab.

*ep labanel, cf. lab.

*ep nopel, cf. nop.

*ep patan, cf. pat.

*ep xi'ey, cf. xi'.

*ep ta jech 'ak', cf. jech.


*ep ta mek, ajphr:aj & qphr(pre & nc). frequently, many times, often. muchas veces.

*ep ta mek jna' (or) 'ep ta mek xkat kolonton (or) 'ep ta mek xkich' jta. I think of it often. pensar muchas veces.

*ep ta mek xlik. It moves frequently. mutable, cosa que muchas veces se muda.

*ep ta mek tuuney, cf. tu (2).

*ep takiej, cf. tak (1).

*ep tojol, s:aj/pred/ & -n4f. be expensive, valuable, or worthy. (1) caro, (2) estimable, cosa preciada.

*ep tuun 'u'un k'usitik, cf. tu (2).

*ep'ep, aj. quite a lot, quite frequently. muchos algun tanto.

*ep'ep nopbil. thought of quite frequently.

*ep'ep tihib. mentioned quite frequently.

*epaj, iv. become abundant, increase, multiply. (1) abundancia, (2) acrecentarse, (3) multiplicarse.

*epaj na, siv & n5. grow (town). poblarse o engrandecerse el pueblo.

*epajes, tv. increase, multiply. (1) abundancia, (2) multiplicar otra cosa.

*epal, n4f. multitud. muchedumbre.

*epal, aj. much. muchedumbre.

*epal 'olonton, nphr(aj & n)5 fickle. ynconstante 186.

*epal 'olontonil, nphr(aj & n)5 fickleness, inconstancy.
'etel, n3b. blaze, brand, dot (in writing), mark, sign. (1) nota asi, (2) punto encima de letra, (3) raya para señalar 284, (4) señal como..., (5) sino por señal 317.

'etel, nphr(aj & n)5. blaze, brand, chisel, engrave, mark (wood or stone for cutting), seal (document). (1) herrar ganado con fuego, (2) marcar plata u otra cosa, (3) notar señalando, (4) rayar, hacer raya 284, (5) reglar asi madera, piedra para cortar aserrar, (6) sellar escritura, (7) señalar dejando seña o muesca en arboles, (8) sincret 319.

'etelcas k'anal tak'in, vphr(tv & nphr<aj & n>5). mark carat. quilate dar al oro.

'etel, n4d. woman's grandchild. RML—This term persists in Venustiano Carranza. nieto del varon.

'i, n4d. woman's grandchild. RML—This term persists in Venustiano Carranza. nieto del varon.

i' (1)


*i'i' (2)


'ib (1)

'ibet 'olonton, s:av & -n4d. squeueamish. accedi tener 37.

'ib (2)

'ibel, n4b. foot (tree with branches), origin, relationship, right, title (legal). (1) arraigar, (2) origin o principio, (3) original cosa, (4) parentesco por sangre, (5) raigar, (6) titulo o derecho a alguna cosa.

junjun kibeltik. We are of the same parentage (or) of the same stock. parentesco por sangre.

'ibel ch'ub, nphr(n4f of n5). foot of wall, foundation. (1) fundar o asentar, (2) fundamento asi desde la haz de la tierra arriba.

'ibel mulil, nphr(n4f of n5). original sin. original cosa.

'ibel te', nphr: n4f of n5. foot of tree. tronco de arbol si es...

'ibel totil, nphr(n4f of n5). patriarch. patriarca.

'ibel vitz, nphr(n4f of n5). foot of mountain. (1) arraigar, (2) cuesta por la ladera, (3) haldas de cierra al pie de la sierra.
'ibeltas, tv. give the motive for, lay the foundation. (1) fundar o asentar desde encima la tierra arriba, (2) ocasión dar.

'ibelub, iv. take root. arraigar.

'iben, iv. take root. (1) arraigar, (2) asirse en la planta en la tierra, (3) prender la planta.

e'iben. rooted. presa planta.

j'ibeltasej-ch'ub, nphr(vn4f of n5cpd). foundation maker. fundador asi.

**'ibal pok**, nphr(aj & n)5. striped cloth (with stripes of one color). RML—This root also occurs in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:120). This root may also refer to armadillo. quita cosa cuando todo es de un color.

'itz' 'ibal pok'

'itza, iv. take root. arraigar. iv. take root (1) arraigar, (2) asirse en la planta en la tierra, (3) prender la planta.

'iben. rooted. presa planta.

'ibelub, iv. take root

'ibeltas, tv. give the motive for, lay the foundation, (1) fundar, (2) asirse en la planta en la tierra, (3) prender la planta.

'e'iben. rooted. presa planta.

'ibeltas, tv. give the motive for, lay the foundation, (1) fundar, (2) asirse en la planta en la tierra, (3) prender la planta.

'iben. rooted. presa planta.

'ibelub, iv. take root

'itza, iv. take root (1) arraigar, (2) asirse en la planta en la tierra, (3) prender la planta.

'e'iben. rooted. presa planta.

'ibeltas, tv. give the motive for, lay the foundation, (1) fundar, (2) asirse en la planta en la tierra, (3) prender la planta.

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'e'iben. rooted. presa planta.

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'itza, iv. take root (1) arraigar, (2) asirse en la planta en la tierra, (3) prender la planta.

'e'iben. rooted. presa planta.

'ibeltas, tv. give the motive for, lay the foundation, (1) fundar, (2) asirse en la planta en la tierra, (3) prender la planta.

'e'iben. rooted. presa planta.

'ibelub, iv. take root

'itza, iv. take root (1) arraigar, (2) asirse en la planta en la tierra, (3) prender la planta.

'e'iben. rooted. presa planta.

'ibeltas, tv. give the motive for, lay the foundation, (1) fundar, (2) asirse en la planta en la tierra, (3) prender la planta.

'e'iben. rooted. presa planta.

'ibelub, iv. take root

'itza, iv. take root (1) arraigar, (2) asirse en la planta en la tierra, (3) prender la planta.

'e'iben. rooted. presa planta.

'ibeltas, tv. give the motive for, lay the foundation, (1) fundar, (2) asirse en la planta en la tierra, (3) prender la planta.

'e'iben. rooted. presa planta.

'ibelub, iv. take root

'itza, iv. take root (1) arraigar, (2) asirse en la planta en la tierra, (3) prender la planta.

'e'iben. rooted. presa planta.

'ibeltas, tv. give the motive for, lay the foundation, (1) fundar, (2) asirse en la planta en la tierra, (3) prender la planta.

'e'iben. rooted. presa planta.

'ibelub, iv. take root

'itza, iv. take root (1) arraigar, (2) asirse en la planta en la tierra, (3) prender la planta.

'e'iben. rooted. presa planta.

'ibeltas, tv. give the motive for, lay the foundation, (1) fundar, (2) asirse en la planta en la tierra, (3) prender la planta.

'e'iben. rooted. presa planta.
chismero.

‘ach’ j’ich’el, cf. ‘ach’ (1).
‘ik
‘ik, aj. fast, firm, fortified, strong. firmeza.
‘ik, tv. grasp, hold in the hand. (1) asir asi algo o tener en la mano. (2) tener.

kikoj. I am holding it.
‘ik ba, rv. join, shake hands. (1) asirse de las manos. (2) travar.

‘ikobil, n4f. handle. asa.
‘iktalep, n5, widow, dejado.
‘ikcobal, n4f handle, asa.

‘iktay, iv, abandon, leave, move (from one’s house), take a enviudar. (2) enviudada.

‘iktay ‘ik’tal pok’, vphr:tv & nphr(aj n5), remove mourning mudar otra cosa.

‘iktay ‘u’un, vphr:iv + -n4d, move object destetarse, (2) destetado.

‘iktay ‘ixim, vphr:tv & n5, diet, fast (1), (2) bebedor.

‘iktay ‘iy ch’uunel dios, vphr:tv & n5, renounce dieta templanza.

‘iktay ‘ipal ‘ixim, nphr(vn of n5). diet desamparado.

‘iktaybil, pp. abandoned. (1) desamparado, (2) dejado 84.

‘ikatz
‘ikatzal, n3d. burden. carga.

‘ikatzinab, n5, pack saddle. enjalma de bestia 115.

‘ikatzinab chu’uy, nphr(n type n5). bag, sack. saco, costal.

‘ikatzinay, tv. saddle. enalbardar.

‘ikatzinaybil, pp. saddled. enjalma de bestia 115.

‘ikatzinom caballo, nphr(n type n5). dрове. recua.

‘ikatznom caballo, nphr(n type n5). dрове. recua.

‘ikatznom caballo yu’un Pedro. Peter’s dрове.

j-’ikatz, num(num & nccpd)5. bundle of torch faggots or plants. hace o haz de teo o yerba.

j’ikatznom, agn. bearer, porter. RML—Given as ycatznom. carga.

*’ikoy
*’ikoy, n5. fight. RML—Also occurs in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:30). It is possibly a loan from Nahualt iisk alicii, “atacar, batallar,” pelea.

*’ikoyaj, iv. fight, fight in a contest. RML—Also occurs in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:41, 119). (1) lidiar asi, (2) pelear.

*’ikoyajel, vn5. fight. RML—Also occurs in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:195). pelea.

*’ikoyan, tv. fight in a contest. RML—Occurs in colonial Tzeltal for “batallar” (Guzmán, 1620:30). lidiar asi.

*j’ikoyajel, agn. fighter. peleador.

‘ik’ (1)

‘ik’, n5. air, spirit, wind. (1) ayre 14, (2) espiritu, (3) espiritual, (4) viento.

mo ‘oyuk ‘ik’. It is calm. calma.

‘ik’, n4b. scent. rastro por olor.

‘ik’al, n3d. breath, reputation. huelgo, aliento.

‘ik’al chamel, nphr(n type vn)5. gota de pies.

‘ik’al nab, nphr(n4f of n5). sea breve. marca, viento de mar, cf. marea.

‘ik’aluk, n5. gouty. gotoso.

*’ik’ayabili ‘ixim, nphr(n4f of n5). winnowing floor. RML—Modern Tzotzil: jik’aob. era donde trillan.

*ip ‘ik’, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. famous, illustrious. esclarecerse o afamarse.

*ip ‘ik’al, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. important (official). grave, persona de autoridad.

*ipal chamelal ‘ik’, nphr:nphr(aj & natt) type n5. pestilential wind. pestilencial cosa.

*ipal ‘ik’, nphr(aj & n5). whirlwind, windstorm. (1) torbellino, (2) viento recio.

*ipuk ‘ik’ ‘a’i, vphr:nphr(aj & n5) & tv. revere. miedo haber de reverencia.

‘oy ‘ik’, s:n5/pred/ & -n4d. be awe-inspiring or fearsome. temerosa cosa.

‘oy ‘ik’ ‘a’i, vphr:nphr(aj & n5) & tv. respect, think highly of. tener en mucho a alguna persona.

k’ak’al ‘ik’, cf. k’aak’.

nab ‘ik’, cf. nab (1).

toj nom ‘ik’, s:adv & aj/pred/ & -n4d. majesty. majestad.

‘ik’ (2)

‘ik’ ak’abal, nphr(n of n)5. night dew. *They don’t have a word for it, nor do they know what it is, though sometimes they say: ek’uxub ijol yu’un ‘ik’ ak’abal. My head aches from the night’s darkness. sereno de noche.


‘ik’-baltay, iv(aj & Pcpd). smoke (firewood). RML—in colonial Tzeltal this is given as xihbelay (Guzmán, 1620:209), but in modern Chol, ‘ik’-baltay is to become black, referring to roof poles. (1) humear sin querer arder, (2) humosa leña que no quiera arder.

‘ik’-loman, aj(aj & Ucqd). black (abyss, backwater). (1)
abismo, (2) negreguar como…. (3) remanso de rio.

'ik’-loman yanal, nphr:aj & Ucpd) & n5. leafy. hojosa cosa.

'ik’-lomatay, iv(aj & Ucpd). grow dark (trees in the distance).

negreguar como…. 

'ik’-luman, n(aj & ncpd)5. dawn. (1) de manana, (2) en amaneciendo, (3) mañana del dia 210.

toj ‘ik’-luman. early at dawn. madrugada.

'ik’-lumantik, n(aj & ncpd)5. at dawn. de mañana.

'ik’-mustay ‘isim, s:iv(aj & Pcpd) & -n4d. begin to grow a beard. mozo que comienza a barbar 226.

'ik’-numan, n(aj & Ucpd)5. dawn. (1) de mañana, (2) mañana del dia 210.

'ik’-numantik, n(aj & ncpd)5. at dawn. de mañana.

'ik’-pulan, aj(aj & Ucpd). black (abyss), dark, gloomy. (1) abismo, (2) negro asi, (3) negreguar como…. (4) tenebroso.

'ik’-pultan ‘osil ta tok, s:aj(aj & Ucpd) & -n5 & qphr(prep & nphr<n4d of n<aj & ncpd>). cloudy. nublado.

'ik’-pultay ‘osil ta tok, s:aj(aj & Ucpd) & qphr(prep & n5). cloud over, nublado hacer.

'ik’-t’uban, aj(aj & T2cpd). black (backwater). remanso de rio.

'ik’-votzan, aj(aj & P, P2cpd). black. negreguar como…. 

'ik’-volan, aj(aj & P, P2cpd). black. negreguar como…. 

'ik’-yaman, aj(aj & Ucpd). brown, dark gray (cloth). (1) morena cosa, (2) pardo, color de paño.

juteb ‘ik’-yaman. rather dark gray. negro un poco.

‘ik’-’ik’, aj. black, blackish, dark. (1) negra cosa, (2) prieto.

‘ik’al, aj. black, blackened. ennegrecida cosa, poniendo la cosa.

‘ik’al ‘atz’am, nphr(aj & n5). black salt. sal negra.

‘ik’al ‘ak’abal, nphr(n of n5). night dew. sererw de noche.

ek’uxub ijol yu’un ‘ik’al ‘ak’abal. My head aches from the night’s darkness.

‘ik’al ‘ub, s:iv & n5. have sky grow dark.

‘ik’ub ‘u, s:iv & n5. have eclipse of the moon. eclipsarse la luna.

‘ik’ub ‘u’un chame-vinik, vphr:iv + nphr(n4d of n<aj & ncpd)5. dress in mourning. entulurte.

‘ik’ub k’ak’al, s:iv & n5. have eclipse of the sun. eclipsarse el sol.

‘ik’ubal, n4f. spot, stain. peca.

‘ik’ubaltik, n5. spotted. pecosa, llena de pecas.

‘ik’ubel, vn5. blackness, darkness. ennegrecimiento.

‘ik’ubes, tv. dirty. ensuciar otra cosa.

‘ik’ubtas, tv. blacken, dirty. (1) ennegrecer algo, (2) ensuciar otra cosa.

‘ik’ubtasbil, pp. soiled. ensuciada cosa.

‘ik’uyal, n1b. dirt, grease (as on old clothes), soot. (1) grasa como suele haber en las vestiduras usadas, (2) suciedad 327, (3) tiene u holín.

‘ik’uyal ba, raj. dirty. sucia cosa 327.

‘ik’uyal jom, nphr(n4f of n5). bilge. sentina de nave.

j’ik’al, agn. Negro from Guinea. negro de guinea.

ep ‘ik’uyal, s:aj/pred/ & -n4b. greasy. graso, lleno de esta grasa asi.

ip ‘ik’uyal, s:aj/pred/ & -n4b. dirty. (1) sucia cosa 327, (2) sucio estar 327.


pim ‘ik’uyal, s:aj/pred/ & -n4b. greasy. graso, lleno de esta grasa asi.

‘ik’ (3)

‘ik’, tv. call, invite, seize. prender.

‘ik’ batel, vphr:tv- & dr. take live animals. llevar cosas vivas.

‘ik’ chij, vphr:tv & n5. decoy deer with a whistle. reclamar.

‘ik’ dies, vphr:tv & n5. pray to God. rogar a Dios.

‘ik’ fut, vphr:tv & n5. decoy bird with a whistle. reclamar.

‘ik’ ta ‘ichon jch’akel, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & vn5). summon before the judge. emplazar para delante de la justicia.


‘ik’ ta ve’el, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & vn5). invite to a meal. convidar 56.

‘ik’bil, pp. invited to a meal. seized. (1) convidado, (2) engarrafar o asir.

‘ik’ob chij, nphr(n4f of n5). decoy deer. reclamo para aves.

‘ik’ob mut, nphr(n4f of n5). bird decoy. reclamo para aves.

‘ik’van, iv. decoy with a whistle, pander. (1) alcahuete, (2) reclamar.

j’ik’ vanej, agn. pimp. alcahuete.

jmukul ‘ik’ vanej, cf. muk (2).
muktal ‘ik’van, cf. muk (2).

‘ik’ti’

‘ik’ti’, n5. fable, torment, torture. (1) atormentar, (2) conseja. ‘ik’ti’, n3d. history, improvement, legend. (1) ystoria 190, (2) leyenda 195, (3) mejora o medra asi.

‘ik’ti’il k’op, nphr(n type n)5. fable, hablador asi de consejas, hablador asi de consejas, cf. habla.

‘ik’ti’in, tv. tell fables. hablar consejas.

‘Uc’ti’, n5. fable, torment, torture. (1)

ystoria 190, ‘Uc’ti’U, n3d. history, improvement, legend. (1)

‘Uc’ti’U k’op, nphr(n type n)5. fable, hablador asi de consejas, hablador asi de consejas, cf. habla.

‘il(l)’ik’ti’in, tv. teU fables, experiment, find what one was looking for, have a

‘il, n4d. debt. deuda.

‘il ta lok’obU, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & n5). cast or draw lots.

‘il ch’ulel, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. be happy or lucky. RML—The

‘il bek’tal, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. have sexual relations, vida, (2) vista, tengo....

‘il ‘osU, vphr:tv & n5. live, see. (1)

‘il vokol, vphr:tv & n5. be punished, be tortured (as the

‘il tun, vphr

12. & ahorar (1) forma, o manera, (2) vista, que....

‘ilel ‘Uel ‘abtel, s:nphr(vn & vn)4f of -n4d. mix many works.

‘ilel ‘ak’abal, nphr(vn4f of n5). wake. vigilia o velada.

‘ilel ‘abel, s:nphr(vn & vn4f of -n4d. mix many works.

‘ilel tza, s:nphr(vn & vn4f of -n4d. mix many works.

‘ilel ‘el k’elay, vphr:nphr(vn & vn)4f/3s/ & tv-. make grimaces. visaje hacer.

‘ilel ‘el lok’tay, vphr:nphr(vn & vn)4f/3s/ & tv-. make grimaces. visaje hacer.

‘ilel ‘el pasel satil, s:nphr(vn & vn4f of n5). grimaces. visaje.

‘ilel ‘el pasnej, s:nphr(vn & vn4f of n5). grimaces. visaje.

‘ilel ‘el p’is, vphr:nphr(vn & vn4f of n5). grimaces. visaje hacer.

‘ilel ‘el p’isel satil, s:nphr(vn & vn4f of n5). grimaces. visaje.

‘ilel ‘osil, nphr(vn4f of n5). life. vida.

mo natuk yilel ‘osil ku’untik li ta Balamile. We don’t have a

long life here on earth.

‘ilel vokol ‘u’un dios, nphr(vn4f of n5 + nphr(n4f of n5). martyrdom. martirio.

‘iley, tv(pass). visible, visible, visible 350.

‘ilob ‘ik’ti, nphr(n of n)5. place of torture. atormentador.

‘ilob pomtik, nphr(n of n)5. apiary. colmenar.

‘ilob vokol, nphr(n of n)5. place of torture. atormentador.

‘ilobil, n5. nest egg. nidal, hueso del nido.

‘iloj, iv. witness. ver como quiera.

‘ilojel, agn. witness. (1)

‘ilojel, iv. witness. (1)

‘ilomaj, iv. menstruate. menstruo padecer.

‘ilomajel, vn5. menstruation.

‘ilomajel, vn5. menstruation. menstruo de mujer 220.

‘ilot, tv(pass). known (to be good or evil). (1) señalada cosa de bien o mal, (2) visible.

‘ilvan, iv. see. vista.

‘ilvanab, n1d. eyesight, spectacles. (1) antojos, (2) vista, tengo....

kolo’ kilvanab. I have bad eyesight. vista, tengo....

j’il ‘antzil chij, agn:tv & nphr(n type n)cpd5. keeper of breeding mares. yeguarizo que las guard a 183.

j’il-chij, agn(tv & ncpd). drover. shepherd. ganadero o pastor.

j’il-chitom, agn(tv & ncpd). pigherd. porquero.

j’il-jomal, agn(tv & ncpd). skipper. patron de nao.

j’il-tuluk’, agn(tv & ncpd). poultryman. gallinero que las cuide.

j’il tux-nok’ chij, agn:tv & nphr(n<nc & n<cpd type n)cpd5. shepherd. ovejero que guarda ovejas.

j’il-Hun, agn(tv & ncpd). reader, reporter (of lawsuit). (1) lector que lee 195, (2) rector asi.

j’ilolajel, agn. witness. (1) testigo, (2) ver como quiera.

mo ‘oyuk ‘il, s:(neg & n5/pred/[S=O of tv]) & tv-. not be on
Speaking terms with. extrañarse, extraño de mi fulano.
mo 'il naklej, vphr:neg & tv & vn5. be restless. inquiesta cosa.
ta 'ut 'ilob, vphr:prep & nphr(n4f of n4d/1st person/). from everywhere. de todas partes.

'īl (3)
'īl, n1d. anger. (1) enojo, (2) yra 190, (3) rencor, ira 285, (4) saña, enojo.

'īl 'olonton, nphr(n4f of n4d). rage. aquella pasion de amor 25.

'il'auj, iv. be disgusted by, become disgusting, scorn. (1)

'ilo ba, raj. be terrible. RML—This occurs also in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:206). terrible cosa.
j'īl, agn. quarrelsome or angry person. (1) rencilloso 295, (2) sanudo.
'ip ch'ál, cf. ch’a (1).
'ip jalal, cf. jol (2).
'ip jelav, cf. jel.
'ip jelav, cf. jel.
'ip jalav, cf. jol.
'ip k'ukal, cf. k'ak' (1).
'ip jelav, cf. jol.
'ip jelav, cf. jel.
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'ip jelav, cf. jol.
'ix (1)

'tixim, n5. corn. maiz.

'ix ka'itik 'jixim. Lit. Let's enjoy corn, i.e., Let's drink... bebedor 41.

'ixin, iv. shell corn. desgranar maiz.

'ixin, iv. shell corn. desgranar maiz.

'ox-vinik k'in 'ixim, nphr:n4d & nncpd type n5. corn that matures in sixty days. maiz que se hace en sesenta dias.

tz'ibal 'ixim, cf tz'ibal. RML—^In modern Tzotzil, Amaranthus hybridus, A. spinosus.

'sak 'ixim, nphr:aj & n. white com. maiz blanco.

'ox-vinik k'in 'ixim, nphr:nphr(n<num & numcpd> type n5) desgranar maiz.

'sxin, iv. shell com. castiUan 'ixim, cf castuan.

'tz'ibal 'ixim, cf tz'ibal. RML—^In modern Tzotzil, Amaranthus hybridus, A. spinosus.

'desgranar maiz.

'sak 'ixim, nphr:aj & n. white com. maiz blanco.

'ox-vinik k'in 'ixim, nphr:nphr(n<num & numcpd> type n5) desgranar maiz.

'sxin, iv. shell com.

'ix ta majel, nphr:n4d & qphr(prep & n5). concubine, mistress, whore. (1) amancebarse haciendo pecado, (2) manceba con quien pecan, (3) puta, ramera.

'o'y yix ta majel. He is having an affair. amancebado.

'jix-txajal, agn(n & vncpd). host who gives lodgings. hospedero que da posada 242.

'ixtel

'ixtel. act perversely, stir up discussion. cf. 'ixtol.

'ixtol

'ixtol, n1d. child's doll. muñeca de niños.

'ixtol-k'op, agn(n type ncpd). speaker of vain things. hablador de cosas vanas.

'ixtalaj, iv. act perversely, stir up dissension. (1) hurgar, (2) siniestramente hacerse algo.

'ixtalan. tv. stir up dissension. hurgar.

'itat

'itat, n5. edible greens, vegetable. (1) yerva comestible 183, (2) legumbre, (3) hortaliza 242, (4) verdura.

tz'ul 'itat. RML.—^This is probably a transitive verb. hospedarse 242.

'ito

'ito, pt. Look! Here! RML—^This is the same in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:103). In modern Tojolabal it is "Aquí tenga" (Lenkersdorf, 1979:131). he.

'ito li? Look! (or) Here! hea aqui!

'it

'it'et, av. become greasy, grasa o gordura salir asi de algo.

'it'et', aj. fat, greasy. *They speak this way of the kitchen or cheese or bacon that is very greasy: laal 'it'it' (or) laal yit'it'ul. RML—^In modern Tzotzil of Venustiano Carranza 'it'it' means sticky. (1) grasa por grosera, (2) grosera.

'it'it'ul, n4f. fat, grease. RML—^In colonial Tzeltal ititul is given for "grasa por grosera" (Guzmán, 1620:98). (1) grasa por grosera, (2) grosera.

'it'it'ul, n4f. fat, grease. RML—^In colonial Tzeltal ititul is given for "grasa por grosera" (Guzmán, 1620:98). (1) grasa por grosera, (2) grosera.

laal 'it'it', ajphr:aj & aj. very greasy. grasa por grosera.

laal 'it'it'ul, s:aj/pred/ & -n4f. very greasy. grasa por grosera.

'it'it'ul tocinio, nphr(n4f of n5). bacon fat. pringue de torrezno.

'ip 'it'et, vphr:aj & av. be greasy. grasiento, lleno de esta grasa asi.

pim 'it'it'ul, s:aj/pred/ & -n4f. be greasy. grasiento, lleno de esta grasa asi.

'itix

'itix, n4d. envious or jealous person. (1) celos tener 70, (2) envidioso que a mi tiene envidia 98.

kit'ix. person who is jealous of me. *Term of address between sisters-in-law and between two wives of one man when they are together. celos tener 70.

'itix 'itix, n5. enviously. envidiosamente 98.

'itixaj. iv. be envious or jealous. (1) celos tener 70, (2) envidia tener 98.

'itixajel, vn5. envy. envidia 98.

'itixajal, n5. envy. (1) envidia 98, (2) envidiosa cosa 98.

'itixajal k'op, nphr(natt & n)5. jealous or envious talk. (1) celos tener 70, (2) envidiosa cosa 98.

'itixan, tv. be envious or jealous of. (1) celos tener 70, (2) envidia tener 98.

j'it'ixajel, agn. envious person. envidioso 98.
'o
'o, excl. oh! o.
'o' (1)
'o'il, n3d. flank, leg of animal, thigh. (1) yjares 184, (2) muslo, (3) parte trasera, (4) pierna de animal.
'o' chitom, nphr(n4d of n5). leg of ham. pernil de tocino.
'o' (2)
'o'. fifth. cf. Ho' (2).
'o'lol
'o'lol, n5. halfway. medio, lugar en medio de dos extremos.
'o'lol 'ak'abal, nphr(n4d of n5). midnight, media noche.
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'o'lol, n5. halfway, medio, lugar en medio de dos extremos.
graduar de orden sacerdotal.

'ochem ch'ak, vphr: iv & qphr(prep & <aj(aj & ajcpd) & n5>). become paralyzed. perlatico hacerse.

'ocheb j'om, nphr(n type n)5. sluice, tube. caño, cañal.

'ocheb b'ol, nphr(n type n)5. sewer, alcantarilla.

'ocheb sakubel, nphr(n4f of n5). loophole, saetera o tronera.

'ocheb j'ak'abal, nphr(vn4f of n5). first quarter of the night. primera noche.

'ochem ch'ak, nphr(ajpp & n)5. rattlesnake. culebra llaman aj-pom, n(n & ncpd)5. bee (best species). abeja la mejor.

'ocheb j'el k'op, nphr(nld type n5). elegant speech. habla asi.

'ocheb ja'el k'u'ul, nphr(n type n3d). royal vestments, vestidura real.

'ajval k'op, nphr(n1d type n5). elegant speech. habla asi.

'ajval tuluk', nphr(n4d of n5). fox, weasel. enenasellar, tener por.

'ajval k'u'ul, nphr(n type n)3d. royal vestments. vestidura real.

encorado.
j'otesej Hun ta tak'in, nphr:agn(vn & n) & qphr(prep & n5). printer. impresor.

'ojo

'ojo, n1d. king, lord, master of slaves, prelate. *Note that "'ojov" is universal for any individual of authority. They even call the alcaldes of their town, the prefects, and the provincial fathers "'ojov" in respect. When it is necessary to explain the difference between the king and the others, one must add to king "sba 'ojov, musk 'ojov, baiz'i 'ojov." (1) caballero, (2) hidalgo, (3) perlado, (4) rey, (5) señor de siervos.

'ojo kotol osil, nphr:n4f of nphr(n4f of n5). prince of the world. príncipe de todo.

'ojo padre, nphr(n type n)5. prelate, perlado.

'ojo ta padrel, nphr:n5 & qphr(prep & n5). prelate, perlado.

'ojo, tv. take as one's lord or king. enseñorear, tomar por.

'ojoín, tv. take as one's lord or king. enseñorear, tomar por.

'ojoínbU ta kotol osil, vphnpp/pred/ & qphr(prep & nphr<n4f of n5>). prince of the world. príncipe de todo.

'ojov, n5. lady, mistress of slaves, queen. (1) reina, (2) señora de siervos.

'ik'al 'Ojov, cf 'ik' (2).

'ta tz'el 'ojov xanav, vphr:qphr(prep & nphr<n4d of n5>) & iv.

Lit. he walks beside the king, i.e., courtesan. hablar elegantemente.

'ta na 'ojov xanav, vphr:qphr(prep & nphr<n4d of n5>) & iv.

Lit. he walks in the king's house, i.e., courtesan. hablar elegantemente.

'sba 'ojov, muk' 'ojov, the others, one must add to king "sba 'ojov, musk 'ojov, baiz'i 'ojov." (1) caballero, (2) hidalgo, (3) perlado, (4) rey, (5) señor de siervos.

'sba 'ojov, muk' 'ojov, the others, one must add to king "sba 'ojov, musk 'ojov, baiz'i 'ojov." (1) caballero, (2) hidalgo, (3) perlado, (4) rey, (5) señor de siervos.

'sba 'ojov, muk' 'ojov, the others, one must add to king "sba 'ojov, musk 'ojov, baiz'i 'ojov." (1) caballero, (2) hidalgo, (3) perlado, (4) rey, (5) señor de siervos.
tiempo antes.

j-`ok' xa, num(num & nccpd)5 & pt. a little later, shortly after, a while later. (1) de aqui a poco, (2) despues como de aqui a un poco, (3) luego de aqui a poco.

j-`ok' to, num(num & nccpd)5 & pt. recently, a short time ago. ahora poco a.

j-`ok'uk xa, num(num & nccpd)5 & pt. a little later, shortly after, a while later. despues como de aqui a un poco.

`ok'ob

`ok'ob, n5. tomorrow. mañana despues de hoy 210.

`ok'ob xa 'oy, temp:n5 & pt & pt. the day before, temp:n5 & pt & pt. (1) domingo, n5. Sunday.

`ok'ob xa 'oy San Julio. The day before the fiesta of San Julio.

`ok'ob xa 'oy xtal. The day before he came.

`ok'ob xa 'oy xcham. The day before he died.

`ok'ob xa 'oy domingo, temp:n5 & pt & pt & n5. Lit. the day before Sunday, i.e., Saturday. Sabado.

`ok'om`ok'om, n5. daily. cada dia.

`ok'om`ok'om x'ak'beat swe'el taju-jun k'ak'al. He is given his daily ration of food. racion de comida.

`ok'och

`ok'och, n5. cavern (hole in rock). caverna.

`ok'om

`ok'om. daily. cf. `ok'ob.

`ol (1)

`ol, aj. grave, heavy, serious. (1) grave, cosa que de pesadumbre, (2) pesada cosa.

mo 'oluk, vphr:neg & aj. Lit. not heavy, i.e., light. liviana cosa.

`al-poman vuiik, nphr(aj<aj & Ucpd> & n)5. lazy or sluggish, seldo son cabez y principio de los otros dioses que tiene cada pueblo" (Nuñez de la Vega, 1702:131). They parallel the Quiche god pair in the Popol Vuh; bitol and alom, shaper and bearer (Edmonson, 1979:3). Dioses de burla.

`alaj, n5. woman's child. hijo respecto de la muger.

`alaj, n4d. relative. parentesco por sangre.

`alajebal, n3d. womb. (1) madre do conciben las hembras, (2) matriz de la muger.

`alajel, n3d. female. mujer.

`alajom, n5. bearer, principal goddess. RML—This is given as alaghon. In colonial Tzeltal it is given as alaghon by Guzmán (Guzmán, 1620:59) and alaghom by Ara (Ara, n.d., p. 57), both of whom pair it with naom. Nuñez de la Vega states that patol and alaghom are god and goddess, creators of the earth, the sky, and mankind, "estos son cabeza y principio de los otros dioses que tiene cada pueblo" (Nuñez de la Vega, 1702:131). They parallel the Quiche god pair in the Popol Vuh; bitol and alom, shaper and bearer (Edmonson, 1979:3). Dioses de burla.

ba `ol, cf. ba (2).

tzajal `olol, cf. tzoj.

cha'-va'al `olol, cf. cha'.

juinom `olol, cf. juy.

k'oxil `olol, cf. k'ox (1).

xinch'ok `ol, cf. xinch'ok.

xinch'okil `ol, cf. xinch'ok.

`alaj, iv. give birth (woman), conceive (woman). (1) ahijar la muger, (2) concebir, (3) parir la hembra.

`alajebal, n3d. womb. (1) madre do conciben las hembras, (2) matriz de la muger.

`alajel, n5. birth. parto.

`alajom, n5. bearer, principal goddess. RML—This is given as alaghon. In colonial Tzeltal it is given as alaghon by Guzmán (Guzmán, 1620:59) and alaghom by Ara (Ara, n.d., p. 57), both of whom pair it with naom. Nuñez de la Vega states that patol and alaghom are god and goddess, creators of the earth, the sky, and mankind, "estos son cabeza y principio de los otros dioses que tiene cada pueblo" (Nuñez de la Vega, 1702:131). They parallel the Quiche god pair in the Popol Vuh; bitol and alom, shaper and bearer (Edmonson, 1979:3). Dioses de burla.

`alal, n5. woman's child. hijo respecto de la muger.

`alal, n4d. relative. parentesco por sangre.

`alajebal, n3d. womb. (1) madre do conciben las hembras, (2) matriz de la muger.

`alajel, n3d. female. mujer.

`alajom, n5. bearer, principal goddess. RML—This is given as alaghon. In colonial Tzeltal it is given as alaghon by Guzmán (Guzmán, 1620:59) and alaghom by Ara (Ara, n.d., p. 57), both of whom pair it with naom. Nuñez de la Vega states that patol and alaghom are god and goddess, creators of the earth, the sky, and mankind, "estos son cabeza y principio de los otros dioses que tiene cada pueblo" (Nuñez de la Vega, 1702:131). They parallel the Quiche god pair in the Popol Vuh; bitol and alom, shaper and bearer (Edmonson, 1979:3). Dioses de burla.

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consistorio.

'ol nanatik, nphr(n4f of n5). street. calle.

'ol patan, nphr(n4f of n5). public office. (1) comun cosa, (2) publico oficio.

'ol setz', nphr(n4f of n5). sauceboat. salsera.

'ol vinik, nphr(n4f of n5). person exempt from taxation. exento.

'ol al, n5. heart. corazon.

'ol alantasej kotol 'osil, nphr:vn4f of nphr(n4f of n5). prince of the world. principe de todo el mundo.

'olantez, tv. deprive, humble, overmateh, subject. RML—^In colonial Tzeltal means "abatir a otro hombre," (Guzman, 1620:4). (1) achicar a otro asi, (2) landole." yo.

'olantez jba ta stojol Pedro. I submit to Peter. sujetarse.

'olantas, tv. humble, put to death, rein in a horse. (1) achicar, (2) averiguar, (3) fenercer, hacer cesar, (4) sofrenar.

mo sobuk 'olantail. I have a low opinion of myself. estimarse en mucho.

'ta yolonon. I am under it. so....

'ta kolon. under me. so....

'ta 'olon, qphr:prep & -nib. below, beneath, down, under. (1) en fin, (2) finalmente.

'ta 'olancik, qphr:prep & -n4f. amongst. entre algunos.

'ta 'olancik, qphr:prep & -n5. below. (1) en fin, (2) finalmente.

'ta 'olaneb, qphr:prep & -n4b. finally, in the end. (1) en fin, (2) finalmente.

'ta 'olon, qphr:prep & -n4b. finally, in the end. (1) en fin, (2) finalmente.

'ta 'olon xinch*oketik 'oy 'antzetik. There are women amongst them.

'ta 'olonic, qphr:prep & -n4f. amongst, amongst. entre algunos.

'ta 'olonic, qphr:prep & -n5. below, beneath, down, under. (1) en fin, (2) finalmente.

'ta 'olontail, n5. heart, mind. RML—Modem Tzotzil of Mexico City now. abajo.

'ta 'olonton nichim, nphr(n type n).5. magnolia (very fragrant heart-shaped flower). RML—I have identified this flower as the magnolia on the supposition that it is the same as yolloxochitl, 'heart flower,' described by Molina as "flor muy olorosa de hechura de corazon" (Molina, 1571:40) that is illustrated on plate 98 of the Badianus manuscript. Emmart comments that "Martinus doubtless intended to illustrate the Mexican magnolia Talauma mexicana" and adds that Sahagún stated that "its use was reserved solely for the nobility." The blossom was filled with the powder of magnolia leaves and other flowers and bark and carried by travelers as a talisman. The extract of the flower was used to flavor cocoa (Emmart, 1940:310). flor muy olorosa de hechura de corazon.

'ta 'olonton n3d. heart, mind. RML—Modern Tzotzil of Zinacantán: 'o'nil, of Chamula: 'o'onal, and of Chenalhó: 'o'onal. (1) corazon 64, (2) mente.

'ta 'olonton no. nphr(natt & n). suffering of the soul. pasion del anima.
olonton yaijel, nphr(natt & vn)5. suffering of the soul. pasión del alma.
utz 'olonton, cf. 'utz.
utzil 'olonton, cf. 'utz.
u'en 'olonton, cf. 'uen.
bik'tal 'olonton, nphr(aj & n)5. cowardly. flojo en el ánimo.
bik'tal 'olonton, nphr(n4f of n5). despondency. poquedad de alma.
bik'tal 'olonton, nphr(n4f of n5). despondency. poquedad de alma.
j'epal 'olonton, cf 'ep.
k'op 'olonton, cf. k'op.
b'ot 'olonton, s:neg & n5^red/ & -n4d. foolish, importunate, incompetent, (1) bobos, (2) importum sin tiempo, (3) inabile cosa.
naka 'olonton no 'ox, vphr:pt & -n4d/pred/ & pt & pt. corazón.
ta 'olonton, qphr:prep & -n4d. honor, purity, decoro.
talel ta 'olonton, cf. tal.
ta 'olonton, qphr:prep & -n4d. honor, purity.
'te el 'on, cf. te'.
'te el 'on, cf. te'.
osil
'osil, n5. region, site. *Site for building a town, as when they say, "Look for a good site to found a town, we can’t find a good site.” (1) regio 292, (2) sitio para edificar pueblo...
osil, nle. climate, season, time, weather. (1) tiempo, (2) templo de tierra.
utz 'osil yo' 'oy. It is a good climate there. templo de tierra.
utz 'osil tana. The weather is good now (or) It is the right time (for planting, etc.) tiempo.
mu to sta yosilal. It isn't the season yet. tiempo.
sta yosilal 'ovol. It is the corn planting season. tiempo.
yan 'osil tana. The weather is bad now. tiempo.

'osilaj, iv. be born. nacer.
'osilajel, vn5. appearance or birth of plants. nacimiento de plantas, yerbas.
utz 'osil, s:neg/pred/ & n5. at the proper time. *As he left at the proper time. en buen tiempo se parte.
nb'il 'osil, cf. bil (1).
'ox (1)
'ox, num4e. third. tremesina.
yoilil 'u, three months ago.
'ox- ——, num(num & nccpd)1e. three, third. tres años de espacio.
'ox-jechel, num(num & nccpd)4f. a third. tercera parte.
'ox-joy, num(num & nccpd)4f. a third. tercera parte.
'ox-kajal na ta chamebal, nphr:nphr(num<num & nccpd>4f & n5) & qphr(prep & n5). Lit. house on the third level of the place of death, i.e., purgatory (where the sins are paid for after this life). purgatorio, lugar do se pagan…
'ox-k'ìn, num(num & nccpd)5. three days, tres años de espacio.
'ox-k'ìn echam. He died three days ago. *Three days with their nights.
'ox-lajun-vo', num(num & nccpd & nccpd)5. thirteen (people). trese.
'ox-lajuneb, num(num & nccpd)5. thirteen. trese.
'ox-va'al, num(num & nccpd)4f. third (person). tercero.
'ox-vinik, num(num & nccpd)5. sixty. sesenta.
'ox-vinjek k'ìn, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & -n4e. sixty-day period. tres años de espacio.
'ox- 'ox, num5. three. tres años de espacio.
'ox 'ox 'abel batel. three years ago. tres años de espacio.
'oxej k'ìn, nphr(num5 & n4e). three-day period. tres años de espacio.
'oxib, num1e. third. (1) tercero, (2) tres.
'oxib 'abel 'ech'akbet. for a period of three years. tres años de espacio.
'oxib sk'inal. three-day period. tres años de espacio.
'oxib to sk'inal yo' 'oy emakey. The time will be up in three days. tres años de espacio.
yoxibal 'abel batel. three years ago. tres años de espacio.
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‘u’un obispo, nphr(n4f of n5). episcopal. obispo
cosa.

‘ub, n5. large partridge. RML—This may be the great curassow

‘ub, n5. large partridge. RML—This may be the great curassow

‘utz

‘utz, aj. correct, elegant, faithfully, good, graceful, handsome,
holy, just, merily, polished, praiseworthy, pretty, well.
(1) alegremente, (2) bien, (3) dispuesto, gentil hombre,
(4) elegante, (5) fielmente asi, (6) galan, (7) justa cosa,
(8) linda cosa, (9) loable cosa, (10) pulida cosa 265,
(11) santa cosa.

‘utzon. I am fine. estar, ser.

‘utzuk ‘ak’o stz’ak sba avu’un (or) ‘utzuk tz’akojuk sba. See
that the (adobes) are well-joined. ...travar.

‘utz ‘a’i, vphr:aj & tv-. be pleased, sound good or pretty.
agradar 12.

‘utz ‘a’i ‘u’un, vphr:aj & tv + -n4b. please. agradar a otro 12.

‘utz ‘a’i ba, vphr:aj & rv. be healthy. sana cosa.


‘utz ‘a’iel, s:aj/prep/ & -n4f. sound good or pretty. son o
sonido, sonar, sonido hacer.

‘utz ‘a’yejlal, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. have a good reputation.
fama buena de mi.

‘utz ‘ach’el, s:aj/pred/ & -n4e. have good mortar. mezcla para
asentar piedra o adobes.

‘utz ‘al, vphr:aj & iv-. praise. alabar.


‘utz ‘aley, vphr:aj & iv-. praise, alabar.

‘utz ‘a’ya’, vphr:aj & iv. be fine or well, bien esta.

‘utz ‘ay, vphr:aj & iv + -n4b. better, improve, repair.
sanear la cosa.

‘utz ‘e, s:aj/pred/ & -n4f. be sharp. agudo que corta bien 13.

‘utz ‘elk’anel, s:aj/pred/ & -n4f. easy to steal. hurtible cosa.

‘utz ‘iI, vphr:aj & tv-. be pleased. agradar a otro 12.

‘utz ‘iIel, s:aj/pred/ & -n4f. be pretty. forma o gesto.

‘utz ‘olonon, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. be innocent, judicious, or wise.
(1) ynocente 188, (2) sesudo de buen seso.


‘utz ‘oy, vphr:aj/pred/ & n5. be fine or well. bien esta.

‘utz balam, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. be lucky. hado bueno.

‘utz chabi bek’tal, vphr:aj & tv & n4d[A]. be chaste. casto.

‘utz chi ‘u’un, vphr:aj & iv + -n4b. be pleased by. agradar a
otro 12.

‘utz ch’ulel, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. be lucky. hado bueno.

‘utz kol ‘u’un, vphr:aj & iv + -n4b. be curable. sanable cosa.

‘utz ‘k’in, cf. ‘k’in (1).

‘utz k’opoj, vphr:aj & iv. speak graciously. graciosamente
hablar o decir.

‘utz na, cf. na (1).

‘utz nakal ‘olonon, s:ajphr(aj & aj/pred/) & -n4d. feel safe or
secure. segura cosa.

‘utz nakal avolonton yo ‘oy. You feel secure there.


‘utz pas, vphr:aj & tv-. act faithfully, do good, polish.
(1) bien hacer, (2) fielmente asi, (3) pulir 266.

‘utz ta nail, vphr:aj/pred/ & qphr(imp & -n4d[S]). have a good
family. familia.

‘utzot ta anail. You have a good family.

‘utz tan, cf. tan (1).

‘utz te vinik chi’il ta naklej, s:aj/pred/ & nphr(art & n5 &
vphr<n4d & qphr(imp & -n4d[S])). have a good family.

‘utz te vinik chi’uk ta naklej, s:aj/pred/ & nphr(art & n5 &
vphr<n4d & qphr(imp & -n5>). have a good family.

‘utz te vinik junun na chi’uk, s:aj/pred/ & nphr(art & n5 &
vphr<n4d & -n4d & -n4d[P=P of nal>]). have a good family.

‘utz vinaj, vphr:aj & iv. sound beautiful. son o sonido, sonar,

‘utz ‘utz naklej, cf. nak.

‘utz ‘utz vinik, nphr(aj & n5). holy person. santa cosa.

‘utzib, ib. be fortunate, honored, merry, or pleased, become
good or holy, get well, rejoice, take a rest, take delight
in. (1) abonarse, hacerse bueno, (2) alegrarse, (3) bueno
hacer algo, (4) gloriar, recibir gloria o descanso, (5)
hogar, burlar, (6) placer recibir o deleitarse, (7) santo
hacerse.

‘utzib ‘osil, s:iv & n5. have weather improve. abonar el tiempo.

‘utzibeb, n5. glory, heaven. gloria, lugar de la gloria.

‘utzibebal, n5. glory, heaven. gloria, lugar de la gloria.

‘utzibel, vnld. bUss, grace, joy, leisure, pleasure, prosperity,
recreation. (1) alegría, (2) bienaventurado o dichoso
como..., (3) bueno hacer algo, (4) gloria, (5) gracia, (6)
hoganza o pasatiempo, (7) placer o deleite.

‘utzibes, tv. do well, gladden, make good. (1) abonarse,
hacerse bueno, (2) alegrar otro, (3) bueno hacer algo.

‘utzibtas, tv. cure, entertain, flatter, gladden, glorify, make
good, please, sanctify. (1) abonarse, hacerse bueno (2)
alegra a otro, (3) bueno hacer algo, (4) complacer, (5)
placer hacer o dar a otro, (6) regalar alhagando, (7)
santo hacer a otro o santifican.

‘utzibasbil, pp. glorified. (1) bienaventurado, (2) bueno hacer
algo, (3) glorificado.

‘utzibasvel, vn4d. glorification. glorificacion.

‘utzibasvanjev, vn5. glorification. glorificacion.

‘utzil, n1b. delight, faithfulness, gallantry, goodness, grace,
gracefulness, holiness, modesty, nobility, pleasure, polish,
prosperity, recuperation, sublety, virtue, wealth. (1)
bienes, (2) bondad, (3) disposicion, (4) familiaridad, (5)
fidelidad, (6) gala, (7) gracia, (8) mejoria en, (9)
modestia, (10) nobleza, (11) placer, (12) pulidesa 266,
(13) prosperidad, (14) santidad, (15) suiteza 324.

‘utzil, aj. modest. modesta cosa.
'utzil 'a'yej, s:aj/pred/ & -n1d. have a good reputation. *fama buena asi.
'utzil 'a'yej'al, s:aj/pred/ & -n1d. have a good reputation. *fama buena de mi.
'utzil-'al, tv(aj & tvcpd). bless, praise. (1) alabar, (2) bendecir, alabar, (3) engrandecer a otro, alabarle.
'utzil-'albil, pp(aj & tvcpd). be praised. alabado.
'utzil-'ale, iv(aj & ivcpd) & -nld. have a good reputation. alabar, (2) bendecir,
'utzil-'alen, tv(aj & ivcpd). praise. alabar.
'utzil 'alvanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. praise, alabanza con que
'utzil-'alvan, iv(aj & vn). praise, halagueho.
'utzil 'alvanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. praise, alabanza con que
'utzil-'al, tv(aj & tvcpd). bless, praise. (1) alabar, (2) bendecir, alabar, (3) engrandecer a otro, alabarle.
'utzil-'albil, pp(aj & tvcpd). be praised. alabado.
'utzil-'ale, iv(aj & ivcpd) & -nld. have a good reputation. alabar, (2) bendecir,
'utzil-'alen, tv(aj & ivcpd). praise. alabar.
'utzil 'alvanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. praise, alabanza con que
'utzil-'alvan, iv(aj & vn). praise, halagueho.
'utzil 'alvanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. praise, alabanza con que
'utzil-'ale, iv(aj & ivcpd) & -nld. have a good reputation. alabar, (2) bendecir,
'utzil-'alen, tv(aj & ivcpd). praise. alabar.
'utzil 'alvanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. praise, alabanza con que
'utzil-'alvan, iv(aj & vn). praise, halagueho.
'utzil 'alvanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. praise, alabanza con que
'utzil-'ale, iv(aj & ivcpd) & -nld. have a good reputation. alabar, (2) bendecir,
'utzil-'alen, tv(aj & ivcpd). praise. alabar.
'utzil 'alvanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. praise, alabanza con que
'utzil-'alvan, iv(aj & vn). praise, halagueho.
'utzil 'alvanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. praise, alabanza con que
'utzil-'ale, iv(aj & ivcpd) & -nld. have a good reputation. alabar, (2) bendecir,
'utzil-'alen, tv(aj & ivcpd). praise. alabar.
'utzil 'alvanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. praise, alabanza con que
'utzil-'alvan, iv(aj & vn). praise, halagueho.
'utzil 'alvanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. praise, alabanza con que
'utzil-'ale, iv(aj & ivcpd) & -nld. have a good reputation. alabar, (2) bendecir,
'utzil-'alen, tv(aj & ivcpd). praise. alabar.
'utzil 'alvanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. praise, alabanza con que
'utzil-'alvan, iv(aj & vn). praise, halagueho.
'utzil 'alvanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. praise, alabanza con que
'utzil-'ale, iv(aj & ivcpd) & -nld. have a good reputation. alabar, (2) bendecir,
'utzil-'alen, tv(aj & ivcpd). praise. alabar.
'utzil 'alvanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. praise, alabanza con que
'utzil-'alvan, iv(aj & vn). praise, halagueho.
'utzil 'alvanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. praise, alabanza con que
'utzil-'ale, iv(aj & ivcpd) & -nld. have a good reputation. alabar, (2) bendecir,
'utzil-'alen, tv(aj & ivcpd). praise. alabar.
'utzil 'alvanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. praise, alabanza con que
'utzil-'alvan, iv(aj & vn). praise, halagueho.
'utzil 'alvanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. praise, alabanza con que
'utzil-'ale, iv(aj & ivcpd) & -nld. have a good reputation. alabar, (2) bendecir,
'utzil-'alen, tv(aj & ivcpd). praise. alabar.
'utzil 'alvanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. praise, alabanza con que
'utzil-'alvan, iv(aj & vn). praise, halagueho.
'utzil 'alvanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. praise, alabanza con que
'utzil-'ale, iv(aj & ivcpd) & -nld. have a good reputation. alabar, (2) bendecir,
‘utz’ (3)
‘utz’ ‘utz’ ba, raj. poor, wretched. (1) miserable, pobre, (2) pobre.
‘utz’ ‘utz’ pas, vphr:aj & tv-. do so-so. medianamente hacer algo.
‘utz’ ‘utz’ taey tal, vphr:aj & tv/pass/ & dr. so-so. mediana­mente.
‘utz’ ‘utz’ il ba, m4f misery, poverty, (1) miseria de pobreza,
(2) pobreza.
tzakbUl ta ‘utz’il, vphr:pp/pred/ & qphr(prep & n4f[S]).

‘uch’ (1)
‘uch’, n1d. louse. piojo.
‘uch’ (2)
‘uch’, tv. be absorbed (as when the rain is absorbed in the ground), drink, swallow. (1) beber 41, (2) embebido en otra cosa,... (3) embebido asi, (4) sorber.
‘uch’, iv. leak (glass). salirse el vaso.
‘uch’ ‘a’lel, siv & -n4f. fester. apostemarse con materia.
‘uch’ tza’ayabil chanmel pox, vphr:tv & nphr(nphr-cpp & vn5-type n5). be purged. purgado.
‘uch’ kola’al pox, vphr:tv & nphr(natt & n)5. be poisoned. emponzohado.
‘uch’ pox, vphr:tv & n5. be purged. purgado.
‘uch’abal, n5. drink. bebida 41.
‘uch’ et, av. sweat (glass) resumarse el vaso 289.
‘uch’li, iv. be absorbed (as when the rain is absorbed in the ground), sweat (glass). (1) embebido en otro cosa como..., (2) embebido asi, (3) resumarse el vaso 289.
‘uch’ ob chi’, nphr(n of n)5. wine gourd. taza 327.
‘uch’ ob Ho’, nphr(n of n)5. water gourd (half gourd). taza 327.
‘uch’ obil, n5. cup. taza 327.
‘uch’om, n1d. drink. bebida 41.
‘uch’om-o’, n(n & ncpp)dld. corn dough, pozol. *Ground corn is their common drink. RML—This word should perhaps be given as ‘uch’om Ho’. (1) bebida 41, (2) masa.
‘uch’ van, iv. sweat (glass). resumarse el vaso 289.
j ‘uch’-Ho’, agn(tv & ncpp). drinker. *That is “drinker of water” even though it is chocolate that is being drunk because all drinks are subsumed under water as are meals under corn, just as the holy scripture is subsumed under bread. bebedor 41.

‘uch’ (3)
‘uch’ p’ij, iv. faint. desfallecer.
‘uch’uy, iv. faint, starve, starve to death. RML—This verb had the same meanings in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:54, 137). In modern Tojolabal, uch’imb’es is “matar de hambre” (Lenkersdorf, 1979:384). (1) desfallecer. (2) hambre grande haber, (3) morir de hambre, (4) muerto de hambre.
‘uch’ uyel, vn5. famine, starvation. (1) hambre muy grande, (2) hambriento de gran hambre.

‘uch’uyel ‘a’i, vphr:vn5 & tv. starve. hambre grande haber.
j ‘uch’, agn. starving person. hambriento.
j ‘uch’uyel, agn. starving person. hambriento.

‘uch’ (4)
‘uch’, n5. bedbug. RML—This occurs in colonial Tzeltal as huc (Guzmán, 1620:50). chinche.
‘uch’um
‘uch’ um, n1e. river. rio.
‘uch’ umal chon, nphr(natt & n)5. water snake. serpiente de agua.
bik’tal ‘uch’um, nphr(aj & n)5. canal filled with water, stream.
(1) acequia que lleva agua, (2) arroyo.

‘ul (1)
‘ulil vaj, nphr(natt & n)5. baby food. papas para ninos.
‘ul (2)
‘ul, iv. absorb, be absorbed, drained off (strength, water), or ended, decrease, melt (water into ground). (1) achicarse dando, (2) agotarse 12, (3) agotado 12, (4) amenguarse o apocarse, (5) derretir, (6) descrescer, (7) embeber, (8) embebido asi, (9) menguarse el agua, (10) regalarse derriuiendo, (11) sunirse.
e’ul vagyalel. His dominion was ended.
‘ubal ‘osil, nphr(n type n)5. irrigated land. regadillo, luga­r....
‘ubaltik, n5. irrigated land. regadillo, lugar....
‘ubay, tv. irrigate (cornfields in the dry season). regar asi como maizales de verano.
‘ubaybil, pp. irrigated. regado asi.
‘ulebal, n3d. end, exhaustion. agotamiento o acabamiento 12.
‘ulel, vn1d. decrease, deterioration. menoscabo o mengua.
‘ulel nab, nphr(n4f of n5). low tide. menguante de mar.
‘ules, tv. defame, diminish, drain off, finish off, humble, melt.
(1) achicar a otro asi, (2) agotar algo 12, (3) amenguar a otro afrentandolo, (4) derretir, (5) menguar asi.
dios euselan avajvalel. God ended your dominion. agotar algo 12.
dios xaulesan. God will finish you. agotar algo 12.
‘ules tak’in, vphr:tv & n5. melt metal. fundir metales.
‘ulesbil, pp. exhausted, finished. agotado 12.
‘uley, tv/pass/ blot. pasarse el papel.
‘ulel, aj. low (tide). (1) menguado asi, (2) menguado asi.

‘ulo’
‘ula’aj, iv. visit. RML—Modern Tzotzil: vula’aj. visitar, ir a ver.
‘ula’ajel, vn5. visit. visitacion tal.
‘ula’al, n5. visit. visitacion tal.
‘ula’an, tv. provide a lodging for, receive a guest, visit. (1) hospedar a otro 242, (2) huesped recibir 344, (3) visitar, ir a ver.

‘ul (3)
‘ula’anbil, pp. visited. visitado asi.
‘ulo’
‘ulo’, n1d. guest. huesped 344.
'ulon, tv. receive guest. huesped recibir 344. 
'ulovil, n5. guest. huesped 344. 
j'ula'ajel, agn. visitor. visitador asi. 
j'ula'al, agn. visitor. visitador asi. 
*ulubalal 
*ulubalal, aj. graceful (person), polished, pretty. (1) dispuesto, gentil hombre. (2) linda cosa. 
*ulubalal 'ilel, vphr:aj/pred/ & vn4f[S]. be pretty. linda cosa. 
*ulubalal ba, raj. be beautiful. hermoso. 
toj *ulubalal ba, vphr:adv & raj. be excellent (person). gentil hombre o muger. 
'un 
'un, tv. swallow. *But frequently they say, “xkuch.” I drink. (1) bocado, (2) bocado dar, (3) sorber. 
'un ch'ay, vphr:tv- & tv-. take a mouthful. bocado dar mordiendo. 
'unet childhood, childishness. cf. 'unen. 
'unetUci 'ulovil, n5. guest, 344, 
'unetUci ba, rv. act childish (older person). niñar los grandes o viejos. 
'unetikil, n1d. childhood, childishness. niñeria. 
'ta kunetikil. in my childhood. en mi tiempo. 
'unetikil k'op, nphr(n type n)5. childish talk. niñeria. 

'unetikil pasnej, nphr(n type vn)5. childish act. niñería. 
tzajal 'unetikil, cf. tzoj. 
'unet 
'unet. childhood, childishness. cf. 'unen. 
'up' 
'up', iv., crack badly. (1) abrirse asi casi del todo, (2) resquebrajado. 
'up'el, n4f. bad crack. abertura grande 3. 
'up'ul, aj. cracked (wall). (1) hendido, como pared, (2) resquebrajado. 
'up'util, n4f. bad crack. abertura grande 3. 
'up'up'tik, aj. cracked in many places. hendido en muchas partes. 
'us 
'us, n5. gnat. mosquito. 
'ux 
'ux, excl. giddap! shoo! (for chickens or dogs). (1) eje, lo que decimos al perro 136, (2) harre para aguijar bestias. 
'ux 'ut, vphr:excl & tv. drive horses, say “giddap.” harrear. 
'uxub 
'uxub, nlf. fruit stem, tree knot. (1) nudo de arbol, (2) pezon de fruta 252. 
'uxub, n1e. lump (as those on the faces of people afflicted with bubonic plague). torondron como. 
'uxub 'ixim, nphr(n4f of n5). attachment point of com. 

uxub 'ix, nle. lump (as those on the faces of people afflicted with bubonic plague). torondron como. 

uxub 'ix, nle. lump (as those on the faces of people afflicted with bubonic plague). torondron como. 

uxub 'ix, nle. lump (as those on the faces of people afflicted with bubonic plague). torondron como. 

uxub 'ix, nle. lump (as those on the faces of people afflicted with bubonic plague). torondron como. 

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uxub 'ix, nle. lump (as those on the faces of people afflicted with bubonic plague). torondron como. 

'util, n3b. inside. *dentro.*

ta kut. inside me.

'ak'ol 'ut 'e, cf. 'ak'ol. 'uy

'uyuj, n5. cocoa stirrer. RML—This term also occurs in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:177). (1) mecedor con que mecen cacao, (2) revolverse de cacao.

B

ba (1)

ba, n5. gopher. (1) liron, (2) topo. ba(2)

ba, n4f. best, first, first in everything, the first. (1) el primero, (2) primero, (3) prima en cada genero, (4) primero y principal.

ba 'antzich' on 'ojov, nphr(nf4f of nphr<cf n4f type n5>) of n5. princess. *princesa.*

ba 'ojov, nphr(nf4f of n5). king, sovereign lord. (1) rey 292, (2) señor soberano.

ba 'ol, nphr(nf4f of n4d). woman's first child. *hijo primero.*

ba-betzaj, iv(n & ivcpd). ascend mountain top. *encañrar, llegar a lo alto.*

ba-betzajebal, n(n & ncpd)5. moment before completing ascent of mountain top. *encanbrar, llegar a lo alto.*

ba-betzajebalon. I have nearly reached the peak, primero de los que estan en pie.

ba, n4f best. first in everything, the first. (1) el primero.

ba 'antzich' on 'ojov, nphr(nf4f of nphr<cf n4f type n5>) of n5. princess. *princesa.*

ba 'ojov, nphr(nf4f of n5). king, sovereign lord. (1) rey 292, (2) señor soberano.

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ba-betzaj, iv(n & ivcpd). ascend mountain top. *encañrar, llegar a lo alto.*

ba-betzajebal, n(n & ncpd)5. moment before completing ascent of mountain top. *encanbrar, llegar a lo alto.*

ba-betzajebalon. I have nearly reached the peak, primero de los que estan en pie.

ba, n4f best. first in everything, the first. (1) el primero.

ba nich'nal, nphr(nf4f of n5). firstborn (of a man), mayor hijo

ba nich'on, nphr(nf4f of n4d). firstborn (of a man). *hijo primero.*

ba nich'on 'ojov, nphr(nf4f of n5) of n5. princ. RML—Presumably the hefr apparent, *principe.*

ba padre, nphr(nf4f of n5). prelate. *prelado.*

ba ta 'abtel, nphr(nf4f & qphr(prep & vn5). top-ranking worker, *primero.*

ba ta 'ajvajal, nphr(nf4f & qphr(prep & vn5). firstborn (of a woman). *primero.*

ba ta 'alanal, nphr(nf4f & qphr(prep & vn5). firstborn (of a woman). *primero.*

ba ta tz'ib, nphr(nf4f & qphr(prep & vn5). first painter or scribe. *primero.*

ba ta tz'ibajel, nphr(nf4f & qphr(prep & vn5). first painter or scribe. *primero.*

ba te', nphr(n of n5). army ant. *hormiga.*

ba vitz, nphr(nf4f of n5). hilltop, mountain top. *altura de monte.*

ba vitz batel, nphr(nf of n5) & dr. departure over mountain top. *altura de monte.*

ba vitz taul, nphr(nf4f of n5) & dr. approach over mountain top. *altura de monte.*

ba-vitzaj, iv(n & ivcpd). ascend mountain top. *encañrar, llegar a lo alto.*

ba-vitzil lo'bol, nphr(n of ncpd) & n5. fruit native to mountainous region. *serrana cosa de.*

ba-vitzil 'osU, nphr(n of ncpd) & n5. mountainous region, ridge of mountains. *serrania, sierra de montañas.*

ba-vitzil lum, nphr(n of ncpd) & n5. fruit native to mountainous region. *serrana cosa de.*

ba-vitzil vinik, nphr(n of ncpd) & n5. noble, *hidalgo.*

ba vinajel, nphr(nf4f of n5). invention. *yvenencion 189.*

ba vinajesel, nphr(nf4f of n5). invention. *yvenencion 189.*

ba vinik, nphr(nf4f of n5). noble. *hidalgo.*

bail, n3d. face, presence. (1) cara o rostro, (2) gesto, *la cara,* (3) has, *la cara,* (4) presencia, (5) rostro o cara.

ba jba espas. He did it in my presence, *presencia.*

ba jba ye," but both interpretations are questionable. Modern Tzotzil would be *sba ke. dientes delanteros.*

bain, iv. become famous or illustrious. (1) *enoblecerse,* (2) esclarecerse afamarse.

ba ta, qphr:prep & n5. on, on top of. *en la cumbre.*

ba ta vitz. on the mountain top. (1) *encima del monte,* (2) en la cumbre.

ba ta, qphr:prep & -n4f. on, on top of. (1) *encima del agua, de la mesa,* (2) en la cumbre, (3) sobre, *preposición.*

ba ta sba Ho'. on top of the water. *sobre, preposición.*

ba ta sba mesa. on the table. *sobre, preposición.*

ba ta sba vitz. on the mountain top. *encima del monte.*

ba'yi, tv. take as one’s guide. RML—There is no way of
knowing whether “bay” should be read as ba’i or ba’yi.
b’a’yi, aj. be ahead, be the first, before, first. antes.
b’a’yi ta k’op stuk. He is the first to speak. prevenir, anticiparse.
b’a’yion. I am ahead. (1) adelantarse, (2) aventajarse.
b’a’yion tael. I am the first to come. prevenir, anticiparse.
stuk ba’yion. I am the very first. prevenir, anticiparse.
b’a’yi, iv. get ahead, guide. (1) guiar, (2) prevenir, anticiparse
xeba’yi ta k’op. I am going to speak first. prevenir, anticiparse.
b’a’yitas ba, rv. get ahead of
ba’yi, vphr:aj & tv-. for the first time, forewarn. (1) estrenar, (2) prevenir dando aviso antes…
b’a’yi ‘ayon. I told them before I left. prevenir dando aviso antes…
b’a’yialbey. I told him first. prevenir dando aviso antes…
b’a’yi jk’opon. I am telling him first. prevenir dando aviso antes…
b’a’yi jlo’. I am eating it for the first time. estrenar.
b’a’yi jpas. I am doing it for the first time. estrenar.
b’a’yitas, vphr:aj & iv. be early (fruiting). temprano arbol
que primero madura.
b’a’yital, vn5. howler monkey. *Named so by the Tzendales and
by some people here. monas grandes que dan bramidos,
cf. monos.
batz’i
batz’, n5. howler monkey. *Named so by the Tzendales and
by some people here. monas grandes que dan bramidos,
cf. monos.
batz’i
batz’i, aj. fine, pure, very. (1) fina cosa, (2) pura cosa sin
mezcla.
batz’i ‘ek’el, nphr(aj & n)5. hatchet used by the Indians.
hachuela de las que ellos tienen.
batz’i ‘ojov, nphr(aj & n)5. king. rey 292.
batz’i ‘utz, ajphr(aj & aj). fine. fina cosa.
batz’i balumil, nphr(aj & n)5. continent. tierra firme.
batz’i bek’et, nphr(aj & n)5. lean meat, meat without bones.
(1) magra carne, (2) pulpa, carne sin hueso.
batz’i tzeb, nphr(aj & n)5. virgin. virgen de doncella.
batz’i tzeb, nphr(aj & n)5. wild fennel. RML—In modern
Tzotzil this is the marsh marigold, Tagetes lucida. hinojo
de la tierra o silvestre.
batz’i tojoj, ajphr(aj & aj). bright red. fina cosa.
batz’i chi’, nphr(aj & n)5. pure wine. vino puro.
batz’i ch’ay, vphr:aj & iv. fatally ill. perecer sin remedio o del
todo.
batz’i jun, nphr(aj & num)5. entire, whole. entera cosa.
batz’i k’olol, ajphr(aj & aj). very bad. fina cosa.
batz’i k’ob, nphr(aj & n)4d. right hand. mano derecha.
batz’i k’op, nphr(aj & n)5. certain, certain word, native
language (Tzotzil), true word. (1) cierto 71, (2) cierta
palabra 71.
batz’i k’op, nphr(aj & n)4d/1p/. reality, truth. veras.
batz’i lac, vphr:aj & iv. be fatally ill. perecer sin remedio o del
todo.
batz’i lekoj, vphr:aj & n4d/pred/. legitimate. legitima
cosa por ley.
batz’i lum, nphr(aj & n)5. continent. tierra firme.
batz’i me’on, nphr(aj & n)5. desperately poor person. pobre
con gran miseria.
batz’i muiibel, nphr(aj & vn)5. true glory. gloria verdadera.
batz’i xokon, nphr(aj & n)5. right side. lado diestro.
batz’i tomin, nphr(aj & n)5. silver coin. moneda de plata.
batz’i t’abeluk, nphr(aj & vn)5. purely. puramente.
batz’i t’abeluk, nphr(aj & vn)5. purely. puramente.
bätz'ı vaj, nphr (aj & n)5. tortilla (true bread). verdadera cosa.
probable, cosa que se prueba.
xHu' sbatz'îjesel ta j'iliojel. be provable.
bätz'il, nld. faithfulness, purity, truth, truthfulness. (1)
ciertamente, (2) fielmente así, (3) fidelidad así, (4)
pureza, (5) verdad, (6) verdadero en lo que dice.
jbatz'il jpas. I act in good faith. (1) fielmente así, (2) verdad.
jbatz'il xkal. I speak the truth. fielmente así.
bätz'il, n4f/1p. reality, truth, veras.
bätz'îltik, aj. certain, tme. (1)
cierto
ciertamente

299.
reciura
bak-julanU, n(aj & Pcpd)4f sfrengtii.
bak-julan, aj(aj & Pcpd). sti-ong.
reciente cosa

299.

bätz*U, nld, faithfulness, purity, tmtii, tmtiifulness, (1)
hueso de animal

344.
encalvecido.
bajbaj, aj, bald, palada cosa.
baj ti' ba, nphr(n of n)5. bald, encalvecido.
bajub ti' ba, s:iv & nphr(n of n)5. grow bald. encalvecerase.
bak
bak, n5. bone. hueso de animal 344.
bak-julan, aj(aj & Pcpd). strong. reciente cosa 299.
bak-julanil, n(aj & Pcpd)4f. strength. reciuera 299.

'ip sbak-julanil. He is very strong.
bak mut, n(aj & n)5. boat-tailed gackle. tordo
bak xinich, nphr(aj & n)5. arboreal ant. hormiga.
bakal, n5. corncob (after it has been shelled). mazorca, el corazon de ella despues de desgranada 204.
bakal-k'opoj, iv(n & ivcpd). persist. RML—This is an archaic form in modern Tzotzil synonymous with the more frequently used 'epal-k'opoj. porfiar.
bakkab tz'í', nphr(aj & n)5. greyhound. (1) galgo, (2) lebrel.
bakel, n4d. bone. hueso de animal 344.
bakel choy, nphr(n4d of n5). fishbone. espina de pescado.
bakel jol, nphr(n4f of nld). skull. casco hueso.
bakel te*, nphr(n4f of n5). tree trunk and branches. tronco de arbol.
baklej 'ixim, nphr(n4f of n5). corncob (after it has been shelled). mazorca, el..., 204.
baklel castillan 'ixim, nphr:n4f of nphr(aj & n)5. wheat chaff. granzas de trigo grandes....
bakub, iv. grow thin. enfiaquecer.
bakubes, tv. make thin. enfiaquecer a otro.
mo 'oyuk bakel, s:iv & n5/pred/ & -n4f. lit. it has no bones, i.e., flesh. pulpa, carne sin hueso.
bak'
bak' olal, s:iv & -n4d. be importunate or relentless. ynquieta cosa 188.
toj xbak' yolal. He is very importunate. ymportuno sin tiempo... 185.
bak' olonton, s:iv & -n4d. be anxious, careful, disturbed, or solicitous. (1) afligirse interiormente, (2) alterarse, (3) solicoito.
bak' osil 'a'i, vphr:s(iv & n5) & tv. feel aches and pains. fatiga del cuerpo de dolor o inquietud exterior.
bak'el, vn1d. aches and pains, dissolution, restlessness. ynquietud 188.

'ip jbak'el. I am exhausted./ari^a
'mo 'oyuk bakel. She is dissolute (or) it is restless (horse that neighs and acts up). (1) disoluta muger, (2) rifadura cosa.
mo smalay bak'el xa'i. He does not wait, he is importunate. ymportuno 185.
bak'el 'olonton, nphr(n4f of n4d). anxiety. aflicccion asi 11.
bak'el 'osil, nphr(n4f of n5). turmoil. alborotado.
bak'es, tv. disturb, make merry, stir up. (1) ynquietar 188, (2) retocar, (3) turbar
bake's 'osil, vphr:tv & n5. agitate, incite. alborotar.
bake's ba, rv. be restless (horse). rifar caballos.
bak'laj, av. thunder. retronar.
bak'lajet, av. thunder. retronar.
bak'luj, av. thunder. estallar, dar sonido.
bak'lujel, vn4f. thunder. estallido.
jbak'el, agn. enemy. reveller. (1) contrario, (2) retocon.
jbak'el-caballo, agn(vn & ncpd). restless horse. rifadura cosa.
jbak'el-vinik, agn(vn & ncpd). restless person. ynquieta cosa 188.
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jbak’esej-‘osil, agn(vn & ncpd). agitator. alborotador.
jbak’esvanej, agn. reveller. retocan.

bakin
bakin, pt. sometime, then, or when in the future. tiempo. (1) algun tiempo de preterito, (2) en algun tiempo de futuro, (3) en otro tiempo... (4) en que tiempo..., (5) cuando, en que tiempo 279.

jna’ to bak’in. Sometime I will know it.
mo no ‘ox bak’in xlaj. lit. It will never end, i.e., it will last forever. durar para siempre.

bak’inuk, pt. sometime in the future, en algun tiempo defuturo.

‘oy bak’in. I did it once.

bak’ni
bak’ni, pt. once, sometimes, then or when in the past. (1) algun tiempo de preterito, (2) en otro tiempo... (3) en que tiempo.... (4) en que tiempo...,

‘oy bak’ni, vphr:n5/pred/ & pt. sometime in the past. algunas vez de preterito.

bal
bal, tv. gird. fajar 140.
bal, n4d. sash, faja 140.

bal ta ‘ach’el, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & n5). muddy. enlodar a otro.

bal ta ‘ach’el, vphr:aj/pred/ & qphr(prep & n5). be muddy. enlodado.

balon ta ‘ach’el, vphr:pp/pred/ & qphr(prep & n5). muddied. enlodado.

balch’uj
balch’uj, iv. roll downhill or on the ground, twist between the palms of one’s hands. (1) rodar cuesta abajo o por el suelo, (2) torcer dentro las manos.

balch’un ba, rv. roll around, wallow. revolcarse 287.

balch’un ba ta ‘ach’el, vphr:rv & qphr(prep & n5). wallow. revolcarse 287.

balch’uy, tv. twist between the palms of one’s hands. torcer dentro las manos.

balem chin, siv/stat/ & n5. mangy, sarnoso.


balet, av. roll around (like child with temper tantrum). echarse en el suelo....

balet nojel, siv & -vn4f. have water stirred up by storm or wind. turbarse el agua con viento o tempestad.

baley ta ‘ach’el, vphr:tv/pass/ & qphr(prep & n5). be muddied. enlodarse.


balobU
balobU, nld. sa&h. faja 140.

balobU, n4d. cover, undulate trimming, wrap.

balobU ‘unen, nphr(n4d of n5). diapers, pañales para criar muchachos.

balaj
balaj, iv. roll around (like children who throw themselves to the ground in a temper). (1) echarse en el suelo...,(2) revolcarse 287.

balajtUc pok*, nphr(aj & n5). undulate trimming of clothes. trepa de vestidura.

balaUj
balaUj, iv. roll around, wallow. revolcarse 287.

balax k*ak*tay, tv(aj & tvcpd). bum (turning the firebrand or embers and scattering them), quemar revolviendo el tizon....

balax k’ok’, nphr(aj & n5). fire (with embers scattered far and wide). quemar revolviendo el tizon....

zebat ta balax k’ok’. I am going to the fire.

balbal
balbal, aj. round and long. rolliso, cosa redonda y larga.

balbal te‘, nphr(aj & n5). cartwheel hub. maza de carreta 203.

balbil
balbil ta ‘ach’el, vphr:pp/pred/ & qphr(prep & n5). muddied. enlodado.

balch’uj, iv. roll downhill or on the ground, twist between the palms of one’s hands. (1) rodar cuesta abajo o por el suelo, (2) torcer dentro las manos.

balch’un ba, rv. roll around, wallow. revolcarse 287.

balch’un ba ta ‘ach’el, vphr:rv & qphr(prep & n5). wallow. revolcarse 287.

balch’uy, tv. twist between the palms of one’s hands. torcer dentro las manos.

balem chin, siv/stat/ & n5. mangy, sarnoso.


balet, av. roll around (like child with temper tantrum). echarse en el suelo....

balet nojel, siv & -vn4f. have water stirred up by storm or wind. turbarse el agua con viento o tempestad.

baley ta ‘ach’el, vphr:tv/pass/ & qphr(prep & n5). be muddied. enlodarse.


balobal
balobal, nld. sash. faja 140.

balobal, n4f. cover, undulate trimming, wrap. (1) funda o cosa donde se envuelve algo, (2) trepa de vestidura.

balobal ‘unen, nphr(n4d of n5). diapers. pañales para criar muchachos.

balol
balol ba coles, s:rv & n5. cabbage head. repollo de berza.

balam
balam, n4d. fate, luck. hodo o ventura.

‘utz balam, cf. ‘utz.

kolo’ balam, cf. kolo’.

balumil
balumil, n5. ground (not sky), world. RML—As in modern Tzotzil of Larrainzar (Delgaty and Sanchez, 1978:18).

(1) mundo, (2) tierra a diferencia del cielo.

balumil tok, nphr(n type n). fog, mist, niebla de la tierra abajo.

balumilal, n5. earthly, worldly. (1) mundam o mundanal, (2) terrenal.

balun
balun-tekel, num(num & nccpd)4f. ninth, nono o noveno.

baluneb, numle. nine, ninth. (1) nono o noveno. (2) nueve.

baluneb k’ak’al, nphr(num4e of n4e). novena.

banco
banco, n5. bench.

bandera
bandera, n5. banner.

bankil
bankilal, n3d. man’s elder brother. hermano mayor respectu viri 161.

bax
bax, n5. marble. RML—In this and all but one of the following entries the root is given as bas. marmol.

baxbol, aj. diligent. diligente.
NUMBER 31

baxbol ta spasel. work diligently. diligemente.
baxbol ta xanbal. journey diligently. diligentemente.
baxbolon. I am diligent. diligente ser.
baxbolaj, iv. become diligent. diligente hacerse.
baxbolal, n4d. diligence. diligencia.
baxbolal vinik, nphr(n type n)5. diligent, nimble or skillful person. (1) diligente, (2) suelto o cosa diestra.

bat
bat, iv. absent one’s self, go. (1) ausentarse, (2) yr
bat, iv. absent one’s self, go. (1) ausentarse, (2) yr
baxbolon. I am diligent

bat 'U, vphr:aux & tv-. visit, be

bein, tv, go to get something, trade, travel. (1) caminar camino y al camino torno o andar, (2) negociar o procurar algo.

baxbol ta xanbal. journey diligently. diligente.
baxbolon. I am diligent. diligente ser.
baxbolaj, iv. become diligent. diligente hacerse.
baxbolal, n4d. diligence. diligencia.
baxbolal vinik, nphr(n type n)5. diligent, nimble or skillful person. (1) diligente, (2) suelto o cosa diestra.

bat ta xanbal, vphr:iv + -n4b, send, spend, gastar.

bat 'U, vphr:aux & tv-. visit, be

bein, tv, go to get something, trade, travel. (1) caminar camino y al camino torno o andar, (2) negociar o procurar algo.

baxbol ta xanbal. journey diligently. diligente.
baxbolon. I am diligent. diligente ser.
baxbolaj, iv. become diligent. diligente hacerse.
baxbolal, n4d. diligence. diligencia.
baxbolal vinik, nphr(n type n)5. diligent, nimble or skillful person. (1) diligente, (2) suelto o cosa diestra.

bat 'U, vphr:aux & tv-. visit, be

bein, tv, go to get something, trade, travel. (1) caminar camino y al camino torno o andar, (2) negociar o procurar algo.
precious furniture. (1) alhaja de casa, (2) mueble cosa, (3) provision de casa.

'oy bel, s:n5/pred/ & -n4f, full, occupied. (1) alhaja de mercader, (2) ocupado lugar o cosa con algo.

mo 'oyuk bel, s:neg & n5/pred/ & -n4f. empty. alhaja de mercader.

ben

benet, av. be big-bellied (pregnant woman). prenada.

bet'

bet', tv. dominate, subject, take one's place. (1) enseñorearse, (2) ocupar lugar, como..., (3) sojuzgar sujeto 326.

bet' juramento, vphr:tv & n5. swear in bet' juramento, vphr:tv & n5. swear in

bet'an, tv. press, higas dar.

bet'oj vinik, nphr(n4d/3s/ type n5). foreigner, agena cosa.

bik

bikil chitom nojesbil ta bek'tal, nphr:nphr(n4d of n5) & ajphr(pp & qphr<prep & n5>). pork sausage. longaniza.

bikill, n3d. intestines. tripas.

bik'

bik', tv. swallow (chewed object or drink). tragar cosa mascada o bebiendo.

bik', n5. swallow. RML—This is probably the numeral classifier. trago asi.

bik'it

bik'it, aj. little, narrow (beam, board, container), small, thin (round object). (1) achicarse, (2) angosto que no cabe algo 24, (3) angosto como tabla o viga 24, (4) delgada, cosa redonda.

bik'it 'a'i, vphr:aj & rv. hold in low esteem. tener en poco.

bik'it 'a'i ba, vphr:aj & rv. hold self in low esteem. estimarse en mucho.


bik'it cha'ley-bail, nphr:aj & vn(tv & mcpcp).5. humility. humildad.

bik'it ch'amal, ajphr<aj & aj>. small, small part, trifling.

RML—In modern Tzotzil this means inconsequential, insignificant. (1) chico, (2) menuda cosa, (3) parte pequena, (4) pequeno.

toj bik'it toj ch'amal mo no 'ox xk'ot 'oy asat. It is too small to see or make out. pequeño.

bik'it ch'amal 'a'i, vphr:ajphr<aj & aj> & tv-. hold in low esteem. estimar en poco.

bik'it ch'amal ve', vphr:ajphr<aj & aj> & iv. diet. dieta tener.

bik'it ch'amal ve'el, nphr:ajphr<aj & aj> type n5. diet, moderate diet. dieta, templanza.

bik'it lum, cf. lum (1)

bik'it naul, cf. no.

bik'it te', cf. te'.

bik'itik'it, aj. smaller than. menor.

mu jta Pedro, bik'itik'iton jtau. I am smaller than Peter.

bik'ituk, aj. trifling. menudencia.

bik'itul, n4f. smallness. achicadura.

bik'taj, iv. be exhausted or worn out (person), decrease (water), grow narrow or small, humble self. (1) achicarse caendo


de su estado. (2) amenguarse o apocarse como agua. (3) desbastar. (4) enhangostadura 115. (5) humillarse.

bik’taj ‘olonton, s:iv & -n4d. be anxious, distressed, penitent, sorrowful or unhappy, grow sad, repent. (1) afligirse, (2) entristecerse, (3) pena tener, (4) penar, recibir pena, (5) penitente.

‘ip xib’ik’taj kolonton. I am very anxious...

bik’taj avolonton yu’un. It makes you sad...

jbik’taj kolonton yu’un jmul. I repent my sins...

bUc’tajeb, n4f piece torn off a gown, giron que se quita.

bik’tajebal, n3d. moment when or place where one humiliates self or repents, achicadura.

bUc’tajebal ‘olontonU, nphr(vn4f of n3d). anxiety, penance, sorrow, repentance.

jbik’tajeb ‘olontonU. fatiga o afliccion interior o del anima.

xbik’taj avolonton yu’un. It makes you sad...

jbik’tajej-bail, vn(vn & nvpd). person who causes sadness, entristecedor.

jbUc’tajej-baU, agn(vn & mcpd). humble person, humilde.

jbik’tajesvanej ‘olontonU, agn(vn & ncpd). nuisance, tormentor, molestador que persigue a otro.

jbUc’tal ‘u, nphr(vn4f of n5). waning of moon. menguante de luna.

bik’tal ‘uk*um, s:aj/pred/ & -n4f very slippery, delicadero o deleznable.

bUc’tal ‘uk*um, s:aj/pred/ & -n4f very slippery, delicadero o deleznable.

jbil, tv. swallow whole as chickens swallow com. tragar cosa sin mascar....

bil, iv, swallow whole, Neuter. tragar cosa sin mascar. . . .

jbil, aj. slippery, delicadero o deleznable.

bili-baij, iv(aj & ivcpd). make a face, gestos hacer con visajes.

bili-baijel, vn(aj & ivcpd)5. wry face, gestos asi.

bili-batay, tv(aj & tvcpd). make a face at.

jbili-batay Pedro. I make a face at Peter.
bili-batik, n5. wry face. RML—In modern Chol bilil ti-ba means gesturing, gestos asi.

bili-batik xanav, vphr:n(aj & ncpd)5 & iv. walk spiritedly. lozano gallardo andar 199.


boch
boch jay tulan, nphr(nphr<n type n> type n)5. large-leaved oak. roble de hojas grandes.

boch *ji tulan, nphr(nphr<n type x> type n)5. large-leaved oak. *Other towns call them (this). RML—in colonial Tzeltal the term is boch ghite (Guzmán, 1620, 186). In modern Tzeltal of Tenejapa hih te^ refers to oaks (Berlin, Breedlove, and Raven, 1974:274). The same term is used in Bachajon (Slocum and Gerdel, 1965:148). roble de hojas grandes.

bochil *puk, nphr(natt & n)5. drinking glass, vidrio.

bochil ton, nphr(natt & n)5. stone basin, pila de agua.

boj
boj, aj. befuddled, stupid. (1) rebotado, (2) ruda cosa, (3) torpe.

bojib, iv. be befuddled or stupefied. (1) entorpecido, (2) entorpecerse, (3) rebotarse en el entendimiento.

bol
bol, aj. feather crest. cresta de pluma. 'ayan butzuy, cf. 'oy (1). encrestado con....

bolil vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. dull-witted, incapable or stupid person. boto o torpe, no habil.

bola (Sp.)
bola, n5. bowling ball. bola.

ten bola, cf. ten.

bolom
bolom, n5. ferocious beast, jaguar. (1) fiera bestia, (2) lazo de venados.

bolom, aj. ferocious. fiera cosa.

tzajal bolom, cf. tzoj.

bon
bon, tv. color, dye, paint. (1) color dar, (2) tenir.

bon, n5. cochineal, color, dye, pitch. (1) betun, (2) color, (3) grana, (4) tinta de tintor.

bon, n4f. cooking pit. pan cocido en agujeros....


bon ta chab, vphr:tv- & qphr(prepp & n5). wax. encerar.

bon ta k'uk'um, vphr:tv- & qphr(prepp & n5). feather. emplumar.

bonbil, pp. colored, dyed. (1) colorado, (2) teñido.

bonbil ta chab, vphr:pp/pred/ & qphr(prepp & n5). waxed. encerado.

bonobil, n4f. color, dye, dyer's vat, pitch. (1) betun, (2) color, (3) teñido, (4) tinta de tintorero, (5) tinte de tintor.

bonoj, iv. dye, paint. (1) pintar, (2) teñir.

bonol, n4f. paint. tinte de tintor.

'oy sbonol. It is painted, pintada cosa.

bontaybU mail, nphr(pp & n)4f squash cooked in a pit. pan cocido en agujeros....

bontaybU vaj, nphr(pp & n)4f. bread cooked in a pit. *Bread cooked in holes or pits as they do sometimes when they go to trade and lack bread. They make a pit, put the posol there and then a fire on top. pan cocido en agujeros....

jbon, agn. dyer. tintor.

jbonojel, agn. dyer. tintor.

'k'an bonojeb, cf. 'k'om.

bonok'
bonok'il, n3d. mane. crinis.

bot
bot, aj. hem. acacan.

jbot-lum, agn(tv & ncpd). hoer, plowman. ganan.

'j-bok*', num(num & nccpd)5. four hundred. milla.

lajun-vinUc 'ox-bok', cf lajun.

bolom
bolom, aj. sprouting (seedling). reventar la simienta 287.

buch
buchul, aj. sprouting (seedling). reventar la simienta 287.

buch'uy
buch'uy, n5. which (person), who. (1) cual 278, (2) quién.

buch'uyuk, n5. whichever (person). cualquiera, cualquiera cosa 279.

buch'uyuk no 'ox, nphr(n5 & pt & pi). whoever. quien quiera.
much’uy, n5. someone, which (person), who. (1) alguno, (2) cual 278, (3) quien.
much’uy junuk, nphr(n5 & num5). which (person), cual
much’uy junuk, nphr(n5 & num5). whose? cuyo es esto 69.
much’uy junuk, nphr(n5 & num5). which (person), cual
much’uy junuk, nphr(n5 & num5). whose? cuyo es esto 69.
much’uy junuk, nphr(n5 & num5). which (person), cual
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much’uy junuk, nphr(n5 & num5). whose? cuyo es esto 69.
but'il ta k'anal tak'in, vphr:pp/pred/ & qphr(prep & nphr<aj
& n5). gilded. dorada cosa.
but'i, tv. cover, put underground. cf. but'. (1) cobijar, tambien
es..., (2) meter debajo de la tierra.
but' i j-tz'uj ta lum, vphrtv- & num(num & ncpd) & qphr(prep
& n5). put underground. meter debajo de la tierra.
but' iabil, n4f. bench cloth, any cloth covering. poyo para
sentarse.
but' iabil mesa, nphr(n4f of n5). tablecloth. manteles.
but'il ta lum, vphr:pp/pred/ & qphr(prep & n5). buried.
metido asi.
but'il ta lumtik, vphr:pp/pred/ & qphr(pred & n5). buried,
metido debajo de la tierra.
butfi, tv. cover, put underground, meter debajo de la tierra.
butfi bil, n4f. bench cloth, any cloth covering. poyo para
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but'i, tv. cover, put underground. cf. but'. (1) cobi­
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but'il ta lum, vphr:pp/pred/ & qphr(prep & n5). buried.
metido asi.
but'il ta lumtik, vphr:pp/pred/ & qphr(pred & n5). buried,
metido debajo de la tierra.
probably should be merged under tsa. seso o sentido.
tzai' k'op, nphr(natt & n)5. deceit. engañó.
tzai-k'opojoj, iv(n & iv cpd). speak deceitfully. dobladamente
hablar.
tzai-tak, tv(n & tv cpd). send cautiously. enviar con cautela 97.
tzai-takbil, aj(n & pp cpd). sent cautiously. enviado asi 97.
tzainom. RML—see jztainom.
jzai-'abtel, agn(n & ncpd). master craftsman. maestro de algun
arte.
jzai-yolobU, agn(n & ncpd). arrowsmith. flechero que las
hace.
jzaiiej-'elonton, agn(vn & ncpd), wise man who discourses at
fabricador asi, (1) pensativo.
jzaijel, agn. inventor, thoughtful person. (1) fabricador asi,
(2) pensativo.
jzaijel-k'op, agn(n & ncpd). deceiver. engañador asi.
jzainom, agn. cautious, clever, cunning, deceitful, discreet,
jtzaiej-'elonton, agn(vn & ncpd), wise man who takes good
measures. (1) yngenioso 188, (2) sabio que da buenos
cortes.
'ta b'ey tza, cf. 'ak' (2).
'at tza, cf. 'at (2).
'tip tza, saj/pred/ & -n1d. cunning, ingenious, judicious, wise.
(1) astucia, (2) yngeniosa 188, (3) sabio que de buenos
cortes, (4) sesudo de buen seso.
'oy tza, sn5/pred/ & -n4d. be clever, respected or skillful. (1)
considerado, hombre de consideracion, (2) maña 209.
'oy tzai'taobl, sn5/pred/ & -n4f. be discreet. RML—This
reading is suspect. discreto.
'oy tzaiej, sn5/pred/ & -vn4d. be clever or skillful. maña 209.
ba tza, cf. ba (2).
ba tzaiejel, cf. ba (2).
mu tzaijuk, vphr:neg & iv/subj/. be easy. raeso, facil.
mu tzaiiuk 'u'um pak'tay, vphr:s(neg & n4/3s//pred/ + n4d[A])
& tv-. tell falsehood unknowingly. mentir no da
proposito o a sabiendas.
ta tzaii k'op, qphr:prep & nphr(natt & n5). deceitfully,
figuratively. engañosamente asi.
toj ta tzaii k'op xek'opoj. I am speaking figuratively.
figurativamente hablar.
toj 'utz tza, s:vp(hr:aj & aj/pred/) & -n4d. industrious.
yndustrioso 186.
Ha' no 'ox tza, nphr(n5 & pt & pt & n5). whenever. cuando quiera 279.
*tzai
*tzaij, aj. married. RML—In colonial Tzeltal this term appears
to be a noun meaning “moco mancebo por casar”
(Guzmán, 1620:135). In modern Chol tsa' is a comple-
tive particle (Aulie and Aulie, 1978:117). In modern
Yucatec t'o' ok u b'e'el, lit. “his/her road is completed”
means “he/she is married” (Bricker, personal
communication). casado 52.
tza'
tza'. chamberpot, privy, purge. cf. tzo'.
tzatz
Tzatz. arm, arm, castle, courage, difficult, dress up, form,
garrison, glorify, hardness, health, martyr, obstinacy,
rough, sacristy, scold, strength, support, uniform. cf.
ztotz (2).
tzaj
Tzaj. annoy, blush, bribe, compulsory, confiscate, hatred, rape,
redden. cf. tzoj.
tzak
Tzak, tv. capture, catch (live animal), earn wages, meet, pillage,
seize, take. cf. tz'ak. (1) achar, (2) cautivar, (3)
conocer a otro, (4) ganar trabajando, (5) prender, (6)
presa hacer, asir, (7) robar en guerra, (8) tomar,
prender.
tzak ba, rv. meet. (1) encontrarirse, (2) trazar.
tzak choy, vphr:tv & n5. fish. pescar.
tzak cum, vphr:tv & n5. take root. prender la planta.
tzakal, aj. sprouted. reventar la simienta 287.
tzakbil ta 'utz'U, cf. 'utz' (3).
tzakel bel na ta ch'ilomal k'op, nphr:vn4f of nphr(n of n)5
& qphr(prep & nphr<natt & n5>). pillage. saco mano para
robar.
tzakleb, n4f. fruit stem. RML—This should be read perhaps
as tz'akleb, pezon de fruta.
tzakobil p'olmal Hun, nphr:nphr(n4f of n5) type n5. order of
payment for property. libramiento de hacienda.
tzakobil tak'in Hun, nphr:nphr(n4f of n5) type n5. debenture,
order of payment. libramiento de dineros.
tzakolaj, iv. capture. presa hacer, asir.
tzakolajel, vn5. capture. presa.
'tep tza, vphr:nphr(aj) & tv. make a profit. ganar trabajando.
tzokil, n3d. captive, capture, plunder. (1) achar 32, (2) cautivo,
(3) presa, (4) robo asi.
jztok-vinik, agn(n & ncpd). slave (who has been captured).
siervo.
tzalub
Tzalub, n1d. cockscomb, comb of hen. cresta de gallo o gallina.
'ayan tzalub, cf. 'oy (1).
'oy tzalub, sn5/pred/ & -n4d. have a comb. encrestedo, como
gallo o gallina de castilla.
tzam
Tzam. arsenic, fisher, greet, hunter, kill, respect, revere, warn.
cham. cf.
tzan (1)
tzan, tv. light. alumbrar el fuego.
tzan, iv. burn. *When we say, “You will burn in Hell,” they
say, “You will be burnt in Hell.” arder.
tzan k’ok’, vphr:tv & n5. light. encender fuego.
tzan-ti’ ba, nphr(aj & ncpd & n5). bald. calva.
tzan-ti’ baot, s:iv & -nphr(n of n)4d. bald. calva.
tzantzan ti’ ba, s:aj/pred/ & -nphr(n of n)4d. bald. encalvecido.
tzeb k’ok’, nphr(n of n)5. hearth. hogar.
tzanob k’ok’, nphr(n4f of n5). tender of burnt cloth. yesca de mantas quemadas u...184.
tzanol k’ok’, nphr(n4f of n5). tender of burnt cloth. yesca de mantas quemadas u...184.
tzanub ti’ ba, s:iv & -nphr(n of n)n. grow bald. encalvecerce.
tzan (2)
tzantzon, av. ring. anything that echoes, whether it is a bell or a blow on wood). son o sonido, sonar, sonido hacer.
tzemet, av. ring. RML—see tzantzon. son o sonido....
tzlanaj, av. clang, clink (falling money or metal). (1) retenir el metal, dinero cuando cae asi, (2) ruido hacer asi.
tzlanajetel, vn5. clang (falling copper or silver platter). ruido de cosa que cae en el suelo como....
tzlanuj, av. thud. estallar, dar sonido.
tzlanujel, vn5. thunder. estallar, dar ruido.
tzavet tzotzil, s:av & -n4d. have one’s hair stand on end. espelucarse.
tzavub, iv. have one’s hair stand on end. espelucarse.
tzavilej tzotzil, s:qphr(prepp & n5)/pred/ & -n4d. with hair standing on end. (1) espelucarse, (2) espelucada.
tzeb (1)
tze, aj. green, raw, unripe. (1) crudo, (2) verde cosa no matura. tze to, vphr:aj/pred/ & pt. half-cooked. medio crudo. tze to ta voel, vphr:aj/pred/ & pt & qphr(prepp & vn4f[S]). half-broiled. medio asado.
tzeel, aj. green, pure, unripe. (1) pura cosa sin mezcla, (2) verde cosa no matura. tzeel tzeb, nphr(aj & n)5. virgin. (1) doncella, (2) virgo de doncella. tzeel tzeb, nphr(aj & n)5. pure chocolate. pura cosa sin mezcla.
tzeel kokov, nphr(aj & n)5. pure chocolate. pura cosa sin mezcla.
tzeel kokov yiloj sba chi’, pure chocolate.
tzeel vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. innocent person. ynocente 188.
tzeel vino, nphr(aj & n)5. pure wine. vino puro.
*tze (2)
*tze, n4d. cause, suffering. RML—This term occurs in colonial Tzeltal for "causa porque padece" (Guzmán, 1620:39).
mancillos 211.
tzepenub, iv. heal, mend (wound). (1) encorarse la herida, (2) soldarse la herida.
tzitz (1)
ejtzitz vinik ta sk’op dios. I taught the people the word of God. dispensado.
tzita’aj, iv. counsel, give a sermon, preach, reason, sermonize, warn. (1) amonestar, (2) consejar, amonestar, (3) orar asi, (4) predicar, hacer sermon, (5) razonar, (6) sermonear.
tzita’ajebal, n5. pulpit. (1) predicatorio o pulpito, (2) pulpito.
tzita’ajel, vn5. preaching place. RML—This reading is suspect. amonestador o predicador.
tzitzbil, pp. duped, incited, punished. (1) embaucado asi, (2) yncitado 186, (3) punido.
tzitzel, vnld. counsel, incitement punishment. (1) consejo dicunt, (2) consejaro.
mo jtak tzitzel. I don’t want to be counseled, consejo dicunt.
tzitz, nphr(natt & n)5. sfrong scolding, reprehension.
tzitz (1)
’tipal tzitzvanej, nphr(aj & vn)5, sfrong scolding, reprehension.
tzitzo’, nld. counsel, sermon, warning. RML—This reading is suspect. (1) amonestacion o predicacion, (2) consejo, sermon, (3) oracion, razonamiento, (4) predicacion, (5) sermon.
tzitzo’bil Hech espaS dios. God did this for my punishment. castigo.
tzitzoj, n4d. sermon. oracion mia,…
tzitzvan, iv. preach. predicar, hacer sermon.
tzitzvanejeb, n5. preaching place. amonestador o predicador.
jetzita’ajel, agn. counselor, preacher, warner. (1) amonestador o predicador, (2) consejero, (3) predicador asi.
jiztzo’, agn. preacher. predicador asi.
jetzitxanejeb, agn. counselor, inciter, preacher, punisher, warner. (1) amonestador, (2) consejero, (3) yncitado 186, (4) orador que hace oracion asi o predicador, (5) predicador asi, (6) punidor.
‘ipal tzitz, nphr<aj & n)5. strong scolding. RML—This should probably be tzitzo’. reprehension.
‘ipal tzitzvanejeb, nphr<aj & vn)5. strong scolding. reprehension. bik’tal tzitzo’, nphr<aj & n)5. brief sermon. brevedad.
tzitz (2)
tzitz, n5. dill, wild fennel. (1) hinojo de la tierra o silvestre, (2) quijones, yerba conocida.
batz’i tzitz, cf. batz’i.
castillan tzitz, cf. castillan.
tzik’
tzik’, iv. crack open, split (as the ground, fresh tile or green wood does in the sun). RML—Given once as tzi. (1) abrirse hendiendo como la tierra, (2) henderse como la tierra…, (3) hendido asi, (4) resquebrajado.
tzik’ k’ob, siv & n4d. sprain one’s wrist. derrengarse.
tzik’el, vn4f. crack. abrirse hendiendo como a tierra.
tzik’esbey k’ob, vphr-dv & n4d[B]. sprain wrist. derrengar a otro.
tzik’ik’tik, aj. cracked in many places. hendido asi.
tzik’il, aj. cracked open. (1) abierto como hendido 3, (2) resquebrajado.
tzik’ilul, n4f. crack. abrirse hendiendo como la tierra.
tzil
tzitzon, av. tremble from cold or fright. temblar de frio o temor.
xetzitzon ta sik. I am trembling from the cold. aterido, temblar.
tzitzonelon, vn5. trembling. temblor.
tzitzoneton, av. tremble. temblar de frio o temor.
tzin
tzintzin ti’ bail, s:aj/pred/ & nphr(n of n)3d. bald. calva.
tzis
tzis chauk, nphr(n of n)5. laurel. laurel.
tzisanil, n3d. pubic hair. pendiendo o vendija.
tzisin, iv. fart. peer.
tzisinet, av. fart. pedo.
jizisnom, agn. person who farts frequently. pedorro que mucho se peer.
tzistay, tv. fart at ungraciously or mockingly. peer en desfavor o burla a otro.
tzo’
tzo’, n1d. shit (bad word). mierda.
tzo’ ‘okil, nphr(n4f of n3d). calf of the leg. pantorrilla de pierna.
tzo’ ‘uch’, nphr(n4d of n5). nit. liendre.
tzo’ ‘uch’il, nphr(n4d of n5). nit. liendre.
tzo’ *’uk, nphr(n of n)1d. mole, wart. RML—This term also occurs in colonial Tzeltal as tzahuc for “luñar señal de cuerpo” (Guzmán, 1620:121). In colonial Yucatec taau is given for moles and for “señal de las picaduras de chinchas” (Pérez, 1877:313). The Totontepec Mixe call luñar tsoo. (1) herruga, (2) luñar, señal del cuerpo.
tzo’ chikin, nphr(n4f of n4d). ear wax. cera del oido 71.
tzo’ ch’upak’, nphr(n4f of n5). soapsuds. lavamienio, el acto de lavar.
tzo’ jom, nphr(n4f of n5). bilge. sentina de nave.
tzo’ k’ak’al Ho’, nphr:n4f of nphr<aj & n)5. foam of boiling water. hollin de agua caliente.
tzo’ k’anal, nphr(n of n)5. meteor, meteorite. cometa.
tzo’ k’anal tak’in, nphr:n4f of nphr<aj & n)5. gold dross. escoria de oro.
tzo’ sakil tak’in, nphr:n4f of nphr<aj & n)5. silver dross. escoria
de plata.
tz' o' tak'in, nphr(n4f of n5). iron slag. escoria de hierro.
tz' o' tulan, nphr(n type n5). small-leaved oak. *They consider this to be terrible for firewood and that must be why they give it this name. The evergreen oak has the same name in several towns, but to distinguish them they call the one that makes a poor fire bik'it tz' o' tulan and the evergreen oak muk' tz' o' tulan. RML—In Zinacantán the evergreen oak is properly called chikin 'ib. roble de hoja pequeña.
tz' o' tuluk', nphr(n4d of n5). chicken droppings, gallinaca, merdoso. 
jtza'nel, agn. person covered with shit, tzo'U, n3d. human or other excrement, shit (bad word). (1) redrojo de mieses.
heve.
tz' o' vino, nphr(n4f of n5). dregs, tzo' vaj, nphr(n4f of n5). bran bread, pan de cemita.

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toj 'ip tz' o' 'uch', s:adv & aj/pred/ & -nphr(n of n)4d. be cojer, tzobey, iv. gather together. (1) 14, (2)
tzobel patan, nphr(vn4f of n5). tax collection, recaudamiento. 
s:adv & aj/pred/ & -nphr(n of n)4d. be cojer, tzobey, iv. gather together. (1) 14, (2)
tzobtzob tzobilan, vphr:n5 & tv. show desire to suck (baby). 
tza'nal, nphr(n type n)5. outhouse, latrina, privada. 
latrina privada, (2) tza'nabil, n5. chamberpot, privy. (1) latrina privada, (2) necesaria o privada, (3) privada, (4) servidor, bacín.
tza'nabil na, nphr(n type n5). outhouse. latrina, privada. 
tza'neb p'in, nphr(n type n5). chamberpot. bacín o servidor.
tza'nebil p'in, nphr(n type n5). chamberpot, bacin o servidor. 
tza'tayabil chamel pox, nphr:nphr(n4f of vn5) type n5. purge.

14, (2)
tzobanbil, pp. gathered together. (1) ayuntada cosa...A, (2) cojer, juntar en uno 54.
tzob, tv. accumulate, gather, gather together. (1) ayuntar algo 14, (2) cojer, juntar en uno 54, (3) juntar como quiera y..., (4) poner en uno, (5) recojer.
tzob 'ikatz, vphr:tv & -n4d. collect taxes, get with insistence. recabar o recaudar.
tzob patan, vphr:tv & n5. collect taxes. recaudar rentas.
tzobaj, iv. gather together. (1) ayuntar 14, (2) cojer, juntar en uno 54, (3) juntar como quiera y....
tzobajes, tv. gather together. ayuntar algo 14.
tzoban, tv. gather together. cojer, juntar en uno 54.
tzobanbil, pp. gathered together. (1) ayuntada cosa...A, (2) cojer, juntar en uno 54.
tzobben, n4d. objects gathered together. ayuntada cosa...14.
tzobbl, pp. gathered together. (1) ayuntada cosa...14, (2) cojer, juntar en uno 54.
tzobtzob tzobilan, vphr:n5 & tv. show desire to suck (baby). paladear el niño cuando mama.
tzobel patan, nphr(vn4f of n5). tax collection. recaudamiento asi.
tzobey, iv. gather together. (1) ayuntar 14, (2) cojer, juntar...54, (3) juntar como quiera.
tzobleb, n4d. cattlepen. majada donde se recoge o duerme el ganado.
tzoblebal, n5. meeting place. ayuntamiento 14.
tzoblebal k'op, nphr(n of n)5. meeting place. acuerdo o junta.
tzoblej, n1d. meeting. (1) acuerdo o junta, (2) ayuntamiento 14.
tzobob bak, nphr(n of n)5. ossuary. osario para hechar huesos. 
tzoboj, n4d. objects being gathered. ayuntada cosa... 
tzoboj tojol, vphr:tv & -n4f. amount. motar 228, cf. montar.
tzobojebak, nphr(n4f of n5). ossuary. osario para hechar huesos.
tzobojebal, n3d. meeting place. ayuntamiento 14.
tzobojel, vn5. meeting. ayuntamiento 14.
tzobol, aj. gathered, intermingled, piled. (1) cojer, juntar en uno 54, (2) entreverado, (3) junta o cosa junta da asi. 
tzobol 'aja-pom, nphr(aj & n<n & ncpd>)5. swarm of honeybees. enjambre de avejas 121. 
tzobol jom, nphr(aj & n)5. fleet. flota de navio.
tzobol k'op, nphr(aj & n)5. agreement. acuerdo o junta.
tzobol-k'opojoj, iv(aj & ivcpd). consult with many (as in the courthouse). consultar muchos como el cabildo 62.

j-tzob, num(num & nccpd)5. group (object), heap, herd, pile. (1) majada o hato de ganado, (2) rima o rímero, (3) un par.
xcha'-tzobel. The two groups. un par.
tzobol-k'opon ba, rv(aj & tvcpd & m). consult with many. consultar mucho...62.
tzobol labal k'op, nphr(aj & n)5. agreement. acuerdo o junta.
tzobol-k'opojoj, iv(aj & ivcpd). consult with many (as in the courthouse). consultar muchos como el cabildo 62.

14,

j-tzob, num(num & nccpd)5. group (object), heap, herd, pile. (1) majada o hato de ganado, (2) rima o rímero, (3) un par.
xcha'-tzobel. The two groups. un par.
tzobol-k'opon ba, rv(aj & tvcpd & m). consult with many. consultar mucho...62.
tzobol labal k'op, nphr(aj & n)5. agreement. acordo o junta.
tzobol-k'opojoj, iv(aj & ivcpd). consult with many (as in the courthouse). consultar muchos como el cabildo 62.
fortalecido o firme, (2) arreciarse 30, (3) dificil cosa,
(4) dificultoso, (5) dura cosa, (6) duramente, (7)
endurecido asi, (8) firme cosa, (9) firmemente, (10)
fuerte cosa, (11) grave cosa, (12) reciente cosa 299.

toj tzotz xka'i xchanel 'amayU. It's too difficult for me to
learn to play the flute. dificultad.

tzotzuk chuko! Tie it fast! afirmadamente.

tzotzuk apas ta stojol (or) tzotzukot ta stojel! Be harsh with
him! apretar.

tzatzajes ba, rv. get ready. disponerse.

tzatzajesbey jol, vphr:dv & n4d[B]. put on hood. tocare.

tzatzajesbil, pp. adorned, armed, readied. (1) armado, (2)
dispuesto, aparejado, (3) paramentada cosa.

tzatl, n1d. firmness, hardness, strength (man). (1) arreciarse
30, (2) firmeza 11, (3) dureza, (4) firmemente, (5)
fortaleza de varon, (6) reciura 299.

tzatl 'olonont, nphr(n4f of n1c). courage, obstinacy. (1)
esfuerzo, (2) obstinacion 243.

tzatl 'olonontil ta mulil. He is hardened in sin.
obstinacion 243.

tzatl 'osil, nphr(n4f of n5). health. salud.

muk' ‘abotayel te tzatl 'osile. Good health is a great
blessing.

tzatl-tzitz, tv(aj & tvcpd). scold. reprehender.

tzatl tzitzvanej, nphr(aj & vn5). scolding. reprohension.

tzatl juez, nphr(aj & n5). harsh judge. riguroso.

tzatl kelem, nphr(aj & n5). grown boy. mancebo crecido.

tzatl k'op, nphr(aj & n5). harsh talk, persistence, response
to enigmatic questions or signs. (1) dura cosa, (2) porfia,
(3) responder a argumento enigmas, (4) riguroso.

tzatl-k'opoj, iv(aj & ivcpd). persist. porfiar.

tzatl-k'opon, tv(aj & tvcpd). scold. reprehender.

tzatl na, nphr(aj & n5). castle, fortress. (1) castillo, (2)
fortaleza.

tzatl te', nphr(aj & n5). hard wood. (1) arreciarse 30, (2)
reciente cosa 299.

tzatl ton, nphr(aj & n5). hard rock. dura cosa.

tzatl tux-nok' chij, nphr(aj & nphr<nn & ncpd> of n5).
coarse wool. lana gruesa.

tzatlal, n3d. courage. virtud por la fortaleza.

tzatzub, iv. be given a rest or honored, become difficult or
strong, grow stale, harden (bread, mud), regain one's
strength, take delight in. "To say, "Stay in the town,"
"tzatzubak ak'ulej muk'ubuk anaklej." "May your house
grow strong, your residence grow big." (1) afirmarse,
fortalecerse, (2) arreciar 30, (3) convalecer, (4) dificul-
tad, (5) duro hacerse, (6) empedernarse o endurecerse
el pan o lodo, (7) endurecerse, (8) endurecerse el pan,
(9) fornicar o fornicar, (10) gloriar, recibir gloria o
descanso, (11) rehacer fortalecerse, (12) recio hacerse,
arreciar o hacerse duro, endurecer 299.

tzatzub 'olonont, siv & -n4d. become brave. animar, tomar
esfuerzo.

tzatzub ta kola'al, vphr:iv & qphr(aj & ncpd[S]). sin willfully.
(1) obstinado en mal 243, (2) obstinarse en mal 243.

tzatzub 'ok, siv & -n4d. become energetic. flaco que no se
puede tener.

mo tzatzub yok xch'ilomal. Their warriors are lazy.

tzatzubeb, n4f. supporting post. poste para sostener.

tzatzubel, vn5. courage, firmness, strength. (1) firmeza 11, (2)
esfuerzo, (3) fornicamiento.

tzatzubes, tv. embolden, fortify, glorify, strengthen. (1) afirmar
o fortalecer asi algo, (2) arreciar o esforzar a otro 30,
(3) esfuerzo, (4) firmarse o fortalecerse algo, (5) forncecer o fortalecer, (6) glorificar.
diosuk tzatzubesot. May God give you good health. salud.

ztatzubes olonton, vphr:tv & -n4d. embolden. animar asi a otro.

ztatzubes ta kola'al, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & n4d[0]). harden in evil. obstinar a otro 243.

ztatzubes ta mul, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & n4d[0]). harden in sin. obstinar a otro 243.

ztatzubesab, nle. instrument for making firm. afirmado o fortalecido o firme.

ztatzubesbil, pp. fast, firm, fortified. afirmado o....

ztatzubesbol, n4d. that which is to be fortified, afirmado o....

ztatzubesbil, n4f supporting post. posta para sostener.

ztatzubesbey olonton, vphr:dv & n4d[B]. embolden. esforzar o animar a otro.

ztatzubtasel, n4b. fortification, strength, fornecimiento.

jtztazal olonton, agn(& & ncpd). courageous, or magnanimous person. (1) animoso, (2) esforzado, (3) magnanimo.

'ip tzatzal, s:aj/pred/ & -n4b. difficult, rough, strong. (1) aspera cosa como ropa o arbol, (2) dificultad, (3) fuerte cosa.

'ip tzatzal a'i, vphr:s(aipred/ & -n4f) & tv. seem difficult. dificultad.

'o ch tzatzubeb 'u'un, cf. 'och.

'o ch tzatzubesabil 'u'un, cf. 'och.

'o y tzatzajel, s:n5/pred/ & -n4f. adomed, embellished. paramentada cosa.

tzoz

tzoz, aj. angry. RML—this is given as ghogh. furioso.
tzoz 'il, vphr:aj & tv-. dislike, hate. (1) abominar, (2) aborrecer, (3) malquerer, (4) odio tener.
tzoz 'iley, vphr:aj & tv/pass/. be hateful. odio.
tzoz olonton 'u'un, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d + -n4b. hate. aborrecer.
tzoztzoz, aj. red. (1) bermeja cosa, (2) colorado, bermejo.
tzoztzoz ay'an, vphr:aj & iv. blush, redden. embermeje.
batz'i tzoz, cf. batz'.

tzajal, n4d. blush, rage, reddishness. RML—This is given as zghaghal for rage. (1) bermejura, (2) bravecen, (3) colorado, bermejo, (4) embravecimento.
tzajal, aj. compulsory, obligatory. forrosa cosa 144.
tzajal - ak'beol k'op, nphr(nphr<aj & vn> type n)5. bribery. soborno.
tzajal apo, nphr<aj & n)5. large and very serious bubo. encondio grande y muy malo.
tzajal - ik', tv(aj & & tvcpd). annoy, bother, bring forcibly, call repeatedly. (1) llamar menudo, (2) molestar, ser molestoso....
tzajal 'ilel, nphr<aj & vn4d. hatred one receives. (1) odio con que soy aborrecido, (2) odio.
tzajal 'ilvanjej, nphr<aj & vn5. hatred. odio o enemistad con que aborrece.
tzajal 'olol, nphr<aj & n)5. newborn baby. nino o niña recien nacido.
tzajal 'unikil, nphr<aj & n)4d. infancy. niñez, edad de estos.
tzajal bolom, nphr<aj & n)5. mountain lion. leon.
tzajal tzitzvanej, nphr<aj & vn5. bribery. soborno.
tzajal chi', nphr<aj & n)5. red wine. vino tinto.
tzajal choy, nphr<aj & n)5. shrimp. camarón.
tzajal-komes, tv(aj & tv&vpd). be forced to leave behind. forzar 144.
tzajal ch'abajel, nphr<aj & vn5. compulsory fast. forrosa cosa 144.
tzajal ch'abajel tuvaresmatik, nphr<nphr<aj & vn5 & qphr(prep & n5). compulsory Lenten fast. forrosa cosa 144.
tzajal k'an, tv(aj & tv&vpd). request repeatedly (with supplications or threats). (1) forzar 145, (2) molestarse.
tzajal patan, nphr<aj & n)5. compulsory tax. forrosa 144.
tzajal pochi', tv(aj & tv&vpd). rape. forzar mujer 145.
tzajal poj, tv(aj & tv&vpd). confiscate, seize. (1) forzar 145, (2) forzar mujer.
tzajal pojibil cha'leyat, vphr:s(aipred/ & pp) & tv/pass/. be raped. RML—The verb is in the past tense. forzedo asi.
tzajal pok', nphr<aj & n)5. cochineal-dyed scarf. grana, pano.
tzajal saben, nphr<aj & n)5. brown weasel. huron.
tzajal xamiti, nphr<aj & n)5. brick. ladrillo.
tzajal toj, nphr<aj & n)5. pine torch. tea, pino.
tzajal ton, nphr<aj & n)5. topaz. jacinto.
tzajub, iv. become angry, blush, redden. RML—This is given as xghagham for "become angry." (1) bermejo hacerse, (2) brava cosa, (3) embermeje, (4) embermejecido, (5) embravecere.
tzajub 'u'un, vphr:tv + -n4d. reddened. embermejece algo.
tzajubes, tv. make red, redden. embermejece algo.
tzajubtas, tv. make red, redden. embermejece algo.
tzajal-ik'vanej, agn(& & vncpd). person who brings or summons another by force. forzador asi 145.
tzajal-komesvanej, agn(& & vncpd). person who forces another to stay behind. forzador asi 145.
tzajal poch'i 'antz, agn(& & tv & vncpd). rape. forzador asi 145.
tzajal poj 'antz, agn(& & tv & vncpd). request repeatedly (with supplications or threats). forzador asi 145.
tsztok

tsztok captive, capture, plunder, slave. cf. tkak.
tzon (N.)
tzon tzotzil, nphr<aj & n)5. hair. RML—Given as tzom, pelo
de cabeza.

tzon 'te\', nphr(n4f of n5). Spanish moss. mar hoyo o mocho que
cuelga de los arboles.

tzotz, s:aj/pred/ & nphr(n type n)5. hairy. peloso asi.
tzotzil, s:aj/pred/ & nphr(n5 type -n4e). hairy. peloso asi.

**tzoy**

tzoy, rv. commit oneself to another’s protection, confide in,
(1) colgar, (2) confiar.

tzoy k'uk', vphr:tv & n5. hunt quetzals with birdlime.
RML—Given as tzay. pegar asi aves.

tzoy mut, vphr:tv & n5. hunt birds with birdlime. RML—Given
as tzay. pegar asi aves.

tzoyan ba ta tojol, vphr:rv & qphr(prep & -n4d). entrust object
to (as when entrusting one’s house to someone when
going to trade). fiarse encomendandole algo...

tzoyan ta tojol, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & -n4d). entrust. fiarse asi
algo.

tzoyanbey, dv. entrust to. fiarse asi algo.

tzoytzaj, iv. stick (birds or feathers in birdlime). pegarse
las aves o plumas en liga.

tzoyeb, agn. person in charge of orphaned women or widows.

*And they say the same for God. colgar.

tz'u\', n5. wrinkle (in the face). ruga en la cara.

tz'ub, iv. wrinkle. (1) arrugarase, (2) ruga en la cara.
tz'u'ub, aj. wrinkled. (1) arrugado, (2) ruga en la cara.
tz'u'ulik, aj. wrinkled. arrugado.

tz'utik, aj. wrinkled in many places. (1) ruga en la cara, (2)
ruga de ropa. (3) rugosa, cosa arrugada.

tz'utik sat mool, nphr(nphr<aj & n> type n5). wrinkled old
man. viejo hombre.

**tzub**

tzub ba, rv. curl up (as do some caterpillars or bugs when
touched), tauten (tendons). (1) encojerse como..., (2)
encojerse los nervios.

tzutz, iv. die, finish (work). (1) acabarse o destruirse, (2)
concluirse, (3) fenecer.

tzutz, jk'optik. Our business is concluded. concluirse.

tzutz 'u'un, vphr:iv + -n4b, make progress, proceed, proceder,
ir adelante en algun caso.

tzutzeb, n4b. completion, end, outcome. (1) fenecimiento, (2)
fin de cosa, (3) salida o fin de negocio, (4) termino porin.

tzutzeb k'op, nphr(n4f of n5). end of negotiation. conclusion
de esta manera.

tzutzel, vn1d. end. (1) fenecimiento, (2) fin de cosa.
tzutzes, tv. end, finish. (1) acabar asi algo, (2) concluir, (3)
fenecer, acabar algo, (4) proceder, ir adelante...

tzutzesbey k'oplab, vphr:dv & n4f[B]. expedite a matter.
espedir lo impedido.

ta tzutzeb, qphr:prep & -n4f. finally, in the end. (1) en fin, (2)
finalmente.

**tzuk**

tzukan sat k'el, vphr:tv & n4f[A] & tv-[A=A of tzukan].
look at while frowning or with wrinkled brow. mirar asi.

tzukbil, pp. puckerred. encojido asi.

tzuktzuk, aj. puckerred. encojido asi.

tzukib, iv. wither. (1) marchitarse, (2) marchita cosa.

tzuki, tv. pleat. RML—This is given as -tzcuchi. (1) encojerse
como..., (2) encojido asi.

tzukib, iv. pucker up (as when sewing shrinks). RML—See
above. encojer asi algo.

tzukutz, n4e. cowlick. remolino de cabellos.

tzukutzil, n3d. belly, stomach. (1) estomago, (2) panza de
vientre 245.

tzukumtik, aj. with a cowlick. remolino de cabellos.

tzul (1)

tzul ta Ho', vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & n5). put underwater. (1)
meter debajo del agua, (2) metido asi.

tzulbil, pp. put underwater. metido asi.

tzulul, aj. underwater. metido asi.

jitzul-ti', agn(tv & ncpd), interpreter, trusted messenger. (1)
fiar se encomendandole algo...

*etzul (2)

tzul, tv. bowl, roll (as a ball). (1) andar alrededor, (2) jugar a
los bolos.

**TZ’**

**tz'ab**

tz'abub, iv. make feathers stand on end (chicken), make hair
stand on end (cat). enerisarse el gato o gallina.

ta tz'ablej, vphr:prep & n5. bristling (cat), puffed up (chicken).
(1) enerisarse el..., (2) enerisado asi.

**tz'aj**

**tz'aj**
tz'aj ta chab, vphr:tv- & qphr(prepost & n5). wax. encerar.
tz'aj ta Ho', vphr:tv- & qphr(prepost & n5). put underwater, soak. 
(1) echar algo en remojo, (2) meter debajo del agua, (3) remojar.
tz'aj vaj ta ch', vphr:tv- & qphr(prepost & n5). sop bread

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tz'aj vaj ta Ho', vphr:tv- & n5 & qphr(prepost & n5). sop bread

tz'ajal, aj. put in water, metido asi.
tz'ajal ta Ho', vphr:aj/pred/ & qphr(prepost & n5). flooded. (1)
remojar.
tz'ajan ta Ho', vphr:tv- & qphr(prepost & n5). soak, remosar,
cfr tz'ajey, iv. be put in water, tz'ak

remosar,
cfr

tz'ak-patianab, n(tv & ncpd)4d. example one gives,
ejemplo uno.
tz'ak-pativanej, vn(tv & ivcpd)4d. example one follows. seta
de lo que alguno sigue.
tz'akal, aj. after, all, at last, behind, complete, every, supplied, 
whole. (1) a la postre, (2) cabal, (3) despues, (4) enter,
obra cosa, (5) proveido, (6) suplida cosa, (7) todo, (8) tras.
tz'akal 'ay jun 'abil. He went for a whole year. entera cosa.
tz'akav, n4d. sticking, pegadura.
tz'akav 'uk'um, nphr(n4f of n5). fork in a river. junta de dos
rios.
tz'akav k'ob, nphr(n4f of n4d). knuckle, joint. RML—tz'akav 
may also refer to the joints of one's toes. (1) articulo de
dedo, (2) coyuntura de manos o pies 55.
tz'akav patil, nphr(n4f of n3d). backbone. lomo.
tz'akbenal, n4f. mending. soldadura.
tz'akbil, pp. mended. soldado asi.
tz'aki, iv. be complete or finished. (1) cabal, (2) cabal estar,
(3) cumplirse algo.
tz'aki 'u'un, vphrin + n4d. complete. (1) cumplir en numero
58, (2) suplir lo que falta.
tz'akiab, n4f. supplement (amount added or needed to achieve
completion). suplemento de lo que falta.
tz'aklon, nlf. last. RML—The final consonant is given also 
as m. (1) cabera, cosa postrera, (2) postrero, (3) trasera
cosa.
tz'aklon e'ayan ku'un. He was the last I gave birth to.
posponer 268.
tz'aklontas, tv. put behind. posponer 268.
tz'akoj ba, rv. become knotted or stuck. (1) anudarse algo,
(2) pegado asi, (3) trabada.

'tuz estz'akoj sba te xamite. The adobes are well-joined.
travar. 
stz'akoj sba. joining. trabada 340.
tz'akak el, tv. fasten, knot, mend (by fastening or sewing), stick on
(graft), tie. (1) anudar, (2) ligar, (3) pegar o asir como
los inyertos, (4) soldar trabando o cosiendo.
tz'ak, iv. mend (by fastening or sewing). (1) soldar trabando,...
(2) soldado asi.
tz'ak, nlie. boundary marker. mojon.
tz'ak 'osil, nphr(n4e of n5). boundary (between properties). 
linde entre heredades.
tz'ak ba, rv. join, mend (by fastening or sewing, bones), stick on
(graft), tie. (1) asirse, los arboles,..., (2) concertar,
componer huesos, (3) pegarse asi, (4) soldado asi, (5) 
travar.

'tuz estz'akoj sba. (The adobes) were properly laid. travar asi.
stz'akoj sba. joining. trabada 340.
tz'akak el, tv. fasten, knot, mend (by fastening or sewing), stick on
(graft), tie. (1) anudar, (2) ligar, (3) pegar o asir como
los inyertos, (4) soldar trabando o cosiendo.
tz'ak, iv. mend (by fastening or sewing). (1) soldar trabando,...
(2) soldado asi.
tz'ak, nlie. boundary marker. mojon.
tz'ak 'osil, nphr(n4e of n5). boundary (between properties). 
linde entre heredades.
tz'ak ba, rv. join, mend (by fastening or sewing, bones), stick on
(graft), tie. (1) asirse, los arboles,..., (2) concertar,
componer huesos, (3) pegarse asi, (4) soldado asi, (5) 
travar.

'tuz estz'akoj sba. (The adobes) were properly laid. travar asi.
stz'akoj sba. joining. trabada 340.
tz'akak el, tv. fasten, knot, mend (by fastening or sewing), stick on
(graft), tie. (1) anudar, (2) ligar, (3) pegar o asir como
los inyertos, (4) soldar trabando o cosiendo.
tz'ak, iv. mend (by fastening or sewing). (1) soldar trabando,...
(2) soldado asi.
tz'ak, nlie. boundary marker. mojon.
tz'ak 'osil, nphr(n4e of n5). boundary (between properties). 
linde entre heredades.
tz'ak ba, rv. join, mend (by fastening or sewing, bones), stick on
(graft), tie. (1) asirse, los arboles,..., (2) concertar,
componer huesos, (3) pegarse asi, (4) soldado asi, (5) 
travar.

'tuz estz'akoj sba. (The adobes) were properly laid. travar asi.
stz'akoj sba. joining. trabada 340.
tz'akak el, tv. fasten, knot, mend (by fastening or sewing), stick on
(graft), tie. (1) anudar, (2) ligar, (3) pegar o asir como
los inyertos, (4) soldar trabando o cosiendo.
tz'ak, iv. mend (by fastening or sewing). (1) soldar trabando,...
(2) soldado asi.
tz'ak, nlie. boundary marker. mojon.
tz'ak 'osil, nphr(n4e of n5). boundary (between properties). 
linde entre heredades.
tz'ak ba, rv. join, mend (by fastening or sewing, bones), stick on
(graft), tie. (1) asirse, los arboles,..., (2) concertar,
componer huesos, (3) pegarse asi, (4) soldado asi, (5) 
travar.

'tuz estz'akoj sba. (The adobes) were properly laid. travar asi.
stz'akoj sba. joining. trabada 340.
tz'alal, n1f. patch, pleat, ridge between furrows. (1) giron de vestidura o pliegue, (2) lomo entre surco y surco.
tz'alal batel, nphr(n5 & dr). plowed field. surcador cosa....
tz'alalitik, n5. plowed field. surcador cosa....
tz'alalitik, aj. patched, pleated. gironada o cosa asi de pliegues.
tz'alan, tv. make a ridge. lomo hacer asi.
tz'alav, n4f furrow (either plowed or as in the Mexicans' cornfields or as we do when we plant radishes). (1) surco arando, (2)surco como....
tz'alav na, nphr(n5 of n5). room, sanctuary. RML—In colonial Chorti tzalam meant prison (Morán, 1935:22). (1) aposento, camara. (2) recamara. (3) retrete.
tz'alav na jnupunel, nphrnphr(n4f of n5) of agn. bridal tz'alav na jnupunel, nphrnphr(n4f of n5) of agn. bridal tz'ales, tv. interweave, entretejer algo.
tz'alav, n4f. mortar, mezcla para asentar piedra o adobes.
tz'alobil, n4f. mortar, mezcla para asentar piedra o adobes.
tz'am te', nphr(n type n)5. beam, rafter, viga.
tz'anal Ho', nphr(aj & n5). canal, dammed up water, puddle.
(1) estancada agua, cañal, (2) mar general.
tz'an, av. creak, squeak, rechinar.
tz'atob, n5. felling of trees. (1)
tz'atob, n4d. felled tree. cortar lo....
tz'atob, n5. felling of trees. (1) cortar lo..., (2) tala.
'ayem ta tz'etob. He went to fell trees. cortar lo....
battik ta tz'etob Let's go fell trees. cortar lo....
tz'etob, n4d. tree being felled. cortar lo....
tz'atob, n3d. left hand. (1) mano izquierda, (2) sinistra mano, izquierda.
tz'et k'obol, nphr(aj & n)3d. left hand. sinistra mano, izquierda.
tz'et k'obol, nphr(aj & n)3d. left hand. sinistra mano, izquierda.
tz'et k'obol, nphr(aj & n)3d. left hand. sinistra mano, izquierda.
tz'et k'obol, nphr(aj & n)3d. left hand. sinistra mano, izquierda.
tz'et k'obol, nphr(aj & n)3d. left hand. sinistra mano, izquierda.
tz'et k'obol, nphr(aj & n)3d. left hand. sinistra mano, izquierda.
tz'et k'obol, nphr(aj & n)3d. left hand. sinistra mano, izquierda.
tz'et xokon, nphr(aj & n)5. left side. lado diestro.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i, vphr:tv & n5. jog, run. echar puas o hablar mal o deshonestamente.
tz'i'tz'i' ve', vphr:aj & iv. gormandize. glotonear.

tz'i'il, n.4d. currishness, doggishness. perruna, cosa de perro.

tz'i'il k'ak'al, nphr(aj & n)5, rabbits. rabia 286.

tz'i'il-k'ak'ub, iv(aj & ivcpd). become rabid. rabiar 286.

tz'i'il k'op, nphr(aj & n)5, currish talk. perruna, cosa de perro.

tz'i'il-mulak, iv(aj & ivcpd). sin persistently (as a stubborn or shameless dog). obstinar se en mal 243.

tz'i'il pasel, nphr(aj & vn)5. currish act. perruna, cosa de perro.

tz'i'il-mulak ve', vphr:aj & iv. gormandize, glotonear.

sm. 105. be danger or difficult. (1) maleficiar, encantar.

tz'i'ley, iv. be in danger. peligrar.

tz'i'ley 'osil, vphr:tv & n5. tyrannize. tiranizar.

tz'i'ley bil, pp. corrupted, spoiled. estragado.

tz'i'leyel, vn1d. danger. risk. (1) peligro. (2) riesgo.

jtz'i'leyeluk te tz'i'leyuke. Let it be at my risk if he falls in danger. riesgo.

jtz'i'lejesvanej, agn. depraver, estragador.

tz'i'leyevanej, agn. depraver, evildoer. (1) estragador, (2) maleficio, hacedor de tal.

'tip tz'i'ley ba, vphr:aj & rv. purge well. cf. tz'i' (2). purgar, compurgar.

'tip tz'i'lelal 'a'i, vphr:s(aj y red/ & -n4f) & tv. seem difficult or difficult. (1) dificultad. (2) peligro.

IP tz'i'lelal 'a'i, vphr:aj/pred/ & -n4f. be dangerous or difficult. (1) dificultad. (2) peligro.

'tip tz'i'lelal 'a'i, vphr:aj/pred/ & -n4f & tv. seem difficult or difficult.

mo tz'i'leluk, vphr:neg & aj. be easy. facil cosa.

tz'i'ib

tz'i'ib, n1d. letter (of the alphabet), picture, tablo, writing. (1) dibujar con tinta. (2) escritura. (3) letra, (4) tablo, escribir.

tz'i'ib, n4e. epitaph, inscription, painting. (1) letrero. (2) epitafo 260, (3) pintura

tz'i'ib, aj, painted. pintada cosa.

tz'i'ib 'olonton, s:aj/pred/ & -n4f. clever, cunning, judicious, wise. (1) mañoso 210, (2) sesudo, de buen seso.

tz'i'ibaj, iv. draw (in ink), paint, write. (1) dibujar con tinta 74, (2) pintar.

tz'i'ibaj ta ba, vphr:iv & qphr(pre & -n4f). address. sobre escribir.

tz'i'ibaj ta pat, vphr:iv & qphr(pre & -n4f). address. sobre escribir.

tz'i'ibajeb, n1d. inkstand. escribania o tintero.

tz'i'ibajeb tak'in, nphr(n type n)5. printing press. emprenta.

tz'i'ibajebal, n5. inkstand. escribania o tintero.

tz'i'ibajebal k'uk'um, nphr(n type n)5. quill, pendola o pinola.

 tz'i'ibajebal tak'in, nphr(n type n)5. printing press. emprenta.

tz'i'ibajom, n5. painter, scribe. (1) escribano, (2) pintor.

tz'i'ibal 'ixim, nphr(aj & n)5. painted corn. maiz pintado.

tz'i'ibales, aj. intermingled. entreverado.

tz'i'ibaj, tv. draw, engrave, paint, write. (1) dibujar con tinta 74, (2) escribir. (3) figurar. (4) pintar. (5) incelar 319.

tz'i'ibaje, vphr:tv & n5. list (in writing). matricular.

tz'i'ibaje, vphr:tv & n5. sign. firmar escritura.

tz'i'ibaj ta 'olonton, vphr:tv- & qphr(pre & n4f). store in print one's mind (to do or say at a later date). pensar para decir o hacer algo despues.

tz'i'ibaj 'on, vphr:tv- & qphr(pre & n5). print. ymprimir 185.

tz'i'ibaj Hun, vphr:tv & n5. illuminate books. yluminar libros 184.

tz'i'ibay Hun, nphr(n1e of n5). printing. ymision 186.
tz'ibayel 'ayik'ilil, nphr(n4f of n5). inventory. *ynventario 189.

tz'ibaybil, pp. drawn, imagined, painted. (1) *figurada cosa, (2) pintada cosa.

tz'ibaybil 'ik' ti', nphr:pp & n5. history (written). *ystoria libro o escritura de historias 190.

tz'ibaybil bi vinik, s:pp/pred/ & nphr(n4f of n5). list of names. *matricula de nombres propios.

tz'ibaybil pok', nphr(pp & n5). canvas retablo. *retablo.


tz'ibaybil ta Hun, vphr:pp/pred/ & qphr(prep & n5). inventoried. *ynventariada cosa asi 89.

tz'ibaybil te', nphr(pp & n5). wooden retablo. *retablo.

tz'ibaybil vokol, nphr(pp & n5). history of legend (written). *historia libro...

jtz'ib, agn. painter, scribe. (1)

jtz'ibay Hun, agn:tv & n & qphr(prep & n)cpd. author, *librero que...

jtz'ibay-Hun, agn(tv & ncpd). author, *escritor de...

jtz'ibay-vanej, agn. painter, scribe, *sastre.

jtz'ibom, agn. tailor. (1)

jtz'isom, n4d. sewing. *coser.

tz'isomaj, iv. sew. *coser.


jtz'isom, agn. tailor. (1) *coser, (2) sastre.

jtz'isvanej, agn. tailor. *sastre.

tz'ot

tz'ot'oz' o' sat, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. squint-eyed. *turnio de ojos.

tz'ot'el satil, s:aj/pred/ & n3d. squint-eyed. *turnio de ojos.

tz'ok

tz'ok. chafr, court, cf tz'am.

tz'ol

tz'ol. patch, pleat, cf tz'al.

tz'om.

tz'om. chair, court. cf. *tz'am.

tz'ot

tz'ot, tv. turn (candle, stick), twist, twist between the fingers. (1) retorcer, (2) torcer entre los dedos.

tz'ot ta chon, vphr:iv + qphr(prep & n5). be poisoned by snakebite. *emponzonar mordiendo viboras.

jtz'ibajel, agn. scribe. *escribano.

jtz'ibay-Hun, agn(tv & ncpd). author. *librero que...

jtz'ibay Hun ta tak' in, agn:tv & n & qphr(prep & n)cpd. printer. *ympresor 186.

jtz'ibay-tak'in, agn:tv & ncpd. writer who writes about metals. *escribir.


jtz'ibay-vanej, agn. painter, scribe. *pintor.


jtz'is-jubon, agn:tv & ncpd. doublet

jtz'ik

tz'ik, tv. be patient, conceal one’s anger or grief, endure, suffer for another’s sins. (1) *encubrir el enojo o pena, (2) lastar, pagar pecados, (3) paciencia tener, (4) soportar.

jtz'ikel, vn4d. concealment of anger or grief. *encubrimiento.

jtz'ikvan, iv. be patient. *paciencia tener.

jtz'ikvan, vn5. concealment of anger or grief, patience. (1) *encubrimiento, (2) paciencia.

jtz'ikvan, vn5. concealment of anger or grief, patience. (1) *encubrimiento, (2) paciencia.

jtz'ikomuk, vphr:tv & -n4f of n5. be impatient. *ympaciente, no sufrido 185.

jtz'is

tz'is, tv. sew, string (beads). RML—This root is most frequently given as tzitz, but in colonial Tzeltal it is invariably tziz (Guzmán, 1620:46, 75, 119, 193). *ensartar como cuentas.

jtz'isam, vn4f. seam, *costura, la señal que queda en lo cosido.

jtz'isbal tuix, nphr(pp & n5). string of garlic or onions. *ristra de ajos o cebollas 300.


jtz'islayeb tak'in, nphr(n type n5). large needle (that they sew with). *aguja grande con que cosan.

jtz'isp', aj. twisted (candles to make a torch), (1) retorcido, (2) torcida cosa o retorvida.

jtz'is-ti', n4d. sewing. *coser.

tz'isomaj, iv. sew. *coser.


jtz'isom, agn. tailor. (1) *coser, (2) sastre.

jtz'isvanej, agn. tailor. *sastre.

jtz'isav, n4f. seam, *costura, la sehal que queda en lo cosido.

jtz'isp', aj. twisted (candles to make a torch), (1) retorcido, (2) torcida cosa o retorvida.

jtz'is-ti', n4d. sewing. *coser.

tz'isomaj, iv. sew. *coser.


jtz'isom, agn. tailor. (1) *coser, (2) sastre.

jtz'isvanej, agn. tailor. *sastre.

jtz'ok

tz'ok. chafr, court, cf tz'am.

jtz'ot

tz'ot, tv. turn (candle, stick), twist, twist between the fingers. (1) retorcer, (2) torcer entre los dedos.

jtz'ot ta chon, vphr:iv + qphr(prep & n5). be poisoned by snakebite. *emponzonar mordiendo viboras.

jtz'otan, tv. straighten, twist. *retorcer o dar vuelta lo tuerto.

jtz'otbenal, n4f. sprain. *retorcedura asi.

jtz'otbil, pp. twisted, *retorcido.

jtz'otbil pok', nphr(pp & n5). unraveled cloth. *manta deshilada.

jtz'ottz'ot, aj. twisted. *tuerta cosa algo retorci da.

jtz'otey, tv/pass. become twisted. (1) torcer entre los dedos, (2) torcerse asi algo.

jtz'otel, n4f. sprain. *retorcedura asi.

jtz'oti, tv. straighten, twist. (1) retorcer, (2) retorcido.


jtz'otobil, n4f. sprain. *retorcedura asi.

jtz'ototak, aj. twisted (candles to make a torch). (1) retorcred, (2) torcida cosa o retorvida.

jtz'otp'ij, tv. become twisted, twist. (1) retorcer, (2) torcerse asi algo.

jtz'otp'ij 'e, s:iv & -n4d. rebound with blade tuming. *rebotar torciendose el filo.

jtz'otp'ijes, tv. straighten, twist. *retorcer.

jtz'otp'ijes, tv. straighten, twist. (1) redoblar, (2) retorcer.

jtz'otp'in, tv. make rebound, straighten, twist. (1) *rebotar, (2) retorcer.

jtz'otp'ij 'e, vphr:dv & n4d[B]. make blade rebound and twist. *rebotar asi.

jtz'otp'inel, vn4f. sprain. *retorcedura asi.

jtz'ub

tz'uban, tv. make pointed. puntado hacerse algo.

jtz'ubtz'ub tak'in, nphr(adj & n5). tine. *pua de hier.

jtz'ubey, tv/pass. become pointed. (1) puntado asi, (2) puntado hacerse asi.

jtz'ubey 'u'un, vphr:tv/pass/ + -n4d. make pointed. puntado hacerse algo.

jtz'utz'

tz'utz'un, tv. suck (as when they suck a bone). *chupar para sacar el zumo....
tz'utz'up, n5. canine tooth (of any animal), whistle (made through one's fingers). (1) colmillo, (2) silvete.
tz'utz'upaj, iv. whistle (through one's fingers). silvete.
tz'utz'uptay, tv. whistle at. silvete o juguete para silvar.
tz'uuj
tz'uuj, iv. leak (glass, roof). (1) gotear asi, (2) salirse.

tz'uujal, n5. leak, gotera, lugar do se llueve.
tz'uujel, vnlf leak, gotera, lugar....

jay-tom sz'tz'uujel? How many leaks does (tie house) have?
gotear asi.
tz'ujebal, n5. leak, gotera, lugar de se llueve...
tz'ujebal, n5. leak, gotera, lugar.
gotear asi.
tz'uujemal 'atz'am, nphr(n4f of n5). salt deposit (on bottom of pot for making salt). sal negra.
tz'ujebal, n5. leak, gotera, lugar...
tz'uujel, vnlf leak, gotera, lugar....

jay-tom sz'tz'uujel? How many leaks does (tie house) have?
gotear asi.
tz'uujemal 'atz'am, nphr(n4f of n5). salt deposit (on bottom of pot for making salt). sal negra.
tz'ujebal, n5. leak, gotera, lugar...
tz'uujel, vnlf leak, gotera, lugar....

jay-tom sz'tz'uujel? How many leaks does (tie house) have?
gotear asi.
tz'uujemal 'atz'am, nphr(n4f of n5). salt deposit (on bottom of pot for making salt). sal negra.
tz'ujebal, n5. leak, gotera, lugar...
tz'uujel, vnlf leak, gotera, lugar....

jay-tom sz'tz'uujel? How many leaks does (tie house) have?
gotear asi.
tz'uujemal 'atz'am, nphr(n4f of n5). salt deposit (on bottom of pot for making salt). sal negra.
tz'ujebal, n5. leak, gotera, lugar...
tz'uujel, vnlf leak, gotera, lugar....

jay-tom sz'tz'uujel? How many leaks does (tie house) have?
gotear asi.
tz'uujemal 'atz'am, nphr(n4f of n5). salt deposit (on bottom of pot for making salt). sal negra.
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tz'ujebal, n5. leak, gotera, lugar...
tz'uujel, vnlf leak, gotera, lugar....

jay-tom sz'tz'uujel? How many leaks does (tie house) have?
gotear asi.
cha'-jech t'okey, vphr:num(num & nccpd) & tv/pass/. be split in two. partido en dos partes.


cha'-jot 'ayan, vphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & iv. split in two. RML—The verb is in the past tense. hendido en dos o tres partes.

cha'-jot 'ayan 'u'un, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & iv + -n4d. break in two. RML—The verb is in the past tense. romper por medio.

cha'-kikil, aj(num & ajcpd). hard aground. encallada cosa si.

cha'-kolot, aj(num & pp). hard aground, encallada cosa asi.

cha'-koxey, tv(num & nccpd)/pass/. be revived. revivir 287.

cha'-kuxes, iv(num & tvcpd), renovate, rehollar. (1)

ambos cha'-kux, iv(num & ivcpd). revive, revivir 2&1.

ambos cha'-kuxey, tv(num & nccpd)/pass/, be revived, remvar o caido.

cha'-laman, num(num & nccpd)5. interwoven, Uned. (1)

cha'-lamanbU lum, nphr:aj(num & pp) & n4f. lined, enforrado.

cha'-laman, tv(num & tvcpd), line, enforrar vestidura.

cha'-lom, num(num & nccpd)5. interwoven, lined. (1) enforrado, (2) entretejido asi.

cha'-lom 'av, tv(num & nccpd) & tvcpd. reseed. sembrar.

cha'-lom k'opojel, nphr:num(num & nccpd) type vn5. deceitful talk, lies forzadura asi.

cha'-lom k'opoj, iv(num & nccpd) & ivcpd. gossip intended to arouse discord, lie, speak deceitfully. (1) chismear, (2) forzar o decir 145, cf forzar.

cha'-lom k'opon ba, rv:aj(num & ajcpd) & rvcpd. consult in this matter. consultar muchos como el cabildo.

cha'-lom 'ayon 'ox ta 'utz"utz* ta xecham xcha'-mekel (or) 'ayon 'ox ta kolel xe'ipaj xcha'-mekel. I was recovering, then I had a relapse. recaer en enfermedad.

cha'-lom 'ayon 'ozn totil, n(num & aj & ncpd)4f. great-grandfather.

cha'-mekel, num(num & nccpd)4f. a second time. recaer.

xcha'-mekel nejach' (or) xcha'-mekel neyal. I fell a second time. recaer.

'ayon 'oxa ta 'utz"utz* ta xecham xcha'-mekel (or) 'ayon 'oxa ta kolel xe'ipaj xcha'-mekel. I was recovering, then I had a relapse. recaer en enfermedad.
cha'-vaj, tv(num & tvcpd). reseed. sembrar otra vez.
cha'-vaj k*op, s:iv(num & ivcpd) & n5. have subject be
sembrar otra vez.

cha'-vinaj k*op, s:iv(num & ivcpd) & n5. have subject be

cha'-vok* 'ayan, vphr:num(num & nccpd) & iv. break in two.

jcha' p'ei tza, agn(num & nc & ncpd). person in suspense.

jcha' lom k*op, agn(num & nc & ncpd). deceiver, gossip,

jcha'-chonojel, agn(num & vncpd). huckster,

cha'-vok* vok*ey, vphr:num(num & nccpd) & tv/pass/. be

cha'cha'-kot, n(num & nccpd)5. in pairs (animals), de dos en
dos.

cha'cha'-vo', num(num & nccpd)5. in pairs (people), de dos
en dos.

cha'ej, n5. day after tomorrow. tras mañana.
cha'ej xa 'oy domingo, s:qphr(n5 & pt) & n5/pred/ & n5.
tras mahana.

chajeychabjey 'oy k'ak*altik, s:n5/pred/ & n5. tertian
termina c
terminar.

chabjey, n5. day after yesterday. (2)

chabjey, n5. day after tomorrow. (1)

chabjey, n5. day after yesterday. (2)

chabjey, n5. day after yesterday. (1)

chabjey, n5. day after yesterday. (2)

chabjebal k'u'ul, nphrn4f of nphr(n<num & nccpd> of n5) & qphr(pre & n5 & n)). extent of
ground plowed by one yoke of oxen in a day. yugada
de tierra 190.

chabjebal ch'um, nphr:n4f of nphr(aj & n)5. melon patch.
melonar.

chabjebal ch'enek*, nphr:n4f of nphr(aj & n)5. melon patch.
melonar.

chabjebal tz'usub, nphr(n of n)5. vineyard.

chabjebal ch'um, nphr:n4f of nphr(aj & n)5. melon patch.
melonar.

chabjebal ch'enek*, nphr:n4f of nphr(aj & n)5. melon patch.
melonar.
chabi-'ak'abal, vn(tv & ncpd). night patrol. ronda, aquel acto.
chabi k'opilal, vphr:tv & n4f. comply with the ordinances or mandates of the king or courthouse RML—The noun is given as zcopbol. orden u... chabiab'al, n4f. storeroom. lugar donde algo se guarda.
chabiab'al bel na dios, nphr:n4f of n4f of nphr(n of n)4f. sacristía.
chabiab'al ch'uil komenal, nphr:n4f of n4f of nphr(n of n)4f. sacrista.
chabiab'al ch'uil, vphr:tv & nphr(aj & n)5. night watchman, rondador.
chabiab'al tal, agn:tv & ncpd. farmhand, plowhand. RML—This reading is probably a corruption.
chabial, vn4d. possession. poseer.
chabial-'ak'abal, nphr(vn type n)5. night patrol. ronda, aquel acto.
chabial ta na, nphr:vn4d & qphr(prep & n5). possession. poseer.
chabial, vn4d. custody. guarda.
chabial me'on, nphr(vn of n)4f. guardianship of an orphan. tutela de esta casa.
ta jotol xchabial me'one. The orphan is in my custody. chabial ta na, nphr:vn4d & qphr(prep & n5). possession.
chabial, vn4d. custody. guarda.
chabial, n5. cultivation. labranza de tierra.
chabial, agn. farmhand, plowhand. RML—This reading is suspect. ganan.
chabial-'ak'abal, agn(tv & ncpd). night watchman. rondador.
chabial 'antizhil chij, agn:tv & nphr(natt & n)cpd. keeper of breeding mares. yeguarizo que las guarda 183.
chabial 'ikatzinom caballo, agn:tv & nphr(n type n)cpd. muleteer. muleteer.
chabial xan vii caballo, agn:tv & nphr(n type n)cpd. muleteer, carcelero.
chabial xanvi caballo, agn:tv & nphr(n type n)cpd. muleteer. harriero.
chabial xanvi, nphr:tv & nphr(n type n)cpd. muleteer. harriero.
chabial xanvi xanvi, agn:tv & ncpd. cowherd, oxcart driver. *Common term for oxcart driver. (1) regidor de carreta 292, (2) vaquero.
chabial ve'ebal tak'in, agn:tv & nphr(n type n)cpd. butler who guards gold and silver platters. repostero de oro, plata.
chabial, agn. possessor, so-so object. xakak'be te caballo jcabiaje. I will give you the horse such as is no good. And if the other wants to reply “I will take it such as it is,” “Ha’uk no ‘ox stza pisil xkich”. (1) poseedor, (2) tal cual.
chabial 'aboltayabil Hun, nphr:agn & nphr(n4f of n5). person who has been granted a privilege. privilegiado 271.
chabial-ch'uj, agn(tv & ncpd). priest. sacerdote.
chabialimal, agn. custodian, governor. (1) gobernacion 155, (2) guardia, la persona que guarda. (3) guardador. chabialimal, agn:tv & ncpd. cowherd, oxcart driver. *Common term for oxcart driver. (1) regidor de carreta 292, (2) vaquero.
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chabital, agn. house watchman, religious steward, custodian (of an orphan). xakak'be te caballo jcabiaje. I will give you the horse such as is no good. And if the other wants to reply “I will take it such as it is,” “Ha’uk no ‘ox stza pisil xkich”. (1) poseedor, (2) tal cual.
chabital xanvi, agn:tv & ncpd. cowherd, oxcart driver. *Common term for oxcart driver. (1) regidor de carreta 292, (2) vaquero.
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chabiet, agn. possessor, so-so object. xakak'be te caballo jcabiaje. I will give you the horse such as is no good. And if the other wants to reply “I will take it such as it is,” “Ha’uk no ‘ox stza pisil xkich”. (1) poseedor, (2) tal cual.
chabiet 'aboltayabil Hun, nphr:agn & nphr(n4f of n5). person who has been granted a privilege. privilegiado 271.
chabiet-ch'uj, agn(tv & ncpd). priest. sacerdote.
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chabietimal, agn. custodian, governor. (1) gobernacion 155, (2) guardia, la persona que guarda. (3) guardador. chabietimal, agn:tv & ncpd. cowherd, oxcart driver. *Common term for oxcart driver. (1) regidor de carreta 292, (2) vaquero.
chak-paltay ba, s:iv (aj & ivcpd) & -n4d. have face redden with anger. demudarse de enojo.

chak-pan, n (aj & ncpr). parrot. RML—In modern Chol pan means forehead. This term most likely refers to the red-lored parrot, Amazonia autumnalis, the only Chiapas parrot with a red forehead, papagayo ave conocida.

chak-xojan ton, npfr (aj & Ucpd) & n5. translucent stone. piedra que se transluce.


chakanol, n1d. desperation, scorn, detestation. RML—This and the following entries have the same range of meaning in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:54, 124, 125, 131). In modern Chol the term refers to a serious crime. (1) desesperacion, (2) menosprecio.

chakanol-k’op, n (type n)ld. curse, scorn, detestation. (1) maldicion, (2) menosprecio.

chakanol, nld. desperation, scorn, detestation. RML—This and the following entries have the same range of meaning in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:54, 124, 125, 131). In modern Chol the term refers to a serious crime. (1) desesperacion, (2) menosprecio.

chakanoltay, tv. curse, scorn, detest. (1) maldecir alguno, (2) menospreciar como detestado y abandonando.

chakanoltayba, rv. despair. desesperar.

chakanoltaybil, pp. cursed, detested, scorned. (1) maldito, (2) menospreciado.

chakanoltayvanec, vn5. curse. maldicion.

chakanol-k’op, agn (n & ncpr). person who curses another. maledicidor asi.

chakanol tayanej, agn. person who curses another, maldecidor.

chakanol-k’op, agn (n & ncpr). person who curses another. maldecidor asi.

chal, rv. split gradually (as when they want the split to be straight or when they make the mark first and then gradually open it up with their hatchets). *To tell (a person) to do it this way before putting the wedges in: manchuk toj j-likeluk apajchuchuy *chalo ta bojel ba’yuk, *chaibiluk ta bojel cha’leyo! Even though you could split it very fast with wedges, split it gradually first. Have it split gradually! RML—This same term occurs in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:155). hender poco a poco.

chal, rv. split gradually. (1) aterecerse, (2) aterdio, (3) yerto estar 183.

chalopol, rv. I am stiff with cold. (1) aterecerse, (2) yerto estar 183.

cham, rv. be or get sick, die, grow numb. (1) adolecer, estar malo, (2) enfermar, (3) entumecerse el pie, (4) malo estar 206, (5) morir.

xcham kok. My foot is growing numb, entumecerse el pie.

cham, rv. toj echam. He is surely dead, muerto del todo.

cham ‘u, siv & n5. have eclipse of the moon. eclipsarse la luna.

cham ‘u’un, npfr:iv + -n4d. be mortal, kill. (1) matar, (2) mortal cosa que muere.
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cham cha’t-atel, vphr:iv & n(num & nccpd)4e. have a relapse. recalar en enfermedad.
cham k’ak’al, s:iv & n5. have eclipse of the sun. eclipsarse el sol.
cham ta sik, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & n5). be very cold, die of the cold. morir de frio.
cham ta taki-t’il, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & n<aj & nccpd>5). die of thirst. muerto de sed.
cham ta vayel, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & n5). be sleepy. estar dormido.
cham ta vi’nal, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & n5). be hungry, die of starvation. ganar de comer. morir de hambre.
cham ta yan, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & aj). be sentenced to death. sentenciarse al muerto.
chamal, aj, dead. difunto.
chame-vinik, n(aj & ncpd)5. dead person, mortal cosa.
chamel, vn5. cholera, death, disease, lump jaw, mortality, pestilencia.
chamebal naU, nphr(n type n)5. patrimony, patrimonio.
chamebal, n5. hell, limbo, purgatory, yinfierno.
chamel jtzamesej-choy, agn(tv & ncpd). fisherman. matador de pescados.
chamel jtzamesej-chij, agn(tv & ncpd). deer hunter, matador de tal cosa.
chamel jtzamesej-choy, agn(tv & ncpd). fish, pescar.
chamel dios, vphr:tv. respect or revere God. acatar, hacer reverencia.
chamel rey, vphr:tv & n5. respect or revere the king, acatar, hacer reverencia.
chamel-choy, vphr:tv & n5. fisherman. acatar, hacer reverencia.
chamel-al, vn5/pred/ & vn5. immortality, inmortalidad.
chamel-lal, vn5. epidemic, plague, pestilencia.
chamel-lal-ve’el, vn5. pestilential wind. mortandad.
chamel-lal-choy, nphr(vn4d of nphr<aj & nphr<n4d of n5>). greeting of the Virgin by the Angel, salutacion del Angel.
chamel-chij, nphr(vn & n4d). glanders, muermo de bestias.
chamel-chij, nphr(vn4e of n5). glanders, muermo de bestias.
chamel-lal, vn5. epidemic, plague, pestilencia.
chamel-chij, nphr(aj & vn)5. epidemic, plague. pestilencia.
chamel-lal, nphr(aj & vn)5. pestilential, pestilencial cosa.
chamel-lal ‘ik’, pestilential wind.
chamel-lal ve’el, pestilential food.
bate ‘osil mo ‘oyuk chamel, scphr(vn4f of n5) & neg & n5/pred/ & vn5. immortality. inmortalidad 185.
bik’tal chamel, nphr(aj & vn)5. swelling of the glands, landres del cuello.
k’in chamel-chij, cf. k’in (1).
mo no ‘ox bak’in chamel, vphr:neg & pt & pt & iv. immortal. inmortal cosa 185.

chamel-al, nphr(aj & vn)5. arsenic, deadly herb, pestilencial cosa.
chamel-chij, nphr(aj type vn)5. fatal swelling of glands. landres que mata.
chamel-chij, nphr(aj &.vn)5. arsenic, deadly herb, poison. yerva ponzoñosa 184, ponzoña bebedizo.
Chamo
Chamo', n.5. Chamula. cf. nom. RML—This term is used in the modern Tzotzil of Chalchihuitán. *distancia."

**chan**
(1)
chan, tv. edify oneself, follow the example, learn, practice. (1) *abecarse*, (2) *edificarse, tomar ejemplo.*

chan ch'ilomajel, vphr:tv & vn5. fence. *esgrimir.*
chan k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. study music. *estudiar.*
chan k'op, vphr:tv & n5. study in school. *estudiar.*
chan k'op dios, vphr:tv & n5. study the doctrine.

*There is no word for studiousness or diligence in a certain thing—they say I do such and such with a great deal of heart. *estudio o diligencia.*

toj t'alel ta kolonton ta jchan sk'op dios (or) t'abal kolonton ta jchan sk'op dios. I am learning the doctrine with diligence.

chan pat-vaj, vphr:tv & qphr(prep & n5). learn to make bread. *panaderia, arte de ello.*

CHANANTASEJ K'EP, nphr<n4d of n5>. disciple, student. (1)

CHANANTASEJ YABUTI, agn(vn & vncpd). fencer, esgrimidor.
CHANANTASEJ-CH'ILOMAJEL, agn(vn & vncpd). fencer, esgrimidor.
CHANANTASEJ-YABUTI, agn(vn & vncpd). fencer, esgrimidor.

chanantas, tv. show, teach. RML—This is given variously as *chanandas, chanandas, chanandes.* Modern Tzotzil is *chanubtas.* (1) *abecar*, (2) *dispensado*, (3) *doctorar*, (4) *enseñar*, (5) *mostrar, enseñar.*
ejchanantas Pedro ta k'eyoj. I taught Pedro to sing. *dispensado.*

chanantas ba, rv. practice, study. (1) *abecarse*, (2) *ensallarse para algo*, (3) *estudiar.*

chanantas ta be, vphr:tv- & qphr(prepp & n4d[A]). learn by heart. *decorar.*
chan Hun, vphr:tv & n5. study (in school). *estudiar.*
chan yabutil, vphr:tv & n5. fence. *esgrimir.*

chanantasvan, iv. lecture. *sermon.*
chanantasvanab na, nphr(num & nccpd)4f of n5. HeU, *escuela de aprenden.*
chanantasvanab k'op, nphr(n type n)5. sermon. *sermon.*
chanantasvanab na, nphr(n type n). school. *escuela donde aprenden.*

chanantasvanej k'op, nphr(vn type n)5. sermon. *sermon.*
chanmay, tv. copy, imitate. *remedar.*
chanbey 'ok, vphr:dv & n4d[B]. decoy, imitate or mimic one's gait. (1) *reclamar*, (2) *remedar.*
chanbey ti', vphr:dv & n4d[B]. decoy, imitate or mimic one's speech. (1) *arredar o remedar o imitar en la habla*, (2) *reclamar*, (3) *remedar.*
xachanbey ti'. You imitate my speech. *arredar o... xajchanbey ati'. I imitate your speech. *arredar o...*
chanbol, n4d. subject to be studied. *abecarse.*

chan k'op dios, nphr<n4d of n5>. study of the doctrine. *estudio.*
t'abal kolonton ta xchanel sk'op dios. I am learning the doctrine with diligence.

(1) *abecarse*, (2) *ejemplo que tomamos 136.*
chanbey 'ak'ot, nphr(n of n)5. dancing school. *escuela de danzar.*
chanibey tzizio', nphr(n1e of n5). oratory, rhetoric. *oratoria o retorica.*
chanob castillan k'op, nphr<n4e of nphr(aj & n)5. study of Spanish. RML—Either the good friar was distracted or a Zinacantec was having some fun with him because obviously what is being studied is *castillan k'op,* the Spanish language, not *castillan 'ixim,* Spanish corn, i.e., wheat. *gramatica, arte de la lengua latina.*

chanok'eyoj, nphr<n1e of n5>. study of music or singing. (1) *arte de ciencia*, (2) *música, arte de cantar.*
chanbey k'op, nphr<n of n5>. doctrine. *doctorina 93.*
chanbey latin k'op, nphr<n1e of nphr(aj & n)5. grammar. *gramatica, arte de la lengua latina.*
chanob, nphr<n of n5>. school. *escuela donde aprenden.*
chanbey yabutil, nphr<n of n5>. fencing school. *escuela de esgrimir.*

jchan k'op, agn(tv & ncpd). disciple, student. (1) *discipulo 85*, (2) *estudiante.*

jchan-Hun, agn(tv & ncpd). student. (1) *discipulo 85*, (2) *estudiante.*


jchanantanasej-yabutil, agn(vn & vncpd). fencer, esgrimidor.

jchanvanej, agn. doctor who teaches, teacher. (1) *doctor que enseña 92*, (2) *maestro de escuela.*

jchanvanej, agn. person who sets an example to follow. *ejemplo que tomamos 136.*

Ha'te chchanantasbi 'u'un 'ajval, s:n5/pred/ & s(pt & pp/pred/+ nphr<n4d of n4d/b/>). disciple. *discipulo 85.*

(2)

chan jechel, num(num & nccpd)4f. four quarters (mutton). *cuarto de carnero 279.*

chanjekel, num(num & nccpd)4f. four quarters (mutton). *cuarto de carnero 279.*

chan-kajal na, nphr<n4f & nccpd)4f of n5. Hell, particularly of the damned. *The fourth room or house of Hell. yñfierrw particularmente de los dañados 187.*

chan-kot, nphr<n4f & nccpd)5. fourteen times. *catorce.*

chan-kot, num(num & nccpd)5. fourteen, *cuatroc.*

chan-kot, num(num & nccpd)5. four (animals). *cuatro 279.*


chan-xuk'es, num(num & numcpd)5. square, *cuadrado 278.*

chan-xuk'es, num(num & numcpd)5. square, *cuadrante o cartabon 278.*

chanvo', num(num & nccpd)5. eighty. *ochenta.*

chanbey yabutil, nphr<n of n5>. fencing school. *escuela de esgrimir.*

choko, num(num & nccpd)5. four (people). *cuatro 279.*

chanib, num5. *cuatro 279.*
chanib, n5. reed. caña recia maciza.

chanib arroba, nphr(num & n)5. one hundred weight. quintal.

jchan ‘ut ni’ chon, agn:nphr(n-num & nc> of n) type ncpd. fer-de-lance. *A kind with four windows in its nose. culebra, una especie...

chan (3)
chan. bee, caterpillar, clothes moth. cf. chon (2).

*chan (4)
*chanul, aj. gathered. ayuntada 14.

*chanul k’op, nphr(aj & n)5. agreement, meeting. RML—This term also occurs in colonial Tzeltal term for fleet (Guzmán, 1620:91). flota.

*chanul-k*opoj, iv(aj & ivcpd). consult with many (as in the courthouse). RML—This term occurs also in colonial Tzeltal (Guzman, 1620:44), consultar muchos con el cabildo 62.

*chanul vinik, nphr(aj & n)5, crowd, RML—Also occurring in colonial Tzeltal (Guzman, 1620:96), (1) ayuntada cosa 14, (2) gente o gentio.

chechpol
*chechpol, aj. stiff with cold, (1) aterecerse, (2) atercido. (3) yerto estar 199.

*chechpolot. You are stiff with cold, yerto estar defrio 199.

chauk
chauk, n5. lightning, thunder. *And they attribute everything to him, (1) rayo del cielo, (2) tronar.

chaukil tok, nphr(natt & n)5. storm cloud. niebla de la tierra abajo.

chay
chay. fish tamale. cf. choy (1).

chech
chech, tv. drag, lead against one’s will, pull. (1) engarrafar o asir, (2) traer por fuerza.

chechbil, pp. dragged. engarrafar o asir.

cheche
cheche, n5. fungus that grows on trees. RML—In modern Tzotzil chechev refers to many arboreal funguses. hongo que nace en los arboles.

chenek’
chenek’, n5. bean. juego de fortuna...

chenek’ bul, nphr(n type n)5. game of fortune (that they used to play with beans). juego de fortuna....

bik’tal chenek’, nphr(aj & n)5. lentil. lenteja.

castillan chenek’, cf. castillan.

xuch’ chenek’ te’, cf. xuch’.

chenk’ul vaj, nphr(natt & n)5. bean tamale. empanada de frijoles.

chenk’
chenk’. bean tamale. cf. chenek’.

chep
chepel, aj. loose. floja cosa 144.

*chet
*chetan, tv. do (as when we say, “what is he doing, what is he up to, what did he come for?”). RML—This and the following root are given as synonyms corresponding to the colonial Tzeltal -chegehen (Guzmán, 1620:102). I have taken liberties in my reading of the example sentences, which are badly garbled. hacer como cuando...165.

k’usi *xchetan? mo k’usi, vayel no ‘ox *xchetan, ve’el no ‘ox *xchetan. What is he doing? Nothing, he just sleeps, he just eats.

*chey
*cheyan, tv. do (as when we say, “what is he doing, what is he up to, what did he come for?”). hacer como cuano...165.

*cheyil vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. lazy person. flojo, negligezenc 144. *cheyilal, n3d. laziness. (1) flojedad asi 144, (2) negligencia.

chi (1)
chi, n5. henequen fiber, maguey, hebra de hilo de maguey.

chi’ (1)
chi’, n5. wine. vino generaliter.

chi’, aj. delicious, sweet. (1) dulce, (2) sabroso cosa.

chi’-Ho’, nphr(aj & ncpd)5. salty water. salobre agua.

chi’l Ho’, nphr(aj & n)5. salty water. salubre agua.

chi’ub, iv. become sweet. dulce hacerse.

tzajal chi’, cf. tzoj.

mu to pas chi’, vphr:neg & pt & tv & n5. must, new wine. mosto.

sakil chi’, cf. sak.

chi’ (2)
chi’il, n4d. companion, familiar thing, friend. (1) amigo, (2) companiero, (3) familiar cosa.

chi’il k’el ‘oy, nphr-n4d & s(tv[A=P of chi’il] & pt). relationship. parentesco por sangre.

k’usi achi’il xak’el ‘oy? What is your kinship?

chi’il ta ‘a’al dios, nphr-n4d & qphr(prep & nphr<n4d of n5>). ritual kin of baptism. pariente espiritual....

chi’il ta confirmacion, nphr-n4d & qphr(prep & n5). ritual kin of confirmation. pariente espiritual....

chi’il ta na dios, nphr-n4d & qphr(prep & nphr<n4d of n5>). ritual kin of baptism or confirmation. pariente espiritual....

chi’iluk, n4d. with. RML—Given as chiluk. (1) connigo, (2) contigo.
chich
chichin, tv. strain (through a cloth). (1) colar, (2) encolar, colar pano.
chichinab, n5. strainer. colar.
chichinab pok’, nphr(n type n)5. unraveled cloth. manta deshilada.
chichinabil, n4f. strainer. colar.
chichinabil castillan ‘ixim, nphr:n4f of nphr(aj & n)5. wheat sieve. harnero.

chij
chij, n5. deer, horse, mule, ox, sheep, stag. (1) bestia, (2) caballo 53, (3) ciervo 71, (4) ganado mayor.
chijal chamel, nphr(natt & vn)5. glanders. muermo de bestias.
chijal vinik, nphr(natt & n)5. brutish person. bruta cosa.
elefante chij, cf. elefante.
chik
chiklichikil ‘a’i, vphr:n5 & tv. being ticklish. cosquillas sentir.
chikiltay, tv. tickle. cosquillas hacer.
chikin
chikin, n5. pillar. pilar para sostener edificios.
chikin, n4d. report or rumor that one has heard. fama de nuevas que yo hallo.
chikin ‘ib, nphr(n of n)5. oak. RML—In modern Tzotzil chikin-ib is Quercus acatenangensis and Q. mexicana. (1) encina 121, (2) roble de hoja pequeña.
chikin ‘ibuk, nphr(n of n)5. oak forest. encinal 121.
chikin bax, nphr(n of n)5. maple column. marmol, columna.
chikin na, nphr(n4f of n5). corner of house. esquina de casa.
chikin te’, nphr(n of n)5. wooden column, pillar or railing. (1) columna o pilar, (2) pilar para..., (3) barandas 346.
chikin te’, nphr(n of n)5. wooden corridor. andamos o andadero..., cf. andamio.
chikin ton, nphr(n of n)5. stone column, pillar or railing. (1) columna o pilar, (2) pilar para..., (3) barandas 346.
chikinil, n3d. ear. (1) oido, oreja, (2) oreja.
chik’ (1)
chik’, tv. burn, stir the fire. (1)atizar el fuego, (2) guemar.
chik’ ‘osil, vphr:tv & n5. burn the fields. quemar campos.
chik’ ta tak’in, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & n5). brand (cattle, horses). herrar ganado con fuego.
chik’benal, n4f. burnt area. guemadura.
chik’bil, pp. branded, burnt. (1) herrada bestia, (2) quemada cosa con fuego.
chik’bil jomal xamiti, nphr:pp & nphr(natt & n)5. roofing tile. tejad de barro.
chik’bil lum, nphr(pp & n5)5. pottery, pottery cup. loza, vaso de barro 199.
chik’bil xamit, nphr(pp & n)5. brick. ladrillo.
chik’bil xamit ta lumtik, nphr:pp & n)5 & qphr(prep & n5). brick floor. ladrillado suelo.
chik’bil xuch’, nphr(pp & n)5. pitch. pez.
chik’et ‘osil ‘u’un, s:av & n5 + -n4d. excite disturbances.
alborotar.

chik’il-k’ak’tay, tv(aj & tvcpd). set fire in patches. quemar dando fuego…

chik’il k’ok’, nphr(aj & n)5. burnt patch, fire in patches. quemadura o fuego de esta manera.

chik’ob caballo, nphr(n4d of n)5. brand. hierro para herrarn ganado.

chik’ob tan, nphr(n4f of n5). brand, hierro para herrar ganado.

chik*obU tan, nphr(n4f of n5). lime pit. calera.

chik*obU tan, nphr(n4f of n5). lime pit. calera.


chik’inabal, n5. place where one sweats, sudadero…. Sudar.

chik’inabU, n5. place where one sweats, sudadero o lugar do sudan.

chik’U, n5. cricket. *It eats clothing and sings in the dry season. grillo de los que comen la ropa.

chil (2)

chil, n5. cricket. *It eats clothing and sings in the dry season. grillo de los que comen la ropa.

chik’U, n5. cricket. *It eats clothing and sings in the dry season. grillo de los que comen la ropa.

chik’U, n5. cricket. *It eats clothing and sings in the dry season. grillo de los que comen la ropa.

chik’U, n5. cricket. *It eats clothing and sings in the dry season. grillo de los que comen la ropa.

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chik’U, n5. cricket. *It eats clothing and sings in the dry season. grillo de los que comen la ropa.

cho

cho, n4d. cheek. RML—Presumably there was an absolute form choil, see Kaufman, 1972:83. mejilla del rostro 222.

cho'
cholol ba lok'ob-ba, s:rv & n(n & mcd)4d. solid row of shields.

cholol tak'ín, nphr(aj & n)5. coat of mail. (1) lariga cota de mayo 200, cf. loriga. (2) malla o arma de malla.

chololcholol, n4f. lined up. concertado.

chololcholol, n4f. lined up. ordenadamente.

j-chol tz'ib, nphr(num<num & nccpd> of n)5. line of writing, orden continuada o ringlera.

j-chol jyabutil, nphr(num<num & nccpd> of agn)5. row of proceso en....

choltajesbil k*op, nphr(pp & n4d). legal case, proceso en el.

j-chonojel, agn. merchant, storekeeper. (1)

jchon-Hun, agn(tv & ncpd). bookseller. librero que los vende.

jchon sakil pok', agn:tv & nphr(n4d of n5). linen seller. lencero que vende lienzos.

jchon-Hun, agn(tv & ncpd). bookseller. librero que los vende.

jchonpatan dios, agn:tv & nphr(n4d of n5). simoniac. trapero.

jchon-pan'^oo, agn(tv & ncpd). rag dealer. trapero.

jchon panbil pom, agn:tv & nphr(pp & n5)cpd. taffy-seller. polilla.

jchon k'op dios, agn:tv & nphr(n4d of n5). simoniac. pescaderia donde se venden pescado.

jchon nukul, nphr(n of n)5. shop where skins are sold. pellejera, lugar donde se venden.

jchon vaj, nphr(n of n)5. bakery. panaderia do se venden pan 246.

jchon vino, nphr(n of n)5. tavern. taberna de vino 329.

jchonjebal, n5. market place, plaza, lugar donde venden.

taberna de vino 329.

jchon-choy, nphr(n of n)5. fish market. pescadera donde se venden pescado.

jchon vino, nphr(n of n)5. tavern. taberna de vino 329.

jchonjebal, n5. market place, plaza, lugar donde venden.

jchon vino, nphr(n of n)5. tavern. taberna de vino 329.

jchon vino, nphr(n of n)5. tavern. taberna de vino 329.

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jchon vino, nphr(n of n)5. tavern. taberna de vino 329.

jchon vino, nphr(n of n)5. tavern. taberna de vino 329.
chu’uy, n4e. pillowcase, (1) alforja, (2) bolsa, (3) mochila, (4) saco costal, (5) talega comunmente.

chu’uy mutti’, nphr(n type n)5. net, sack. talega de red.
chu’uy tak’i’n, nphr(n4e of n5). surgeon’s case. estuche de cirujano.

chu’uy yolobU, nphr(n4e of n5). quiver, aljaba.

jchu’unel ‘unen, nphr(agn type n)5. nursing baby, niño o niña de teta.

jchu’untasvanej, agn. wetnurse. anui, (2) moza de servicio.

chub
chub ba, rv. become shriveled or deformed (hand, foot). RML—This term also occurs in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:70). In modern Tojolabal chub’a is “encoger (brazo o pierna)” (Lenkersdorf, 1979:103).

chub’U, pp. shriveled, deformed (hand, foot), encojido asi o nuncio.

chuch
chuch, n5. squirrel, harda.

chuch (2) chuch k’ok’, vphr:tv & n5. stir the fire, hurgar asi el fuego.

chuchobil k’obil, nphr(n of n)5. manacles, esposas, prision.

chuk
chuk, tv. fasten, seize, tie. (1) atar o prender, (2) ligar, (3) prender.

chuk tzekil, nphr(n of n)3d. woman’s sash, faja de mujeres 140.

chuk ta ch’ojon, vphr:tv & qphr(prep & n5). lead by the halter. encabestrar.

chuk ta ch’ojon tak’in, vphr:tv & qphr(prep & nphr<n type n>5). chain. encadernar.

chukav, iv. raise the roof purlins. techar.

chukay, tv. raise the roof purlins. techar.

chukbey k’ob, vphr:dv & n4d[B]. hobble. manear bestias.

chukbil, pp. jailed. preso.

chukel, vn4d. capture. prendimiento.

chukobil, n4f. cap or hat strap, falcon’s fetters, (1) fiador de gorra o sombrero, (2) pihuela de halcon.

chukobil ‘okil tak’in, nphr(n4f of n5) type n5. leg fetters. grillos.

chukobil tz’i’, nphr(n4d of n5). leash. traya para atar perros.

chukobil caballo, nphr(n4d of n5). fetters (horse, mule). suelta de mula o caballo...

chukobil jolol, nphr(n4f of n5). braid, scarf. trena o trenza.

chukobil tonilil, nphr(n4f of n3d). truss. tira braguero.

chukobil vacas, nphr(n4d of n5). yugo. yugo 190.

chukoj, n4d. object being tied. atar o prender.

chukul, aj. narrow (unable to contain something). angosto que no cabe algo 24.

chukulil nab, nphr(naj & n)5. narrow body of water. mar estrecho.

chukvanab, n4f. jail. RML—As in modern Tzotzil of Larrañzar. carcel.

chukvanab ch’en, nphr(n type n)5. dungeon. mazmorra 214.

chukvanab ta ‘ut lum, nphr<n & qphr(prep & nphr<n4f of n5>). dungeon. sima o carcel de mazmorra.

chukvanajej, vn5. capture. prendimiento.

j-chuk, num(num & nccpd)5. bunch, handful (tied bunch of herbs, torch sticks). (1) hacha de tea para alumbrar, (2) manojo o manada.

mu chukbiluk, vphr: neg & pp/pred/. loose, untied. suelto, cosa no atada.

chuk’
chuk’, tv. launder, wash. lavar.

chuk’bol, n4d. laundry bundle. envoltorio 98.

chuk’ob, n5. moat. RML—Perhaps this should be read chuk’om. cava.

chuk’om, n5. washing. lavamiento, el acto de lavar.

chuk’omaj, iv. launder, wash. lavar.

chuk’omajeb, n5. washing place. labadero, lugar de lavar 193.

chuk’om, agn. laundress, washer. lavador o avandero.

chuman
chuman te’, nphr(n of n)5. stump. tronco de arbol, si es tronco sin ramas.

chumay
j-chumay, num(num & nccpd)5. cubit. RML—This term is given as a numeral classifier in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:40). In colonial Quiche it means forearm (Edmonson, 1965:30). codo medida.

CH’

ch’a (1)

ch’a, aj. acid, bitter, sour. (1) amargo, (2) acedo 37.
ch'a chi', ajphr(aj & aj). oversalty. salada cosa, muy salada.
ch'a (2)
ch'ach' on 'olonton, s:av & -n4d. be enraged, encenderse de ira.
ch'ach' onel, vn4d. rage, ch'ail, nle. smoke. (1) sahumerio.
ch'a
ch'ach'on el, vn4d, rage, ch'ail, nle. smoke. (2) sahumerio. (1)
ch'a
ch'ail muibtayat, vphr:-n4e & tv/pass/, perfumed (with incense). perfumes.
ch'ail, n4f bittemess. (1) humosa cosa.
ch'ailal pok', nphr(natt & n)5. smoky clothes. ch'ailal, n4f bittemess.
ch'aub, iv. become bitter or smoky. *When they make threats
ch'atayabil, n5. censer, sahumar. ch'atay, tv. cense, sahumar. ch'ailtas, tv. cense, sahumar.
ch'aubtas, tv. embitter, make bitter, RML—See ch'aub.
ch'aubes, tv. embitter, make bitter.
ch'aubel, vn4d. bittemess.
ch'aij, aj. lazy, negligent, slow (1) lerdo, perezoso, (2) negligente, (3) pereza, (4) perezoso, (5) tibia, cosa perezosa.
ch'aij vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. lazy person. perezoso.
ch'aijch'aij, aj. lazily, negligently. (1) negligentemente, (2) perezosamente.
ch'aij, n4d. laziness. flojedad asi 44.
ch'aij, aj. lazy, negligent. (1) perezoso, (2) tibia, cosa perezosa.
ch'aij vinik, nphr(aj & n5). lazy, negligent, or slow person. (1) flojio negligente 144, (2) lerdo, perezoso, (3) perezoso.
ch'aijial, ntd. laziness, negligence, slowness. (1) flojedad asi 144, (2) negligencia, (3) pereza, (4) tibieza asi.
ch'aijial 'osil 'a'i, vphr:nphr(n of n)5 & tv. be lazy. perezoso ser.
ch'ajleytay, tv. neglect. negligore.
ch'ajub, iv. be lazy. perezoso ser.
ch'ajubel, vn5. laziness. pereza.

c'haj (2)
c'haj, ajd. cord, guitar, halter, monocord, rope, string, twist cf. ch'ojon.
ch'ak (1)
c'hak, n5. flea. pulga. 'ochem ch'ak, cf. 'och.
ch'ak (2)
c'hak, tv. break or cut roots or vines with which they bind the wood of their houses, break cord or thread, decide a legal case, investigate, judge, postpone, rip clothing, rule a government or town, set a day, limit or place, tear, undo. (1) aplasar tiempo o dia, (2) averiguar, (3) condenar, (4) descoser 79, (5) desasesar como descoserse 79, (6) determinar juzgando, (7) emplazar, (8) juzgar, (9) quebrar o cortar las raices..., (10) quebrarse el hilo o soga, (11) rasgar, (12) regir como pueblo o gobernacion, (13) romper ropa, (14) romperse, (15) sentenciar, (16) señalar tiempo o lugar para algo.
ch'ak, iv. be fined, become a lord, break (cord or thread), come undone, govern, rip, tear. (1) descoser 79, (2) desasesar como descoserse 79, (3) enseñorear hacerse señor, (4) gobernarn 155, (5) quebrarse el hilo o soga, (6) romperse. ech'ak ta Ho'-vinik pesos. He was fined a hundred pesos. condenar.
ch'ak, n4f. rip. descocado 79.
ch'ak 'olonton, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. make up one's mind. determinarse.
ch'ak 'olonton, siv & -n4d. deliberate. deliberar.
ch'ak tzamesel, siv & -vn4d. be sentenced to death. RML—The verb is in the past tense. condenar.
ch'ak k'in, vphr:tv & -n4e. set a day or deadline for something. señalar tiempo o lugar para algo.
ch'ak lum, vphr:tv & n5. mark boundaries of inherited land. alindar heredad.
ch'ak majel, siv & -vn4d. be sentenced to a beating. RML—The verb is in the past tense. condenar.
ch'ak nivell 'u'un, siv & n5 +n4d. level. nivelar.
ch'ak patan, vphr:tv & n5. set tribute. tazar tributo.
ch'ak ta 'olonton, vphr:tv & vphr(prepar & n4d[A]). make up one's mind. determinarse.
ch'ak ta be k'op, vphr:tv & qphr(prepar & n5) & n4d[A]. cut
short conversation. abreviar platica.
ch'ak tojol, vphr:tv & n5. set a price. tazar precio.
ch'ak tojol, vphr:tv & -n4f. price, set a price. (1) apreciar, señalar precio, (2) tazar precio.
ta jch'aktik tojol. We agree on the price, ygualarse en el precio 184.
ch'akal, aj. ripped, torn. (1) descosido 79, (2) quebrado asi, (3) quebrado asi, (4) rompida cosa.
ch'akaltik, aj. ripped in many places. rompida cosa por muchas partes.
ch'akalul, n4f rip, tear. (1)
ch'akel vaxakib k'ak'al, nphr(num4e of -n4e). despartir, (2) sentenciar.
ch'akel, vnld. appraisal, judgment, punishment, sentence. (1)
ch'akebal na, nphr(n type n)4d. council, royal audience.
ch'akebal 'ol, nphr(n5 of n4d). courthouse, cabildo donde se juzga.
ch'akel 'olonton, nphr(n4f of n5). deliberation, intention, (1)
ch'akebal 'ol, nphr(n5 of n4d). near death, malo estar casi muerto 206.
ch'akebal 'ol, nphr(n5 of n4f). courthouse. cabildo donde se juntan.
ch'akebal na, nphr(n type n)5. council, royal audience. consistorio.
ch'akel, vn1d. appraisal, judgment, punishment, sentence. (1) juicio, (2) justicia por el acto de hacer justicia, (3) sentencia, (4) tazacion asi.
ch'akebal 'ol, nphr(n4f of n5). deliberation, intention. (1) deliberacion, (2) proposito.
ch'akel vaxakib k'ak'al, nphr(num4e of -n4e). octave (eight-day fiesta). ochavas u ochavada.
ch'akes, tv. divide, sentence. (1) despartir, (2) sentenciar.
ch'akajetel, vn5. sound of pottery smashing. ruido de cosas quebradas de barro.
ch'amun, tv. borrow, rent, rent out. (1) arrendar, tomar arrendado, (2) emprestado tomar, (3) prestado tomar.

ch'amunbil, pp. borrowed. (1) emprestada cosas, tomada prestada, (2) prestado, recibido prestado.

ch'amunbil ku'un. I borrowed it. prestado, recibido prestado.

ch'amunel, vn5. borrowing, prestado, recibido prestado.

ch'amunb'il ku'un, I borrowed it.

ch'anobil, n4f. borrowed or rented article. (1)

ch'anabal vinik, nphr(n type n)5. melancholy, pensive, silent, or withdrawn person. (1) callado, (2) encojido asi, (3) melancolico 207, (4) pensativo.

ch'anantas, tv. calm, check a horse with a violent pull of the bridle. conciliate, deprive of office, pacify, prevent from fleeing, stop. (1) desaparir, (2) fenecer, hacer cesar, (3) pacificar, (4) pacificar, hacer paz, (5) privar, quitar de oficio, (6) quedar lo que huye, (7) soferen.

ch'anantas caballo, vphr:tv & n5. tame a horse. domar caballos.

ch'anantas ta chu', vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & n5). wean. destetar, quitarle la leche.

ch'anantas vacas, vphr:tv & n5. tame a bull. domar caballos.

ch'ani, iv. stop. (1) cesar 71, (2) fenecer.

ch'ani 'u'un ta 'anU, vphr:tv- & -n4d & qphr(prep & n5). make (horse or ox) stop running. quedar a lo que huye.

ch'ani ta 'anU, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & n5). stop in one's tracks. quedarse asi.

ch'ani ta tze'ej, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & n5). stop laughing. finarse de risa.

ch'aniob, n4b. end, termination. (1) en fin, (2) fenecimiento, (3) termino por fin.

ch'aniob, n4b. end, termination. fenecimiento.

ch'aniob yabutil, nphr(n4f of n5). truce. treguas para cierto dia.

ch'aniob, vphr:tv & n5. prevent from fleeing, stop, fenecer, hacer cesar.

ch'aniob ton, nphr(n4f type n5). stone on which they performed sacrifices. RML—This is given as chanem. piedra sobre que sacrificaban.

ch'aniob ton, vphr:tv & n5. prevent from fleeing, stop, fenecer, hacer cesar.

ch'aniob, n4b. end, termination. fenecimiento.

ch'aniob ta tze'ej. I have stopped laughing. finado de risa.

ch'aniob, tv. prevent from fleeing, stop, fenecer, hacer cesar.

ch'anob, n5. stone on which they performed sacrifices. RML—This is given as xchanem. piedra sobre que sacrificaban.

ch'anob, vphr:tv & n5. prevent from fleeing, stop, fenecer, hacer cesar.

ch'aniob ton, nphr(n4f type n5). stone on which they performed sacrifices. RML—This is given as xchanem. piedra sobre que sacrificaban.

ch'anob, vphr:tv & n5. prevent from fleeing, stop, fenecer, hacer cesar.

ch'aniob, n4b. end, termination. fenecimiento.

ch'aniob ta tze'ej. I have stopped laughing. finado de risa.

ch'aniob, tv. prevent from fleeing, stop, fenecer, hacer cesar.

ch'aniob, n4b. end, termination. fenecimiento.

ch'aniob ton, nphr(n4f type n5). stone on which they performed sacrifices. RML—This is given as xchanem. piedra sobre que sacrificaban.

ch'anob, vphr:tv & n5. prevent from fleeing, stop, fenecer, hacer cesar.

ch'aniob, n4b. end, termination. fenecimiento.

ch'aniob ta tze'ej. I have stopped laughing. finado de risa.

ch'aniob, tv. prevent from fleeing, stop, fenecer, hacer cesar.

ch'aniob, n4b. end, termination. fenecimiento.

ch'aniob ton, nphr(n4f type n5). stone on which they performed sacrifices. RML—This is given as xchanem. piedra sobre que sacrificaban.

ch'anob, vphr:tv & n5. prevent from fleeing, stop, fenecer, hacer cesar.

ch'anob, n4b. end, termination. fenecimiento.

ch'aniob ton, nphr(n4f type n5). stone on which they performed sacrifices. RML—This is given as xchanem. piedra sobre que sacrificaban.

ch'anob, vphr:tv & n5. prevent from fleeing, stop, fenecer, hacer cesar.

ch'aniob, n4b. end, termination. fenecimiento.

ch'aniob ton, nphr(n4f type n5). stone on which they performed sacrifices. RML—This is given as xchanem. piedra sobre que sacrificaban.

ch'aniob, vphr:tv & n5. prevent from fleeing, stop, fenecer, hacer cesar.

ch'aniob, n4b. end, termination. fenecimiento.

ch'aniob ton, nphr(n4f type n5). stone on which they performed sacrifices. RML—This is given as xchanem. piedra sobre que sacrificaban.
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ch'ay 'ik', siv & -n4d. die. morir.
ch'ay 'ik', siv & -n4d. be dead. RML—The verb is in the past tense. muerto del todo.
ch'ay 'olonton, siv & -n4d. be struck with amazement, deceive oneself, go mad. (1) embeberse, (2) engañarse, (3) enloquecerse.
ch'ay 'olonton, siv & -n4d. be dissolute, forgotten, mad or struck with amazement. RML—The verb is in the past tense. (1) disoluta mujer, (2) embebedo, (3) enloquecido, (4) olvidar, (5) olvidada cosa.
ch'ay 'olonton 'u'un, siv & -n4d + -n4d. make person forget.
ch'ay 'olonton 'u'un, siv & -n4d. be stuck with amazement, deceive oneself, go mad. (1) embeberse, (2) engañarse, (3) enloquecerse.
ch'ay 'ulon, siv & -n4d, exempt from tribute, retired.
ch'ay 'ulon 'u'un, siv & -n4d + -n4d. make person forget.
ch'ay 'ulon, siv & -n4d. be dead. RML—The verb is in the past tense. muerto del todo.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:iv -i- -n4d. squander, RML—The verb is in the past tense. perder algo.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:iv -n4d. lose.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:iv -n4d. exempt from work, retired.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B], absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B], absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
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ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'ay 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. absolve, pardon.
ch'i 'e, siv & -n4d, have new tooth grow in. mudar los dientes.
ch'i batel, vphr:iv & dr. grow up. crecer.
ch'i k'exol 'e, siv & nphr(n4f of -n4d). have new tooth grow
in. mudar los dientes.
ch'i k'uk'umal, siv & -n4d. fledge. (1) emplumecer. (2)
emplumecido.
ch'ieb 'aj, nphr(n4f of n5). reed field. cañaveral.
ch'ieb ch'uj, nphr(n4f of n5). cochinial cactus. grana.
ch'ieb vale', nphr(n4f of n5). cane field. cañaveral.
ch'iel, vn5. appearance of plants. nacimiento de plantas,
yeras.
ch'iom tez, nphr(aj & n). young girl. (1) berrico, (2) mosuelo
asi 225, cf. mosuela.
ch'iom caballo, nphr(aj & n). colt. berrico.
ch'iom jkotz, nphr(aj & n). young rooster. (1) berrico,
(2) garzon, mancebo pequeno, (4) mosuelo pequeno 225,
(5) pollo grande.
ch'iom sak'-ich, nphr(aj & n4f of n). reed field, cañaveral.
ch'iom tux-nok' chij, nphr:aj & nphr(n<n & ncpd> type n)
ch'iom tuluk*, nphr(aj & n). pollo grande.
ch'iom caballo, nphr(aj & n). colt. berrico.
ch'iom tux-nok' chij, nphr:aj & nphr(n<n & ncpd> type n)
ch'iom tuluk*, nphr(aj & n). pollo grande.
ch'iom sak'-ich, nphr(aj & n4f of n). reed field, cañaveral.
ch'iom tux-nok' chij, nphr:aj & nphr(n<n & ncpd> type n)
ch'iom tuluk*, nphr(aj & n). pollo grande.
ch'iom caballo, nphr(aj & n). colt. berrico.
ch'iom tux-nok' chij, nphr:aj & nphr(n<n & ncpd> type n)
ch'iom tuluk*, nphr(aj & n). pollo grande.
ch'iom caballo, nphr(aj & n). colt. berrico.
ch’ilom xanav ta ‘ok, vphr:n5 & iv & qphr(preπ & n4d(S)).
foot soldier, pikeman. peon lanzero en guerra.
ch’ilom vinik, nphr(n type n)5. brave man, lowborn. (1) osado,
(2) villano.
ch’ilomaj, iv. fight, skirmish. (1) escaramusar, (2) pelear.
ch’ilomajel, vn5. fight. pelea.
ch’ilomajel, n5. skirmish. escaramusa.
ch’ilomal, n4d. courage. fortaleza de varon.
ch’ilomal vinUc, nphr(n type n)5. lowborn. villano en la
crianza.
ch’ilomay, iv, battle, fight, batallar o pelear.
ch’ilomay, cf ba (2), piscina, estanque
ch’ivitajeb choy, nphr(n4e of n5). fish pond, piscina, estanque
ch’ivitajel, vn5. market trading. feriar, mercar o vender alli.
xibat ta ch’ivitajel. I am going marketing. yr a la
plaza...189.
ch’ivitajel, agn. person who buys and sells at market. (1)
feriar, mercar o vender alli, (2) plazera...
feria, mercado.
yo‘ oy Hu’ ch’ivitajel, nphr:pt & pt & s(iv & vn5).
marketplace. feria, mercado.
ch’o'
ch’o’et, av. have stomach growl. rugir las tripas.
ch’ob
ch’ob fast, Lent. cf. ch’ab.
ch’oj
ch’oj. tv. chisel, drill, engrave, perforate, pierce, sculpt wooden
image. (1) agujerar algo, (2) dibujar cosa de bulto en
madera 74, (3) escoplear, (4) horadar, (5) sincelar 319,
(6) taladrar.
ch’oj. iv. be pierced, perforate, pierce. (1) agujerearse,
horadar.
ch’oj ch’en, vphr:tv & n1e. make a hole. hoyo hacer 175.
ch’oj te’, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. masturbate (man). tocarsse las
partes vergonzosas.
ch’ojenbal ‘ok mak na, nphr:n4f of nphr(n4f of nphr<n of n>5).
pivot hole (door). quicio o quicial.
ch’ojibil, pp. pierced. agujerado.
ch’ojbol, n4d. object to be pierced or sculpted. agujerado.
ch’ojes, tv. pierce. horadar.
ch’ojeb te’, nphr(n of n)5. chisel. escoplo.
ch’ojobil, n4f. drill, hole. (1) agujero, (2) agujerado, (3)
taladro.
ch’ojobil te’, nphr(n4f of n5). chisel. escoplo.
ch’ojojte, aj. with many holes. agujerado.
ch’ojol, aj. with a hole. agujero.
ch’ojolil teman ton, nphr:n4f of nphr(n of n)5. breach. portillo
de muro.
ch’ojoltik, aj. with many holes. agujerado.
ch’ojovan, iv. chisel. escoplear.
ch’ojon
ch’ojon, n1d. cord, halter, rope. (1) cabestro o soga, (2) cordei,
(3) soga.
ch’ojon jobel, nphr(n of n)5. grass rope. toma.
ch’ojon tak’in, nphr(n of n)5. chain. cadena.
ch’ojon vob, nphr(n type n)5. harp. harpa.
ch’ojonch’ojon k’ojoj, vphr:aj & iv. speak harmoniously.
cordel llaman...
ch’ajnuj, iv. make a halter, twist (as they twist rope on their
thighs). (1) cabestro, torcer, (2) torcer, como tuercen
sobre los muslos.
ch’ajnul, n4f. cord, fishline; halter, leather helmet strap. (1)
amiento, (2) cabestro o soga, (3) cordei, (4) sedal para
pescar.
mo 'oyuk xch'ajnul. It has no halter. cabestro o soga.
ch'ajnul vob, nphr(n type n)5. guitar, monochord. (1) manucordio 227, cf. monocordio, (2) vihuela, instrumento musical 350.
ch'ajnul vob, nphr(n4f type n5). guitar, lute. (1) laud, instrumento, (2) vihuela, instrumento musical 350.
ch'ajnuy, tv. make a halter, twist (as they twist rope on their thighs). (1) cabestro torcer, (2) torcer como... .
ch'ajnuybil jobel, nphr(pp & n)5. grass rope. (1) soga de esparto, (2) toma, soga de esparto.
ch'ajnuybil no, nphr(pp & n)5. silk twist. torsal 336.
ch'ajnuybil seda, nphr(pp & n)5. silk twist. torsal 336.
ch'ajnuybil tuix, nphr(pp & n)5. string of garlic or onions.
ch'ajnuybil toba, nphr(pp & n)5. grass rope. (1) soga de esparto, (2) toma, soga de esparto.
ch'ajnuybil tuix, nphr(pp & n)5. string of garlic or onions.
ristra de ajos o cebollas 300.

jch'ajnuel, agn. halter maker. cabesterro.

ch'ok
ch'okil, n5. lump (as on the face of a person afflicted with the pox). torondron como... .
ch'okilak, aj. with many lumps. torondron como... .
laal ch'okil, saj/pred/ & -n4e. covered with lumps (pox).
torondron como... .

ch'om
ch'om. borrowed, rented. cf. ch'am (1).

ch'op
c'h'op, tv. put hand or finger in narrow place like mouth or nose. metida la mano... .
jch'op 'ixim ta p'in. I scoop the corn out of the pot.
jch'op 'ak'ob ta ju'. I put my hand in my mouth.
ch'op ba, rv. masturbate (woman). *To ask women about their sins, you say: “meach'op aba?” or “meach'op abek'tal ta ak'ob?” “Did you masturbate?” (1) metida la mano... . (2) tocarse las partes vergonzosas.
ch'op bek'tal, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. masturbate (woman). tocarse las partes vergonzosas.

ch'ot
ch'oti, tv. scratch hard. (1) escarbar, (2) rascar con un dedo.

ch'u
ch'u, n5. god. *But everyone says “Dios.” dios.
ch'u te', nphr(aj & n)5. cedar (with a bigger leaf, lighter wood and reddish). cedro de hoja mayor... .
ch'u'al, n4f. divinity. cedro de hoja mayor... .
ch'u'ilas, tv. bless (meal, water), consecrate. (1) bendecir agua, comida, (2) consagrar o bendecir.
ch'u'ilastibil Ho', nphr(pp & n)5. holy water. agua bendita.
ch'u'ilasvanej, vn5. blessing. bendicion.
ch'ub, iv. pray. have to say “in God or with God.” *There is no active form, as to say, “I pray to God,” they have to say “in God or with God.” (1) orar, (2) rezar, orar.
ch'uvej, vn5. prayer. oracion.
ch'uvitil Ho', nphr(vn type n)5. holy water. agua bendita.
ch'uvitil, n5. person who prays. (1) orador, (2) rezador que ora.
ch'uile, n1d. happiness. dicha.
ch'ulel satil, nphr(n4f of n3d). pupil (eye). niña del ojo.
ch'ulelajel, vn5. prosperity. prosperidad.

ch'ulelil, n3d. fate, happiness, luck, mind, soul. (1) aguero 12, (2) alma, (3) anima, (4) hado o ventura, (5) mente, (6) ventura buena.
ch'uil, aj. holy, spiritual. sagrada cosa.
ch'uil chi'il, nphr(aj & n4d). ritual kinsman. pariente espiritual por bautismo o confirmacion.
ch'uil komenil, nphr(aj & n)3d. relics (of saints). reliquias de santo.
ch'uil k'op, nphr(aj & n)5. word of God. (1) dios de burla, (2) sagrada cosa, (3) santa cosa.
ch'uil k'-opoj, iv(aj & ivcpd), worship. adorar.
ch'uil k'-ojo, iv(aj & ivcpd). worship. adorar.
ch'uil me'anajel xanbal, nphr:nphr(aj & vn) type n5. pilgrimage. romeria.
ch'uil me'on, nphr(aj & n)5. desperately poor person. pobre con gran miseria.
ch'uil na, nphr(aj & n)5. church. sagrada cosa.
ch'uil xanbal, nphr(aj & n)5. religion. religion.
ch'uil tot, nphr(aj & n)5. holy father. espiritual cosa como padre espiritual.
ch'uil vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. friar, priest. (1) dios de burla, (2) religioso, (3) santa cosa.
ch'uiliv, iv. become holy. santo hacerse.
ch'uilibas, tv. make holy, sanctify. santo hacer a otro o santificar.
ch'uilil, n1f. holiness. *But they talk this way rarely except when they say that someone is holy and the other responds: santidad.
K'usi xch'uilil? What is holy about him?
ch'uun, tv. believe, honor, obey, respect, revere, trust, worship. (1) creer, (2) honrar, reverenciar, (3) obedecer, (4) respeto tener, (5) reverencia, acatar.
ch'uun ba, rv. live a good life. tratarse bien.
ch'uun vinik ton, vphr:tv & nphr(n type n)5. worship idols. ydolatrar 183.
ch'uunbey k'op, vphr:dv & n4d[B]. believe in or trust a person, fiarse de alguno... .
ch'uunbil, pp. honored. *More commonly it is said that it is good or very good. honrado.
ch'uunbil vinik, nphr(pp & n)5. important authority. RML—
The past participle is given as chunbil. grave, persona de autoridad.
ch'uunbol, n4d. that which must be believed. lo que es creido 68, cf. creencia.
ch'uunej, n4d. that which is believed. lo que es creido 68, cf. creencia.

ch'uunel, vn4d. belief, faith or respect that one receives. (1) creencia o fe..., (2) fe del que es creido, (3) honra con que es honrado.
ch'uunel 'a'i, vphr:vn4d & tv. feel honored (as when we say we feel honored to be visited). honrosa como... .
ch'uunel dios, nphr(vn4d of n5). one of the articles of the faith, belief in God. (1) articulos de la fe, (2) creencia o fe... .
ch'uum en vinik ton, nphr:vn4d of nphr(n type n)5. idolatry.
ydolatria 183.
ch'uumvan, iv. believe, honor, obey, respect. (1) crecer, (2) honrar, reverenciar, (3) obedecer.
ch'uumvanej, vn1d. faith, honor or respect that one has. (1) creencia con..., (2) fe o creencia del que cree, (3) honra como 240.
jch'uumvan, iv. believe, honor, obey, respect, (1)
jch'uunvanej, agn:tv & nphr(vn type n)cpd. idolator.
jch'uun pak'tayej ch'u, agn:tv & nphr(n type n)cpd. pagan,
jch'uunvanej, vnld. faith, honor or respect that one has. (1)
jch'uunvanej, agn. faithful or obedient person. (1)

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ch'ulel, vn4d. cleanliness. limpieza.
ch'ulob, n5. polisher. acicaladera.
ch'ulob chij, nphr(n of n)5. curry comb, almohasa.
ch'ulob tak'in, nphr(n of n)5. file. (1) alisadera, (2) lima.
ch'ulob tan, nphr(n of n)5. trowel. plana de albahil.
ch'ulob te', nphr(n of n)5. plane, alisadera.
ch'ulob, n4f. cleaner, polisher, purifier. (1) alisadera, (2) limpiadero, (3) pulidero para pulir
ch'ulon, n4f. file, alisadera.
ch'ulon tak'in, nphr(n of n)5. file, acicaladera.
ch'ulon te', nphr(n of n)5. plane, acicaladera.
ch'ulon te', nphr(n of n)5. plane, alisadera.
ch'ulon, n5/4f. cleaner, polisher, purifier. (1) alisadera, (2) limpiadero, (3) pulidero para pulir
ch'ulon tak'in, nphr(n of n)5. file, acicaladera.
ch'ulon te', nphr(n of n)5. plane, acicaladera.
ch'ulon, n5. squash (a kind like a melon). RML—"cortar algo por las ramas o puntas o cabos, degollar." (Guzmán, 1620:46, 51). This root is given by Kaufman as "tajar" (Kaufman, 1972:212). (1) cortar algo por la punta o cabo, (2) quebrar o partir....
ch'uloj, vphr:tv & -n4d. behead. degollar.
ch'ulum-ti'il, n(aj & ncpd)ld. cleverness. (1) abil, (2) abil.
ch'ulum-ti'ij, iv(aj & ivcpd). become clever, habilarse o
ch'ulum-ti', n(aj & ncpd)5. clever, wise. RML—In colonial Tzeltal "chulumti" is "abil" (Guzmán, 1620:4). (1) avisado, (2) abil.
ch'ulum-ti'ij, iv(aj & ivcpd). become clever, habilarse o
ch'ulum-ti', n(aj & ncpd)5. clever, wise. RML—In colonial Tzeltal "chulumti" is "abil" (Guzmán, 1620:4). (1) avisado, (2) abil.
ch'ulum-ti'ij, iv(aj & ivcpd). become clever, habilarse o
ch'ulum-ti', n(aj & ncpd)5. clever, wise. RML—In colonial Tzeltal "chulumti" is "abil" (Guzmán, 1620:4). (1) avisado, (2) abil.
ch'ulum-ti'ij, iv(aj & ivcpd). become clever, habilarse o
ch'ulum-ti', n(aj & ncpd)5. clever, wise. RML—In colonial Tzeltal "chulumti" is "abil" (Guzmán, 1620:4). (1) avisado, (2) abil.
ch'ulum-ti'ij, iv(aj & ivcpd). become clever, habilarse o
ch'ulum-ti', n(aj & ncpd)5. clever, wise. RML—In colonial Tzeltal "chulumti" is "abil" (Guzmán, 1620:4). (1) avisado, (2) abil.
ch'ulum-ti'ij, iv(aj & ivcpd). become clever, habilarse o
ch'ulum-ti', n(aj & ncpd)5. clever, wise. RML—In colonial Tzeltal "chulumti" is "abil" (Guzmán, 1620:4). (1) avisado, (2) abil.
ch'ulum-ti'ij, iv(aj & ivcpd). become clever, habilarse o
ch'ulum-ti', n(aj & ncpd)5. clever, wise. RML—In colonial Tzeltal "chulumti" is "abil" (Guzmán, 1620:4). (1) avisado, (2) abil.
ch'ulum-ti'ij, iv(aj & ivcpd). become clever, habilarse o
ch'ulum-ti', n(aj & ncpd)5. clever, wise. RML—In colonial Tzeltal "chulumti" is "abil" (Guzmán, 1620:4). (1) avisado, (2) abil.
ch'ulum-ti'ij, iv(aj & ivcpd). become clever, habilarse o
ch'ulum-ti', n(aj & ncpd)5. clever, wise. RML—In colonial Tzeltal "chulumti" is "abil" (Guzmán, 1620:4). (1) avisado, (2) abil.
ch'ulum-ti'ij, iv(aj & ivcpd). become clever, habilarse o
ch'ulum-ti', n(aj & ncpd)5. clever, wise. RML—In colonial Tzeltal "chulumti" is "abil" (Guzmán, 1620:4). (1) avisado, (2) abil.
ch'ulum-ti'ij, iv(aj & ivcpd). become clever, habilarse o
ch'ulum-ti', n(aj & ncpd)5. clever, wise. RML—In colonial Tzeltal "chulumti" is "abil" (Guzmán, 1620:4). (1) avisado, (2) abil.
muk'ta candela, nphr(aj & n)5. large taper with four wicks.
    hacha para alumbrar.
candelero (Sp.)
candelero, n5. candlestick. candelero.
capa (Sp.)
capa, n4d. cloak. cf. k'e, presentar, hacer que reciben presente.
carneros (Sp.)
carneros, n5. sheep, cf. k'in (2). riñón de animal.
castilla
ta Castilla na, s:qphr(prep & n5)/pred/ & -n4d. Spaniard.
    natural, natural de Mexico.
castillan (Sp.)
castillan 'ek'el, nphr(aj & n)5. iron hatchet. hachuela de hierro.
castillan 'ich, nphr(aj & n)5. pepper, spice. (1) especies de comer, (2) pimienta.
castillan 'ixim, nphr(aj & n)5. wheat trigo.
castillan k'o, nphr(aj & n)5. brick or stone bridge. puente de piedra o ladrillo.
castillan 'op, nphr(aj & n)5. Spanish language. romance.
castillan k'o, nphr(aj & n)5. brick or stone bridge. puente de piedra o ladrillo.
castillan k'o, nphr(aj & n)5. brick or stone bridge. puente de piedra o ladrillo.
castillan 'op, nphr(aj & n)5. Spanish language. romance.
castillan makum, nphr(aj & n)5. mulberry, pomegranate. (1) granado, (2) morado, arbol.
castillan nok', nphr(aj & n)5. linen. lienzo.
castillan potov, cf. potov.
castillan tuix, nphr(aj & n)5. leek. piñon.
castillan tuil nichim, nphr:aj & nphr(aj & n) type n5. mint. RML—In modern Tzotzil of Larraínzar: tut nichim. yervabuena 183.
castillan tuix, nphr(aj & n)5. leek. piñon.
castillan tuil nichim, nphr:aj & nphr(aj & n) type n5. mint. RML—In modern Tzotzil of Larraínzar: tut nichim. yervabuena 183.
castillan tuil nichim, nphr:aj & nphr(aj & n) type n5. mint. RML—In modern Tzotzil of Larraínzar: tut nichim. yervabuena 183.
castillan tuil nichim, nphr:aj & nphr(aj & n) type n5. mint. RML—In modern Tzotzil of Larraínzar: tut nichim. yervabuena 183.
estribo (Sp.)
estribo, n5. sirrup. estribo de silla.
-ey
-ey, suffix. but, however. RML—In modern and colonial
Tzotzil this suffix separates interrelated clauses, often
showing contrast or cause and effect. empero.
'utze mo 'oyuk ku'un. It is good, but I do not have it.
jna'ey mu xta ta kolonton. I know it, but I can not remember
it.

F

firma (Sp.)
firma, n5. signature. firma de escritura.
Francia (Sp.)
Francia, n5. France, cf. lok'. rehenes dar.
frontal (Sp.)
frontal, n5. altar forehangings. frontal de altar.

gato (Sp.)
gato, n5. cat. gato.
gracia (Sp.)
'ep gracia, s:aj/pred/ & -n4e. endowed with grace, dotado de
gracia.
granada (Sp.)
granada, n5. pomegranate. cf. nich. flor de granada, de
membrillo.

G

hacha (Sp.)
hacha, n5. ax. hacha para cortar leña.
higos (Sp.)
higos, n5. fig. higos.
hoz (Sp.)
hoz, n5. sickle. hoz para regar.

I

iglesia (Sp.)
iglesia, n5. church. iglesia.
incienso (Sp.)
incienso, n5. incense. naveta de incienso.
'av incienso, cf. 'av (1).

J

*ja'
*ja'al, aj. unexpectedly. RML—The same term occurs in
colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:209). toparse en una
puerta o asi con otro.
ja'al jtit jbatik. We meet unexpectedly.
*jach
*jachet, av. sound softly (wind, breeze). RML—In colonial
Tzeltal the term is xghachachet (Guzmán, 1620:188).
ruido hacer el aire o viento suave.
jach'
jach', iv. fall, fall when walking. caer andando o como quiera.
jach'ebal, n5. slippery place. resbaladero.
jach'ub
jach'ub, n5. comb. peine.
jach'ubtasil, pp. combed. peinado.
jach'ubtay, tv. card, comb, whisk. (1) cardar, (2) peinar alguna
cosa.
jach'ubtay tux-nok' chij, vphr:tv & nphr(n<n & ncpd> type
n)5. card wool. peinar cardando.
jach'ubtayabil, n4f. comb, carding brush, clothes whisk, comb.
escobilla para limpiar ropa.
jach'ubtayabil tux-nok' chij, nphr:n4d of nphr(n<n & ncpd>
type n)5. carding brush. peine de cardador.
jak
jak, iv. deviate, withdraw. RML—Perhaps this means to be
dissuaded. In colonial Tzeltal ghaquem is “desviado”
(Guzmán, 1620:56). In modern Chol jac is “desgajar”
(Aulie and Aulie, 1978:61). (1) alargarse, (2) apartarse,
(3) desviarse.
jaka jol, ajphr(aj & aj). worthy, valuable. RML—In modern
Tzotzil jaka te likem tal means to have come from a
distance. estimable, cosa preciada.
jakal, aj. distant, foreign, from far away, on the wrong road.
RML—In modern Tzotzil jakal ch'aj is industrious, and
jakal to chamel is healthy. In colonial Tzeltal ghacal is
“lexos” (Guzmán, 1620:118). (1) de lejos, (2) desviado,
(3) lejos 196.
jakal talel, ajphr(aj & dr). foreign. RML—In colonial Tzeltal
ghacal talel vinic is “estrano o estrangero” (Guzmán,
1620:87). extraño o extranjero 134.
jakes, tv. put on the wrong road, remove, remove to a greater
distance. RML—Perhaps the first meaning should be to
dissuade. (1) alargar, alejar otra cosa, (2) apartar algo,
(3) desviarse, (4) quitar, apartar algo.
jakesbil, pp. put on the wrong road. desviado.
mo jaka k'opoj, vphr:neg & aj & iv. be reserved (person).
esqua persona.
mo jaka tak' 'ilel, vphr:neg & aj & vphr(tv & vn5). be elusive
(person). esquiva persona.
mo jaka tak' k'oponel, vphr:neg & aj & vphr(tv & vn5). be elusive
(person). esquiva persona.
mo to jaka 'iktayvan, vphr:neg & pt & aj & iv. be incontinent.
ycontinentente 186.
mo to jaka 'oyuk 'olonton, s:neg & pt & aj & n5/pred/ & -n4d.
be inconstant. liviano en seso.
mo to jaka ta'aj, vphr:neg & pt & aj & iv. be half-cooked.
medio crudo.
mo to jaka ta'aj ta voel, vphr: neg & pt & aj & iv & qphr( prep & vn5). be half-broiled. medio asado.
mu jaka Hechuk 'epal, s: neg & aj & aj/pred/ & -n4f. a little less. poco menos.
mu to jaka ta, vphr: neg & pt & aj & tv-. a little less. poco menos.
jak'
jak', tv. ask, investigate, pry into. (1) examinar 121 (2) escudriñar, (3) pescudar o preguntar, (4) preguntar.
jak', n4d. investigation. examinacion 122.
jak' ik', vphr: tv & n5. exhale (as when they drink something sour or foul smelling and so as to not perceive the odor they exhale). soplar para fuera....
jak'o 'ik'! Exhale!
jak' ik', vphr: tv & -n4d[A]. exhale. RML—In modern Tojolabal jak'a ik' is respiro (Lenkersdorf, 1979:138). soplar para fuera....
jak' tojol, vphr: tv & -n4f. price. estimar, tasar o apreciar.
jak' beat, dv/pass/. investigated. RML—The verb is in the past tense. examinado 121.
jak' bey, dv. ask. preguntar a otro de alguno 260.
jak' bey ba k'op, vphr: dv & n5. consult with many (as in the courthouse). consultar muchos como el cabildo 62.
jak' beybil, pp. asked, investigated. (1) examinado 121, (2) preguntado.
jak' beyel, dv. ask, interrogate. (1) preguntar a otro de alguno (2) preguntar.
jak'ob k'op, nphr (n of n)5. question, pregunta. 282.
jak' ob, nphr. question. pregunta.
jak'bm, pp. asked. preguntado.
jak' el, n4d. question. pregunta.
jak' el, v4d. question. pregunta.
jak' o'b k'op, nphr (n of n)5. question. cuestion pregunta 282.
jak' obil taux'k'ul k'op, nphr: n4f & qphr (prep & nphr <aj & n-5). questioning on the rack. cuestion de tortmeno 282.
jak' oj, iv. investigate. examinar 121.
jak' ojel, vn5. investigation. examinacion o excusa 122.
jak' vanej, vn5. investigation, question. (1) examinacion o excusa 122, (2) pregunta.
jak' k'op, agn (tv & ncpd). investigator, scrutinizer. (1) examinador 121, (2) escudriñador de esta manera.
jak' mulil, agn (tv & ncpd). scrutinizer. escudriñador de esta manera.
Jambol, n4d. accusation that must be made. acusar.

James, tv. confess, reveal, say. confesar, decir o manifestar algo.

Jamob bail, nphr(n of n)5. duty, tax. alcabala.

Jamob na, nphr(n of n)5. key, picklock. (1) gonzua, (2) llave.

Jamobil, nphr(n of n)4f. lockpick. (1) gonzua.

Jamok na, nphr(n of n)5. key, picklock. (1) gonzua.

Jamoj, n4d. article being opened. abrir.

Jamob U, nphr(n of n)5. key. (1) alcahueta.

Jamob U na, nphr(n of n)5. key. (1) alcahueta.

Jamob na, nphr(n of n)5. key. (1) alcahueta.

Jamandjey, agn. revealer. revelador.

Jam vanej dios, nphr(vn4d of n5). divine revelation.

Jam vanej, agn. revealer. revelador.

Jambey vanej, agn. revealer. revelador.

Janret, av. resound (beU). RML—In colonial Tzeltal "ghananet jan" is "retiñir como campana" (Guzmán, 1620:184). retiñir como campana 184.

Janjonet, av. pray aloud with intonation. rezar alto con tono.

Janjal, tv. hold a candle, light up. alumbrar o tener candela.

Janjal no, nphr(n type n)5. wick made of string. mecha de candil.

Janjal pok', nphr(n type n)5. wick made of cloth. mecha de candil.

Janjalal no, nphr(n type n)5. wick made of string. mecha de candil.

Janjalal toj, nphr(n type n)5. pine torch. mecha de candil.

Janjep, av. shine, sparkle. (1) relumbrar, (2) resplandecer.

Janjep, vnf. radiant. resplandor.

Janjep, tv. grapple, hold, hold a sword, seize. (1) empuñar espada, (2) engarrafar o asir, (3) prendar, (4) tener.

Janjep, iv. escape, flee to the hills. (1) huir, (2) hendirse asi algo, (3) hendirse como... (4) hendirse asi, (5) romperse.

Jantav, iv. escape from person, (2) hendirse asi algo, (3) hendirse como... (4) hendirse asi, (5) romperse.

Janjep, iv. escape, flight. (1) huída de esta manera, (2) huído.

Janjep, tv. escape, flee to the hills. (1) escapullirse, (2) huir.

Janjep, vn5. escape, flight. huido.

Janjep, vn5. escape, flight. huida de esta manera. xebat ta jatval. I am fleeing to the hills. (1) amontonar, (2) huir.

Janjep, iv. escape, flight. huir o ahuyentar. xebat ta jatval. I am fleeing to the hills. (1) amontonar a otro, (2) hacer huir o ahuyentar 178.

Jantav, tv. escape from person. huir de otro.

Janjep, agn. fugitive. huído que huye muchas veces.

Jantav, agn. fugitive. huidor que huye muchas veces.

Jantav, agn. fugitive. hombre que anda huído.

Jat (2)

Jatav, iv. escape, flight. huido.

Jatav, vn5. escape, flight. huido.

Jatav, iv. escape, flight. huida de esta manera.

Xebat ta jatval. I am fleeing to the hills. (1) amontonar, (2) huir.

Jat val, iv. escape, flight. huir o ahuyentar. xebat ta jatval. I am fleeing to the hills. (1) amontonar a otro, (2) hacer huir o ahuyentar 178.

Jat val, iv. escape, flight. huir de otro.

Jat, tv. deflower, rip, split (firewood, wood), tear (clothing). (1) corromper doncella, (2) hendirse partiendo como leña o madera, (3) rasgar, (4) romper ropa.

Jat, iv. crack (as earth, fresh tile or wood cracks in the sun), rip, split, tear. (1) hendirse asi algo, (2) hendirse asi, (3) hendirse como... (4) hendid o asi, (5) romperse.

Jatal, aj. cracked, ripped, split, torn. (1) hendid o, (2) rasgado, (3) rompida cosa por muchas partes.

Jatalal, n4f. rip, splinter, tear. (1) agujero de cosa rasgada, (2) astilla de cosa quebrada, (3) rasgadura.

Jatib, pp. split. hendid o que lo hendid o otro.

Jatibil, vn4f. tear. RML—This is given as sjatval. agujero de cosa rasgada.

Jatulan, tv. keep tearing. romper frecuentativo.

Jatulan-tzames, tv(tv & tvcpd). kill by cutting to pieces. matar despedasando.

Cha’jat ‘ayan, cf. cha’.

Jat (2)

Jatanal, vn5. escape, flight. (1) huída de esta manera, (2) huído.

Jatanal, iv. escape, flee to the hills. (1) escapullirse, (2) huir.

Jatanal, vn5. escape, flight. huido.

Jatanal, vn5. escape, flight. huida de esta manera.

Xebat ta jatval. I am fleeing to the hills. (1) amontonar, (2) huir.

Jatval, iv. escape, flight. huir o ahuyentar. xebat ta jatval. I am fleeing to the hills. (1) amontonar a otro, (2) hacer huir o ahuyentar 178.

Jatval, tv. escape from person. huir de otro.

Jatav, agn. fugitive. huidor que huye muchas veces.

Jatav, agn. fugitive. huidor que huye muchas veces.

Jatav, agn. fugitive. hombre que anda huído.

Jat (3)

Jatav, iv. escape, flight. RML—This term persists in modern Tzotzil of Venustiano Carranza. rehir.

Jatav, tv. escape, scold. (1) corregir reprendiendo, (2) rehir.

Jatav, vn5. escape, flight. huido.

Jatav, vn5. escape, flight. huido.

Jatav, iv. escape, flight. huida de esta manera.

Xebat ta jatval. I am fleeing to the hills. (1) amontonar, (2) huir.
jáy-latzan tak’ín, nphr:aj(aj & Pcpd) & n5. metal sheet. plancha de hierro.

jáy-líchan, aj(aj & Pcpd). very thin (mule). delgada…

jáy chikín, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. sharp-witted. agudo de ingenio 13.

jáy k’anal tak’ín, nphr:aj & n<aj & n>5. gold leaf. oropel.

jáy lúm chuk’omajeb, nphr:nphr(aj & n) type n5. glazed laundry tub. lebrillo o lebrillo de barro.

jáy nok’, nphr:(aj & n)5. thin cloth. manta delgada asi.

jáy pok’, nphr:(aj & n)5. thin cloth. (1) manta delgada, (2) manta delgada asi.

jáy xokon jolol, nphr:n4f of nphr(n of n)5. temples. sienes.

jáy tak’ín, nphr:(aj & n)5. large chamberpot, metal sheet. (1) bacinete o bacín grande, (2) plancha de plato.

jáy te’, nphr:(aj & n)5. board. tabla.

jáy ton, nphr:(aj & n)5. precious stone. piedra preciosa.

jáy vinik, nphr:(aj & n)5. lean person. enjuto hombre 121.

jáy lúm, nphr:natt & n5. pottery plate. platal.

jáy *pok* omittk, nphr:natt & n5.5. partition. tabique, pared.

jáy tak’ín, nphr:natt & n5.5. silver plate. platal.

jáy il te’, nphr:natt & n5.5. laundry tub. arteza de estas que llaman bateas.

jáyub, iv. become depopulated by famine or sickness, decline (person property), decrease in number, grow thin (clothing, person). (1) acabarse asi, no del todo, (2) adelgasarse, (3) apocarse en numero, (4) descrecer, (5) despoblarse por hambre…, (6) envejecerse la ropa, (7) gastarse.

jáyubel, vn5. emaciation, thinness. RML—This is given as jayubel. enfraquecimiento.

jáyubes, tv. make thin. adelgasar algo.

jáyubes’é, vphr:tv & -n4f. sharpen. azucar como quiera 13, cf. aguzar.

jáyubtas, tv. make thin. adelgasar algo.

joy, aj. thin (wide object), split. (1) encendido que lo hendidio a otro, (2) quebrada cosa asi.

javes, tv. wound.

jáy ‘anal, s:iv & -n4f. leaf (beans, squash, melons). hojas echar….

jáy ‘u’un, vphr:iv + -n4d. aim well, wound. (1)

jáy ‘u’un, vphr:iv + -n4d. aim well, wound. (1)

jáy ‘anal, s:iv & -n4f leaf (beans, squash, melons).

jáyubes ‘e, vphr:tv & -n4f sharpen.

jáyubes é, s:aj/pred/ & -n4f. sharp. agudo que corta bien 13.

jáy joy tak’ín, nphr:(aj & n)5. metal sheet. (1) hoja de metal, (2) plancha de plato.

jáy (2)

jáy-mek, num(num & nccpd)5. how many (times). cuantas veces 279.

jáy-tek, num(num & nccpd)5. how many (objects). cuantas cosas 279.

jáy-vo’, num(num & nccpd)5. how many (people). cuantas personas 279.

jáy-vo’ vinik? How many people?

jáy-yalel, num(num & nccpd)5. how many times. cuantas veces 279.

jáyib, num5. how many. cuanto, cuanto vale, cuanto dasaras 279.

jáy-tocino, nphr:num(num & nccpd) of n5. one rasher of bacon. torrezno.

jáy ‘u, nphr:(aj & n)5. half moon. media luna.

jáy (1)

jáy-latzan, aj(aj & Pcpd). very thin (board). delgada…

jáy-latzan sakil tak’ín, nphr:aj(aj & Pcpd) & nphr:(aj & n)5. silver sheet. plancha de plato.
muy mucho.

jazmin (Sp.)

jazmin, n.5. jasmine. jazmin.

j'is

j'is, n.5. pheasant, turkey. RML—This was probably the great curassow (Crax rubra). (1) faisan, (2) pabo o pava 252.

jech

jech ch’uun, vphr:adv & tv-. be partisan. parcial, que sigue partes.

jech k’ex, vphr:adv & iv. be partisan, parcial que….

jech libre, nphr(aj & n)4f. half a pound. media libra.

jech vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. member of a faction. parcial que….

jechjech k’opon, vphr:adv & tv. be partisan, parcial que....

media libra.

jechoch k’ex, vphr:adv & tv-. be partisan, parcial que....

parcial media libra.

jech, nc. bite, morder. jech'. tv. bite, taste. (1) gustar, (2) morder.

jech', nc. bite. bocado.

jech'benal, n.5. bite. mordedura.

jech'elik, aj. half-eaten, nibbled. medio comido o mordiscado.

jech'et, av. sound of grinding teeth, scraping sound of a beam being pushed on top of another. ruido hacer con los dientes...

jech'ol ve‘el, nphr(n type n)5. cold or miserable meal. fria comida, ruin comida.

jech'olaj, iv. eat a cold or miserable meal. *He who invites another to eat says out of humility: “jech'anjech'olajan!” “Eat a miserable or cold meal!” fria comida….

jek (1)

j-jech', num(num & nccpd). quarter of a sheep. cuarto de carnero 279.

jek (2)

jeket, av. clear one’s throat. gargajoar.

jeketel, vn.5. clearing of one’s throat. gargiamento.

jel

jel, tv. deprive, deprive of office, overtake by using a shortcut, pass by without meeting on the trail, surpass. (1) atajar pasando adelante, (2) pasar sin topar..., (3) privar, quitar de oficio, (4) privar a otro.

jel ba, rv. pass by without meeting on the trail. pasar sin topar....

jel-k’opoj, iv(aj & ivcpd). persist. porfiar.

jel-k’opon, tv(aj & tvcpd). worship. adorar.

jel takiej, vphr:tv & -vn4d. violate a law. traspasar mando­miento de alguno.

jelav, iv. be bigger, cross over, go through (needle in clothes, drill in a board), surpass. *Note that they have no comparative form. To say that a thing is bigger than another they put the adjective muk' or the verb xjelav, exceed; other times they put toj muk'. (1) pasar como la aguja..., (2) sobrar sobrepujando, (3) sobrepujar, (4) traspasar de parte a parte.

Ha' xjelav te Pedroe. Peter is bigger. mayor 205.

ejelav yu’un espada ta stakupal. He stuck the sword through his body. traspasar de parte a parte.

jelav 'ip, s:iv & -n4e. be sicker. peor en enfermedad.

jelav 'ipal kola'al, s:iv & nphr(aj & -n4d), be worse. peor comparativo.

jelav ta kola'al, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & n4d[S]). be worse. peor comparativo.

jelav tojol, s:iv & -n4b. be more valuable, cost more, mas valer.

jelav tuk, vphr:iv + n4b[S]. be bigger or extraordinary. (1) mayor 205, (2) singular cosa que no tiene par.

jelaveb, n4f. excess profit. (1) logro, (2) sobra que sobrepujia.

jelav toj muk'. (1) exceder, (2) sobrar sobrepujando, (3) sobrepujar. mejoria absoluta.

jelavel, vn4f. first in everything, victory. (1) prima en cada genero, (2) victoria, vencimiento.

jelaves, tv. pierce. traspasar de parte a parte.

esjelaves yespada ta stakupal. He drove his sword through his body. traspasar de parte a parte.

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jelaves, tv. pierce. traspasar de parte a parte.

esjelaves yespada ta stakupal. He drove his sword through his body. traspasar de parte a parte.
jiban, tv. hang, strangle. (1) ahorrar, (2) colgar.

jiban, n. length, sala. (1) o si, (2) ojala 243.

*ajay, tv. winnow, achar. (2)

jibril, aj. hung, strangled. ahogar ahogado.
jich’ (1)
jich’ el ta majel chak, nphr:nphr(vn4f & qphr<prep & n5>) of -n4d. whip lash on the buttocks. naigado o herida...

*jich’ (2)

*jich’ aj osil, s:iv & n5. dawn. RML—This verb may be related to the modern Tzotzil root meaning “slender” or to the modern Chol root, jich’, meaning “to hang” (Aulie and Aulie, 1978:64). (1) albercar, cf. alborea, (2) amanecer.

*jich’ ajel, vn5. dawn, morning. (1) alborada, (2) de manana, (3) en amaneciendo, (4) manana del dia 310.

jik’ (1)
jik’ abtel, vphr:tv & n5. be cautious. suspirar 323.
jik’ el ‘olonton, vphr:tv & n4d[A], be anxious, sigh. suspirar 323.
jik’ majel, vphr:tv & n5. be cautious (in expectation of the lashing one will receive). suspirar 323.

jik’av, iv. choke, drown. (1) ahogarse en agua o... (2) suspirar 323.

jik’avel, vn5. choking, drowning. ahogamiento, enfermedad asi.

jik’avel chamel, nphr(vn type vn)5. convulsion. pasmo.

jik’el ‘olonton, nphr(vn4f of n4d). sigh. suspiro 324.

jik’jon, av. sob. sollozar.

jik’jon ta ‘ok el, vphr:av & qphr(prep & n5). bray (donkey).

rebudnar el asno.

jik’jonet, vn5. sobbing. sollozo en el llorar.

jik’jonet, av. sob. sollozar.

jik’jonet ‘ok’, vphr:av & iv. bray. rebudnar el asno.

jik’jonet tak’av, vphr:av & iv. reply shamelessly or many times. responder desvergonzadamente o mucho.

jik’jonetel, vn5. sobbing. sollozo en el llorar.

jik’avel-vayel vinik, nphr:agn(vn & vncpd) type n5. sleepy person. adormeciido.

jibanbil, pp. hung. colgado.

jibey, tv/pass. be hung. colgar.

jibbil, aj. hung, strangled. ahogar ahogado.

jib’ (1)

jib’ el ta majel chak, nphr:nphr(vn4f & qphr<prep & n5>) of -n4d. whip lash on the buttocks. naigado o herida...

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jik’jonet, vn5. sobbing. sollozo en el llorar.

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jik’jonet tak’av, vphr:av & iv. reply shamelessly or many times. responder desvergonzadamente o mucho.

jik’jonetel, vn5. sobbing. sollozo en el llorar.

jik’avel-vayel vinik, nphr:agn(vn & vncpd) type n5. sleepy person. adormeciido.

tuil jik’et, cf. tu (1).

jik’ (2)

jik’ay, tv. winnow. achar.

jil

jibil tuix, nphr(pp & n)5. string of onions. ristra...300.

jili’atil vinik, nphr:nnatt(adj & ncpd) & n5. pimp. echar cuerno, cf. echacuervos.

jiljil na, nphr:aj & n)5. hall. sala.

jilol, n4f. length. longura de sala.

jilol ‘osil, nphr(n4f of n5). continuous, forever, perpetual. (1) perpetua o continua, (2) siempre.

sijil no ‘ox ‘osil ‘oy. It is everlasting. perpetua o continua cosa.

jilom, n5. everywhere. en todas partes.

jilom ‘ak’, vphr:n & tv-. put in many places. poner en muchas partes.


j-jil, num(num & nccpd)5. league, string of garlic or onions.

*They have no word (for league) but they say j-jil, etc., which seems to be like a league. (1) legua, (2) ristra de ajos o cebollas 300.

j-jil ajos, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & n. string of garlic. sartal de cuentas.

j-jil chi, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & n. maguey fiber, hebra

jines, tv, demolish, make person flee, tear down, (1) amontar

hebra de hilo.

j-jil no, nphr(num<num & nccpd>)5. thread, sartal de cuentas.

j-jil nichim, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & n. garland, retaher como la

ujuc, vphr:av & iv. toll thunderously, jinet 'osU, s:av & n5. tiiunder. (1)
estallido, (2) estruendo

sonido, (2) retronar,

ruido hacer el rio o aire grande.

jinet el que asi hiere.

jinet que asi la recibe.

jipben, n4d. wound received (from rod or rope). herida del

el que asi hieren.

jipel ta majel chak, nphr:nphr(vn4f & qphr(prep & vn5) of

n4d. whiplash on the buttocks, nalgalda.

jipoj, n4d. object being discarded. abatir algo…. 

jipun ch'ol, nphr:nphr(vn4f of n5). shove, manganada.

jipun k'ob, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. shove. manganada dar.

jis, tv. cut, cut in strips, slice. (1) lasada dar, (2) partir
cortando a la larga, (3) rebanar 299, (4) tajar.

jis-moch, tv(tv & tvcpd). knot. (1) atar con, (2) lasada dar.


jis-mochochtik, aj(tv & ajcpd). filled with knots. lasada dar.

jis-mochoj, n(tv & nccpd)5. object being knotted. atar con

lacada.

jisbenal, n4f. cut. tajadura.

jisbil, pp. sliced. revanada cosa.

jislan, tv. bleed, cut or tear to pieces (cloth), milk wiUi the

thumb, scarify. (1) harpar cortar paño en muchas partes,

(2) jajar, sangrar, (3) ordenar con el dedo pulgar.

jis-ti'bol, agn(tv & nccpd). carver at table. trinchante.

jis-ti'mochoj, n(tv & nccpd)5. object being knotted. atar con

lacada.

jis-ti'bil, pp. discarded, abatir algo....

jis-ti'mochoj, n(tv & nccpd)5. object being knotted. atar con

lacada.

jis-ti'bol, pp. discarded, abatir algo....

jis-ti'mochoj, n(tv & nccpd)5. object being knotted. atar con

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jis-ti'bol, pp. discarded, abatir algo....

jis-ti'mochoj, n(tv & nccpd)5. object being knotted. atar con

lacada.
jotz
jotz, tv. pull one’s hair out. pelar, sacar los pelos.
jotz jol, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. tear one’s hair. mesar 221.
jotzan, tv. pull up easily (as when they weed the garden).
arrancar asi.
jotzbil jol, nphr(pp & n4d). with one’s hair torn out. mesado 221.
jotzbil k’uk’um, nphr(pp & n5). quill. pendola o pinola.
jotzbil nukul, nphr(pp & n5). parchment. pergamino 248.
jotz’
jotz’, tv. dig up (jicama, potato), disinter, pull up easily (as when they weed the garden), scrape (boards). (1) arrancar cosa facil... (2) desenterrar, (3) escarbar, (4) raer como,... (5) sacar lo enterrado....
jotz’ chikin, vphr:tv & -n4d. tear one’s hair, pull one’s hair out.

jotz*, tv, dig up (jicama, potato), disinter, pull up easily (as when they weed the garden), scrape (boards). (1) arrancar cosa facil..., (2) desenterrar, (3) escarbar, (4) raer como..., (5) sacar lo enterrado....
jotz’ chikin, vphr:tv & -n4d. tear one’s hair, pull one’s hair out.
jotz*-k*op, vn(tv & ncpd). deceitful questioning, treason.
jotz* chikin, vphr:tv & -n4d. cut off one’s ear.
jotz*-k’optay, tv(tv & tvcpd). cause to commit treason, gossip.
jotz’n*, vphr:tv & -n4d. have one’s skirts trail.

jotz*ob lum, nphr(n & n5). hoe, weed-hook. sachudo o escarba dientes.
jotz*ob, n5. rake, escarbarador.
jotz’ob ‘e, nphr(n & n5). toothpick. escarba dientes.
jotz’ob lum, nphr(n & n5). hoe, weed-hook. sachudo o escarba dientes.
jotz*ob, n5. rake, escarbarador.
jotz’ob lok’ob-baU, nphr:pp & vn(n & rncpd)4f. image, statue.
jotz’ob lok’ob bail, nphr:pp & vn(n & rncpd)4f. image, statue.
jotz’ob, n5. rake, escarbarador.
jotz’ob ta torno, vphr:pp & n5 & qphr(prep & n5). shaped on a lathe, tornear con torno.
jotz’ob ch’, n4f. drill, dibujar cosa asi.
jotz’ob ton, nphr(n of n)5. chisel. agujerador.
jotz’ob, n4f. drill. taladro.
jotz’obil te’, nphr(n4f of n5). lathe. torno para tornear.
jotz’lok’ob bail, agn:tv & vn(n & rncpd)4fcpd. statue maker. estatuario que los hace.
jotz’-te’, agn(tv & ncpd). woodcarver. entallador.
jotz’vanej, agn. carver. entallador.

joj
joj, n5. raven (as those in Spain). cuervo de los que hay en
jojoch'
jojoch', n5. corn husk. hoja de masorca de maiz.
xjojoch' castiUan 'bcim, nphr:n4e of nphr(aj & n)5. wheat chaff
(jsmall). RML—The inanimate form is xjojoch' il. granzas
de trigo grandes....
xjojoch' pepen, nphr(n type n)5. large spotted butterfly.
mariposa grande pintada.

jok
jokjonet, av. grunir el puerco. jokjonet, av. gmnt (pig),
jokjonetel, vn5. gmnt. gruhir asi.

jokonet ni', s:av & -n4d. gmnt (pig), gruhir el puerco.

jokjonetel, agn. gmnter.

xjojoch' pepen, nphr(n type n)5. large spotted butterfly.

jok' (1)
cabar como ellos caban
jok*, tv. dig (as they dig with poles), ahoyar, hoyo

jok* ch'en, vphr:tv & nle. dig a hole. (1)
aclar, (2) perpetuidad

jok'anej ba, rvn. confiding, tmsting. confiado.

jok'an, tv. hang,

jok'an tal tojol, vphr:n/pred/ & qphr(prep & -n4d). look up
jok' ta k'elanvanej, vphr:n/pred/ & qphr(prep & vn4f). look upwards

jok' an ta tojol dios, vphr(n type n)5. time-consuming work.

jok'tzaj, iv. be busy, delayed or postponed, last, run aground
(boat, canoe), stay. (1) diferir o dilatarse, (2) diferida o
dilatada cosa, (3) encallar barca o canoa. (4) ocuparse.

jok'tzajel, nphr(n type n)5. be busy, delayed or postponed, last,
run aground (boat, canoe), stay. (1) diferir o dilatarse, (2)
diferida o dilatada cosa, (3) encallar barca o canoa.

jok' tzajel 'abtel, nphr(vn type n)5. time-consuming work.
jolol, n3d. head. cabeza 45.
jololtas, tv. investigate, judge, sentence. RML—In colonial Tzeltal the term for “juzgar” and “sentenciar” is zgholontes zoctlap (Guzmán, 1620:111, 195). (1) avertiguar, (2) juzgar, (3) sentenciar.
jolom, n5. skull. calaberna.
jolom-k’optay, tv. ridicule. RML—See lob-k’optay. motejar.
jolom paaxak’, cf. paaxak’.
ta jol ba vitz, qphr:prep & nphr(n5 of nphr<n of n>5). on the mountain top. encima del monte.
ta jol vitz, qphr:prep & nphr(n of n)5. on the mountain top. encima del monte.

jol (3)
jol, aj. beloved, expensive, lovable, scarce, valuable, worthy.
   (1) amable, (2) amado, (3) caro, (4) encarecido, (5) estimable, cosa preciada.

jol ‘il, vphr:adv & tv-. be missed, be on intimate terms with, fall in love, love.
   (1) amar, (2) enamorarse, (3) familiar cosa, (4) privar con alguno.
xjelal jol xkil Pedro yalulyalul te Juane. I like Peter better than John. mas comparativo.


jol ‘ilvanej, nphr:aj & vn5. love.


jalal, n4d. beloved, scarcity. (1)

ja’i ja’i ba, vphr:n4d[A] & rv. have high opinion of oneself.
   (1) estimarse en mucho.

ja’i ba, vphr:aj/pred/ & qphr(prep & n4f[S]). hollow.

ja’i ba, vphr:aj/pred/ & qphr(prep & n4f[S]). hollow.
   (2) fa l o mengua... (3) precioso, cosa de mucho precio.

joluk ‘U, vphr:ajphr(neg & aj) & tv-. dislike. malquerer.

joluk ‘aley, vphr:neg & aj/pred/ & -n4e. disliked.
   malquisto.

joluk ‘iil, vphr:ajphr(neg & aj) & tv-. dislike. malquerer.

jalaj, iv. be highly valued, become scarce, encarecerse.

jalaj, n5. boat, canoe, ship. (1)

jalonel ni’, s:av & -n4d. snore. roncar.

jol (4)

jol, n5. boat, canoe, ship. (1) canoa, barca y cualquier navio, (2) nao y cualquiera otro navio.

jom (1)
jom, n5. boat, canoe, ship. (1) canoa, barca y cualquier navio, (2) nao y cualquiera otro navio.

jom, n4e. embrasure, loophole. tronera.

jom ‘ut, vphr:aj/pred/ & qphr(prep & n4f[S]). hollow. fosa, cosa hueca 144, cf. fofa.

jom ‘ut, vphr:aj/pred/ & qphr(prep & n4f[S]). hollow. fosa, cosa hueca 144, cf. fofa.

jomal te’, nphr(aj & n5). dugout. arteza.

jomjom k’uk’um, vphr(aj & n)5. quill. pluma, el cañon.

jomjom ta ‘ut, vphr:aj/pred/ & qphr(prep & n4f[S]). hollow. hueca, cosa no maciza 343.

jomjom ta ‘ut, vphr:aj/pred/ & qphr(prep & n4f[S]). hollow. hueca, cosa no maciza 343.

jomjom te’, nphr(aj & n5). dugout. arteza.
jomal te’, nphr(aj & n5). dugout. arteza.

jomjedom, aj. hollow, hollowed out (embrasure, loophole). (1)
   tronera, (2) hueca 343.

jomjedom, aj. hollow, hollowed out (embrasure, loophole). (1)
   tronera, (2) hueca 343.

jomjedom, aj. hollow, hollowed out (embrasure, loophole). (1)
   tronera, (2) hueca 343.

jomjom k’uk’um, vphr(aj & n)5. quill. pluma, el cañon. castillan jom, cf. castillan.

jomjedom, aj. hollow, hollowed out (embrasure, loophole). (1)
   tronera, (2) hueca 343.

jomjedom, aj. hollow, hollowed out (embrasure, loophole). (1)
   tronera, (2) hueca 343.

jomjom k’uk’um, vphr(aj & n)5. quill. pluma, el cañon. castillan jom, cf. castillan.

jomjedom, aj. hollow, hollowed out (embrasure, loophole). (1)
   tronera, (2) hueca 343.

jomjom k’uk’um, vphr(aj & n)5. quill. pluma, el cañon. castillan jom, cf. castillan.

jomjedom, aj. hollow, hollowed out (embrasure, loophole). (1)
   tronera, (2) hueca 343.

jomjom k’uk’um, vphr(aj & n)5. quill. pluma, el cañon. castillan jom, cf. castillan.

jomjedom, aj. hollow, hollowed out (embrasure, loophole). (1)
   tronera, (2) hueca 343.
yabutinab jom, cf. yabut.

*jom (2)

*jomet, av. sound (large flutes). sonar la flauta sola...

jop

jop, tv. hold or take a handful to put it down. abarcar o tomar un puñado...

jopin

jopin k'u', vphr:tv & n4d[A]. tuck up skirts under one’s sash.

jopoj, n4d. object being held or taken in handfuls. abarcar o...

jopopan, tv. hold or take a handful to put down. RML—In modern Tzotzil this refers to a large amount. abarcar o...

j-jop, num(num & nccpd)5. handful. (1)

abarcar o...

joyan, tv. turn (wheel). (1)

joyant'okilbek'tal, vphr:tv & -nphr(natt & n)4d. circumcise.

terjar.

jos

jos, tv. cut, grate, peel (pears or apples with a knife), rub together (two bricks), scrape, shave with a razor, shear (with a razor), smooth. (1) afeitar a navaja, (2) alisar menos perfectamente como raspar, (3) mondar quitando la corteza..., (4) rayar, (5) raspar o raer el pelo, (6) raspar, (7) tajar, (8) trasquirar a navaja.

jos ba 'u'un, vphr:rv -i- -n4d. mb together (bricks).

josi

josbenal, n4f. enclosed area or object

josbil, pp. enclosed, arrodeado o cercado.

josbenal tak'in, nphr(n4f of n5). metal filings.

josbil

josil, vphr:tv & -nphr(n4f of n5). ear-pick. escarba dientes.

jot'ob chikin, nphr(n4f of n5). ear-pick. escarba dientes.

jov

jov, half, half moon, past, piece, rasber. cf. jav.

joy (1)

joy, tv. cut off one’s escape, encircle, enclose, surround. (1) arrodear como cercar, (2) cercar, poner cerca 71, (3) quedas a lo que huye, (4) rodar, traer al derredor.

joy be, vphr:tv & n5. go a roundabout way. (1) rodear, cercar, (2) rodear en el camino.

joy-chik', tv(tv & tvcpd). burn around. quemar en derredor.

joy-k'ak'ay, tv(tv & tvcpd). burn around. quemar en derredor.

joy-k'op, n(aj & ncpd)5. comparison, parable. parobola o comparaction.

joy-k'optay, tv(tv & tvcpd). question. preguntar.

joy-te', n(aj & ncpd)5. enclosure, fence, stockade. (1)

palanquear, cf. palanquera, (2) seto.

joyeb j-te', nphr(n4f of n5). night patrol, rondada por donde rondan.

joyeb na, nphr(n4f of n5). night patrol. ronda por....

joyeb

joyet xanav, vphr:av & iv. revolve (wheel), walk around. (1)

joyet

joyet, av. whfrl around, remolínarse como quiera.

joyet

joyin, tv. encircle, surround, walk around. (1)

joyin

joyinbU, pp. encircled. (1)

arrodear como... (2) arrodeado o cercado asi. (3) cercar, andar alrededor

joyin be, vphr:tv & n5. go a roundabout way. (1) rodear, cercar, (2) rodear en derredor.

joyinbil, pp. encircled. (1) arrodear como..., (2) arrodeado o cercado asi, (3) cercar, andar alrededor 71.

joyin

joyin

joying, tv. encircle, surround, walk around. (1) arrodear como..., (2) cercar, andar 71.

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joynej ta naklej, nphr:n4d & qphr(pred & n5). seated in a circle.
estar al derredor sentado.
joyoj, n4d. area or object being enclosed. cercar, poner cerco
71.
joyoj ta naklej, nphr:n4d & qphr(pred & n5). seated in a circle.
estar al derredor sentado.
joyoj ta ta'lej, nphr:n4d & qphr(prep & n5). lying in a circle.
estar en derredor echado.
joyoj ta va'lej, nphr:n4d & qphr(prep & n5). standing in a
circle. estar al derredor en pie.
joyol, n4f fence, cerco o seto 71.
joyol, aj. encfrcled. arrodeado o cercado asi.
joyol be, nphr(aj & n)5. roundabout way. rodeo asi.
joyol ta naklej, vphr:aj/pred/ & qphr(prep & n5). seated in a

*ju'el ni', s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. be hawk-nosed. RML—In colonial.
Tzeltal the adjective is given as ghuu (Guzmán, 1620:140).
*nariz aguileña.
*ju'ju'-ni', n(aj & ncpd)5. hawk-nosed. nariz aguileña.
*ju'ju' ni', s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. be hawk-nosed. nariz aguileña.
jub
jub, tv. row. bogar o remar.
jub jom, vphr:tv & n5. row, remar.
jubet, av. growl (stomach). rugir las ripas.
jubob jom, nphr(n of n)5. oar, rudder. (1) goberna de navio 156, (2) remo para remar.
jubolbol jom, nphr(n4f of n5). oar. bogador o remero.
jub-jom, agn(tv & ncpd). rower. (1) bogador o remero, (2)
remador.
jubvanaj, agn. rower. bogador o remero.

jubileo (Sp.)
jubileo, n5. concession of plenary indulgences. jubileo.

jubon (Sp.)
jubon, n5. doublet. jubon.

juch'
juch', tv. pound. majar.
juch' ch'ilim, vphr:tv & n5. grind flour. moler harina.
juch' kokov, vphr:tv & n5. make cocoa by grinding it. hacer
cacao y molerlo 165.
juch'bil 'ixim, nphr(pp & n)5. corn dough. masa.
juch'bil mostaza, nphr(pp & n)5. mustard sauce. salsa para
manjar.
juch'bil nueces, nphr(pp & n)5. sauce made of pounded
walnuts and spice. nogada.
juch'bil perejU, nphr(pp & n)5. parsley sauce. salsa para
manjar.
juch'et vayel ta sat, s:av & vn5 & qphr(pred & -n4d). be sleepy.
sohoniento.
juch'neb, n4f. mill. molino.

juch'nebal na, nphr(n type n)5. mill. molino.
juch'nebal ton, nphr(n type n)5. mill. RML—This is given as
ghux nabalton. atahona.
juch'obU, n4f. pestle. maza 203.
juch'obU aceituna, nphr(n4f of n5). olive oil press. molino de
aceite.
juch'obU bon, nphr(n4f of n5). stone for grinding dyes. piedra
para moler colores.
juch'un, iv. grind, pound. (1) majar, (2) moler harina.
juch'-'ixim, agn(tv & ncpd). miller. molinero....
juch'nom, agn. female servant who grinds the corn, miller. (1)
moza de servicio 226, (2) molinero que tiene cuidado de el.

juez (Sp.)
juez, n5. judge. juez.

jul (1)
jul, tv. bleed, chisel, engrave, hurt with a spur, mark (wood,
stone for cutting or sawing), pierce (with an awl), prick,
sew (sandals, shoes with an awl), stab. RML—The final
consonant is given sometimes as t. (1) alesnar, (2) coser.
alpargatas o zapatos..., (3) espinar o punzar, (4) espeolar, herir con la espuela, (5) herir de estocada, (6) punzar, (7) rayar, hacer raya 284, (8) reglar asi madera., (9) sangrar, (10) sincelar 319.

jul, nc. puncture, stitch. (1) punsadura, (2) puntada con aguja. jul k'anal tak'in, vphr:tv & nphr(adj & n)5. mark the carats. quilate dar al oro.

jul k'anal tak'in, nphr:nphr(num & n)5 of nphr(adj & n)5. carat. quilate de oro.

jul ta majel, vphr:tv & qphr(prep & vn5). stab. herir de estocada.

julenal, n5. stab wound. puñalada como....

julbil, pp. punctured. punsada cosa.

julel, nc. stab wound. puñalada de herida.

julintasbil sakil tak'in, nphr(adj & n)5. marked silver. plata marcada.

juljul nabo, vphr:s(num & n)5 & iv. be matched. emparejar.

juljun pajol, nphr(num of n)5. match, emparejar.

juljun, n. alone, of one mind, single. (1) en uno. (2) sola cosa.

juljun, agn. bloodletter, stabber. (1) punsador, (2) sangrador.

jul (2)

julan, aj. awake, diligent, quick. (1) despierito, (2) despierito, diligente.

julan xanav, vphr:aj & iv. be cautious. recatarse.

julan xanav (or) julan xanav. I am cautious.

julan vinik, nphr(adj & n)5. cautious person. recatado.

julantas, tv. awake person. despertar a otro.

julay, tv. awake person. recordar al que duerme.

julay, iv. wake up. (1) despertar, (2) despierito, (3) recordarse, despertar.

julayel, vn5. vigil, wake. vigilia o velada.

fak'abal julay, cf. 'ak'abal.

'oy to 'ak'abal julay, vphrs:n5/pred/ & pt & n5) & iv. rise early in the morning. madrugar.

toj 'ik'-luman julay, vphr:adv & n(adj & ncpd)5 & iv. rise early in the morning. madrugar.

jul

jul, num5. one. RML—There is no Spanish entry for this term; it is derived from the entries below.

jul k'ak'al patan, nphr:nphr(num & n)type n5. one day's work. tarea.

jul k'ak'al xanbal, nphr:nphr(num & n) type n5. one day's journey or march. jornada, camino de un dia.

xak'beat jun k'ak'al sver'el. He is given one day’s ration of food.

jul me'til, nphr(num & n)3d. aunt (mother’s sister), great aunt (grandmother’s sister), stepmother. (1) hermana de mi Madre 161, (2) hermana de mi abuela 161, (3) madrasta. jun muk'ta totil, nphr(num & nphr-caj & n)=3d. great uncle (grandfather’s brother). tio, hermano de abuelo.

jul juloj, nphr(num & n)=4d. man’s stepchild. ante todo respecto del hombre, cf. entendido.

jul pasel, s:num/pred/ & -vn4f. resemble. semejarse o parecerse una cosa a otra.

jul xuxul, nphr(num & n)5. falcon. RML—This crested hawk must have been the ornate hawk-eagle, Spizaetus ornatus. halcon.

jul to -chon, nphr:num/pred/ & qphr(prep & vn5). be of the same age. edad una.

jul to -tan, vphr:num/pred/ & qphr(prep & vn5). be of the same age. edad una.

jul totil, nphr(num & n)3d. uncle (father’s brother). to, hermano de padre.

julaniyeb choy, nphr(n4f of n)5. fish pond. piscina, estaquie de peces 261.

junes, tv. join, unite. poner en uno.

junjun, num. alone, of one mind, single. (1) en uno, (2) sola cosa.

junjun ba, raj. resemble. semejarse o parecerse....

jul k'op, s:num/pred/ & -n4d. be in agreement. concordar en sentencia o negocio alguno.

juljun no 'ox chi'uk, vphr:num/pred/ & pt & pt + -n4d. neighbor. proximo.

juljun no 'ox tuk, vphr:num/pred/ & pt & pt + -n4d[]. sovereign lord. señor soberano.

juljun pajel, s:num/pred/ & -vn4f. match. emparejar.

juljun pajel pas, vphrs(num/pred/ & vn4f[0]) & tv-. match. emparejar.

juljun pajel, nphr(num of n)5. match. emparejar.

juljun pajol ba 'ayan, vphrs(num & mn)5. be matched. RML—The verb is in the past tense. emparejar.

juljun pajol, nphr(num of n)5. stepmother. (1)

juljun pajol pas, vphrs(num & mn)5. be matched.

SMITHSONIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANTHROPOLOGY
mu junjunuk, vphr:neg & num/pred/.
different.
diferentemente.
mu junjunuk k’op, s:neg & num5/pred/ & -n4d. disagree.
diferentemente.
Ha’ te june, s:n5/pred/ & nphr(pt & num). the other.
mu junjunuk, vphr:neg & num/pred/.
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mu junjunuk, vphr:neg & num/pred/.
different.
jutebuk 'oy, s:aj & n5/pred/. a little. poco, adjetivo. jutebuk 'oy xa, vphr:aj & n5/pred/ & pt. a little more. poco mas. toj juteb 'a'i, vphr:s(adv & aj/pred/ & ---) & tv. a little more or less. poco mas o menos.

**jut** (2)

jut, tv. begin something new, persuade, start (dispute). cutting or sawing), persuade, start (dispute). (1) comenzar cosa que antes no la había, (2) mover asi, (3) trabele pa e cuestion 340.

Ho'ot ajut, Ho'ot alikes! You started it, you began it! trabele pa e cuestion 340.

ba'yi jut ta 'olonton, cf. ba (2).

**juy**

juy, tv. stir, RML—See ju'. (1) mecer, (2) revolver 287.

juy 'e, siv & -n4f. rebound (with the blade turning). reboto torciendo el filo.

juy ta tek'el, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & vn5). trample on. empec tejero o jarro para vino.

ejuybe xuch', vphr:-dv & -n4f[B]. mend (leather or wine jug with pitch). empac cuero o jarro para vino.

katz'ar, aj. protruding, RML—See katz'an. higas dar. katz'an, tv. press down on. * This means to put something in a press, and they say that the adobes or stones that have been poorly laid in a wall, when some stick out farther than others are katz'atik higas dar.

katz'anbey k'ob, vphr:-dv & -n4f[A]. give a fig to someone. higas dar.

katz'oj, n4d. object carried in one’s mouth. llevar atravesado en...

jkatz'anej-k'ob, agn(vn & ncpd). person who gives a fig. higas dar.

**kaj** (1)

kaj, iv. begin. (1) comenzar, (2) moverse.

kaj tuk, vphr:iv + n4d[S]. take the opportunity. *As when we say nobody gave me the opportunity, but I took it. ocasion tomar.

kajal, aj. on top of. encima de algo.

kajan, tv. load, put on top of, stand up (candle). (1) candelero, (2) cargar, (3) poner encima.

kajal, iv. begin. (1) comenzar algo, (2) ocasion dar.

kaja'ay, tv. carry crosswise in one’s mouth or teeth. llevar atravesado en los dientes o boca.
kaktzaj, iv. be caught or stuck between two objects (as trees that fall and are caught in the branches of others). parar metiendose....

kam
kam, tv. stuff (food into one’s mouth). tragon. kamed tik’el ve’el, nphr:nphr(vn & vn)5 type n5. dinner (principal meal eaten at midday). merienda. kamkonel tik’el ve’el, iv(vn & vn & ivcpld). eat dinner. *There is no such verb as merendar; they say xive’ for all, but to differentiate one can use this. merendar.
jkamojel, agn. glutton. tragon.
kamul
kamul, n4f. wood chip. rajas de madera. kamul tak’in, nphr(n4f of n5). metal chip. astil. kamul te’, nphr(n4f of n5). wood chip. astil.
kan
kanet, av. ring (bell). (1) retañer como la campana, (2) son o sonido, sonar, hacer sonido. kankonet, av. bustle about. bullirse.
kap
kap, tv. mix. mezclar 222. kap, n4f. mortar, pitch, plaster. (1) betun, (2) mezcla para asentar piedra o adobes 222. kap ’al tan, nphr:n4f de nphr(n5 of n5). mortar. argamasa. kap bon, nphr(n4f of n4f). mixture of a variety of colors. matiz en la pintura. kap tz’ib, nphr(n4f of n4f). mixture of a variety of colors. matiz en la pintura. kap ve’el, nphr(n4f of vn5). sauce. salsa para manjar.
kapal, aj. mixed. mezclada cosa 222. kapal bon, s:aj/pred/ & -n4f. multicolored, striped. listada cosa da varios colores. kapal Saul, s:aj/pred/ & -n4f. multicolored, striped. listada cosa de.... kapalkapal, aj. intermingled. entreverado. kaptuk, aj. mixed in many places. mezclada cosa en muchas partes...222. kape’ex, nphr(n4f of n4f). sauce. salsa para merendar. 
kapij, iv. mix. (1) mesturas, (2) mezclaza 222. kapin, tv. mix. (1) mesturas, (2) mezclaza 222. kapin ta yuel, qphr:vphr- & qphr(pre p & vn5). mix around. micer revolviendo una cosa con otra. kapinbil, pp. mixed. mesturada. kapijabil ta saij tak’in, qphr:pp/prep/ & qphr(pre p & n5 & n5). alloyed. metalado. kapulan ta yuel, qphr:tv- & qphr(pre p & vn5). mix around. micer revolviendo....
mo ’oyuk kap, s:aj & n5/pred/ & -n4f. pure, undiluted (wine). *God is clean without any mixture: pokpokbil toj iujum mo ’oyuk skap. (1) mezcla para...222, (2) pura cosa sin mezcla, (3) vino puro. ’och kap, cf. ’och. (1) mesturada cosa, (2) metalado, (3) mezcla para...222.
*kata
*kata, aj. lively, spirited. RML—This term also occurs in colonial Tzeltal. *lozano gallardo 199.
*kata vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. imposter, lively person. (1) *embuster, (2) *lozano gallardo 199.
*kataU vinik, nplir(aj/att/ & n)5. lively person. *lozano gallardo 199.
*katatik xanav, vphr:aj & iv. waUc spiritedly, *lozano gallardo

j-*kem, num(num & nccpd)5. another, part, section. RML—This may be related to the colonial Tzeltal term for “grada,” *quem (Guzmán, 1620:97). (1) *algunos, (2) otras cosas, (3) parte del todo, (4) parte dar, (5) partida, parte.

j-*kem xkak’bey. I gave him a piece. parte dar.

j-*kemkem, num(num & nccpd)5. single piece. parte dar.

*kem (2)
*kemil, n3d. feathered litter. *The same (term is used) for the feathers that they carry in the dances to cover their heads or their backs. *andas de pluma de esta manera.

*kem Dios. litter for the sacrament. *andas del sacramento.

*kem Maria. litter for the Virgin Mary. *andas del sacramento.

*kem (3)
*keman sat, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. frown. RML—In this entry the root form is given both as *quem and *quim. *cono mostrar 70.

k’usi skoj *xakeman asat? Why do you frown?

*keman sat k’el, vphr:sv & n4d[A] & tv-[A]. frown at. *mirar con enojo.

k’usi skoj *xakemanbeon asat? Why are you frowning at me?

*kemanbej sat, vphr:dv & n4d[A]. frown at. *cono mostrar 70.

*xakemanbeon asat? Why are you frowning at me?

*kemel sat, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. be frowning. *cono mostrar 70.

keov

keov, n1e. shade. *sombra hacer.

‘oy skeovil. It is shady. *sombra hacer el arbol.

keovitik, n5. shade. (1) *sombrejo o lugar que hay sombra, (2) *sombria cosa.

*kep

*kepel, aj. all, every. RML—The same term occurs in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:208). *todo.

*kichin

*kichin ‘osil, nphr(n4 of n5). saltpeter bed. RML—Possibly *kichin should be read *k’ixin, “hot.” *salitral, lugar.

*kichin lum, nphr(n4 of n5). saltpeter. *salitre.

*kichin ton, nphr(n4 of n5). saltpeter. *salitre.

kik

kik, tv. clutch. *asir o tener en la mano.

kik ba, rv. shake hands. *asirse de las manos.

kikan, tv. lean against (long objects against a wall). *arrimar otra cosa.

kikanej, n4d. object that has been leaned against something. *arrimado.

kiktzaj, iv. get stuck, run aground, stem the current, stop, stop falling, stop moving (inanimate object). (1) *asirse o detenerse una cosa en otra, (2) *encallar barca o canoa, (3) *pararse, (4) *parar o estancar, (5) tenerse el que quiere caer... 

kiktkzajebal, n3d. place where one runs aground. *encallecerse con callos, cf. *encallamiento.

kiktzajel, vn5. running aground. *encallamiento asi.

kikey, iv. lean against. *arrimarse.

kikil, aj. run aground, stopped, stuck (unable to be pushed in or pulled out). (1) *asirse o... (2) *encallada cosa asi, (3) *parado asi, (4) *tenido asi o asido en algo.

kikoj, n4d. object being grasped. *asir asi algo...
kil
kil, tv. drag, pull. (1) arrastrar, (2) traer por fuerza.

*kínich
*kínich 'ojov, nphr(x & n)s. consumptive. RML—In colonial Tzeltal, quinich aghauh is given for “almorranas” (Guzmán, 1620:17). The term for piles in colonial Tzotzil is yicht chak. etico, enfermo.

kis
kisin, nld. adversity, devil, exhaustion. RML—'kinich kisin, nld. adversity, devil, exhaustion. RML—
kisnaj, iv. be anguished by sickness or loss,非常に病気に
kisnan, tv. be exhausted by, fatiga asi o...

jkisnte jmajele. I was exhausted by the beating, fatiga asi.

ko'ol
ko'ol, aj. equal, equally, of one accord, same, together. (1) en uno, (2) juntamente, (3) ygual cosa asi 184, (4) ygualmente, (5) pareja cosa.

ko'ol 'abil, s:aj/pred/ & -n4e. be of the same age. ser de una edad.

ko'ol 'ayan 'u'un, vphr:aj & iv + -n4d, make the same size (long or tall things). ygualar cosas largas o altas 184.

ko'ol 'epal 'abil, s:aj/pred/ & nphr(n4f of -n4e). be of the same age. ygual en edad 184.

ko'ol ba, raj. resemble. semearse o parecerse....

ko'ol 'anU, s:aj/pred/ & -vn4d. be of the same age. ygual en edad 184.

ko'ol k'op, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. be in agreement. concordar en sentencia o negocio alguno.

ko'ol muk'ul, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. be of the same size. ygual cosa asi 184.

ko'ol muk'ul pas, vphr:s(aj/pred/ & -n4d) & tv. make the same size (flat things). emparejar.

ko'ol natil, s:pred/ & -n4d. be of the same height or length. ygual cosa asi 184.

ko'ol natil pas, vphr:s(aj/pred/ & -n4d) & tv. be of the same height or length. emparejar.

ko'ol pasel, s:aj/pred/ & -vn4d. resemble. semearse o parecerse....

ko'ol pasel, vphr:pt & aj/pred/. different. (1) diferente, (2) diferentemente.

toj ko'ol, vphr:aj & aj/pred/. exact. justa cosa.

ko'ov
ko'ov, n3d. jaw. quijal o quijada.

kob
kob, tv. fuck (have relations, a man with a woman, using a clear term). hacer, tener parte el hombre...166.

kobvan, iv. whore. putanear.

jkob-xinch'ok, agn(tv & ncpd). active homosexual. puto que hace.

jkobvanaj, agn. whoremaster. putanero.

kotz
kotz (1)

kotz sat, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. frown. cenoo mostrer 70.
kotz san k'el, vphr:s(tv & n4d[A] & tv & tv-[A]. look with a frown. mirar asi, arrugada la frente o con cenoo.

kotz (2)

jkotz, n5. rooster. RML—In modern Tzotzil of Larrañanzar, the rooster is termed both cots and jkots (Delgaty and Sanchez, 1978:60). In modern Tzotzil of Chalchihuitán, kotz is both rooster and gobbler. gallo.

'ñin jkotz, cf. 'anil.

ch'iom jkotz, cf. ch'i.

koch

xkoch, n5. fly that oxen drive away. RML—In modern Tzotzil, koch is a horsefly. moscarda que avienta los bueyes.

koy (1)

koy, beburden, coccyx, disgust row, step, therefore, time, title. cf. kaj (1).

*koy (2)

*koyem, iv. tame (domestic deer). RML—One assumes this is the stative form of an intransitive verb, koy. manso animal, como venados domesticos.

*kojib, iv. become tame (animal). (1) amansar o reposar animal, (2) manso hacerse asi.

*kojibtas, tv. tame (wild animal). domar cosa fiera.

kok (1)

kok, aj. deaf. sordo.

kokib, iv. grow deaf (1) amansar o reposar animal, (2) manso hacerse asi.

kokibel, vn5. deafness, ensordecimiento.

kokibes, tv. deafen, ensordecer a otro.

kokitas, tv. deafen. ensordecer a otro.

kojil, n4d. deafness, stupidity. ensordecimiento.

kokil vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. deaf person. sordo.

kokkaj, aj. stupid. ensordecimiento.

kok (2)

kokkonet, av. cluck (hen). gorgear la gallina de castilla.

kok (3)

kok, n5. land turtle. RML—In colonial Tzeltal, coc has the same meaning (Guzmán, 1620:94). In modern Tzeltal of Aguacatenango, the term is koks (Kaufman, 1972:105). galapago de la tierra.

koktom

koktom, n5. coatimundi. RML—In modern Tzotzil, kotom. pizobe, animalejo.

kol

kol, iv. escape, fall (beads from a ribbon, cloth), miss (crossbow, pellet, arrow), take shelter. (1) caer como el paño o cuentas de la cinta, (2) escabullirse, (3) escaparse del peligro, (4) guarecerse, (5) pasar con tino..., (6) salvarse.

kol, iv. be safe. RML—The verb is in the past tense. seguro
kol-chamuk, tv(aj & tvcpd)/subj/. escaped from death. (1) descaballirse o librarse de la muerte... (2) escabullido o librado de muerte, (3) escapado así de ser muerto....

kol-chaman (or) kol-chamukot. You have escaped from death. (1) descaballirse o librarse... (2) escabullido o librado de muerte.

kol-japiuk, iv(aj & tvcpd)/subj/. escaped from capture. escabullido o librado ya....

kol-kom, iv(aj & ivcpd). escaped, escabullido.

kol-chaman (or) kol-chamukot You have escaped from death. (1) descaballirse o librarse... (2) escabullido o librado de muerte.

kol-majuk, iv(aj & tvcpd)/subj/. escaped from a beating.

kol-majuk, iv(aj & tvcpd)/subj/. escaped from being killed. escabullido.

kol-ta 'abtel, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & vn4d[S]). be full (moon).

kol-ta 'ok'el, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & vn5). be exempted from

kol-majuk, iv(aj & tvcpd)/subj/. escaped from a beating. escabullido.

kol-ta 'abtel, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & n5). be exempted from

kol-ta lubel, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & vn5). divert oneself, rest.

kol-ta jael, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & vn5). flee, huir para huir para huir para... 

kol-ta jatval, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & vn5). flee,

kol-ta mu'natU, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & n5). be freed from


descaballirse o librarse....

descaballirse cuando lo quieren tomar.


descaballirse o librarse....


kol-ta lubel, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & vn5). divert oneself, rest. (1) descansar, (2) re crearse, (3) reposar, descansar.

kolukotik talabell! Let's rest! descansar.

kol-ta mu’natil, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & vn5). be freed from slavery. RML—The verb is in the past tense. horror, cf. horron.

kol-ta patan, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & n5). be exempt from tribute. RML—The verb is in the past tense. jubilado ser.

kol-balal, n3d. refuge or shelter to defend oneself. guarida para defenderse.

kol-te, vn5. liberty. libertad.

koles, tv. free from danger, protect, rescue, save, shelter. (1) amparar como quiera, (2) defender, (3) librare de peligro, (4) redimir, (5) salvar.

koles, tv. free from danger, protect, rescue, save, shelter. (1) amparar como quiera, (2) defender, (3) librare de peligro, (4) redimir, (5) salvar.

koles ba, rv. be saved, escape from danger, take shelter in the church. (1) retraerse a la iglesia, (2) salvarse.

koleso yolobil ta k’ob, vphr:tv & n5 & qphr(prep & vn4d[A]). miss (arrow). pasar con tino....

kolesal, vn4d. rescue of oneself. salvacion pasiva....


kolesibil ta ‘abel, vphr:pp/pred/ & qphr(prep & n5). exempt from labor. jubilado, suelto de trabajo.

kolesibil ta patan, vphr:pp/pred/ & qphr(prep & n5). exempt from tribute. jubilado, suelto....

kolesvanej, vn5. salvation. alvacion.

koltay, tv. act as an attorney, aid the poor or miserable, defend, free from danger, help, plead a case, rescue, save. (1) ayudar 14, (2) defender, (3) favorecer, (4) librar de peligro, (5) procurar por otro o abrojar, (6) redimir, (7) salvar, (8) socorrer.

koltay, tv. take refuge, take refuge in the church. (1) guarecerse, (2) retraerse a la iglesia.

koltayabil, n4d. help one receives. favorable a mi. koltaybil, pp. aided. socorrido.

koltaybil ‘ok, s:pp/pred/ & -n4d. exempt from labor. franco privilegiado.

koltaybil k’ob, s:pp/pred/ & -n4d. exempt from labor. franco privilegiado.

koltayej, n4d. object of one’s defense. (1) amparar como quiera, (2) defender.

koltayel, vn4d. help or salvation one receives. (1) ayuda que se nos hace 14, (2) favorable a mi, (3) salvacion pasiva, (4) socorro.

koltayvan, iv. help. ayudar 14.

koltayben, n4d. object of one’s help. favorecido por mi.

koltayvanjej, vn1d. help, salvation. (1) ayuda que se nos hace 14, (2) salvacion, (3) socorro.

kolu, iv/subj/. escaped. escapado.

jkolesvanjej, agn. rescuer, redentor.

jkoltayvaney, agn. attorney, defender, patron, rescuer. (1) favorable a mi, (2) patron o defensor, (3) procurador, (4) redentor, (5) salvacion pasiva....

'utz kol ‘u’un, vphr:aj & iv + -n4d. be curable. sanable cosa.

toj kolesal bat, vphr:aj & iv & miss (crossbow pellet, arrow).

RML—The verb is in the past tense. pasar con tino....

kola', blaspheme, corruption, damaged, hate, infamy, innocent, maleice, poison, sickness, stained, tyrant, ugliness. cf. kolo’.

kolo', aj. bad, evil, malicious, malignant, pregnant, ugly, vile. (1) empeñado, (2) fea cosa, (3) mal sustantivo, (4) mala cosa, (5) mala y falsemente, (6) maliciosamente, maligno, malignamente, (7) ruín.

kolo’ ‘a’i, vphr:aj & tv-. consider evil, dislike, want to leave. (1) correr algo, (2) sabel o pesale algo.

kolo’ ‘ayej, vphr:aj & n5. bad news. fama mala que oimos. kolo’ ‘ayejal, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. bad reputation. fama mala asi.

kolo’ ‘elov, s:aj/pred/ & -n4b. ugly. fea cosa.

kolo’ ‘il, vphr:aj & tv-. hate. (1) aborrecer, (2) odio tener. kolo’ ‘iley, vphr:aj & tv/pass/. be hateful. odioso.

kolo’ ‘osil ‘a’i, vphr:s(aj/pred/ & n5) & tv. be sick. (1) adolescer, estar malo, (2) malo estar 206.

kolo’ ‘ut, vphr:aj & tv-. degrade. abellacar 36.

kolo’ ‘uyik, s:aj/pred/ & pt & -n4d. be terrible. terrible cosa.

kolo’ ‘eit, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. have an ugly appearance or face. semblante de cara.

kolo’ ‘alamb, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. be unlucky. hado malo.

kolo’ ch’ulelil, s:aj/pred/ & n3d. be unlucky. hado malo.
kolo’ k’ob, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. lame in one hand. manco de mano 207.
kolo’ k’op, nphr(aj & n)s. word game. juego de palabras.
kolo’ pasbey, vphr:aj & -dv. hurt. empecer.
kolo’ epasbeat. He is hurt. empecido.
kolo’ pasbey, vphr:aj & tv/pass/. badly made. RML—The verb is in the past tense. mal echo.
kolo’ xanav, vphr:aj & iv. limp, cojear sin doblar el cuerpo
kola’a’l pasojel, nphr(n typevn)5. evU action, maldad, (4) maldad, de la muerte.

mo ‘oyuk bu Hech kolo’, s:neg & n5/pred/ & nphr(n5 & nphr(aj & n>). especially bad or evil. extraña cosa de buena 134.
toj kolo’, vphr:adv & aj/pred/. deformed, perverso, poisonous, ugly, vicious, wicked. (1) disformar, feo, (2) malvado, (3) perverso, (4) ponzohoso 266.
toj kolo’ tuk, vphr:adv & aj/pred/ + n4d[S]. worse. peor comparativo.
toj kolo’ot atuk. You are worse. feo.
kola’aj, iv. become corrupted, damaged, defiled, pregnant, stained, or ugly. (1) afearse, (2) corromperse, dañarse, (3) dañar, corromperse, (4) empeñar, (5) ensuciarse, (6) mancillar 211.
‘utzot vo’ne ta xakola’aj. Once you were good, now you are becoming corrupted. dañar, corromperse.
t’ujomot vo’ne nakola’aj *’echan. Once you were good, now you have become corrupted. dañar, corromperse.
kola’aj ‘u’un, vphr:iv + -n4d. make person cunning or deceitful. hacer bellaco 165.
kola’aj batel, vphr:iv & dr. grow worse. empeorarse.
kola’ajes, tv. damage, impregnate, dirty, make cunning, deceitful, or ugly. (1) afearse, (2) corromperse, (3) dañar, corromperse, (4) empeñar, (5) ensuciarse, (6) mancillarse 211.
kola’al, n1d. corruption, malice, rogery, ugliness, wickedness. (1) abellacar, (2) corrompimiento asi, (3) fealdad, (4) maldad, (5) malicia.
kola’al ‘a’yej, nphr(n type n)5. bad news. extraña cosa de uena.
kola’al ‘a’yejjal, nphr(n type n)1d. bad reputation, infamy. (1) fama mala asi, (2) yañamia 187.
kola’al ‘a’yej, tv(n & tvcpd). blaspheme, curse. renegar, blanquear.
kola’al ‘a’yej, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. poisonous, ponzoña, morder cosa.
kola’al ‘a’yejal, nphr(n type vn)4d. hatred one receives. odio con que soy aborrecido.
kola’al ‘i’vanej, nphr(n type vn)5. hatred. odio o enemistad con que aborrezco.
kola’al ‘osil, nphr(n4f of n5). sickness. adolescer, estar malo.
kola’al-nop, tv(n & tvcpd). react negatively towards. echar las cosas a mala parte.
kola’al pasnej, nphr(n type n)5. evil action. mal echo.
kola’al pasojel, nphr(n type vn)5. evil action. mal echo.
kola’al pox, nphr(n type n)5. poison drink. ponzoña, bebedizo 266.
kola’al-xanav, iv(n & ivcpd). live wickedly. bivir mal.
kola’al vinik, nphr(n type n)5. tyrant. tirano.
jkola’al ‘al dios, agn(n & tv & ncpd). blasphemer. renegador.
‘ip kola’al, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. poisonous. ponzoña 266.
alal kola’al ‘e, s:aj/pred/ & nphr(n4f of -n4d). poisonous (venom).ponzoña 266.
mo ‘oyuk kola’al, s:neg & n5/pred/ & -n4d. innocent. ynocente 188.
mo k’usi kola’al, s:neg & n/pred/ & -n4d. innocent. ynocente 188.
kolol
kolol tak’in, nphr(x type n)5. iron window grate. reja 299.
kolol te’, nphr(x type n)5. birdcage, wooden window grate. (1) jaula, (2) reja 299.
kolom
kolomil, n3d. chin, jaw. (1) barba, donde nacen las barbas, (2) quijal o quijada.
kom (1)
kom, iv. be left, flood widely, remain, stay. (1) dejar, (2) quedan.
kom ‘u’un, vphr:iv + -n4d. leave, move. (1) desamaparar, (2) mudar.
kom chu ‘u’un, s:iv & -n4d + -n4d. be weaned. desestarse.
kom lumal xanav, vphr:iv & -n4d) & iv [S=P of n4d]. go on a pilgrimage. RML—The first verb is in the past tense. peregrinar.
kom no xanav, vphr:iv & -n4d) & iv [S=P of n4d]. go on a pilgrimage. RML—The first verb is in the past tense. peregrinar.
kom ta na, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & n4d[A]). abandon one’s town, depopulate. despoblar, dejar sitio de pueblo.
kompaj, iv. be damned up, stop in one’s tracks, stop moving (inanimate object). (1) estancar, (2) pararse lo que anda de cosas muertas, (3) quedarse asi.
komes, tv. cut short, leave. (1) abreviar, (2) dejar 84, (3) quedan.
komes ‘ajvalel, vphr:aj & n4d[A]. renounce one’s rank. renunciar dignidad o algo asi.
komes kola’al ‘e, vphr:tv & nphr(n4f of n4d[A]). poison or bite; something poisonous. ponzoña o morder cosa ponzoñosa 266.
komes kola’al ti’, vphr:tv & nphr(n4f of n4d[A]). poison or bite; something poisonous. ponzoña o...266.
komes ta ‘olonton, vphr:tv & qphr(prepp & n4d[A]). take note
of another person’s actions. notar algo en otro.
komesbey, dv. leave object to be sold or bought. encargar de
jandole algo….
komesbii, pp. abandoned. desamparado.
komojes, tv. find fault with. tachar.
mo komes, vphr:neg & tv-. permit. RML—The verb is in the
past tense. permitir.
kom (2)
komkom, aj. short, small. (1) baja cosa o corta 39, (2) corto,
(3) pequeno i bajo.
komkom vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. dwarf. enano.
komoji, iv. become short. corto hacerse.
komoji ‘u, npfr(vn4f of n5). waning of moon, menguante de
luna.
komoji ‘u, npfr(n4f of n5). waning of moon, menguante de
luna.
komoji nab, npfr(n4f of n5). shallow sea. rruir baja.
kop
kopkonet, av. triU (earthen jar, phial), gorgoritas hace la
redoma o botija.
kopkonetel, vn4. trill, gorgoritas asi.
koplajet ch*ininul, s:av & -n4f. iteh.
kot
kotaj, iv. stand still or stop (animal), parar cosa animada.
kotey, iv. be or walk on four legs, estar o andar sobre cuatro
pies.
kotol, n4d. possession, poseer.
kotol, n4f. todo.
kotol, aj. be or walk on four legs. estar o andar…. 
kotol ‘osil, npfr(n4f of n5). world.
kotol Hu’ ‘u’un, s:n4f/3s/ & iv + -n4d. be all-powerful.
...todopoderoso.
j-kot, num(num & nccpd)5. in reference to animals. res, cabeza
de ganado.
lajun-kot. ten head (of cattle).
j-kotokot, num(num & nccpd)5. solitary (bird) (1 only). solitaria
ave.
kovov
kovov tak’in, npfr(n of n)5. helmet. quijote, armadura.
kub
kubil, n3d. haunch, hip. cadera o anca.
kuch
kuch, tv. carry on one’s back, endure (labor, pain, whiplashes),
pay for another’s sins. (1) encubrir el enojo o pena, (2)
lastar, pagar pecados, (3) soportar, (4) tener a cuestas
en las espaldas, cf. traer 338.
kuch ba, rv. mate (horses, dogs). tomarse las bestias o perros.
kuch batel, vphr:tv- & dr. carry on one’s back. llevar a cuestas
en las espaldas.
kuchoj, n4d. object carried on one’s back. llevar atravesado
en los dientes.…
kuchoj ‘och, vphr:tv/ap/- & iv[S=A of tv]. slip through narrow
place as between iron grates. meteterse o colarse por…..
kuchoj ba ‘anil, vphcr:rv & n5. run hard (deer, horse, bull).
RML—One would expect this to be kuchoj ba ta ‘anil.
metido asi.
kuchoj ba ‘och, vphvr:rv & iv[S=A of rv]. slip through. (1)
meteterse o colarse por….. (2) metido asi.
kuchvanej, vn5. endurance. paciencia.
kuich
kuich*, n5. partridge, quail. *Though I do not know if they are
partridges as they are small. There are larger ones called
‘ub. RML—in Venustiano Carranza Tzotzil, kuwic’ is
given for quail (Sarles, nd.:35.) This is probably the
common bobwhite. (1) codorniz, (2) perdiz, ave cono-
cida.
kuj
kuj ba ta jobel, vphr:rv & qphr(prep & n5). penetrate heavy
growth. meteterse entre yerbas o matorrales.
kuj ba ta voymol, vphr:rv & qphr(prep & n5). penetrate heavy
growth. meteterse entre yerbas…. 
kujul, aj. be standing in heavy growth. meteterse entre
yerbas…. 
kukay
kukay, n5. lightning bug. luciernaga.
kukub
kukub-te’ey, tv(n & tvcpd). make a stockade. RML—in
modern Tzeltal, kukub’ is “palo de pared” (Kaufinan,
kul
kulil-vay, iv(n & ivcpd). pretend to sleep. RML—in modern
Tzotzil of Chamula, culij vayel is given for “dormita”
(Delgaty and Sanchez, 1978:28). f ingir que duerme.
jkulil-vayel, agn(n & vncpd). person feigning sleep. f ingido asi.
kuma
kumay, tv. distil. RML—in colonial Tzeltal, cumay is given
for “sacar agua por alquitara, hacer sal” (Gates,
1934b:323). In modern Tzotzil, skumail is the froth
that rises in the salt-distilling pots. sacar agua por alquitara.
kumayab, n5. saltworks pot or house. salina donde se hace
sal…. 
kumayabol ‘atz’am, npfr(n4f of n5). saltworks pot or house.
salina donde se hace sal…. 
kumayej, n5. distilling. *They say the same for soldering with
fire underneath as they do in Ixtapa, the same for quince
meat when it is cooked, i.e., the meat itself and no other
ingredient in it. sacar agua por alquitara.
kumavil, agn. saltmaker. salinero que hace sal.
kumayec'-'at'az'am, agn(tv & ncpd). saltmaker. salinero que…

*kumpa
*kumpai, n3d. large shield. RML—This same term occurs in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:193). Possibly the colonial Quiché verb, qun, “clothe, shelter,” is a cognate (Edmonson, 1965:110). adarga grande.

kun
kun, nc. pile. hacina ayuntamiento de hacer.
jk-kun si', a pile of firewood. hacina de leña.
kunaj, iv. gather, juntar tambien asi.
kunaj, iv. gather, pile. (1) amontonar algo. (2) juntar tambien asi. (3) recojer.
kunaj, iv. gather, pile. junta o cosa juntada asi.
j-kun, num(num & nccpd)5. pile. hacina ayuntamiento de hacer.
j-kun si', a pile of firewood.

kup
kup, tv. cut with scissors, sacrifice people, saw, (1) afeitar a la tijera, (2) cortar como con sierra, (3) matar sacrificando hombres.
kup 'ik', vphr:tv & n4d(A). endure. RML—Given the example this is vphr:tv & n5. soportar.
kup nukul xinch*okil bek'tal, vphr:tv & nphr(n4e of nphr<natt & n5). circuncisise. retajar.
kupanab candela, nphr(n of n5). candlestick. candelerio.
kupul 'ik'tayvan, iv(Aj & vcpd). endure. paciencia.
kupul 'ik'ta, tv(Aj & vcpd). endure. *This is to hold one’s breath, as when they close their mouth and clench their teeth from the pain. And so after they have told the person, “kupul-'ik'tayxox'uxul, kup avik' yu'un xk'uxul!” “Hold your breath for the pain, endure the pain!” they often add, “Matz' atti, k'ux avel!” “Bite your lips, clench your teeth!” RML—In modern Tzeltal of Tenejapa, kupul-'ik'ta means to hold one’s breath. (1) paciencia, (2) soportar.
kupanab candela, nphr(n of n5). candlestick. candelerio.
kupul 'ik'tay, tv(Aj & vcpd). endure. paciencia. (1) paciencia, (2) soportar.
kupvanaje ta moton ch'u, nphr:vn & nphr(n4d of n5>). human sacrifice. *To sacrifice is to give a present and, to specify, they say, “I cut a man,” “I cut off the chicken’s head,” “I cut the ear,” according to the kind of sacrifice. sacrificar y matar hombre.
kup 'Uc*, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. endure. RML—Given the example kup, tv. cut with scissors, sacrifice people, saw. (1) afeitar a la tijera, (2) cortar como con sierra, (3) matar sacrificando hombros.
kup nukul xinch*okil bek'tal, vphr:tv & nphr(n4e of nphr<natt & n5). circuncisise. retajar.

kuxul tzebalil, nphr(aj & n)5. virginity. virginidad.
kuxul chi', nphr(aj & n)5. pure wine. pura cosa sin mezcla.
kuxul xanav, vphr & iv. be living. animal.
dios xak'se'el skotol te k'asitiik kuxul xanave. God feeds every living creature.
kuxul vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. freedman. (1) horror cf. horror, (2) libre.
kuy (1)
kuy, tv. mention, name, relate personal histories (especially the old people), say, tell stories. (1) decir 84, (2) mencion hacer de alguno, (3) mentar, (4) nombrar, (5) relatar historias, (6) tratar de alguno. ha' jkuytik *echan te svokol diose. We tell today the suffering of God. decir.
kuyel, n4f story, decir 84.

K'
k'a' e
k'a', tv. rot. podrescerse.
k'a', iv. grow old (clothes), rot, sin. (1) envejecerse laropa, (2) envejecida asi, (3) faltar asi, (4) podrescerse.
k'a'-'ep, n(aj & ncpd)1e. dung, dungheap, rubbish, rubbish heap. (1) estiercol o basura, (2) muladar.
k'a'-'etik, n(aj & n)5. rubbish heap. muladar.
k'a'-k'-'u 'unen, nphr(naj & ncpd)4d of n5. diapers. pañales para criar muchachos.
k'a'-lo'ol k'u' 'unen, nphr:nphr(aj & ajcpd & n)4d of n5. diapers. pañales…
k'a'-na, n(aj & ncpd)5. old house. envejecida asi.
k'a'-'pok', n(aj & ncpd)5. rag. (1) envejecida asi, (2) trapo, (3) vieja cosa.
k'a'al, n4f. pus. podre.
k'a'la na, nphr(aj & n)5. old house. envejecida asi.
k'a'la pok', nphr(aj & n)5. rag. envejecida asi.
k'a'al ton tuluk', nphr:aj & nphr(n4d of n5). rotten egg. huevo guero 344.
k'a'el, vphr & iv. de remendas.
k'a'el, agn. sinner. faltador asi…
k'ak'al vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. abusive, cruel, ferocious, harsh, hot-tempered, or vengeful person, tyrant. (1) apitonado, (2) aspero hombre, (3) cruel, (4) encarnizado, (5) feroz cosa, (6) ympaciente no sufrido 185, (7) tirano.

k'ak'alil, n.d. fury. (1) embravecimiento, (2) furia.
k'ak'al 'ik', nphr(natt & n)5. east wind. solano viento.
k'ak'al 'ak'al pas, vphr:aj & tv-, do inadvertency, inconcidente, parte del aho.
k'ak*aUl n5, summer (dry season). (1)

k'ak*aUl *Uc*, nphr(natt & n)5. east wind, solano viento.
k'ak*aUl 'ak'al pas, vphr:aj & tv-, do inadvertency, inconcidente, parte del aho.
k'ak*aUl n5, summer (dry season). (1)

k'ak*altUc, n5. summer (dry season). (1)

k'ak*altikil, natt. solar, summery. (1)

jk'ak*ubesvanej, agn. provoker, provocador tal.

'ip k'ak'al, nphr(aj & n)5. very hot. (1) calor, (2) hacer frio 165.

'ip k'ak'al, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. furious, impatient, merciless, quarrelsome. (1) airado, (2) bravo cosa, (3) embravecido o bravo, (4) ympaciente no sufrido 185, (5) ympaciente-mente 185, (6) ympaciente no sufrido 185, (7) rencilloso 295, (8) rafadura cosa.

'ip k'ak'al k'opojo, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. speak impatiently or in a fit of temper. ympaciente-mente 185.

laal k'ak'al, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. enraged. airado.
ta k'ak*altik, qphr:prop & n5. by day, in the daytime. (1) de dia, (2) entre dia.
ta k'ak*altik xtal. He is coming by day. dia.
k'ok', n5. fever, fire. (1) calentura, (2) hogar.
k'ok', aj. abrasive, angry, ferocious, furious. (1) apitonado, (2) brava cosa, (3) embravecido o bravo, (4) ferocidad, (5) furioso.
k'ok'on. I am angry. brava cosa.

k'ok' 'olonont, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. be cruel. cruel.
k'ok' ba 'a'i, vphr:aj & tv-, hate, scorn. (1) menosprecio con que uno es menospreciado, (2) odio tener.
k'ok' ba 'il, vphr:aj & tv-. scorn. menosprecio con....
k'ok' vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. ferocious person. feroz cosa.
muk'ta k'ok', nphr(aj & n)5. bonfire. hoguera.
toj k'ok', vphr:adv & aj/pred/. boiling, enraged, fierce. (1) airado, (2) fierva cosa, (3) herviente cosa.
toj k'ok'k'ok', vphr:adv & aj/pred/. greatly agitated. ympaciente no sufrido 185.

k'ol

k'ol, tv. slice. rebanar 299.

k'ol ba ta jobel, vphr:rv & qphr(prop & n). penetrate heavy growth. meterse entre yerbas o matorrales.

k'ol ba ta voymol, vphr:rv & qphr(prop & n). penetrate heavy growth. meterse entre....

k'ol ta lum, vphr:rv- & qphr(prop & n). put underground. poner de tierra.

k'olal, n4f. patch, pleat. giron de vestidura o pliegue.

k'olal, aj. standing in heavy growth. metido asi.

k'olal, pt. as far as, not even, until. hasta preposicion.

ave' k'olal ta ve'el mu'yuk pisil. Not even you are eating.

k'olal, n4d. cause, reason. por para dar causa.

k'usi ak'olal te xatoy abae? What is your reason for rebelling?

k'usi sk'alal xa'i te xute? What does he think his reason is for scolding?

k'al

k'al, tv. slice, rebanar 299.

k'olal ta jobel, vphr:rv & qphr(prop & n). penetrate heavy growth. meterse entre yerbas o matorrales.

k'olal ba ta voymol, vphr:rv & qphr(prop & n). penetrate heavy growth. meterse entre....

k'ol ala, n4f. patch, pleat. giron de vestidura o pliegue.

k'olal, aj. standing in heavy growth. metido asi.

k'olal, pt. as far as, not even, until. hasta preposicion.

ave' k'olal ta ve'el mu'yuk pisil. Not even you are eating.

k'olal, n4d. cause, reason. por para dar causa.

k'usi ak'olal te xatoy abae? What is your reason for rebelling?

k'usi sk'alal xa'i te xute? What does he think his reason is for scolding?

k'alal ta, qphr(pt & prop). until. hasta tal tiempo.

k'alal ta San Juan. Until Saint John’s Day.

k'alal ta 'olol, qphr(pt & prop & n). halfway, reach the middle. (1) mediar, hinchar hasta la mitad, (2) media cosa.

k'alal ta 'olol elaj. half-finished, medio que....

k'alal ta 'olol elaj. half-finished, medio que....

k'alal ta 'olol elaj. half-finished, medio que....

k'alal ta 'olol elaj. half-finished, medio que....

k'alal ta yo' o'y, qphr(pt & prop & pt & prop). meanwhile. ENTRENTA.

k'alal te 'oy, qphr(pt & prop & n). as far as, up to where. hasta y do tu estas.

k'alal te 'oyote. up to where your are.

k'alaltik, aj. patched, pleated. gironada o cosa asi de pliegues.
k’albil, pp. sliced. revanada cosa.
 k’albil ta jbek’tal (or) k’albil ta nukulil. Between my skin and my flesh. entre cuero y carne.
 k’usí k’alal, cf. k’u.
 mo k’aluk, vphr: neg & aj/ pred/. healthy. sana cosa.
 te k’alal, qphr(pt & p). as far as, that far. hasta allí do esta alguno.
 te k’alal yo’ oyote. as far as you. hasta y....
 te k’alal yo’ oy Pedro. as far as Peter. hasta allí do esta alguno.
 j-k’ol, num(num & nccpd)5. patch, pleat, step (as when we count the steps of a staircase). (1) giron... (2) grada. cada uno de por si.... (3) revanada.
 j-k’olk’ol, num(num & nccpd)5. not folded, single step (1 only). (1) revanada, (2) sencilla cosa, no doblada.
 mu cha’k’oluk, vphr: neg & num(num & nccpd)/pred/. not folded. sencilla cosa....

k’am
k’am, tv. bind, make twice as thick (cord, thread), wind around (not making a ball, but crosswise or back and forth as when cord is put on a frame). (1) atar o poner algo retorciendo, (2) devanar no.... (3) doblar como....
 k’am-xoch’, n(x & nccpd)5. rope made of tree bark. RML—In modern Tzotzil, k’am-xoch’ is the hand flower Chiranthodendron pentadactylon, whose bark is still used for house lashing, cordel de los de corteza de arbol.
 k’amam, av. coll, wind around (snake). *Of the snake that devanarse o cojerse así. (1) atarse o retorcerse así como culebra, (2) devanarse o cojerse así.
 xk’amam muyel ta te’. It is coiling up the tree.

k’amjoj, n4d. object that is bound, or thickened. devanar no....

k’an (1)
k’an, tv. ask for, desire, try (to attack), want. (1) aver gana, (2) demandar, (3) no querer, (4) querer.
 jk’an batel. I want to go. querer.
 sk’an la. They say he wants to. querer.
 sk’an spasbeon. He is trying to do it to me. acometer para dar.
 sk’an szameso. He is trying to kill me. acometer para dar. ta jk’an ve’el. I want to eat. gana.
 k’an ‘a’i, vphr:tv- & tv-. consent. consentir en alguna cosa interiornmente.
 k’an ‘il, vphr:tv- & tv-. ask. aventurarse.
 k’an ‘ilbey ‘olonon, vphr:tv & s(-dv[A= of k’an] & n4d[B]).
 test in many ways. tentar en muchas maneras.
 k’an tz’ha, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. ask for advice. pedir consejo.
 k’an ch’akel ta tz’el, vphr:tv & vn5 & qphr(prep & -n4d). sue at law. pedir en juicio.
 k’an-ch’ulel k’op, vphr vn<tv & nccpd> type n5. flattery. lisonja.
 k’an ch’ulel k’opoj, iv(tv & n & ivcpd). flatter. lisongear.

k’an ch’ulel k’opon, tv(tv & n & ivcpd). flatter. lisongear.
 k’an javel, vphr:tv & vn5. separable. partible cosa.
 k’an k’ak’el, vphr:tv & vn5. half-burnt. medio quemado.
 k’an-k’opoj, iv(tv & ivcpd). pray. *Some say this and others say that it is not currently used, but is archaic, still it is good form to say: xek’an-k’opoj, jk’an-k’opon. rogar.
 k’an-k’opon, tv(tv & tvcpd). pray. rogar.
 k’an-k’oponel, vn(tv & tvcpd)5. prayer. ruego.
 k’an patan, vphr:tv & n5. collect taxes (rentas). recaudar rentas.
 k’an patlej, vphr:tv & n5. be broody (hen). clueca.
 k’an pukel, vphr:tv & vn5. separable. partible cosa.
 k’an vok’el, vphr:tv & vn5. separable. partible cosa.
 k’anbey, dv. love, need. requerir de amores.
 k’anbey ch’akel, vphr:dv- & n1d[B]. request civil action (from the alcalde). requerir a la justicia....
 pedir en juicio. pedir en juicio.

k’anbol, n4d. article to be demanded. pedimiento.
 k’anel patan, vphr:vn4f of n5). tax collection. recaudamiento asi.

k’anoj, iv. ask for, beg (poor person), demand. (1) demandar, (2) mendigar el pobre.
 k’anojel, n1d. object of one’s desire, petition. (1) pedido, (2) voluntad, lo que quiero.
 k’nohel, vn1d. beggary, demand, persistent or demanding, request. (1) demanda, (2) mendigues, (3) voluntad lo que quiero.

k’anvan, iv. beg (poor person). mendigar el pobre.
 k’anvanab, n1d. will, willpower. voluntad, potencia.
 k’anvanajoj, n1d. beggary, desire, persistent demanding. (1) mendigues, (2) voluntad lo que quiero.

k’an-ch’ulel, agn(tv & nccpd). flatterer. lisongero.

k’an-vanej, agn. beggar. (1)
 k’anvanadoj, vnld. beggary, desfre, persistent demanding. (1)

k’anvan, iv. beg (poor person). mendigar el pobre.
 k’anvanab, n1d. will, willpower. voluntad, potencia.
 k’anvanajoj, n1d. beggary, desire, persistent demanding. (1) mendigues, (2) voluntad lo que quiero.

k’an-ch’ulel k’opon, agn(tv & n & nccpd). flatterer. lisongero.

k’anbol, agn. petitioner. demandador.

k’anajojel, agn. beggar, demander, pilgrim who requests contributions for God (the church). (1) demandador, (2) mendigo, (3) pedigueho, (4) romanero que pide por Dios.

k’anvanajoj, agn. beggar. (1) mendigo, (2) pedigueño.

k’an (2)
 k’an. blue-eyed, bright, choleric, fat, grease, jaundice, lard, lean, parrot, red, scorch, singe, star, toast, yellow, yoke. cf. k’on.

k’as
k’as, tv. begin to eat (break bread), break or snap (stick, pole, candle, long object), incite, rot. (1) encetar, (2) podrescerse, (3) quebrar como vara....

k’as, iv. rot. podrescerse.

k’asal, aj. broken, snapped. quebrado asi.

k’asbey ‘olonon, vphr:dv- & n4d[B]. frighten person from carrying out a plan, make person relent. hacer desmayar o aflojar...165.

k’asbil, pp. broken, snapped. quebrado asi.
k'asla\, av. break loudly (beam, support). \textit{ruído hacer asi}. 
k'asla\, v\textit{n5}. sound of beam or support breaking. \textit{ruído de 

k'asla\, v\textit{n5}. sound of beam or support breaking. \textit{ruído de 

j-k'\textit{os}, num\textit{(num \& ncppd)}\textit{5}. part (round object as a banana). 

k'axtok 
k'axtok koko\, n\textit{phr(n type n)}\textit{5}. counterfeit cocoa bean. 

\textit{RML—This term occurs also in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:136). In colonial times k'axtok was widely distributed, occurring in Quiche, Cholti, Cakchiquel, and K'ekchi (William Norman, personal communication). It referred to the demon, Pain Knife, “credited with dividing the tribes from one another in Cakchiquel legend” (Edmonson, 1965:98). The counterfeiting of cocoa beans apparently was a common practice in the early years of the colony when a rooster sold for 20 beans and a hen for 40. The procedure was described in detail by Sahagún’s informants (Anderson and Dibble, 1961:65) and also in the \textit{Codices Maitrites} as follows: The bad cocoa merchant is a deceiver. He fixes the unripe cocoa (so that it appears) ash-coloured. The cocoa is toasted in the fire, swollen in water, ripened. The cocoa beans that are still green are whitened. He covers the green ones with ashes, he works on them with ashes, he covers them with chalky earth, he rubs them with earth. He treats them with earth. He makes cocoa beans out of amaranth seeds, with wax, with avocado pits. He covers the cocoa beans this way. He puts these things in the cocoa beans. The white ones, the green ones, the wrinkled ones, those that are like pepper seeds, the broken ones, the gooey ones, those that are like mouse ears—he mixes them all together. He mixes them, he turns them inside out, he substitutes one for another. By doing this he scorns everyone. He carefully puts the quapatlachtli seeds among them, mocking the other people (my translation) (Durand-Forest, 1967:155-181). So pernicious was the counterfeiting of cocoa beans that it was a sin specifically included in the early confessionals: And you who sell cocoa, did you mix the good cocoa with the bad so that all would be sold, deceiving the people? Did you cover the green cocoa with ashes or mix it with white earth so that it would look good? Or do you put amaranth dough inside the skin of said cocoa, or avocado pit dough, counterfeiting said cocoa? And do you toast the small, skinny cocoa beans so they will look big and fat? (my translation) (Molina, 1972:32). \textit{moneda falsa}. 

k'axtok pas, v\textit{phr}\textit{n5 \& tv}. do negligently. \textit{negligore}. 
k'axtok tak'\textit{in}, n\textit{phr(n type n)}\textit{5}. counterfeit money. \textit{RML—This term also occurs in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:136). \textit{moneda falsa}. 

k'axtoki, tv. do negligently. \textit{RML—In colonial Tzeltal the verb is given as caxtoctay (Guzmán, 1620:136). negligore. 

k'at (1) 
k'at\, iv. be converted, transform self. \textit{convertir una cosa en otra. 
k'atajeb bi\textit{l}, n\textit{phr(n4f type n5)} surname. \textit{RML—This surely refers to the new Spanish surnames that have replaced the tribal names. renombre. 
k'atajes, tv. convert, transform. \textit{convertir una cosa en otra. 
k'atal, aj. crosswise. \textit{atravesado}. 
k'atan, tv. place across or crosswise. \textit{atravesar algo. 
k'atanje, n\textit{4d}. object being placed crosswise. \textit{atravesar algo. 
k'atey, iv. cross. \textit{atravesar. 
k'at (2) 
k'atim-bak. \textit{RML—See k'atim-bak. 
k'atimol, n\textit{ld}. object used for warming self, warming oneself. 

(1) \textit{escalentarse al fuego}.... (2) \textit{escalentamiento asi}. 
k'atin, iv. warm self by the fire as do people or animals. (1) \textit{calentarse al fuego}, (2) \textit{escalentarse al fuego}.... 
k'atin-bak, vn\textit{(tv \& ncpd)}\textit{5}. hell (where the bones are burnt). 

\textit{RML—This is given as catimbac. \textit{ynfierno particularmente de los dañados 187}. 
k'atin-bakil, vn\textit{(tv \& ncpd)}\textit{5}. infernal. \textit{RML—This is given as catimbiquil, but four of the following entries are given as catimbiquil, \textit{ynfierno cosa 187}. 
k'atin-bakil 'ik'ti', n\textit{phr\textit{natt(tv \& ncpd)} \& n5. \textit{hellfire. furias del infierno}. 
k'atin-bakil 'il-ya, n\textit{phr\textit{natt(tv \& ncpd)} \& vn\textit{(tv \& ncpd)}\textit{5}. \textit{hellfire. furias....} 
k'atin-bakil k'op, n\textit{phr\textit{natt(tv \& ncpd)} \& n5. infernal talk. \textit{ynfierno cosa 187}. 
k'atin-bakil vinik, n\textit{phr\textit{natt(tv \& ncpd)} \& n5. person in hell. \textit{ynfierno cosa 187}. 
k'atin-bakil vokol, n\textit{phr\textit{natt(tv \& ncpd)} \& n5. \textit{hellfire. furias....} 
k'atin-bakil ya, n\textit{phr\textit{natt(tv \& ncpd)} \& n5. \textit{hellfire. furias....} 
k'atin si', v\textit{phr\textit{tv \& n5. warm self by the fire. catimbiquil. \textit{ynfierno cosa 187}. 

xbat jkuch si' jk'atin. I am going to bring firewood to warm myself. 
k'atimab k'ak'al, n\textit{phr\textit{n type n)}\textit{5}. \textit{sun gallery. solana o corredor para el sol}. 
k'atinel, vn\textit{5}. warming oneself. \textit{escalentamiento asi}. 
k'av 
k'av, tv. break or snap (stick, pole, candle, long object). \textit{quebrar como vara}.... 
k'aval, aj. broken, snapped. \textit{quebrado asi}. 
k'avbil, pp. broken, snapped. \textit{quebrado asi}. 
k'avk'onet, av. make kicking sound. \textit{ruído hacer pateando}. 
k'ay 
k'ayk'onet, av. cackle. \textit{cacrear}. 
k'e 
k'eelaj, iv. offer. \textit{RML—See k'elaj. ofrecer. 
k'eelan, tv. offer. \textit{RML—See k'elan. ofrecer. 
k'eelil, n\textit{3d}. gift, offering, present, sacrifice. (1) \textit{don, dadiva}, (2) \textit{enviar algo de retorno}, (3) \textit{ofrenda}, (4) presente que
se da, (5) sacrificio.
k'elaj, iv. give an offering, sacrifice. sacrificar, dar presente.
k'elan, tv. give, give in offering, give away, give for free, present, sacrifice. "The ancient women and even the new ones say that their fathers or their husbands gave them away to other husbands: "nesk'elan jot," "My father gave me away." "nesk'elan jmalal." "My husband gave me away." (1) donar, dar, (2) graciioso dar algo, (3) presentar, dar presentes.

ek'elanat kajvaltik ta sna dios. Our Lord was presented in the church. presentar, dar,....
jk'elan caballo. I give this horse. presentar, dar,....
xesk'elan. He is giving me away. presentar, dar,....
k'elanbey, dv. give to. presentar, dar,....
jk'elanbey caballo Pedro. I am giving Peter a horse. presentar, dar,....
jk'elanbey jcapa Pedro. I am giving my cloak to Peter. presentar, hacer que reciban presente.
k'elanbil, pp. given for free. donada cosa de gracia.
k'eeel, agn. donor, giver. donador.
k'elanvanej, agn. donor, giver. donador.
k'ech

k'ech, tv. carry on one's shoulders as a litter. (1) llevar atrasado sobre los hombros..., (2) traer en los hombros.
k'echob, n5. single large log for the fire. leñó, uno solo grande.
k'echob , nphr(n4f of n5). hand-barrow (for mud, rocks, lime).

k'echobil, n4f. hand-barrow. angarillas.
k'echobil chame-vinik, nphr:n4f of n(aj & ncpd)|5. bier. andar de difuntos.
k'echoj, n4d. object being carried on one's shoulders. llevar atrasado en....
k'echojebal, n5. litter. andas absoluto.
j-k'ech, num(num & ncpd)|5. bundle (torch, faggots, plants). hacer o haz de tea o yerba.

k'ej

k'ej, tv. take a shortcut. atajar camino.
k'ej ba, rv. fork (river, road). dividirse rios o caminos o caminantes.

yo' oy sk'ej sha be. where the road forks (or) crossroad. dos caminos donde se parten.
k'ej be, vphr:tv & n5. get lost (on trail). perderse en camino.
k'ej ta be, vphr:tv- & qphr(pre & n5). miss person (on trail). errar a alguno en el camino.
k'ejan ba, rv. greet one another. saludarse.
k'ejan ba ta tz'el, vphr:rv & qphr(pre & -n4d). greet. saludar.
k'ejel, aj. different (especially counting lineages). diferir o diferenciarse 85.
k'ejelot. You are different.
k'ejey, iv. fork (river, road). dividirse rios....

yo' oy xk'ejey be. where the road forks (or) crossroad. encrucijada de caminos.
k'ejey ta be, vphr:iv & qphr(pre & n5). get lost (on trail). errar

donada cosa de gracia.
k'elanbil, pp. given for free. donada cosa de gracia.
k'eeel, agn. donor, giver. donador.
k'elanvanej, agn. donor, giver. donador.
k'ech

k'ech, tv. carry on one's shoulders as a litter. (1) llevar atrasado sobre los hombros..., (2) traer en los hombros.
k'echob, n5. single large log for the fire. leñó, uno solo grande.
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k'echobil chame-vinik, nphr:n4f of n(aj & ncpd)|5. bier. andar de difuntos.
k'echoj, n4d. object being carried on one's shoulders. llevar atrasado en....
k'echojebal, n5. litter. andas absoluto.
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k'ej ta be, vphr:tv- & qphr(pre & n5). miss person (on trail). errar a alguno en el camino.
k'ejan ba, rv. greet one another. saludarse.
k'ejan ba ta tz'el, vphr:rv & qphr(pre & -n4d). greet. saludar.
k'ejel, aj. different (especially counting lineages). diferir o diferenciarse 85.
k'ejelot. You are different.
k'ejey, iv. fork (river, road). dividirse rios....

yo' oy xk'ejey be. where the road forks (or) crossroad. encrucijada de caminos.
k'ejey ta be, vphr:iv & qphr(pre & n5). get lost (on trail). errar

el camino.
k'ejeyes ta be, vphr:tv- & qphr(pre & n5). make person take the wrong trail. errar hacer a otro.
k'ejbias, tv. make person take the wrong trail. errar hacer....
k'ejp'uj, iv. become crooked (line, edge, road), stray off the line or path. (1) desviari o torcer de..., (2) entortecer la linea o regla o camino, (3) torcer de la linea que llevaba.
k'el (1)
k'el, tv. look at. watch. mirar.
k'el, n4d. sample. dechado.
k'el 'ak'abal, vphr:tv & n5. sit up the whole night. trasnochar.
k'el ta 'ak'ol, vphr:tv- & qphr(pre & n5). look up. mirar hacia arriba.
k'elav, iv. be visible. "I see it." "ta xk'elav esta jsat." "I am looking, but I don't see it." "ta jk'iele mu xk'elav (or) ta jk'elel mu sta jsat." And if later he changes and says, "Now I see it," "ta xk'elav esta jsat." ver como cuanto....
k'elelet, av. look frequently. mirar a menudo.
k'elk'onet, av. look frequently. mirar a menudo.
k'elubey, tv. copy or imitate (writing, work). remedar, imitarle....
k'elul, n4d. representation, sample. (1) dechado, (2) representacion.
k'eluy, tv. copy or imitate (writing, work), edify oneself, follow an example, represent. (1) dechado, (2) edificarse, tomar ejemplo, (3) representar.
k'eluyab, n4d. example one follows, sample. (1) dechado, (2) ejemplo que tomamos 136, (3) ejemplo o dechado de donde sacamos, (4) ejemplo 136.
k'eluyabil, n4f. image, picture, sample. (1) dechado, (2) representacion.
k'eluyanab, n4d. example one gives. ejemplo que doy 136.
k'eluyel, vn4d. example one gives. ejemplo que doy 136.
k'elvan, iv. look at, see, watch. (1) mirar, (2) ver como cuanto....
k'elvaban, n5. lookout. miradero, lugar.
jk'eluyan, agn. person who sets an example. ejemplo que tomamos 136.
k'eluyanvej, agn. person who follows an example. ejemplo que tomamos 136.
k'el (2)
k'el. donor, give, giver, present, sacrifice. cf. k'e.
k'elom

k'elom, n4d. child (metaphorically). RML—In modern Tzotzil, k'elom is a sprout, but in ritual speech it has the same metaphoric extension. hijo permetaphoram.
k'ep

k'ep 'osil, s:iv & n5. become calm and clear (weather). (1) abonar, aun habiendo sereno, (2) sereno y claro tiempo.
k'epel 'osil, nphr(aj & n)5. clear or fair weather, summer. hacer claro o sereno 165.
k'epel 'osil, nphr(aj & n)4f. dry season. (1) abona tiempo, (2) verano.
k'epel, aj. clear, dry. \textit{verano ser o hacer.}

k'epet muil, s:av & -n4f. have fragrance spread. \textit{esparcirse el olor.}

k'ex

k'ex, tv. barter (as corn for salt or chili), change one's clothes, change one's ways, exchange, perform another's functions, produce suckers (tree), receive on credit, respect, revere, take one's place, venerate. *When there are two people about to race and one starts first, the one who is left behind says, "nexk'ex ta 'anil," "He took my place in the race." (1) \textit{baratar otra cosa, (2) cambiar recibiendo}, (3) \textit{honrar}, (4) \textit{mercar dando una cosa por otra}, (5) \textit{honra como...240}, (6) \textit{honrar, reverenciar 240}, (7) \textit{oponerse}, (8) \textit{prevenir a otro...}, (9) \textit{remudar}, (10) \textit{respeto tener}, (11) \textit{reverencia acatar}, (12) \textit{suplir por otro}, (13) \textit{tener en mucho a alguna persona}, (14) \textit{trasrocarse}, (15) \textit{trocarse}.

jk'ex jcamisa. I am changing my shirt. \textit{oponerse.}

jk'ex jkal'el. He won control. \textit{remudar.}

jk'ex sba ta yajvalel. He won the job. \textit{oponerse.}

k'exa teho de arbol, s:pp/pred/ & -n4f. have one's grave moved. \textit{k'exbil mukenal, vphr:-dv & n4d & -n4f. have one's grave moved.}

k'exba, tv. barter corn. \textit{trocar una cosa por otra.}

k'exal, nld. bashfulness, disgrace, humiliation, shame, shameful. (1) \textit{afrenta}, (2) \textit{deshonra que padezco 80}, (3) \textit{empacho}, (4) \textit{verguenza}, (5) \textit{vergonzosa cosa}, (6) \textit{vituperio}.

k'exal bekal, nth(n type n)5. male or female sexual parts. *They have not yet used this term, but they understand it well. \textit{verguenazas de hombre o de mujer.}

k'exal k'op, nth(n type n)4d. humiliating talk. (1) \textit{afrentas palabra}, (2) \textit{vergonzosa cosa}.

k'exal pasnej, nth(n type n)5. humiliating action. \textit{vergonzosa cosa}.

k'exal ti', nth(n type n)5. honest. \textit{honesta cosa 240}.

k'exal ti' vinik, nth: nth(n type n)5. honest person. \textit{honesta cosa 240}.

k'exal vinik, nth(n type n)5. well-mannered person. bien criado.

k'exalvinik, nth. \textit{deshonra que padezco 80}.

k'exaltsal, tv. humiliate, shame. (1) \textit{afrentar a otro}, (2) \textit{deshonrar 80}, (3) \textit{verguenza poner o avergonzar}, (4) \textit{vituperar}.

k'exalsatibil, pp. humiliated, shamed. (1) \textit{afrentado}, (2) \textit{vituperado}.

k'exaltsavanej, nthd. dishonor that one brings. \textit{deshonra con que deshonro 80}.

k'exal, aj. be ashamed by or bashful of, be humiliated, cf. \textit{read k'ex}. (1) \textit{afrentarse}, (2) \textit{correria, cf. correr algo}, (3) \textit{empacho haber de otro}, (4) \textit{tener con verguencia}, (5) \textit{verguenza a verbo}.

k'exav, iv. be ashamed by or bashful of, be humiliated, cf. \textit{read k'ex}. (1) \textit{afrentarse}, (2) \textit{correria, cf. correr algo}, (3) \textit{empacho haber de otro}, (4) \textit{tener con verguencia}, (5) \textit{verguenza a verbo}.

k'exav, tv. humiliate, shame. (1) \textit{afrentar a otro}, (2) \textit{deshonrar 80}, (3) \textit{verguenza poner o avergonzar}.

k'exavesvanek, nth4d. dishonor that one brings. \textit{deshonra con que deshonro 80}.

k'exbey mukenal, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. move one's grave. \textit{trasladar muerto.}

k'ebx'bil, pp. honored. \textit{honrado}.

k'ebx'bil mukenal, s:pp/pred/ & -n4f. have one's grave moved. \textit{trasladado asi}.
k'exol, n4d. deputy (of warden or governor), substitute, vicar.
RML—Third person possession. (1) sustituto ser 324, (2) suplir por otro, (3) teniente de Alcalde de Gobernador, (4) vicario que tiene veces de otro.
k'ek'ol rey, nphr(n4d of n5). viceroy. virrey.
k'ek'ol supo que, nphr:n4f of nphr(aj & n)5. papal legate. legado del Papa.
k'ek'oxil, n3d. successor. sucesor 324.
k'ek'tay, tv. exchange, fill another’s role, receive in barter or on credit, substitute. (1) cambiar recibiendo, (2) sustituir en lugar de otro.
Xk'ek'tay te 'iche. He receives the chili in barter. trocar una cosa por otra.
k'evan, iv. compete with, honor, revere. (1) honrar, reverenciar, (2) oponerse.
k'evanej, vn5. barterer. trueco.
jk'exoj, agn. barterer (merchant who does not travel, but who is in a store). (1) mercar dando..., (2) mercader 220.
"ak’ ta k'ek'olal, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & n5). humiliate. afrentar a otro.
'otun k'ek'oxon, cnf. 'otun.
Ha' te k'ek’, s:n5/pred/ & s(pt & tv- -). predecessor. antecedente este uno, cnf. antecesor mio.
Ha’ te k'ek'tay, s:n5/pred/ & s(pt & tv- -). predecessor. antecedente este uno, cnf. antecesor mio.
k'et
K’et, tv. cup one’s hand (as when we take water). (1) abarcar, tomar la mano.... (2) empuntar, tomar algo... k’et’oj, n4d. object cupped in the hand. abarcar o.... j-k'et, num(num & nccpd)5. handful. abarcar o.... j-k'etlej, num(num & nccpd)5. handful. puñado de cosas....
k’ey
K’eyo, n1e. motet, song. (1) cantar o canción, cnf. canción, (2) motete.
k’eyojin, tv. publish aloud, sing. (1) cantar, (2) publicar, sacar a la plaza....
k’eyojin, iv. sing. cantar.
k’eyojinebal, n5. choir (of the church). coro.
Jk’eyom, agn. musician trained in harmony, person who tunes the first verse of a psalm, singer. RML—The “j” is not always present. (1) cantor, (2) entonador, (3) musica enensado.
k’i
K’i, tv. stretch out (clothing), cloth. (1) estender como ropa o paño, (2) tender.
k’i, iv. stretch out. tender.
k’ian, tv. stretch out. tender.
k’ianabul, n4f. place where cloth is stretched out. tendero.
k’ianbil pok’, nphr(pp & n)5. wall hanging. Manta de pared.
K’ibil tz’usbal, nphr(pp & n)5. raisin. paso, fruta.
k’iebel, n1f. place where cloth is stretched out. tendero.
Jk’i-tasal, agn(tv & nccpd). butler who lays out the tablecloth.
Repuesto que le tie do.
k’ib
K’ib, n5. waterjug. cantaro.
k’in (1)
k’in, n1b. bewitchment, fate, fiesta, knowledge or prophecy of diviner, omen. (1) adivinanza o saber.... (2) aguero 12, (3) fiesta, (4) hechizo o suerte asi.
ekiybe sk’in. I watched him cast lots (or) prophesy. hechizo o....
k’in ta ‘al, vphr:n5 & tv. have a fiesta. echar la fiesta.
k’in chame-vink, nphr:n4f of n(aj & nccpd)5. All Saints’ Day, All Souls’ Day. difunto 74.
k’in navidad, nphr(n4f of n5). Christmas. dia.
k’in pasquierda, nphr(n4f of n5). Christmas. dia.
k’maj ‘osil, s:iv & n5. dawn. (1) alborcar, cf. alborcar, (2) amanecer.
k’majel, v5. dawn. alborada.
k’inal, n4b. date, opportune time, person’s fate or prophecy, season, time. (1) adivinanza o suerte.... (2) dia, (3) tiempo, (4) tiempo oportuno.
‘otz sk’in. It is the right time. en buen tiempo....
Jk’inal niHul. I arrived opportunely. tiempo oportuno. mu to sta sk’in. ve’el. It isn’t mealtime yet. tiempo.
Sk’inal tana. It is the opportune time. tiempo oportuno.
Sta sk’in. ‘ovol. It is planting time. tiempo.
Toj sk’in. tana. Now is the opportune time. tiempo oportuno.
k’inal Hulel ‘olonton, nphr(n4f of nphr(n4f of -n4d). maturity (age of discretion). edad de discretion.
k’inal ch’abajel, nphr(n4f of n5). Lent. cuarsema.
k’inal k’ak’al, nphr(n4f of n5). dry season, summer. esto, parte del año.
k’inal tunel, nphr(n4f of n4f). opportunity. oportunidad.
k’inij, iv. cast lots, divine, prophecy. (1) adivinar echando suertes, (2) ahorar, (3) hechizar echando suertes o cuentas, (4) sortear para adivinar....
k’inil, n4f. date, opportune time. (1) tiempo, (2) tiempo oportuno.
k’inil ‘osil, nphr(natt & n)5. dawn. (1) alborada, (2) crepusculo, la manana.
k’inilk’inil ‘osil, nphr(natt & n)5. early, dawn. (1) alborcar, cf. alborcar, (2) modorra antes de el alba.
K’intay, tv. divine by lots, prophesy another’s fate. (1) adivinar echando suertes, (2) ahorar a otro, (3) hechizar asi a otro.... (4) sortear para adivinar....
K’inia, agn. diviner. adivino asi.
Jk’inij, agn. diviner. hechizar, hechando suertes....
Jk’inijel, agn. diviner. (1) adivino asi, (2) hechizar hechando suertes....
Jk’intayvanej, agn. diviner. adivino asi.
‘Och k’inajel ‘u’un, cnf. ‘och.
‘otz k’in, s:aj/pred/ & -n4e. at the proper time. *As he planted at the proper time. en buen tiempo como....
Jk’i, num(num & nccpd)5. day. dia.
mu to k'inal, s: neg/pred/ & pt & -n4f. early. temprano. 
mu to bak'in sk'inal niHul. I arrived early. 
mu to sk'inal niHul. I arrived early. 
mu to sk'inaluk. early.
ta ba k'in, qphr: prep & nphr(n4f of n5). on the first day. dia. 
ta ju-jun k'in, qphr: prep & nphr(num <num & numcpd> & n5). 
daily, each day. cada dia.
k'in (2)
k'in, n4d. kidney. RML—This is now an archaic term in 
Zinacantán. riñon 294.

k'in, nphr(aj & n)5. sheep kidney,
k'in vacas. cow kidney, 
yo' 'oy nap'al k'm, qphr:pt & pt & s(aj/pred/ & -n4d). coat of
fat around the kidneys. riñonada de animal.

k'ix
k'ix, n5. leaf-cutter ant (that does much damage to trees and
plants). hormiga.

k'isis
k'isis, n5. small-leaved cedar. RML—In modern Tzotzil this
is the montezuma bald cypress, Taxodium mucronatum.
cada dia.
taju-jun k'in, qphr: prep & nphr(num<num & numcpd> & n5).
day, each day.
k'xin, n4d. kidney. RML—^This is now an archaic term in
Zinacantán. riñon 294.

k'ix-mukan, aj(aj & T2cpd), lukewarm, tepid, tibia cosa.
k'ix-mukanil, n(aj & T2cpd)4f. tepidness. tibieza asi.

k'ix-mukanB, n4f tepidness, tibieza asi.
k'ixn, aj, hot, caliente.
k'ixnajes, tv. heat, warm. (1) calentar algo, (2) escaldentar algo.
k'ixnajesB, pp. heated, calentado.
k'ixnajesB, nphr(n of n4f of n5). heater, escalentador.
k'ixnajesabol, n5. heater. (1) calentador, (2) escalentador,
instrumento.
k'ixnajesabol, n4f. heater. (1) escalentador, (2) escaldentar,
mueble.
k'ixnay, tv. heat, warm. (1) calentarse, (2) escalentar algo.
k'ixnayB, n4f. heater. calentador.
k'ixnayBil, pp. heated. calentado.
k'o
k'o, n5. bridge. puente.
bik'tal k'o, nphr(aj & n)5. pontoon. ponton.
castillan k'o, cf. castillan.
te'el k'o, cf. te'.
k'o'
k'o', rotten. cf. k'a'. ostra pescado.
k'o' choy, nphr(n type n)5. oyster. RML—In modern Tzeltal,
k'o' is given as "caracol (de concha)" (Robles, 1966:44).
This term may have referred to the conch. ostra
pescado.
k'oB
k'oB, n4b. sleeve, spoke. (1) manga de vestidura, (2) rayo de
rueda 284.
k'oB nichim, nphr(n4f of n5). flower spray. ramo de flores.
k'oB te', nphr(n4f of n5). branch, sprig. (1) maia, (2) rama de
arboles.
k'oBil, n3d. arm, foreleg, hand. (1) brazo, (2) mano del
hombre... (3) parte delantera.
j-k'ob nio, nphr(num(num & nccpd) of n5. skein. madeja.
k'abay, tv. lop off, prune. (1) desmochar, (2) podar.
k'abayabil, n4f. pruning knife. podadera.
jk'abayanej, agn. pruner. podador.
k'oB
k'oB, tv. break one thing against another, carve stone image,
with chisel or other thing by hitting it. (1) dibujar
cosa de bulto en piedra 74, (2) dolar con cincel... (3)
quebrar una cosa con otra.
k'oB, nc. blow. golpe.
k'oB te', nphr(x type n)5. mask. RML—In modern Tzotzil of
Ixtapa, the mask is termed c'o (Delgaty and Sanchez,
k'oB te'vinik, nphr(n type n)5. bufon. homarrache.
k'oBenal, n4f. break. quebradura asi.
k'oBil, pp. broken. quebrado asi.
k'oBil lok'oB-bail, nphr(pp & n(n & rncpd)4f. statue. estatua
de bulto.
k'oBil ton, nphr(pp & n)5. stone idol (that was made with a
chisel). (1) dibujar cosa...74, (2) dolar con cincel... .
k'oBj'on 'e ta tze'ej, s:av & -n4d & qphr(prepp & vn5). guffaw.
reir.
k'oBj'onet, av. hammer (stone). esfriado hacer labrado... .
k'oBj'onetel, vn5. hammering. esfriado hacer labrado... .
k'oBjillan, tv. hit lightly. golpear o herir.
k'oBjilajetel, vn5. muttering. murmullo de gente.
k'oBjoj, n4f. break, quebradura asi.
k'oBjojibil, n4f break, quebradura asi.
k'oBjojibil, pp. broken. quebrado asi.
k'oBjojibil, n4f. pmned part, podadura.
k'oBjobil, pp. broken. quebrado asi.
k'oBjibil, n4f. pmned part. podadura.
k'oBjibil, nphr(pp & n & nccpd)4f. statue. estatua
de bulto.
k'oBjobil ton, nphr(pp & n)5. stone idol (that was made with a
chisel). (1) dibujar cosa...74, (2) dolar con cincel... .
k'oBj'il ton, nphr(pp & n)5. stone idol (that was made with a
chisel). (1) dibujar cosa...74, (2) dolar con cincel... .
k'oBj'il ton, nphr(pp & n)5. stone idol (that was made with a
chisel). (1) dibujar cosa...74, (2) dolar con cincel... .
k'an-'iximtik, aj(aj & ajcpd). greasy. sebo, lleno de sebo.
k'an-'ixmal, n(aj & ncpd)1b. fat, grease, lard. (1) enjundia
121, (2) gordura, no magra, (3) grosura, (4) sebo de
animal.
k'an-'ixmal chitom, nphr:n(aj & ncpd) of n5. bacon fat, lard.
(1) manteca, (2) pringue de torrezno.
k'an-'ixmal vacas, nphr:n(aj & ncpd) of n5. beef fat. manteca
de vacas.
k'an-balán, aj(aj & Pcpd). yellow (fat, as the fat of ground
chickens). RML—“Ground chickens” are probably
tinamous. sebo lleno....
k'an-balán sebk'tal yu'un yepal sk'an-'ixmal. Its flesh is
yellow because of all its fat.
k'an-'oban, aj(aj & Ucpd). red. *But they do not say
rojo
k'an-*'opan, aj(aj & Ucpd). red.
304.
k'an-ch'ixal ton, nphr:aj(aj & ncpd) & n5. most precious stone
k'an-tz'Ulcan, aj(aj & Ucpd). red (hafr).
304.
rojo
k'anubtas tzotz jol, vphr:tv & nphr(n4f of -n4d). bleach one's
k'anubes, tv. make yellow, amarillarse.
k'anubtas, tv. make yellow, toast. (1) amarillarse, (2) tostar.
k'anubtas tzotz jol, vphr:tv & nphr(n4f of -n4d). bleach one's
hair. enrubirarse los cabellos.
jk'an-k'olan sat, agn(aj & P & ncpd). blue-eyed person. garzo
de ojos.
muk'ta k'anal, cf. muk'.
k'op
k'op, n1d. consent, message, offer, opinion, proposal, speech,
word. (1) habla, (2) manda, (3) mensage, (4) mensage,
traiagos..., (5) opinion, (6) palabra.
‘ep k'ope mu sta ta sk'op. He makes many offers, but he
does not carry them out. manda.
kich'oj sk'op padre. I have received the priest's message.
mensage, traiagos....
mo ta jk'opuk apas. You did not do it with my consent.
consentimiento.
tanoatik ta k'op ta tza. We are talking, thinking. parleria.
k'op, n4d/1p/. native language (Tzotzil). lenguaje propio.
k'op 'olonton, nphr(n4f of n4d). distrust, will. (1) corazón 64,
(2) receloso asi 289.
k'op 'olonton tuk pas, vphr:nphr(n4f of n4d[A] + n4d[A]) &
tv. be moderate, govern self. comedirse.
k'op j'ilolel, nphr(n4f of agn). witness' testimony. testimonio.
k'op ta tz'el jch'akel, nphr:n5 & qphr(prep & nphr<n4d of
agn>). legal dispute. pleito.
k'op testigo, nphr(n4f of n5). witness' testimony. testimonio.
k'opk'on, av. persist unreasonably, porfia sin razon.
k'opk'on olonton, s:av & -n4d. be anxious. afijirse
interiormente.
k'opk'onel, vn5. quarrel. rencilla.
k'opk'onel 'olonton, nphr(nv4f of n4d). anxiety. affliccion asi
11.
k'opk'onet, av. talk noisily (many people). (1) bullicio
hacer...43, (2) casarsar 4, cf. cacarear.
k'oplajes, tv. negotiate. trafagar.
k'oplajet, av. talk noisily (many people). bullicio hacer...43.
k'oplal k'eyoj, nphr(n4f of n5). sheet music, epitaph, suit at
law. (1) acusacion, (2) epitojo, (3) proceso en el pleito.
k'usi sk'opal? What is the accusation? acusacion.
k'oplal k'eyoj, nphr(n4f of n5). sheet music. arte de ciencia.
k'oplaltay, tv. negotiate. tratar algun negocio.
k'oplay, tv. bewitch, enchant (with words). (1) encantar, (2)
ensalmar, (3) hechizar, (4) hechizero, (5) maleficiar.
k'oplay, vn4f. accusation, epitaph, suit at law. (1) acusacion,
(2) epitojo, (3) proceso en el pleito.
k'oplayan, iv. bewitch. hechizar.
k'oplayan, vn1d. enchantment one works. (1) encanta-
miento, (2) hechizos del que los hace.
k'oplayan, vn5. investigation. pesquisar.
k'opoj, iv. become lord, govern, pray, rule (town government),
speak, talk. (1) enseñorear, hacense Señor, (2) gobernar
155, (3) hablar, (4) parlar o hablar, (5) regir como
pueblo o gobernacion, (6) rogar.
k'opoj 'olonton, s:iv & -n4d. suspect. sospechar.
xk’opoj kolonton ta stojol Pedro. I suspect Peter. sospechar.
xk’opoj kolonton yu’un. I suspect him. recetar sospechando
289, cf. recetar.
k’opoj’u’un, vphr:tv + -n4d. intercede, pray for. (1) procurar por otro o abrojar, (2) rogar.
xek’opoj avu’un. I am praying for you. rogar.

yu’un xk’opoj. I am interceding for him (or) acting as his attorney. procurar por otro...
k’opojojel, vn5. speech, talk, talking. (1) habla, (2) parleria.
k’opojo, tv. greet, pray, talk. (1) hablar, (2) rogar, (3) saludar alguno.

k’opojo ku’un! Talk to him for me! rogar.

k’opojojel, vn5. speech, talk, taUcing. (1) habla, (2) parleria.
k’opojoj, tv. greet, pray, talk. (1) hablar, (2) rogar, (3) saludar alguno.

k’opojojel ta ‘ol, nphr:agn & qphr(prep & n4f). governor. RML—See jk’akel ta ‘ol. senador, Goberna-
dor.

jk’opojo vinik ton, agn:tv & nphr(n type n)cpd. idolator. ydolatra.
jk’opojojel, agn. lawyer. abogado.

‘ep k’op, saj/pred/ & -n4d. have a disagreement. diferencias tener.
‘ep k’op ta tojol, saj/pred/ & n5 & qphr(pre & -n4d). have a disagreement. diferencias tener.

‘epal k’op, cf. ‘ep.
‘utzal k’op, cf. ‘utz.
batz’i k’op, cf. batz’i.
bik’tal k’op, nphr(adj & n)5. brief talk. (1) brevedad, (2) chica calza.
bik’tal jk’opoj’o, nphr(adj & vn)5. intercede, pray for. abogara.

k’os
k’os. part. cf. k’as.
k’ox (1)
k’ox, aj. short-lived. suerte.

k’ox elok’ ‘oy echam. He had bad luck, he died, k’oxib, iv. decrease. descender.
k’oxibtas, tv. postpone. posponer 268.
k’oxil, n4f. at last, last. (1) a la postre, (2) cabera, cosa
postrer, (3) postre.
k’oxil ‘olol, nphr(adj & n)3d. woman’s last child. RML—The
possessed form is given as jk’oxil kol, which is surely
erroineous. hijo postre.

k’ot
k’ot ‘ak’ patan, vphr:aux & tv & n5. apply rent. recurrir con
la renta.

k’ot ta ‘okel, vphr:iv & qphr(pre & n4d[S]). reach maturity.
RML—The verb is in the past tense. (1) mosa crecida
225, (2) sason de lo sasonado.

k’ot ta k’op, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & n5). keep one’s word. cumplir la palabra 58.

k’ot tojol, siv & -n4f. amount. motor 228, cf. montar.
k’otbaj, aj. all, every. todo.
k’otebal ta ‘okel, nphr(n5) & qphr(pre & n4d). nearly mature.
sason de lo sasonado.
k’otel pox, nphr(vn type n)5. proven medicine. medicina
experimentada.
k’otk’otes patan, vphr:tv & n5. apply rent. recurrir con
la renta.

jk’otel-poxil, agn(vn & ncpd). experienced doctor. medico
eperimentado.
jk’otk’onel-vinik, agn(vn & ncpd). restless person. ynquieta
k'u

k' u 'epal ta tek, nphr:n5 & qphr(prep & nc). how many? cuantas cosas 279.

k' u muk'ul, nphr:n5 & -n4f. how big? cuan grande 279.

k' u namal, nphr:n5 & -n4f. how far? cuanto o que tanto...279.

k' u Ha' 'oy, nphr:n5 & n5 & pt. whenever. cuando quiera.

k' usi, n5. something, what, what? (1) algo, (2) por ventura alguna cosa, (3) que cosa, (4) que cosa 281.

k' usi 'epal, nphr:n5 & -n4f however much. algun tanto.

k' usi, n5. something similar. algo, por ventura cuando quiera.

k' usi chake, nphr(n5 & pt). what does this mean? (1) pregunta de que es cosa y cosa.

k' usi chak i', nphr(n5 & pt & n5). what does this mean? (1) pregunta de... (2) que cosa y cosa 281, (3) que es cosa y cosa 282.

k' usi j-tekuk 'al, s:n5 & n(num & nccpd)5 & tv/3s/. what is the subject? que materia.

k' usi k' op k' opoj, s:n5 & qphr(prep & n5) & iv/3s/. what is the subject? que materia.

k' usi ta k' op, nphr:n5 & qphr(prep & n5). what is the subject? que materia.

k' usi ta k' opal k' opoj, s:n5 & qphr(prep & n5) & iv/3s/. what is the subject? que materia.

k' usituk, n5. something similar. (1) algo, (2) cosa asi.

k' usitukuk, n5. something similar. cosa asi. k' usi, n5. something similar. cosa.

k' usiuk no 'ox, nphr(n5 & pt & pt). whichever. cualquiera, cualquiera cosa 279.

k' usiuk no 'ox cha'leybil, nphr(n5 & pt & pt & pp). in whatever way. en alguna manera.

k' u'

k' u', n4f. placenta, skin (grape, onion when very thin). (1) hoheljo, (2) pares de mujer, (3) tela de cebolla... k' u 'olonton, nphr(n4f of n4d). skin covering the heart. tela del corazón.

k' u' caballo, nphr(n4d of n5). horse trappings. paramentos de caballo.

k' u' satil, nphr(n4e of n5). eyelid. parpado del ojo.

k' u'ul, n3d. clothing. uniform. (1) abito, vestidura, (2) traje de vestido, (3) vestidura generalmente.

k' u'ultas, tv. clothe (give person clothing). arropar, darle vestido a otro.

k' u' un, tv. clothe, use clothing. (1) abito, vestidura, (2) arropar, darle, (3) usar.

k' u' un, iv. own clothing. arroparse, tener... k' u' unej, n4d. clothing being worn, piece of clothing. (1) arropar, darle, (2) vestido de tal o tal vestidura.

'abtejeb k' u'ul, cf. k' u'.

k' ub

k' uban ba, rv. commit oneself, confide in, trust. confiar.

jk' uban jba ta atojol. I trust you. fiarse encomendandole algo.

k' uban bel na, vphr:tv & qphr(n4f of n1d). impound one’s belongings. secuestrar en otro.

k' ubanbey, dv. entrust to, send to. (1) enviar a, (2) encargar algo a otro.

jk' ubanbey jna. I am entrusting my house to him (when leaving to trade.) fiarse encomendandole...

jk' ubanbey jna. I am entrusting my house to him (when leaving to trade.) fiarse encomendandole...

k' ubanbil, pp. committed, deposited. (1) encargada cosa, (2) encomendado asi.

k' ubanej, n4d. object of one’s trust. confiarse.

k' ubanej ba, nphr(n4d of n4d). confiding, trusting. confiado.

k' ubanel bel na, nphr:n4f of n1d). impound one’s belongings. secuestrar en otro.

k' ubanvanej, vn5. trust. confianza.

k' ubul, n1d. object entrusted or sent. enviar a otro algo.

k' ubul, aj. trusting. confiado.

k' ubul 'u'un, nphr:n4d + -n4d. object entrusted. encargada por mi.

jk' ubul k' op Santo padre, agn:nphr(n type n) of nphr(n)cpd. papal legation. legacion asi.

k' uk'

k' uk', n1d. plume. RML—In modern Tzotzil of Larranzar c’uc’ is the name for trogon and probably referred in former times to its relative, the quetzal (Delgaty and Sanchez, 1978:34). plumaje.

k' uk' toj, nphr(n5 of n4d). plumage. *It has a small leaf and weighs little. RML—In modern Tzotzil this is the white pine, Pinus ayacahuite. pino, una especie.

k' uk' um, n1e. feather, quill. (1) cañon, (2) pendola o pinola, (3) pluma de ave.

'ich' k' uk', cf. 'ich'.

k' ul (1)

k' ulebal, n3d. dwelling, residence. (1) abitacion, (2) estancia 130, (3) morada.

k' ulebin, tv. inhabit, reside. abitar, morar.

k' ulej, n1d. family, residence, resident. *Sometimes they use the word to mean a matter of days as when the husband or wife discovers that their residence will not be for two or three days: me mo jk' ulejukotik chak vi. (1) familia, (2) morada, (3) vecino de...348.
'epon ta jk'ulej. I have a large family. familia. buy ta k'ulej? Where is he living? vecino de tal o tal parte
348.

k'ulej ta Sotz' Leb. residing in Zinacantan. vecino de...348.
k'ulej ta Soktom. residing in Chiapa. vecino de...348.

jtek k'ulej, nphr:n(num & nccpd) of n5. town, family, familia.

k'uyul, nld. abitar. morar, (2) morar.
k'uyey, iv. inhabit, reside. (1)

mu to ta tak*in k'ulej tuk, s:neg & pt & qphr(prep & n)

k'un tzojtzoj, ajphr(aj & aj). tawny, leonado.

k'un tzoj, ajphr(aj & aj). rose-colored. rosoado de color de rosa.

k'un tzotzil, nphr(aj & n)4d. down, new bristles. boso.

k'un k'opoj, iv(aj & ivcpd). muter, speak softly. (1) hablar entre dientes. (2) hablar bajo.

k'un-lit'om, aj(aj & ajcpd). tiptoeing. callando.

k'un-takin, aj(aj & 1, T2cpd). soft, very tender. (1)

k'un pik, tv(aj & tvcpd). touch lightly. tocar livianamente.

k'un-sikub, iv(aj & ivcpd). be refreshed, cool. (1) entibiarse la cosa caliente. (2) refrescar.

k'un-vitz*et Ho', s:av(aj & avcpd) & n5. have dew fall.

k'un-yaman, aj(aj & T2cpd). muelle. cosa blanda. (3) ternezuelo.

k'un-yaman sUc, nphr:aj(aj & I, T2cpd) & n5. refreshing miento o tibieza.

k'un-yamanU, n(aj & 1, T2cpd)4f respite from sickness or work,

k'un-kola'aj, iv(aj & ivcpd). change color or complexion. rebotarse el color o tez.

k'un k'malej, ajphr(aj & aj). lukewarm, tepid. tibia cosa.

k'un k'malej Ho', nphr:aj & aj & n5. warm water. entibiada asi.

k'un-k'malej, iv(aj & ivcpd). become lukewarm or tepid. entibiarse el agua fria.

k'un-k*kopoj, iv(aj & ivcpd). muter, speak softly. (1) hablar entre dientes. (2) hablar bajo.

k'un-lit'om, aj(aj & ajcpd). tiptoeing. callando.

k'un-lit'ovaj, iv(aj & ivcpd). tiptoe stealthily. paso a paso andar...endez.

k'un-pik, tv(aj & tvcpd). touch lightly. tocar livianamente.

k'un-sikub, iv(aj & ivcpd). be refreshed, cool. (1) entibiarse la cosa caliente. (2) refrescar.

k'un-sikub 'osil, s:iv(aj & ivcpd) & n5. cool off (weather).

k'un-vitz et Ho', s:av(aj & avcpd) & n5. have dew fall. rociar el tiempo.

k'un-yamaj, iv(aj & ivcpd). slacken. (1) entibiarse, (2) sosegarse de la enfermedad, del trabajo.

k'un-yamaj 'a'i, nphr:aj & n5. coolness as in the lowlands./no

k'un-yamaj 'olonton, s:iv(aj & ivcpd) & -n4e weaken in one's resolve. entibiarse en el proposito.

k'un-yamajel, vn(aj & vncpd)5. coolness, slackness. entibiamento o tibieza.

k'un-yamajel, vn(aj & vncpd)5. coolness, slackness. entibiamento o tibieza.

k'un-yaman, aj(aj & I, T2cpd). soft, very tender. (1) ablandar algo, (2) muelle, cosa blanda, (3) ternezuelo.

k'un-yaman 'ik', nphr:aj(aj & I, T2cpd) & n5. refreshing breeze. fresco, aire que aplase.

k'un-yaman sik, nphr:aj & I, T2cpd) & n5. refreshing coolness as in the lowlands.frio que aplase...147.

k'un-yamanik Ho', nphr:aj(aj & I, T2cpd) & nphr(aj & n5). cool water.fresca agua asi.

k'un-yamanikal, n(aj & vncpd)4f. respite from sickness or work. sosteago asi.

k'unej, iv. become soft. ablandarse.

k'ununejs, tv. soften. ablandar algo.

k'unij, iv. be moved to pity, become soft, melt. (1) ablandarse, (2) enternecerse, (3) enternecido, (4) regalarase
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derritiendo.
k'unines, tv. soften. ablandar algo.
k'unil, n1b. tenderness, tepidness, weakness (of body). (1)
ternura, tiibieza asi.

'ip jk'unil. I am very weak. flotedad del cuerpo 144.
k'unil 'ik', nphr(aj & n5)=. light wind.
k'unil bakel, nphr(n4f of n5). gristie.
ternilla entre hueso y carne.
k'unil tux-nok chij, nplir:aj & nphr(n<n & ncpd> type n)5. mesura.
k'unil xanbal, nphr(aj & n)5. politeness, mesura.
k'unil k'op, nphr(aj & n)5. politeness, mesura.
k'unil vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. weak.

k'unk'un, aj. gentiy, quietiy, soft, very tender. (1)
bajo sin adolescer

k'upinel, vn4d. covetousness that one receives. (1)
k'uxi, tv. tighten with a peg.
tarugear asi o apretar asi.
k'ux mak na, nphr:n4f of nphr(n of n)5. bar across door to hinder entrance. tranca para apretar...
k'uxi, tv. tighten with a peg. tarugear asi o apretar asi.
kuxial, n4f. peg for tightening or fastening. tarugo para apretar o ajustar algo.

'ak' k'ux ba, cf. 'ak' (2).

k'ux (2)
k'ux, tv. chew or gnaw (as clothes moths or mice eat clothing),
eat (fresh corn, greens). (1) comer verdura, maiz fresco,
(2) roer como...
k'ux 'e, vphrtv & n4d[A]. clench one's teeth, scold. (1)
regaunar, (2) soportar.
k'uxbaj, iv. eat (fresh corn, greens). comer verdura... .
k'uxben ch'o, nphr(n4d of n5). hole gnawed by a mouse.
roedura senal que quedo.
k'uxbol, n5. food (fresh corn, greens). comida asi.
k'ux-pok', agn(tv & ncpd). clothes moth. polilla.

k'ux (3)
k'ux, aj. painful, smarting. escocer.
k'ux 'a'i, vphr:aj & tv-. consider evil, fall in love, grieve, repent, value. (1) enamorarse, (2) sabe ale mal o pesale algo.
k'ux xka'i jptan. I value my position. preiciar o tener en mucho.
k'ux xka'i kabetel. I value my position. preiciar o...
to j k'ux xka'i. I value it highly. (1) estimar en mucho otra cosa, (2) preiciar o...
k'ux 'e, saaj/pred/ & -n4d. toothache. doler la cabeza.
k'ux 'olonton, saaj/pred/ & -n4d. be anxious. afiliado.
k'ux jol, saaj/pred/ & -n4d. have a headache, toothache. (1)
edol la cabeza, (2) dolor de cabeza, (3) escocer.
k'uxey 'olonton, siiv & -n4d. be enraged. aquella pasion...25.
k'uxob 'olal ba, nphr:nphr(n4e of n) type -n4d. misery, poverty, wretchedness. (1) miseria de pobreza, (2) pobreza.
k'uxob 'olonton, siiv & -n4d. fall passionately in love, regret, repent. (1) apasionarse de amor, (2) pesarle, arrepen
tirse.
k'uxubes, tv. please. hacer placer 165.
k'uxubesbey 'olonton, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. please. hacer placer 165.
k'uxubin, tv. be benign or merciful, bereave, take pity on. (1)
benignidad aver o piedad, (2) clemencia tener, (3) compadecer, (4) duelo tener de alguno, (4) misericordia
haber.
k'uxubinon! Take pity on me! misericordia haber.
k'uxubinel, vn4d. mercy or pity one receives. (1) compasion
que se tiene de mi, (2) duelo de aquel..., (3) piedad o clemencia que recibo.
k'uxubinvan, iv. have mercy. misericordia haber.
k'uxubinvejej, vn1d. benignity, clemency, compassion, grief
or pity that one feels. (1) benignidad, (2) clemencia, (3) compadecimiento o compasion con que me compadezo,
(4) duelo asi que tengo, (5) piedad o clemencia que hago.
k'uxubtas, tv. hurt, please. hacer placer 165.
exesk'uxubtas jijol. It gives me a headache. escocer.
k'uxul, n4f. pain. (1) escocer, (2) escocimiento.
'ep xk'uxul xka'i. I am deeply in love. apasionarse de amor.
'ip xk'uxul jijol. My head aches terribly. escocer.
k'uxul 'olonton, nphr(n4f of n4d). love, passion. aquella
pasion de amor 25.
k'uxul 'osil, nphr(n4f of n5). anxiety, distress. fatiga o
afliccion interior o del anima.
'ip xk'uxul 'osil xka'i avu'un. You distress me greatly.
muerte cruel.
k'uxul chamel, nphr(aj & vn)5. cruel death. muerte cruel.
k'uxul k'ak'al, nphr(n4f of n5). noon, si esta en el medio dia. k'uxul k'op, nphr(aj & n5). questioning under torture. *k'uxul means the same as vokol. cuestion de tormento 282.

mu xivay yu'un yipal k'uxul k'op. I can not sleep I am so fatigued by the torture, cuestion de tormento 282.

jk'uxubinvanej, agn. benign or merciful person. (1) benigm, (2) misericordioso, piadoso, (3) piadoso. jk'uxul-'olonton, agn(aj & ncpd). person in love, apasionado de amor.

'ip k'uxul k'ol, s:aj/pred/ & nphr(n4f of -n4d). have a splitting headache, escoaer.

mo k'uxubinvan, vphr:neg & iv. be cruel or inhuman. ynhumano.

k'uxk'ul
k'uxk'ul, nle. gleaning, gleanmg of corn after harvest. (1) espigamiento, rebusco, (2) rebusca, (3) redrojo de mueses.

xhab ta k'uxk'ul. I am going to glean corn. espigamiento....

'ayon ta k'uxk'ul. I went to glean corn, espigamiento....

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mo k'uxubinvan, vphr:neg & iv. be cruel or inhuman. ynhumano.

la
la, pt. supposedly, they say. (1) disque 90, (2) que, dicen.... xt alt la. They say he is coming, que, dicen....

mu la xt al. They say he is not coming, que, dicen....

mu la sk'an. They say he does not want it, que, dicen....

mu la 'oyuk. They say there isn't any, que, dicen....

Hech la. They say it's like this. (1) disque 90, (2) que, dicen....

la k'opoj, vphr:adv & iv. speak graciously. RML—It is not clear whether this root should be read la or la'. I have grouped here entries that seem to be related to the modern Tzotzil roots, la (3), la'la', labal, and lan (1). The sequence laan is often given as lan. graciosamente hablar o decir.

laaet, av. be at peace, be pacified. (1) aplacarse, (2) paciflcarse, (3) pacificada cosa.

laaet 'osil, s:av & n5. calm (without wind), calma.

laaet 'osU 'a'i, vphr:s(av & n5) & tv. feel at peace, paz tener.

xlaaet 'osU xka'i xicham. I will die in peace.

laaet 'uch'el, s:av & -vn4f. be refreshing (cold water), fresca agua asi.

laaet xanav, vphr:av & iv. be at peace, paz tener.

laaet xanbal, s:av & n5. peace, paz.
lo'an xalaanej yu'un! Eat it, it will refresh you!
laanejeb k'op, nphr(n4f of n5). league (among allies). liga en amistades.
laanejel, vn5. clemency. clemencia.
laanejes, tv. appease, check a horse with a violent pull of the bridle, moderate (water or other cold material), pacify, soften (string in water), tame. (1) ablandar como..., (2) amansar, (3) aplacarse, (4) sofrenar, (5) sosegar a otro, (6) templar el agua....
laanejesabU, n4f consolation, refreshment, refrigerio.
laanejesabU k'ak'al, nphr(n4f of vn5). respite from the heat.
laanejesabU me'anajel, nphr(vn5). consolation in one's grief. refrigerio.
laaetel, agn. peaceful person, pacifico, hacedor de paz.
medianero en laanejeb k'op, agn(vn & ncpd). mediator, mediador.
medianero en jlaanesej-k'op, agn(vn & n5). mediator, mediador.
medianero en jlaanesej-k'op, agn(vn & n5). mediator, mediador.
labah, iv. be astonished at the price or beauty or at the loyalty of someone, be frightened by having seen or heard a miracle. (1) espantarse del precio..., (2) milagros haber de ver....
xalaban slekil snupel. You will be astonished by the beauty of the ceremony. solemnidad.
labanat, tv/pass/. be miraculous. milagroso.
labanajel, vn5. evil enchantment. maleficio, encantamiento.
labanel, vn4b. heroic feat, grandeur, marvel, solemnity. (1) hazaña, (2) maravilla, (3) solemnidad.
labanes, tv. vex. endojar a alguno.
labaney, tv/pass/. be grand or solemn. solemne cosa.
labbey, dv. prefer. RML—This reading for -labey is suspect. preferir.
labtas, tv. prefer. preferir.
labtay, tv. bewitch. (1) encantar, (2) maleficiar, encantar.
labantayvanej k'op, nphr(vn type n)5. evil enchantment. maleficio, encantamiento.
labal-k'op, agn(vn & ncpd). person who speaks empty words. vano en palabras.
labantayvanej, agn. bewitcher, enchanter. (1) encantador o hechizo, (2) maleficio, hacedor de tal.
'ep labal, sqaj/pred/ & -vn4d. malicious, malicioso.
'ep labanel, sqaj/pred/ & -vn4d. heroic. hazañoso.
toj labajel, vphr:adv & -vn4d/pred/. grand, solemn. solemne cosa.
lob, n5. bad or evil person or vision. (1) mal hombre..., (2) vision, la cosa que se ve o aparece.
lob, aj. malicious. malicioso.
lob 'ut, vphr:aj & tv-. degrade. abellacar.
lob neyut. He degraded me. malvado, (2) perverso.
labortay, tv(aj & tvcpd). gossip, ridicule, tattle. (1) chismear..., (2) motejar.
toj lob, ajphr:adv & aj. malicious, perverso. (1) malvado, (2) perverso.
latz', tv. insert in pile (board, book). meter entre otras cosas....
latz’atz’tik, aj. inserted in many places. metida cosa asi.
latz’al, aj. inserted in pile. metida cosa asi.
latz’allat’al, n4f. inserted in many places. metida cosa asi.
latz’an, tv. insert. meterse asi.
latz’apuy, tv. raise the poor or downbeaten, save by shielding. RML—in colonial Tzeltal this appears as “librar poniendose en medio, llevar baxodel sobaco, sobarcar” (Guzmán, 1620:119, 122, 199). In modern Tzotzil, latz’ap’in is to carry under one’s arm. (1) levantar al pobre o abatido, (2) librar poniendose en medio.
latz’apuy ta lott’op, vphrtv- & vphr(pre& n4d(A)]. carry a bundle under one’s arm. sobarcar.
latz’bil, pp. inserted in pile. metida cosa asi.
latz’ey, tv/pass/. be inserted. meterse asi.
latz’ob, n5. vise (of carpenter or sculptor). prensa como....
latz’obil, n4f. vise. prensa como....
laj (1)
laj, iv. be depopulated or devastated in war, die, end, fret (cloth, silk), ruin oneself, wear out (clothing). (1) acabarse o destruirse, (2) asolarase 33, (3) destruirse, (4) enviejese la ropa, (5) gastarse, (6) perecer, (7) raerse el paño o seda.
laj, iv. be dead, fretted, squandered or wasted. RML—The verb is in the past tense. (1) distirse 89, (2) perecido, (3) raída osa.
elaj xcen. He stabbed him many times. puñalada de herida.
laj ‘a’i, vprh:aux & tv/subj/- understand very well. entender muy bien.
mu xaj ka’i. I did not understand very well. entender no muy bien.
laj ‘a’i k’oplal, vprh:aux & tv/subj/ & -n4f be informed. informado
laj ‘a’i tojol, vprh:aux & tv/subj/ & -n4d. be informed. informado.
lajeb xanbal, vprh(n of n)3. walk (of person who is taking a walk).
lajeb xanavebal, vprh(n of n)3d. walk, paseadero, lugar.
lajeb-xanav, iv(n & ivcpd). take a walk. pasearse, lugar.
lajeb, n4f threads of threadbare cloth. rasa de paño raído o viejo 283.
lajemal, tv. destroy, devastate, make progress, pardon, waste, use relief.
lajemal, n4f. prodigal person. disipador
lajes, tv. destroy, devastate, make progress, pardon, waste, use up.
lajesbey k*oplal, vprh:-dv & n4d. sentence, condenar.
lajes takiej, vprh:tv & n4d. annul one’s law.
lajes, tv. destroy, devastate, make progress, pardon, waste, use up.
lajesmul ta tojol, vprh:tv & n4d. accuse another falsely of one’s own crime. mentir a otro...
lajes takiej, vprh:tv & n4d[A] & qprh(pre & -n4d). accuse another falsely of one’s own crime. mentir a otro...
lajel, tv. roughen grinding stone, picar muela....
lajel, vn5 f. threads of threadbare cloth. rasa de paño raído o viejo 283.
lajeluk, vn5. entfrely. fin de cosa.
lajel, vn5. death, entirely. (1) del todo, (2) muerte, (3) perecimiento.
lajel, vn4f. end. fin de cosa.
lajel ‘osul, nprh(aj of n)5. always. siempre.
lajel bat, vprhaj & iv. continental. tierra firme.
lajel tz’ak-pati, vprhaj & tv(tv & tvcpd).- follow to the end.
seguir hasta el cabo.
lajel tz’y’lej ta mul, vprhaj & iv & qprh(pre & n5). become a hardened sinner. RML—The verb is in the past tense. obstinar a otro 243.
lajel cham, vprhaj & iv. be absolutely dead. RML—The verb is in the past tense. muerto del todo.
lajel kola’aj, vprhaj & iv. be persistently evil. RML—The verb is in the past tense. obstinado en mal 243.
lajel pas, vprhaj & tv-. do to the very end. hacer hasta el cabo 165.
lajel to, qprh-vn4f & pt. just, slightly before. (1) ahora poco a, (2) aun ahora 22, (3) poco ha que fue....
lajeluk, vn5. entirely. del todo.
lajem, iv/stat/ used up, worn out. agotado.
lajemal, tv. destroy, devastate, make progress, pardon, waste, use up.
lajessel bel na, vprh:vn4f of nphr(n of n)5. prodigality. prodigialidad.
lajel, agn. dead person, mortal creature. (1) mortal cosa que muere, (2) perecido.
lajessel bel na, agn:vn of nphr(n of n)cpd. prodigal person. prodigo.
lajessvenej, agn. squanderer. disipador 89.
mo tojoluk laj, vprh:qprh(nea & -n4f) & iv. be wasted. RML—The verb is in the past tense. desperdiciar.
mo tojoluk lajes, vprh:qprh(nea & -n4f) & tv-. waste. (1) desperdiciar, (2) disparar 89.
laajeb, qprh:prep & -n4f, in the end, finally. (1) a la postre, (2) en fin, (3) finalmente.
laj (2)
laj, tv. roughen grinding stone. picar muela....
laj-Hux, tv(tv & tvcpd). roughen grinding stone. picar muela....
lajulan, tv. roughen grinding stone. picar muela....
lamanbil 
ton, s:pp/pred/ & n5. paving, 
enlozado.

jlamanbil xamit ta lumtik, s:pp/pred/ & n5 & qphr(prep & n5). one mile. mila.
laman, tv. pave,
enlozar.
lamanbil xamit ta lumtik, s:pp/pred/ & n5 & qphr(prep & n5). MSL—This entry is derived from the
suelo de lajas.
lamanbil ton ta lumtik, s:pp/pred/ & n5 & qphr(prep & n5). stone floor. suelo de lajas.
lantaj, tv. become peaceful. (1) pacificarse, (2) pacificada
cosa.
lantajes, tv. reconcile. reconciliar a otros.
lantzan, tv. calm, make peace, pacify. (1) pacificar, (2)
pacificar hacer paz.
lamen ch'ail, s:av & n5. smoke. humear.
lamza, agn. peace maker. pacifico, hacedor de paz.
lamza, agn. peace maker. pacifico, hacedor de paz.
lamza, agn. peace maker. pacifico, hacedor de paz.
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lamza, agn. peace maker. pacifico, hacedor de paz.
lamza, agn. peace maker. pacifico, hacedor de paz.
lamza, agn. peace maker. pacifico, hacedor de paz.
as lomtanibil. pan cocido sobre brasas.
leb-tanibil vaj, nphr:pp(x & tvcpd) & n5. bread roasted on the
coals. pan cocido sobre brasas.
leblajet, av. shine, sparkle. relumbrar.
leblajet 'osil, s:av & n5. flash (lightning). relampaguear.
leblajetel, vn5. lightning. relampago.

Hech sba chak te sleblajetel 'osil (or) Hech yilel chak te sleblajetel 'osil (or) chak te 'oy xleblajet sba. It is like lightning. relampaguear.
leblon 'osil, s:av & n5. flash (lightning). relampaguear.
leblonet, av. shine. resplandecer.
lebluj, av. shine. lucir, resplandecer.
lebluj 'ak', nphr(natt & n)5. hunting net.
leb UkU chij, nphr:n4e of nphr(aj & n)5, hunting net,
red net, red estendida para aves.
leb (2)-
lebluj, av. shine.
leb UkU chij, nphr:n4e of nphr(aj & n)5, hunting net,
red de leb, nla, bfrd net, red estendida para aves.
leb (2)
lebluj, av. shine, 202, lucir, resplandecer.
relampaguear.

mo lekuk xanbal, s:neg & aj/pred/ & n5. incontinent.
mo lekuk, vphr:neg & aj/pred/.
incontinent.
ycontinencia 186.

toj lek 'ihel, vphr:adv & aj/pred/ + vn4f/3s/. subtle. sutil cosa
324.
toj lek tzailbil pasel, s:adv & aj & pp/pred/ & -vn4f. subtle. sutil
cosa 324.
Ha' te mo lekuk xanav, s:n5/pred/ & s(pt & neg & aj & iv ---)
incontinent. ycontinencia 186.

lek (2)
lek, tv. occupy. (1) ocupar lugar ..., (2) huerta 343.

lek 'u'un 'ekuk, vphr:tv- & -n4d & pt. include person in an
activity. hacer participtante...165.
lekbev, dv. occupy or confiscate another's property in a
dispute. quitarle la haciencia....

lekbil, pp. foreign, occupied. (1) agena cosa 13, (2) ocupado
asi.

leknej tuk, nphr:n4d + n4d[P=P of lekenjej], one's own. propia
cosa.

lekoj, n4d. high position, jurisdiction, object occupied or
owned, power, repartimiento, territory. (1) dignidad, (2)
jurisdicciones, (3) mando..., (4) mio, cosa mia, (5)
ocupada cosa, (6) poner aparte, (7) poseer, (8)
repartimiento..., (9) territorio.

jlekoj Ho'on ku'un. It is mine. mi cosa.

sekoj, his thing. suyo, cosa suya 326.

lekoj 'ak', vphr:n4f/3s/ & tv-. set apart. poner aparte.

lekoj 'ekuk, vphr:n4f/3s//pred/ & pt. partner. parcionero.

lekoj 'oov, nphr(n4d of n5). king's or lord's attorney.

lekoj ve'el ta ju-jun k'ak'al, vphr:nphr(n4d/3s/ & n4d[A]). include
person in an activity, hacer participante...

lekoj 'a', vphr:n4f/3s/ & tv-. exempt.

lekoj 'ojov, nphr(n4d of n5). king's or lord's attorney.

lekoj 'ok', vphr:n4f/3s/ & tv-. set apart.

lekojlekoj k'opoj, vphr:n4f/3s/ & iv. explain.

lekojlekoj, n4f by turns, distinctly, separately. (1)

lekojlekoj 'ak', vphr:n4f/3s/ & tv-. set apart. poner aparte.

lekojlekoj ju-jun vinkUel, s:n4f/3s//pred/ & nphr(n<num &
cp> & n5). young lettuce.

lekojlekoj toj ve'el, vphr:n4f/3s/ & tv & n3d[A]. pay one's
share. escotar.

lekojlekoj toj ve'el, vphr:n4f/3s/ & tv & n3d[A]. pay one's
share. escotar.

lekom 'oov, nphr(n4d of n5). king's or lord's attorney. fisco
del Rey o Senor.

lekoj lekoj stz'alol spop, vphr:n4f/3s// & tv & qphr(n<num &
numcpd>). daily ration. racion de comida.

lekoj vinik, nphr(n4f/3s/ & n5). foreigner. agena cosa 13.

lekojlekoj, n4f. by turns, distinctly, separately. (1) apar
dados, cada uno por si, (2) a veces o cada uno por si 37.

lekojlekoj 'ak', vphr:n4f/3s/ & tv-. set apart. poner aparte.

lekojlekoj ju-jun vinkilel, s:n4f/3s//pred/ & nphr(n<num &
numcpd>- & -n4d). limb by limb. miembro a miembro.

lekojlekoj k'opoj, vphr:n4f/3s/ & iv. explain. distinguir
razones.

lekojlekoj toj ve'el, vphr:n4f/3s/ & tv & n3d[A]. pay one's
share. escotar.

lekom 'oov, nphr(n4d of n5). king's or lord's attorney. fisco
del Rey o Senor.

lekon, iv. win (inheritance, lottery). *There is no term for
primogeniture, but they say, "Ha' xlekon stz'omol spop stot," "He wins the stool, the petate of his father." If (they
draw lots) with straws they will say, "La' jlok'estik jobel
muck'uy van slok'esan te nate Ha' xlekonuk," "Come
draw the straws, whoever takes the long one wins." (1)
mayorazo 205, (2) sortear o echar suertes. ‘ech’ ta lekom, cf. ‘ech’, soltero o soltera.
batz’i lekoj, cf. batz’ti.
mu lekov, vphr:neg & aj/pred/. unmarried. soltero o soltera.
mu lekov xanbal, nphr:neg & aj & n5. bachelorhood, spinsterhood. soltería de estos.
toj lekoj, vphr:adv & -n4d/pred/. legitimate. legitima cosa por ley.

lek’
lek’, tv. lick (as when they suck a finger or lick a cup), taste.
(1) chuchar..., cf. chupar, (2) gustar, (3) lamer.
lek’an! Taste it! gustar.
lek’, n5. sense of taste. gusto, la potencia.
lek’ ni’, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. lick one’s lips. relamerse.
lek’ ti’, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. lick one’s lips. relamerse.
lek’-ti’ijes, tv(tv & tvcpd). enrage. provocar a ira.
lek’-ti’il, vn4d. taste (as when we say he has good or bad taste).

lich’, aj. hanging (said of a poor person, an orphan), spread

lich’-ti’il vinik, nphr:tv & ncpd) type n5. cruel person. cruel.
lik’ti’ub, iv(tv & ncpd). become cruel or furious. RML—In colonial Tzeltal, -lectiub is “embarazarce,” “encru-
dece” (Guzmán, 1620:65, 71). (1) airarse, (2) encruedecerse.
ley.

lic’el, vn4d. taste (as when we say he has good or bad taste).

gusto de lo que es gustado.

‘ip lek’-ti’il, s:aj/pred/ & -vn(tv & ncpd)4d. fierce, impatient, merciless, quarrelsome. (1) brava cosa, (2) ympaciente, no sufrido 185, (4) ynhumanidad 188.

ler (Sp.)
leran! Taste it!
gustar.

(3) este, esta, esto.
aca, (2) aqui,

lera (Sp.)
leta, n5. letter (of the alphabet). letra.
letratik, n5. inscription. letrero.
lev
lev sat, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. make a wry face (with one’s eyes).
visajes hacer... .
lev ti’, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. make a wry face (with one’s mouth).
visajes hacer....

li
lilig, iv. fall (fruit, hair, leaves). sacudir.
lilig’e, s:iv & -n4d. have one’s tooth fall out. mudar los dientes.
lilig tzotzil jol, siv & nphr(n4f of -n4d). have one’s hair fall out. pelarse alguno....
lillin, tv. shake. sacudir.
lii
li’, aj. here, this. RML—This is given as li, lih, lihy, and liy.
In modern Tzotzil, li’ varies with lii’. (1) aca, (2) aquí, (3) este, esta, esto.
li’ukot toe bat lajukon ta jna. Stay here while I go home.

mientras.
li’ukot toe xetal to, taval xital to. While you are here, I am coming, I am coming soon. mientras.
li’ ’oye, vphr:aj & n5/pred/. It is here (pointing). helo aqui.
li’ k’alal li’, vphr:ajphr(aj & pt) & aj/pred/. this far, to here, untíl. hasta aqui.
li’ k’alal li’ ‘oyon. Until I am here. hasta cuándo yo estoy.
li’ tal, vphr:aj & iv. approach, come this way. (1) hacia aca...166, (2) hacia aca, me...166.
li’ xtal xak’i. It seems he is coming this way. hacia aca...166.
li’ to, ajphr(aj & pt). It is here (pointing). helo aqui.
li’i, aj, cf. li’.
li’li’i to, ajphr(aj & pt). recently (as when we say, “he died recently,” “he married recently”). poco tiempo como....
Ha’ li’, vphr:n5/pred/ & aj. this. este, esta, esto.
Ha’ li’ to, s:n5/pred/ & ajphr(aj & pt). this. este, esta, esto.
libra (Sp.)
libra, n5. pound. este, esta, esto.
lich’
lich’, tv. spread out, unfold. estender, desenvolver lo doblado.
lich’anbil, pp. spread out, unfolded. tendida cosa asi o doblada.
lich’bil, pp. spread out, unfolded. tendida....
lich’bil pok’ ta xokomtik, s:pp/pred/ & n5 & qphr(prepp & n5). wall hanging. manta de pared.
lich’il, aj. hanging (said of a poor person, an orphan), spread out, unfolded. RML—The term for the latter two meanings is given as lechbil, but lichil occurs in colonial Tzeltal for the same entry (Guzmán, 1620:205). (1) colgar, (2) colgado, (3) tendida....
lienz (Sp.)
lienz, n5. linen. lienzo.
letra (Sp.)
letra, n5. letter (of the alphabet). letra.
letratik, n5. inscription. letrero.
lev
lev sat, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. make a wry face (with one’s eyes).

visajes hacer....
lev ti’, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. make a wry face (with one’s mouth).
visajes hacer... .

li
lilig, iv. fall (fruit, hair, leaves). sacudir.
lilig’e, s:iv & -n4d. have one’s tooth fall out. mudar los dientes.
lilig tzotzil jol, siv & nphr(n4f of -n4d). have one’s hair fall out. pelarse alguno....
lillin, tv. shake. sacudir.
lii
li’, aj. here, this. RML—This is given as li, lih, lihy, and liy.
In modern Tzotzil, li’ varies with lii’. (1) aca, (2) aquí, (3) este, esta, esto.
li’ukot toe bat lajukon ta jna. Stay here while I go home.
Indian speaks like this when we say, “from such and
to such and such,” putting first xlik or likel and then
ta; xlik ta Jobel or likel ta Jobel, from Zacatlan (Ciudad
Real).
lik tok, siv & n5. cloud over. anublarse el tiempo.
lik tuk, vphr:tv & aj/pred. take the opportunity,
ocasion tomar.
lik t'elluk, vphr:aux & aj/pred. swell (boils).
loncharse o... .
lik vajluk, vphr:aux & aj/pred. swells (boils).
loncharse o... .
lik Ho', vplir:tv & n5. draw water from a well. sacar agua del
pozo.
likan, tv. hang, colgar.
likanab, nlf place where object or person is hung,
ahogar colgar.
likan ba, rv. commit oneself to another’s protection.
likanbil, n4f place where object or person is hung,
ahogar colgar.
likanbil, pp. hanging, hung, ahogado.
likanbil, tv. hang, colgar.
lortonl ta ch'ojon, nphr:vn5 & qphr(prep & n5). strapado.
colgado.
likanbil, n4f. place where object or person is hung.
likanba, n3d. beginning, blood relationship, origin, original.
comienzo, (2) origen o principio, (3) original cosa, (4)
parentesco por sangre, (5) principio, principal.
likel, vn4d. departure. partida de el lugar o persona.
likel, vn5. immediately. (1) momento de tiempo, (2) subita.
ve'el ta likel sk'an. The meal should be served immediately.
likel 'oy, nphr(n4f & pt). starting point.
likel kajel, nphr(vn & vn)5. Water bucket or jug.
likel kajel xiyik'. He calls me every few minutes. a cada
paso.
likel kajel sk'an ve'el. He wants to eat every few minutes.
likel kajel xiyik'. He calls me every few minutes. a cada
paso.
likel, nphr(vn & vn)5. frequently. a cada paso.
likel kajel xiyik'. He calls me every few minutes. a cada
paso.
likel nup. I meet him frequently. a cada paso.
likel likel, nphr:tv & n5. take the opportunity, ocasion tomar.
likel likel. I meet him frequently. a cada paso.
likel likel, nphr(vn & vn)5. frequently. a cada paso.
likel likel, nphr(vn & vn)5. frequently. a cada paso.
likel likel. I meet him frequently. a cada paso.

likes, tv. begin, change residence, do or use for the first time,
found, move, persuade, provide the opportunity, remove,
start a battle or a dispute, upset. (1) apartar algo, (2)
comenzar algo, (3) estrenar, (4) fundar o principiar...
(5) mover asi, (6) mover del lugar, (7) mudar otra cosa,
(8) ocasión dar, (9) quitar, apartar algo, (10) romper
batalia, (11) trasegar, (12) trabar pelea o cuestion 340.
Ho'ot alikes! It was you who started it! trabar pelea...340.
likes ch'ub, vphr:tv & n5. set a foundation. fundar,
poner fundamento... .
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
likes k'eyoj, vphr:tv & n5. begin a song, intone.
entornar, comenzar canio.
bek' lino, cf. bek'.

lit'

lit'lonet, av. tiptoe stealthily. paso a paso andar....

lit'tovaj, iv. tiptoe stealthily. paso a....

liv

livet 'e ta tze'ej, s:av & -n4d & qphr:prep & n5). laugh, softly, smile. RML—The affective verb is given as tivet and Gates gives tivet ye ta tzeegh for "reirse mucho," (Gates, 1934b:175). Nevertheless, my reading is supported by contemporary familiarity with the phrase as interpreted above. reir un poco o sonirse.

lo' (1)

lo', tv. eat eggs or fruit (without pits). comer fruta, huevos. lo'bay, iv. eat eggs or fruit, graze. (1) apacentarse, (2) comer fruta,..., (3) pacer.

lo'ba'jeb caballo, nphr:n4d of n5). stable. establo.

lo'ba'jeb chij, nphr:n4d of n5). manger, pasture, stable. (1) pasto, lugar para pacer, (2) pesebre o poesobrera.

lo'ba'jebal, n5. pasture. pasto, lugar....

lo'ba'jes, tv. tend grazing cattle. (1) apacentar, (2) pacer, (3) pensar bestias.

lo'balal 'on, nphr:n4d of n5). avocado. madroñno.

lo'balal castillan toj, nphr:n4d of nphr:n<n & ncpd> type. piñon. piñon.

lo'balal 'on, nphr:n4d of n5). avocado, madroñno.

lo'bol, n5. food as eggs or fruit. (1) comida de esta manera, (2) fruta, generalmente.

lo'bol chij, nphr:n4d of n5). daily food given to horses, fodder. (1) yerva para bestias 183, (2) pasto comida de animales, (3) pienzo de bestia.

lo'ob, n5. pasture. pasto, lugar....

lo'ob chij, nphr:n4d of n5). manger, pasture, stable. pasto, lugar....

lo'obtas, tv. feed cattle, tend grazing cattle. (1) apacentar, (2) dar de comer o apacentar el ganado 57, (3) pacer, (4) pensar bestias.

lo'obtasbil chij, nphr:pp & n5). grazing cattle. pensadas bestias.

lo'ol, aj. ripped, torn. (1) rasgado, (2) rompida cosa.

lo'ol k'u', nphr:aj & n4d. ragged clothing. paño, vestido de remendadas.

lo'olil, n4f. rip, tear. resgadura.

lo'oltik, aj. ripped or torn in many places, wounded. (1) llagado, (2) rasgado, (3) rompida cosa por muchas partes.

lo'ov, iv. graze. (1) apacentarse, (2) pacer.

jlo'ba'jesej, agn. herdsmen. apacentador como pastor.

jlo'ba'jasej tux-nok' chij, agn:vn of nphr:n<n & ncpd> type. n)cpd. shepherd. ovejero que guarda ovejas.

mo'yuk lo'el, s:np horr:contr of mo & 'oy & uk)/pred/ & -vn4f. tasteless. dasabrida cosa.

pamal lo'bol, cf. pom.

te'el lo'bol, cf. te'.

yaxal lo'bol chij, cf. yox (1).
lo' (2)
lo'lo', n5. gnat that gets in one's eyes. RML—In modern
Tzotzil this is the halictine sweat bee. *mosquito de
unos...*

lo' (3)
lo'il, n5. amusement, leisure, recreation, solace, word game.
(1) *hologanza* o *pasatiempo*, (2) *juego de palabras*, (3)
*recreacion*, (5) *solaz*, *pasatiempo*.

tanaon ta lo'il. Now I am diverting myself. *recrearse.*

lo'il vinik, nphr(n type n)5. buffoon, dunce. *modorro.*

lo'ilaj, iv. be merry, divert self, mock. (1) *holgar, burlar*, (2)
*recrearse.*

lo'ilajel, vn5, solace, *solaz.*

conseja, (2)

lo'lo k*op, nphr(n type n)5, amusement, fable, (1)

lo'Utay, tv. divert, *recrear a otro.*

lotz'ob 'ok'U, nphr(n of n)5. gag. *mordaza.*

lotz'ob Hun, nphr(n of n)5. paper clip. *mordaza.*

lotz'ob te', nphr(n of n)4d. hobble (for horses, etc.). *tranco de
bestia.*

lotz'obil, n4f. pliers. *tenazas.*

lotz'oj, tv. cut with scissors, etc. *cortar con...*

lotz'ol, aj. narrow (plot of land between cliffs, region with
many ravines, room, valley). (1) *estrecha cosa*, (2)
*estrecha tierra*, (3) *valles muchos...*

lotz'om, n5. person who shinnies up or down tree. *gateador
que asi...*

lotz'opil, n3d. armpit. *sobaco.*

lotz'tay, tv. shiny up or down tree. *gateando subir o bajar.*

jlotz'el, agn. person who shinnies up or down a tree. *gateador
que asi...*

ta lotz'el kuch ba, vphr:prep & vn5 & rv. mount (mating
animals, dogs, horses). *saltar el animal macho...*

loch'

loch'ol voy, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. cloven-footed. *pati-hendidos en
dos partes.*

lok

lok'aj te', nphr(n of n)4d. pliers, *tenazas.*

lok*aj* te', aj. narrow (plot of land between cliffs, region with
many ravines, room, valley). (1) *estrecha cosa*, (2)
*estrecha tierra*, (3) *valles muchos...*

lok'ajel, vn5. paper clip. *mordaza.*

lok'ajel, vn type n5. buffoon, dunce. *modorro.*

lok*aj*el kuch ba, vphr:prep & vn5 & rv. mount (mating
animals, dogs, horses). *saltar el animal macho...*
- **loc'** be lucky. RML—The verb is in the past tense, suerte caer sobre alguno.
- **loc'** 'oy, vphr & pt. be lucky, *When they close their fist so that the other will say where the object is, (he says): "alok'usi li? lok' an 'oy!" *Say what this is? Be lucky!*
- This was the only way they had to cast lots, but now if they want to cast lots with straws or strings they say: "la' jistik jobel lok'ukotik 'oy!" *Come, let's take the straws (to see) if we are lucky!* And if they put the names of each one: "la' kak'betik lok'ukotik 'oy!" *Come, give them out (to see) if we are lucky!*
- **SMITHSONIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANTHROPOLOGY**
- **SUITE**
- **de mercedes**
- **lok'eb** 'ek'el, nphr(n4f of n5). copper vein, minero de cobre.
- **lok'eb ch'ail, nphr(n4f of n5). chimney, chimneystack, humero o chimenea.
- **lok'eb k'ak'al, nphr(n5 of n5). east. oriente.
- **lok'eb k'ak'al, nphr(n4f of n5). east, sunrise. (1) levante, oriental parte, (2) oriente, (3) salida del sol.
- **lok'eb k'anal tak'ín, nphr:n4f of nphr(aj & n)5. gold vein. minero de oro.
- **lok'eb sakil tak'ín, nphr:n4f of nphr(aj & n)5. silver vein. minero de plata.
- **lok'eb ton, nphr(n4f of n5). quarry. pedrera.
- **lok'eb Ho', nphr(n4f of n5). fountains, pipe, sewer. (1) albañal, (2) caño, cañal, (3) fuente, manantial.
- **lok'el, vn5. appearance of plants or grass, entirely, exit, surety. (1) del todo, (2) fianza asi, (3) nacimiento de plantas, yerbas, salida.
- **lok'el, vn4f. payment of debt. satisfaccion de la deuda.
- **lok'el tz'ak-pati, vphr:vn5 & tv(aj & tvcpd). follow to the very end. seguir hasta el cabo.
- **lok'el pas, vphr:n5 & tv-. do to the very end. hacer hasta el cabo 165.
- **lok'eluk, vn5. entirely. del todo.
- **lok'es, tv. deprive of office, free (captive or prisoner), remove, take out, throw out. (1) echar fuera, (2) libertar, (3) privar, quitar de oficio, quitar, apartar algo, (5) redimir al cautivo o encarcelado, (6) sacar, (7) soltar de prision.
- **lok'es 'ak'lel, vphr:n4f & -n4f, trim a wick. despabilar, cf. despañar.
- **lok'esbey, dv. take away from, quitar algo a otro.
- **lok'esbey ta jotz'-koptimel, vplir:-dv & qphr(prep & vn<tv & tvcpd). extract information by indirect questioning and
close examination. sacar la cosa...
lok’esbil, pp. removed, taken out. sacado.
lok’es-ej-te’, vn(vn & ncpd)5. lumbering. yr por madera 190.
lok’es-vanjte, pp. removed, taken out.
lumbar.
lok’taybey, dv. copy or imitate (writing, work). remedar.
lok’taybil, pp. painted (portrait). ymaginar, pensar 184.
lok’tayel, vn4f. forgery. falsedad asi.
lok’tayvanej, vn5. security. fiaza asi.
lok’u k te o lon-ton. I am going to get lumber.
lok’tayvanej, vn5. payment of debt, security. (1) fiaza asi, (2) satisfaccion de la deuda.
lok’es-ej-ton, agn(vn & ncpd). quarrier. pedrore que las corta o labra.
lok’tay, agn. deputy, substitute. sustituto ser 324.
lok’tay-alcalde, agn(tv & ncpd). deputy alcalde. sustituto ser 324.
lok’tay-obispo, agn(tv & ncpd). deputy bishop. sustituto ser 324.
lok’tayvanej, agn. guarantor. fiador de la persona.
lok’vanej, agn. guarantor, liberator. (1) fiador de la persona, (2) libertador asi.
lom (1)
lom, tv. make sink. abajar otra cosa asi.
jom to k’aitin-bak te ‘antze. I will make the woman sink into Hell.
lom, iv. settle (ground), sink (ground when stepped on, basket, trunk, or other soft object when sat upon). (1) abajar como..., (2) hundirse, abajarse...
lok’, aj. dented, depressed, sunken. hundida cosa asi.
lom ta tek’el, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & vn5). cram, kick, make sink underfoot, molest greatly, trample under-foot, weigh down. (1) acosar o pasar mucho, (2) hollar mucho..., (3) recalcar, (4) rehollar.
xajom to tek’el. I will molest you greatly. acosar o...
lom-tek’bilon yu’un. He pesters me (with frequent visits to ask or demand something).
lombal to tek’el, vphr:pp/pred/ & qphr(prep & vn5). greatly molested. acosado asi.
lomtzaj, iv. become dented, form a plain in a hilly region, settle (ground), sink (ground, basket, etc.). (1) abajar como..., (2) hundirse abajarse..., (3) hundirse, abollarse cosa dura, (4) quebrada no...
lomtzan, tv. make sink. abajar como....
lomtz’iin, tv. make settle (ground). RML—In colonial Tzeltal, xiomtzigh is “bajarse” (Gates, 1934b:97). In modern Tzeltal of Bachajon, lomtz’iel is “hendirse (tierra)” (Slocum and Gerdel, 1965:157). abajar como....
lomtz’iin ey sat, vphr:dv & n4d[B]. put person’s eye out. RML—In colonial Tzeltal, lomtz’in is “entorcer” (Gates, 1934b:97). entuertecer o quebrar el ojo a otro 118.
lomtes, tv. make sink. abajar otra....
lomlajet, av. make noise walking. RML—This is given as xumlaghet. ruido hacer asi.
lomlajetel, vn5. noise of people passing by. ruido de gente que
pasa.
lomlom, n4f, plain, shallow valley, shallowness. (1) allanarse.
(2) cuesta por la ladera, (3) quebrada no... (4) somera
cosa.
slomlom batel. towards the valley. cuesta por....
lollom, aj. pitted (house floor), slightly dented, depressed or
sunken (valleys). (1) hundida cosa asi..., (2) somera
cosa, (3) sumida cosa u....
lomlom, bx. speak abusively, acosar o....
lomlomtik k'opoj, vphr:aj & iv. speak abusively, acosar o....
(1) hundida cosa asi..., (2) somera
cosa asi....
lomlomtik, aj. dented or sunken in many places, huruiida cosa
asi.
*lu
*lu, iv. abandon one’s town, depopulate. RML—Perhaps this
should be read lub as seen in lub (2). despoblar, dejar
sitio de pueblo.
lub
lu'il, n3d. vagina. miembro de muger....
lub (1)
lub, iv. become tired. cansarse.
lubes, tv. tire out (in pursuit). (1) acosar cansando algo, (2)
cansar a otro.
lub (2)
lub tzotzil jol, sciv & nphr(n4f of -n4d). have one’s hair fall
out. RML—In colonial Tzeltal, xlub and lubahg are
“caerse el cabello” (Gates, 1934b:99). In modern Tzeltal
of Bachajón, lubajesel is “dejar caer” (Slocum and
Gerdel, 1965:157). pelarse alguno cayendosele los
cabellos.
lutz'
lutz’, tv. cover with cloth or clothing. (1) abrigar cubriendo
con manta, (2) cobijar con ropa.
lutz’obil unen, nphr(n4f of n5). diapers. pañales para criar
muchachos.
lutz’oj, n4d. object being covered with cloth. cobijar o
cubrir....
lutz’oj k’ob, vphr:tv & n4d[A] with one’s arms crossed (in
idleness). meter la mano....
luch
luch, tv. embroider (with needle or weaving), remove chiggers,
mites, or thorn from one’s flesh. (1) bordar, (2) sacar
niguas....
luch, n5. embroidery. labrandero....
luch ‘e, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. pick one’s teeth. mondar dientes.
luchbil pok’, nphr(pp & n)5. embroidered cloth. manta
labrada.
luchbil ti’ k’u’ul, nphr:pp & nphr(n of n)5. clothing with
embroidered hem. orilla verduda.
luchiabili ‘eal, nphr(n4f of n3d). toothpick. monda dientes.
luchoj, iv. embroider (with needle or weaving). (1) bordar, (2)
labrar de aguja o tejiendo.
luchojel, vn5. embroidery. bordadura.
luchomaj, iv. embroider (with needle or weaving). labrar
de....
luchomajel, vn5. embroidery. labrandero o....
luchul, n4f. embroidery. bordadura.
luch, agn. embroiderer. bordador.
luchojel-agn. bordador.
luchomajel, agn. embroiderer. labrandero o....
luk
luk, tv. reap wheat. segar las mieses.
lukbaj, iv. fish with hook or pole. pescar con anzuelo o vara.
lukbay, tv. catch with a hook, hook. (1) gancho de pastor
u.... (2) tomar con anzuelo.
lukbay choy, vphr:tv & n5. fish with a hook. pescar con
anzuelo....
lukbay ta julel, vphr:tv- & qphr(prepp & vn5). baste. hilbanar
lo que se ha de coser.
lukbayabil, n4f. basting. hilbanadura.
lukbayabil ‘ixim, nphr(n4f of n5). sickle. hoz para regar.
lukbayabil bek’et, nphr(n4f of n5). meat hook. garfio para
sacar carne.
lukbayabil choy, nphr(n4f of n5). fishing line. sedal para
pescar.
lukbayabil jobel, nphr(n4f of n5). sickle. hoz par regar.
lukbayabil ta julel, vphr:pp/pred/ & qphr(prepp & vn5). basted.
hilbanado.
lukbayej-choy, vn(tv & nccpd)4d. fishing with a hook or pole.
pesca de esta manera.
lukib, iv. become one-eyed. RML—This is given in the past
tense. entortecido asi.
lukibel, vn5. one-eyedness. entortecimiento asi.
lukluk, aj. crooked, one-eyed. (1) entortecido asi, (2) tuerta cosa, no derecha.
lukluk e'ayan. He became one-eyed. entortecido asi.
lukuk tak'in, nphr(n type n)5. metal hook. (1) ganchito de,...
(2) garfio.
lukuch te', nphr(n type n)5. wooden hook, shepherd's crook.

lukuchtay, tv. hook. ganchito de...

lukum, nle. worm, lombriz.
lukum choy, nphr(n of n)5. fishing with a hook, pesca de esta manera.

xebat te lukum choy. I am going fishing.
lukum tak*in, nphr(n type n)5. fishhook, ansuelo.

lukunel *ok, nphr(vn4f of n4d). trip in a vestUng mateh.

lukvanej, agn. reaper, segador.
lum (1)
lum, nle. land, plot of land. RML—Inan. poss. may be either
slumal or slumil. (1) terrero, (2) tierra.
lum ch'ameb k*ok', nphr:n of nphr(n of n)5. sulphur, sure.
lum nichim, nphr(n4e of n5). garden, jardin.
lumal, ii4d. native country, naturaleza o Patria.
lumal chukvanab, nphr(natt & n)5. dungeon, sinw o carcel de mazmorra.
lumal ten, nphr(natt & n)5. underground granary for wheat, silo para guardar trigo.
lumal, ii4d. native country, naturaleza o Patria.
lumal chukvanab, nphr(natt & n)5. dungeon, sinw o carcel de mazmorra.
lumtay ta tzo', vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & n5). fertilize, estercolar la tierra.
lumtik ta na, nphr:n5 & qphr(prepp & n5). floor. suelo de casa.

lut', iv. revive (free or plant), sprout. RML—This root may be lut. saltar hacia arriba...,
lut', iv. jump in the air (as when dancing or when boys jump for joy). RML—This root may be lut. saltar hacia arriba...,

lut', iv. jump in the air (as above). (1) saltar hacia arriba..., (2) salto a...
elut' e'och ta 'uk'um. He jumped into the stream. saltar en alguna cosa.
elut' emuy ta sba mesa. He jumped onto the table. salto a...
elut' eyal ta yol nanatatUc. He jumped into the street salto a....
elut' eyal ta yol nanatatUc. He jumped into the street.

lut', nc. jump. salto.
lut'el, vn5. jump. salto.
lut'lanbil k'op, nphr(pp & n5). lit. basted words, i.e., enigmatic words or reasoning. responder a argumentos enigmas.
lut'lij, av. jump in the air. saltar hacia...,
lut'lij muyel, vphr:av & dr. mount (mating animals, dogs, horses). saltar el animal macho....
lut'lon, av. jump over (gullies, ravines, wood, logs). saltar hacia....
lut'lonet, av. jump over (gullies, ravines, wood, logs). saltar hacia....
lut'lut'-'kopoj, iv(aj & ivcpd). make a muddle of reasoning or words. enzalada hacer de razones o palabras 115.
lut'um, nle. scar. mancilla en el cuerpo de llaqa sanada 211.
lut'um-e vinik, nphr(n<aj & ncpd> type n)5. nearly dead person. mortecino frio.
lut'umal, n4d. Scar. señal de herida o llaga despues de saña.
lut'umay, iv. scar. mancillarse 211.
lut'umil, n3d. scar. señal de herida....
lut'umtas, tv. scar. mancillar a otra cosa 211.
lut'untik, aj. badly scarred. (1) mancillada cosa asi...211, (2) señalada cosa asi.
ta lut'el, qphr:prep & vn5. by assault. salto asalto.

lup (1)
lup Ho', vphrtv & n5. draw water. yr por agua 189.

lup (1)
lup Ho', vphrtv & n5. draw water. yr por agua 189.
inability, misery. (1) desatino, (2) desventurado, (3) ymportunidad 185, (4) ynhabilidad 186, (5) miseria.
ma'-ba, aj(aj & ncpd). calamitous. desventurado.
ma'-ba ‘olal, nphr(aj-caj & ncpd> & n)ld. craziness, misery. (1) desatino, (2) miseria.
ma’ ba tzatzal k’opoj, iv(aj & n & ivcpd). persist unreasonably. porfía sin razon. cf. porfiar.
ma’-ba chameh, nphr(aj & ncpd) & vn5. cruel death. muerte cruel.
ma’-ba k’an, vphr:aj(aj & ncpd) & tv-. ask for importunately.
ma’-ba chamel, nphr:aj(aj & ncpd) & vn5. death, neciamente, in vain, stubbornly. (1)
ma’-ba k’opoj, iv(aj & n & ivcpd). speak vainly, ma’-ba k’op, nphr:aj(aj & ncpd) & n5. impmdence.
ma’ ba yijU k’opoj, iv(aj & n & aj & ivcpd). persist ma’ ba xanbal, nphr:aj(aj & ncpd) & n5. vice, vicio.
ma’-ba vinkUel, nphr:aj(aj & ncpd) & n5. misery, miseria.
ma’-ba k’op, nphr:aj(aj & ncpd) & n5. impmdence.
ma’-ba xanbal, nphr:aj(aj & ncpd) & n5. vice, vicio.
ma’-ba k’op, nphr:aj(aj & ncpd) & vn5. impmdence.
ma’-ba ni’ch’ulel, aj(aj & ncpd). unfortunate, wretched. (1)
ma’-ch’ulel, aj(aj & ncpd). unfortunate person, desdichado. (2) desdichado, (3) ymportuni­damente hacer algo 186.
ma’-ba pasnej, nphr(aj & ncpd) & vn5. immdudent person. (1)
ma’-ba pas, vphr:aj(aj & ncpd) & tv-. do inadver­tently. RML—This is given as ghmaba ghpas. ymconcederamente hacer algo 186.
ma’-ba pasnej, nphr(aj & ncpd) & vn5. impmdence. ncedad.
ma’-ba xanbal, nphr(aj & ncpd) & n5. vice, vicio.
ma’-ba vinik, nphr(aj & ncpd) & n5. importunate or stubborn person. (1) hablador de cosas vanas, (2) ncedad.
ma’-ba pasnej, nphr(aj & ncpd) & vn5. impmdence.
ma’-ba pas, vphr:aj(aj & ncpd) & tv-. do inadver­tently. RML—This is given as ghmaba ghpas. ymconcederamente hacer algo 186.
ma’-ba pasnej, nphr(aj & ncpd) & vn5. impmdence. ncedad.
ma’-ba vinik, nphr(aj & ncpd) & n5. importunate or importunamente pide 185.
ma’-ba k’op, nphr(aj & ncpd) & n5. impmdence. ncedad.
ma’-ba k’opoj, iv(aj & n & ivcpd). speak importunately.
ma’-ba k’opoj, vphr:aj(aj & ncpd) & iv. speak importunately.
ma’-batik laj, vphr:aj(aj & ncpd) & iv. be squandered or ma’-batik bat vphr:aj(aj & ncpd) & iv. be squandered. disiparse 89.
ma’-batik laj, vphr:aj(aj & ncpd) & iv. be squandered or wasted. disiparse 89.
ma’-batik lajesel, nphr(aj & ncpd) & agn. squanderer. disipador 89.
ma’-batik lajesel, nphr(aj & ncpd) & agn. squanderer. disipador 89.
ma’-batik lajesel, nphr(aj & ncpd) & agn. squanderer. disipador 89.
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ma’-batik lajesel, nphr(aj & ncpd) & agn. squanderer. disipador 89.
"higo pasado.
matz'ub ta te'el, vphr:iv & qphr(prepost & n4f[S]). ripen on the tree. RML—See above. higo pasado. 'utz ematz'ub toj chi'. It ripened well. It is very sweet. matz'ubtabil higo, nphr(pp & n5): dried fig. higo pasado. mach (1)
machet, av. walk haughtily. RML—This meaning persists in modern Tzotzil. entonado andar. jmachetel, agn, haughty person. entonada persona.
mach (2)
mach. ladder, scale. cf. moch (1).
mach (3)
machach vinik, nphr(n & n5). modest person. modesta cosa. machachal, aj. relaxed. RML—This was given as machach. reposado asi, quieto.
machachal vinik, nphr(n & n5). modest person. modesta cosa. machachil, n4f, modesty. RML—In modern Tzotzil this term means "leftovers." modestia.
machal, aj. little, small. RML—In modern Tzotzil this term means "phlegmatic." (1) chico, (2) menuda cosa, (3) pequeño.
maj
maj, tv. shatter with blows, whip, wound. (1) acotar como quiera, (2) desmenurar dando golpes, (3) herir como quiera.
maj-'ak', vn(tv & ncpd)5. fishing with poison. pesca de esta manera.
maj-'ak'i, tv(tv & ncpd). fish with roots making the fish drunk. pescar con raíces...
maj-'ak'iej, vn(tv & ncpd). fishing with poison. pesca de esta manera.
xebat ta maj-'ak'iej choy. I am going fishing with poison.
maj ba, rv. come to blows, reñir mas que por palabra...
maj ta martillo, vphr:tv- & qphr(pp & n5). hammer. martillar.
maj ta te', vphr:tv- & qphr(prepost & n5). cane, drub. (1) apalear, (2) apaleado.
maj-tani, tv(tv & ncpd). whitewash (with slaps of the brush). encalar dando golpes o blanquear.
majat ta chauck, vphr:tv/pass/ + qphr(prepost & n5). struck by lighting. herido ser del rayo.
majav, iv. become a whore, go whoring, have a concubine. (1) amancebarse haciendo pecado, (2) puta, ramera, (3) putanear.
majav, iv. be lustful. RML—This is in the past tense. lujurioso.
majavil 'antz, vn(tv) & ncpd). fishing with poison.
majbenal, n1d. person whom one whips or wounds. (1) acotar como quiera, (2) herida asi.
majbenal, n1d. whiplash, wound. (1) acotar como quiera, (2) herida asi da el que hiera, (3) herida absolute, (4) herida que da el que est hiera, (5) llaga, (6) seña de azote o herida absolute.
majbentik, aj. wounded. llagado.
majbil, pp. wounded. herido.

majbil vo'ney, vphr:pp/prepost/ & n5. sentenced to a whipping. juzgado.
majey, tv/pass/, take an airing. orear.
majey la, vphr:tv/pass/ & pt. be sentenced to corporal punishment. pena corporal.
majey lum, vphr:tv/pass/ & n5. take an airing. orear.
majey vo'ney, vphr:tv/pass/ & n5. sentenced to a whipping. RML—The verb is in the past tense, juzgado.

*majmaj 'ik', s:aj/prepost/ & n4f. rancid. RML—This reading is suspect. In colonial Tzeltal the expression is mamayihc (Guzmán, 1620:176). racion 285, cf. rancio.
majob, n5. hammer, sledgehammer. (1) maza, (2) martillo.
majob ch'ojon, nphr(n of n)5. whip. acote...
majob tak'in, nphr(n of n)5. sword. (1) acote..., (2) espada.
majob te', nphr(n of n)5. cane, cudgel. acote... majobil, n4f, hammer, sledgehammer, whip. (1) acote..., (2) maza 203, (3) martillo.
majulan, tv. hammer. martillar.
majulanbil, pp. hammered. martillado.
majvan, iv. whip, wound. (1) acotar, (2) herir como quiera.
majvan ta te', vphr:iv & qphr(prepost & n5). caned. apalear.
majvanab, n5. pillory. rollo donde ahorcan.
jmaj 'ak' choy, agn(tv & n & ncpd). fisherman who fishes with poison. pescador asi.
jmaj 'ak'iej choy, agn(tv & vn & ncpd). fisherman who fishes with poison. pescador asi.

'ak' majey 'ik', cf. 'ak' (2).
ta k'o'ob maj, vphr:qphr(pp & n4f[A]) & tv-. slap. herir con la mano.
voloj k'o'ob maj, cf. vol.
maj
mail
mail, n5. squash (large and long). RML—In modern Tzotzil this is the watermelon squash, Cucurbita ficifolia. calabaza otra especie grande.

mauines (Sp.)
mauines, n5. matins. mauines.
mak
mak, tv. assault, cover (bowl, pitcher, pot, waterjug), cut off one's escape, fence in, repair (faulty construction), shelter (from wind), shield (with one's body or one's shield), (1) abrigar, como de aire, (2) atapar oya, tinaja, cantaro, (3) cubijar o cubrir..., (4) cercar 71, (5) escudar a otro, (6) favorecer escudando..., (7) quedas a lo que huye, (8) remediar como..., (9) saltear.
k'usi jmajtik 'oy? What can we repair it with? remedio.
mo 'oyuk k'usi jmajtik 'oy. There is no way to repair it. remedio.
la' jmajtik naka vinajes skola'al! Come fix it or it will look badly! remediar como....
la' jmajtik naka 'epajes! Come fix it or it will get worse! remediar como....
mak, iv. be constipated, become less ill, stop (bleeding). (1)
mejorar en la... (2) restañar, restrinjir.
mak 'ik, nphr(n of n)5. vagabond. pica a viento o baldío, cf.
pico.
mak 'osil, vphr:tv & n5. shade. sombra hacer como... .
mak 'us, nphr(n4d of n5). mosquito net. pabellón o red para mosquitos 252.
mak ba, rv. shut oneself up. encerrarse.
mak ba ta tojol dios, vphr:tv & vphr( prep & nphr<n4d of n5>).
trust in God. RML—The verb is given as gnau ghba. 
encomendarse a Dios.
mak be k'abál, s:iv & vphr<n4d of n3d). have difficulty 
evacuating urine. estangurria tener 134.
mak-bol vinik, nphr:aj(iv & ajcpd) & n5. befuddled or stupid 
rebotado asi.
mak-bol, aj(iv & ajcpd). befuddled, stupid. (1)
rebotadura asi o... , (2) rudesa asi.
mak-bol vinik, nphr:aj(iv & ajcpd) & n5. befuddled or stupid 
person. rebotado asi.
mak-jom, vphr:tv & n5. freight a
^xp.fletar navio.
mak-xenen, nphr(n4d of n5). mosquito net. 
pabellon o red para mosquitos 252.
mak-patije, vn(tv & tvcpd)4d. article or person one is shielding. 
amparar poniendo en medio... .
mak-xenén, nphr(n4d of n5). mosquito net. pabellón... 252.
mak te', nphr(n of n)5. wooden grate. reja 299.
mak ti', s:iv & -n4d. lose one's voice. perder la habla al 
enfermo.
makal 'a'i, vphr:aj & tv-. be solicitous, make provision. (1)
encerrar, (2) esconderse, (3) retrahimiento o encerramiento 
de casa.
makal, aj. closed, covered, (1)
cerrado
rigado lugar.
makal 'aloj, vphr:aj & tv/ap/-.
makeb, n4. tourniquet
recaudo poner
encerramiento asi.
makal 'osU, nphr(aj & n)5. cloudy. anublarirse el tiempo.
makal 'a'i, vphr:aj & tv-. be solicitous, make provision. (1)
cuidado tener, (2) recaudo poner en las cosas.
makal 'aloj, vphr:aj & tv/ap/-. make provision. recaudo poner 
en... .
makal 'osil, nphr(aj & n)5. cloudy. anublarirse el tiempo.
makal 'a'i, vphr:aj & tv-. be solicitous, make provision. (1)
cuidado tener, (2) recaudo poner en las cosas.
makal 'aloj, vphr:aj & tv/ap/-. make provision. recaudo poner 
en... .
makal 'osil, nphr(aj & n)5. cloudy. anublarirse el tiempo.
makal 'a'i, vphr:aj & tv-. be solicitous, make provision. (1)
cuidado tener, (2) recaudo poner en las cosas.
makal 'aloj, vphr:aj & tv/ap/-. make provision. recaudo poner 
en... .
makal 'osil, nphr(aj & n)5. cloudy. anublarirse el tiempo.
makal 'a'i, vphr:aj & tv-. be solicitous, make provision. (1)
cuidado tener, (2) recaudo poner en las cosas.
makal 'aloj, vphr:aj & tv/ap/-. make provision. recaudo poner 
en... .
makal 'osil, nphr(aj & n)5. cloudy. anublarirse el tiempo.
makal 'a'i, vphr:aj & tv-. be solicitous, make provision. (1)
cuidado tener, (2) recaudo poner en las cosas.
makal 'aloj, vphr:aj & tv/ap/-. make provision. recaudo poner 
en... .
makal 'osil, nphr(aj & n)5. cloudy. anublarirse el tiempo.
makal 'a'i, vphr:aj & tv-. be solicitous, make provision. (1)
cuidado tener, (2) recaudo poner en las cosas.
makal 'aloj, vphr:aj & tv/ap/-. make provision. recaudo poner 
en... .
makal 'osil, nphr(aj & n)5. cloudy. anublarirse el tiempo.
makal 'a'i, vphr:aj & tv-. be solicitous, make provision. (1)
cuidado tener, (2) recaudo poner en las cosas.
makal 'aloj, vphr:aj & tv/ap/-. make provision. recaudo poner 
en... .
makal 'osil, nphr(aj & n)5. cloudy. anublarirse el tiempo.
makal 'a'i, vphr:aj & tv-. be solicitous, make provision. (1)
cuidado tener, (2) recaudo poner en las cosas.
makal 'aloj, vphr:aj & tv/ap/-. make provision. recaudo poner 
en... .
makal 'osil, nphr(aj & n)5. cloudy. anublarirse el tiempo.
makal 'a'i, vphr:aj & tv-. be solicitous, make provision. (1)
cuidado tener, (2) recaudo poner en las cosas.
makal 'aloj, vphr:aj & tv/ap/-. make provision. recaudo poner 
en... .
makal 'osil, nphr(aj & n)5. cloudy. anublarirse el tiempo.
makobu puerta, nphr(n4f of n5). crossbar. tranca de puerta.
makoj, n4d. object covered as pitcher or pot. cubrir o cobijar o
makol, n4f. fence. (1) cerco o seto 71, (2) seto.
jmak muktal k’op, agn(tv & aj & ncpd). confidant secretario.
jmakiej-ya, agn(vn & ncpd). person who shields or suffers for
another. escudar tomando....
jmakvanej, agn. highwayman, salteador.
mok, n5. fence. (1) cerco o seto 71, (2) seto.
makum
makum saya-Hun, nphr:n4e of n(x & ncpd)5. mulberry, mora
de este arbol.
castillan makum, cf castillan. (1) abrigar dando de comer y
vestir, (2) criar nihos, caballos, (3) mantener a otro, (4)
procurar para otro....
te’el makum, cf. te’.
mak’
mak’lin, tv. provide clotiies, food and lodging, raise (children,
horses), support. (1) abrigar dando de comer y vestir,
(2) criar nihos, caballos, (3) mantener a otro, (4)
procurar para otro....
mandar.
mak’lin ba, rv. support oneself. (1) mantenerse, (2) procurar.
con comida o hacienda.
mak’linej, n4d. industriousness. estudio asi.
mak’linej ba, rv. support oneself
mantenerse.
mak’linel, vn4d. solicitude, cuidado de tal cosa.
toj mak’linej, vphr:adv & -n4f^red/. studiously, estudioso asi.
mal (1)
mal, tv. spill. derramar.
mal, iv. overflow, spill. (1) derramar, (2) derramado, (3)
rebosar lo lleno.
mal k’ak’al, siv & n5. have the sun set. ponerse el sol.
malatay, tv. water. RML—Modern Tzotzil: ma’ita. regar.
malataybil, pp. watered. regada cosa.
malben, n4d. material that has been spilt. derramar.
malbil, pp. spilt. derramado.
maleb k’ak’al, nphr(n1f of n5). west. occidente.
malemal, n4f. overflow. rebosadura.
maloj, n4d. material being spilt. derramar.
mal (2)
malay, tv. wait for person. RML—This root is listed as malal
in modern Tzotzil (Laughlin, 1975:228); perhaps these
entries fit under mool. esperar a alguno.
malaybil, pp. awaited. esperado.
malayej, vn4d. event that one expects to happen. esperar
confiando....
malayej, vn5. hope. esperanza.
malayvan, iv. wait for person. esperar a alguno.
malayvan bat lajukon ta jna! Wait here while I go home!
mientras.
malayvanjej, vn5. hope. esperanza.
mo malay k’in, vphr:neg & tv & -n4e. be importunate.

... ymportuno sin tiempo 185.
mo malayej ‘a’i, vphr:nphr(neg & -vn4f) & tv. be importunate.

... ymportuno sin tiempo 185.

mal (3)
mal. old. cf. mool.
malal
malalil, n3d. husband. marido.
malin, tv. marry (woman). casarse la muger.
malin, iv. marry (woman). casarse la muger.
malinel, vn5. marriage of a woman. casamiento 52.

man
man, tv. barter, buy. (1) comprar, (2) mercar, (3) mercar dando
una cosa por otra....
man-’ixim, vn(tv & ncpd)5. corn purchase. yr a comprar
maiz 190.
xbat ta man-’ixim. I am going to buy corn.
man ba, rv. confide in. confiarse.
manbil mu’nat, nphr(pp & n5). bought captive. cautivo
comprado.
manel patan dios, nphr:n4f of nphr(n4d of n5). simony.
simonia.
manob, n5. money. moneda.
manoj, iv. barter, buy. (1) comprar, (2) mercar, (3) mercar dando....
manojeb, n4d. money, moneda.
manojel, vn5. purchase, compra.
manto, n4f. simony.
manojel, agn. barterer, buyer. (1) comprador, (2) mercar
dando....

manga
manga ‘ok, nphr(x type n4f). small truffle, yellow mushroom.

... ymportuno sin tiempo 185.
mo malayej ‘a’i, vphr:nphr(neg & -vn4f) & tv. be importunate.

... ymportuno sin tiempo 185.

mal (3)
mal. old. cf. mool.
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man-’ixim, vn(tv & ncpd)5. corn purchase. yr a comprar
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comprado.
manel patan dios, nphr:n4f of nphr(n4d of n5). simony.
simonia.
manob, n5. money. moneda.
manoj, iv. barter, buy. (1) comprar, (2) mercar, (3) mercar dando....
manojeb, n4d. money, moneda.
manojel, vn5. purchase. compra.
manto, n4f. simony.
manojel, agn. barterer, buyer. (1) comprador, (2) mercar
dando....

manga
deba cruz, nphr(n5 & prep & n5). arm of the cross. manga
de crus.
manteca (Sp.)
manteca, n1e. lard. (1) enjundia 121, (2) manteca.
manteca vacas, nphr(n4e of n5). beef fat. manteca de vacas.
manteles (Sp.)
manteles, n5. table cloth. manteles.
marco (Sp.)
marco de plata, nphr(n5 & prep & n5). mark (silver weight of
eight ounces). marco de plata.
marmar (Sp.)
marmar, n5. marquess. marques.
marzo (Sp.)
marzo, n5. March. marcal, cosa de este mes.
Ha' te ta marzo x'eche' (or) Ha' te ta marzo spase. During last March.
marzoil, n5. referring to March. marcal, cosa de este mes.

martes (Sp.)
martes, n5. Tuesday. martes.

mas
mas, tv. purify by cooking as sugar. apurar.
mash tak' in, nphr(n4f of n5). silver or gold mine. *Where the gold or silver is cleaned or gathered. minero de plata.

max
max, n5. long-tailed monkey, monkey. (1) gato paux, (2) mona, cf. mono.
maxil, vn5. amusement, leisure, recreation, solace, word game.
maxil-bat, iv(n & ivcpd). pretend to go. fingir.
maxil-baj, tv(n & tvcpd). hit lightly. herir livianamente.
maxil-maj, tv(n & tvcpd). make a grimace, visaje hacer.
maxil-ve', iv(n & ivcpd). pretend to sleep, fingir que duerme.

mayanet
mayanet, vn5. be sad. RML—This is given as xmacyet. Perhaps yetel should be read as a separate word meaning "its sign," but in colonial Tzeltal, smayailetel is "onestidad" (Guzmán, 1620:145). honestidad 240.

mayailetel-vinik

me
me, pt. please (inserted between the negative particle and the verb). ea, vedando…
mo me apas! Please don’t do it!
mo me xalom! Don’t fall!

me
me, pt. by chance? RML—Interrogative. Modern Tzotzil: me or mi. por ventura, preguntando.

me' ok, nphr(n4f of n4d). big toe. pulgar el pie.
me' olol, nphr(n4f of n5). large sack. saca o saco grande.

me' elubel, vn5. aging (of a woman). envejecimiento asi o vejez.
me' elub, iv. be merry, divert oneself, mock. (1) holgar, burlar, (2) recrearse.

mexcal
mexcal, cosa de este mes.

mexcal
mexcal, cosa de este mes.

mexcal
mexcal, cosa de este mes.

mexcal
mexcal, cosa de este mes.

mexcal
mexcal, cosa de este mes.

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mexcal
mexcal, cosa de este mes.

mexcal
mexcal, cosa de este mes.
me’il ta nupunel, nphr:n3d & qphr(prep & vn5). wedding godmother. madrina de bodas.
me’in nukulil, siv & -n4d. grow calloused. (1) encallecerse con callos, (2) encallecido.

**me’an**
me’an. annoy, anxiety, distress, impoverish, melancholy, nuisiance, pilgrim, sad, sorrowful, tyranny. cf. me’on.

**me’on**
me’on, n5. orphan. huérfano.

**me’anajes, tv.** annoy, bother, impoverish, sadden. (1)

**me’anajesel, nphr(vn of n5).** tyrannize, tiranizar.

**me’anajes 'osU, vphr:tv & n5.** tyrannize, tiranizar.

**me’anajes 'olonton, nphr(vn type n)5.** doleful motet, dolorosa

**me’anajel 'osU, nphr(vn4f of n5).** anxiety, distress, fatiga tener.

‘ip xme’anaj ‘osil xka’i yu’un. He distresses me greatly. fatiga o affiction interior…

te eme’anaj ‘osil xka’i. I have grown sad. triste.

**me’anaj, iv.** be sad or sorrowful, grow sad. (1)

empobrecerse, (2) empobrecido asi, (3) entristecerse, (4) pena tener, (5) penar, recibir pena, (6) triste.

me’anaj ‘olonton, siv & -n4d. be penitent, penitente.

me’anaj ‘olonton ‘u’un, siv & -n4d + -n4f. be sorrow-provoking, penal, cosa que da pena.

me’anaj ‘olonton ‘u’un mul, siv & -n4d + nphr(n4f of n4d[=P of ‘olonton]). repent one’s sins. pesarle de sus pecados.

me’anaj ‘osil ‘a’i, vphr:tv & n5 & tv. be anxious, distressed or sad. fatiga tener.

jme’anaj ‘osil k’op, nphr(vn type n)5. doleful motet, dolorosa

ejme’anaj ‘osil k’eyoj, nphr(vn type n)5. doleful motet. dolorosa

**me’anajuil, nphr(vn4f of n5).** penitence, penitencia, dolor de corazon.

me’anajuil ‘olonton, nphr(n4f of n5). penitence. penitencia, dolor de corazon.

me’anajuil ‘osil, nphr(n4f of n5). anxiety, distress. fatiga o….

me’anajuil ‘osil ‘a’i, vphr:nphr(vn type n) & tv. be anxious or distressed. triste.

me’anajuil k’eyoj, nphr(vn type n)5. doleful motet. (1) dolerosa cosa, (2) motete lastimero.

me’anajuil k’op, nphr(vn type n)5. doleful motet. (1) dolerosa cosa, (2) motete lastimero.

me’anajes, tv. annoy, bother, impoverish, sadden. (1)

empobrecer a otro, (2) entristecer a otro, (3) molestar, (4) penar, dar pena.

me’anajes ‘osil, vphr:tv & n5. tyrannize. tiranizar.

me’anajesbili, n4f. cause for sorrow. penal, cosa que da pena.

me’anajesel ‘osil, nphr(n4f of n5). tyrannize. tiranía.

me’anal, n1d. impoverishment, melancholy, misery, poverty, sorrow. (1) empobrecimiento, (2) melancolia 207, (3) miseria, (4) miseria de pobreza, (5) pobreza, (6) triste.

jme’anajel, agn. pilgrim who requests contributions for God (the Church), sorrowful person. (1) entristecido o triste, (2) romero que pide por Dios, (3) romero que va en romeria.

**metz**
metz, tv. make person lie down. echar a otro asi.

metzel, aj. lying down. echado asi.

metzey, iv. lie down (as in bed). echarse en cama.

**me’ont**
me’ont, n5. orphan. huérfano.

**me’anajesvanej, agn.** malefactor, nuisance, person who annoys or causes sadness. (1) entristecedor, (2) mal, echor, (3) molesto o molestador…

jme’anajesvanej, agn. importunate person, person who pesters. ymportuno sin tiempo 185.

**medio**
medio, n4e. half. RML—the inanimate possession is smedioloi.

**mek**
cha’-mekel, num(num & nccpd)4f. second time. vez segunda.

j-mek, num(num & nccpd)5. time. una vez.

j-mek, num(num & nccpd)5. first time. vez primera.


ta j-mekeluk xya, qphr:prep & num(num & nccpd)/subj/ & pt. again, another time. *As “if you do this another time you will be punished.” otra vez.

**mek’**
mek’an, aj. lame. RML—mecan is given for colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:47). In modern Tojolabal, mekan means kneeling (Lenkersdorf, 1979:248). cojo asi.

mek’aub, iv. limp or walk with trembling legs. RML—in colonial Tzeltal, xmeckman (Guzmán, 1620:46). cojear o andar temblandole las piernas.

**mel**
mel, tv. line up, propose a discussion, set in a row. (1) concertar asi algo, (2) poner por orden, (3) proponer platica.

mel, iv. line up. ordenarse asi.

mel ba, tv. line up. (1) concertarse por ringlera, (2) ordenarse asi.

me’k’ay, vphr:tv & n5. prophesy. ahorrar.

mek’op, vphr:tv & n5. report. relator que relata…

mel te’om, vphr:tv & -n4e. warp cloth. urdir tela.

mel vinik, vphr:tv & n5. assemble or line up people as in a procession. regir o concertar la gente…292.

melbil chkin te’, nphr:pp & nphr(n of n)5. wooden grate. reja 299.
yventariada cosa asi 189.
melbU te', nphr(pp & n4e). warped (cloth), urdida tela.
meltzaj, iv. be able to fix, match, prepare self. (1) concertarse
lo mal puesto o hecho, (2) emparejado, (3) enderezarse.
meltzajel, vn5. equality (tme weight), justice. (1)
ygualdad por
meltzanbil, nphr(n4d of n4f). register, registro.
meltzajesbey k'op, vphr:-dv & n4f. inform, informar a otro
meltzanbil k'op, nphr(vn4f of n5). register, registro.
meltzajvanej-k'op, agn(vn & ncpd). narrator who reports what
he has seen or heard, relator que....
j-mel xa, nphr(num-num & nccpd>5 & pt). row. orden
continuada o ringlera.
mo meltzajel, tv. sweep, barrer.
mo meltzajvanej, agn. directo (who lines up people), judge,
who settles disputes. (1) enderezador, (2) justicia,
el que la hace, (3) regidor que...292.
jmel-vokol, agn(tv & ncpd). historian, ystoriador 190.
jmelzaja, agn. person who settles disputes. enderezador.
jmelzajej-k'op, agn(vn & ncpd). person who settles disputes.
deresador.
jmelzajesvanej, agn. director (who lines up people), judge,
who settles disputes. (1) enderezador, (2) justicia,
el regidor que asi rige 292.
jmel-vokol, agn(tv & ncpd). historian, ystoriador 190.
jmelzaja, agn. person who settles disputes. enderezador.
jmelzajesvanej, agn. director (who lines up people), judge,
who settles disputes. (1) enderezador, (2) justicia,
el regidor que asi rige 292.
jmel-vokol, agn(tv & ncpd). historian, ystoriador 190.
jmelzaja, agn. person who settles disputes. enderezador.
jmelzajesvanej, agn. director (who lines up people), judge,
who settles disputes. (1) enderezador, (2) justicia,
el regidor que asi rige 292.
mesob na, nphr(n of n)5. broom. escoba. 
mesojo, tv. sweep. barrer.
mesojeb, n5. broom. escoba.
mesojebal, n5. broom. escoba.
mesojo, iv, sweep, barrer.
mesojeb, n5. broom, escoba.
mesojebal, n5. broom, escoba.
mesa, n5. table. mesa donde comemos.
mey, tv. embrace, abarcar con los brazos.
meyben, n4d. object or person that was embraced, abarcadura así.
meyoj, n4d. object or person being embraced, abarcadura así.
meyoj k*ob, vphr:tv/ap/ & n4d[A]. wiUi one's arms crossed (in idleness), meter la mano.
mich', tv. hold upright a handful in one's fist (beans, corn, untied object). (1) abarcar con el puño, (2) empuñar, tomar algo en el puño.
mich'ben, n4d. object held in one's hand, abarcar con el puño.
mich'el 'olonton, nphr(vn4f of n4d). repentance, pesadumbre así.
mich'oj, n4d. object being held in one's hand, abarcar con el puño.
j-mich', num(num & nccpd)5. fistful, handful. (1) manojo de cosa que no se ata, (2) puño o puñada.
j-mich' tzotzil, nphr(num<um & nccpd> & n)5. forelock, guedeja o vedeja de cabellos.
j-mich'lej, num(num & nccpd)5. handful of long objects as straws. (1) abarcar con el puño, (2) manojo de..., (3) puño o puñada... .
j-mich'mich', num(num & nccpd)5. single handful. abarcar con el puño.
mik' mon sat, s:av & -n4d. blink, wink. (1) parpadear, (2) pestañear.
mik'ulan sat, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. blink. parpadear. 
mil, tv. hang, sacrifice birds, strange. (1) ahogar a otro..., (2) ahorrar, (3) matar asi aves, (4) sacrificar y matar.... 
milben, n4d. strangled animal or person. ahogar a otro.... 
milbil, pp. strangled. (1) ahogar a otro.... (2) ahogar ahogado. 
milob, n4f. gallows. horca para ahorrar. 
milob vinik, nphr(n1f of n5). gallows. ahogadero como horca.
& num5). neither here nor there. ni en un lugar ni en otro.

mo no ‘ox buyuk, vphr:neg & pt & pt & n5/pred/. neither here nor there. ni en...

mo no ‘ox j-tekuk, vphr:neg & pt & pt & n(num & nccpd5)/pred/. neither one nor the other (things). ni uno ni otro.

mo no ‘ox buyuk, vphr:neg & pt & pt & n5/pred/. neither here nor there. ni en un lugar ni en otro.

mo to, vphr(neg & pt). before, not yet. antes que.

mo to echam. before he died. antes que.

mo to jna’ sk’op dios. I did not yet know the doctrine, ni uno ni otro.


mok buy, vphr:n(confr of no & oyuk)/pred/ & s(n5). nowhere. en ninguna manera.

mok much’uy, vphr:n(confr of mo & oyuk)/pred/ & s(n5). no one. nadie, ninguno.

moyuk, n(contr of mo & ‘oyuk). not. RML—There is no way of determining if this should be read mo’yk as in modern Tzotzil muk’. en ningun tiempo de preterito.

toj mo, negvphr:adv & neg. in no way, under no circumstances. en ninguna manera.

toj mo jpas. I will not do it under any circumstances. toj mo xibat. Under no circumstances will I go.

mu, neg. no, not. cf. mo.

mo’och

mo’och, n5. macaw. RML—In modern Tzotzil this is the scarlet macaw, Ara macao. papagayo, ave conocida.

mo’oj

mo’oj, neg. no. no.

moch (1)

moch, n5. basket, ladder, two-handed basket. (1) canasta, (2) escalera, (3) espuela.

mochil, n3d. molar. muela de la boca.

yol moch, nphr(aj & n)5. small basket. espueria.

machul, n4f. ladder. escalera.

machuy, tv. scale with ladders. escalar para entrar en alguna parte.

moch (2)

moch, tv. knot, make knots in string. (1) anudar, (2) nudos hacer en cuerda.

tzotzuk mocho! Knot it tightly! apretar.

mochilan, tv. make knots in string. nudos hacer... .

mochilan bil k’op, nphr(pp & n)5. enigmatic talk. responder a argumentos enigmas.

mochilan biltik, pp. knotted in many places. anudarse algo.

mochili, iv. become knotted as when a thread or ribbon moves back and forth. anudarse como... .

mochobil, n4f. knot. (1) anudarse como..., (2) nudo.

mochochtik, aj. knotted in many places. (1) anudarse algo, (2) nudosa cosa.

mochoj, n4d. article being knotted. anudarse algo.

mochoj ba, rv/ap/. become knotted. anudarse algo.

j-moch, num(num & nccpd5)/n5. knot. anudarse como... .

mok (1)

mok. fence. cf. mak.

*mok (2)

*mokol, n3d. ankle. RML—In colonial Yucatec, mob kab is given for “chueca o conturta donde juegan los huessos del brazo o de la mano” and u mohbakin en kab yetel voc, “las conturta de mis manos o de mis pies” (Martinez Hernandez, 1929:630). In modern Chol, mok is to “step, walk on” (Bricker, personal communication). tovillo.

mokan

mokan, n5. palm sack in which they carry or sell salt. (1) costal de estos de palma, (2) talega de palmas... .

mom

mom, n4d. man’s grandchild. RML—Presumably there was an absolute form, momil. nieto del varon.

monasterio (Sp.)

monasterio, n5. monastery, monasterio 228.

monocordio (Sp.)

monocordio, n5. monochord. manucordio, cf. monocordio.

mool

mool, n5. old man. *Frequently they use the plural for the singular; mool, maletik, moolon, maletikon. RML—Perhaps this should be read mo’ol. (1) anciano, (2) rico, (3) viejo hombre.

jun ta mool, cf. jun.

malelal, n5. old age. RML—This is given as mahelal. envejecimiento asi.

malub, iv. grow old (man). envejecerse el varon.

malubel, vn5. old age (man). envejecimiento asi o vejez.

mostaza (Sp.)

mostaza, n5. mustard, salsa para manjar.

juch’bU mostaza, cf. juch’.

moton

motonil, n3d. present that is given, sacrifice. (1) presente que recibe, (2) sacrificio.

matanal ‘ek’lanel, s:n5/pred/ & -vn4f easy to steal. hurtable cosa.

matanijes, tv. favor with a gift. presentar, hacer que reciben presente.

jmatanijes Pedro. I am favoring Peter with a gift.

jmatanijes Pedro ta jcapa. I am favoring Peter with my cape.

matantay, tv. receive a gift. presente que recibe.

jmamatay jk’u’. I will receive my clothes as a gift.

moy

‘ik’al moy, nphr(aj & n)5. blind with pale eyes. RML—In colonial Yucatec, Pio Perez gives ekmay for “ciego” (Perez, 1877:100). ciego asi 70.

‘ik’al moy tuluk’, nphr(nphr(aj & n) type n5. blind chicken. gallina ciega.

mu (1)

mu, aj. delicious, fragrant, merrily, pleasing. (1) alegremente.
(2) olorosa cosa que huele, (3) olor bueno, (4) saber el manjar, (5) sabrosa cosa, (6) suave cosa.

mu 'a't, vphr:aj & -n4f. sound beautiful, suave al olfato.
mu 'ayan, vphr:aj & iv. become flawsome. saborear o tomar sabor el manjar.
mu 'a'i, vphr:aj & tv-. taste delicious, suave al olfato.
mu 'a'iel, s:aj/pred/ & -vn4f. sound beautiful, suave al olfato.
mu 'ayan, vphr:aj & iv. become flavorsome.
mu 'a'iel, s:aj/pred/ & -vn4f. smell beautiful, suave al olfato.
mu 'ayin, vphr:s(aj/pred/ & n5) & iv. become delicious.
mu 'a'iy, vphr:s(aj/pred/ & n5) & tv-. be delighted or pleased. placer o hacer o dar a otro.
mu 'a'iy, vphr:s(aj/pred/ & n4b). smell good.
mu 'ayin, vphr:s(aj/pred/ & n5) & iv. become delicious.
mu 'a'i, vphr:aj & tv-. taste delicious, suave al olfato.
mu 'a'iel, s:aj/pred/ & -vn4f. smell beautiful, suave al olfato.
mu 'ayin, vphr:s(aj/pred/ & n5) & iv. become delicious.
mu 'a'iy, vphr:s(aj/pred/ & n4b). smell good.
mu 'a'iy, vphr:s(aj/pred/ & n4b). smell good.
mu 'ayin, vphr:s(aj/pred/ & n5) & iv. become delicious.
mu 'a'i, vphr:aj & tv-. taste delicious, suave al olfato.
mu 'a'iy, vphr:s(aj/pred/ & n4b). smell good.
mu 'ayin, vphr:s(aj/pred/ & n5) & iv. become delicious.
mu 'a'iy, vphr:s(aj/pred/ & n4b). smell good.
mu 'ayin, vphr:s(aj/pred/ & n5) & iv. become delicious.
mu 'a'i, vphr:aj & tv-. taste delicious, suave al olfato.
mu 'a'iy, vphr:s(aj/pred/ & n4b). smell good.
mu 'ayin, vphr:s(aj/pred/ & n5) & iv. become delicious.
mu 'a'i, vphr:aj & tv-. taste delicious, suave al olfato.
mu 'a'iy, vphr:s(aj/pred/ & n4b). smell good.
muk', aj. big, fat, greater. (1) gorda cosa, (2) grande cosa, (3) mayor 205.
muk' 'a'i, vphr:aj & tv-. respect person. tener en mucho a alguna persona.
muk' 'a'ibil, vphr:aj & pp/pred/. arrogance. ensoberbeserse.
muk' 'ojov, nphr(aj & n)5. king, rey.
muk' 'a'i, vphr:aj & tv-. respect person, tener en mucho a ensoberbeserse.
muk' 'a'ibil, vphr:aj & pp/pred/. arrogance, presumir.
muk' cha'ley ba, vphr:aj & rv. become haughty, presume, ensobrbeserse.
muk' cha'leybil, vphr:aj & pp/pred/. become haughty or proud.
muk* cha'ley-bail, nphr:aj & vn(tv & rncpd)5. arrogance, presumir.
muk* cha'leyel ba, s:aj/pred/ & -rn. haughtiness, engrandeci­miento.
muk* cha'ley-bail, nphr:aj & vn(tv & rncpd)5. arrogance, presumir.
muk* cha'leybil, vphr:aj & pp/pred/. become haughty or proud.
muk* cha'leyel ba, s:aj/pred/ & -rn. haughtiness, engrandeci­miento.
muk* cha'leyel bi, css:aj/par/ & -n. haughtiness, engrandecimiento.
muk* cha'ley-bail, nphr:aj & vn(tv & rncpd)5. arrogance, presumir.
muk* cha'leybil, vphr:aj & pp/pred/. become haughty or proud.
muk* cha'leyel ba, s:aj/pred/ & -rn. haughtiness, engrandeci­miento.
muk* cha'leybil, vphr:aj & pp/pred/. become haughty or proud.
muk* cha'leyel ba, s:aj/pred/ & -rn. haughtiness, engrandeci­miento.
muk* cha'leybil, vphr:aj & pp/pred/. become haughty or proud.
muk* cha'leybil, vphr:aj & pp/pred/. become haughty or proud.
muk* cha'leybil, vphr:aj & pp/pred/. become haughty or proud.
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muk* cha'leybil, vphr:aj & pp/pred/. become haughty or proud.
muk* cha'leybil, vphr:aj & pp/pred/. become haughty or proud.
mulal k’op, nphr(natt & n)5. lustful talk. carnal cosa.
mulal k’upinanej, nphr(natt & vn)5. lustful desire. carnal cosa.
mulal nich’nal, nphr(natt & n)5. man’s bastard child. bastardo hijo o hija.
mulal nich’on, nphr(natt & n)4d. man’s bastard child. bastardo hijo o hija.
mulal-xanav, iv(n & ivcpd). lust, pimp. (1) luguirar, (2) rofianzar, cf. rufianear.
mulal xanbal, nphr(n type n)5. incontinence. yncontinencia 186.
mulal ve’el, nphr(nalt & vn)5. gluttony, glutton. guia.
ymulavil ‘antz, nphr(n type n)5. whore, puta. (1) faltador asi o defectuoso, (3) pecador.
mulavil ch’iom kelem, nphr:n type nphr(aj & n). rake, paje, ramero.
mulavil ‘ach’el, vphr:-tv & qphr(prep & n5). adultery. adulterar.
muyesbil, pp. raised. *subida cosa.*
muyesbil tojal, s:pp/pred/ & -n4b. more costly. *encarecido.*

N

na (1)
na, n1e. burrow, house, native country. *When we say this house has a good view because you can see a large expanse of field from it: "utz njaatik 'utz svinajeb osil yo' 'oy." "Our house is good, it has a good view." To ask, "Where do you live?" they commonly say, "Buy ana ta Sotz' Leb?" "Where is your house in Zinacantan?" (1) bivar, (2) casa, (3) tierra patria, (4) vecino de tal o tal pueblo 348, (5) vista de casa o de ventana.

na 'amay, nphr(n4f of n5). flute box, caja defiautas 53, carcel.
na 'amay, nphr(n of n)5, bfrd nest, espital.
na 'ojov, nphr(n4f of n5). royal palace, *real cosa o casa real.*
na 'olontonU, nphr(n4f of n5). breast, waist. (1)
na 'olontonU, nphr(n4f of n5). royal palace,
na 'ixim, nphr(n4f of n5). granary, troje de pan 342,
na 'amay, nphr(n of n)5, bfrd nest, espital.
na 'ojov, nphr(n4f of n5), royal palace,
na 'ixim, nphr(n4f of n5), granary,
na 'ixim, nphr(n4f of n5). royal palace,
na 'ixim, nphr(n4f of n5). granary,
na 'ixim, nphr(n4f of n5). royal palace,
na 'ixim, nphr(n4f of n5). granary,
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na 'ixim, nphr(n4f of n5). granary,
na 'ixim, nphr(n4f of n5). royal palace,
na 'ixim, nphr(n4f of n5). granary,
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na' *'akan-'oltay, vphr:tv- & tv(x & tvcpd). make a deal. bullir.
na' ba'yi, vphr:tv- & adv. invent, yinventar.
na'-tzai, tv(tv & ncpd). dream up, guess, imagine, speculate, think. (1) conjeturar, (2) especular, (3) fabricar en el entendimiento o..., (4) imaginar, pensar 184.
na'-tzaabil, n(tv & ncpd)4f. indication or premise (for making a guess). señalar o premisa para conjeturar algo. 
na'-tzaibey, dv(tv & ncpd). impute, na'-tzaij, iv(tv & ncpd). dream up, guess, speculate, think. (1) conjeturar (2) especular, (3) fabricar en el entendimiento..., (4) pensar.
na'-tzaigel, vn(tv & ncpd). invention, speculation. (1) especulacion, (2) fabricacion tal.
na' chi, vphr:tv & n5. know how to ride horseback. cabalgar 53.
na' k'op, vphr:tv & n4f[A]. carry out one’s word. cumplir la palabra 58.
na' ta 'olonton, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & n4d[A]). consider, store in one’s mind (to do or say at a later date). (1) conciderar 63, (2) pensar para decir o hacer algo despues.
na' ta jambeyle ta 'olonton 'u'un dios, vphr:tv- & qphr(prepar & n4d[A]) consider, store in one’s mind (to do or say at a later date). (1) conciderar 63, (2) pensar para decir o hacer algo despues.
na' ta 'olonton 'u'un dios, vphr:tv- & qphr(prepar & n4d[A]) + nphr(n4d[A] of n5). have a revelation. RML—The verb is given in the past tense. revelacion.
na' ta jambeyle ta 'olonton 'u'un dios, vphr:tv- & qphr(prepar & n4d[A]) + nphr(n4d[A] of n5). have a revelation. RML—The verb is given in the past tense. revelacion.
na' ta tojol, vphr:tv- & qphr(prepar & n4d[A]). be one’s business. pertenecerme a mi de oficio.
na' el, n5. mockery, escarnecimiento asi.
na' al k'op, nphr(n of n)5. witty saying, pulla.
na' ben tz'a, nphr:n5. free will. libre albedrio.
na' be'y, dv. remind, acordar a otro.
na' be'y 'aboltayel 'u'un, vphr:-dv & n4d[A] + n4d[B]. thank. gracias dar.
na' be'y 'aboltayvanej, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. thank. gracias dar.
na' be'y 'aboltayvanej, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. thank. gracias dar.
na' be'y 'aboltayvanej, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. thank. gracias dar.
na' be'y 'aboltayvanej, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. thank. gracias dar.
na' be'y 'aboltayvanej, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. thank. gracias dar.
na' be'y 'aboltayvanej, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. thank. gracias dar.
na' be'y 'aboltayvanej, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. thank. gracias dar.
na' be'y 'aboltayvanej, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. thank. gracias dar.
na' be'y 'aboltayvanej, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. thank. gracias dar.
na' be'y 'aboltayvanej, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. thank. gracias dar.
na' be'y 'aboltayvanej, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. thank. gracias dar.
na' be'y 'aboltayvanej, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. thank. gracias dar.
na' be'y 'aboltayvanej, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. thank. gracias dar.
na' be'y 'aboltayvanej, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. thank. gracias dar.
na' be'y 'aboltayvanej, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. thank. gracias dar.
na' be'y 'aboltayvanej, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. thank. gracias dar.
na' be'y 'aboltayvanej, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. thank. gracias dar.
na' be'y 'aboltayvanej, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. thank. gracias dar.
(3) letrado, (4) maestro de algun arte, (5) sabio o sabedor, (6) essuido de buen seso.


‘ip na’, vphr:adv & tv-. miss. privar con alguno.

‘ip xesna’. He misses me.

‘ip na’ey, vphr:adv & tv/pass. become famous. esclarecerse.

‘ip na el, vphr:aj/pred/ & -vn4d. be famous. esclarecimiento.

melol na’, cf. mel.

mo k’u na’, vphr:adv & tv. be out of danger, safe.

mo k’u xana’ yo ‘oy. You are safe there. segura cosa.

mo k’usi na’, vphr:nphr(neg & n5) & tv. be stupid. necio.

mo na’ ‘aboltayel, vphr:neg & tv & vn5. be ungrateful. desagradecer.

mu na’ot, vphr:neg & tv/pass. be forgotten. olvidada cosa.

mu to jaka na’ot, vphr:neg & pt & adv & tv/pass. be doubtful. dudosa cosa.

ta na’-tza k’op k’opoj, vphr:qphr(prep & nphr<vn(tv & ncpd) type n>5) & iv. speak figuratively. figurativamente hablar.

toj na’, vphr:adv & tv-. be skillful. diestra persona.

Ha’ na’ ‘oy, s:n5/pred/ & s(tv- & pt). assume. poner por caso.

Ha’ jna’ ‘oy te ‘oy Hech x’ayan. I assume he will be born.

Ha’ jna’ ‘oy te ‘ok’obuk chamane. I assume you will die.

Ha’ jna’ ‘oy te ‘oy Hech x’ayan. I assume he will be born like that.

nab (1)

nab, n5. deep river, high sea, lake, ocean. (1) lago de agua, (2) laguna si es grande, (3) mar general, (4) pielago de rio o mar.

nab, n4e. backwater. remanso de rio.

nab, aj. deep (water). honda, cosa profunda si es agua.

nab ‘ik’, nphr(type n)5. sea breeze. marca, viento de mar, cf. marea.

nab Ho’, nphr(n4e of n5). deep river, high sea. pielago de rio o mar.

bik’tal nab, nphr(adj & n)5. pond, strait. (1) laguna si..., (2) mar estrecho.

ta ‘o’lol nab, vphr:prep & nphr(n of n)5. gulf. golfo de mar.

ta ‘ut nab, vphr:prep & nphr(n4f of n5). gulf. golfo de mar.

ta nab ‘ayan, vphr:prep & nphr(prepp & n5) & iv. marine. RML—The verb is in the past tense. marina, cosa del mar.

ta nab pas, vphr:prep & nphr & tv-. marine. marina, cosa del mar.

toj nab, vphr:adv & n/pred/. deep (water). honda, cosa . . .

nab (2)

naban, iv. paint or bedaub oneself with dye or red ochre.

RML—In colonial Tzeltal, -nabel is “afeite,” and -nabanon, -nabantes are “almagrar” (Guzmán, 1620:12, 17). In colonial Cholti, Morán gives nabi for “tisnar” (Morán, 1962). In colonial Yucatec nabal and naabal are given by Pio Pérez for “untarse, embarrarse, embadurnarse” (Pérez, 1877:233). (1) aseitarse con colores, (2) almagrar. (3) tenirse o embrijar, (4) tenirse o enbañarse.

nabanta, tv. paint oneself with red ochre. almagrar.

nabeb, n4f. dyer’s vat. RML—This is given as zabenen. tina de tintoreria.

nabnel, n5. colored ointment. aseite asi de uenguertos o colores.

nabo, n1d. birdlime, colored ointment. RML—In colonial Tzeltal birdlime is naba (Guzmán, 1620:119). (1) aseite asi, (2) liga.

*nab (3)

*nababala, ba. tv. restrain oneself. RML—In colonial Tzeltal the term is -nabentay -ba (Guzmán, 1620:180). refrenarse.

*nababala aba k’opo (or) *nababala aba k’op! Hold your tongue!

*nababala ba ve’, vphr:rv & iv. restrain one’s appetite. refrenarse en la comida.

nabo (Sp.)

nabo, n5. turnip. napux is the field mustard, Brassica campestris. nabo.

juljul nabo, cf. jul (1).

volvol nabo, cf. vol.

nat’z’, n5. bracelet. manilla. natz’il k’anak tak’iin, nphr:natt & nphr(adj & n). gold bracelet. manilla de oro.

nach’


buy snatch’ k’ak’al? When does the sun rise?

nach’ ‘u, s:iv & n5. have new moon appear. RML—The verb is in the past tense. luna nueva.

nach’al, aj. barely visible. asomado asi 33.

nach’eb k’ak’al, nphr(n4f of n5). sunrise. salida del sol.

nach’itay, tv. pry into others’ affairs watching where they go, spy on. (1) acechar mirar donde va o..., (2) asomado asi 33, (3) espiar.

nach’itayvan, iv. pry into others’ affairs, spy on. acechar mirar . . .

nach’nonet, av. keep peeking. mirar asomandose muchas veces.

*naitz

*naitzil, n3d. hard bread (biscuit, hardtack), provisions. RML—This term occurs also in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:30). In colonial Cholti it is given as naiz for “vianda para el camino” (Morán, 1935:68). (1) bastimento como matalotaje, (2) pan duro como bizcocho o... (3) vituallas de comer.

nak

nak, tv. battle, compete against, conquer, contend, fight in a contest, make an enemy of, oppose, repel, resist, wage war against. (1) batallar o conquistar algo, (2) conquistar, (3) contender como quiera, (4) enemistar o
pelear..., (5) guerra hacer a otro, (6) lidiar asi, (7) oponerse en contra, (8) resistir, como a las tentaciones.

nak bel na dios, vphrtv & nphr(n4f of nphr<n4d of n5>). commit a sacrilege. RML—Perhaps the verb should be read nak'. sacrilegio.

nak ta k’op, vphr:tv & qphr(prep & n5). speak against. hablar contra otro.

xasnak ta k’op. He is speaking against you. contra.

nakal, aj. residing, seated, sitting. (1) asentado, (2) recidir, (3) sentado.

nakalon. I am sitting down. (1) estar sentado, (2) sentarse.

nakal ‘olonton, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. be calm, or relaxed, feel secure.

nakal tza, nphr(aj & n)5. time-consuming. RML—in colonial

nakal ‘olonton, vphr:tv & n4d[A], be calm, sosegarse.

nakal nakal, aj. idle, lazy, baldio, estar ocioso.

nakal tza xxanav batel. He walks for a long time,

nakal tza spas ‘abtel. He works for a long time,

nakal s:aj 'olonton, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. feel safe, seguridad.

nakal tza xxanav batel. He walks for a long time,

nakal tza spas ‘abtel. He works for a long time,

nakal anot, nphr(aj & n)5. time-consuming. RML—in colonial

nakal tza xxanav batel. He walks for a long time,

nakal tza spas ‘abtel. He works for a long time,
el paño o seda.
naka 'ak'il no 'ox, vphr:adv & n4f(S)/pred/ & pt & pt. fretted.
raída cosa.
naka 'al ba, vphr:adv & rv, pretend, fingir.
naka xal sba ta batel. He is pretending he is going.
naka 'alik, vphr:adv & aj/pred/ & fn5. idleness, laziness.
(1) haragania, (2) ocio.
naka 'alik nichimajel, s:adv & aj/pred/ & vn5. vainglory.
naka 'alik naklej, s:adv & aj/pred/ & n5. idleness, laziness.
naka 'alik muibel, s:adv & aj/pred/ & vn5. vainglory.
naka 'altik, vphr:adv & aj/pred/. in vain, unjustified, unreasonable.
naka 'altik naklej, s:adv & aj/pred/ & n5. idleness, laziness.
naka 'altik pasel, s:adv & n/pred/ & s(iv/3s/).粗糙工作，material obra.
naka 'altik 'abtelanel, s:adv & -vn4f.粗糙工作，material obra.
naka 'ech* osU 'euk, s:adv & iv & n5 + -n4d. spend the day or
k*op no 'ox, vphr:adv & n/pred/ & pt & pt. common, each
cada paso, (2) muchas veces, (3) vulgar cosa, comun.
naka 'ech* 'osU 'u'un, s:adv & iv & n5 + -n4d. be lazy.
naka 'ech* 'osU, vphr:adj & n/pred/. free time, holiday,
dia de fiesta. (2) impoundment, secrestar en otro.
naka bak, vphr:adj & n/pred/. emaciated, skinny.
naka 'il, vphr:adj & n/pred/. irritation, unjustified or unreasonable
anger, (1) enflaquecido, (2) flaca cosa mayra.
naka 'il, vphr:adj & n/pred/. irritation, unjustified or unreasonable
anger, (1) enflaquecido, (2) flaca cosa mayra.
naka 'il, vphr:adj & n/pred/. irritation, unjustified or unreasonable
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R: en vano.

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nap, n5. palm with round fruits. RML—In modern Tzotzil this is the coyol, Acrocomia mexicana. palma de unas. nap ch’o, nphr(n type n5). field mouse. *A round small species. RML—In modern Tzotzil this refers to a mouse that lives in the coyol palm trees. In colonial Tzeltal the term for mouse is given as map cho (Guzmán, 1620:202).

nap’ sak’ul tak’in, vphr:tv & nphr(adj & n5). silver-plate. p/are. pagar. nap’, tv. stick on. nap ch’o, nphr(n type n5). field mouse. *A round small species. nap k’anal tak’in, agn:tv & nphr(adj & n5). gilder, dorador. nap’al, aj. closely related, neighboring (town). *They seldom if ever used this with the meaning of fellow Christian, but they understand it well. The most correct is nap’al nochole, which means both relative and any nearby thing. RML—This adjective is followed frequently if not invariably by nochol. (1) acerca o cerca, (2) proximo. nap’al, n4d. neighbor, relative. RML—This perhaps is an agentive noun and may be followed by nochol or jnochol. (1) acerca o cerca, (2) junta cosa asi..., (3) pariente asi, (4) proximo. nap’an, tv. blame, solder, stick on. (1) echar la culpa a otro, (2) pegar, (3) soldar pagando. nap’an ta chukel, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & vn5). clasp. abarcando, cf. abarcar. nap’anbey k’op, vphr:-dv & n5. testify falsely against mentir. pegarse algo. nap’anbU ta chukel, vphr:pp/prep & qphr(prep & vn5). stuck on. pegado. nap’anbil, pp. stuck on. pegado. nap’anbil ta chukel, vphr:pp/prep & qphr(prep & vn5). clasp. abarcado asi. nap’annej ta chukel, nphr:-n4d & qphr(prep & n5). object being clasp. abararcando, cf. abarcar. nap’ap’, aj. sticky (birdlime, honey). pegajoso como miel. liga. nap’ap’ul, s:aj/pred/ & -n4f sticky, pegajoso como miel. liga. nap’eU, n4d. sterility, histeria. nap’ey, tv/pass/. become sterile, esteril hacerse. nap’eU, aj. barren, sterile. (1) durar, (2) permanecer, (3) prolijo, cosa larga. nat, aj. deep (ravine, valley), durable, lengthy, long, long-lasting, prolix. (1) estable cosa, (2) honda cosa como..., (3) largo, luengo, (4) prolijo, cosa larga. naton. I am long-lasting, durar. nat ‘akan, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. tall (creatures). alto. nat ‘il, vphr:aj & tv-. succeed in. RML—The verb is in the past tense. lograr algo. nat ‘il ‘osil, vphr:aj & tv & n5. be long-lived. RML—The verb is in the past tense. vida. nat ‘osil, s:aj/pred/ & n5. long time, espacio de tiempo. nat bat, vphr:aj & iv. be long-winded, last, live a long time. (1) durar, (2) permanecer, (3) prolijo, cosa larga. nat natij, vphr:aj & iv. live a long time. durar un dia. nat natijeb, n4f. added length (rope). (1) alargar algo. natijel, vn5. delay, duration, perpetuity. (1) dilatar, cf. dilacion, (2) durar, (3) perpetuidad asi. natijes, tv. lengthen. alargar algo. natil, n1b. depth, height, length. (1) honda, (2) largura asi, (3) longura. natil, aj. long, time-consuming. (1) espaciosa cosa, (2) largo.
luengo.
natil 'abel, nphr(aj & n)5. time-consuming work. espaciosita cosa.
natil ch'en, nphr(aj & n)5. deep ravine. honda cosa como. . .
natil ch’ilomal na, nphr:aj & nphr(n type n). defense tower. torre para defenderse.
natil k’op, nphr(aj & n)5. lengthy talk. (1) especiosa cosa, (2) prolijo, cosa larga.
natil-k’opoj, iv(aj & ivcpd). boast, brag, baladrear ofanfarro-
natil ch'en, nphr(aj & n)5. deep ravine, honda cosa conw....
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natil-k’opoj, iv(aj & ivcpd). boast, brag, baladrear ofanfarro-

de la piedra.
ni'il, n3d. nose, nariz del hombre.
ni'in, iv. sprout. (1) tallescer cuando..., (2) talluda cosa asi.
‘unen ni’, nphr(aj & n)5. shoot grafted onto a tree. pua para
injertar.
ni-nab ‘at'z'am, nphr:n(n & ncpd) of n. salt well. RML—In this
and the following entries I have given the modern
contracted forms though the orthography neither proves
nor disproves that they were contracted once. salina do
sale la sal.
ni-nab Ho', nphr:n(n & ncpd) of n5, spring. fuente, manantial.
ni-o', n(n & ncpd)5, spring. (1) fontanal, lugar de muchas
fuentes, (2) fuente, manantial.
ni-o'tUc, n(n & ncpd)5. place abounding in springs,/(9n/ana/

ni', n4d. man's father-in-law or motiier-in-law, RML—

ni'nab, n(n & ncpd)5. spring, manadero o manantial.
nich
nich, n4f
nich, n4d. child (metaphoric). hijo permetaphoram.
nich, n4f. flower. flor de granada, de membrillo.

nich'nal vinUc, nphr(n type n)5. hamlet dweller, aldeano.

nich'nal, n5. man's child, (1) bodas o casamiento, (2) casamiento
52.
ni'atzel, n5. man’s wedding, RML—This is also given as

ni'atzil, vn5. man’s wedding, RML—This is also given as

nich'nal vinUc, nphr(n type n)5. hamlet dweller, aldeano.

nich'nal, n5. Heaven,

nichin, iv. flower, florecer.

nichimaj, iv. be given a rest, be honored, be merry, take delight
in. (1) alegrarse, (2) gloriar, recibir gloria o descanso.
nichimaj ‘otil ‘a’i, vphr:s(iv & n5) & tv. be given a rest, be
honored, take delight in, gloriar, recibir,....
nichimajeb, n5. Heaven. gloria, lugar de la gloria.

nichimejebal, n5. Heaven. gloria, lugar:....
nichimejebal ‘otil, nphr(n type n)5. Paradise. paraiso.
nichimajel, vn5. glory, gloria.
nichimajes, tv. glorify, glorificar.
nichimajesbil, pp. glorified. glorificado.
nichimitik, n5. flower garden, flowery field. (1) floresta,

nichin, iv. flower. florecer.

'oy nichim, s:n5/pred/ & -n4e. flowery, florida cosa.

mu tojol nichimajeluk, vphr:neg & nphr(aj & vn5)/pred/.
vainglory. gloria vana.

nich'
nich'naj, iv. engender (man). ahijar el varon, engendrar.
nich'naj caballo, s:iv & n5. stallion. garañon caballo.
nich'najon, n5. engendrerer. engendrador.
nich'nal, n5. man’s child. hijo respecto del varon.
nich'nal j-tek lum, nphr:n of nphr(n<num & nccpd> of n)5.
hamlet. aldea.

nich'nal vinik, nphr(type n)5. hamlet dweller. aldeano.
nich'nan, tv. adopt, engender or legitimize (man). (1) ahijar
el varon, (2) engendrar, (3) legitimar a alguno, (4)
prohijar.

nich'nanbil, pp. adopted. ahijado.
nich'on 'ojov, nphr(n4d of n5). prince. principe.
nich'onil, n3d. man’s child. hijo respecto del varon.
nij
nijan, tv. make person bow. ynclinar a otro 186.
nijan ba, rv. bend over, bow (head, body). (1) enorbararse, (2)
ynclinar con el cuerpo o cabeza 186.
nijanbil, pp. bowed over (by someone else). ynclinadopor
otro 186.
nijanel, vn4b. bowing, ynclination 186.
nijey, iv. bend over, bow. (1) enorbararse, (2) ynclinarse
con... 186.
nijil, aj. bent over, bowed. ynclinado asi 186.
nijlej, n5. bowing. ynclinacion 186.
nijp'uj, iv. stray off the line or path. desviar o torcer....
nik
nik, iv. be movable, become stirred up (water by wind or
storm), stagger, way, wriggle. (1) bambanear, (2)
menease algo, (3) movable cosa, (4) turbarse la
agua....
nik 'o ‘otil ‘u’un, s:iv & pt & n5 & -n4d. call to arms. rebato
hacer.
nik ‘olonton, s:iv & -n4d. be disturbed. alterarse.
nikav, iv. doze. dormitar.
nikes, tv. shake, wriggle. (1) bambanear otra cosa, (2)
menease algo.
nikes ‘otil, vphr:tv & n5. excite disturbances. alborotar.
nikes j-tek lum, vphr:tv & nphr(n<num & nccpd> of n)5. call
to arms. rebato hacer.
nikulan, tv. brandish, shake (lance). RML—In colonial Tzeltal,
-nculay is “blandear sacudir como lanca espada”
(Guzmán, 1620:31). (1) bambanear otra cosa, (2)
blandear, sacudir como lanza.
nikulan ne, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. wag one’s tail. RML—The verb
given is snaulan. In colonial Tzeltal, nicalay zne is
“menear la cola” (Gates, 1934b:126). rabe.
nikval, agn. sleepy person. soñoliento.
nikesej-'otil, agn(vn & ncpd). manager. meneador.
nikesej-vinajel, agn(vn & ncpd). manager. meneador.
nikesvanej, agn. manager. meneador.
nin, n5. kind of seed. *ayuda echar* 14.
nintay, tv. help. RML—This is given also in colonial Tzeltal with the same meaning (Guzmán, 1620:15). *ayuda echar* 14.

nip
nip, aj. grow worse, have a relapse. cf. *'ip* (1).

nit
nit, tv. massage. *fregar asi apretando*.
nit-ba k'uk'um, nphr:tv & ncpd of n. feather crown. *guirnalda de flores*.
nit-ba nichim, nphr:tv & ncpd of n. flower crown, *guirnalda*.
nit-baij, iv:tv & ncpd. put on a crown or garland, *guirnalda poner en la cabeza*.
nit-baijes, tv:tv & ncpd. crown, *guirnalda poner a otro en a cabeza*.

nivel (Sp.)
nivel, n5. level. nivel.

no
no, n5. thread. hilo.

najel, vn5. spinning. hilar, el mismo ejercicio.
nauj, iv. spin. hilar.
naujel, vn5. spinning. hilar, el....
naul, n4b. lamp wick, thread. (1) hilo, (2) mecha de candil.
aud candela, nphr (n4f of n5). candle wick. pabilo de candela 252.
aultas, tv. thread a needle. enhilar aguja.
auny, tv. spin. hilar.
jnael, agn. spinner. hilador.
jnael, agn. spinner. hilador.
bik'it naul, s:aj/ pred/ & -n4f. thin cloth. manta delgada.
muk' naul, s:aj/ pred/ & -n4f. heavy cloth. manta gruesa.
pim naul, s:aj/ pred/ & -n4f. heavy cloth. manta gruesa.

nob (1)

nob, n5. span between thumb and forefinger. RML—In colonial Tzeltal, *nob* is "pulgada" (Gates, 1934b:124). In modern Tzotzil of Zinacantán, *nob* was given to me with uncertainty as the archaic meaning for the distance between thumb and forefinger, but in Venustiano Carranza as handspan. *pulm o jeme*.

nob ta 'ol jk'obtik, nphr:n5 & qphr:prep & nphr<n4d & n4d>l/p>, inch. *pulgada medida*.

nobil, n3d. span between thumb and forefinger. *pulmo*.

nob (2)

nob. birdlime, colored ointment. cf. *nab* (2).

noch, aj. near. *acerca o cerca*.
nochan, tv. stick on. *pegar*.
nochaban, pp. stuck on. *pegado*.
nochajet, av. stick to. *pegarse algo*.
nochnoch, aj. near. *junta cosa asi o cercana*.
nochoj, iv. approach. (1) *acercarse*, (2) juntar, *allegar o acercar*.

nochokes, tv. bring near. *acercar algo*.

nochol, aj. near, neighboring. (1) *acerca o cerca*, (2) *comarca*, (3) *proximo*.

nochol, n4d. neighbor, relative. RML—See *nap'al*. (1) *acercar o cerca*, (2) *comarca*, *comarcarw*, (3) *junta cosa...*, (4) *piente asi*.

noj (1)

noj, aj. enough, full. (1) *harto*, (2) *lleno, cosa llena*.

noj, iv. be full or surfeited, fill up, swell. (1) *ahitarse*, (2) *empalagarase*, (3) *hurtarse* 163, (4) *hinchirse*, (5) *hincharse de mucho comer*, (6) *hinchar*, (7) *lleno cosa...*, (8) *ocupado lugar o cosa con algo*.

noj, iv. be full (moon), be occupied. RML—The verb is in the past tense. *luna llena*.

noj "uk'um, siv & n5. have river overflow. *avenir el rio*.

nojel, n4f. abundance, satiety. anadidura para henchir 24.

nojel, vn4f. brimful, arrasado asi.

nojel 'uk'um, nphr:vn4f of n5. sudden overflow of river. *avenida asi*.

nojes, tv. fill up, make swell. (1) *hinchirse*, (2) *hinchar*.


nojesbil, pp. stuffed. (1) *lleno cosa...*, (2) *rellena cosa*.

noj (2)

noj k'ob, nphr:aj & n4d. right hand. RML—The adjective in colonial Cholti is given as *mano derecha*.

nok

nokoxib, iv. get dirty. RML—This term also occurs in colonial Tzeltal, *nokoxib* (Gates, 1934b:127), and persists in modern Tzotzil. *sucio hacerse o ensuciar*.

nokoxil, n4f. dirt. *suciedad*.

'ip xonokoxil. It is very dirty, *sucia cosa 327*.

nokoxitik, aj. dirty. *sucia cosa 327*.

nokoxitik ba, raj. be dirty. *sucia cosa 327*.

nok'
nok', n5. cloth. RML—This term in colonial Yucatec (Pérez, 1877:246) and modern Chontal of Tabasco means clothing. *lienzo*.

castillan nok', cf. *castillan*.
jayal nok', cf. *jay* (1).
pimil nok', cf. *pim*.

nom
	nom, aj. distant. far away, foreign. (1) *de lejos*, (2) *distante*, (3) *lejos* 196.
	nom 'il ba, vphr:aj & rv. be widely separated. *ralos, cosas...*
nom ta 'abil, vphr:aj/pred/ & qphr(prep & n5). a long time from now.
debak a mucho tiempo.

nom ta 'osU, vphr:aj/pred/ & c|phr(prep & n5). a long time from
nom talel, ajphr:aj & dr, foreign, from far away, on a
nomnomtik, aj. distant, distante.

nomtuk, aj. far apart. RML—In modern Tzotzil of Chalchi-
amal ba, raj. be haughty or important (person of authority).

nomal k'op, nphr(n type n)5. humiliating talk. vergonzosa cosa.
nomal pasnej, nphr(n type n)5. humiliating act. vergonzosa
cosa.

namet, av. sound from afar. son o sonido…

xnamet xk’opoj. He can be heard talking in the distance.
namnon, av. be afronted or humiliated. afrontarse.
jnam-te’, agn(aj & ncpd). alcalde, constable, judge, official
who carries a staff of office. (1) alcalde, (2) alguacil, (3)
bordon, (4) juez, (5) vara.

‘ak’ ta namal, cf. ‘ak’ (2).

jnop

jnop, tv. compare, compose (couplets, song, words), devise,
figure out (as when we figure out a price or how a thing
is made), fit into or together (door and doorjamb), give
an example, imagine, liken, mediate, postpone, set in
order, suspect. (1) aplazar tiempo o dia, (2) comparar,
(3) componer cosa..., (4) encajar una cosa en otra 106,
(5) ejemplificar, poner ejemplo o comparacion 136, (6)
figurar, (7) juntar como cuando..., (8) ordenar, (9)
semejar o comparar uno a otro, (10) terciar asi, (11)
trazar en el entendimiento 338.
jnop Pedro ta szamesel jvinkin. I suspect Peter of killing
my man. sospechar.
jnop Pedro ta mulavej. I suspect Peter of sinning. sospechar.
jnop, tv. be in harmony or together (voices), fit in. encajado
106.
jnop ‘a’i, vphr:iv/3s/ & tv-. be tamed (animal). amansar o reposar animal.
jnop ‘a’i, vphr:iv/3s/ & tv-. be pleased. RML—The intransitive
verb is in the past tense. agradar 12.
jnop ‘osil ‘a’i, vphr:s(iv & n5) & tv. feel at home. hallarse bien.
jnop ba, rv. fit together. juntarse asi.
jnop bek’tal chi’uk, s:iv & -n4d + -n4f. have sexual relations.

*(Expression used) when they talk to us. RML—The
verb is in the past tense. hacer, tener parte el hombre 66.
jnop k’op, vphr:tv & n5. respond to riddle or signs. responder
a argumentos enigmas.
jnopbeon ‘a Iinopbil k’ope! Give me an answer to the riddle!
jnop k’op, siv & n5. be set in order. (1) concordar en sentencia
o negocio alguno, (2) ordenar.
jnop k’op, siv & -n4d agree on (price, deal). (1) concertarse
en precio,..., (2) ygualarse en el precio 184.
jnop-k’op, vn(tv & ncpd)5. comparison, resemblance. (1)
comparacion o parabola, (2) semejanza asi o compara-
tion.
jnop ta, vphr:tv- & qphr(prepp & ---). appraise, price, value.

jnop ta chib peso. I price it at two pesos.
jnop ta j-tob peso. I price it at twenty pesos.
jnop ta ‘olonton, vphr:tv- & qphr(prepp & n4d[4A]). devise,
dream up, doubt, guess, imagine, suspect. (1) barruntar,
(2) echar juicio, (3) fabricar en el entendimiento..., (4)
yimaginar, pensar 184, (5) sospechar.
jnop smul ta kolonton. I suspect him of sinning. juzgar
nop te'el, vphr:tv & -n4f. build, lay beams. fabricar o asentar piedra….

nop tojol, vphr:tv & -n4f. agree on a price, appraise, figure out a price, price, value. (1) appreciar, señalar precio, (2) estimar, tasar…, (3) juzgar como…, (4) juzgado el precio, (5) yugalarse en el precio 184.

nop vayichil, vphr:n5, figure out a dream, adivinar sueños. nopben, n4d. edict, plan, order. (1) orden u ordenacion, (2) traza as 338.

nopbey, dv. authorize, impute, respond to riddles or signs. (1) acudir a alguno algo, (2) otorgar.

nopbey tojol, vphr:-dv & n4f. appraise, price, value.

nopbU, pp. clear, fitted in or together, gentiely, imagined, suponer.

nopbU k'op, nphr(pp & n5). resemblance, riddle, semejanza.


nopel k*op, nphr(n4f of n5). mediation, negociación.

nopel, vn. comparison, comparación a que me comparan.

nopel bil k*op, vphr:prep & nphr(pp & n5). speaking likely.

nop*eb k'ok', nphr(n4f of n5). sulphur, piedra azufre.

nop*eb k'ok*, nphr(n4f of n5). sulphur, piedra azufre.

nop*eb k'ok', nphr(n4f of n5). sulphur, piedra azufre.

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nop*eb k'ok', nphr(n4f of n5). sulphur, piedra azufre.

nop*eb k'ok', nphr(n4f of n5). sulphur, piedra azufre.
nukul, n5. wineskin. odre para vino.
nukul chu’uy, nphr(n type n)5. wineskin, pelleja o cuero de nukul chij, nphr(n4d of n5). animal skin, cuero, (2)
nukulal, n3b. hide, pelt, skin (human, snake). (1)
nukulal chu’uy, nphr(natt & n)5, wineskin, nukuUb, iv. become wrinkled, arrugarse.
nukul vob, nphr(natt & n)5. skin dm, tambourine, timbrel.
248.
pim.
pimil nukul, cf pim.
nup, n4b. companion, one of a couple or pair, spouse (man or woman). (1) compañero, (2) marido o muger indiferente, (3) par de dos cosas, (4) pareja cosa.
nup ’oy, vphr:tv- & pt. fitting, proper. (1) propio oficio ser de alguno, (2) cuadrar o venirle bien algo 278.
nup ba, rv. be exact, fit tightly, meet. (1) encontrarse, (2) justa cosa.
nupij tok, s:iv & n5. cloud over. nubes parecer o hacerse.
obispo (Sp.)
obispo, n5. bishop. obispo.

octubre (Sp.)
octubre, n5. October.
‘u octubre, cf. ‘u (1).
onza (Sp.)
onza, n5. jaguar. onca, animal.

pa‘-muk’uy, tv(x & xcpd), waylay. acechar.

pa‘-muk’uyab, n(x & xcpd)4d, place where people are waylaid.

pa‘-muk’uybol, n(x & xcpd)4d. person to be waylaid.

pa‘-muk’uyoj, n(x & xcpd)4d, person waylaid.

pa‘i, tv. invite, peer at, spy on, RML—^Perhaps the terms for
guest and invite should be read
pay. (1) asomar a ver algo 33, (2) atalayar, (3) convidar 56, (4) espiar.

pa‘i, n5, spying. espiamiento.

‘ayon ta pa‘i. 1 went spying,
mu ejna* pa‘i, I don*t spy,

pa‘iab, n5, observation point. atalasa, cf. atalaya.

pa‘ibil, pp. invited. convidado 56.

pa‘ivan, iv. travel through streets or gardens. pasarse por.

pa‘ivanab, n5. watchtower. miradero, lugar.

pa‘ivanab ‘osil, nphr(n type n)5. watchtower. miradero, lugar.

pa‘-muk’uyvan, iv(x & xcpd). waylay. acechar. acechador.

paj, tv. plant (post in the ground with one’s hands),
hincar con las manos.

paj, tv. plant (post in the ground with one’s hands). hincar con las manos.

padre (Sp.)
padre, n5. friar, monk, priest. (1) fraile. Padre, (2) monje.
paj (1)
paj, tv. plant (post in the ground with one’s hands). hincar con las manos.

paj, tv. find fault with, postpone, rebuff, refuse, reject, reproach, scorn, set day or limit
(1) aplasar tiempo o dia, (2) emplazar, aplacar..., (3) menospreciar, (4) rechazar, (5) rehusar, (6) reprochar o reprovar. (1) tachar.

paj, iv. be constipated, stop (bleeding), turn back without reaching destination. (1) restahar, restrihir. (2) tornar del camino.

paj tza, s:iv & -n4d. be obstmcted in some matter, hallarse atajado en algun negocio.

paj ch‘iel kelem, s:iv & nphr(vn4d & n5), be a fuU-grown boy, RML—The verb is in the past tense.

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paj tza, s:iv & -n4d. be obstructed in some matter. hallarse atajado en algun negocio.

paj ch‘iel kelem, s:iv & nphr(vn4d & n5), be a fuU-grown boy, RML—The verb is in the past tense.

paj tza, s:iv & -n4d. be obstructed in some matter. hallarse atajado en algun negocio.
pajeb, n4f. restrainer. restriñídora cosa.
pajes, tv. prevent person from doing something good or bad. detener a alguno...
pajes takiej, vphr:tv & -n4d. abolish a law. ley quitar 194.
jpajel ta ch`uunel dios, agn:vn & qphr(prep & nphr<n4d of n5>cpd). apostate. renegador o renegado.
mo pajes, vphr:neg & tv-. permit. RML—The verb is in the past tense. permitir.
paj (3)
paj, leave, sour, yeast. cf. poj (1)
pak
pak, tv. double over (corn stalk, sugarcane), fold (clothing, cloth), praise, repay in kind, require. *When one gives a reward one doubles over or returns the good deed to the person who did it, that is why they use this word jpak to say reward a good deed received or also avenge an evil deed. (1) doblar ropa, (2) engrandecer a otro, alabarle, (3) galardonar la buena obra, (4) plegar, (5) quebrar como caña....
pak, tv. bend over (willow, slender stick). torcer de la linea....
pak 'aboltayel, vphr:tv & -n4d[A]. recompense, reward. recompensar.
pak 'aboltayanej, vphr:tv & -n4d. tip. gratificacion.
pak 'utel, vphr:tv & vn4d[A]. avenge a beating, gratificacion.
pak majel, vphr:tv & vn4d[A]. avenge an insult (1)
pak 'utel, vphr:tv & vn4d[A]. avenge an insult (1)
pak 'aboltayvanej, nphr(n4f of vn4d). recompense, reward, tip. gratificacion, (2) recompensacion.
pak 'utel, nphr(n4f of n4d). reciprocal insult. recompensacion.
pak k'eel, nphr(n4f of n4d). reciprocal gift. enviar algo de retorno.
pak pal, tv. reconcile. reconciliar a otros.
paktzan, tv. reconcile. reconciliar a otros.
pakojbe, dv/ap/. pay a debt with money received from another's debt. pagar una deuda con otra.
jpakojbe ta Pedro. I will return it with Peter's money.
jpakojbe te yo’ ‘oy ta k`exel jtk'ine. I will return it from where I can get my money back. pagar una....
pakol, n4f. recompense, return of gift or insult, reward. (1) recompensacion, (2) retorno de presente o injuria.
pakol 'aboltayil, nphr(n4f of n4d). tip. (1) gratificacion, (2) recompensacion.
pakol 'utuzil, nphr(n4f of n4d). reward. galardon asi.
pakol 'utel, nphr(n4f of n4d). reciprocal insult. recompensacion.
pakol k'eel, nphr(n4f of n4d). reciprocal gift. enviar algo de retorno.
pakol majel, nphr(n4f of n4d). reciprocal beating. recompensacion.
pakol moton, nphr(n4f of n4d). reciprocal gift. enviar algo....
pakpak ba ta k`op, vphr:rv & qphr(prep & n5). argue, dispute. (1) arguir, (2) disputar.
pakpakba 'utel, vphr:rv & n5. dispute. disputar.
pakpakta k`op, nphr:n5 & qphr(prep & n5). dispute. disputa.
pakpaxin, tv. return, return a loan. (1) restituir, (2) tornar lo prestado.
pakpaxin k'exol Hun, vphr:tv & nphr(n of n)5. answer a letter. responder a carta.
pakxinel, vn4f. restitution. restitucion.
pakukan, tv. double over. quebradura asi.
pakulanbil, pp. doubled over. quebradura asi.
jpak-utz, agn(tv & ncpd). recompense.galardonador asi.
jpak 'aboltayel, nphr(agn & vn4d). recompense. galardonador asi.
'ak' pakobil misa, cf. 'ak' (2)
'ak' pakol 'aboltayel, cf. 'ak' (2)
pokol puj, nphr(n of n)5. reed shield they hang in the church. escudillo de espadaña....
pokolil, n3d. shield. (1) adarga, (2) escudo.
pokolina, tv. take or use as a shield. adarga.
pak', tv. plaster. embarrar.
pak' chak 'abnal, nphr(n of n) type n. mallow.
jpakojbe, dv/ap/. pay a debt with money received from another's debt. pagar una deuda con otra.
jpakojbe ta Pedro. I will return it with Peter's money.
jpakojbe te yo’ ‘oy ta k`exel jtk'ine. I will return it from where I can get my money back. pagar una....
pakol, n4f. recompense, return of gift or insult, reward. (1) recompensacion, (2) retorno de presente o injuria.
pakol 'aboltayil, nphr(n4f of n4d). tip. (1) gratificacion, (2) recompensacion.
pakol 'utuzil, nphr(n4f of n4d). reward. galardon asi.
pakol 'utel, nphr(n4f of n4d). reciprocal insult. recompensacion.
pakol k'eel, nphr(n4f of n4d). reciprocal gift. enviar algo de retorno.
pakol majel, nphr(n4f of n4d). reciprocal beating. recompensacion.
pakol moton, nphr(n4f of n4d). reciprocal gift. enviar algo....
pakpak ba ta k`op, vphr:rv & qphr(prep & n5). argue, dispute. (1) arguir, (2) disputar.
pakpakba 'utel, vphr:rv & n5. dispute. disputar.
pakpakta k`op, nphr:n5 & qphr(prep & n5). dispute. disputa.
pakpaxin, tv. return, return a loan. (1) restituir, (2) tornar lo prestado.
pakpaxin k'exol Hun, vphr:tv & nphr(n of n)5. answer a letter. responder a carta.
pakxinel, vn4f. restitution. restitucion.
pakukan, tv. double over. quebradura asi.
pakulanbil, pp. doubled over. quebradura asi.
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pak’al, n4f. cloth, cloth lamp wick. (1) manta generalmente, (2) mecha de candil.
pak’al-bají, iv(aj & ncpd). frowned fiercely. encapotarse de enojo.
pak’al-bajíel, vn(aj & ncpd)5. fierce frown, encapotamiento.
pak’al satil, ncpd(n4f of n5). eyelid, parpado del ojo.
pak’al ti’íl, ncpd(n4f of n3d). lip, rostro o abio.
pak’alín ba, rv. frowned fiercely. encapotarse de enojo.
pak’an, tv. mend, solder. (1) adobar, (2) remendar, (3) soldar pegando.

jpak’an k’an tak’ín ta trompeta (or) jap’án trompeta ta k’anal tak’ín. I am soldering the trumpet with brass.
pak’anej, n5d. mended object. adobar.
pak’áv, iv. plaster. embarrar.
pak’abal na, nphr(n of n)5. wall of stakes, mud or mortar, pared de horcones o...,
pak’azaj, iv. mend by sticking on. soldar pegando.
pak’azaj jutev, vphr:iv & num. improve slightly (sick person).

mejorar en la dolencia.
pak’él ta majel chak, ncpd(n4f & qphr<prep & vn5>). of -n4d. spanking, nalgada o herida allí si es la mano.
pak’él ta majel nakleb, ncpd(n4f & qphr<prep & vn5>). of -n4d. spanking, nalgada o....
pak’om, n5. doubled over. embarrado.
pak’onet, av. clap hands as when rejoicing or dancing. palmadas dar...,
pak’tani, tv. knead. amasar.
pak’tanibil vaj, ncpd(pp & n)n. pie. torta.
pak’tanij, iv. knead. amasar.
pak’tay, tv. break one’s word or promise, falsify, forge, lie, pretend. (1) falsear o contra hacer, (2) fingir, (3) mentir, (4) quebrar o quebrantar palabra, creditos, promesa, (5) simular lo que no es.
pak’tay ba ta ‘utz vinik, vphr:tv & qphr<prep & qphr<aj & n5>). be hypocritical. yopocrita 189.
toz’ x’ilotu yu’un dios te spak’tay sba ta ‘utz vinik. God hates hypocrisy.
pak’tay ba ta chamel, vphr:tv & qphr<prep & vn5>. feign illness. similar enfermedad.
pak’tay ba ta jchamel, vphr:tv & qphr<prep & agn>. feign death. morteceño fingido.
pak’tay ba ta me’on, vphr:tv & qphr<prep & vn5>. feign poverty. similar pobrezza.
pak’tay ta kokov, vphr:tv- & qphr<prep & n5>. forge cacao. falsear o contra hacer.
pak’tay ta tak’ín, vphr:tv- & qphr<prep & n5>. forge money. falsear o....
pak’taybey k’op, vphr:-dv & n5. lie to. mentir a otro....
pak’taybil, pp. forged. falseada cosa asi.
pak’taybil ba, rpp. disassembled. simulado.
pak’taybil ta kokov, vphr:pp/pred/ & qphr<prep & n5>. forged cacao. falseada cosa asi.

pak’tayej, vn5. falsehood, lie, simulation. (1) falseada asi, (2) mentira, (3) fingimiento o ficción.
pak’tayej ba, rvp. hypocrisy. yopocresia 189.
pak’tayej ba ta ‘utz vinik, nphr:vn & qphr<prep & qphr<aj & n5>). be hypocritical. yopocrita 189.
pak’tayej ch’u, nphr vn type n5). false god. dios de burla.
pak’tayej ch’uul xanbal, nphr vn type nphr<aj & n5>). false religion. religion falsa.
pak’tayej k’op, nphr vn type n5). lie. mentira.
pak’tayej tak’ín, nphr vn type n5d). counterfeit money. moneda falsa.
pak’tayejik, aj. falsely. falsamente.
pak’tayel, vn4f. forgery. falseada asi.
pak’tayel ba, rvp. hypocrisy. yopocresia 189.
pak’tayel ta Hun ‘ojov, nphr vn4f & qphr<prep & qphr<n4d of n5>). forgery of official document. falseada asi.
pak’tayvan, iv. lie. mentir.
pak’ulan, tv. clap hands as when rejoicing or dancing. palmadas dar...,
pak’tayej-k’an, agn(iv & ncpd). liar. (1) falseado cosa asi, (2) falso decidor, (3) mentiroso.
pak’tayej-vob, agn(iv & ncpd). tambourine or timbrel player. panderetero que lo tañe.
pak’al-bajíel, agn(aj & vn cpd). person who is frowning fiercely. encapotado asi.
pak’taynej, agn. mender. (1) adobar, remendar, (2) remendar.
pak’tayej, agn. cheat, falsifier, pretender. (1) falsa cosa que engaña, (2) falseado, (3) fingidor.
pak’tayej-k’op, agn(iv & ncpd). liar. (1) falseado asi, (2) mentiroso.
pak’tayej ta kokov, agn & qphr<prep & ncpd>. cocoa bean forger. falseador.
pak’tayvanej, agn. counterfeiter, forger, liar. (1) falseado, (2) falso decidor, (3) mentiroso.
pak’tayvanej ta tz’ib, agn & qphr<prep & ncpd>. counterfeiter, forger. falseador.
ta pak’-k’op, qphr<prep & vn(tv & ncpd)>5. lying. mentiroso.

Ha’ te pak’tay ba ta chamel, s:n/pred/ & s(pt & tv & qphr<prep & vn5>). person who feigns illness. morteceño fingido.
pok’, n5. cloth (general term). manta generalmente.
*pok’om, n5. partition, wall of stakes, mud or mortar.
RML—Perhaps this should be read pok’ob. (1) pared de horcones o,... (2) tabique, pared.
*pok’omük, n5. partition, wall of stakes, mud or mortar. (1) pared de horcones o,... (2) tabique, pared.
bUc'al pok', nphr(aj & n)5. small cloth. pañiculo.
tzajal pok', cf. tzoj.
pam
pam, explanation. nougat, pancake, pulque. cf. pom (1).
pan
tv. cook. coser.
pan ta mul, vphr:tv & qphr(prep & n5). offended. ofender.
panbil, pp. cooked. *But note that panbil does not mean
well-cooked. cojido 67, cf. cocido.
panbil ch'ich', nphr(pp & n)5. blood pudding. morcilla.
panbil higo, nphr(pp & n)5. dried fig. higo adobado.
panbil pom, nphr(pp & n)5. taffy. melcocha.
panbil ta mul, nphr:vn5 & qphr(prep & n5). offense that one
causes. ofensada que se hace.
jpan-vaj, agn. baker (man or woman),
paraiso, n5. Paradise.
papa, n5. pope.
pap. basket mat. cf. pop.
papa (Sp.)
papa, n.d. woman's headcloth. toca…
panolin, tv. cover one's head with a cloth. tocarse algo.
pap
pap, basket, mat. cf. pop.
papa (Sp.)
papa, n5. pope. papa.
paisano (Sp.)
paisano, n5. outside. de fuera de casa.
pan
pan, tv. adorn, create (as God made the world), do, dress, make,
mediate, pacify, prepare, repair, resolve, shape, waylay.
(1) adericar, (2) adornar, (3) aparejar, (4) ataviar algo,
(5) criar o hacer, (6) formar, reducir cierta forma, (7)
acer como quiera 164, (8) pacificar, hacer paz, (9)
reparar, (10) sanar, (11) sanar la cosa, (12) terciar.
apas 'o xital! Do it before I come! mientras.
Ho'on jpas. I will resolve it. disponer de algo.
pas, iv. become. (1) amigo hacerse, (2) hacerse 164.
pas alta, vphr:tv & n5. charge for the Mass. recaudo poner
para decir misa.
pas ayuno, vphr:tv & n5. fast. ayunar 14.
pas 'aboltayel, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. tip. gratificar.
pas 'e, vphr:tv & -n4f. sharpen. afilar.
pas 'olonton, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. deliberate. delaberar.
pas ba, rv. be reconciled, become, behave with modesty and
prudence, get dressed, get ready, grow, prepare oneself,
regain one's strength. (1) amigo hacerse, (2) ataviarse,
(3) disponerse o aparejarse, (4) hacerse, (5) mesurarse,
pas ta padre, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & n5). be ordained. 
graduarse de orden sacerdotal.
pas ta sacerdote, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & n5). ordain, 
graduar
pas ta tan, vphr:tv- & qplir(prep & n5). plaster (putting on 
pas te k'op, vphr:tv & nphr(art & n5). carry out one's word or 
testar.
pas testamento, vphr:tv & n5, make a will, testar, 
guisar manjares.
pas ve'el, vphr:tv & vn5, cook, ve'el
pasobU, n4f instmment. 
ynstrumento de cualquiera cosa 
pas vinik, vphr:tv & n5. assemble or Ime up people as in a 
pasad ite mo ch'uunvan vinike, nphr:n4d of s(pt neg & iv & 
heathen custom. gentil, cosa de gentiles... 
pasob k'op, nphr(n of n)5. meeting place. acuerdo o junta. 
pasob vaj, nphr(n of n)5. bakery, panaderia do se vende pan 
246.
pasobil, n4f. instrument. ynstrumento de cualquiera cosa 188. 

pasobil tuk'al lum, nphr:n4f of nphr(natt & n)5. mold for 
crossbow pellets. turquesa para hacer bodoques. 
pasojel, vn5. deed (as when we say “a good deed”), exercise. 
(1) ejercicio 136, (2) hecho, (3) obra como... 
pasoblujel, vphr:tv & ncpd), gardener. hortelano 242. 
pas 'u tak'in, agn:tv & nphr(n4e of n5)cpd. jeweler. joelero, 
et que las hace.
pas-jolol, agn(tv & ncpd). barber. trasquilador. 
pas-jubon, agn(tv & ncpd). doublet maker. jubitero. 
pas-k'ol, agn(tv & ncpd). malefactor, offender. (1) agraviador 
13, (2) mal echor.
pas-k'op, agn(tv & ncpd). flatterer, mediator, middleman. (1) 
liosoner, (2) medianero en amistad, (3) medianero en 
compra o venta, (4) tercero que tercia en algun negocio. 
pas-vulis, agn(tv & ncpd). glazier. vidriero.
pas-silla caballo, agn:tv & nphr(n4d of n5)cpd. saddlemaker. 
silla de caballo o mula. 
pas-tak'in, agn(tv & ncpd). money-maker. monedero. 
pas-trompeta, agn(tv & ncpd). trumpet, trompeta, el que las 
taíne. 
pas 'oy pas, s:n5/pred/ & s(tv-). be experienced. RML—The verb 
is in the past tense, prueba, experiencia. 
mo tojoluk pasbey, vphr:nphr(neg & -n4f) & -dv, wrong. (1) 
agrarivar 13, (2) agrario hecho 13. 
mo stojoluk pasbey. You wronged him. 
mo stojoluk pasbey, vphr:nphr(neg & -n4f) & -dv. 
agraviar 13, (2) agrario hecho 13. 
mo stojoluk pasbey, vphr:nphr(neg & -n4f) & -dv. 
agraviar 13.
toj pasy, vphr:adv & tv/pass/. be done with pomp. RML—The verb 
is in the past tense. solemnidad.
pascua (Sp.)
pascua, n5. Christmas, Easter. (1) pascua de navidad, (2) 
pascua de resurreccion. 
pascualli, natt. paschal. pascual cosa. 
muk' pascua, cf. muk'. 
ta pascuautik 'ayan, vphr:qphr(prep & n5) & iv. paschal. pascual 
cosa. 
ta pascuautik lok', vphr:qphr(prep & n5) & iv. paschal. pascual 
cosa. 
*pax 
*paxi, tv. bewitch, give ominous prediction. RML—In colonial 
Tzeltal the term for the latter is given as paxtixi and 
paxxii (Guzmán, 1620:165, 198). (1) ajoar 24, (2) 
pronostica mal, (3) signiﬁcar mal venidero. 
paxxii, n5. bewitchment. ajoar 24. 
paxak' 
jolom paxak', nphr(n type n)5. pineapple. piña, fruta de la 
tienda.
pat 
pat, tv. make pots or tiles. consolar. 
pat olontonil, vphr:tv & -n3d. console. consolar. 
pat ba, rv. coagulate, curdle, freeze. RML—The verb is in the
past tense. (1) elada cosa o cuajada con hielo, (2) cuajarse algo 279.
pat ch'ulmil, nphr(n4f of n3d). fleshy back of the neck. pastoreja, cf. pastorejo.
pat jol ch'aj, s:nphr(n of n) & aj/pred/. lazy, perezoso.
pat jolol, nphr(n of n). 5 back of the head. coyote 54.
pat kokov, nphr(n4f of n5). cacao pod. mazorca de cacao 204.
pat-k'ak'ay, tv(n & tvcpd). burn around. quemar en derrededor.
pat naranja, nphr(n4f of n5). orange peel or rind, cascara.
quemar en derredor.
pat-k'ak'ay, tv(n & tvcpd). burn around.
pat Hun, nphr(n4f of n5). back of a book,
pata-vinik, n(aj & ncpd)5. mstic (not noble), taxpayer, echada asi. (2)
patal, aj. lying face down, setting (bfrd). (1) pechoso, (2) villano no hidalgo.
patal, aj. lying face down, setting (bfrd). (1) pechoso, (2) villano no hidalgo.
patax, n5. dough. RML—In colonial Tzeltal, patax vagh is "pan coçoido con genicha" (Guzmán, 1620:150). masa.
patax, tv. bleach cloth with lye. RML—In colonial Tzeltal the same meaning is given for patax tan ta tan (Guzmán, 1620:40). colar paños.
patena (Sp.)
patena, n5. paten. patena de caliz.
pativil
pativil, n5. thin cloth. manta delgada.
pativil pok’, nphr(n type n)5. thin cloth. RML—This is given as pativil. manta delgada.
patox (Sp.)
patox, n5. duck, pato, ganso.
patriarca (Sp.)
patriarca, n5. patriarch, patriarca.
pativU
pativU, n5. thin cloth, manta delgada.
pativU pok’, nphr(n type n)5. tiim cloth. RML—This is given as pativU. manta delgada.
patox
patox, n5. duck, pato, ganso.
patriarca
patriarca, n5. patriarch, patriarca.
pativU
pativU, n5. thin cloth, manta delgada.
pativU pok’, nphr(n type n)5. tiim cloth. RML—This is given as pativU. manta delgada.
patox
patox, n5. duck, pato, ganso.
patriarca
patriarca, n5. patriarch, patriarca.
pech'
pech', n5. deadfall for birds or mice, hunting with a deadfall. (1) losa para tomar aves, (2) ratonera.
xibat ta petz'. I am going hunting with a deadfall, ratonera.
pech'aj, iv. hunt with a deadfall. RML—This term persists in modern Tzotzil, meaning “downhill slope.” recuesto de monte.
pech' el ni', s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. be flat-nosed. nariz roma.
pech' el ti', s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. be thick-lipped, have a snout. (1) hocico como...,(2) hombre bezudo...239.
pech' pech' te', nphr(aj & n)5. shovel. pala para traspalar.
pek'
pek', n1d. tunpline. (1) cincho el...72,(2) mecapal.
pek'pek' vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. dwarf. (1) enano, (2) hombre enano 239.
pek'ul, n4f. tunpline. cincho el...72.
spek'ul ton. tunpline for carrying rocks. mecapal.
pek'a
pek'a, aj. calamitous, crippled. RML—Today this term in Larranzar, and pec'a' in Ixtapa, refer to physical impairment (Delgaty and Sanchez, 1978:98). I have chosen the former quite arbitrarily. (1) desventurado, (2) tulillo 336.
pek'a vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. dull-witted, incompetent or stupid person. (1) beto o torpe, no habil, (2) ynhabil cosa 188, (3) mostreno, (4) necio.
petak', n4d. calamity, incompetence, stupefaction. (1) desven­turado, (2) entorpecimiento, (3) ynhabilidad.
petak' k'op, nphr(n type n)4d. stupidity. necedad.
petak'aub, iv. be bumedem or stupefied, become crippled or paralyzed. (1) entorpecido, (2) entorpecerse, (3) tullirse 336.
petak'aubes, tv. bumedem, cripple, paralyzed, stupefying. (1) entorpecer, (2) entorpecer a otro, (3) tullir 336.

*pen
*pen, n1d. shinbone. RML—This root is given both as pen and pin, and the marking of possession seems confused. espinilla de la pierna.
*penil, n5. shinbone. espinilla de la pierna.
penitencia (Sp.)
penitencia, n5. penance. cf. lok'. partiarse el sermon, cf. paririrse.
pepen
pepen, n5. butterfly (general term). mariposa generalmente. tz'unun pepen, cf. tz'unun.
xjojoch' pepen, cf. jojoch'.
pera (Sp.)
peras, n5. pear, pear tree, peral, arbol.
tie'el peras, cf tie'.
perejU
perejU, n5. parsley, perejil.
peso (Sp.)
peso, n5. peso. cf. nop.
estimar, lasar o apreciar.
pec'h
pec'h, n5. flyswatter. moscador.
pec'h 'e, nphr(aj & n)5. snout (as of a pig). hocico como de puerco.
pec'h 'ti', nphr(aj & n)5. snout (as of a pig). hocico como..
pec'h veluyab, nphr(aj & n)5. fan. moscador para hacer aire.
pec'h'e-ok nichim, nphr:n(aj & ncpd) type n. lily. lirio.
pec'h'e-ok castillan nichim, nphr:n(aj & ncpd) type nphr(aj & n). lily. lirio.
pec'h'e-ni', n(aj & ncpd)5. flat nose. nariz roma.
pec'h'e-ti', n(aj & ncpd)5. big-lipped person. (1) hocico como...,(2) hombre bezudo de gran bezo 239.
pec'h'ech'il, n3d. carrying cloth, head cloth. rodilla para cargar...
petetik, aj. blistered, bruised, with boils. (1) ampollado, lleno..., (2) hinchado de esta manera, (3) torordon.

ta petej, n5. with boils. (1) hinchado de..., (2) peQiet, aj. bmised, with lumps. (1) ampollo.

petet, n4e. spincUeful of thread, husada. cf. husado o masorca, huso.

petetik ssat. His face has boils. roncha.

petelon. I am bUstered. ampsollar o hacersela ampollas pequeñas.

petetik aj. blistered, bruised, with boils. (1) ampollado, lleno..., (2) hinchado de esta manera, (3) torordon.

petet, n5. spindle, huso. cf. husado o masorca, huso.

pevel ti', s:aj/pred/-n4d. blubber-Upped (said as an insult).

pitz'ob te', nphr(n of n)5. vise. torono para renzar.

pitz'ob vale', nphr(n of n)5. sugarcane press. (1) esprimidero, (2) torono para renzar.

pitz'obil, n4f. beam or screw of wine press, press, vise. (1) hustillo de..., (2) prensa para esprimir, (3) torono para renzar, (4) viga de....

pitz'obil chu' chiit, nphr:n4f of nphr(n4d of n5). milk jug. tarro en que ordenan.

pitz' (2)

pitz', n5. ball, ball game played with the buttocks. RML—in colonial Tzeltal, pitz is also given for ball and for stems referring to playing ball with the buttocks (Guzmán, 1620:110, 155). The term survives in modern Chol. (1) juego de pelota con las nalgas, (2) pelota como quiera.

pitz'in, iv. play ball with the buttocks. jugar a la pelota con las nalgas.

pitz'nom, n5. person who plays ball with the buttocks. jugar a....

picota (Sp.)

picota, n5. gallow, pillory. (1) picota, (2) rollo donde ahorcan.

pich' (1)

pich', tv. knead small object, as wax between the fingers or with just the hands. sobar cosas pequeñas

pich' (2)

pich', n5. pepper plant. RML—in modern Tzotzil this is Lepidium virginicum var. pubescens. mazteyro, yerba 213.

pik

pik, tv. touch. (1) atentar con la mano o tocar 35, (2) tocar con la mano algo.

pik bek'tal, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. masturbate. tocare las partes vergonzosas.

pik'hey 'ok, vphr:dv & n4d[B]. mimic person’s manner of walking. arrendar en el andar.

pik'

pik'-jol vinik, nphr:n(aj & ncpd) type n. bald person. *They say this in Totolapa. RML—Perhaps this and all other entries referring to baldness should be placed under pis. encalvecido.

pik'-vinik, n(aj & ncpd)5. beardless person. lampino.

pik'il vinik, nphr(aj & n5). beardless person. lampino.

pik'ix, aj. spotted, stained. mancha o ancilla.

pik’ixtay, tv. spot, stain. (1) manchar o mancillar, (2) manchado o mancillado.

pik’ixil, n4f. dirtiness. suciedad 327.

*p'ip pik’ixil. It is very dirty. sucia cosa 327.

pik’ixtak, aj. dirty, spotted, stained. (1) manchado o...., (2) sucia cosa 237.

pik’ixtik ba, raj. be dirty. sucia cosa 327.

pik’ixtik sat, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. be blear-eyed. cegajoso 70.

pik’ixub, iv. get dirty. RML—This is given as xepiquixim. sucio hacerse o ensuciar 327.

pik’ipik’, aj. flat and treeless. raso. cosa sin arboles....
pik'pik' ‘osil, nphr(aj & n)5. flat and treeless land. RML—In modern Tzotzil of Zinacantán and modern Tzeltal of Tenejapa, pik'pik' balamilt is a field, but in Venustiano Carranza the term is pispis ‘osil. raso, cosa sin....

pik'pik' tenlej, s:aj/pred/ & -n4f. flat field. raso, cosa lliana.
pik'ub tzotzil jol, s:tv & nphr(n4f of -n4d). grow bald. RML—In colonial Tzeltal, pik'ub is “pelarse el pelo” (Gates 1934b:154). pelarse alguno...

jpik'pik’, agn. toothless person, desdentado.

jpimU-baij, agn(aj & mcpd). insolent or shameless person. (1)

jpimU-ba, agn(aj & mcpd). insolent or shameless person. (1)

desvergonzado. (2)perdida la verguenza o....

toj pim, ajphr:adv & aj. a great deal, very many, muy mucho.

pis
pis, tv. make into a ball. devanar en cosa...
pis, n5. ball, ball of yarn, round object. peya, cosa redonda 254.
pistaj, iv. become round. redondo hacerse asi.
pistzaj, tv. make round. redondear.
pisil, n4f. all, every, whole. todo.
pisil, aj. even if not, grouped together, round. *Always mo ma precedes the verb which is followed by pisil. RML—My reading of “grouped together” is suspect as it was given as picul. (1) aunque no..., (2) redondo, esferico....

mo ma xahul pisil. Even if you do not come. aunque no....

mo ma xak'an pisil. Even if you do not want it. aunque no no....

mo ma Hechuk pisil. Even if it is not like this. aunque no....
pisil ba chi'uk ba'yi-tajel, vphr:raj + nphr(n4f of vn-aj & tvcpd->5). first, foremost. primero y principal.
pisil k’op, nphr(aj & n)5. talk. RML—See note for pisil. ayuntada cosa por mi 14.
pisil vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. crowd. RML—See note for pisil. ayuntada...14.
pisilul, n4f. roundness. redondes asi.
pisis, n5. neck tumor, pill. (1) landres del cuello, (2) pildora. pisis chamel, nphr(n type vn)5. neck tumor. landres del cuello. pisis pok*, nphr(n type vn)5. pill. pildora.
pispis, aj. bald (parrot, person), round (spherical or columnar), whole. (1) enera cosa, (2) pelada cosa, (3) peya, cosa redonda 254, (4) redondo, esferico..., (5) rolliso, cosa redonda....
pispis tz’am te’, nphr:aj & nphr(n type n). unhewn beam. viga por labrar.
pispis no, nphr(aj & n)5. ball or yarn. (1) mazorca de hilo, (2) ovillo de hilo.
pispis tak’in, nphr(aj & n)5. mace (of beadle or gateman). maza o...203.
pispis te’, nphr(aj & n)5. bowling ball. bola.
pisub, iv. become round. redondo hacerse asi.
pisubes, tv. make round. redondear.
j-pis, num(num & ncppd)5. In reference to round objects. peya, cosa...254.
j-pis no, num(num & ncppd)5 of n. ball of yarn. ovillo de hilo.
pix
pix, tv. cover one’s nakedness, cover with clothing. (1) atapar o cubrir las carnes, (2) cobijar con ropa.
pix ba, rv. clothe oneself, dress. arroparse, cubrirse.
pix chame-vinik, vphr:tv & n(aj & ncppd)5. shroud. mortajar el cuerpo del muerto.
pix jol tak’in, nphr:nphr(n4f of n4d) of n5. helmet. casco.
pix jolol, nphr(n of n)3d. hat. sombrero.
pixanil, n3d. augury, soul. RML—This term also occurs in Yucatec. (1) aguero, (2) alma, (3) anima.
pixixul, n4f. turret. almena.
**SMITHSONIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANTHROPOLOGY**

**pixobil chame-vinik, nphr:n4f of nphr(n4f of n4d). cataract, nube de ojo.**

**pixobil sat, nphr(n4f of n4d). flap of a montero cap that covers the face and neck, papahigo.**

**pixoj, n4d. object being covered with clothing, cubrir.**

**pixobil ch*ulel sat, nphr(n4f of n4d). cataract, nube de ojo.**

**pixobil sat, nphr(n4f of n4d). object being covered with clothing, cubrir o cobijar o cubrir...**

**pix chame vinUc, agn:tv & nphr(aj & n)cpd. shrouder. mortajador.**

**'ak* pix jol Hun, cf 'ak' (2).**

**'ak'bey pix jol Hun, cf 'ak' (2).**

**pitavul tontik, nphr(n type n)5. gravelly place, caxcajar.**

**plata (Sp.) plata, n5. stiver, marco de plata.**

**plato (Sp.) platel, n5. platter, platel.**

**po'ot 'u, nplir(n type n)5. half moon, media luna.**

**po'otaj, iv. reach halfway. (1) mediar, hinchar..., (2) mediado asi.**

**potz txotzul, s:av & -n4d. have one's hafr stand on end. espelucarse.**

**potzil, aj. woolly, lanudo.**

**potz', aj. dented, depressed, sunken. hundida cosa asi o abollado...**

**potz'aj, iv. be dented, sink. (1) hundirse, abajarse la tierra..., (2) hundirse abollarse cosa dura.**

**potz'et, av. sink (ground when stepped on or trunk or basket or other soft object when sat upon). hundirse, aba­jar...**

**potz'otz'tik, aj. sunken in many places. hundida cosa asi en muchas partes.**

**potz'ol, aj. dented, depressed, sunken. hundida cosa asi o...**

**potz'olpotz'ol, aj. slightly dented, depressed or sunken. hundida cosa asi o...**

**potz'om, aj. hollow (peach pit or almond whose nut has shrunked). vano como...**

**potz'omtik, aj. with hollow pits or seeds. vano como...**

**potz'potz', aj. slightly dented, depressed or sunken. hundida cosa asi o...**

**laal potz'omal, s:aj/pred/ & -n4f. with hollow pits or seeds. vano como...**

**poj (1) poj, aj. sour, agra cosa 12. pajal, aj. sour. agra cosa 12. pajal, n4f. sourness, agra 12. pajal uch'omo', nphr(aj & n)5. sour corn gruel. agra 12. pajal vaj, nphr(aj & n)5. sour bread. agra 12. pajal vino, nphr(aj & n)5. vinegar, vinagre, vino corrompido. pajub, iv. leaven. (1) leudarse el pan, (2) leudado. pajubesabil vaj, nphr(n4f of n5). yeast. levadura.**

**poj (2) poj, tv. assault, carry off, rape, rob, snatch. (1) arrebatar, (2) rebatarse, (3) robar saltando o por fuerza, (4) saltar. xespoj. I was raped. forzar mujer 145. pojben, n4d. robbery, robo asi. pojbey, dv. confiscate, quitar por...**

**pojbey ba, rdv. scatter. *When boys snatch something in a crowd they say: jpojpojbey jbatik!* Let’s scatter! pojbil cha'ley, vphr:pp & tv-. rape, forzar mujer 145, pojbil cha'leyat, vphr:pp & tv/pass. be raped. forzado asi 145. pojbil, pp. carried off, snatched. (1) arrebatar, (2) rebatarse. esrebatar. pojel mo stzak sba. It is not bought up quickly, caro. pojel bat, vphr:nv5 & iv. be sold quickly. (1) arrebatar, (2) rebatíña. pojel na ta yabutil, nphr:nphr(vn4f of n5) & qphr(prep & n5). piUage, sacking, saco mano. pojpojbey ba, rdv. scatter. *When boys snatch something in a crowd they say: jpojpojbey jbatik!* “Let’s scatter!” rebatíña. pojvanej, agn. highwayman, robber. (1) ladron publico o
salteador, (2) robador así, (3) salteador.
toj pojel, vphr:aj & vn5/pred/. be scarce (bread). falta o mungua
como... .
poj (3)
pojilan, tv. pat. golpear o herir.
pojajetel, vn5. sound of smashing earthenware. ruido de cosas
quebradas de barro.
pojov
pojov, nle. pus. RML—The inanimate possession is
spojavil.
(1) apostema materia, (2) materia, podre, (3) podre.
pojovin, iv. become pussy, fester. (1) apostemarse con materia,
(2) materia hacerse.
pok(l)
pok, tv. clean, cleanse, purge, purify. (1) alimpiar,
(2) limpiar, (3) purgar o limpiar.
pok 'e, vphr:tv & -n4d. pick one’s teeth. mondar dientes.
pok ba, rv. apologize, excuse oneself even though tmthfully,
rid oneself of guilt. (1) disculparse, (2) escusarse
aunque sea con verdad, (3) purgarse, excusandose de
algo.
pok-baij, iv(tv & ncpd). become beautiful,
hacerse hermoso.
pok-baijel, vn5. beauty, hermosura.
pokel, vn4d. cleanliness, limpieza.
pokob k'ob, nphr(n5 & n4d/lp/). towel, tovajas.
pokobil, n4f cleaner, purge. (1) alimpiadera, (2) limpiadero,
(3) purgador o limpiador.
pokobil chikinil, nphr(n of n)5. earspoon. monda orejas.
pokobil k'obil, nphr(n of n)5. basin, towel. (1) fuente para
lavar manos, (2) limpiadero, (3) tovajas.
pokobil sat, nphr(n4f of n4d). basin, towel. limpiadero.
pokomaj, iv. clean, limpiar.
pokopokbil, pp. absolutely clean (God). mezcla para...222.
Ha' te mo pokobil xanave, sn5/pred/ & s(pt & advphr<neg
pok (2)
pok. shield. cf. pak.
poket
poket, n5. earthenware jar. tinaja de barro.
bik'tal poket, nphr(aj & n)5. earthenware pot. puchero de barro.
poko' na. old house. vieja cosa.
poko’ ‘ik’tí’, nphr(aj & n)5. ancient history. ystoria antigua
190.
poko’ bel nail, nphr(aj & n)5. long-lived or old person. (1)
anctano, (2) grande en edad.
poko’ vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. long-lived or old person. (1)
anctano, (2) grande en edad.
poko’ vinikon. I am very old. edad tener mucha.
poko’ vokol, nphr(aj & n)5. ancient history. ystoria antigua
190.
pokok
pokok, n5. toad. sapo.
pok’ (1)
pok’ ta majel, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & vn5). slap. (1) bofetear,
abofetear, (2) herir con la mano abierta, (3) palmada o
bofetada dar.

poko' na. old house. vieja cosa.
poko’ ‘ik’tí’, nphr(aj & n)5. ancient history. ystoria antigua
190.
pamal lo`bol, nphr(natt & n)5. pancake. fruta de sarten.
pamal membrillos, nphr(natt & n)5. quince preserve. miel rosada.
pamal nichim, nphr(natt & n)5. honey. miel rosada.
pamal rosa, nphr(natt & n)5. rose honey. miel rosada.
pamal sakil, nphr(natt & n)5. nougat, turron.
pamal vaj, nphr(natt & n)5. pancake. (1) boñuelo 44, (2) fruta de sarten.
paman, iv. make honey (bees). miel, hacer las abejas.
pamij, iv. explain at length, razonar.
pamijel, vn5. wordy excuse or explanation, razonamiento asi... .
*pamijel, agn. person who explains at length, razonamiento asi.
*pom (2)
pomel, vn5. haughtiness, entonado andar.
*pomel vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. useless or vile person. RML—In colonial Tzeltal the adjective is pompom (Gates, 1934b:159). a^froJO.
*pometel, agn. haughty person, entonada persona.
poy, n5. skunk. *Fox—there are none here so they have no name, but there are others that stink much and when pursued they cause the dogs to return sneezing, cf. pooy.
pop, n5. mat. estera.
popol 'aj, nphr(n of n)5. reed mat. estera de cañas.
popol ton, nphr(n of n)5. gravestone. piedra para sepultura... .
mo muk'uk popol, s:neg & aj/pred/ & -n4f narrow plot of land.
estrecha tierra.
muk' popol, cf. muk'.
xanil pop, cf. xan (1).
papel, n4f. mat. estera.
papel jobel, nphr(n of n)5. large grass basket. sera de esparto.
poslom, n5. kind of devil. diablos, nombres de algunos.
pox, n1e. balsam, medicine, ointment, pill, plaster, purge.
RML—The inanimate possession is xpoxil. (1) balsamo, (2) curar, (3) emplasto, (4) medicinal cosa, (5) pildora, (6) purga, (7) unguesto.
pox jamobil nuk', nphr:n5 & nphr(n4f of n5). garagle.
gargarismo.
pox pokobil 'eal, nphr:n type nphr(n4f of n5). garagle.
gargarismo.
poxjal, n4d. patient, pill. (1) curar, (2) pildora.
poxtaj, iv. administer medicines, bewitch with medicinal potions, cure. RML—This is given as poxlagh. (1) curar, (2) hechizar dando bebedizos, (3) medicina poner o curar.
poxtay, iv. apply plasters, bewitch with medicinal potions. (1) emplastar, (2) hechizar dando bebedizos, (3) hechijero, cf. hechicero.

poxtay ta k'op, vphr:tv- & qphr(prepp & n5). bewitch. ensalmar.
poxtay ta k`oplayanvej, vphr:tv- & qphr(prepp & vn5). bewitch. ensalmar.
poxtayab tak’in, nphr(n of n)5. doctor’s or surgeon’s instrument. hierro de cirujano o medico.
poxtayabil, n4f. medical aid, medicine. (1) ayuda que se echa... (2) medicinal cosa, (3) triste ayuda.
poxtaybil, pp. plastered, poisoned. (1) emplastado, (2) emponzoñado.
poxtaybil higo, nphr(pp & n)5. dried fig. higo doBado.
poxxil, agn. curer, doctor, witch. (1) curar, (2) medico.
poxtayej, agn. curer, witch. curar.
poxtayej-chikinil, agn(vn & ncpd). ear doctor. medico de orejas.
poxtayej-satil, agn(vn & ncpd). eye doctor. medico de ojos.
poxxta(y)vanej, agn. doctor. medico.
'utzil pox, cf. 'utz.
potol, n1e. small packsaddle on which the Indians take their burdens. RML—The inanimately possessed form is spotolil. albardilla donde... .
potov (M-Z.)
castillan potov, nphr(aj & n)5. apple. RML—In modern Tzotzil, potov is the guava, Psidium guajava and P. guimense. maharui 208, cf., manzana.
castillan potovtik, nphr(aj & n)5. apple orchard. mancanal.
poy, n5. set down crosswise. (1) atravesar algo, (2) poner atravesado.
poyey, iv. cross, atravesar.
poyol, aj. crosswise. (1) atravesado, (2) poner atravesado.
payal te', nphr(aj & n)5. pitchfork for turning wheat. horca para revolver el trigo.
paylej te', nphr(n type n)5. pitchfork for turning wheat. horca para... .
poyoy, n5. skunk. *Fox—there are none here so they have no name, but there are others that stink much and when pursued they cause the dogs to return sneezing, cf. pooy.
rapiñar, iv. sink (ground when stepped on or trunk or basket or other soft object when sat upon). hundirse, abar-
mencen los labios.

mencen los labios.

moven one’s lips.

mencen los labios.

moven one’s lips.

move one*s lips,

disfamador.

jpuk-k’op, agn(tv & ncpd).

defamer, slanderer.

disfamador.

jpuk-*a’yejlal, agn(tv & ncpd),

defamer, slanderer.

disfamador.

puerro.

puerro.

(n5).

leek,

puerro

(Yp.

Tranca de puerta.

puerta, n5.

door.

Tranca de puerta.

puerta, n5.

door.

puorro.

puorro.

(n5).

leek,

puerro

(Yp.

Tranca de puerta.

puerta, n5.

door.

puerro.

puerro.

(n5).

leek,

puerro

(Yp.

Tranca de puerta.

puerta, n5.

door.

puerro.

puerro.

(n5).

leek,

puerro

(Yp.

Tranca de puerta.

puerta, n5.

door.

puerro.

puerro.

(n5).

leek,

puerro

(Yp.

Tranca de puerta.

puerta, n5.

door.

puerro.

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(n5).

leek,

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Tranca de puerta.

puerta, n5.

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Tranca de puerta.

puerta, n5.

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Tranca de puerta.

puerta, n5.

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Tranca de puerta.

puerta, n5.

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(n5).

leek,

puerro

(Yp.

Tranca de puerta.

puerta, n5.

door.

puerro.

puerro.

(n5).

leek,

puerro

(Yp.

Tranca de puerta.

puerta, n5.

door.

puerro.

puerro.

(n5).

leek,
pumalay, tv. spray with the mouth. RML—This is given as ghpumaley. In colonial Tzeltal the term is given variously as -pubatay and -pubhatay (Guzmán, 1620:187). In modern Chol, *pumal is to spray, rociar con la boca.

*pun
*pun-te', n(x & ncpd)5. box, chest, trunk (of theirs). RML—In colonial Tzeltal this is given as pule (Guzmán, 1620:23, 38). In modern Chol, *pun-te’ is a stump, caja. (1) caja o arca o petaca 53.

*pun-te' chame-vinik, nphr:n(x & ncpd)4c of n(iv & ncpd)5. tomb. RML—In colonial Tzeltal the term is given as zputeal chamen vinic (Guzmán, 1620:212). (1) sepulcro. (2) tumba.

*pun te' ton chame-vinik, nphr:n(x & n & ncpd)4e of n(iv & ncpd)5. stone tomb. RML—The inanimate possession suffix is -al. but in colonial Tzeltal it is -il (Guzmán, 1620:196). sepulcro de piedra.

puhal (Sp.)
pual, n5. dot (over a letter), punto encima de letra.

puhal (Sp.)
pual, n5. dagger, arma.

purgatorio (Sp.)
purgatorio, n5. Purgatory, lugar del... .

pus
pus, n5. oven, stove, sweatbath. (1) baño aquel lugar..., (2) estufa a baño seco o horno, (3) vano, cf. baño. Pusin, iv. take a sweatbath. (1) banarse en los baños..., (2) bañarse en baño 345. PusivU, n5. person who takes a sweatbath. bañador de los que se bañan asi 345.

pux
pux, tv. double (border, cornstalk, hem, sugarcane), fold (cloth, clothing). (1) doblar ropa, (2) doblar cosa..., (3) plegar, (4) quebrar, como caña... . Pux, n5. wrinkle in clothing, ruga de ropa. Puxbenal, n4f. fold, plegadura. Puxbil, pp. doubled, folded. (1) plegada cosa, (2) quebrado así. Puxil, n4f. undulating trim of clothing, trepa de vestidura. Puxul, aj. doubled. quebrado así. Puxulil, n4f. doubling, quebradura asi.

pus
pus, n5. snail. RML—In modern Tzotzil this is the river snail, Pachychilus indiorum. caracol.

pusuch'
puuyuch', n5. parrot (smaller than a macaw, larger than a parakeet). RML—As in modern Tzotzil of Larrañzar (Delgaty and Sanchez, 1978:103). papagayo, ave conocida.
ruído hacer pateando.
jp'asojel, agn. passenger. pasajero de nave.
jp'asojel ta jom, agn:vn & qphr(prep & ncpd). ship passenger. pasajero de nave.
j-p'as totino, nphr(num & nccpd)5 of n. slice of bacon. lonja de tocino.
jp'asol, agn. robber. robador asi.
jp'avanej, agn. highwayman, tanner. (1) pellejero que las cura, (2) saltador.
jp'avanej, agn4d. auUior, tanner. (1) pellejero que las cura.
p'os, n5. handball. p'os, tv. play handball, jugar a la pelota con las manos.
p'os, 'ok, vphr:tv & n4d[aj]. stumble over, trip. (1) estropesar, (2) tropezar.
jp'osi kok ta te'. I will trip over a stick. estropesar en palo. 
jp'osi kok ta ton. I will trip over a stone. estropesar en palo.
op'siabi 'ok, nphr(aj & n)5. object one stumbles over. tropesadador, cf. tropezador.
op'siol 'ok, nphr(vn4f of n4d). stumbling, trip. (1) estropiezo o tropezen, (2) tropesadura o estropiezo.
op'sin, iv. play handball. RML—In colonial Tzeltal p'is, tv. compare, draw, falsify, forge, give an example, mark.
p'sin, aj. increased, more, special, specially—. (1) acrecentado, (2) especial cosa o señalada, (3) particular en bien.
p'il, aj. increased, more, special, specially—. (1) acrecentar algo, (2) añadir, (3) levantar al pobre o abatido, (4) honrar poniéndole en dignidad.

'oy p'ijil, s:n5/pred/ & -n4d. be clever. maña 209.
m0'oyuk p'ijil, s:neg & n/pred/ & -n4d. incompetent, stupid.
(1) ynhabil cosa 186, (2) ruda, cosa de ingenio.
p'il, iv. add, increase. (1) acrecentarse, (2) añadir 24.
p'il tojol, s:iv & -n4f. rise in price. mas valor.
p'ilel, vn4f. addition. añadidura 24.
p'ilem, n4f. addition. añadidura 24.
p'ilemal, n4f. excess, profit. (1) logro, (2) sobra que sobrepuja.
p'ilemal ta 'utzil, nphr:-n4f & qphr(prep & n4f[P of p'ilemal]). improvement. mejhoria absolute.
p'iles, tv. add, increase, lift up the poor or downcast, raise one’s rank. (1) acrecentar algo, (2) añadir, (3) levantar al pobre o abatido, (4) honrar poniéndole en dignidad 240.
p'ilesbil, pp. increased. acrecentado.
p'ilil, aj. increased, more, special, specially—. (1) acrecentado, (2) especial cosa o señalada, (3) particular en bien.
p'ilil 'utz stuk (or) p'ilil stuk ta yutzil. It is magnificent (or) especially good. (1) real cosa y muy buena, (2) singular asi en el... .
p'ilil skola'al stuk. He is specially bad. extraña cosa de buena 134.
p'ilil sna' te Juane juteb no 'ox te Pedro. John knows more than Peter. mas, comparativo.
p'ilil stuk. specially good (or) without equal. (1) extraña cosa de buena 134, (2) singular cosa que no tiene par.
p'ililot atuk! You are special! particular cosa.
p'ilil 'abolotay, vphr:aj & tv-. increase one's wealth (as in wills, some are more improved than others). mejorar en hacienda... .
p'ilil 'ak'el, s:aj/pred/ & -vn4d. be of high standing. estado bajo.
p'ilil 'ak'vanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. high standing. estado alto.
p'ilil 'ayanel, s:aj/pred/ & -vn1d. high standing. estado bajo.
p'ilil ba, raj. distinguished, special. especial cosa o señalada.
p'ilil tojol 'ech', vphr:nphr(aj & n4d[S]) & iv. be more valuable. mas valor.
p'ilp'on ch'ich', s:av & n5. pulse. pulso.
'oy p'ilemal 'ich', vphr:(n5/pred/ & n4f[A]) & tv. be profitable. logrero.
toj p'ilil, ajphr:adv & aj. sovereign. soberana cosa.
p'ilix
p'ilix, n5. grasshopper (small locust). langosta pequeña.
p'in
p'in chu' chij, nphr:n4e of nphr(n4d of n5). milk jar (for milking). tarro en que ordehan.
p'inal tak'in, nphr(natt & n5). cauldron, kettle. caldera.
bik'tal p'in, nphr(aj & n5). glazed earthen pot. puchero de barro.
p'is
p'is, tv. compare, draw, falsify, forge, give an example, mark,
measure, picture, represent, sketch, weigh. (1) ejemplificar poner ejemplo o comparacion 136, (2) falsear o contra hacedor, (3) figurar, (4) notar señalando, (5) representar, (6) semear o comparar uno a otro, (7) señal con medidas o lineamiento, (8) trazar 338.
p'is, iv. make a sign (as when they make the sign of the cross with their fingers or signal to a mute). RML—This is given in the past tense. señal de medida o... p'is, n5. compass, measure, plumb bob, pound, right angle, ruler, sign. (1) compas, (2) escuadra carta, (3) libra, peso, (4) medida, (5) plomo, (6) regla para cortar o señalar algo, (7) sín por señal 317.
p'is ba, rv. feign, pretend. disimular 88.
p'is ba ta chamel, vphr:rv & qphr(prep & vn5). feign iUness.
p'isol k'op, nphr(n type n)5. reasonable, razonable cosa.
p'isol 'oy, vphr:-n4f & n/pred/. be reasonable, razon tener.
p'isol ta hun 'ojov, nphr:vn4f & qphr(prep & n5). be reasonable, razon tener.
p'isol, n4f mark, sign. (1) señal de medida o..., (2) sín por señal 317.
p'isol 'oy, vphr:-n4f & n/pred/. be reasonable, razon tener.

p'is cmz, vphr:tv & n5. swear while making sign of the cross.
p'isobil peso, nphr(n type n)5. weight for scales, & medida, (2) escuadra carta. (3) libra, peso, (4) medida, (5) plomo. (6) regla para cortar o señalar algo, (7) sín por señal 317.
p'isobil, n4f image, measurement, picture, mien (1) medida. (2) pesada cosa así. (3) pesada cosa así.
p'isobil, n4f mark, sign. (1) señal de medida o..., (2) sín por señal 317.
p'isibil natil Ho', nphr:n4f of nphr(n4f of n5). sounder for measuring depth of water, sonda para el sondo del agua.
p'isobil, n4f image, measurement, picture, mien (1) medida. (2) pesada cosa así. (3) pesada cosa así.
p'isobil topon, nphr(n of n)5. ruler. regla para cortar o señalar algo.
p'isibil, n4f image, measurement, picture, ruler. (1) medida, (2) regla para..., (3) representacion.
p'isobil natil Ho', nphr:n4f of nphr(n4f of n5). sounder for measuring depth of water, sonda para el sondo del agua.
p'isobil peso, nphr(n4f of n5). weight for scales. pezo para balanza.
p'isol, n4f. mark, sign. (1) señal de medida o..., (2) sín por señal 317.
p'isol 'oy, vphr:-n4f & n/pred/. be reasonable, razon tener.
p'isol k'op, nphr(n type n)5. reasonable. razonable cosa.
p'isol xonobil, nphr(n4f of n5). shoemaker's last. horma de zapotero.
**p'up'**
p'up', n5. powder (of ground dried material). polvos de cosas secas molidas.
p'up'benal, n4f. powder of sawd material. polvos de palo . ...
p'up'un, tv. scatter, sow (wheat). (1) esparcir, (2) sembrar derramando como el trigo.
p'up'unbil, pp. sown, sembrada cosa asi.
p'us
p'us, n5. hunchback, hunchbacked dwarf. (1) enano de los que tienen giba.
p'usil, n3d. hump, corcoba.
p'usin, iv. become hunchbacked. corcobado hacerse.
ta p'uslej pat, sqphr(prep & n5)/pred/ & -n4d. hunchbacked. corcobado.
p'uy
p'uy, tv. crumble with the hands (lumps of sugar). (1) desmenusar con las manos, (2) quebrar, desmenuzando.
p'uyben, n4d. crumbled object. desmenusar con... .
p'uybil, pp. crumbled. quebrado asi.
p'uyilan, tv. crumble. quebrar desmenusando como terrones.
p'uyoj, n4d. object being crumbled. desmenusar con... .
p'uyul, aj. crumbled. quebrado asi.
p'uyulit, n4f. crumb. (1) desmenusar con... , (2) quebradura asi.
p'uyulit vaj, nphr(n4f of n5). crumb. mendrugo menudo.
p'uyum, n5. food pickled with sauce, or spiced. manjar cosa adobada... .
p'uyum bek'et. seasoned meat. manjar asi de carne.
p'uyum choy. seasoned fish. manjar asi... .
p'uyum 'ich, nphr(n type n). chili sauce. manjar de aji.
p'uyum nueces, nphr(n type n). sauce made of pounded walnuts and spice. nogada.

**Q**

queso (Sp.)
queso, n5. cheese. quezo.
quintal (Sp.)
quintal, n5. one hundred weight. quintal.

**R**

rabanos
rabanos, n5. radish. cf. bek'. simiente de rabanos.
rayo (Sp.)
rayo, n5. spoke. rayo de rueda 284.
razo (Sp.)
razo, n5. satin. razo.
redoma (Sp.)
redoma, n5. phial. redoma.
regla (Sp.)
regla, n5. ruler. regla para cortar o señalar algo.
reja (Sp.)
reja, nle. grate (term now used). reja 299.

reloj (Sp.)
reloj, n5. clock. reloj.
resma (Sp.)
resma, n5. ream. resma 300.
rey (Sp.)
rey, n5. king. rey.
rienda (Sp.)
rienda, n5. reins. rienda de freno.
rodezno (Sp.)
rodezno, n5. mill wheel. rodezno de molino.
romero (Sp.)
romero, n5. rosemary. romero, yerba.
rosa (Sp.)
rosa, n5. rose. rosa, flor.
rubi (Sp.)
rubi, n5. ruby. rubi.
ruda (Sp.)
ruda, n5. rue. ruda, yerba conocida.
rubbarbo (Sp.)
rubbarbo, n5. rhubarb. rubbarbo.
ruiseno (Sp.)
ruiseno, n5. nightingale. ruiseñor.

**S**

sa'
sa', tv. search. (1) buscar, (2) escudriñar.
sa' 'olonton, s:iv & -n4d. mistrust. (1) desconfiar 79, (2) desconfiado 79.
sa' 'olonton, s:iv & -n4d. be detained. RML—The verb is in the past tense. detenerse asi.
sa' 'u'un, vphr:iv + -n4d. make a mistake in the doctrine. RML—The verb is in the past tense. confundirse en la platica o habla.
sa' choy, vphr:tv & n5. fish. pescar.
sa' k'op, vphr:tv & n5. be confused in one’s speech. confundirse en... .
sa'al 'olonton, scaj/pred/ & -n4d. be doubtful. dudar.
sa'al 'olonton k'opoj, vphr:saj/pred/ & n4d(S) & iv. speak doubtfully. dudosamente hablar. (1) detener a alguno..., (2) hacer desmayar...165.
sa'alsa'al, aj. scarce (as when they look for cedars or walnuts among other trees, or look for something that is not easily found). rulas, como... .
sa'be'y 'olonton, vphr:dv & n4d(B). dismay, make person relent, prevent person from doing something good or bad. (1) detener a alguno..., (2) hacer desmayar...165.
sa'el, vn5. confusion. confusion.
sa'lej, n4d. be greatly detained in talking or walking. *To say to be detained by such and such a thing as when they sing or play music they have to use this word which properly means to be late. detenerse mucho.
sa'sa'-k'opoj, iv(aj & ivcpd). speak haughtily or vainly. hablar asi vanamente.
sak-jaman _CONN_'osil, s:iv(aj & T2cpd) & n5. dawn. _modorra antes de el alba._
sak-jol, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. be white-haired. _cana._
sak-jos, n(aj & ncpd)5. suele. _baldes._
sak-kepan, iv(aj & Pcpd). appear white as a cliff or churches in the distance. _blanquear como..._.
sak-kepan, aj(aj & Pcp) & n5. bright, dawning. (1) _albercar,_ (2) _clara cosa._
sak-likan ba, ra(aj & P, T or T2cpd). have one’s face blanched from fright. _demudado asi._
sak-liktay, iv(aj & ivcpd). blanch from fright. _demudarse de temor._
sak-liktay ba, s:iv(aj & ivcpd) & -n4d. blanch from fright. _demudarse de temor._
sak-mesan, aj(aj & Tcpd) & n5. bright (moonlit night), clean (well-swept house). _blanquear como..._.
sak-mesay  _'osil, s:iv(aj & tvcpd) & n5. become bright (moonlit night). _blanquear como..._.
sak-pak’an ba, ra(aj & P, P2cpd) & n5. be white with fear. _demudarse de temor._
sak-pak’tay, iv(aj & ivcpd). blanch from fright. _demudarse de temor._
sak-pak’tay ba, rv(aj & tvcpd). blanch from fright. _demudarse de temor._
sak-pulan, aj(aj & Ucpd) & n5. light (sky). _negro asi._
sak-pulantik, aj(aj & Ucpd) & n5. light (sky). _negro asi._
sak-tan, aj(aj & Acpd). grey, mixture of black and white (cloth). _pardo color de paho._
sak-te’, n(aj & ncpd)5. roof rod. (1) _palo, varal,_ (2) _varas grandes._
sak-te’el, n(aj & ncpd)4f. roof rod. _varas grandes para cubrir sus casas._
sak-te’i, tv(aj & tvcp) & n5. lay roof rods. (1) _embarrass 120, cf. envarar,_ (2) _techar, no..._.
sak-te’ibil, pp(aj & tvcpd) & n5. laid (roof rods). _envarado._
sak-te’i’uj, iv(aj & ivcpd) & n5. lay roof rods. _techar, no..._.
sak-te’ivanej, vn(aj & ivcpd). laying of roof rods. _envarar.._  
_tanaon ta sak-te’ivanej. I am laying roof rods._
sak-*ti’in, tv(aj & tvcp). support. RML—_This is given as _ghactin, but in colonial Tzeltal occur the verbs _sactiygh_ and _sactin_ with the same meaning as above (Gates, 1934b:126). _procurar para otro..._.
sak-*ti’in ba, rv. support oneself. _procurar como..._.
sak-tik’an, iv(aj & P2cpd) & n5. appear white as cliff or churches in the distance. _blanquear como..._.
sak-*toan, aj(aj & Ucpd). white (eye with cataract). _blanqueado asi el ojo._
sak-*toan satil, s:aj(aj & Ucpd) & n3d. be white (eye with cataract), grimace. RML—_The adjective is given here as _cactoan, but above as _cactoan_ and in colonial Tzeltal as _cactoto_ (Guzmán, 1620:31). (1) _blanquearse el ojo..._, (2) _visaje 350._
sak-*tosan satil, s:aj(aj & Ucpd) & n5. grimace. _visaje._
sak-velan sat, s:aj (aj & Ucpd)/pred/ & -n4d. be white (eye with cataract). blanquearse el ojo.
sakil, n4f. whiteness. blancura.
sakil ‘at’z’am, nphr (aj & n)/5. white salt. sal negra.
sakil tzotz, nphr (aj & n)/5. white hair. canas.
sakil chi’, nphr (aj & n)/5. white wine. vino blanco.
sakil castillan nichun, nphr (aj & aj & n)/5. Uly. lirio blanco o samet ‘osU, s:av.
sakil ‘atz’am, nphr (aj & n)/5. white salt.
sakil tzotz, nphr (aj & n)/5. white hafr.
sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. be stunned, grow dizzy.

sakil lum, nphr (aj & n)/5. fuller’s earth. greda para adobar

sakil pok’, nphr (aj & n)/5. linen. lencero que vende lienzos.
sakil ton tuluk’, nphr (aj & n)/5. egg white, clara.
sakil ‘atz’am, nphr (aj & n)/5. white salt.
sakil tzotz, nphr (aj & n)/5. white hafr.
sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. become leprous, leproso.
sakil ‘atz’am, nphr (aj & n)/5. white salt.
sakil tzotz, nphr (aj & n)/5. white hafr.
sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. be stunned, grow dizzy. RML—In samet ‘osU, s:av

vino blamo.
sakil chi’, nphr (aj & n)/5. white wine.

sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. become leprous, leproso.
sakil ‘atz’am, nphr (aj & n)/5. white salt.
sakil tzotz, nphr (aj & n)/5. white hafr.
sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. be stunned, grow dizzy. RML—In samet ‘osU, s:av

vino blamo.
sakil chi’, nphr (aj & n)/5. white wine.

sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. become leprous, leproso.
sakil ‘atz’am, nphr (aj & n)/5. white salt.
sakil tzotz, nphr (aj & n)/5. white hafr.
sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. be stunned, grow dizzy. RML—In samet ‘osU, s:av

vino blamo.
sakil chi’, nphr (aj & n)/5. white wine.

sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. become leprous, leproso.
sakil ‘atz’am, nphr (aj & n)/5. white salt.
sakil tzotz, nphr (aj & n)/5. white hafr.
sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. be stunned, grow dizzy. RML—In samet ‘osU, s:av

vino blamo.
sakil chi’, nphr (aj & n)/5. white wine.

sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. become leprous, leproso.
sakil ‘atz’am, nphr (aj & n)/5. white salt.
sakil tzotz, nphr (aj & n)/5. white hafr.
sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. be stunned, grow dizzy. RML—In samet ‘osU, s:av

vino blamo.
sakil chi’, nphr (aj & n)/5. white wine.

sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. become leprous, leproso.
sakil ‘atz’am, nphr (aj & n)/5. white salt.
sakil tzotz, nphr (aj & n)/5. white hafr.
sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. be stunned, grow dizzy. RML—In samet ‘osU, s:av

vino blamo.
sakil chi’, nphr (aj & n)/5. white wine.

sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. become leprous, leproso.
sakil ‘atz’am, nphr (aj & n)/5. white salt.
sakil tzotz, nphr (aj & n)/5. white hafr.
sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. be stunned, grow dizzy. RML—In samet ‘osU, s:av

vino blamo.
sakil chi’, nphr (aj & n)/5. white wine.

sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. become leprous, leproso.
sakil ‘atz’am, nphr (aj & n)/5. white salt.
sakil tzotz, nphr (aj & n)/5. white hafr.
sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. be stunned, grow dizzy. RML—In samet ‘osU, s:av

vino blamo.
sakil chi’, nphr (aj & n)/5. white wine.

sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. become leprous, leproso.
sakil ‘atz’am, nphr (aj & n)/5. white salt.
sakil tzotz, nphr (aj & n)/5. white hafr.
sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. be stunned, grow dizzy. RML—In samet ‘osU, s:av

vino blamo.
sakil chi’, nphr (aj & n)/5. white wine.

sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. become leprous, leproso.
sakil ‘atz’am, nphr (aj & n)/5. white salt.
sakil tzotz, nphr (aj & n)/5. white hafr.
sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. be stunned, grow dizzy. RML—In samet ‘osU, s:av

vino blamo.
sakil chi’, nphr (aj & n)/5. white wine.

sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. become leprous, leproso.
sakil ‘atz’am, nphr (aj & n)/5. white salt.
sakil tzotz, nphr (aj & n)/5. white hafr.
sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. be stunned, grow dizzy. RML—In samet ‘osU, s:av

vino blamo.
sakil chi’, nphr (aj & n)/5. white wine.

sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. become leprous, leproso.
sakil ‘atz’am, nphr (aj & n)/5. white salt.
sakil tzotz, nphr (aj & n)/5. white hafr.
sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. be stunned, grow dizzy. RML—In samet ‘osU, s:av

vino blamo.
sakil chi’, nphr (aj & n)/5. white wine.

sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. become leprous, leproso.
sakil ‘atz’am, nphr (aj & n)/5. white salt.
sakil tzotz, nphr (aj & n)/5. white hafr.
sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. be stunned, grow dizzy. RML—In samet ‘osU, s:av

vino blamo.
sakil chi’, nphr (aj & n)/5. white wine.

sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. become leprous, leproso.
sakil ‘atz’am, nphr (aj & n)/5. white salt.
sakil tzotz, nphr (aj & n)/5. white hafr.
sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. be stunned, grow dizzy. RML—In samet ‘osU, s:av

vino blamo.
sakil chi’, nphr (aj & n)/5. white wine.

sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. become leprous, leproso.
sakil ‘atz’am, nphr (aj & n)/5. white salt.
sakil tzotz, nphr (aj & n)/5. white hafr.
sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. be stunned, grow dizzy. RML—In samet ‘osU, s:av

vino blamo.
sakil chi’, nphr (aj & n)/5. white wine.

sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. become leprous, leproso.
sakil ‘atz’am, nphr (aj & n)/5. white salt.
sakil tzotz, nphr (aj & n)/5. white hafr.
sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. be stunned, grow dizzy. RML—In samet ‘osU, s:av

vino blamo.
sakil chi’, nphr (aj & n)/5. white wine.

sakil, nphr (aj & n)/5. become leprous, leproso.
sat
sat, n.1f. fruit (general term). *fruto de cada cosa.
sat, n.4d. child (metaphorically). *hijo per metafora.
sat 'atz'am, nphr(n.4f of n.5). grain of salt. *grano, como de sal.
sat lino, nphr(n.4f of n.5). linseed. *linaza.
sat saya-Hun, nphr(n.4f of n.5). mulberry. *mora de esta arbol.
sat toj, nphr(n.4f of n.5). pinon nut. *piñon.
sat yi', nphr(n.4f of n.5). grain of sand. *grano como ...
satibil bat 'u'un, vphr:pp & iv + -n.4d. aim well. *tirar certero.
satibil nop, vphr:pp & iv-. respond to riddles or signs. *responder a argumentos enigmas.
satibil tak*av, vphr:pp & iv. respond to riddles or signs. *responder a argumentos ...
satU, n.3d. eye, face, presence. (1) presencia, (2) rostro o cara.
satinom, n.5. marksman. *acertador asi.
ta sat pas, vphr:qphr(prep & -n.4d) & iv-. do in one's presence. *presencia.
saya
saya-Hun, n(x & ncpd)5. mulberry tree. *moral, arbol.
sat saya-Hun, cf sat.
sayo (Sp.)
sayo, n.5. great wide coat without buttons. *sayo de varon.
setz*
setz*, n.5. bowl, saucer. (1) *escudilla, (2) platel.
bik’tal setz*, nphr(n.5 & n)5. sauceboat. *salsera.
bis*al seda, cf *ik’ (2).
sekub
sekubil, n.3d. entrails, innards, liver. (1) *asadura, (2) entrahas, (3) higado.
sele (Sp.)
sele, n.5. silk. *seda.
‘ik’al seda, cf. ‘ik’ (2).
seph
seph, n.3d. entrelazado.
sep
seph ‘ok, sjaj/pred/ & -n.4d. hoof (as of a horse). *pata maciza como caballo.
sep*
sep’, tv. cut (with two things, as scissors or as they cut the thatch for houses with a hatchet and a stick). *cortar con dos cosas como ... .
sep’oj, n.4d. object being cut. *cortar con ... .
sej
sesen, tv. crumble with the fingers or as parrots crumbling bread into large crumbs or small pieces. *migajas muy menudas como molidas.
sesen-tzames, tv(aj & tvcpd). kill by cutting to pieces. *matar despedasando.
sepenail vaj, nphr(pp & n)5. tiny crumb. *migajas muy ... .
sesentik ‘ok’, sjaj/pred/ & -n.4d. stutter. RML—The adjective in this and the following is given as cencen or cencentic except in one instance. *tartamudear.

sesentik k’opoj, vphr:adv & iv. lisp, stutter. (1) cecos, *tartamudo.
set
settaj, iv. become round. *redondearse asi.
setel, n.4f. roundness. *redondes asi.
setel, aj. round, not spherical, but thin as table, tortilla, wheel. *redondo, no esferico ... .
setet, n.5. wheel. *rueda absolute.
setet tak’in, nphr(n.of n)5. metal disk or wheel. (1) *rueda absolute, (2) tejo.
setet te’, nphr(n.of n)5. oxcart, pulley, wooden disk or wheel. (1) *andar al rededor como ..., (2) *carreta, (3) polea, (4) *rueda absolute, (5) tejo.
setet te’ carreta, nphr:nphr(n.of n)4e of n.5. cartwheel. *rueda de carreta.
setet ton, nphr(n.of n)5. stone wheel. *andar al ... .
setet, aj. round, not spherical. *arrodeado o cercado asi.
setet te’, nphr(aj & n)5. cartwheel hub. *maza de carreta 203.
setub, iv. become round. *redondearse asi.
setubes, tv. make round. *redondearse asi.
setiembre (Sp.)
setiembre, n.5. September.
set‘
set’el, vn.5. pinch. *pellisco.
set’venej, vn.5. pinch. *pellisco.
si
sijel, n.1e. fluffing, yarn bandage. (1) *carmenar algo, (2) *hilasas o hilachas para herida.
tanaon ta sijel. I am fluffing (wool) now. *carmenar algo.
sivu, tv. fluff. *carmenar algo.
sivu tux-nok’ chij, vphr:tv & nphr(n.<x & ncpd> of n)5. card wool. *peinar cardando la lana.
sivuabU pok’, nphr(ajpp & n)5. yarn bandage. *hilasas o ... .
sivuj, iv. card, clean and pick cotton. (1) *carmenar, (2) *hilasas o ... .
si’
si’, n.5. firewood. *leña.
si’bej, n.5. gathering of firewood. *yr por *leña 189.
xebat ta si’bej. I am going to gather firewood.
si’bil, agn. woodcutter. *leñador.
si’vilon
si’vilon, n.5. grass. RML—In modern Tzotzil of Larrañzar si’vil-on is given for “zacabasto,” a grass used for thatching (Delgaty and Sanchez, 1978:265). In Zinacantán “zacabasto” is tzajal ch’ix jobel. Muhlenbergia spp. *esparto.
sib
sibtas, tv. frighten, intimidate, threaten. (1) *amenazar, (2) *asomar 33, (3) *espantar a otro o amedrentarlo.
sibtasabil, n.4f. scarecrow. *espantajo.
sibtisan vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. scarecrow. *espantajo.
sibtasel, vn4d. fright, espanto.
sitasvanej, vn1d. fright, threat. (1) amenaza, (2) espanto.
sibak
sibak, n5. ink. tinta para escribir.
sibak, n1c. gunpowder, polvora.
sitz'
sitz'et 'osil 'a'i, vphr:sav & n5) & tv. adolescente desecho o antojando se algo.
sitz'ij, iv. crave food. hambre grande tener sin poder hartarse.
sitz'jel, vn5. craving of food. hambre de esta manera.
sitz'il, n4d. gnawing hunger. (1) hambre de..., (2) hambriento.
sitz'U 'a'i, vphr:n5 & tv. crave food, hambre grande... .
sitk
sitk, aj. cold. (1) fresco por frio, (2) frio, (3) fria cosa, (4) hacer frio.
sitk 'a'i, vphr:aj & tv-. be cold, feel cold. (l)frio haber, (2) tener frio.
sitk-laman k'opoj, vplir:adv(aj & T2cpd) & iv. speak coldly.
sitk-potztay kok. My foot is growing numb, entumecerse el pie.
sitk-potztay jk'ob. My hand is growing numb, entumecerse la mano.
sitk-potztay, iv(aj & ivcpd). be paralyzed, grow numb, perlatico.
sitk-potztayel, vn(aj & ivcpd)5, numbness, entumecimiento.
sitk-t'ojan k'opoj, vphr:adv(aj & T2cpd) & iv. speak coldly, friamente hablar.
sitk-t'ojan ve', vphr:adv(aj & T2cpd) & iv. eat cold food, friamente comer.
sitk-t'ojol ve'el, vphr:adv(aj & T2cpd) & iv. base or cold food, fria comida, ruin comida.
sitk-Ho', n(aj & ncpd)5. cool rain, fresco por frio.
siksik, aj. coldly, friamente.
sikub, iv. be refreshed, become chilled or cold. (1) enfriarse, (2) frio hacerse, enfriarse, (3) refrescar.
sikub 'olonton, s:iv & -n4d. become tame. (1) manso de cosa brava, (2) manso hacerse asi.
sikubenal k'op, nphr(n4f of n5). league of friendship. ligas en amistades.
sikubes, tv. chill, cool, make cold, refresh. (1) enfriar algo, (2) frio hacerse..., (3) refrescar, (4) refrescar otra cosa.
sikubes 'ik', agn(aj & aj & ncpd). paralyzed person. perlatico.
jsikubtasej-k'op, agn(vn & ncpd). mediator. medianero en mistad.
jsitu, agn. person stuffed with food. (1) harto, (2) hinchado asi.
jsitubel, agn. dropsical person, ydropico.
sob (1)
sob, aj. early, easily, in a hurry, light, quickly. (1) liviana cosa, (2) presto, adverbio, (3) temprano.
sob 'ayon. I went quickly, prisa 271.
sob ejpastik sna dios Ha' yak te sababilotik yu'un padre.
We built the church quickly because the priest makes us hurry...prisa dar a otros 272.
sob jpas. I do it in a hurry, prisa darse 271.
sob neHul. I arrived quickly, prisa 271.
sob pas. He does it easily, facilmente hacerse.
sob xna'ot. It is easily learned, facilmente saberse.
sob xapasey. It is done easily, facilmente hacerse.
sobon. I am in a hurry. prisa 271.
sob yanij 'olonton, s:adv & iv & -n4d. be fickle. mudable asi en el parecer.
soblaj lok', vphr:iv & iv). leave quickly as from the church or school. RML—This and the following entry are suspect.
They were given as xecumlagh and cunlaghel. saltar aprisa... .
soblajel lok'el, nphr(vn type n)5. quick exit. salida aprisa.
sobso, aj. light. liviana cosa.
sobso, aj. quickly. ayna, presto 14.
sobtikil tijel, nphr(aj & vn)5. bell ringing. repiques asi.
sobtikotobik 'ok, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. nimble-tongued. ligeras manos, ligeras lengua.
sobtikotobik k'ob, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. nimble-handed. ligeras manos... .
sobtikotobik tij campana, vphr:adv & iv & nphr. ring a bell.
sobuk, aj/subjl. quickly. aprisa como imperativo.
mo sobuk laj. vphr:advphr(neg & aj) & iv. be long-lasting. estable cosa.
sababil vinik, nphr(pp & n)5. person who is made to hurry. prisa dar...272.
sabaj. iv. be eased, hurry, rise in order to take out from under, solicit. (1) aliviarse, (2) prisa 271, (3) prisa darse 271, (4) solicitar, (5) soliviar lo pesado.
nesabaj batel. I hurried off. prisa 271.
nesabaj tael. I came quickly, prisa 271.
sabajel, vn5. act of rising a little, hurry. (1) prisa 271, (2) solivio o soliviadura.
sabajes, iv. hurry, raise in order to take out from under. (1) prisa dar...272, (2) soliviar lo... .
sabajesbil, pp. hurried. prisa dar...272.
sabal, nld. hurry. (1) prisa 271, (2) quejura, apresura.
sabal-pas, tv(n & tvcpd). do in a hurry. prisa darse 271.
sabalas, tv. hurry, hurry a person, solicit. (1) presto adverbio, (2) prisa dar...272, (3) quejura, apresura, (4) solicitar.
sabalasbil, pp. hurried. prisa dar...272.
sob ejpastik sna dios Ha' yak' sabaltasbilotik yu'un padre.
We built the church quickly because the priest made us hurry.
sabantas, tv. hurry. (1) dar prisa, (2) prisa dar...272.
sabub, iv. be eased. aliviarse. alivio.
esabub xka'i. I feel eased. alivio.
sabubel, vn5. ease. alivio.
sabub xka'i. I feel eased.
sabubes, tv. ease. aliviar algo.
sabubtas, tv. ease. aliviar algo.
sjabajel, agn. solicititous person. solicito, diligente.
sjabal-vinik, agn(n & ncpd). person who hurries others. quejuroso asi.
sjabaltasvanej, agn. person who hurries others. quejuroso asi.
sob (2)
sob, nld. steam. vaporosa cosa.
sobet, av. steam. vaporosa asi.
sabay, tv. steam. (1) bahear otra cosa, (2) vaporear o se halle el vapor a otro.
sotz' soj, n5. bat. mocielago. Sotz' Leb, nphr(n type n)5. Zinacantán. RML—Lit. "bat net." cf. k'ul (1), na (1). (1) desde, (2) vecino de tal o tal pueblo.
sok sojot k'opoij, vphr:av & iv[S=S of av]. speak hoarsely. ronco.
sojom k'opoij, vphr:av & iv[S=S of av]. speak hoarsely. ronco.
sok sok, tv. destroy, disturb, throw into disorder. (1) confundir, (2) desbaratar, (3) desconcertar, (4) turbar.
sok, iv. be uneasy, destroy, disturb. (1) confundir, (2) desbaratar, (3) desconcertar, (4) turbarse.
sok, n5. mistake (in speech). yerro en palabras... .
sok 'olonton, s:iv & -n4d. be disturbed or uneasy. (1) alterarse, (2) turbarse.
sok 'u'un, vphr:iv + -n4d. be confused or make a mistake in conversation, speech, or the doctrine. RML—The verb is given in the past tense. (1) confundirse en la platica o habla, (2) errar en lo que hace o dice.
sok k'op, vphr:tv & n5. be confused in conversation or speech. confundirse en... .
sokel, vn5. confusion. confusion.
sokes, tv. destroy, disturb, entangle, throw into disorder. (1) confundir, (2) desbaratar, (3) desconcertar, (4) enredar haciendo..., (5) turbar.
sokes 'osil, vphr:tv & n5. excite disturbances. alborotar.
sokes ba, rv. become entangled. enredarse asi.
soket k'opoij, vphr:av & iv[S=S of av]. speak confusedly. confusamente habla.
sokilan, tv. shake mattress or straw bed. mecer el colchon o jergon.
sokilan vayebal, vphr:tv & n5. fluff the bed. molir la cama.
sokilanbil, pp. fluffed (bed). molida cama.
sokotik, aj. thoroughly disturbed (person, speech, house).
RML—Perhaps this should be read sokolitik. turbarse.
sokol 'olonton, nphr(aj & n)5. be disturbed. turbarse.
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sokol t'i+k'opoj, vphr:nphr(aj & n)4d[S] & iv. speak confusedly. confusamente habla.
sokolítik, aj. confused. confundida cosa.
jsok'-osil, agn(tv & ncpd). disturber. alborotador.
jsok-lum, agn(tv & ncpd). disturber. alborotador.
jsokvanej, agn. disturber.
sokoltik, aj. confused, confusamente habla.
sokol t'ik', vphr:nphr(aj & n5). speak confusedly.
suctaj, iv. be converted or transformed. convertir una cosa en otra.
sutejeb, n4b. comment, explanation, translation. (1) declaracion, (2) glosa de algo, (3) traduccion.
sutej-xanal, iv(n & ivcpd). take a walk. pasearse.
sutej xanavebal, nphr(n type n3d). mall, walk. paseadero, lugar.
sutej xanbal, nphr(n type n5). walk (of person who is taking a walk). paso de el que se pasea.
sutejeb, n4b. comment, explanation, meaning, translation. (1) declaracion, (2) glosa de algo, (3) significacion, (4) traduccion.
sutejeb biil, nphr(n4f of n5). surname. RML—^This would be the newly adopted Spanish surname. (1) renombre, (2) sobrenombre.
sutejeb jom, nphr(n4f of n5). rudder. timon de gobernar.
sutejel, vn4f. translation. traduccion.
sutejes, tv. comment, explain, footnote, translate, transform, turn upside down. RML—For transform, the verb is given as ghcateagh. (1) declarar, (2) glosar, (3) notar sobre sentencia, (4) notar asi, (5) significar, (6) traducir de una lengua en otra, (7) trastornar como quiera.
sutejes k'op, vphr:tv & n5. reply. responder.
sutejes xanbal, vphrtv & n4d[A]. reform. enmendar la vida 99.
sutejes ta castillan k'op, vphrtv & qphr(pre & nphr<aj & n>5). translate into Spanish. romancear.
sutejes ta ti', vphrtv- & qphr(pre & n4d[A]). pronounce. pronunciar.
sutejes ta tojol tuk, vphrtv- & qphr(pre & -n4d + n4d[P of n4d]). retaliare. penar por el talion.
sutejesbiil, pp. interpreted, translated. (1) ynterpretada cosa 189, (2) traducida cosa.
sutejesvanej ta ti'il, nphr:vn & qphr(pre & n5). pronunciation. pronunciacion.
sul alborotador.
cf. 'ech', k'ul (1). (1) invernar, tener invierro, (2) vecino de tal o tal pueblo.
sul, tv. husk (beans, broad beans), peel (cooked or roasted fruit). (1) mondar algo como habas, (2) mondar quitando la corteza... .
sul ta chab, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & n5). wax, RML—^This is given as cul, but in colonial Tzeltal, -cul is "echar algo en remojo," and -cul ta Ha is "meter debajo de agua." (Guzmán, 1620:63, 132). encerar.
sut iv. return. tornar de do fuiste.
sut 'olonon, siv & -n4d. be converted, change one's mind, reform. (1) convertirse de pecador, hacer bueno, (2) corregirse, enmendarse, (3) enmendar la vida 99.
esut yolonton. He is a convert. tornadizo.
sut 'u'un, vphr:iv + -n4d. read to the end. RML—^The verb is given in the past tense. leyendo, pasar...194.
sut 'u'un, vphr:iv + -n4d. translate. traducir.
sut k'opoj, vphr:iv & iv. explain. distinguir razones.
sut ta tojol tuk, vphr:iv & qphr(pre & -n4d + n4d[P of n4d]). retaliare. penar por el talion.
sutztaj, iv. be converted or transformed. convertir una cosa en otra.
sut, n5. Chiapa. RML—This is given as coston and socton.
sutjeb, n4b. comment, explanation, translation. (1) declaracion, (2) glosa de algo, (3) traduccion.
sutjeb-xanav, iv(n & ivcpd). take a walk. pasearse.
sutj xanavebal, nphr(n type n3d). mall, walk. paseadero, lugar.
sutj xanbal, nphr(n type n5). walk (of person who is taking a walk). paso de el que se pasea.
sutjeb, n4b. comment, explanation, meaning, translation. (1) declaracion, (2) glosa de algo, (3) significacion, (4) traduccion.
sutjeb biil, nphr(n4f of n5). surname. RML—^This would be the newly adopted Spanish surname. (1) renombre, (2) sobrenombre.
sutjeb jom, nphr(n4f of n5). rudder. timon de gobernar.
sutjel, vn4f. translation. traduccion.
sutjes, tv. comment, explain, footnote, translate, transform, turn upside down. RML—For transform, the verb is given as ghcateagh. (1) declarar, (2) glosar, (3) notar sobre sentencia, (4) notar asi, (5) significar, (6) traducir de una lengua en otra, (7) trastornar como quiera.
sutjes k'op, vphr:tv & n5. reply. responder.
sutjes xanbal, vphrtv & n4d[A]. reform. enmendar la vida 99.
sutjes ta castillan k'op, vphrtv- & qphr(pre & nphr<aj & n>5). translate into Spanish. romancear.
sutjes ta ti', vphrtv- & qphr(pre & n4d[A]). pronounce. pronunciar.
sutjes ta tojol tuk, vphrtv- & qphr(pre & -n4d + n4d[P of n4d]). retaliare. penar por el talion.
sutjesbey ta tojol tuk, vphrtv- & qphr(pre & -n4d + n4d[P of n4d]). retaliare. penar por el talion.
sutjesbiil, pp. interpreted, translated. (1) ynterpretada cosa 189, (2) traducida cosa.
sutjesvanej ta ti'il, nphr:vn & qphr(pre & n5). pronunciation. pronunciacion.
sutil, vnf. translation. traducción.
sutil 'olontonil, nphr(vn of n)3d. conversion (as of St. Paul), reform. (1) conversion como...65, (2) enmienda.
sutelsutel 'olontonil, nphr(vn of n)3d. inconstancy. (1) ynconstante 186, (2) ynconstancia 186.
sutes, tv. comment, explain, oblige one to pay his debts, return a loan, translate, turn upside down. (1) declarar, (2) ejecutar 126, (3) glosar, (4) tornar lo prestado, (5) traducir en..., (6) trastornar como quiera.

sutes ta castillan k'op, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & n4d). interpreter, jsut-ti', agn(tv ynterprete & 189.
sutesbil, pp. clear, translated. (1) distinto, (2) ynterpretada cosa 189, (3) traducida cosa.
sutesabil, n4f comment, glosa de algo.
sutesbil xanbal, n4f comment, declaracion, reform. (1) conversion como...65, (2) enmienda.
sutesbil xanbal, n4f comment, declaracion, reform. (1) conversion como...65, (2) enmienda.
sutesbil xanbal, n4f comment, declaracion, reform. (1) conversion como...65, (2) enmienda.
sutesbil xanbal, n4f comment, declaracion, reform. (1) conversion como...65, (2) enmienda.
sutesbil xanbal, n4f comment, declaracion, reform. (1) conversion como...65, (2) enmienda.
sutesbil xanbal, n4f comment, declaracion, reform. (1) conversion como...65, (2) enmienda.
sutesbil xanbal, n4f comment, declaracion, reform. (1) conversion como...65, (2) enmienda.
sutesbil xanbal, n4f comment, declaracion, reform. (1) conversion como...65, (2) enmienda.
sutesbil xanbal, n4f comment, declaracion, reform. (1) conversion como...65, (2) enmienda.
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sutesbil xanbal, n4f comment, declaracion, reform. (1) conversion como...65, (2) enmienda.

suy
suy, n5. flint. pedernal.
suy ton, nphr(n type n)5. flint. pedernal.
suy tontik, nphr(n type n)5. sharp flinty place. fragosa, cosa de piedras como pedernal.

X
xa
xa, pt. already, more. (1) mas, (2) mas quieres.
'ak'o xa! Put more on! mas.
'oy xa avu'un (or) 'oy xa acabien. You have more.
jk'an xa. I want more. mas.
lok'o xa! Take out more! mas quieres.
xa'ab
xa'ab, n1e. deep pit in the hills. honda cosa, como hoyos....
'ip xa'aobil (or) toj xa'ab. It is very deep. (1) hondura, (2) honda cosa.
xach'
xach', tv. lengthen one's stride, stretch (limbs or metal by striking it). (1) alargar el paso o hierro a golpes, (2) estender el pie o mano.
jxach' jk'ob. I stretch my arm. estender el... .
jxach' kok. I stretch my leg. estender el... .
xach'omaj, iv. stretch out. estenderme en largo.
xak
xak-toj, n(n of ncpd)5. pine needle. (1) hoja de arbol, (2) juncia.
xalma (Sp.)
xalma, n5. pack saddle. enalbardada cosa.
'ak' xalma, cf. 'ak' (2).
xamit (N.)
xamital ch'ub, nphr(natt & n)5. adobe wall. RML—The Nahuatl term for adobe is xamitl. (1) pared de piedra, (2) pared de adobes.
xamital jol na, nphr:natt & nphr(n of n). tile roof. tejado asi de teja.
xamital *pok*omtik, nphr(natt & n)5. partition. tabique, pared. patobil xamit, cf. pat.
xamitl, n5. adobe. adobe.
chik'bil xamitl, cf. chik' (1).
xan (1)
xan, n5. palm, palmetto. RML—In modern Tzotzil this refers to the brahea palm, Brahea dulcis and B. prominens. (1) palma, (2) palmito 244.
xanil pop, nphr(natt & n)5. palm mat. estera de palmas.
xantik, n5. palm grove. palmar.
xan (2)
xan, tv. travel, walk to or from a certain place. (1) andar, (2) caminar o andar a o de tal parte.
xanantas, tv. make walk, roll (wheel, cart). (1) andar, (2) andar al rededor.
xanav, iv. walk. (1) andar, (2) caminar.
xanav ta 'ok, vphr:iv & qphr(prep & n4d[S]). go on foot. (1) yr a pie 190, (2) peon que anda a pie.
xanaves, tv. make walk, roll (wheel, cart). (1) andar, (2) caminar, (3) caminar camino y... .

xanbal, n1d. life, walk. (1) andar, (2) vida.

mu natuk jxanbaluk li' ta balumile. Our life is not long here on this world. vida.
xanbal ta jom, nphr:n5 & qphr(prepp & n5). navigation. navegacion.
xanxel nab, nphr(n4f of n5). navigation. navegacion.
xanvil, agn. person whose job it is to travel, trader, traveler, walker. (1) andar, (2) caminante, (3) mercader 220, (4) viandante.
xanvil ta 'ilel ch'uu'l mukenal, nphr:agn & qphr(prepp & nphr<n of nphr<aj & n>5). pilgrim. romero que va en romeria.
xanvil ta 'ilel ch'uu'l mukenal, nphr:agn & qphr(prepp & nphr<n of nphr<aj & n>5). pilgrim. romero que va en romeria.
bik’tal xanbal, nphr(aj & n)5. walk. *paso de el que se pasea.
nat xanav, cf. nat.
nat xanav ta balumil, cf. nat.
nat xanbal, cf. nat.
sutej xanvebal, cf. sut.
ta ‘ok xanav, vphr:qphr(pre & n4d[S]) & iv. go on foot. peon que anda a pie.
ta pat caballo xanav, vphr:qphr(prep & nphr<4d of n5>) & iv. ride horseback. yr cabalgando 190.
xonob chij, nphr<n4d of n5>. horseshoe. *herradura.
xonob jobel, nphr<n of n5>. rope-soled sandal. *esparteñas.
xonobil, n3d. sandal, shoe. (1) *alpargata o zapato, (2) *sandalias.

‘oy xonob, s:n5/pred/ & -n4d. shoed (horse). herrada bestia.

*xap
*xap, tv. have sexual relations with. RML—This is given as ghxpapon. hacer, tomar parte el hombre...166.
*xap ‘ajnilal, vphr:tv & n5. commit adultery. *adulterar.
*xjap-xinch'ok, agn(tv & ncpd). active homosexual. *puto que hace.

xax
xax, tv. chew. mascar 214.

xaxbil, pp. chewed. *mascada cosa 214.
xaxulan, tv. chew a lot. mascar 214.

x’avob
x’avob. pollywog. cf. *avob.

xch’el
xch’el. parakeet. cf. ch’el.

*xch’iv
*xch’iv. monkey. cf. ch’iv.

xe
xen, iv. vomit. *revesar.
xen xon ’olonton, s:av & -n4d, be squeamish. *acedia tener 37.
xetay, iv. vomit on. *revesar.

xen
xen, tv. perforate, insert or ram in with a rammer or long object as a lance or stick, stab, wound (with a lance). (1) *embuitar o recalcar con palo, (2) estocadas dar, (3) herir como lanzaendo, (4) *pisar con pison o..., (5) punsar.

xen ‘e, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. pick one’s teeth. *mondar dientes.
xen ba ta pat caballo ta tajimol, vphr:tv & qphr(prep & nphr<4d of n5>) & qphr(prep & n5). joust. *justar.
xen-bail ta pat caballo, nphr:vn(tv & ncpd)5 & qphr(prep & nphr<4d of n5>). joust. justo asi.
xen ta majel, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & vn5). stab with a lance. herir como lanzaendo.
xenbenal, n4d. lance wound that one gives. herida que da el que asi hiere.

xenbenal, n1d. lance wound that one suffers. *In this way are formed all the wounds, those that are given and those received. And note that there is not one word for Our Lord’s wounds, but three: *smajbenal, the whip wounds, *sbajbenal, those of the hands and feet, *xxenbenal, the wound in the flank, but you can say Hotol, sHotolil, i.e. holes. (1) herida asi, (2) herida que..., (2) lanzada 192.
xenob chikin, nphr<n4f of n5>. earspoon. escarba dientes.
xenob tak’in, nphr<n of n5>. dagger, lance, rammer. (1) lanzada 192, (2) *pison asi, (3) puñal, arma.
xenob te’, nphr<n of n5>. rammer. *pison asi.
xenobil, n4f. rammer. *pison asi.
xenobil chikinil, nphr<n of n5>. earspoon. *monda orejas.
xenen
xenen, n5. mosquito. *mosquito zancudo.

xep
xep, nld. honest lady, matron, queen. *To say “our queen” they do not say (x’ojov), but xep which is lady, *jxep. RML—This term persists in Venustiano Carranza in reference to the Virgin Mary and female saints. (1) *matrona, muger honrada, (2) *reyna 292.

xi’t
xi’, iv. be afraid of, fear, honor, respect, revere, worship. *jx’ix’ k’ex, I fear him, I respect him, and both verbs must be placed together to avoid the error of simply meaning to be frightened, though many times they just say jx’. (1) *honrar, (2) *miedo haber, (3) *honor como cuando...240, cf. honra, (4) honrar 240, (5) *reverencia acatar, (6) temer, (7) *tener en mucho.

xi’, tv. be afraid, startled or terrified, fear. (1) *asombrarse 33, (2) *espartarse o temer, (3) *miedo haber, (4) temer.

xi’benaj ba, raj. be deformed, fearsome (animal’s or human’s horrifying face or appearance); frightful, horrifying, terrible or ugly (person, animal). (1) *disforme, feo, (2) *espectable cosa, (3) *fea cosa, espirtable, (4) *temorosa cosa, (5) terrible cosa.

xi’benal, aj. fierce. *fiera cosa.

xi’benal ba, raj. be horrifying. *fea cosa, espirtable.

xi’bil, pp. honored. *honrado.

xi’bil vinik, nphr(pp & n)5. important authority. *grav, persona de autoridad.

xi’ebal ‘uk’um, nphr<n type n5>. dangerous river. *peligrosa cosa.

xi’ebal chamel, nphr<n type vn5>. dangerous illness. *peligrosa cosa.

xi’el, n1d. fear, honor, respect. (1) acatar, hacer reverencia, (2) *honra 240, (3) *honor con que es honrado 240, (4) temer.

mo ‘oyuk xi’el avu’un. You have no respect. acatar...
modern Tzotzil this is the common potoo, Nyctibius griseus. lechusa.

xoj
xoj, tv. interweave or mend mat or cloth. (1) adobar petates...,
(2) tejera uno...333.

xoj 'ok, nphr(n4f of n4d). buskin, stocking. (1) borregui, cf.
borregui, (2) calca o borcegui 47.

xoj k'ob, nphr(n4f of n4d). glove. guante.

xoj-k'ot'ay, tv(tv & tvcpd). interfere so as to obstruct a
negociation. tejera uno...333.

xoj-k'ot'aybiluk, pp(tv & tvcpd). obstructed (no longer
desired). tejera uno...333.

xoj pokol ta k'ob, vphr:tv & n5 & qphr(prep & n4d[A]). clasp
a shield. embrazar rodela o cosa asi.

xoj ta vok'el, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & vn5). plow a furrow.
surcar.

xoj te' ta tuk*, vphr:tv & vn5 & qphr(prep & vn5). stick ramrod
in harquebus. tejera uno...333.

xoj tuk*, vphr:tv & n4d[A], stick ramrod in harquebus. tejera
uno...333.

xoj vok'el, vphr:tv & vn5. plow a furrow. surcar.

xojil
xoj, n5. grapevine. rodrigor para vid.

xol
xol, n4f. path, vereda o senda.

xol 'ok, nphr(n4f of n4d). buskin, stocking, cf.
dolor de hijada,

xol 'ok, nphr(n4f of n4d). buskin, stocking. (1) calca o...
(2) camisa de varon 307, (3) sayo, (4) tejera, uno...333.

xol 'ok, nphr(n4f of n4d). buskin, stocking. (1) calca o...
(2) tejera uno...333.

xol 'okil, nphr(n4f of n5). stocking foot. peal.

xolil
xol, n3d. side, costado.

xol 'okil, n5. grapevine prop. rodrigon para vid.

xol 'ok, n4f. grapevine prop. rodrigon para vid.

xol 'ok, n4f. grapevine prop. rodrigon para vid.

xol 'ok, n4f. grapevine prop. rodrigon para vid.

xol 'ok, n4f. grapevine prop. rodrigon para vid.

xol 'ok, n4f. grapevine prop. rodrigon para vid.

xol 'ok, n4f. grapevine prop. rodrigon para vid.

xol 'ok, n4f. grapevine prop. rodrigon para vid.

xol 'ok, n4f. grapevine prop. rodrigon para vid.

xol 'ok, n4f. grapevine prop. rodrigon para vid.
xon (1)
xon jolol, nphr(n of n)3d. pillow. (1) almohada, (2) cabecera.
xoney, tv. prop up by putting stick or stone underneath.
almohada.
xoneyabil te', nphr(n type n)5. wooden prop, up by putting stick or stone underneath.
almohada. (2) cabecera.
xon jolol, nphr(n of n)3d. pillow. (1)
xon (2)
xon. horseshoe, sandal, shoe. cf. xan (2).
xot
xot, tv. build an arch. edificar de boveda.
xot ba, rv. coil up (snake), enroscar asi.
xot, tv. build an arch, edificar de boveda.
xotan, tv. make arched or round, (1)
xotbil, pp, coded, arco de puerta u otra cosa asi.
xotav, n4f arch, doorway.
xotan, tv. make arched or round.
redondearse asi.
xot, n5. arch, doorway.
xotan, tv. make arched or round.
RML—This is given as ghoxotxatzan. redondearse asi.
xotey, iv. become arched or round, coil.
xotxot, aj. arched, round (hollow in the middle), redondo con espiral.
xotxot, n5. arch, doorway.
xotan, tv. make arched or round.
RML—This is given as ghoxotxatzan. redondearse asi.
xotzaj, iv. become arched or round.
xotzaje, iv. become arched or round.
xotxot, aj. arched, round (hollow in the middle), redondo con espiral.
xotxot, n5. arch, doorway.
xotan, tv. make arched or round.
RML—This is given as ghoxotxatzan. redondearse asi.
xotzal, n5. arch, doorway.
xotan, tv. make arched or round.
RML—This is given as ghoxotxatzan. redondearse asi.
xotxot, aj. arched, round (hollow in the middle), redondo con espiral.
xotxot, n5. arch, doorway.
xotan, tv. make arched or round.
RML—This is given as ghoxotxatzan. redondearse asi.
xotxot, aj. arched, round (hollow in the middle), redondo con espiral.
xotxot, n5. arch, doorway.
xotan, tv. make arched or round.
RML—This is given as ghoxotxatzan. redondearse asi.
xotxal, aj. a lot of, abundant, many. RML—In colonial Tzeltal, xochot, n1e. gum, resin, pitch.
xochot, n5. gum, resin, pitch. (1) goma de arbol, (2) pizaje, (3) recina 296.
xxuch'al chix-te', cherry resin. goma de...
xxuch'al durasno. peach resin. goma de...
xxuch', n4e. ink paste, grasa para escribir.
xxuch' chenek' te', nphr(n4e of nphr(n type n)5. ink paste. goma para tinta.
xxuch' toj, nphr(n4e of n5). pine resin, turpentine. (1) goma de...
xxuch'al recina, (3) trementina.
xxuch'al toj, nphr(natt & n)5. pine torch. tea, pino.
xuch'ay, tv. mend with pitch (leather, wine jug). empegar cuero o jarro para vino.
xuch'aybil, pp. mended with pitch. empegado asi.
xuch'ayb, aj. mummy. gomosa cosa.
laal xuch', s:aj/prep/ & -n4e. mummy. gomosa cosa.
*xuko
*xuko, n5. red ochre, vermilion. RML—In colonial Tzeltal the term is xuka (Guzmán, 1620:17, 30). It is “lo que se suelen poner el rostro las indias” (Gates, 1934b:142). Possibly the colonial Yucatec verb xuc, “abrir la lumbré,” is related (Michelon, 1976:404). (1) almagre, (2) bermellon.
xuk' (1)
xuk'av, n4f. corner. rincon.
xuk'av cocina, kitchen corner.
xuk'av na. house corner.
xuk'av ton, nphr(n of n)5. corner of a stone. RML—This appears to be given as xocon ton, but xocon means side. canton de piedra.
xuk'lej, n4f. corner. rincon.
xuk'ubil, n3d. elbow. codo.
xuk'ulik, aj. comer. rincon.
xuk'ultuk, aj. comer. rincon.
xuk'obal, s:aj/rep/ & -n4e. vermilion. gomosa cosa.
*xuko
*xuko, n5. red ochre, vermilion. RML—In colonial Tzeltal the term is xuka (Guzmán, 1620:17, 30). It is “lo que se suelen poner el rostro las indias” (Gates, 1934b:142). Possibly the colonial Yucatec verb xuc, “abrir la lumbré,” is related (Michelon, 1976:404). (1) almagre, (2) bermellon.
xuk' (1)
xuk'ayvan, iv. hiccup. hiper.
xuk'ayvan ch'ut, s:iv & -n4d. hiccup. hiper.
xuk'ayvanel, vn5, hiccup. hipo.
xuk'xonel, vn5. hiccup. hipo.
xuk'xonet, av. hiccup. hiper.
xuk'xonet ch'ut, s:av & -n4d. hiccup. hiper.
xul
xul, n1e. small poles for house construction. varas pequeñas.

xulav, iv. lay small roof poles. techar.
xulay, tv. lay small roof poles, make framework with small poles. (1) envarar con varas pequenas, (2) techar.
xulabay ba, rv. butt (rams, cows). topar con la cabeza.
xulub chon, nphr(n type n)5. worm used to cure hernia. quebrada petroso.
xulub tonil, nphr(n type n)5. hernia (one testicle). quebrada petroso.
xup
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xupet k’ok’, nphr(n of n)5. firebrand. tizon.
xux
xux, n5. brown wasp that nests in trees. RML—In modern Tzotzil, xub-xux is a eumenid wasp. abispa bermeja...
xuxub
xuxub, n5. whistle. RML—This is given as xuxon (Guzmán, 1620:138) and persists in this form in modern Tzotzil. silvo.
xuxubaj, iv. whistle. silvar.
xuxubajel, vn5. whistle. silvo.
xuxuhanel, vn5. whistle. silvo.
xuxubil, n5. whistle. silvo.
xuxubay, tv. whistle at. silvar a otro.
xut
xut, tv. begin to eat (break bread), break with one’s fingers, crumble (bread). (1) encetar, (2) quebrar con los dedos... xut, n5. crumb. mendrugo.
xutil, pp. crumbled. quebradura asi.
xutul, aj. crumbled, last. (1) postrero, (2) quebrado asi, (3) trasera cosa.
xutul ‘ayan ’u’un, vphr:aj & iv -n4d. postpone, put last. RML—The verb is in the past tense. posponer 268.
xutul vaj, nphr(aj & n)5. bread crumbs. migajas muy menudas como molidas.
xutulil, n4f. broken piece. quebradura o pedazo asi.
xutulil vaj, nphr(n4f of n5). broken piece of bread given to beggars. mendrugo.
xutulitas, tv. postpone, put last. posponer 268.
j-xut, num(num & nccpd)5. broken piece of bread, broken piece of bread given to beggars, slice (bread, melon). (1) parte del todo, (2) quebradura asi.
j-xut vaj, nphr(num & nccpd)5 of n5. a quarter of bread, etc. cuarteron de pan, cosa asi 279.
xut’
xut’, tv. pinch with the finger or fingers. pellicsar con el dedo o dedos.
xut’el, vn5. pinch. pellisco.
xut’vanej, vn5. pinch. pellisco.
xuvit
xuvit, n1e. caterpillar, maggot or worm infesting meat, cheese, etc. (1) guzano de carne...160, (2) oruga, gusano.
xuvit koch, nphr(n1e of n5). horsey maggot. oruga, gusano.
xuvitian, iv. swell from maggots. oruga, gusano.
xyax
xyax’ich. bee. cf. yox (1).

T

ta (1)
ta, prep. from (the city, the garden), with. (1) con instrumento, (2) de, de la ciudad..., (3) desdeta 78.
ta te’. with a stick. con instrumento.
ta sk’ob. with his hand. con instrumento.
ta (2)
ta, tv. find what one was searching for, get, reach. (1) alcanzar, (2) hallar lo que buscaba.
ta ‘ajvalel, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. become a lord. enseñorear, hacerse Señor.
ta ‘elk’anel, vphr:tv & vn4f[A]. be easy to steal. hurtible osa.
ta ‘o’lol, vphr:tv & n5. reach halfway or the middle. (1) mediar, hinchar hasta la mitad, (2) mediado asi.
ta ‘okel tzeb, s:tv & n4d[A] & n5. become a full-grown girl. RML—The verb is in the past tense. mosa creada 225.
ta ‘okel kelmal, s:tv & n4d[O of A] & -n4d. become a full-grown boy. RML—The verb is in the past tense. mosa creado 225.
ta ‘olonton, vphr:tv & -n4d. be grievous. enraízable cosa.
ta tzebal, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. reach maidenhood. edad tener de doncella.
ta k’inal, vphr:tv & -n4d[A]. be of age. edad tener.
ta k’inal na, vphr:tv & nphr(n4f of n4d[A]). reach bachelorshood. edad tener de mancebo.
ta k’inal nupunel, vphr:tv & nphr(n4f of vn4d[A]). reach marriageable age. edad tener para casarse.
ta sat, vphr:tv & -n4d. be able to see, see. ver o veer como cuando.
ta j’ele mu sta jsat. I am looking, but I don’t see it.
ta ta ‘olonton, vphr:tv- & qphr(pre & n4d[A]). take counsel seriously. consejo tomar asi.
ta ta’ajel, vphr:tv & vn5. become ripe. madurarse.
ta tojol ‘u’un, vphr:tv & n4f[A] + -n4d. reform. reformar.
tabeybil, pp. revealed. revelada cosa.
tabentay k’op, vphr:tv & n4f[A]. be easy to steal, hurtible cosa.
tabentay tajimol, vphr:tv & n5. intrude in a meal. entremeterse en la comida.
tabentay ve’el, vphr:tv & n5. intrude in a meal. entremeterse en la comida.
ta to sal, vphr:tv/pass/ & qphr(pre & vn5). become leprous. leproso hacerse.
tavan 'ilel 'a'i, vphr:s(iv & vn4[O]) & tv. be disgusted by the sight of, dislike, hate. (1) abominar, (2) hastio tener, (3) malquerer.
tavan 'osil *a'i, vphns(iv & n5) & tv. be disgusted with or 

tavan 'ilel 'a'i, vphr:ajphr(aj & pt) & tv. be disgusted by. Uie 

mu ta, vphn & tv-. less, smaller. menor.
mu jta Pedro. I am smaller than Pedro.
mu tabat, vphr:neg & tv/pass/. be ignored or overlooked. 
pasarse por alto sin sentir o entender.
mu tabey 'ipal, vphr:neg & -dv & n4d[B]. not be strong 

mu ta'al 'oy ve', vphr:ajphr(aj & pt) & iv. eat moderately. (1)

mu ta'al 'oy, ajphr:aj & pt. medium-sized, opportune. (1)
mediano, entre grande y chico.
mu ta'al 'oy k'opoj, vphr:ajphr(aj & pt) & tv & n5. drink

mu ta'al 'oy 'uch' Ho', vphr:ajphr(aj & pt) & tv & n5. drink

mu ta'al 'oy 'a'i 'u'un, vphr:ajphr(aj & pt) & tv-. be bored by.

mu ta'al 'oy k'opoj, vphr:ajphr(aj & pt) & tv- + -n4d. content,
contentar asi a otro.

mu ta'al 'oy 'uch' Ho', vphr:ajphr(aj & pt) & tv & n5. drink

mu ta'al 'oy 'uch' Ho', vphr:ajphr(aj & pt) & iv. speak with restraint.
refrenarse.
mu ta'al 'oy ve', vphr:ajphr(aj & pt) & iv. eat moderately. (1)
templado en comer, (2) templado ser en comer.

mu ta'al 'oy, ajphr:aj & pt. quite a lot. muchos algun tanto.

mu ta'al 'oy k'opoj, vphr:ajphr(aj & pt) & tv- + -n4d. content,
contentar asi a otro.

mu ta'al 'oy 'uch' Ho', vphr:ajphr(aj & pt) & tv & n5. drink

mu ta'al 'oy 'uch' Ho', vphr:ajphr(aj & pt) & iv. speak with restraint.
refrenarse.
mu ta'al 'oy ve', vphr:ajphr(aj & pt) & iv. eat moderately. (1)
templado en comer, (2) templado ser en comer.

mu ta'al 'oy, ajphr:aj & pt. quite a lot. muchos algun tanto.
takibil ta xch'ayel yabeltel. excused from work.
takib'il vinik, nphr(pp & n)5. person who has been granted a privilege. privilegiado 271.
takiej, vn1d. command, legacy, order, permission one gives, precept for living, town law. (1) ley 194, (2) licencia que se me da, (3) manda de testamento, (4) mandumiento asi del que manda, (5) regla de vivir.
takiej 'ojov, nphr(vn4d of n5). privilege, law, privilegio o ley para alguno 271.
'oy stakiej 'ojov. He is granted a privilege.
takiel, vn4d. order or permission one receives. (1) licencia que..., (2) mandumiento que se recibe.
nesk'anbey stakiel. He asked for permission.
takivan, iv. administer a law, command, order. (1) ley dar 194, (2) mandar el superior.
takivaney, vn5. permission. licencia.
takoj, n4d. person being banished. desterrar.
taktlay, tv, push, shove. RML—In modern Tzotzil the verb takes vaj, nphr(x & ncpd). biscuit (bread cooked twice), stale bread. RML—Perhaps this should be read taki-vaj. (1) endurecido asi, (2) viziocho, pan dos veces cocido.
taki-'uk'um, n(aj & ncpd)5. dry canal or streambed. (1) rio seco.
taki-tontik, n(aj & ncpd)5. dry streambed.
takijesbil higo, nphr(pp & n)5. dried fig. higo adobado.
takin, aj. dry. (1) enjugarse 121, (2) seca cosa, (3) secara, (4) secar al fuego.
takijesbil higo, nphr(pp & n)5. dried fig. higo adobado.
takin, aj. dry. (1) enjugarse 121, (2) seca cosa, (3) secara, (4) secar al fuego.
takij, iv. be drained, dry off or out, grow hard or stale (bread), takijesbil, pp. dried, enjugado.
takijes, tv. dry, dry before the fire. (1) enjugarse 121, (2) seca cosa, (3) secara, (4) secar al fuego.
takijel, n3d. body. cuerpo.
tak' taki, tv. reply, want. *Commonly it is used in the negative. (1) querer, (2) responder.
mu la stak'. They say he doesn't want to. querer.
mu stak' batel. He doesn't want to go. querer.
tak' 'ech'el ta jom, vphr:tv & nphr(vn5 & qphr<prep & n5>). be navigable. navegable cosa.
tak' 'elkanel, vphr:tv & vn5. be easy to steal. hurtible cosa.
tak' 'iel, vphr:tv & vn5. be legible or visible. (1) lieible cosa, (2) visible 350.
tak' 'umel, vphr:tv & vn5. be easy to swallow. sorbable cosa.
tak' likesel, vphr:tv & vn5. be movable. movible cosa.
tak' nikesel, vphr:tv & vn5. be movable. movible cosa.
tak' p'asoijel, vphr:tv & vn5. be navigable. navegable cosa.
tak'av, iv. reply, serve as a responder in the Mass. (1) administrar respondiendo como en la misa, (2) replicar, (3) responder.
jak'avel, agn. responder in the Mass. administrador asi.
jak'beyej-misa, agn(vn & ncpd). acolyte, administrador asi.
motak', vphr:neg & tv-. not wish, refuse. (1) no querer, (2) rehusar.
mu tak'key, vphr:neg & -dv-. deny or refusal a request. negar lo pedido.
tak'in tak'in, n5. bell, cauldron, copper fettlers, gold coin, kettle, iron, money, wire. *Because their metal is copper they distinguish it from that of Spain saying "black metal," "white metal," "yellow metal." (1) alambre, (2) caldera, (3) campana, (4) dinero, (5) hierro absolute, (6) moneda, (7) pieza o moneda de oro.
tak'in, n4e. metal ring, mill wheel, syringe. (1) armella, (2) rodeno de molino, (3) triste ayuda, cf. cistel.
tak'in, n1e. steel for striking fire with a flint. eslabon.
tak'in chak nam-te'il, nphr:n4e of nphr(n4f of n-caj & ncpd)-5. metal tip of walking stick. regaton de baculo 288.
tak'in chak xenob tak'in, nphr:nphr(n4f of n4f) of nphr(n type n)5. metal socket of a lance. regaton de lanza.
tak'in chukobil 'okil, nphr:n type nphr(n4f of n5). fettlers. grillos.
tak'in jach'ub, nphr(n type n)5. carding brush. peine de ardador.
tak'in jotz'obil voy caballo, nphr4d:nphr(n5 type n4f) of nphr(n4d of n5). hoof parer. pujyavante.
tak'in peso, nphr(n4e of n5). weight for scales. peso para balanza.
tak'in xojob k'ob, nphr:n5 type nphr(n4f of n4d). gauntlet.
manopla, armadura.
tak'in xojobil k'obil, nphr:n5 type nphr(n4f of n5). gauntlet.
manopla, armadura.

'ik'al tak'in, cf. 'ik'(2). dorada cosa.

'tak'in xojob k'obil, nphr:n5 type nphr(n4f of n5). gauntlet.
manopla, armadura.

'anal tak'in, cf. 'anal.
p'inal tak'in, cf. p'in.
sakil tak'in, cf. sak.

'utz.
'utzil sakil tak'in, cf 'utzil.

dorada cosa.

'tak'in xojob k'on, nphr:n5 type nphr(n4f of n4d). gauntlet.
manopla, armadura.

'tak'm tomin, cf. 'utz.
p'inal tak'in, cf. p'in.
sakil tak'in, cf. sak.

'oy tak'in, s:n5/pred/ & -n4e. gUded.
dorada cosa.

'hasta aqui o hasta talel, dr, towards, up till now, yet.

ynquieta cosa jtal talel-batel, agn(dr & drcpd). restiess person,
talel, vn4d, blood relationship, condition, custom, instinct,
talel 'olonton 'a'i, vphr:nphr(vn5 & ciphr(prep & n4d[A])).

razon talel, nphr(vn type n5). common sense,
talel tza, nphr(vn type n4d). common sense,
razon ritual.
natura o naturaleza cosa.
talel 'osU, nphr(vn4f of n5). nature, (1) ley natural 194, (2) natural
cosa.
talel 'osil, nphr(vn4f of n5). nature. natura o naturaleza cosa.
talel tza, nphr(vn type n4d). common sense. razon natural.
talel p'jiil, nphr(vn type n4d[1p]). common sense. razon
cosa.
talel ta 'olonton, nphr:vn5 & qphr(prep & -n4d). knowingly,
will. (1) corazon 64, (2) a sabiendas.
talel ta 'olonton 'a'i, vphr:nphr(vn5 & qphr<prep & n4d[A]> &
tv-. hear approvingly or with pleasure. oir consintiendo o . . .
talel takiel, nphr(vn4f of vn5). natural law. ley natural 194.
taltal, iv. approach. allegarse.
taltales, tv. make approach. allegarse.
diatal-batel, agn(dr & drcpd). restless person. ynquieta cosa
188.

tam
tam, tv. find (lost object as money, feathers), pick out or up (as
when they pick up grains on the ground). (1) coger alzando...54, (2) escoger como..., (3) hallar cosa
perdida... .
tam ta 'olonton, vphr:iv & qphr(prepp & -n4d). remember,
remember frequently. (1) acordarse, (2) remembrace.
tam ta chikin, vphr:tv- & qphr(prepp & -n4d). report news to.

notice dar a alguno... .
tam tojol, vphr:tv & -n4f. cost. costar.
tambat 'u'un dios, vphr:dv/pass/ + qphr(n4d of n5). have
divine revelation. RML—The verb is in the past tense.

revelacion.
tambey ta 'olonton, vphr:dv & qphr(prepp & n4d[B]). reveal.

revelar.
tambeybil, pp. revealed. revelada.
tamol, n1d. choice, object picked up from the ground,
recovered object. (1) coger alzando...54, (2) recogimiento asi.
(3) hallada cosa perdida.
tamolaj, iv. find (lost object as money, feathers), pick up from the
ground. (1) coger alzando...54, (2) escoger como..., (3) hallar cosa... .
tamolajel, vn5. choice, object picked up from the ground,
recovered object. escogimiento asi.
tamtamuk dios ta 'olonton, s:iv/subj/ & n5 & qphr(prep &
-n4d). remember God frequently. acordarse.
tamtetamte-k'opoj, iv(avg & ivcprd). make a muddle of
reasoning or words. enzalada hacer de razones o
palabras 115.
tamvanjej dios, nphr(vn4d of n5). divine revelation. revelacion
divina.
jtam-'unen, agn(tv & ncpd). midwife. partera que ayuda a
parir.
jtamanej, agn. person who chooses or picks up object from the
ground, revealer. escogedor asi.
jtambevanjej, agn. revealer. revelador.
jtamvanjej, agn. person who chooses or picks up object from
the ground, revealer. (1) escogedor asi, (2) revelador.
likeb tambil k'op, cf. lik.
tan (1)
tan, n5. ash, lime. (1) cal, (2) ceniza, cal 70.
tan. n4e. mortar. argamasa.

'utz stanil. It is gcxxl mortar. mezcla para asentar piedra o
adobes 222.
taniab, n5. mask (once used during the sacrifices and worn by
those who once kept the idols). RML—This is given as
caratula otra manera..., (2) mascara de...l4.
and ham cam
guatemala (Guzmán, 1620:128). Perhaps these were plaster masks.
(1) caratula otra manera..., (2) mascara de...14.
tanibey, dv. scatter. rebatih.
taniboy 'unetUc! Scatter the children!
tanibil *pok'om, nphr(pp & n5). whitewashed wall. pared
encalada.
tanibil *pok'omitik, nphr(pp & n5). whitewashed wall. pared
calada.
tanil na, nphr(natt & n5). parish house. perrochia.
taniv, iv. whitewash. encalar absolute.
tanivej, vn5. whitewash. encalamiento asi.
tanivil, n5. whitewasher. encalador asi.

'utz tan, s:aj/pred/ & -n4e. good mortar. mezcla para
asentar... .
*tan (2)
*tanay k’op, vphr:tv & n5. intrude. RML—In colonial Tzeltal, tanay na is to “entrar en casa de otro” (without being invited) (Guzmán, 1620:79). entremeterse sin que lo llamen.
*tanay tajimol, vphr:iv & n5. intrude in a game. entremeterse en el juego.
*jtana-tajimol, agn(tv & ncpd). intruder. entremetido asi.
*jtana-ve’el, agn(tv & ncpd). intruder at a meal. entremetido asi.

**tana

*tana, n5. now, while. ahora.
*tana ‘oy xive’ xatal xabat! While I am eating come and go! mientras.
*tanaon ta xanbal xapas! Do it while I am on the trip! mientras.
*tanjaon ta ve’el xabat! Go while I am eating! mientras.
*tana to, nphr:n5 & pt. now, still. (1) ahora, (2) aun ahora 22.
*tana to ‘ayan, vphr:nphr(n5 & pt) & iv, be current, presente & tana to, nphr:n5 now, still, (1) ahora, (2) aun ahora 22.
*tana to ‘oy xive’ xatal xabat! While I am eating come and go! mientras.
*tanay k’op, nphr(n type n)5. faction, 345.
*tanay tajimol, vphr(n4f of n5). intruder in a game, entremetido.
*tanay ve’el, vphr:dv & n5. intruder, filch food. sosacar.
*tanay-tajimol, vphr:tv & n5. intrude in a game. entremeterse en el juego.
*jtana-tajimol, agn(tv & ncnpd). intruder. entremetido asi.

**tas

tas, tv. drag, filch, take a pledge of security for a debt. (1) arrastrar, (2) prendar por pena, (3) sosacar, (4) traer por fuerza.

tas, nlf. benchcloth or any cloth that object is placed on. (1) poyo para sentarse, (2) reposter o paño que se tiende.

tas ‘ik’, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. breathe in smoke or perfume, inhale. soplar para dentro como…

tas-‘ik’i, tv(tv & ncnpd). scent, sniff. oler como…

tas ‘olonton, vphr:tv & -n4d. be near death. RML—Occurs as stasoj kolonton. malo estar casi a la muerte 206.

tas ba, rv. keep one’s distance. retraerse alejandose algo.

tas ve’el, vphr:tv & -n4d[A]. filch food. sosacar.

tasal, n4d. ally, blood relationship, friend, genealogy, lineage, parish or tribe of origin, surname. (1) allegados amigos, (2) apellido, (3) casta, (4) linaje, (5) parentesco por sangre, (6) perrochia.

junjun jtasaltik. We are of the same lineage, parentesco por…

tasal bili, nphr(n4f of n5). lineage name. renombre de linaje.

tasal k’op, nphr(n type n)5. faction. bando 345.

tasalasal, n4f. herd by herd, lined up, orderly. (1) concertado asi por ringlera, (2) manada a manada, (5) ordenadamente.

tasalasal vincilel, nphr(n4f of n4d). limb by limb. miembro a miembro.

tasay, tv. line up. concertar asi algo.

tasay ba, rv. line up. concertarse por ringlera.

tasbey, dv. filch, take a pledge of security for a debt. (1) prendar por…, (2) sosacar.

tasbey ve’el, vphr:dv & n5. filch food. sosacar.

tasey, tv/pass/. pledge security for a debt. prendar por…

tasi, tv. cover with a cloth. poyo para sentarse.

tasley-k’optay, tv(tv & tvcpd). deceive with fair-seeming words or manners. engañar con palabras…

tasob ch’ojon, nphr(n of n)5. rope for pulling beams. soga para arrastrar vigas.

tasob clavos, nphr(n of n)5. pliers. tenazas.

tasibil clavos, nphr(n4f of n5). pliers. tenazas.

tastas na, nphr(a)j & n5. hall. sala.

tastonet k’u’, s:av & -n4d. trailering skirits. haldas que arrastran.

tastonet pok’, s:av & n5. trailering skirits. haldas que…


jias-k’op, agn(tv & ncnpd). wheedler. sosacador asi.

jias-tak’in, agn(tv & ncnpd). pilferer of money. sosacador asi.

jiasal-k’op, agn(n & ncnpd). head of a faction. bandero, hombre de bando 345.

jiasal, agn. pilferer. sosacador asi.

jiasal-man, agn(n & tvcpd). huckster. regaton, el que revende 288.

jiasal-manvanej, agn(n & vncpd). huckster. (1) regaton, el…228, (2) regaton.

jiasal-ve’el, agn(n & vncpd). pilferer of food. sosacador asi.

jiasvanej, agn. pilferer. sosacador asi.


j-tasal, num(num & ncnpd)4f. flock of birds. nubada de aves.

tos, n4d. lineage. linaje.

j-tos, num(num & ncnpd)5. flock, herd, kind, nation, parish or tribe of origin. (1) casta, (2) especie, (3) manada o hato de ganado, (4) manada de ganado, (5) nacion de gentes o manada, (6) nubada de aves, (7) perrochia o tribu de donde proceden.

j-tos ‘antizil caballo. a herd of mares. yeguada de yeguas 183.

j-tosux-nok’ chij. a herd of sheep. (1) hato vacas u ovejas, (2) majada o…

j-tos vacas. a herd of cattle. (1) hato de..., (2) majada o…

j-tos ch’ilom, nphr:mn(num & ncnpd) of n5. squadron. escuadron, batalla.

j-tos j’tantil ti’, nphr:mn(num & ncnpd) of agn(natt & ncnpd). garrison. guarnicion de gente.

j-tos jyabutil, nphr:mn(num & ncnpd) of agn. division or file of soldiers, garrison, squadron. (1) escuadron, batalla, (2) guarnicion de gente, (3) haz, batalla ordenada, (4) hueste de gente 344.

j-tos ta ‘antizil ti’, nphr:mn(num & ncnpd)5 & qphr(prepare & nphrcast & n>5). army in campaign. hueste de gente de guerra.

j-tos ta jyabutil, nphr:mn(num & ncnpd)5 & qphr(prepare & agn). army in campaign. hueste de gente de guerra.

j-tos ta vinik, nphr:mn(num & ncnpd)5 & qphr(prepare & n5). genealogy, province. (1) genealogia, (2) provincia.

j-tos yabutil, nphr:mn(num & ncnpd) of n5. army. RML—Perhaps yabutil should be read jyabutil. hueste de gente 344.

**tat

tat. coagulate, curdle, muddy, murky, rain cloud, rennet, thick.
ch'ulul taza, cf ch'ul.
te, n5. then, there. RML—This term is given always in the
manuscript as tey and perhaps should have remained so.
(1) entonces, (2) helo alli.
te'el lo'bol, nphr(n5 & aj/pred/ & n5). lime tree.
te'el limones, nphr(n4 of n5). lime tree.
te'el lo'bol, nphr(n4 of n5). fruit tree.

ta San Pedro jteklej. My parish is San Pedro.
tek', tv. grind more, kick, pursue closely, step on, stuff, summon, trample underfoot. (1) acasar o pisar mucho, (2) apercibir, (3) cosear 54, (4) hollar, (5) moler algo mas, (6) patear, hollar, pisar, (7) pisada con los pies, cf. pisar, (8) recalar, (9) trompellar.

d-tek, num(num & nccpd)5, different, herd, kind, lineage, tercera parte.
j-tek k'ulej, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 of n5, town, j-tektek pasel, s:num(num & nccpd)/pred/ & -vn4f resemble. semejarse.

j-tektek ba, m(num & nccpd). resemble, tekpanil vinik, nphr(n type n)5. generous person, franco.

j-tekuk, num(num & nccpd)5. different, de otra ruitura.

tekpan (N.)
tekpan, aj. generous. RML—tekpan is a loan from Nahual meaning palace. franco, liberal.
tekpan k'op, nphr(aj & n)1d. elegant speech. habla asi.
tekpan-k'opoj, iv(aj & ivcpd). speak elegantly. hablar elegante mente.
tekpan vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. generous person, gentleman. dadi voso.
tekpanijel, vn5. generosity. franauesa.
tekpanil, n1d. gift, generosity, nobility. (1) dadia, (2) franauesa, (3) noblesa.
tekpanil-k'opoj, iv(n & ivcpd). speak eloquently. RML—This is given as setupanelcopogh. elocuentemente hablar.
tekpanil vinik, nphr(n type n)5. generous person. franco, liberal.

j-yalel nestik'. He kicked me once. cose 54.
tek' 'ixim, vphr:tv & n5. thresh corn. trillar.
tek' ba, rv. mate (birds). (1) saltar el animal macho..., (2) tornarse las aves.
tek' xokobs, vphr:tv & nld. fall into snare. enlazarse asi.
tek' ta nojesel, vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & vn5). stuff in by stepping on. hinchar algo recalcando.
tek'ben, n4d. trampling. holladura.
tek'ben 'ok, nphr(n4f of n4d). footprint. rastro por senal....
tek'bil, pp. kicked, summoned. (1) apercibidos, (2) pateada cosa o pisada.
tek'bil nojel, s:pp/pred/ & -vn4f. be made to swell by stepping on andstuffing in. henchido, lleno asi 174.
tek'bil nojes, vphr:pp & tv-. make swell by stepping on and stuffing in. hinchar algo recalcando.
tek'ek'tik lok'es, vphraj & tv-. thin out (lettuce, trees). entresacar como lechugas....
tek'ek'tik lok'esbil, ajphr & pp. thinned. entresacado asi.
tek'el teIek'el lok', nphr4f[S] & iv. be thinned out. RML—The verb is in the past tense. entresacado asi.
tek'elteIek'el lok'esbil, vphr:n4f[S] & pp/pred/. thin out. entresacar como....
tek'ey 'ixim, s:iv & n5. be threshed (corn). trillar.
tek'leb 'ok, nphr(n4f of n4d). footprint. patada o huella.
tek'leb, nc. foot (measure). pie, medida.
tek'ob tz'usub, nphr(n of n)5. winepress where grapes are trod. lugar do pisan uvas 192, cf. lagar.
tek'ob tak'in, nphr(n of n)5. stirrup. estribo de silla.
tek'obal, n5. stair. grada para subir.
tek'obil 'ixim, nphr(n4f of n5). threshing floor. era donde trillan.
tek'obil xenobil, nphr(n4f of n5). sole. suela de zapato.
tek'otoni 'ok, s:av & -n4d. stamp loudly. patear, hacer estruendo.
tek'ulan, tv. stamp loudly. patear, hacer....
tek'van, iv. kick, pursue closely, step, step on, trample underfoot. (1) acasar o pisar mucho, (2) apercibir, (3) cosear 54, (4) hollar, (4) patear, hollar, pisar, (5) pisada con los pies, cf. pisar.
tek'vanab tz'usub, nphr(n4f of n5). winepress where grapes are trod. lugar do...192, cf. lagar.

j-teklej, agn. parishioner. parroquiano ser....

j-teklejon ta San Juan. I am a parishioner of San Juan.

'ox-tekel, num(num & nccpd)4e. a third. tercera parte.
j-tektek no 'ox te kolo' espase. He only did one thing.

j-tek, num(num & nccpd)5. different, herd, kind, lineage, nation, other, thing, type (clothing, friar). (1) de otra natura, (2) especie de cosas, (3) genero de cual quiera cosa, (4) linage, (5) manada de ganado, (6) manera como...., (7) nacion de gentes o manada, (8) otras cosas, (9) una cosa.

j-tej k-tek no 'ox te kolo' espase. He only did one thing.

kalbeyoxuk j-tek k'op. I am going to tell you one thing. una cosa.

j-tek tzobbilej vacas, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 of nphr(n4d of n5). herd of cattle. reboando de ganado.

j-tek k'ulej, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 of n5. town. pueblo.

j-tek lum, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 of n5. town. pueblo.

j-tek ta 'osU, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 of nphr(n4d pueblo.

j-tek lum, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 of n5. town, j-tek lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5). qphr(prep &

j-tek ta lum, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

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j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

j-tek ta lumal, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5) & dr. foreign. de fuera de el pueblo y extranero.

i-yalel nestik*. He kicked me once, cose 54.

j-teklejon ta San Juan. I am a parishioner of San Juan.

'ox-tekel, num(num & nccpd)4e. a third. tercera parte.
j-tektek no 'ox te kolo' espase. He only did one thing.
tem, n5. bed. cama.
tem, n1e. barbecue, platform. tablado como quien quiera o barbacoa.
tenal te’el tem, cf. ten. 
voob temal tak’in, vphr:av & qphr(prep & n5). shiver with cold.
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ten 'ixim, nphr(n4e of n5). granary. (1) silo para guardar trigo. (2) troje.
ten, n5. granary, *Commonly a hut silo para guardar trigo.
ten, tv, conceal anger or grief, hurl, pound, stone, throw (stone), (1) apedrear, (2) arrojar como piedra, (3) tirar piedra.
ten, n5. hammer or rammer (with which to ram or wound). pison o marillo... .
tenobaj, iv. stone, throw stones. (1) apedrear, (2) arrojar como piedra, (3) tirar piedra.
tenobil, n4f. blacksmith's hammer, hammer or rammer (with which to ram or wound), mortar. (1) majadero con..., (2) marillo para..., (3) mortero, (4) pison o... .
tenobil tak’in, nphr(n4f of n5). blacksmith's hammer. majadero con... .
tenob te’, nphr(n4f of n5). disk. tejo.
tenoj, n4d. object being thrown. abatir algo.
tenen, aj. flat. llana.
tenulan, tv. pound. majar.
tenvan, iv. stone. apedrear.
jen-’ek’el, agn(tv & ncpd). blacksmith. herrero.
jen k’anal tak’in, agn:tv & nphr(a & ncpd). goldsmith. platero que labra oro.
jen p’inal tak’in, agn:tv & nphr(natt & nc). tinker.
calderero.
jen sakil tak’in, agn:tv & nphr(natt & nc). silversmith.
calderero.
jen-tak’in, agn(tv & nc). blacksmith, person who strikes or wounds another with a hammer or rammer. tinker. (1) calderero, (2) herrerO, (3) majadero con..., (4) pison o... .
jen-te’, agn(tv & nc). bowling. jugar a los bolos.
jen-tomin, agn(tv & nc). coin maker. monedero.
jenvenaje, agn. person who strikes or wounds another with a hammer or rammer. pison o... .
jenk’al, agn:tv & nphr(a & nc). bowling. jugar a los bolos.
bik’tal tenel te’, nphr(a & ncpe). table. tablilla.
j-ten, num(num & ncpe). throw a stone. pedrada.
jen-ten ’oy (or) teno j-tenuk (or) j-tenuk teno! Throw a stone at him!
ta ‘ut lum ten, s:qphr(prep & nphr<n4f of n5>)/pred/ & n5. underground granary for wheat. silo para... .
tenam (N.)
tenam te’, nphr(n of n5). stockade. RML—The Nahuatl word tinkix vinik is a man in... .
tenam cop” “necedad” and “grosero.”
tenam ton, nphr(n of n5). town wall. (1) albarrada, (2) muro del pueblo.
tenam-tonibil j-tek lum, nphr:pp(n & tvcpd) & nphr(n<num & ncpe> of n5). walled town. villa o pueblo cercado.
tenex
ntenex, aj. calamitous, vile. RML—This reading is suspect. The term was given variously as... .
tenex pasnej, nphr(a & n4d). impudence. necedad.
tenex xanbal, nphr(a & n). vice. vicio.
tenex vinik, nphr(a & n5). coarse person. material persona.
tenexil, n4f. calamity, vice. (1) desventurado, (2) vicio.
tenkextik, aj. vile. astroso.
tenkextik pasel, s:aj/pred/ & -vn4f. rough work. material cosa.
terciopelo (Sp.)
terciopelo, n5. velvet. terciopelo.
testamento (Sp.)
testamento, n5. will. testamentario.
tz’akutbasel testamento, cf. tz’ak.
testigo (Sp.)
testigo, n5. witness. testigo.
ti’
titij, iv. fall (leaves, fruit), fall out (hair). sacudir.
titin, tv. shake. sacudir.
ti’
ti’, tv. eat meat, fish, mushrooms or beans, peck, sting (wasp),
taste. (1) comer carne, pescado, seta, frijoles, (2) gustar,
(3) picar, (4) picar como avispa con aguijon.
t’an! Taste it! gustar.
ti’, n4d. big-lipped mouth, blubber lips. (1) beso 39, (2) hocico
como boca.
ti’, n1d. offer, proposal. manda.
‘ep ti’e mu sta ta sti’. He makes many offers, but he does
not carry them out.
ti’ ba, rv. be restless (horse). rifar caballos.
ti’ ba *pen, nphr:nphr(n of n)4f. shinbone. (1) canilla
del pie, (2) espinilla de la pierna.
ti’ ba *penil, nphr:nphr(n of n)4f. shinbone.
ti’ bail, nphr:nphr(n of n)3d. forehead. frente de la cabeza.
ti’ k’u’ul, nphr:nphr(n of n)4d. edge of clothing, hem. orilla de
vestidura.
ti’ likeb, nphr:nphr(n of n).5. door. puerta por do entramos o salimos.
ti’ lok’eibal, nphr:nphr(n of n).5. door. puerta por . . .
ti’ mukt’a nab, nphr:n1f of nphr(aj & n).5. beach, seacoast.
orilla de mar.
ti’ mut, nphr:(n4d of n).5. beak, bill. pico de ave.
ti’ na, nphr:(n of n).1f. door, facade, porch. (1) portada de
casa, (2) puerta por . . .
ti’ nab, nphr:(n of n).1f. beach, seacoast. orilla de mar.
ti’ nanak, nphr:(n of n).1f. outskirts, town gate. (1) puerta
del..., (2) salidas de pueblo.
‘utz lok’el ta ti’ nanak yo ‘oy (or) ‘utz sti’ nanak. It has
good outskirts. salidas de . . .
ti’ nanaktil na, nphr:n5 of nphr(natt & n).5. suburb. arrabal.
ti’ nanaktil te’tik, nphr:n5 & nphr(natt & n).5. shady grove. soto.
ti’ pat na, nphr:n4f of nphr(n4f of n).5. back door. postigo,
puerta tras casa.
ti’ pok’, nphr:(n of n).1f. edge of scarf. orilla de paño.
ti’ sik, nphr:(n of n).5. small roof jutting out from the wall to
shelter people from the rain. cobertico de las casas . . .
ti’ trompeta, nphr:n4f of n).5. end of a trumpet. trompa de
trompeta.
ti’ Ho’, nphr:(n of n).1f. bank or edge of any body of water.

ribera de cual quiera agua.
ti’bentik, aj. badly stung. picada, cosa de muchas picaduras
asi.
ti’baj, iv. eat meat, fish, mushrooms or beans. comer carne . . .
ti’bol, n5. broth, food (meat, fish, mushrooms, beans). (1)
caldo, (2) comida de esta manera.
ti’il, n3b. edge, end (board, table), lip. (1) borde de cual quiera
cosa, (2) cabo o fin..., (3) estreñimiento, (4) labio.
ti’il Hun, nphr(n4f of n).5. book margin. margen de libro.
ti’inej ta bak’av, vphr:rv & iv. reply repeatedly or shamelessly.
responder desvergonzadamente o mucho.
ti’ol, n1d. despair, detestation, scorn. (1) desesperacion,
(2) menosprecio asi.
ti’ol k’op, nphr(n type n)1d. curse, detestation, scorn. (1)
maldicion, (2) menosprecio asi.
ti’olaj, iv. be anxious. afligirse interiormente.
ti’olatas ‘osil, vphr:tv & n5. despair. desesperar.
ti’olatas ba, rv. despair. desesperar.
ti’oltay, tv. blaspheme, curse, detest, scorn. (1) maldecir
alguno, (2) menospreciar como destestando y abominando,
(3) renegar, blasfemar.
ti’oltay deiios, vphr:tv & n5. forsake God. renegar de Dios.
ti’oltaybil, pp. cursed, detested, scorned. (1) maldito, (2)
menospreciada.
ti’oltayvanej, n5. curse. maldicion.
ji’tiej-k’op, agn(vn & ncpd). prophet. profeta, varon o muger.
ji’tol-k’op, agn(vn & ncpd). blasphemer. maldecidor asi.
ji’toltayvanej, agn. blasphemer. maldecidor asi.
‘ip ti’ ‘ok’, vphr:adv & tv & n4d[A]. be quarrelsome. rencillos
295.
ta ti’, vphr:prep & -n4d. honor. decoro.
ta ji’. on my honor.

*titz
*titzajel nojel, nphr(n4f of n4f). brimful. RML—In colonial
Tzeltal the verb -tits-tzaagh means “allanarse” (Gates,
*titzil nojel, s:aj/pred/ & -n4f. brimful. RML—The same
adjective occurs in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:24).
arrasado asi.
tienda (Sp.)
tienda, n5. store. tendero que vende en tienda.
jchabi-tienda, cf. chab (3).
tij
tij, tv. bump or knock into, compare, frighten, hammer, hit or
wound lightly, intimidate, touch with stick, stone or
anything other than hands, warp (cloth). (1) comparar,
(2) espantar a otro o amedrantarlo, (3) golpear o herir,
(4) herir una cosa con otra, (5) martillar, (6) tocar con
palo..., (7) tropezar, (8) urdir tela.
etij tak’in ta jijol. I bumped my head on the bell. golpe darse en . . .
etij ton ta jijol. I bumped my head on a rock. golpe darse en . . .
tij ‘olonton, vphr:tv & -n4d. be grievous. entrañable cosa.
tij ba, rv. bump into (door), knock against or touch each other (sticks, stones, etc.). (1) herirse unas cosas con otras, (2) junto con otra cosa tocando, (3) tocar con palo..., (4) toparse en...

tij ch'ajun vob, vphr:tv & nphr(n4f of n5). play a guitar. taher vihuela.

tij campana, vphr:tv & n5. ring a bell.

tij ba, rv. bump mto (door), knock against or touch each other.

jtij-vanej, agn. warper of cloth, martillado, urdida.

jtijel. comparison of me.

tij, n4d. comparison of person, comparicion a que me comparan.

tijel, aj. near, next to. (1) acercarse, (2) juntar, alegar o acercar.

jtijjales, tv. bring near, acercar algo.

tijel, vn4d. comparison of person, comparacion a que me comparan.

jtijel. comparison of me.

tijil. comparison of me.

tijil, aj. near, next to. (1) acerca o cerca, (2) junta, cosa asi o cercana.

tijilon. I am near.

tijlujel, vn5. fright. RML—This is given as cighlayel. espanto.

tijob, n5. hammer. martillo.

jtijbil, pp. hammered, warped (cloth). (1) martillado, (2) urdida tela.

jtijzaj, iv. approach. (1) acercarse, (2) juntar, allegar o acercar.

jtijzajes, tv. bring near. acercar algo.

tijel, vn4d. comparison of person. comparacion a que me comparan.

jtijel. comparison of me.

tijil, aj. near, next to. (1) acerca o cerca, (2) junta, cosa asi o cercana.

tijilon. I am near.

tijlujel, vn5. fright. RML—This is given as cighlayel. espanto.

tijob, n5. hammer. martillo.

jtijbil, pp. hammered, warped (cloth). (1) martillado, (2) urdida tela.

jtijzaj, iv. approach. (1) acercarse, (2) juntar, allegar o acercar.

jtijzajes, tv. bring near. acercar algo.

tijel, vn4d. comparison of person. comparacion a que me comparan.

jtijel. comparison of me.

tijil. comparison of me.

tijil, aj. near, next to. (1) acerca o cerca, (2) junta, cosa asi o cercana.

tijilon. I am near.

tijlujel, vn5. fright. RML—This is given as cighlayel. espanto.

tijob, n5. hammer. martillo.

jtijbil, pp. hammered, warped (cloth). (1) martillado, (2) urdida tela.

jtijzaj, iv. approach. (1) acercarse, (2) juntar, allegar o acercar.

jtijzajes, tv. bring near. acercar algo.

tijel, vn4d. comparison of person. comparacion a que me comparan.

jtijel. comparison of me.

tijil. comparison of me.

tijil, aj. near, next to. (1) acerca o cerca, (2) junta, cosa asi o cercana.

tijilon. I am near.

tijlujel, vn5. fright. RML—This is given as cighlayel. espanto.

tijob, n5. hammer. martillo.
toj 'utz, vphr:adv & aj/pred/. magnificent. RML—Perhaps this root should be merged with toj (3) and possibly (2) as well. real cosa y muy buena.
toj batz'i muk' tuk, vphr:adv & adv & aj/pred/ + n4d[S] be much bigger. mayor mucho 205.
toj-jayaub, iv(adj & ivcpd). become emaciated. enflaquecer.
toj jom, vphr:tv & n5. charter a ship, fletar navio.
toj 'abtel, vphr:tv & -n4d. earn. ganar trabajando.
toj jom, vphr:tv & n5. charter a ship. fletar navio.
toj-ti'ii, tv(n & tvcpd). predict, prophesy. (1) adivinar, (2) ahorar a otro, (3) pronosticar.
toj-ti'ii 'u'un, vphr:iv(n & tvcpd) + -n4d. predict. pronosticar.
toj-ti'ibil, pp(n & ajcpd). foretold, prophecied. adivinado.
toj-ti'iel, vn(n & nc)pd4d. prophecy received. adivinanza con que ha adivinado.
toj-ti'ivan, iv(n & ivcpd). prophesy. adivinar.
toj-ti'ivaneg, vn(n & nc)pd1d. prophecy given. adivinanza lo... .
toj ve'el, vphr:tv & n5. pay one's share for a feast. escotar.
tojel, vn1d. corporal punishment, fine, merit, payment of debt, punishment, tip. (1) galardon asi, (2) merecimiento, (3) pena de dinero o castigo, (4) pena corporal.
tojey, tv/pass/. earn wages in war. sueldo ganar asi.
tojey ta ch'ilomal, vphr:tv/pass/ & qphr(prep & n5). earn wages in war. sueldo ganar asi.
tojob, iv. be able to fix, behave with modesty and prudence, reform. (1) consertarse lo mal puesto o hecho, (2) enderezarse, (3) mesurarse.
tojob, iv. be married or reformed. RML—This is in the past tense. (1) concertar asi algo, (2) enmendar una cosa asi 99.
tojob mulil, vphr(n of n5). purgatory (place where one's sins are paid for after this life). purgatorio, lugar do... .
tojobel, vn5. equality (true weight), ygualdad 184.
tojobes, tv. correct (person, writing), fix, prepare, reform, restore to former shape or beauty, shape, straighten with one's hands (beam), tune (musical instruments). (1) adelicar, (2) adelicar con la mano..., (3) aparejar, (4) concertar asi algo, (5) corregir repriendiendo, (6) enmendar escritura 99, (7) entonar canto desacordado, (8) formar, reducir a cierta forma, (9) ygualar cosas llanias 184, (10) nivelar, (11) ulir 266, (12) purgar o limpiar, (13) reducir..., (14) remediar como..., (15) templar yinstruments de musica.
tojobtas 'a'i ta muk'e, vphr:tv & tv[A=A of tojobtas] & qphr(prep & aj). nivelar.
tojobtas 'olonton, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. make one's confession. confesar.
tojobtas, tv. cleanse, correct (person, writing), dress (beam), fix, harmonize (discordant music), hear confession, level, make even, obstruct evil, polish, prepare, purge, reform, remedy, restore to former shape or beauty, shape, straighten with one's hands (beam), tune (musical instruments). (1) adelicar, (2) adelicar con la mano..., (3) aparejar, (4) concertar asi algo, (5) corregir repriendiendo, (6) enmendar escritura 99, (7) entonar canto desacordado, (8) formar, reducir a cierta forma, (9) ygualar cosas llanias 184, (10) nivelar, (11) ulir 266, (12) purgar o limpiar, (13) reducir..., (14) remediar como..., (15) templar yinstruments de musica.
tojobtas 'a'i ta muk'e, vphr:tv & tv[A=A of tojobtas] & qphr(prep & aj). nivelar.
tojobtas 'olonton, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. make one's confession. confesar.
tojobtas pasnej, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. regulate one's life. reglar asi.
tojobtas te'el, vphr:tv & -n4f. build, lay beams (carpenter). fabricar o asentar madero el carpintero.
tojobtasabil, n4f. polisher. pulidero para pulir 266.
tojobtasabil 'olontonil, nphr(n4f of n5). confession. confesión.
tojobtasabil pasnej, nphr(n4f of n4d). precept for living. regla
de vivir.
tojobtasbey 'olonton, nphr(n4f of n5), confession, confesión.
tojobtasbey 'olonton, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. hear confession. escuchar confesión.

tojojontasel 'olonton, nphr(vn of n5). confession, confesión.
tojobtasbil, pp. reformed, enmendada cosa así.
tojobtasbil, n4f. agreement or treaty, exact, meaning, temper

mu to eyich' stojol. It is not yet tempered, templado así.

'ak'o yich' stojol avu'un! Give it temper!
distinguir razones.

aj, ingenuous, modest, protected by the lord, straightforward,

distinguir razones.

k*op, nphr(aj & ivcpd). explain, explicar.

ch'ub, nphr(aj & n5). straight wall. pareja pared.

tojobtasbey 'olonton, nphr(n4f of n5). confession, confesión.
tojobtasbey 'olonton, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. hear confession. escuchar confesión.

tojobtasbey 'olonton, nphr(n4f of n5). confession, confesión.
tojobtasbey 'olonton, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. hear confession. escuchar confesión.
jtojotasej-‘olontonil, agn(vn & ncpd). confessors (priest).


jtojol-tza, agn(aj & ncpd). prudent person. prudente.

jtojol-tzainom, agn(aj & ncpd). discreet or prudent person. (1) prudente, (2) prudente o discreto ser.


mo ‘oyuk tojol, s:neg & n5/pred/ & -n4f be cheap, barato.

‘ich* tojol ‘u’un, cf ‘ich’.

mo ‘oyuk tojolU, s:neg & n5/pred/ & -n4f be unjustified or ‘oy tojolU, s:neg & n5/pred/ & -n4f be justified or reasonable (anger).

mo tojol ve‘eluk, vphr:neg & nphr(aj & vn5)/pred/. gluttony, tojol jtojol esvanej, vphr:adv & agn5/pred/. falso or just person.

184.

ygual asi toj tojol, vphr:adv & -n4f/pred/. even, mismo.

manar ta tojol lok’, vphr:prep & -n4f/pred/. be sprung from, descend.

mo tojoluk, vphr:neg & aj/pred/. evil, false, inconvenient, mala y falso.

mo tojoluk, vphr:neg & -n4f/pred/. be unjustified or unreasonable (anger). saña sin porque o sin razón.

mo tojol ve‘eluk, vphr:neg & nphr(aj & vn5)/pred/. gluttony, tojol jtojol esvanej, vphr:adv & agn5/pred/. falso or just person.

184.

ygual asi toj tojol, vphr:adv & -n4f/pred/. even, mismo.

manar ta tojol lok’, vphr:prep & -n4f/pred/. be sprung from, descend.

mo tojoluk, vphr:neg & aj/pred/. evil, false, inconvenient, mala y falso.

mo tojoluk, vphr:neg & -n4f/pred/. be unjustified or unreasonable (anger). saña sin porque o sin razón.

mo tojol ve‘eluk, vphr:neg & nphr(aj & vn5)/pred/. gluttony, tojol jtojol esvanej, vphr:adv & agn5/pred/. falso or just person.

184.

ygual asi toj tojol, vphr:adv & -n4f/pred/. even, mismo.

manar ta tojol lok’, vphr:prep & -n4f/pred/. be sprung from, descend.

mo tojoluk, vphr:neg & aj/pred/. evil, false, inconvenient, mala y falso.

mo tojoluk, vphr:neg & -n4f/pred/. be unjustified or unreasonable (anger). saña sin porque o sin razón.

mo tojol ve‘eluk, vphr:neg & nphr(aj & vn5)/pred/. gluttony, tojol jtojol esvanej, vphr:adv & agn5/pred/. falso or just person.

184.

ygual asi toj tojol, vphr:adv & -n4f/pred/. even, mismo.

manar ta tojol lok’, vphr:prep & -n4f/pred/. be sprung from, descend.

mo tojoluk, vphr:neg & aj/pred/. evil, false, inconvenient, mala y falso.

mo tojoluk, vphr:neg & -n4f/pred/. be unjustified or unreasonable (anger). saña sin porque o sin razón.

mo tojol ve‘eluk, vphr:neg & nphr(aj & vn5)/pred/. gluttony, tojol jtojol esvanej, vphr:adv & agn5/pred/. falso or just person.

184.

ygual asi toj tojol, vphr:adv & -n4f/pred/. even, mismo.

manar ta tojol lok’, vphr:prep & -n4f/pred/. be sprung from, descend.

mo tojoluk, vphr:neg & aj/pred/. evil, false, inconvenient, mala y falso.

mo tojoluk, vphr:neg & -n4f/pred/. be unjustified or unreasonable (anger). saña sin porque o sin razón.

mo tojol ve‘eluk, vphr:neg & nphr(aj & vn5)/pred/. gluttony, tojol jtojol esvanej, vphr:adv & agn5/pred/. falso or just person.

184.
ton, n5. rock, stone, piedra.
ton, n1d. egg, huevo.
ton choy, fish egg.
ton mut, bird egg.
ton tuluk', chicken egg.
ton 'atz'am, nphr(n4e of n5). hard salt deposit on bottom of evaporation pots, sal negra.
ton 'apon, nphr(n type n5). small buba, encordio pequeño.
ton bek', nphr(n type n5). walnut, walnut sauce. (1) nogada, (2) nuez.
ton ch'utuy, iv(n type n5). small bubble.
ton 'apxon, nphr(n type n5). ch'utuyel, vn(n & ncpd)5. feeling stuffed, ahito.
ton-ch'utuy, iv(n & ncpd). feel stuffed, ahitarse.
ton ch'ameb k'ok', nphr:n of nphr(n of n). sulphur. *But this rebotado asi,...
ton-kok, agn(n & ajcpd). befuddled, stupid. (1)
ton-kokil, n(n & ajcpd). befuddlement, stupidity. (1)
ton-kokib, iv(n & ivcpd). be befuddled, rebotarse en el
rebotado asi.
ton-kokil, aj(n & ajcpd). befuddled.
ton k'anal tak'in, nphr:n4e of nphr(aj & n)5. gold nugget.
rough, fragosa cosa.
tontik, aj.
tonal na, nphr(natt & n)5. fortress, castillo.
tonal ch'ub, nphr(natt & n)5. stone wall, pared de piedra.
ton tuluk'U vaj, nphr:nphr(n of natt) type n5. Easter cake.
ton-sati, iv(n & ivcpd). stay awake all night (unable to sleep).
tontikil 'osil, nphr(natt & n)5. rocky place, pieza o momda de
tontik, n5. gravelly or rocky place, caxcajar.
toninom, n5. animal that is laying eggs.
nidal, huevo del nido.
tonib, iv. become obstinate, harden (bread, mud). (1)
toninom tuluk'. hen laying an egg. (1)
tonUil, n3d. testicle. (1) companon, (2) turma de animal.
tonin, iv. lay an egg,(1) endurecerse, obstinarse, (2) ovas las
aves o pescado, (3) poner huevos las gallinas.
toninom, n5. animal that is laying eggs. ovar... .
toninom choy, fish laying eggs.
toninom tuluk'. hen laying an egg.
tontik, n5. gravelly or rocky place. caxcajar 52.
tontik, aj. rough, fragosa cosa.
tontikil 'osil, nphr(natt & n)5. rocky place. pedregal, lugar de
piedras.
alzando hacia arriba, (5) honrar poniéndole en dignidad 240, (6) soliviar.
toy, iv. be elevated in rank, lighten. (1) encumbrarse en honra, (2) soliviar lo pesado.
toy ba, rv. become haughty or rebellious, presume. (1)
egrandecer como por soberbia, (2) presunir, (3)
sobrecercer, ensobrecerse.
toy-bail, vn(tv & mcpd)1d. haughtiness, presumption, rebelliousness. (1) engrandecimiento asi, (2) ensobrecerse, (3) levantamiento como soberbia, (4) presuncion, (5) soberbia, (6) soberbia cosa.
toy bail k'opoj, iv(vn<tv & m> & ivcpd). speak haughtily. hablar asi.
toy jol, vn(tv & -n4d[A]. rise in fortune or status. RML—Lit.
"to lift one's head." levantarse asi.
toy jin, vn<tv & -n4e. postpone, take a long time. estender o dilatar tiempo.
toy tojol, vn(tv & -n4f. outbid at auction or purchase, pujar en almoneda o compra.
toy tojol, sir & -n4f. rise in price. doblar el precio.
toybil, n5. elevated, raised, alzar algo.
toybil vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. person raised to high rank, el que esta puesto en alto estado 131.
toyel, vn5. raising, solivio o solaviadura.
toyel 'a'i, vn(tv & -n4e. postpone, take a long time.
toyes, tv. honor, rise the poor or downbeaten. (1)
este puesto en alto estado 131.
toyes, tv. honor, raise the poor or downbeaten. (1)
este puesto en alto estado 131.
toyob-bail, n(n & mcpd)5. haughtiness, presumption. *But this is rare in Zinacantán. (1) presuncion, (2) soberbia cosa.
toyof, n4d. object being lifted or raised. alzar algo 16.
toyof, adj. lifted, raised. alzar algo 16.
toyol 'ak'opoj, iv(vn<tv & m> & ivcpd). speak haughtily. hablar asi.
toyol vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. person raised to high rank. el que esta puesto en alto estado 131.
toyol, adj. lifted, raised. alzar algo 16.
toyol 'ak'el, s:aj/pred/ & -vn4d. high rank. estado bajo.
toyol 'ak'vanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. high rank. estado alto.
toyol 'ayanel, nphr(aj & vnld)5. high standing.
toyol 'ak*vanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. high rank.
toyol 'ak*vanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. high rank.
toyol 'ak*vanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. high rank.
toyol 'ak*vanej, nphr(aj & vn)5. high rank.
toyol, aj. lifted, raised, alzar algo 16.
toyol 'k'usitik, s:aj & iv + -n4d. be necessary. singular asi en... .
toyol, aj. lifted, raised. alzar algo 16.
toyol vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. person raised to high rank. el que esta... .

xatuunon (or) xetuun avu'un. You need me.
xtuun 'oy ek'opoj. He spoke at the right time,
xtuun 'oy eHul. He arrived at a good time,
xtuun 'oy eHul. He arrived at a good time,
xtuun 'oy eHul. He arrived at a good time,
xtuun 'oy eHul. He arrived at a good time,
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xtuun 'oy eHul. He arrived at a good time,
xtuun 'oy eHul. He arrived at a good time,
mo tuul 'a'i, vphr:s(neg & n4d[O]) & tv-. hold low opinion of. preciar poco o menospreciar.

mo tuuluk 'a'i, vphr:s(neg & n4d[0]) & tv-. have low opinion of. tener en poco.

mo tuun 'a'i, vphr:neg & iv. be superfluous, superfluo.

mo tuun, vphr:neg & iv. be superfluous, superfluo.

toj 'oy tu, s:adv & n5^red/ & -n4f be necessary, necesaria

toj 'oy tuul, s:adv & n5^pred/ & -n4f. be necessary, necesaria cosa.

toj tuun, vphr:adv & iv. be necessary. (1)

forzados

toj 'oy tuul, s:adv & n5^red/ & -n4f be necessary, necesaria

Ha* te tuuneye, s:n5^pred/ & s(pt & tv/pass/). necessary object.

Ha* te tuune, s:n5^pred/ & s(pt & iv). necessary object

Ha te tuun eya, s:n5^pred/ & s(pt & iv & qphr<prep & n5>), toj tuun 'a'i, vphr:s(adv & iv) & tv. have high opinion of, value

tuch*, tv, break (cord, fiber, thread), break or cut roots or vines

rasgado.

tuch'ultik, aj. ripped, tom. (1)

tuch*uUl, n4f broken piece, quebradura asi.

tuch'ul, aj. broken, picked, tom. (1)

tuch'uch'tUc pasel, s:aj/pred/ & -vn4f

tuch'uch*tik pas, vphnaj & tv-. chafe, frisar conw paho.

tuch'uch*tUc, aj. chafed (by

cloth), frisada cosa asi.

tuch'uch'bU, pp. broken, ripped. (1)

tuk tuk, nphr(n4b of n4b). alone, single. sola cosa.

tuktuk, n4b. all alone, solitary (bird). (1) solitaria ave, (2) tan solamente yo.

tuktuk naklej, nphr(n4d type n5). solitude. soledad.

tuktuk xanbal, nphr(n4d type n5). solitude. soledad.

tuktuk ta naklej, nphr:n4d & qphr<prep & n5>. solitary. solitario.

'tip 'oy tuk, vphr:adv & n5^pred/ + n4d[S]. all alone. tan solamente...

'tip 'oy juk (or) 'ip 'oyon juk. I am all alone.

toj 'utz tuk, vphr:ajphr(adv & aj)/pred/+ n4b[S]. be especially good. particular cosa.

tuk (2)

tuk, iv. blossom, demolish or pull down (house, building), split open (cotton, ripe pomegranate), sprout, undo. (1) abrirse como algodon..., (2) derribar como casa o edificio, (3) desatar, (4) reventar planta 287, (5) reventar la simiente 287.

tukes, tv. demolish or pull down (house, building), shake (mattress or straw bed), start a battle. (1) derribar como..., (2) mecer el colchon o jergon, (3) romper balata.

tukesbey, dv. hoe, weed corn field. sachar o escardar la tierra 306.

tukesbey lum, vphr:-dv & n4e[B]. weed corn field. escardar, cabar...

tuksej-lum, vn(n & ncpd)5. weeding. sachacampo...306.

tuketel, vn5. grumbling. riña asi 295.

tuki lum, vphr:tv & n5. hoe, weed corn field. sachar o...306.

tuki lum, vphr:tv & -n4e. hoe, weed corn field. sachar o...306.

tukiab lum, vphr(n of n)5. hoe, weed-hook. sachado o escardillo...306.

tukibey lum, vphr:-dv & n4e[B]. weed corn field. escardar, cabar...

mercar a poquitos las cosas, (2) mercar a poquitos o por menudo.

tukuk, iv. grumble (as women do withmaids or daughters). reñir gruñendo como...

tukuket, av. grumble (as women do withmaids or daughters). reñir gruñendo...

tukuket, vn5. grumbling. riña asi 295.

tukul man, vphr:-n4d & tv. buy small objects in small amounts. mercar a....

tukul-man, tv(n & tvcpd). buy small objects in small amounts. comprar a...

tukultukul man, vphr:-n4d & tv. buy small objects in small amounts. comprar a....
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o escardador 306.

jukiej-lum, agn(vn & ncpd). corn field weeder. sachador o...306.

tuk'

tuk', n5. blunderbuss, harquebus, lombard gun, shot. (1)
arcabuz u otro tiro cual quiera, (2) lombarda, (3) tiro
de arcabuz,..., (4) trabuco.

tuk'ajom, n5. harquebus shooter. arcabuceru o tiradero asi.
tuk'ay, iv. shoot lombard gun, harquebus, etc. (1)
lombardear y tirar..., (2) soltar tiro.

tuk'avej, vn5. firing of lombard gun, etc. lombardeamiento....

tuk'ayil, n5. blowganner, shooter of harquebus or lombard

gun. (1) arcabuceru o..., (2) lombardo, arcabuceru y
cerbatanero.

tuk'ayil k'op, nphr(n type n)5. ingenuous or straightforward

talk (when one speaks plainly like a child). simple, cosa
sin dobles.

tuk'ayil k'opoj, nphr:n& iv. speak ingenuously or straightforwardly.
simple, cosa... .
tuk'ay, iv. combat, fight, shoot (harquebus, lombard gun, etc.).
(1) arcabuz u..., (2) combatir, (3) lombardear y..., (4)
soltar tiro.

tuk'ayvan, iv. shoot. soltar tiro.
tuk'tuk', aj. straight. derecha cosa.
juk'ayvanej, agn. harquebus shooter. arcabuceru o... .
c'ulobil tuk'ail lum, cf. ch'ul.
muk'ta tak', cf. muk'.

tul

tul, tv. pick (beans, chilis, cotton, flowers, fruit), pull out (hair,
feathers). (1) cojer cortando como flores o frutas, (2)
peler, sacar los pelos, (3) sacar como pelando pelos,...,
(4) segar las mieses.
tul jol, vphr:tv & -n4d. crop hair (of those who have committed
some crime). trasquilar como... .
tulbey jol, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. clip or crop hair (of those who
have committed some crime). (1) trasquilar a tijera, (2)
trasquilar como... .
tulbil, pp. picked. cojer cortando... .
tul'-atij, iv(x & ncpd). jest, play the buffoon. truanez ajuste.
tul'-atil, n(x & ncpd)5. buffoonery, jesting. truanez.
tul'-ati'l vinik, nphr:n(x & ncpd) type n. buffoon, jester. truan.
tulob motzob, nphr(n of n)5. tweezers. tenazas.
tulob motzobil, nphr(n4f of n5). tweezers. tenazas.

tulan

tulan, n5. evergreen oak, oak. RML—In modern Tzotzil this
term refers to a variety of oaks, Quercus peduncularis.
Q. polymorpha, Q. rugosa, Q. segoviensis. (1) carasco
51, (2) roble, arbol.
tulantik, n5. oak forest. robledal de arboles.
boch jay tulan, cf. boch.
boch *ji tulan, cf. boch.
tzo' tulan, cf. tzo'.
tuluk'
tuluk', n5. hen. gallina.

tuluk'il vaj, nphr(natt & n)5. chicken tamale. empanada de
gallina.
tuluk'il ve'el, nphr(natt & n)5. gluttony. glotoneria.
mo k'ot sat tuluk', s:neg & iv & nphr(n4d of n5). blind chicken.
gallina ciega.
*tulul
*tulul, n5. frog, toad. (1) ramal, (2) sapo.
tumba (Sp.)
tumba, n5. tomb. tumba.
	umuch

umuch 'ak'abal, nphr(n type n)5. midnight. RML—In colonial
Yucatec Pio Pérez gives chumuckin for "medio dia" (Pérez,
1877:81). In modern Mopán, chumuc is "centro medio" and chunq'uin is "medio dia" (Ulrich and Ulrich,
1976:76). (1) media noche, (2) noche, a la media noche.
tumuch 'ak'abal ch'uivej, nphr:nphr(n type n) type vn. matins.
matinez.
tumuch k'ak'al, nphr(n type n)5. noon. *But now they do not
use this for noon. (1) medio dia, (2) siesta en el medio
dia.
ta tumuchitik, qphr:prep & n5. by day, in the daytime. (1) de
dia, (2) entre dia.
Ha' te 'oy tumuch, s:n5/pred/ & s(pt & n5/pred/ & n5). current.
presente cosa.
tup'

tup', tv. behead, defame, diminish, humble. (1) achicarse
caendo de su estado, (2) achicar a otro asi, (3) amenguar
a otro afrentando. (4) degollar, (5) menguar asi.
tup', iv. be extinguished, decrease, humble oneself. (1)
apagarse, (2) descrescer, (3) humillarse.
tup' 'ik', s:iv & -n4d. become asthmatic, faint. (1) amorecerse,
(2) asmarse, (3) desmayar.
tup' 'ik', s:iv & -n4d. with spasms.
RML—The verb is given
in the past tense, pasmado.
tup' ba, rv. lessen self (by wicked deed). apocarse haciendo
vileza.
tup' k'op, vphr:tv & -n4d. contradict, say the opposite of.
contra.
tup' sat, s:iv & -n4d. be dazed, go blind, go blind in one eye.
(1) cegar 70, (2) encandilarse, (3) entortecerse per-
diendo el ojo de todo.
tup'bey etel, vphr:-dv & n4f[B]. remove seal, sello quitar.
tup' bea k'op, vphr:rv & n5. argue, contend. (1) arguir, (2)
contender o arguir.
tup' bea sat, vphr:-dv & n4f[B]. daze (birds), put person's eye
out. (1) encandilar como encandilan aves, (2) entortecer
o quebrar el ojo a otro afrentando. (3) lombardear y...
tup'bea k'optik, nphr:nphr(n type n) type vn. matins.
tumuch k'ak'al, nphr(n type n)5. noon. *But now they do not
use this for noon. (1) medio dia, (2) siesta en el medio
dia.
ta tumuchitik, qphr:prep & n5. by day, in the daytime. (1) de
dia, (2) entre dia.
Ha' te 'oy tumuch, s:n5/pred/ & s(pt & n5/pred/ & n5). current.
presente cosa.
tup'

tup', tv. behead, defame, diminish, humble. (1) achicarse
cambiando de su estado, (2) achicar a otro asi, (3) amenguar
da otro afrentando, (4) degollar, (5) menguar asi.
tup', iv. be extinguished, decrease, humble oneself. (1)
apagarse, (2) descrescer, (3) humillarse.
tup' 'ik', s:iv & -n4d. become asthmatic, faint. (1) amorecerse,
(2) asmarse, (3) desmayar.
tup' 'ik', s:iv & -n4d. with spasms.
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tup'bey etel, vphr:-dv & n4f[B]. remove seal, sello quitar.
tup' bea k'op, vphr:rv & n5. argue, contend. (1) arguir, (2)
contender o arguir.
tup' bea sat, vphr:-dv & n4f[B]. daze (birds), put person's eye
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o quebrar el ojo a otro afrentando. (3) lombardear y...
tup'bea k'optik, nphr:nphr(n type n) type vn. matins.
tumuch k'ak'al, nphr(n type n)5. noon. *But now they do not
use this for noon. (1) medio dia, (2) siesta en el medio
dia.
anoint. ungir.
t'abbil, pp. burnished, polished. alisado o liso.
t'abbil tan ta lumitik, nphr:nphr(pp & n)5 & qphr(prepp & n5). cement floor. suelo de cal.
t'abeb, n4f. original. original cosa.
t'abeb k'op, nphr(n4f of n5). introduction, motive. (1) yntroduccion de platica, (2) motivo.
t'abel, vn4d. extreme unction. uncion.
t'abel, n5. point of time. punto de tiempo.
t'abel no 'ox, nphr(n5 & pt & pt). in a little while, short while. poco tiempo como... .
t'abel xa, qphr:n5 & pt. in a little while. de aqui a poco.
t'abelik, n5. brevity. brevedad.
t'abelikil k'op, nphr(natt & n5). brief words. brevedad.
t'abel'tabel, n1f. moment, point of time. (1) momento de tiempo, (2) punto de tiempo.
t'abel'tabel'abel no 'ox, qphr:n5 & pt & pt. in a little while. poco tiempo como... .

t'abeluk, n5. quickly. ayna, resto 14.
t'abes, tv. begin, persuade, provide the opportunity. (1) comenzar algo, (2) mover asi, (3) occasion dar.
t'abes ta 'il, qphr:tv- & qphr(prepp & n5). provoke to anger. provocar a ira.
t'abesbil ta 'il, qphr:pp/pred/ & qphr(prepp & n5). be provoked to anger. provocado si.
t'abob, n1d. burnisher, polisher. alisadera o instrumento para alisar.
t'abob tak'in, nphr(n of n)5. polisher. alisadera o... .
t'abob te', nphr(n of n)5. plane. acicaladera.
t'abob ton, nphr(n of n)5. burnisher. (1) acicaladera, (2) alisadera o... .
t'abobil, n4f. polisher. alisadera o... .
t'abobil tak'in, nphr(n4f of n5). polisher. acicaladera.
t'abobil te', nphr(n4f of n5). polisher. acicaladera.
t'abtikt'abtik tza, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. be fickle. movable asi en el parecer.
t'abt'onet, av. be slippery. resbaladero.
j'tab-na, agn(tv & ncpd). mason. albanil.
j-t'abal, num(num & nccpd)5. seed bed, vegetable patch. sementera.
j'tabesjej-k'op, agn(vn & ncpd). persuader. movedor asi.
j-t'abel, num(num & nccpd)5. in a hurry (1 only). prisa.
j-t'abelon. I am in a hurry.
j-t'abel 'ayon. I left in a hurry.
likeb t'abbil k'op, cf. lik.
j-t'ob, num(num & nccpd)5. seed bed, vegetable patch. (1) era de verdura, (2) sementera.
j-t'ob lum, nphr:num(num & nccpd) of n5. plot (of land). RML—This is given in colonial Tzeltal as tahb lum (Guzmán, 1620:203). suerte de tierra.
t'aj
iv. crack, split (as earth, fresh tile or wood splits in the sun). (1) henderse como la tierra..., (2) hendido así, (3) resquebrajado.

t'ajal, aj. badly cracked or split. hendido así con muchas hendiduras.

t'ajajtik, aj. badly cracked or split. hendido así con muchas hendiduras.

t'ajal, n4f. crack, split. abertura como hendidera 3.
t'ajel, nlf crack, spUt (1) abierto como... 3, (2) grieta.
t'ax

t'ax talmajel, vphr:tv & qphr(prep & n5). slap, herir con la mano abierta.
t'axbenal, n4f. slap received, herida que se recibe así.
t'axben, n4f. slap given, herida que da el que hiere así.

* t'ay, n5. eagle. RML—In colonial Tzeltal this is given as thiuh (Gates, 1934b:172). In modern Tzotzil of Chalchihuitán, t'iv is a very large supernatural bird, the ch'ulel of the j'ik'al. In modern Mopán the eagle is t'iiw. (Ulrich and Ulrich, 1976:213). aguila.

t'ob
iv. plot, seed bed, vegetable patch. cf. t'ab.

t'očh
tv. tip (hat). hombre bezo de gran bezo 239.
t'očel ti', s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. be puffed-lipped (insult). hombre bezo de... 239.
t'očo-ti', n(aj & ncpd)5. puffed-lipped. hombre bezo de... 239.

* t'očh (1)
t'oč, tv. pour from bowl to bowl (as when they pour a gourd of cocoa into another to make foam), spout. (1) chorrear, (2) echar como... .
t'oč kokov, vphr:tv & n5. pour cocoa from bowl to bowl. hacer cacao y molerlo 165.
t'oč Ho', vphr:tv & n5. pour water from bowl to bowl. echar como... .
t'očel, n5. spout (of liquid). RML—This also occurs in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:50). chorro.
t'očet, av. sound of rainspouts, of cocoa being poured from one bowl to another, or of horses urinating. ruido hacer las goteras... .
t'očlan, tv. pour from bowl to bowl. echar como... .

* t'oč (2)
* t'očey, tv. peck. RML—In colonial Tzeltal the term is -tohli (Guzmán, 1620:159) In colonial Yucatec, thoh is "picar con pico" (Pérez, 1877:352). picar.

* t'očeyyaney, n5. peck. picada.
* t'očišil, aj. pecked. picada cosa.

t'ok

* t'okt'onet, av. cluck. cloquear.

t'ol

* t'ol, tv. cut into pieces, scarify, slice. (1) jasar, sangrar, (2) piezas echar a pedazos 261, (3) rebanar 299.
t'olbil, pp. sliced. rebanada.

* t'olt'ol, num(num & nccpd)5. cut or slice of beef, veal, fish. (1) pieza de vaca... 261, (2) rebanada.

* t'ol choy. slice of fish. rueda de pescado.

* t'olt'ol, num(num & nccpd)5. single slice (1 only). rebanada.

t'om

* t'omt'onet, av. be very painful. RML—This is given as lomlonet. doler reciamente.

t'ox

* t'ox, tv. split (firewood, wood). (1) heder partiendo como leña o madera, (2) rajar.

* t'oxenal, n4f. split. raja.

* t'oxbil, pp. deliberately split. hendido que lo hendid ovo.
t'oxil, iv. split. (1) henderse asi algo, (2) hendid por si.
t'oxob si', nphr(n of n). ax. hacha para cortar leña.
t'oxobil si', nphr(n4f of n5). ax. hacha para... .

cha'-t'ox apix jol. Your hat is crooked.
cha'-'t'ox t'ox, cf. cha'.

t'ub

t'ub ta Ho', vphr:iv & qphr(prep & n5). sink. remosar.

t'uj

t'uj, tv. appoint, choose, choose the best, select for office, winnow (wheat, rice). (1) elegir o escoger, (2) escogerle mejor, (3) mondar como trigo, arroz, (4) señalar personas...

cha'tox t'ox, cf cha'.

t'uj, tv. appoint, choose, choose the best, select for office, winnow (wheat, rice), mondar como... .

t'ujel, vn4f, appointment. eleccion.

t'ujjoj, n4d. jurisdiccion.

t'ujum, ajphnadv & aj. pure. alegarse.

cha'tox t'ox, cf cha'.

cha'tox t'ox, cf cha'.

t'ujumajel, vn5. merriment. alegría.

t'ujumajes, tv. gladden. alegrar a otro.

cha'tox t'ox, cf cha'.

t'ujumajel, vn5. merriment. alegría.

t'ujumajes, tv. gladden. alegrar a otro.

fub t'ub t'ox, cf cha'.

t'ujel, vn4f. appointment. eleccion.

t'ujjoj, n4d. jurisdiccion.

t'ujum, ajphnadv & aj. pure. alegarse.

t'uxubtas, tv. water. regar.

t'ut', aj. greedy. avariento.

cha'tox t'ox, cf cha'.

t'ujumajel, vn5. merriment. alegría.

t'ujumajes, tv. gladden. alegrar a otro.

cha'tox t'ox, cf cha'.

cha'tox t'ox, cf cha'.

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t'ujumajel, vn5. merriment. alegría.

t'ujumajes, tv. gladden. alegrar a otro.

cha'tox t'ox, cf cha'.

t'ujumajel, vn5. merriment. alegría.

t'ujumajes, tv. gladden. alegrar a otro.
va'la'v'aluk, aj. soon. ayna, presto.
va'an, tv. advise, appoint, escort, follow in the company of, raise, select person for office, serve, sit upright, stand up (poles, person). (1) acompañar, (2) apercibir, (3) elegir o escoger, (4) empinar o enhestar, (5) levantar otra cosa..., (6) poner en hiesto, (7) seguir acompañado, (8) señalar personas para..., (9) servidor y servir.

va'an ba, rv. stop in one's tracks. quedarse asi.
va'anba, pp. set upright (poles). derecho estar... .

va'antejel, agn. lazy person, haragan.
va'vonetel, vn5. laziness, barreno.
va'anel, vn4d. appointment, comision.
va'vanej, n4d. person being advised, apercibidos.
va'von, av. stagger, sway. bambanear.
va'vonetel, vn5. laziness. haragania.
va'bok'ol, num(num & nccpd)4f. a sixth. sesmo o sexta parte.
va'vinkil, num(num & nccpd)4f. a sixth. But the commonest manner of speech is by making particular mention as if we said, "the sixth part of the people is dead" and if there were 600 people: "Ho'-vinik echam." "The sixth part of wheat or corn is mine:" "Ho'-te'el xavich' Ho'ot, j-te'el ta chi', nphr:n5 & qphr(pp & qphr<prep & n5>).

vaan, tv. advise, appoint, escort, follow in the company of, raise, select person for office, serve, sit upright, stand up (poles, person). (1) acompañar, (2) apercibir, (3) elegir o escoger, (4) empinar o enhestar, (5) levantar otra cosa..., (6) poner en hiesto, (7) seguir acompañado, (8) señalar personas para..., (9) servidor y servir.

va'an ba, rv. stop in one's tracks. quedarse asi.
va'anba, pp. set upright (poles). derecho estar... .

dashed
(1) aposento o posada, (2) cama mia o colchon mio, (3) colchon, (4) dormitorio, (5) dormitorio o cama mia, (6) lugar donde alguno se asienta o..., (7) manida de jornada, (8) hospedaria 242, (9) posada donde albergamos.

vayebal k‘ul, nphr(n type n)5. bedspread. manta de cama.
vayebal na, nphr(n type n)5. inn. meson.
vayebal pok’, nphr(n type n)5. bedspread.
vayebal na, nphr(n type n)5. inn. meson.

jve’eltasvanej, agn. powerful person, poderoso de tal o tal cosa.
jve’eltas, tv. feed, serve at table, servir a la mesa.

ve’els, tv. feed, serve at table, servir food.
ve’elts ba, rv. support oneself.

‘ip vay, vphr:adv & iv. sleep a lot. dormir mucho.
ve’, iv. eat. (1) comer, (2) merendar.

vetz’bey luc lum, vphr:-dv & n4d[B]. move in boundary markers on another’s corn field. meterse en... .

vetz’el, aj. decreased. menguado asi.
vetz’es, tv. decrease. desmedrar.

*vek
*vek el ch’en, nphr(aj & n)5. cliff. RML—In modern Chol, *wek el ch’en is an encircling cliff. In colonial Tzeltal both Ara and Guzmán give the initial consonant of the adjective as b (Ara, n.d.:170; Guzmán, 1620:186). roca.

vetz’el ch’en ta nab nphr:nphr(n & ncpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5). rock in the ocean. roca en el mar.

vel
veluyab pech’, nphr(n type n)5. fan, flyswatter. aventador o mosquedador.

vetz’el, aj. decreased. menguado asi.

vetz’es, tv. decrease. desmedrar.

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vitz, n5. hill, mountain, mountain chain, mountain pass. (1) cuesta, (2) puerto de monte, (3) sierra o monte alto.

vitz'

vitz', iv. sprinkle. ysopo para rociar 190.

vitz' k'inabal, siv & n5. drizzle. ysopo para...190.

vitz' Ho', siv & n5. sprinkle. Llover menudo como rocio. vitz'es, tv. sprinkle (with the hand or hyssop). rociar algo con la mano o... .

vitz'esab Ho', nphr(n of n)5. hyssop, vitz'esabU Ho', nphr(n4f of n5), hyssop. ysopo para...190.

viernes (Sp.) ysopo para...190.

viernes, n5. Friday, viernes.

vij

vijet, av. drip. chorrear.

vij

viemes, n5. Friday, viernes.

vik'
vik' sat, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. rise in fortune or status. RML—Lit. to open one’s eyes. levantarse asi.

tey xvinaj jve'el te ta xchonel caballoe. With the sale of horses I will see my way to a meal. tratar el tratable.

vinaj, iv. appear in the distance, be clearly visible or exposed, begin to appear, discover, sound. (1) asomar o aparecerse de lejos 33, (2) claro que se ve bien, (3) descargar, (4) manifiestarse, (5) son o sonido... .

vinajeb 'osil, nphr(n4f of n5). view (from the house or the window), vista de casa o de ventana.

vinajeb bi, nphr(n type n)4d. surname. nombre comun o sobrenombre.

vinajes, tv. admit, confess, discover, provide, publish, reveal, show. (1) confesar, decir o manifestar algo, (2) descubrir, (3) divulgar o publicar..., (4) divulgar, publicar algo, (5) proveer, (6) publicar algo.

vinajes 'ik', vphrtv & n4d[A]. declare oneself. manifiesta algo.

vinajesabU, n4b. mark of identification. señas para conocer.

vinajesabU ve'el, nphr(n of n)4f commercial deal, tratar el tratable.

vinajesbebiU, pp. revealed. (1) revelar, (2) significar. vinajesbebiU, dv. interpret, reveal. revelada cosa.

vinajes 'ik', vphrtv & n4d[A]. declare oneself. manifiesta algo.

vinik'
vik* sat, vphr:tv & n4d[A]. rise in fortune or status. RML—^Lit.

vinik'
vik'ulan sat, vphntv & n4d[A], blink, parpadear.

vinik'
vik*il sat vinik, nphr:nphr(aj & n) type n. cautious person. vik'ulan sat, vphntv & n4d[A], blink, parpadear.

vinik'
vik*il sat vinik, nphr:nphr(aj & n) type n. cautious person.

vinik'
vik'ulan sat, vphntv & n4d[A], blink, parpadear.

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vinik'
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vik*il sat vinik, nphr:nphr(aj & n) type n. cautious person.

vinik'
vik*ulan sat, vphntv & n4d[A], blink, parpadear.

vinik'
vik*il sat vinik, nphr:nphr(aj & n) type n. cautious person.
In modern Tzotzil of Chalchihuitán, *jvink'ilal* means “fellow countryman.” (1) *casa, familia*, (2) *miembro, parte del cuerpo*, (3) *repartimiento con...*, (4) *territorio*.

vinkilelbU kotol 'osU 'u'un, s:pp/pred/ & -n4d. be prince of the whole world. *príncipe de todo el mundo.*

vinkiltas, tv. engender, *engendrar*.

vinkiltasvanej, agn. engendrer. *engendrador.*

yo' 'oy vinkUel, s:n5/pred/ & -n4f be hated, *empollado asi.*


vink a birth, Christmas, engender, family, home, limb. cf. vinik. vino (Sp.)

vino, n5. wine, *vino puro.*

tzeel vino, cf. tze (1).

virrey (Sp.)

virrey, n5. viceroy, *virrey.*

vixU, n3d. father's sister, grandfather's sister, man's father's or mother's brother's daughter when older than he, man's or woman's older sister. (1) *hermana de padre..., (2) hermana de padre*, (3) *hermana de abuelo....*

vixvon, av. pray aloud (as when we pray from the book of devotion or read). *rezar de manera....*

vixvonet, av. pray aloud (as when we pray from the book of devotion or read), *rezar de... .*

vo, tv. dry before the fire, roast, toast. (1) *asar, (2) secar al fuego, (3) tostar.*

vobil, pp. toasted. (1) *cojido 67, cf. cosido, (2) tostada cosa.*

voob, n5. spit. *asador.*

voobU temal tak'in, nphr:n type nphr(natt & n). barbecue grill. *parrillas para asar.*

voob, n5f. spit. *asador.*

voobU temal tak'in, nphr:n type nphr(natt & n).5. barbecue grill. *parrillas para....*

vo (2)

voet, av. bark, bray, make a din, roar. (1) *bramar, (2) estruendo, (3) ladrar los perros u, (4) rebusnar.*

voetel, vn5. roar. *bramido.*

vovonet, av. bark, make a din. (1) *estruendo, (2) ladrar los... .

vo' ey, iv. have large swellings. *hincharse asi a tolon-drones... .

vo' o-cho, n(adj & ncpd)5. plump-cheeked. *hombre carrilludo 240.*

vo'o-jol, n(adj & ncpd)5. big-headed. *hombre de gran cabeza.*

vo'o-ni', n(adj & ncpd)5. big-nosed, flat-nosed. *hombre de gran nariz 239.*

vo'oel jol, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. be big-headed (insult). *hombre de gran nariz 239.*

vo'oel ni', s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. be flat-nosed. *nariz roma.*

vo'otik, aj. with large swellings. *hinchado asi.*

vo'o, aj. with a large swelling. *hinchado asi.*

vo'ney, n5. long ago, once. (1) *antiguo, (2) en otro tiempo de preterito, (3) tiempo antiguo.*

vo'ney, aj. old. *vieja cosa.*

muy vo'neyuk, vphr:neg & n5/pred/. recently. *poco tiempo... .*
voch’voch’tik, aj. badly chipped. mellada cosa en...
voch’vochet, av. bustle about. bullirte.

voj
vojyon, n5. dry ear of corn. mazorca cuando esta seca 204.
vojontik, n5. harvest time. maceses.

vok
vok, n4f. foam. espuma corrw quiera.

vokoUl, natt. historic, ystorial cosa 190.
vokoUl k’op, nphr(natt & n)5. historic words, fable. (1) ejemplos o...136, (2) hablan consejas, cf. historial.
hacer bien...

vokoltas, tv. do good or merciful acts, take pity on. (1) hacer bien...165, (2) mercer haber asi.
vokoltasel, vn4d. mercy one receives. misericordio que recibo. vokoltasel ‘ai, vphr:n4d[A] & tv. be grateful. mercer haber asi.

muč’jvokoltasel xka’i. I am very grateful.
vokoltasvan, iv. do good or merciful acts. hacer bien...165.
vokolinom, agn. historian. ystoriador 190.
vokoltasvanej, agn. merciful person. (1) hacer bien...165, (2) misericordioso.

vok’, tv. break or smash (eggs, avocados, head, pot, boards, tiles), dig with blows as with a hoe, distribute, divide up, furrow, shatter with blows. (1) cabar a golpes..., (2) desmenasar dando golpes, (3) dividir o repartir algo, (4) quebrar, quebrantar, (5) quebrar o quebrantar..., (6) repartir, (7) surcar.

vok’, iv. break or smash (eggs, avocados, head, pot, boards, tiles), break open (pomegranates, cotton), break up (ship), be divided up. (1) abrirse asi casi del todo, (2) divisa cosa asi, (3) quebrar, quebrantar..., (4) quebrar o quebrantar..., (5) quebrarse la cosa abriendose ...
vok’ ch’en, vphr:tv & n5. dig a hole. ahoyar.
vok’ lum, vphr:tv & n5. measure land. medir tierra.
vok’ nuk’ul kelem, iv, do good or merciful acts, take pity on. (1) be divided up. (1)
vok’oluk, vphr:neg & aj/pred/. do good or merciful acts. (1) merced hacer asi.
vok’el, vn4f. division. division.

vok’ilan, tv. distribute, divide up. repartir.
vok’ilan-Hux, tv(tv & tvcpd). roughen grinding stone. picar muela ...
vok’ob si’, nphr(n of n)5. ax. hacha para cortar leña.
vok’obil lum, nphr(n4f of n5). boundary marker. mojen, cf. mojon.
vok’obil si’, nphr(n4f of n5). ax. hacha para ...
vok’ol, aj. broken, broken open, cracked, divided up, smashed. (1) abierto como...3, (2) divisa cosa asi, (3) quebrado asi.
vok’ol ‘e, scat/pred/ & -n4d-. have a chipped tooth. mellado en los dientes.
vok’ollil, n4f. break, broken piece, crack. (1) quebradura, la señal..., (2) quebradura, el pedazo..., (3) quebradura asi.
vok’ollil xamiti, nphr(n4f of n5). piece of tile. tejuela, pedazo de teja. jvok’-lum, agn(tv & ncpd). surveyor. medidor asi.
mo vok’oluk, vphr: neg & aj/pred/. do good or merciful acts. hacer bien...165.
vol
vol, tv. grapple, knead (dough, clay for pots), wrap. (1) envolver 98, (2) engarrafar o asir, (3) sobar masa, barro para ollas 324.
vol ba, rv. wrinkle (clothing). arrugarse la ropa.
vol ch'ay, vphr:tv- & tv-. grapple, knead (dough, clay for pots), wrap.
vol ta pok', vphr:tv- & qphr(prep & n5). shroud. mortajar el cuerpo del muerto.
volbil, pp. bundled, grappled. (1) envoltorio 98, (2) engarrafar o asir.
volbil vaj, nphr(pp & n)5. roU. bollo.
volbil ch'ay, vphr:tv- & tv-. grapple, engarrafar o asir.
volUanbU, pp. wrinkled, volUan, tv. knead (dough, clay for pots), vol volU tak'in ta ba, s:ajy^red/ & n5 & qphr(prep & -n4f). mace
volobil chame-vinik, nphr:n4f of n(aj & ncpd)5. shroud, funda o ...
volobil, n4f. bundled, grappled. (1)
volvolil, n4f roundness, redondo asi.
volvol ton, nphr(aj & n)5. round rock, nabo redondo.
volvol jol te', s:aj^red/ & nphr(n4f of n5). cudgel, porra para aporrear.
volvol lum, nphr(aj & n)5. clod. terron.
volvol no, nphr(aj & n)5. ball of yam. nabo redondo.
volvol tak' in, nphr(aj & n)5. roundish piece of metal. peya rolliza 254.
volvol tak' in ta ba, s:aj/pred/ & n5 & qphr(prep & -n4f). mace (of beadle or gateman). maza o... 203.
volvol ton, nphr(aj & n)5. round rock. peya rolliza, no... 254.
volvolil, n4f. roundness. redondes asi
jvol, agn. escort, follower. RML—The term for follower is given as ghvohol, but the reader is directed to see the other entries. (1) acompanyara, cf. acompanar, (2) el que asi acompana 5, (3) seguidor asi.
jvol ta vinik, nphr:aj & ncpd)5 & qphr(prep & n5). genealogy. genealogia.
val-te', n(x & ncpd)4d. husband, lover (male or female), wife. (1) amigo enamorado..., (2) esposa.
val-te'ij, iv(x & ivcpd). fall in love (having a residence that one has not yet moved to), take a husband or wife (before celebrating the wedding). (1) amancebarse como..., (2) esposa o esposa tomar.
val-te' in, tv(x & tvcpd). fall in love, take a husband or wife. (1) amancebarse como..., (2) esposa o esposa tomar.
valal, n4d. genealogy. RML—This is given as -balal as it is in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:96), but the preceding entry here and the meaning of the root reinforce this reading. (1) genealogia, (2) parentesco por sangre.
*vot
*votol-'ik', tv(aj & tvcpd). call frequently or importantly. llamar a menudo.
*votot-tzitz, tv(aj & tvcpd). bribe. sobornar.
*votol-lol', iv(aj & ivcpd). leave quickly as from the church or school. salir aprisa.
*votol loc'el, nphr(aj & vn)5. quick exit. salida aprisa como...
*votol Ho', nphr(aj & n)5. constant rain for many days. RML—The adjective is given as votal. llover sin cesar muchos dias.
*votolan loc'el, vphr:tv- & dr. leave quickly as from the church or school. salir aprisa como...

vov
vovet, av. groan, grumble (as women do with maids or daughters), mutter, (1) bramar, (2) hablar entre dientes, (3) reñir gruñendo como...
vovetel, vn5. groan. bramido.
voy
voy, nle. cloven-foot. (1) pati hendido en dos partes, (2) pie con que anda el animal.
'o voy, s:n5/pred/ & -n4d. cloven-footed. pie con...
voymol
voymol, n1e. weed. RML—Modern Tzotzil of Chamula is vomol. verva 183.
voymolikt, n5. pasture, thicket. (1) erracal, (2) matorral, cosa de matas 213.
voymoliktik, natt. wild. salvaje.
voymoliktik chitom, nphr(natt & n)5. peccary, puerco de monte, jabali.
voymoliktik lo'bol, nphr(natt & n)5. wild fruit. montaíes, cosas ilustres.
voymoliktik vinik, nphr(natt & n)5. fieldhand, lowborn, savage. (1) labrador rustico, (2) montaíes, cosas..., (3) salvaje, (4) villano en la crianza.
vutz'
vutz', num(num & ncpd). stack. hacina, ayuntamiento de hacer.

*vuch
*vuch, aj. dented, depressed, sunken. (1) hundida cosa..., (2) hundida cosa...
*vuchul, aj. dented, depressed, sunken. (1) hundida cosa..., (2) hundida cosa... .
*vuchulvuchul, aj. slightly dented, depressed or sunken. hundida cosa... .
*vuchvuch, aj. slightly dented, depressed or sunken. hundida cosa... .
vuch'
vuch'i, tv. blow on (food to cool it, head wound or tumor to cure it), blow off (dust), winnow. (1) achar 13, (2) heckizar con soplos..., (3) soplar como soplamos... vuch'iabil 'ixim, nphr(n4f of n5). winnowing flax.

era donde

vuch'i, tv. blow on (flax)1. it, head wound or tumor to vukvukil, n4f. adam’s apple, nuez del cuello.
vuk

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vululel, vn5. gambling.

295.

riha asi

vulul, iv. gamble (as women do with maids or daughters).
vul

vululet, av. gamble (as women do with maids or daughters).
vulvon, agn. gamble (as women do with maids or daughters).

riha asi

vulvonet, av. gamble (as women do with maids or daughters).

vuy

vulvonet k’op, s:av & n5. boast angrily, baladrear enojando.

naka vuyul bakel, cf naka.

cosa. magra.
vuyul, aj. feeble./faca.
ya

yain, tv. aid the poor or miserable in their needs, suffer for another’s sins, support, take pity on. (1) causa, el..., (2) compadecer, (3) lastar, pagar pecados, (4) procurar para otro..., (5) socorrer al pobre... Ha’ jyain te chamele (or) te k’el-’abtele. I am suffering from the death (of my child or from) supervising the work. fatiga asi... yainel, vn4d. pity one receives. compasion que se tiene de mi. yaob t’i’il, nphr(n10d of n5). excuse. achaque.
yatik ‘osil ‘a’, vphr:s(aij/pred/ & n5) & tv. be fatigued. quebrantamientos sentir.
yatikil ‘a’, vphr:n5 & tv. be fatigued. quebrantamientos sentir.
yatikil ‘osil ‘a’, vphr:n5(pred/ & n5) & tv. be fatigued. quebrantamientos sentir.
yatikyatik, aj. fatigued. quebrantado asi.
yaukon ‘oy. I excuse myself.
yaya, n5. importunity, vexation. (1) enhadamiento, (2) ymporuntad 185.
yaya, aj. grave, lazy, serious, slow. (1) grave cosa que da pesadumbre, (2) lermo, perezoso.
yaya ‘a’, vphr:aj & tv. be annoyed by, be disgusted by, loathe. (1) abominar como..., (2) hasto tener, (3) molestado. yaya eka’i jk’ankbe’ey ekak’bey. It annoyed me to give it to him. molestado.
yaya xka’i batel. I hate to go. hasto tener.
yaya ‘antz, nphr(aj & n).5. pregnant woman. preñada.
yaya ‘ilel, saj/pred/ & -vn4f. be loathsome. abominable.
yaya ‘osil ‘a’, vphr:s(aij/pred/ & n5) & tv. be vexed. enhadarse.
yaya bil, nphr(aj & n).5. surname. nombre comun o sobrenombre.
yaya vinik, nphr(aj & n).5. skinny person. RML—This conflicts with yaya ‘antz, flaca cosa mayra.
yayail, n4d. feebleness, negligence, vexation. (1) enhadamien- to, (2) flojedad del cuerpo 144, (3) tibieza asi.
yayail, aj. lazy, negligent. tibia, cosa perezosa.
yayail-pas, tv(aj & tvcpd). do negligently. tibiamente hacer algo.
yayail vinik, nphr(aj & n).5. feeble, lazy or slow person. (1) flojo asi 144, (2) lermo, perezoso.
yayatik ‘osil ‘a’, vphr:s(aij/pred/ & n5) & tv. feel feeble (from sickness or age). dificiliosamente.
yayaub, iv. be vexed. enhadarse.
yayaubel, vn5. vexation. enhadamento.
yayaubes, tv. annoy, bother, vex. (1) enhodar, (2) molestar.
yayaubtas, tv. torture. justiciar.
yya-ti’il, agn(tv & tvcpd). apologizer, person who excuses himself. escusador asi.
yajservas, agn. executioner, molester, punisher. (1) acosador asi, (2) punidor, (3) sayon, verdugo 307.
yja, agn. denier. negador.
yayaubasvanej, agn. nuisance, tormentor. bymbanea.
yayaubtasvanej, agn. importunate or vexatious person. (1) enhadador, (2) ymporunto sin tiempo 185.
toj ya, ajphr:adv & aj. annoying, bothersome. molesta cosa.
el tiempo. *Note that to intoxicate in this
language does not only mean to be intoxicated with wine
but also to be amazed or out of one*s
senses in love with someone, or from sleepiness or anger.
yalal, aj. enough. *hasta cosa.
yalbaj, iv. goad, shoot (arrow), spear. (1) *arrojar vara u...; (2) flechear 147.
yabay, tv. goad, shoot (arrow, crossbow), shoot at, spear. *These (people) prefer to shoot with arrows and not with crossbows. (1) *arrojar vara u...; (2) asaetear 33, (3) ballestear, (4) flechear, (5) tirar para dar...; (6) valettear.
yabayab, n.d.f. fish spear, shoot, etc. (1) *asaagaya 37, (2) arpon.
yabayabil, n.s. goad stick. (1) bautismo, (2) pila de bautizar.
yabaybil, pp. pierced by an arrow. asaeteado.
yabayej, n5d. target of one’s arrow shot, bautisnw. (2) pila de bautisar.
yalel, nc. blow, punch, shot (harquebus), slap, stab, time, (1) cuesta abajo.
yalebal batel, nphr(n5 & dr), downhill slope. cuesta abajo.
yalp’un ba, rv. hurl oneself off a cliff. despechar a otro.
yalp’un ta ch’en, vphr:- & qphr(pre & n5). hurl person off a cliff. despechar a otro.
yalul, aj. smaller, RMI—In colonial Tzeltal, yalol utz utz
yaluvanej, agn, bowman, crossbowman, (1) ballestero, (2) vallestero. (3) flechero
yalvaj, iv. goad, shoot (arrow), spear. (1) *arrojar vara u...; (2) flechear 147.
yalul, aj. smaller, RMI—In colonial Tzeltal, yalol utz utz
yalubaj, iv. goad, shoot (arrow), spear. (1) *arrojar vara u...; (2) asaetear 33, (3) ballestear, (4) flechear, (5) tirar para dar...; (6) valettear.
yalul, aj. smaller, RMI—In colonial Tzeltal, yalol utz utz
yalolyalul, aj. less, RMI—In colonial Tzeltal, yalol utz utz
yalulxa, vphr:aj/pred/ & -n4f rose-colored, rosado de color de rosa.
yalulka, vphr:aj/pred/ & pt. a little later. despues como... Yalululul, aj. less. mas, comparativo.
yalulebal, agn. bowman. flechero que flecha 147.
yalulebayvanej, agn. crossbowman. (1) ballestero, (2) vallestero.
yalulesej-bail, agn(vn & mcpd), humble person. humilde.
yalvalnej, agn. bowman, crossbowman. (1) asaeteador 33, (2) flechero que flecha 147.
juteb yalul tuk, cf. jut (1) mu to yal ch’ut, s: neg & pt & iv & -n4d. be indigestible.
ynidigesto, no digerido 186.
Ha’ no ‘ox yalul, cf. Ha’ (1) Ha’ yal ta pop ta tz’omol tot, s:n5/pred/ & s:iv & qphr<prep & nphr & n4d[=qphr<prep & nphr (n4d of -n4d)>, primogeniture. *Lit. He must inherit or possess his father’s mat and seat. mayorazgo 205.
yolob tak’in, nphr(n of n)5. crossbow. ballesta.
yolob te’, nphr(n5 of n1d). downy. dote.
yolob viz, nphr(n of n)5. meteor, meteorite. cometa.
yolobil, n3d. arrow, bow, crossbow bolt, goad stick. RML—In modern Tzotzil of Chenalhó and Chalchichuitán, yolob k’ok’, is a sky rocket. (1) arco para tirar, (2) saeta 33, (3) frecha, (4) garrocha, (5) pasador tiro de ballesta, (6) saeta.
yam
yamaj, iv. ease (sickness), recuperate, relax, slacken. (1) aflojar la enfermedad, (2) aliviarse, (3) entibiarse.
yamaj ‘a’i, vphr: info & tv. be eased (sickness). RML—The intransitive verb is in the past tense. alivió.
yamaj ‘abtel ‘u’un, s:iv & n5 + -n4d. ease work. aflojar en el trabajo.
yamajel, vn5. alleviation, slackness. (1) alivió, (2) entibiamiento o tibieza.
yamajes, tv. ease. aliviar.
yamal, aj. slackened. entibiamiento... .
yamal pasal, s:aj/pred/ & -n4f. improved (in health). mejoría en la dolencia.
yamalayamal, aj. eased, improved. aflojado asi.
yamalayamal juteb. slightly improved (health). mejorar en... .
yaman, aj. tender. tierna cosa.
*yamal
yamal, n5. large lightning bug. RML—In colonial Tzeltal it is yamaz (Guzmán, 1620:121). In modern Tzotzil of Chalchihuitán it is yamatsz. lucernaga.

yan
yan, aj. different, differently, other, special. (1) diferir o diferenciarse 85, (2) diferente, (3) en otra manera, (4) otras cosas.

yanon. I am different. diferir o...85.
yanot sbatel *osU. You are unique. particular cosa.

yax (1)
yax 'al, vphnaj & tv-. contradict. contra.
yax (2)
yax. blue, cholera, emerald, falcon, free, fresh, green, liberty, toj yantUc, ajphr:adv & aj. strange, 134.
xojob yan, cf xoij.

yaxnan
yaxnan means "nearly." (1) poco, adjetivo, (2) poquito.

*yax *naan, qphr:pt & aj & pt. a little more. (1) poco mas, (2) un poco mas.
*yax *naan xa mu ta, vphr:qphr(pt & aj & pt) & neg & tv-. a little less. un poco menos.
*yax noch, qphr:pt & aj. a little. RML—The same term occurs in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:161). poco, adjetivo.
*yax noch xa, qphr:pt & aj. a little more. poco mas.

yavaj
yavaj, n5. avarice, poverty. laseria.
yavajel, vn5. avaricious, poor, scarce. RML—This occurs in colonial Tzotzil meaning "escaso" and "laserado" (Guzmán, 1620:81, 117). In modern Tzotzil, yavajo means angry, stingy. (1) avariento, (2) escaso, (3) laserado 194.

yavajib, iv. become greedy. avaricia tener.
yavaji, iv. become scarce. escasear.
yavajel, vn5. avarice, scarcity. (1) avaricia, (2) escasea.
yavajel, nld. avarice, poverty, scarcity. (1) avaricia, (2) escasea, (3) laseria 194.
yavajel vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. avaricious or niggardly person. (1) avariento, (2) escaso.
yavajilal, n4d. scarcity. escasea.
yavajin, tv. make scarce. escasear.

ye
ye, tv. reveal, show, proclaim wedding banns (as when they display those who are getting married). (1) divulgar, publicar algo, (2) publicar como... yey ta chonel, vphr:tv- & qphr(pre & vn5). auction. poner en almoneda preganando.

yi
yi, n5. ear of young corn (milky, with undeveloped kernels). mazorca de maiz antes...203.
yi batel, nphr(n5 & dr). ear of corn (when kernels are beginning to develop). mazorca de maiz...203.

yi'
yi' ton, nphr(ty pe n)5. sandstone. piedra arenisca.
yi' al k'anal tak'in, nphr:natt & nphr(aj & n)5. gold dust. oro en polvo.
yi'al ton, nphr(natt & n)5. sandstone. piedra arenisca.
yi'tik, n5. sandy place. arenal.
yi'tik, aj. sandy. arenosa cosa.

yij
yij, aj. sturdy. reciente cosa 299.
yijil, n4f. strength. (1) firmesa 11, (2) fortaleza de varon, (2) reciura 299.
yijil, aj. sprouted. entallecidas yerbas asi.
yijil 'itaj. cabbage head.
yijil lechuga. lettuce head.
yijil 'oltonon, nphr(n4f of n4d). bravery. esfuerzo.
yijil caballo, nphr(aj & n)5. strong horse. fuerte animal.
yijil kelém, nphr(aj & n)5. grown boy. mancebo crecido.
yijil k'op, nphr(aj & n)5. persistence. porfia.
yijil-k'opoj, iv(aj & ivpct). persist. porfiar.
yijil te', nphr(aj & n)5. hard wood. reciente cosa 299.
yijub vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. old or strong person. (1) anciano, (2) fuerte animal.

yijub, iv. grow hard, become strong, harden, sprout (1)

yijil vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. old or strong person. (1)

anciarw,

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jyijU 'olonton, agn(aj & nc)5. brave person, aninwso.

yijub, iv. be full (mck)n). RML—The verb is in the past tense.

yijub ta kola'al, vphr:iv & ciphr(prep & n5). sin willfully.

jyo-tuluk', agn(tv & ncpd). chicken tender, gallinero que las

yijubel, vn5. stren^, firmesa 11.

yijubesbU, pp. fortified, yijubes, tv. fortify, strengthen. afirmar o fortalecer asi algo.

yokin ch'ay, vphr:tv-nyokin tv/subj/-. discard, toss out. &
yokin bil, pp. discarded. abatir algo o echarlo a mal.
yokinej, n4d. object being discarded. abatir... .
yol
yol. arrow, bow, comet, crossbow, dowry, goad stick. cf. yal.
yom,
yom, tv. hold in the fist. abarcar con el puño.
yomben, n4d. handful (candles). abarcar con...
yemlej, nc. handful. (1) abarcar con..., (2) manojo de..., (3) puño o...
yomoj, n4d. object held in hand. abarcar con...
j-yom, num(num & nccpd)5. handful (of long untied objects likestraws). (1) manojo de cosa que no se ata, (2) puño o puñado...
j-yom tzotzil, nphr:num(num & nccpd) of n5. horse's forelock. guedeja o vedeja de cabellos.
j-yom toj, nphr:num(num & nccpd) of n5. torch bundle. hacha de tea para alumbrar.
j-yomyom no ox, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & pt & pt. single handful. abarcar con...
yox (1)
yox, aj. fresh (fish, cheese), green. (1) fresco, pescado o queso, (2) verde cosa en color.
yox-o', n(aj & nccpd)5. clear water. RML—This perhaps should be read yox Ho'. clara agua.
yox to, nphr:aj/pred/ & pt. green (corn, etc. that is not dry or well-cured). ierno maíz u...
yoxox, aj. blue, green. RML—Blue is given as yoxox, which seems suspect. (1) azul, (2) verde cosa... .
yax-otz'an, aj(aj & Pcpd). blue. azul.
yax-otz'an pas, nphr:aj(aj & Pcpd) & tv-. make blue. azul hacer.
yax-bajtay, iv(aj & ivcpd). grow green. verdeguear.
yax-balanc, aj(aj & Pcpd). green again (grain field, grass). reverdescer.
yax-tz'anan, aj(aj & Pcpd). light bright green. verdegueada, cosa... .
yax-tz'antan, iv(aj & ivcpd). grow green. verdeguear.
yax-chelul, n(aj & nccpd)5. post-partum cold or cold sickness that women frequently suffer. enfriamiento o enferme-
dad... .
yax-chelulon. I am suffering post-partum cold. estar enfermo de aquella frialdad 111.
yax-choj, n(aj & nccpd). purple. RML—The term cho means cheek, so I am hypothesizing here that this is a

black-and-blue eye. In colonial Tzeltal the listing for
“morado” es yaxalcho, yaxalna (Guzmán, 1620:137). morado, color oscuro.
yax-k’a’el, vn(aj & vncpd). scrofulous person. *But they take it as an insult if you call them yax-k’a’el and not yax-k’a’elot. enfermo de esta manera.
yaxal pok’, nphr(aj & n)5. green cloth, verde cosa en color.
yaxal lum, nphr(aj & n)5. green land, verdigris, cardenillo o yaxal si’, nphr(aj & n)5. green wood, fresco, pescado…. yaxal te’, nphr(aj & n)5. green wood, fresco, pescado…. yaxal ton, nphr(aj & n)5. emerald. esmeralda.
yaxal vinik, nphr(aj & n)5. Freedman. horror, cf. horror.
yaxal choy, nphr(aj & n)5. Fresh fish. fresco, pescado o queso. yaxal yox, n5. crab. cangrejo.
yaxal cho, yaxalna is “morado” (Guzmán, 1620:137).
yaxalcho, yaxalna is a halictine bee (Hunn, 1977:274) and monejitas” (Gates, 1934b: 139), but in modern Tzotzil of Zinacantán, it is a halictine bee (Hunn, 1977:274) and in modern Tzotzil of Zinacantán, yaxal cho is a halictine bee. mosca o mosquito verde….

yax (2)
yox, n5. crab. cangrejo.
yub
yub, tv. narrow. angostar 24.
yub, iv. narrow. (1) enhangostarse 115, (2) enhangostado 115, (3) estrecharse.
yubeb, n4f. Piece of cloth removed to narrow suit. giron que se quita.
yubel, vn5. Narrowness. (1) angostura 24, (2) enhangostadura 115, (3) estrechura.
yubes, tv. narrow. (1) angostar 24, (2) enhangostar 115, (3) estrechar.
yuboj, n4d. Narrowed article. angostado 24.
yubtas, tv. Enhangostar 115.
yubul, aj. Narrow (board, table). (1) estrechura, (2) estrecha cosa.
yubul ‘osil, nphr(aj & n)5. narrow plot of land, estrait times with hunger. (1) angosto tiempo hay hambre 24, (2) estrecha tierra.
yubyub, aj. Narrow. verde cosa en color. estrecha cosa.
yugo (Sp.)
yuk’
yuk’et, av. Make small waves. olas hacer asi.
yuk’etel Ho’, nphr(vn4f of n5). Small waves. ola u honda de agua….
yuk’yonel, av. Make small waves. olas hacer asi.
yuk’yonetal, vn4f. Small waves. ola u….
yuy
yuy, n5. Mushroom, truffle. RML—In modern Tzotzil this term includes Amanita caesaria and A. vagiruita. (1) hongo, (2) turma de tierra.
yuy chaak, nphr(n4f of n5). Poisonous mushroom. RML—In modern Tzotzil this is the fly agaric, Amanita muscaria. (1) hongo ponzonoso, (2) turma de tierra.

H

Ha’(1)
Ha’, pn. he, it, she, the one. RML—This has no Spanish entry but is scattered throughout.
Ha’, excl. yes, that, that’s it. RML—Modern Tzotzil: ja’. (1) ese, esa, 130, (2) el adverbio.
Ha’ sk’an kolonton (or) Ha’ xal kolonton! That’s what I like! aficionarase a alguno 186.
Ha’ te icham yu’un dios. Lit., He is the one who died for God, i.e., He is a martyr. martir.
Ha’ te k’in xch’uun dios etzamesbeat. This is the fiesta for the believer who was killed. martir.
Ha’ te k’in xch’uun dios. This is the fiesta for the believers.
**martir.**

Ha' te ta stojol 'ojov xa le'e. Lit., he is the one who is in the Lord's command, i.e., He is the king's (or) the Lord's attorney, *fisco del Rey o Señor.*

Ha' te yu'un jzatzaal ch'unuel diovs echame. (The martyr) died because he was a firm believer in God, *martir.*

Ha' 'oy, qphr:n5 & pt. then. *afirmando* Ha' 'oy, qphr:n5 & pt. then, *tiiat's why.* (1)

Ho'on, pn. I. RML—Modern Tzotzil of Zinacantan: *vo' on.* yo 189.

Ho'on 'u'un, s:n5/pred/ + n4d[S]. mine. *mio, cosa mia.*

Ho'on lekoj, s:n5/pred/ + n4d[S]. mine. *mio, cosa mia.*

Ha' uk xa te, s:n5/pred/ & -n4f because, that's why. (1) *por ende,* (2) *por para dar causa.*

Ha' 'u'un mu ne'ay. That's why I didn't go.

Ho' on, pn. I. RML—Modern Tzotzil of Zinacantan: *vo'on.* yo 189.

Ha' uk xa te, s:n5/pred/ & subj & pt. continually, enough, just,

más para continuar.

Ha' uk te, s:n5/pred/subj/ & s(pt --). if, the more. (1) *mas para continuar,* (2) *si, conjuncion.*

Ha' uk te 'avile Ha'u xa te anupe. The more you saw the more that happened to you. *mas para continuar.*

Ha' uk te xabate xebat 'ekuk tok (or) Ha' uk te nabatuke xebat 'ekuk tok. If you go, I will go too. *si, conjuncion.*

**Ha'uk,** n5. as if

Ha'u, n5. *RML—See Ha'uk.*

Ha'uk manchuk, nphr(n5 & n5). except. *sino, conjuncion.*

Ha' uk manchukote. if it weren't for you.

Ha' uk xa te, s:n5/pred/subj/ & pt & s(pt --). the more. *mas para continuar.*
xHelej k'alal ta jztuzeb. I will last to the end. durar un dia. Halejel, vn5. delay, duration, perpetuity. (1) dilatar, cf. dilacion, (2) perpetuidad asi, (3) tardanza. Halejes, tv. continue, delay perpetuate, postpone, take a long time. RML—This is given once as both ghaleghes and xcaleghes. (1) diferir o dilatar algo, (2) perpetuar, (3) retardar, tardar a otro. jHalejes sk'inal. I postponed it (or) I took a long time. estender o dilatar tiempo.

Haliktik, aj. seldom. RML—The same term occurs in colonial Tzeltal (Guzmán, 1620:176), raras veces 284.

Halil, aj. time-consuming. espaciosa cosa.

Halil 'abtel. time-consuming work.

Halil k'op. time-consuming talk.

jHalejel, agn. delay, tardy person. (1)

Hap ti', nphr(vn & n)1d. promise, public confession. RML—Although there seems to be an overlap of meaning between this verb and 'aptay, it is consistently given as if it were consonant initial. The two verbs are differentiated more strongly in colonial Tzeltal where the former is consonant initial -ap and the latter, vowel initial -auhtay (Guzmán, 1620:167, 18). (1) profesion, (2) promesa asi. Hap-ti'bil, pp. promised. prometido.

Hap ti'il, vphr:aj & tv & -n4f. cost so much, RML—The verb is given in the past tense. costar.

Hap 'ilel, s:aj/pred/ & -vn4f. much again, as much, so much. (1) profesoion hacer, (2) prometer a Dios o hacer voto, (3) votar, hacer voto, (4) voto de esta manera.

Hap ti'il, nphr(vn of n)5. oath, pact, promise, public confession, vote. (1) pleito, omenage, (2) profesion, (3) promesa, (4) voto de esta manera.

Hap ti'il ta xchabiel yabutijebal na. oaths made by the governor of a castle to defend it from attack. homenaje que hace el alcaide 240.

Hapbey k'op, vphr:-dv & n5. promise. prometer.

Hapbil ti', nphr(pp & n4d). publicly confessed, supplicated. (1) profesos, (2) prometido.

Hat'is

Hat'isan, iv. sneeze. estornadur.

Hat'isanel, vn5. sneeze. estornudo.

Hay

Hayubaj, iv. yawn. bostesar 42.

Hayubajel, vn5. yawn. RML—This is given as ayudanel. bosisco 42.

Hech

Hech smuk'ul. The same size (or) this big. tamaño.

mo 'oyuk ba'ti Hech ekiltik. Lit. We've never seen anything like it, i.e., It is strange (or) unfamiliar. extraña cosa 134.

mo 'oyuk buy Hech. Lit. There is nothing like it anywhere, i.e., It is strange. extraña cosa 34.

Ha te Heche! Like this! tal de esta manera.

Hech 'ak' tojol, vphr:aj & tv & -n4f. cost so much. RML—The verb is given in the past tense. costar.

Hech 'epal, s:aj/pred/ & -n4f. as much again, so many, so much, this many, this much. (1) algun tanto, (2) otro tanto, (3) tanto.

Hech yepal ekak' chak te avak' atuktuke. I paid as much for it as you did. en tanto en cuanto.

Hech yepal xbat (or) Hech yepal xchone. It costs this much. en tanto se vende.

Hech yepal xchi'uk k'alal ta o'olol xa te xjelav. half as much again, tanto y medio.

Hech yepal xcl'uxul. so much love. en tanto grado de amor.

Hech yepal te mek (or) Hech yepal ta yalel. so many times. tantas veces.

Hech yepal yut'il. so good (or) this good. en tanto grado de bien.

Hech yepal ekak' chak te avak' atuktuke. I paid as much for it as you did. en tanto en cuanto.

Hech yepal xbat (or) Hech yepal xchone. It costs this much. en tanto se vende.

Hech yepal xchi'uk k'alal ta o'olol xa te xjelav. half as much again, tanto y medio.

Hech yepal xcl'uxul. so much love. en tanto grado de amor.

Hech yepal te mek (or) Hech yepal ta yalel. so many times. tantas veces.

Hech yepal yut'il. so good (or) this good. en tanto grado de bien.

Hech yepal ekak' chak te avak' atuktuke. I paid as much for it as you did. en tanto en cuanto.

Hech yepal yut'il. so good (or) this good. en tanto grado de bien.

Hech yepal yut'il. so good (or) this good. en tanto en cuanto.

Hech yepal xbat (or) Hech yepal xchone. It costs this much. en tanto se vende.

Hech yepal xchi'uk k'alal ta o'olol xa te xjelav. half as much again, tanto y medio.

Hech yepal xcl'uxul. so much love. en tanto grado de amor.

Hech yepal te mek (or) Hech yepal ta yalel. so many times. tantas veces.

Hech yepal yut'il. so good (or) this good. en tanto grado de bien.

Hech ch'ulel, s:aj/pred/ & -n4f. cost so much. RML—The verb is given in the past tense. costar.

Hech 'ilel, s:aj/pred/ & -vn4f. in this way, like this. manera.

Hech chak, ajphr(a& pt). as, like. como.

Hech chak jtot xka'i. He is like my father. hacer cuenta que es...165.

Hech chak k'in xka'i. It is like a fiesta. hacer cuenta que es...165.

Hech chak li' to (or) Hech chake. Like this. manera respondiendo, de esta manera.

Hech chak lume. like that. manera respondiendo... .

Hech ejchon chak te achon atuktuke. I sold it for the same as you did. en tanto en cuanto.

Hech snatil chak te. as long as that (or) the same length. tamaño.

Hech ch'ulel, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. luck, suerte, vea... .

Hech no 'ox, ajphr(a& pt). just like, similar. semejantemente.

Hech no 'ox imman chak te aman atuktuke. I bought it for just the same price as you paid. en tanto en cuanto.

Hech no 'ox jpas taleltalel. I am just used to doing it this way. soler.

Hech no 'ox jpas taleltalel. I am just used to doing it this way. soler.

Hech ch'ulel, s:aj/pred/ & -n4d. fate, luck. suerte, vea... .

Hech no 'ox, ajphr(a& pt). just like, similar. semejantemente.

Hech no 'ox imman chak te aman atuktuke. I bought it for just the same price as you paid. en tanto en cuanto.

Hech no 'ox jpas taleltalel. I am just used to doing it this way. soler.

Hech no 'ox jpas taleltalel. I am just used to doing it this way. soler.

Hech no 'ox xka' i chak te k'ine. It is just like a fiesta. hacer cuenta que es...165.

Hech no 'ox xka' i chak te jote. He is just like my father.
hacer cuenta... 165.
Hech no 'ox xanbal, s:aj/pred/ & pt & pt & n5. bachelorhood.
solteria de estos.
Hech no 'ox tokuk, ajphr(aj & pt & pt & pt). in the same way
manera, de esta
Hech pasel, s:aj/pred/ & -vn4b, style, way,
Hechuk, aj, lUce this, enough,
partido o concierto.
Hech xa 'epal, s:aj/pred/ & -n4f as much again,
otro tanto.
Hech talel, s:aj/pred/ & -vn4b. custom, style, way of Ufe, (1)
como sea
Hechuk, aj, lUce this too, similar. (1)
asi tambien o asi de la
mismamanera 33, (2) semejantemente.
Hech pasel, s:aj/pred/ & -vn4b. style, way. manera de esta
manera es... 
Hech pasel jk'u'. My clothing is this style.
Hech pasel jna. My house is this style.
Hech talel, s:aj/pred/ & -vn4b. custom, style, way of life. (1)
natural cosa, (2) soler, acostumbrar.
Hech xa 'epal, s:aj/pred/ & pt & -n4f. as much again. otro tanto.
Hechtik, aj, in agreement. partido o concierto.
Hechuk, aj, like this, enough. asi sea 25.
Ha' te Hechuke! Like this! el de esta manera.
Hechuk 'ox pisil, ajphr(aj & pt & aj). even though. aunque asi
sea.
Hechuk chak, ptphr:aj & pt. as, like, conw.
Hechuk 'ox pisil, ajphr(aj & pt & aj). even though, aunque asi
soltar
(1)

Ho' tikil 'osil, nphr(natt & n)5. rainy season. lluviosa cosa.
Ho' tikil lum, nphr(natt & n)5. rainy season. lluviosa cosa.
bik'tal Ho', nphr(aj & n)5. brook, stream. riatillo o rio
pequeno.
toj 'ip Ho', s:adv & aj/pred/ & n5. constant rain. llomer mucho.
'a'al, n4d. water. RML—This is given as cal, but in colonial
Tzeltal it is caal (Guzmán, 1620:12). agua 13.
'a'al dios, nphr(n4d of n5). holy water. RML—The first term
is given as yal. agua bendita 3.
'a'alil, n3d. fontanel. mollera.
'a'lel, n4f. broth, juice, sap. (1) agua 13, (2) caldo, (3) zumo 72.
'oy ya'el. It is watery (wine). vino aguido.
a'lel 'ixim, nphr(n4f of n5). corn whiskey. *They do not have
any here, but if they did it would be called ya'el 'ixim.
And all other wines are named the same way according
to their manufacture. vino de maiz.
a'lel itaj, nphr(n4f of n5). cabbage broth. caldo.
a'lel chi, nphr(n4f of n5). pulque. miel de maguey.
a'lel chu' chij, nphr:n4f of nphr(n4d of n5). whey. suero de
leche.
a'lel po'on, nphr(n4f of n5). plum wine. vino de ciruelas.
a'lel satil, nphr(n4f of n3d). tear. lagrima.
a'lel sibak, nphr(n4f of n5). ink. tinta para escribir.
a'lel tuluk', nphr(n4f of n5). chicken broth. caldo.
a'lel vale', nphr(n4f of n5). molasses. miel de cañas.
Ha'al ch'en, nphr(aj & n)5. rock in the ocean. RML—The
adjective is given as ahal, but in colonial Tzeltal it is given
as Ha'al (Gates, 1934b:63) and in modern Tzotzil
it is ja'al. roca en el mar.
Ha'al mut, nphr(aj & n)5. wading bird (generic term). roca en
el mar.
Ha'bej, n5. drawing of water. yr por agua 189.
xebat ta Ha'bej. I am going to draw water.
Ha'bil, agn. water carrier. acacan.
kajHa'bil. my water carrier.
Ha'bilin, iv. serve as a water-carrier. RML—Perhaps this is a
transitive verb. It is given as xcagh habilin and xaghahibi-
lin. In colonial Tzeltal, xcah habilin is “servirse de tal
(acuador)” (Gates, 1934b:63). acacan.
Ho' (2)
Ho' 'pik', num(num & nccpd)5. million. RML—The modern
Tzotzil root is 'o'. millon.
Ho' 'vinik, num(num & nccpd)5. hundred. ciento 71.
Ho' 'vinik 'ox-vinik, nphr:num(num & nccpd)5 & num(num
& nccpd)4f. nine hundred. RML—I am unable to
understand this term. norecientos.
Ho'ob, num5. five. cinco 72.
'o'ob, n4e. fifth. quinto.
Ho' (3)
Ho'. I, you. cf Ha' (1).
Hob (1)
Hob, n5. snow. *Referring to snow...although I don’t believe
there is any here. RML—Given as om and ohm. (1) elada
o hielo, (2) nieva.
Hobil, n3d. breath, spirit. RML—In modern Tzotzil of Chenalhó and Chalchihuitán, job is steam (Sarles, n.d.:73). (1) baho, (2) espíritu o huelgo.

Haban, iv. exhale, espirar, echar huelgo, (2) espirar, echar huelgo.

Hom (1)
Hom, n4d. mother’s brother. RML—Presumably there was an Homol • Homol • vukul, ajphr(aj & aj). bad (administration or hotarad.)

Hot, iv. be wounded, bore through. (1) agujerar, (2) horadar. Hot ‘u’un, vphr:iv + -n4d. wound. descalabrar.

Hotben, n4d. pierced object. agujerado.
Hotbil, pp. pierced, wounded. (1) agujerado, (2) descalabrado.
Hotbol, n4d. object to be pierced. agujerado.
Hotes, tv. bore, pierce, wound. agujerar, descalabrar.
Hotnej, n4d. pierced object. agujerado.
Hotob, n4a. chisel, drill. agujerado.
Hotob ton, nphr(n of n)5. chisel. agujerado.
Hotol, n1e. hole. wound. (1) agujero, (2) herida que de el que asi hiere.
Hotol, aj. pierced, with a hole, wound. (1) agujerado, (2) descalabrado.

Hov
Hov, aj. crazy. RML—Modern Tzotzil: vov. loco.

Hon
Hon, n5. large bee or fly, scarab, RML—In colonial Tzotzil, honon = large bee or fly, scarab, RML—In modem Tzotzil, Hononvinik, nphr(aj & n)5. buff(X)n, stupid person. RML—Modem Tzotzil means “in a small pile” and vukul = “inflated.”

Hov
Hov, aj. act or talk foolishly, be duped, deceive oneself, go mad, lose one’s way. (1) bobear 44, (2) desatinar, (3) embauçado asi, (4) engañarse, (5) enloquecerse, (6) enloquecido, (7) perderse en camino, (8) perdido asi.

Hov
Hov, aj. crazy, foolish talk, foolishness, mistake, restlessness. (1) boberia 44, (2) desatino, (3) enloquecimiento, (4) yerro 183, (5) yqueziedad 188.

Hov
Hov, n1d. craziness, malice, mischief, prank, rascality, wickedness. (1) enloquecimiento, (2) maldad, (3) malicia, (4) travesura, (5) truamería.

Hov
Hov, aj. crazy, foolish talk, foolishness, mistake, restlessness. (1) boberia 44, (2) desatino, (3) enloquecimiento, (4) yerro 183, (5) yqueziedad 188.

Hov
Hov, aj. act or talk foolishly, be duped, deceive oneself, go mad, lose one’s way. (1) bobear 44, (2) desatinar, (3) embauçado asi, (4) engañarse, (5) enloquecerse, (6) enloquecido, (7) perderse en camino, (8) perdido asi.

Hov
Hov, aj. act or talk foolishly, be duped, deceive oneself, go mad, lose one’s way. (1) bobear 44, (2) desatinar, (3) embauçado asi, (4) engañarse, (5) enloquecerse, (6) enloquecido, (7) perderse en camino, (8) perdido asi.
Hun misa, nphr(n4e of n5). misal. misal.
Hun nupunel, nphr(n4e of vn5). marriage book. libro.
Hun patan, nphr(n4e of n5). tribute notice. tasa, el papel.
Hun vokol, nphr(n4e of n5). history in writing. ystoria,
libro...190.
Hunal bul, nphr(natt & n)5. card game, playing cards. naipes,
juego.
Hunbil, n5. messenger. *When they scold the messenger, to
apologize he says, "Hunbilon, 'abaton." "I am a
messenger. I am an errand boy." mensaje. 
HunbU, n5. messenger. •When they scold the messenger, to
apologize he says, "Hunbilon, 'abaton." "I am a
messenger. I am an errand boy." mensaje.
Hupan
Hupan, tv. blow through (reed, blowgun), inflate, play (flute,
trompeta). RML—In modern Tzotzil of Larraínzar the
verb is jupan (Delgaty and Sanchez, 1978:72). (1) 
hinchar soplando, (2) soplar como por caña, cerbatana,
flauta, trompeta.
Hupan, nc. blow. soplo asi.

jHupanej-trompeta, agn(tv & ncpd). trumpeter. trompeta, el
que las tañe.

Hux
Hux, tv. sharpen, whet. RML—Modern Tzotzil is jux. (1)
azucar en azucadera 13, cf. aguzar, (2) amolar.
Hux, n5. whetstone. (1) afiladera, (2) azucadera, cf. aguaza-
dera.
Hux 'e, vphr:tv & -n4f. sharpen blade. afilar.
HuxHux ton, nphr(n type n)5. whetstone. muela para moler.
Huxben, n4d. sharpened blade. afilado.
Huxbey 'e, vphr:-dv & n4f[B]. sharpen blade. afilar.
Huxbil, pp. sharpened. (1) afilado, (2) azucado 13, cf. aguzado.
Huxbol, n4d. object to be sharpened. afilado.
Huxob, n4d. whetstone. (1) afiladera, (2) azucadera 13, cf.
aguazadera.
Huxob 'ek'el, nphr(n of n)5. whetstone. afiladera.
Huxob ton, nphr(n type n)5. whetstone. muela para moler.
Huxobil, n4f. whetstone. RML—This is given as xuxobil.
azucadera 13, cf. aguzadera.
## Appendix

### Undetermined Words

(Glottal stops and glottalization are indicated, when known. In many of the words, the “c” must have been written with a cedilla in the original manuscript.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Tzotzil</strong></th>
<th><strong>Spanish</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>achghilan</td>
<td>lebrel (por los hombres delgados)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xcalubey xch'am</td>
<td>pegar enfermedad contagiosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xcalubey xch'amtan</td>
<td>pegar enfermedad contagiosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xanali</td>
<td>echar las plantas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auc</td>
<td>sirguerito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xbanitzagh</td>
<td>arrasar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghbes</td>
<td>nota, sobre sentencia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bulina</td>
<td>grada, agrada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caghaghtic</td>
<td>entreverado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canitzogh</td>
<td>gigante</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catal</td>
<td>repelo o padrastro de la uva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catyox</td>
<td>esmeralda piedra preciosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>cavelton</td>
<td>azador</td>
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<tr>
<td>celobil</td>
<td>azador</td>
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<tr>
<td>celom</td>
<td>baladrear enojando</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cenetel</td>
<td>verdolaga, yerva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chich xecol</td>
<td>pastel de carne</td>
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<tr>
<td>chibequel vaj</td>
<td>allegados amigos</td>
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<tr>
<td>ghhicnegh</td>
<td>duro hacerse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xchighebon</td>
<td>suelta de mula o caballo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xchilpen</td>
<td>reconciliarse el amigo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghchivi jk’opon</td>
<td>manifestarse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xechocogh</td>
<td>humear sin querer arder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xchuchaley</td>
<td>notoria cosa, sabida o conocida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chul k’op</td>
<td>notoria cosa, sabida o conocida</td>
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<tr>
<td>chul pasnej</td>
<td>preñada</td>
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<tr>
<td>xechuquet</td>
<td>alocnoque</td>
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<tr>
<td>chux te’</td>
<td>flor de unas coloradas que parecen</td>
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<tr>
<td>chux te’</td>
<td>borlas y son arboles</td>
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<td>cibil</td>
<td>golondrina</td>
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<td>cochol</td>
<td>sumida</td>
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<td>cohoghil</td>
<td>furioso</td>
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<tr>
<td>colcol k’op</td>
<td>manifiesta cosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>col pasnej</td>
<td>manifiesta cosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>col xek’opoij</td>
<td>manifiestamente hablar</td>
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<tr>
<td>conanta</td>
<td>manta de las que dan en tributo y hacen</td>
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<tr>
<td>xecotzlic</td>
<td>camizas noche por noche</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>asombrado correr o menearse (colonial</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tzeltal: xohtzlegh) (Guzmán, 1620:26)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cuntzac</td>
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<td></td>
<td>aveonabil</td>
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<td>queonabil</td>
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<td>ghululan</td>
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<td>ghatzetz</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ghghatzetzegh k’op</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ghghuta bon</td>
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<td>ghghuta sbon</td>
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<td>ghogh ye</td>
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<td>gholcan mut</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ghop</td>
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<td>pahoh</td>
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<td></td>
<td>xkak’ apanabal</td>
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<td></td>
<td>xepanenay</td>
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<td>entreverado</td>
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<td>respiradero</td>
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<td>respiradero</td>
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<td></td>
<td>lustre dar</td>
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<td></td>
<td>publicar algo (colonial Tzeltal: zgha-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>taghtes) (Guzmán, 1620:168)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>predicar, divulgar</td>
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<td></td>
<td>embamizar</td>
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<td></td>
<td>agudo, que corta bien</td>
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<td></td>
<td>maiz que se hace en sesenta dias</td>
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<td></td>
<td>quebrada (colonial Tzeltal: ghop)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Guzmán, 1620:173)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>diablos (nombres de algunos)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>fatigar</td>
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<td></td>
<td>apostemarse, enconarse (colonial Tzeltal:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>xpaynahg) (Guzmán, 1620:22)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>verdadero</td>
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<td></td>
<td>siervo nacido en casa</td>
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<td></td>
<td>tuerto de un ojo</td>
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<td></td>
<td>entuertecido asi</td>
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<td></td>
<td>tuerto de un ojo</td>
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<td></td>
<td>bañarse en baño</td>
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<td></td>
<td>tonto (colonial Tzeltal: xtulton zba)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Guzmán, 1620:208)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>hueste de gente de guerra</td>
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<td></td>
<td>encontrarse (es encontrarse acaso sin</td>
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<td></td>
<td>saberlo o pensarlo)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>hijo como llaman las viejas a los</td>
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<td></td>
<td>mosos, a las muchachas o mosas</td>
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<td></td>
<td>repicar campana</td>
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<td></td>
<td>jugar</td>
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<td>estomago</td>
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<td>astuto</td>
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<td></td>
<td>cuervo otra especie (colonial Tzeltal:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>tzaal hoz) (Guzmán, 1620:47)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>hermosarse, hacerse hermoso</td>
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<td></td>
<td>gafo (colonial Tzeltal: ghcitubel)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Guzmán, 1620:94)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>arrepentirse (de los pecados)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>anillo</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

344
pasar a otro asi
chupar (como cuando se chupan después de bebiendo)
doler recientemente
rapas, muchachos o villanos
predicar, divulgar
yesca de fuego que ellos sacan con palos
ynducir por razones
vaam pom
velay
zonzoñar o morder cosa ponzoñosa
rebaño de ganado
apostemarsele (por entrar en agua)
yerba de la vibora que en mexicano llaman xuchipinti
apostemarsele (por entrar en agua)
ayuda echar (colonial Tzeltal: xuchi'tai)
emparejar (colonial Tzeltal: zpagh zba)
hablador de cosas vanas
(Guzmán, 1620:15)
tenorpeceimiento
espiritu
espiritual
abeja (otra especie)
harpon
manar sin borbollones
empeorado así
mesar (meter)
chupar (como cuando se chupan después de bebiendo)
emparejar (colonial Tzeltal: zpagh zba)
(Guzmán, 1620:66)
diablos (nombres de algunos)
abeja (otra especie)
o
ponzoñar o morder cosa ponzoñosa
rebaño de ganado
apostemarsele (por entrar en agua)
yerba de la vibora que en mexicano llaman xuchipinti
emparejar
abeja (otra especie)
sanar potras
Guzmán, 1620:66)
gigante
besudo (por boquitar con lo que decimos en romance)
ejé de carreta
sombria cosa
rosar antes de tiempo que aun las matas estan tiernas (aquel acto)
acarrear lo que acarrean (acarreamiento) (colonial Tzeltal: quihabal)
(Guzmán, 1620:8)
recamara
sobra que queda
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postremo accvrata emendatione, atqve infinitorvm
locorvm augmentatione, collectis ex bonorvm av-
torvm monumentis...exornatum...respondent autem
Latinis vocabulis Hebraica, Graeca, Gallica, Ita-
lica, Germanica, Belgica, Hispanica. Basilea. [New
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1590. Ambrosii Calepini dictionarivm undecim lingvarvm,
iam postremo accvrata emendatione, atqve infinitorv
locorvm augmentatione, collectis ex bonorvm av
torvm monumentis...exornatum...respondent autem
latinis vocabulis, Hebraica, Graeca, Gallica, ltal-
ica, Germanica, Belgica, Hispanica, Polonica, Polonica, Vngerica, Anglica. Basilea. [University of California
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