

A DICTIONARY OF THE CHUJ (MAYAN) LANGUAGE

As Spoken in San Mateo Ixtatán, Huehuetenango, Guatemala

ca. 1964-65

CHUJ – ENGLISH

WITH SOME SPANISH GLOSSES

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A DICTIONARY OF THE CHUJ (MAYAN) LANGUAGE:

INTRODUCTION

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The lexical data reported in this Chuj-English dictionary were gathered during my dissertation field work in 1964-65. My first exposure to the Chuj language was in 1962, when I went to Huehuetenango with Norman A. McQuown and Brent Berlin to gather data on the languages of the Cuchumatanes (Berlin et al. 1969). At the time I was a graduate student at the University of Texas, employed as a research assistant on the University of Chicago's Chiapas Study Projects, directed by McQuown (McQuown and Pitt-Rivers 1970). Working through the Maryknoll priests who were then the Catholic clergy in the indigenous areas of Huehuetenango and elsewhere in Guatemala, we recorded material, usually in the form of 100-word Swadesh lists (for glottochronology), from several languages. The sample included two speakers of the Chuj variety of San Mateo Ixtatán (including the man who was later to become my major informant).

In the Spring of 1962, as field work for the project wound down, I returned to Austin to finish drafting my Master's thesis, and then went on to Chicago to begin graduate studies in Anthropology at the University of Chicago, with McQuown as my major professor. I continued to work on Chiapas project materials in McQuown's archives, and in 1963 he assigned me the Chuj language as the topic of my upcoming doctoral dissertation. Over the next academic year I transcribed and analyzed the Chuj materials we had collected and prepared preliminary analyses of the phonology and morphology of the language.

At the end of the Summer of 1964, with support from a National Defense Education Act Foreign Language Fellowship, I went to Huehuetenango to begin field work on Chuj. By the end of August I had contracted an informant (Francisco Santizo Andrés) and rented a house in Huehuetenango, and we began work in earnest. From then until September of 1965 we worked an eight-hour day, six days a week, with occasional breaks when Francisco would go home and I would go to San Cristóbal de Las Casas, where Berlin and other anthropologists and linguists were working on their own projects.

We began by reviewing my preliminary analyses and correcting my errors of transcription, as well as my phonemic analysis. At the same time Francisco learned to transcribe Chuj in the technical orthography that we used at the time (using *φ* for the alveolar affricate, *c* with hacheck for the alveopalatal affricate, *x* for the velar fricative, etc.). Over time I elicited Terry Kaufman's **Mayan Vocabulary Survey** list (a more or less 1400-item questionnaire covering basic vocabulary for Mesoamerican languages), and a **Monosyllable Dictionary**. The latter, apparently designed by Kaufman for the Chicago projects, took advantage of the CVC shape of most Mayan roots, and involved generating the list of possible CVC combinations and attempting to elicit vocabulary based on each. One advantage of this technique is that it elicits vocabulary that would otherwise not occur to either the informant or the investigator, including onomatopoetic forms as well as rarely heard lexical items. We also began to record **narratives**. Francisco would dictate a text to the tape recorder, operated by me, and then transcribe the tape (see Hopkins 1980b). I would go over the transcriptions and ask questions about the grammar and lexicon. All the lexical material gathered by these techniques was put on 3 x 5 slips and filed in the **lexical file** that is the basis for the present dictionary.

In February of 1965, the botanist Dennis E. Breedlove, who was working in Chiapas with Brent Berlin on Tzeltal ethnobotany (see Berlin, Breedlove and Raven 1974, Breedlove 1981), came to Huehuetenango to collect plants in the Cuchumatanes, including especially the Chuj-speaking region, where there was extensive cloud forest. We collected for two days near San Juan Ixcoy and the Captzin rocks, and then went on to San Mateo Ixtatán for four more days. Francisco and Dennis collected the specimens and Dennis recorded the botanical information, including the locality, altitude, etc. and remarks on the plants. Francisco and I recorded the Chuj names of the **plants and their ethnobotanical classification** (in terms of the categories '*anh*', '*te*', '*ch'anh*', and '*ixim*'). According to my field notes we collected 1328 specimens in that field session (Br 8465-9793). These data went into my lexical slip files, and the results of this and other collecting trips were later published (Breedlove and Hopkins 1970-71). The botanical IDs from that publication are incorporated in this dictionary.

In May of 1965 Francisco and I carried out a two-week **dialect survey** of the area in which San Mateo Ixtatán Chuj was spoken, in the municipios of San Mateo Ixtatán and Nentón, collecting material from 17 aldeas and the town center, a total of 27 questionnaires. Several texts were recorded during this field season, and as usual, the transcribed material was incorporated into my lexical files. At the end of this dialect survey Francisco and I collected more plant specimens (H 0001-0038).

The collection of plant names inspired me to collect **animal names** as well, and to take

notes on their native classification. Absent field work on the project, we consulted reference books, including Ibarra's *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, Alvarez del Toro's *Reptiles de Chiapas*, and Peterson's *Field Guides* to the birds. Many of the names had been collected through the Mayan Vocabulary Survey elicitation or the Monosyllable Dictionary. In the process of recording this information, I began to uncover the Chuj system of gender markers that partitioned the animals into coherent classes, and Francisco went through the lexical files and added the gender markers to the slips. The results of this investigation were published in the ill-fated *Journal of Mayan Linguistics* (Hopkins 1980a).

In Guatemala City I had acquired the topographical maps for the region of Huehuetenango (Dirección General de Cartografía, 1963; see Field Notes, 6-12 September, 1964) and Francisco and I pored over the maps place by place as I recorded the Chuj names, most of which were garbled in the Spanish versions (the locative *yich*, 'base of', for instance, was almost inevitably transcribed *Ix-*). I ultimately delivered to the Instituto Nacional de Geografía and to the Instituto Indigenista Nacional a corrected list, for what that was worth. My analysis of the formation of Chuj place names was later published (Hopkins 1972), and all the **place names** were added to my lexical files. The Spanish place names reported here are the official names, as registered in the *Diccionario geográfico de Guatemala* (Dirección General de Cartografía 1961-62).

A graduate student in Geology from LSU was living in Huehuetenango in 1964-65, and he identified some of the rocks and minerals we had names for. For the results of his study and related work in the Cuchumatanes by him and his colleagues, see Blount 1967 and Anderson et al. 1973.

In August of 1965, Dennis Breedlove and Brent Berlin came to Guatemala to collect plants and discuss further projects. With Francisco's help, they collected near Antigua and then again in the Chuj area, all together another 292 specimens (Br 11397-11689). Brent and I met with Chris Day, another Chicago graduate student (in the field working on Jacalteco while I was working on Chuj, see Day 1973), about a comparative study of **numeral classifiers** in the three languages, Tzeltal, Jacalteco and Chuj. Over the next few years we collaborated in a preliminary project, but never brought it to fruition. The plan was for Chris to compile and compare the vocabularies, Brent to write up the semantics (as in his 1964 and 1968 monographs), and for me to analyze the grammars. Only the grammatical analysis reached publication (Hopkins 1970). However, all the information I had generated about the Chuj numeral classifiers went into my slip files.

I returned to Chicago in September, 1965, to finish my graduate work and my doctoral

dissertation (Hopkins 1967). I then took a job teaching Anthropology at the University of Texas in Austin, and continued to process my Chuj materials. I married Kathryn Josserand in 1970 and spent a year in Milwaukee, where she had been teaching, and then returned to Texas. In 1973 we left Texas for Mexico City, at the invitation of Angel Palerm to establish the Programa de Lingüística at the new Centro de Investigaciones Superiores del INAH that he directed (now CIESAS, the Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social). Work on Chuj was abandoned in favor of field training and research on languages closer to Mexico City, especially Otomanguean languages. A few years later, because we had begun to follow the developments in Maya epigraphy, we began to work on Mayan languages again, but field work was on Chol, not Chuj.

I did not return to work on Chuj until 2005-6, when I received a National Endowment for the Humanities Documenting Endangered Languages Fellowship. This fellowship allowed me to prepare my Chuj materials for digitization and archiving at the Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America (AILLA, www.ailla.utexas.org). Now, in 2012, all my recorded materials on Chuj are archived. Along with my transcribed Field Notes and field Photos, a revised version of my dissertation, rewritten in modern practical orthography, will complete this collection.

The collection includes all the recorded and transcribed Chuj texts, some 40 samples of Chuj speech from eight Chuj settlements, some of which no longer exist. More than twenty of the settlements reported here as place names were abandoned or destroyed in the genocide of the so-called civil war (Manz 1988:83-89). It is my intention to add to the AILLA archive collection much of my written material as well, including extensive notes made while discussing grammar and lexicon with Francisco Santizo Andrés. All this material is to be freely available to anyone interested, and an electronic version of the present Dictionary will be added to the collection.

In the Summer of 2011, I dug out of a closet a wooden chest that contained four drawers of lexical slip files, untouched since about 1970. Over the next few months I transcribed the lexical entries into an electronic text file, rewriting the orthography into the now official Chuj script (Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala, 1988). I have attempted to make sure that these materials include all the data on plant and animal names, place names, numeral classifiers, etc., that I had previously published.

Enjoy!

GRAMMAR NOTES

The abbreviations and other grammatical notations that are used in dictionary entries are discussed below. In general the categories are based on Hopkins (1967) and were established from field data and discussions with the major informant, Francisco Santizo Andrés, a native of San Mateo Ixtatán, Huehuetenango, Guatemala. In a few cases the status of a lexical item has been confirmed by reference to a study of the other Chuj dialect, that of San Sebastián Coatán (Felipe Diego 1998).

In a series of articles (1995-2007), the Mexican linguist Cristina Buenrostro has presented extensive analyses of several aspects of San Mateo Ixtatán Chuj grammar and syntax. Likewise, Judith M. Maxwell has published a number of articles (1976-2001) on Chuj grammar and discourse, concentrating on San Sebastián Chuj, the language of her dissertation (Maxwell 1976). Some details of their analyses differ from the morphological analyses given below.

Structure of the Dictionary Entries

Typical entries in the dictionary begin with the lexical item, in bold, followed by the grammatical classification of the item and other relevant information (noun or verb class, numeral classifier categories, etc.). An English gloss follows, with commentary that may include a Spanish gloss (in parentheses). Examples of usage (in italics) and cross-references to other entries are then given. Lexical items in certain categories (e.g., plant names) may be accompanied by further information. Occasionally, forms tested and found ungrammatical are appended (marked by an asterisk). Examples are:

'ak, n ('anh). Plant name, Spanish "paja." A long grass used in constructing thatch roofs, tied in bundles to a network of poles. Usually brought from (and bought in) aldeas of **yichpajaw**, **yaka'**, and **jolomtenam**. Cheaper than shingles, and more durable (up to 30 years), but less preferred because of fire hazard. Br 8569. *Muhlenbergia macroura*.

The lexical item **'ak** is a noun, a plant name associated with the noun classifier **'anh** (herbs). The local Spanish term for this plant is "paja." Its use is described, and a collection specimen noted (Br 8569), with its botanical identification.

'ikej, vtr. To make someone the owner of something, Ex: *tzikej*, He makes him the owner (i.e., he gives it to him). *wikej*, (Let this be) mine!. (Let me have it!). *'ikej*, "It's yours!" (in response to a question about what you're going to do with that thing you have, "It's yours!," "It's for you!."

The lexical item **'ikej** is a transitive verb. Its meaning is given and usage exemplified.

Grammatical categories and their respective abbreviations are as follows:

Nouns and Nominal Forms

n **Noun.** In general, "noun" refers to lexical items that can be possessed. Nouns that refer to physical objects or beings may also be marked for their "essence," i.e., the one (or more) of the fifteen or so noun classifiers they are associated with (see below). Abstract nouns are not so marked nor do they have such associations.

noun cl The **noun classifiers** in Chuj and other Mayan languages of the Cuchumatanes region are a set of lexical items, mostly drawn from nouns. They indicate the essential nature of the object or being and function syntactically as pronouns and articles, similar to gender pronouns and articles in languages like Spanish (e.g., article *el*, pronoun *él*, male; article *la*, pronoun *ella*, female). A description of noun classifiers can be found in Hopkins (1967), and a brief discussion is found in Breedlove and Hopkins (1970:276-8); in these sources they are referred to as "specifiers." A hypothesis concerning their origin can be found in Hopkins (2012, In press). While the inventory varies slightly from speaker to speaker, the inventory of noun classifiers for the major informant is the following:

(winh)	Male humans and personified animals (in folktales), day names and major illnesses.
('ix)	Female humans and personified animals.
(nok')	Animals and animal products.
(te')	Trees and wood products.
('ixim)	Maize, wheat, other grains, and their products.
(ch'anh)	Vines and their products.
(anh)	Herbaceous plants (plants other than trees, vines and grains, but including mushrooms) and their products; also, the fruits and other edible parts of plants.
(lum)	Earth and earthen products (including ceramics).
(k'en)	Stone and metal, and lithic and metallic products.
(ha')	Water and other liquids, including rivers, streams, lakes, etc.
(k'apak)	Cloth and cloth products.

('atz'am)	Salt and salt products.
(k'inal)	Rains and weather phenomena.
(yap'il)	Illnesses (but some are classified as <i>winh</i>).
(nayleh)	Sheet plastic and its products.

If a noun is marked **animal** (nok'), there follows a notation for its **gender** markers, the terms that would precede the animal name if the speaker wishes to specify the gender, e.g., *nok' xip' ko'on*, *nok' 'ix ko'on*, male and female pocket gophers. The combination of male and female gender markers, e.g., (xip', 'ix), ('ajtzo', chichim), divides animals into four basic categories based on locomotion: mammals (xip', 'ix) are walkers; birds, including bats ('ajtzo', chichim) are fliers; fish ('ajtzo', nun) are swimmers; and reptiles/amphibians ('ajtzo', 'ix) are crawlers. Some mammals are marked with (ch'a'ak) or (mam) for males, and with (nun) for females. Invertebrates are diversely marked. An extensive discussion of these markers is found in Hopkins (1980).

If the noun or noun phrase is a **plant** name (te', ch'anah, 'anh, 'ixim), there may follow a **botanical identification**. The majority of these are taken from Breedlove and Hopkins (1970-71). These IDs are preceded by the collection numbers, H for Hopkins and Br for Breedlove; specimens have been deposited in the Dudley Herbarium of Stanford University (DS) with a duplicate set sent to the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago (F). Some identifications of common plants were made (by Breedlove) without collected specimens. Note that in the 1970-71 publication, the informant's descriptions of the plants—other than uses—were generally omitted, given the scientific IDs. They have been included here to give an indication of the salient characteristics of the plants as far as the informant was concerned. [Incidentally, there are many comparisons of tree sizes to peach trees; the only tree in the lot where we lived and worked in Huehuetenango was a peach tree about ten feet high—an easy reference point.],

A few identifications are based on the Spanish common name as registered in Schoenhals (1988) or Santamaría (1959). Some animals were identified by the informant by reference to Ibarra (1959). **Bird identifications** sometimes employed Peterson's *Field Guides* (1947, 1963). The informant's descriptions of birds are probably accurate but clearly inadequate for identification. They have been preserved here because they are at least more informative than "a kind of bird."

Place names, both geographical (lum, k'en) and hydrographical (ha') in nature, are mostly drawn from Hopkins (1972). These names may be marked by noun classifiers as land

(lum), water (ha'), or stone (k'en), depending on their nature.

interr n **Interrogative Noun.** Several nouns are so marked, including words for the questions "Where?," "How?," "When," etc.

loc n **Locative nouns** form a small set of items that indicate relative locations, e.g., 'above', 'below'. As in other Mayan languages and Mesoamerican languages in general, some of these are taken from body part nomenclature, and are inflected for possession to indicate the reference point: *yip'anh* 'above (it)', *kip'anh* 'above us', from *'ip'* 'lower abdomen' (presumably referring to the upper body as opposed to the legs). Others have no such origin: *yalanh* 'below it', *kalanh* 'below us'. Similar locational terms that require the use of *t'a* 'at', are not marked as loc n, e.g., *tz'ey*, next to, *t'a stz'ey*, next to it; *t'a patik*, behind (< *pat*, [one's] back).

n phrase **Noun phrase.** Some nominal lexical items consist of more than one word, and these are listed as "n phrase."

Numerals and Numericals

num **Numbers** are technically a kind of noun (they can, for instance, be possessed to form ordinals), and numerical phrases are for the most part noun phrases. However, since they constitute a domain of special interest they receive extended treatment. In contrast to many modern Mayan languages, the Chuj number lexicon is still in use even for the higher numbers, and many derivative expressions are known. Entries for numbers include **num stem**, numerical stem, a combination of morphemes that may be further derived or inflected, and **num phrase**, numerical phrase, constructions involving more than one lexical item.

num cl **Numeral classifiers** receive special attention. Two kinds of information are given when recorded. Since the numeral classifiers are generally recruited from other form classes, the grammatical derivation of the numeral classifier is noted. For instance, items marked (4) are taken from nouns, usually measures or containers. These categories also relate to whether the num cl derived from a verb counts actions (1) or the results of actions (2), and if a following noun can be given, whether this noun represents the object of the action or its instrument (a, b, etc.).

The second notation indicates whether it is actions counted (A) or objects (O), and there follows a notation that relates to the semantics of the item. Unfortunately, while the notations were preserved in the slip files, the guide to the classification has been lost in the intervening half century. The interested reader will have to reconstruct the classes by organizing the data. Whatever the classes, they were established by sorting tasks with the informant, and should

represent some sort of cognitive classes. *Mea culpa.*

The most frequent origins of num cl are vtr (actions and the results of actions), vpo (shapes, consistencies, aggregations, etc.), and n (measures).

A detailed description of the domain of numeral classifiers can be found in Hopkins (1970). This paper is the only published result of a collaboration with Brent Berlin (Tzeltal) and Chris Day (Jacalteco) in which we planned to write an integrated study of the grammar (Hopkins), lexicon (Day) and semantics (Berlin) of the domain. The grammar is described in the cited article. The lexicon of Chuj, at least, is recorded here, and Tzeltal lexicon and the semantics of Tzeltal numeral classifiers, similar to the semantics of the other two systems, were adequately covered by Berlin in his doctoral dissertation, Berlin (1964), and in Berlin (1968). One conclusion that can be drawn from the comparison of these systems is that while the grammars and the semantics are quite similar, the lexicon is not, in general, cognate across the three languages. This implies a common semantic patrimony and diffusion of the grammatical system, each language independently assigning lexicon to the task. (A similar situation is presented by the noun classifiers, see Hopkins (2012, In press)).

Verbs and Verbal Forms

Three major verb classes are distinguished by derivational and inflectional morphology. A fourth class has only one member. Transitive and intransitive verb roots may serve directly as verb stems (and take inflection for tense/aspect, etc.) without derivation. Positional verb roots do not occur without derivation, and the resulting forms may have various statuses, inflecting as statives or as verbs. (In my dissertation I treated these as a non-verbal root class.) Note that the status suffixes occur only phrase-final (i.e., they do not occur if anything follows in the verbal phrase, such as a subject or object). The existential verb, 'ay 'to be' takes no tense/aspect marking and is inflected for subject like a non-verbal predicate (i.e., with Set B suffixes): 'ajtil 'ay-ach, Where are you (from)?

vtr, vin, vpo, vex The first two classes of verbs are marked as **vtr** (transitive) and **vin** (intransitive) and cited with the status suffixes (on the surface, -a', -o', -u', transitive, and -ih, intransitive). Positional verbs are cited in root form and marked as **vpo root**. In the sample phrases and sentences, vtr and vin are usually inflected for tense/aspect and person (subject and/or object).

Tense/aspect preclitics are 'ix, past; *tz-* (> *s-* before consonants), present; 'ol, future.

Subjects and objects: As subjects/agents of transitive verbs (and possessors of nouns), before consonants other than glottal stop, the **person markers** (generally known as Set A pronouns; see

Hopkins 1968) are *hin*, I; *ha*, you; *s*, he/she/it/they; *ko*, we; *he*, y'all. Stems beginning in glottal stop lose the glottal stop and take the prefixes *w-*, I; *h-*, you; *y-*, he/she/it/they; *k-* we; *hey-*, y'all (or, as possessives, my, your, his, etc.).

As preclitic subjects of intransitive verb stems and objects of transitives, subject/patient person markers (generally known as Set B pronouns) are *hin*, I; *hach*, you; *ø*, he/she/it/they; *honh*, we, *hex*, y'all. Stems beginning in glottal stop take the same prefixes, e.g., *tzin 'achanwih*, I'm bathing <*tz-hin 'achanwih*. (See below for Set B suffixes on stative stems.)

stv or **stv phrases**, many of which are derived from vpo, are inflected as non-verbal predicates, i.e., they do not take tense/aspect markers and are inflected for subject with suffixed (Set B) person markers. The Set B suffixes are *in*, I; *ach*, you; *ø*, he/she/it/they; *onh*, we; *ex*, y'all. Ex: *kolan-in*, I'm unoccupied.

vex, the existential verb 'ay, appears to be similar to stv on the surface, but has a distinct underlying structure: e.g., '*ayin che'ej*, 'I have grinding to do' < '*ay hin-che'ej* 'there exists my grinding'.

Note that statives are often difficult to gloss in English. Consequently they are often characterized by a list of appropriate uses rather than an attempted translation.

vtr pas or **vin (vtr pas)** Passive forms of transitive verbs are of course inflected like intransitive verbs (for subject only, no expressed object). In a recent study, Buenrostro (2000; orthography regularized here) argues that *ch-aj-ih* (which she takes to be *-chaj-ih*) is the most common passive derivation, and that both agent and patient may be stated in following noun phrases: '*ix-ø-say-chaj nok' chi'ich* 'fue buscado el conejo'. (The rabbit was sought.) *niw-an 'ixim wa'-il tz-ø-mol-ch-aj-ih* 'muchas tortillas se juntaron'. (Many tortillas were gathered.) Likewise, *aj-ih* passives have an "impersonal reading," expression of the agent is optional, and the patient may be focussed in a preverbal Topic position: '*ix-hin-ø-'elk'-aj-ih* 'me robaron', (I was robbed.) *ha nok' k'ultakil chej ø-'il-ji-nak 'el-tah* 'el venado fue visto'. (The deer was sighted.) She also notes that passives in *-j-ih* cannot take an expressed agent: *tz-ø-choj-j-ih* 'se muele el maíz'. (The corn is ground.) Finally, *n-aj-ih* passives may take expressed patients that are high in the hierarchy of animacy (e.g., people): *lan y-ik'-n-aj p'at winh chi* 'lo están llevando'. (They are carrying him [but literally, 'That man is being carried'.]) *y-uj chi*', *ma-j-ø-cha'-n-aj winh y-uj hep*' *winh chonhap' tik* 'por eso, no fue recibido por la gente del pueblo'. (So, he was not received by the people of the village.) **Caveat lector:** Not all these forms of passive are so marked in this dictionary; many are marked as *vin*, since they inflect as intransitives.

vtr-dir and **vin-dir** Transitive and intransitive verb stems may be derived and/or inflected for

directional motion. The suffixes involved are drawn from the free intransitive verbs of directional motion. 'go', 'come', etc., and are placed in two adjacent suffix positions

The position closest to the verb modifies the manner of the action. This set includes the following, recruited from the set of intransitive verbs of directional motion but in several instances altered in phonological shape from the original: *-ek* 'around', *-em* 'down', *-el* 'out', *-uch* 'in', *-kan* 'stable', *-kut* 'nearing', *-p'at* 'leaving', *-k'e* 'rising', *-k'och* 'arriving', and *-hul* 'coming'. Ex: *nitz-ek-ih* 'to move something to the side'. *nitz-uch-ih* 'to move something flush against something else'. *nitz-kut-ih* 'to move something towards a goal'.

The second position reports the direction or location of movement in carrying out the action of the verb. This set includes the verbs in their normal shapes: *'ek* 'to pass by', *'em* 'to go down', *'el* 'to leave', *'och* 'to enter', *kan* 'to stay', *kut* 'to draw near', *p'at* 'to go (away)', *k'e* 'to rise', *koch* 'to arrive', and *hul* 'to come'. Ex: *way-kan em-ih* 'to stay sleeping down somewhere'. *payej el-ih* 'to extract something by heating (to heat something out)'. *'awan och-ih* 'to plant something inside (holes)'. *kuchan kot-ih* 'to carry something towards a goal'.

A position further from the verb may contain a suffix that expresses that the action is carried out towards the speaker: *-tah* 'towards the speaker' (versus the normal *ih* if the movement is away from the speaker). Ex: *'ik'-k'e'-tah* 'to transport something upwards towards the speaker' (vs. *'ik'-k'e'-ih*, to do so away from the speaker).

vin [phrase] (vtr + incorporated object) This lengthy marking accompanies verbal constructions that are in effect a kind of antipassive. The transitive verb is suffixed *w-ih* and the nominal object of the verbal action is stated, but in an inert form, i.e., it cannot be inflected (for possession, number, etc.). It is incorporated into the verb word. The construction is inflected for subject as an intransitive verb phrase. Phonologically, the incorporated noun is unstressed, a phonetic clue that has been missed by some observers. Ex: *stukwi ch'al winh*, He pull apart fibers, or He fiber-pulls, where the noun *ch'al* 'fiber' is unstressed: [stúk.wi.ch'al.wính.] < *tz-∅-tuk-w-ih ch'al winh*.

vin phrase This marking is used for verbal expressions that include more than one lexical item. Inflection on these constructions is on the intransitive verb stem. **NB:** When the constructions involve a directional verb, there may be some confusion of this category with **stv phrase**, where the inflection is on the stative stem, since the two constructions are nearly identical in their surface forms. Only in non-third person inflections is there a clear contrast, and most elicitation recorded only third-person forms. In the case of CVC-an forms accompanied by directional notation, there are two possibilities: (1) the construction could be a stative phrase,

inflected on the stative form with Set B suffixes, or (2) it could be an intransitive verb phrase, inflected on the directional verb with Set A prefixes. In the case of *'ajtil pakanach 'ek'ih*, Where have you been?, the inflection *pakan-ach* marks the phrase as stative. The case of *t'esan hin 'elih*, I'm inflated, is ambiguous, either *t'esan-in 'elih* (stv phrase) or *tesan hin-'elih* (vin phrase). The case of *ch'ekan sk'e'ih*, He's sitting up (alone, of all of us), is unambiguously vin phrase, *ch'ekan tz-ϕ-k'e'ih*.

vin-rep Some verbs suffixed with the repetitive suffix x are marked as vin-rep if the derivation is not apparent on the surface. Ex: *jaxih*, to come again (return), <*jah-x-ih*. *'otchih* to enter again, <*'och-x-ih*.

vtr **Root transitive verb stems** (i.e., CVC underived vtr roots) take the status suffixes 'Vh (after CV') and -hV' (elsewhere). The vowel V is *a* after *i*, *e*, *a* in the CVC root, *o* after *o*, and *u* after *u*. Regular morphophonemic changes reduce the consonant clusters *C-h* and '-C-. If an expressed subject or object (or any other sentence component) follows, the suffix is omitted. Ex: *pi'ah* <*pi'-ah*, to take the kinks out of something. *piha'* <*pih-ha'*, to stretch something. *tz'u'uh* <*tz'u-'uh*, to chew sugar cane. *p'olo'* <*p'ol-ho'*, to roast something. *tiwa'* <*tip'-ha'*, to carry something cylindrical. *tzin smak'a'* <*tz-hin-s-mak'-ha'*, He hits me; *tzin smák' wính*, The man hits me. **Derived transitive verb stems**, mostly suffixed -ej (or -C-ej, C-it-ej, etc.), do not take status suffixes.

vtr implied but not attested Transitive verb roots so marked have not been attested in the shape CVC + status suffix, i.e., CVC-V' or CV'-Vh. However, the lexical items listed below such an entry are sufficient to posit a transitive verb of the shape given. Ex: *hapa'*, vtr, to open holes in something, is implied by the passive form *hapchajih*, vtr pas, for holes to be opened in something. *kip'a'*, vtr, to toss liquid, is implied by *kip'elih*, vtr-dir, to toss a liquid away.

vtr phrase Transitive verb phrases have more than one lexical item and the main verb is inflected with Set A prefixes. A large number of such phrases are built on the auxiliary verb *'ak* (or *'ak'an*) 'to do' and have as their other element an incorporated Spanish-origin verb, e.g., *'ak' pensar* 'to think' (< Spanish "pensar"); *'ak'an conseguir* 'to obtain something' (< Spanish "conseguir"). Since this is a productive mechanism for incorporating Spanish verbs, there are many more phrases in the language that are not included in this dictionary.

Other vtr phrases are verb plus object, forming an idiomatic phrase, e.g., *'awan kulus* 'to plant a cross'; *'ik' 'ip* 'to rest' (literally 'to take strength'), *k'anh nhi* 'to snore' (literally, 'to sound the nose'); *musej sat* 'to trick someone' (literally, 'to cover the eyes'). Reflexive transitives are also marked as vtr phrase: *jup' -p'ah* 'to thrash oneself (in a sweatbath)'. Other vtr phrases simply

incorporate adverbials of various sorts.

vtr(part) Some instances of the participles of transitive verbs are so marked, usually to distinguish them from the similar forms of positional verbs.

vpo root Positional verb roots are not found in underived forms, so they are listed as CVC-, vpo root. The following entries give the forms on which this root is proposed. Positionals undergo a number of derivational processes (mostly reduplication) that occur with no other form class. Many positional roots are homorganic with transitive verb roots and have similar meanings, but there are also positional roots that have meanings distinct from those of homorganic transitive verbs, and positionals that have no transitive counterpart.

Semantically, positional roots deal with the specification of shapes, aggregations, and other physical features of objects. Two kinds of positionals can be distinguished (but are not marked here): distributive positionals describe features distributed across a number of objects; non-distributive positionals describe features concentrated on a single object. The contrast between these two types can be seen in the derived numeral classifiers, as in the following: *cha' pilanh lu'um* 'two ball-shaped pieces of clay' (distributive); *cha' potz'anh lu'um* 'two dents in a clay object' (non-distributive).

A notable set of noun phrases built on positional roots and consisting of **CVC-u body part** constitute **insults** and rude comments with respect to people (or animals) that have prominent features, e.g., *kechu nhi* 'Flat nose!' If the features noted are plural, the construction is **CVC-jap' body part**, e.g., *kech jap* 'ok' 'Flat feet!'

Minor classes

adj **Adjectives** generally share with nouns inflection for person but not tense/aspect, but they have a unique derivation in p'-ih to form intransitive verb stems. A large subset of adjectives, those which describe colors, occur with unique derivational suffixes (probably positional verbs in origin) to form stems that describe color variants.

adj implied but not attested (in isolation) Like the similar marking for **vtr implied**, this marking notes that the adjective was not attested in underived form. Most if not all the instances are based on forms with -p'-ih suffixes. Others are based on semantics; some derivations overlap with vpo, so some of these adj identifications may be in error.

adv A few lexical monomorphemic items are classed as **adverbs**. The great majority of these adverbs are loans from Spanish; native adverb roots probably number fewer than a dozen. Other adverbs are derived, usually employing the suffix ok, from verbal constructions,

e.g., (*p'at*) *melelok* '(to go) rolling', (*'el*) *melmonok* '(to go down) rolling', from vpo root *mel-*.

conj There are a few native **conjunctions**; the majority are drawn from Spanish.

dem The **demonstrative** root *ha'* is also the pronoun base for *ha'on* 'I', *ha'ach* 'you', etc. Two common frames for noun phrases are *ha' N tik* 'this N' and *ha' N chi'* 'that N', e.g., *ha winh tik* 'this man', *ha winh chi'* 'that man'.

exclam **Exclamations** include greetings, calls (to animals and people) and exclamations of surprise, agreement, etc. **Baby talk**, words and phrases used by or to infants, is also marked as exclam. Noun phrases of the CVC-u Bodypart shape (insults) could be considered exclamations.

onom A small class of roots appear to result from **onomatopoeia**. This class borders on paralanguage, and includes imitations of sounds from inanimate sources and animal noises.

A Cautionary Note

Lexical entries are marked with a grammatical classification based on my dissertation (Hopkins 1967). The reader is advised that not all of them will be accurate. In many cases I did not elicit enough information to distinguish between overlapping categories, as discussed above under **vin phrase** and **stv phrase**. Where the data are sufficient to distinguish between the possibilities, these are marked as stv phrase or vin phrase. Where data are not sufficient, I have entered my best guess. Forms that were tested and found ungrammatical are marked with asterisk, e.g., **yachana*'.

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7 (Glottal Stop)

'a'al, n. The soft spot on the top of a baby's head that later hardens (fontanelle).

xchon 'a'al, n phrase. The spot at the back of the head where the hair swirls around; cowlick.

'achan, adj. Wet.

'achana', adj. < **'achan-ha'**. Very wet. Ex: *'achana'in*, I'm very wet. **yachana'*.

'achanwel, n. A bath in water, e.g., river, shower, etc.

'achanwih, vin. To bathe in water. Ex: *tzin 'achanwih*, I'm bathing.

'ah, exclam. Men's speech: exclamation which indicates that the speaker has now been bothered enough, e.g., when someone has been playfully poking him in the ribs and he is now tired of it. Cf. **'oh**, women's speech.

'aj, n (te'). Skyrocket. Or: (Plant name). The cane used for sticks on skyrockets, Spanish "caña carrizo." Ex: *yaj*, his rocket; *te yajil*, the stick of a rocket; *yajil k'inh*, rockets for a fiesta.

'aj te', n (te'). Plant name: A tree (**tete'**) like Spanish "matasano" but wild, with inedible fruit. Leaves rounded with serrated edges, thin, about 5-6" long. Br 11658. Unidentified.

'aj 'ay, interr phrase. Where is it? = **p'aj 'ay**.

'aj ti'il, interr phrase. Where, or whence, or whither. = **p'aj ti'il**.

'aj + N, agentive noun phrase. The "master of N," the "owner of N."

'aj chamnak, n phrase (winh, 'ix). The "owner" of a deceased person, i.e., the person heading the family in which someone has died, who is in charge of the funeral. **yaj chamnak(il)*.

'aj chum, n phrase (winh, 'ix). Diviner, person who tells fortunes by casting the beans of the **chum** tree. Ex: *winh 'aj chum*, male diviner; *'ix 'aj chum*, female diviner; *yaj chum*, his diviner; *yaj chumal ja'at*, the diviner (Spanish "chiman") for certain rites.

'aj k'alu'um, n (winh, 'ix). Person who lives in an aldea, Spanish "aldeano." Cf.

k'alu'um, aldea. Ex: *waj k'alu'um*, my aldeano, e.g., an aldeano who comes to visit me all the time; *'aj k'alumin*, I'm from an aldea; *yajal k'alu'um*, the boss of an aldea (see **'ajal**).

'aj k'o'ol, n One who works against you by attacking the companion spirit (**chiápa**, "guapo"). Spanish "enemigo, contrario." Cf. **'aj p'a'al**. Ex: *yaj k'o'ol*, his enemy. **yajal k'o'ol*.

'aj mul 'elk'um, n (winh, 'ix). A sinful woman or man; a sexually loose person. Cf. **'aj mul 'ojol**.

'aj mul 'ojol, n (winh, 'ix). A sinful person, one who is sexually loose, who engages in much illicit sex. Cf. **'aj mul 'elk'um**.

'aj p'a'al, n (winh). A kind of warlock (Spanish "brujo") who has powers of swift travel and causes sickness through prayers. Ex: *yaj p'a'al*, his warlock (on retainer); *yaj p'alil hep' winh*, the warlocks among them.

'ajp'al 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name: Br 8509, 8554, 8768, 11463, 11523, 11556. *Castilleja integrifolia*, *C. pectinata*, *Lamourouxia dependens*, *L. integerrima*.

'ajal, ajal, n (must be possessed). Person responsible (for something); authority, i.e., the town authorities; or, the "owner" of a woman. Ex: *yajal*, the town's authorities, the governor, etc.; *sja kajal*, our authority arrives (e.g., at a disturbance, said by onlookers when the police arrive); *sja wawal*, my authority arrives (said by one who will be taken off by the police); *'ay wajal*, I have a husband ("tengo dueño," said by a woman to an outsider who is making advances, not knowing whether or not she is married).

'ajaltak, n. Something hard to take, expensive in time or effort, boring. Spanish "cuesta mucho."

'ajalunh k'uh, n (lum). Place name: Finca La Trinidad, Nentón. (Inhabited by ladinoized Mateano Chuj speakers.)

'ajan, n ('ixim). Green ears of corn, roasting ears; Spanish "elote." Ex: *yajan*, his elote; *yajanil 'ixim*, the elotes of the milpa; *yajanil 'anh k'ip'*, the ear of a "pacaya" (*Chamaedorea* palm). Cf. **hi'ih**, sprouting ear; **nhal**, mature ear.

'ajaw, n (winh). Day name: "hora" in the pagan system of divination by day names. Corresponds to Ahau in the Yucatecan day names. Cognate forms in other languages are 'lord'.

'ajaw, n (te'). The main horizontal beam in a house roof; in place it is **tze'el** as are all

other beams in place. Ex: *yajaw winh*, his roof beam; *te yajawil*, its beam, a beam for some purpose.

'ajaw tzuh, n (te'). Plant name: A kind of (Spanish) "caña brava" (**salamay**), with green spots around the sections (not black as with **salamay**). Leaves are like "pacaya," *Chamaedorea* palm.

'ajaw chan, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). Rattlesnake, found in hot country.

'ajih, vin. To stay somewhere.

'aj -et'ih, vin phrase. To stay with something/someone (et'ih must be possessed). Ex: *chatak wanhan hep' winh 'ix 'aj ket'ok*, Two of them (people) stayed with each of us.

'ajkanih, vin-dir. To be remaining. Ex: *tz'ajkan ko munlajel t'atik*, We leave our work here (our work stays here, is left here); *tzonh 'ajkan t'atik*, We stay here (e.g., in cutting firewood with others, this is our spot).

'ajp'al 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name: Br 8509, 8554, 8768, 11463, 11523, 11556. *Castilleja integrifolia*, *C. pectinata*, *Lamourouxia dependens*, *L. integerrima*.

'ajtzo', n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Rooster. Cf. **nun kaxlanh**, mother hen; **chichim**, chicks. Ex: *yajtzo'*, his rooster; *yajtzo'al kaxlanh*, the rooster of the flock. The male marker for birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians.

'ajtzo' 'ak'ach, n phrase (nok'). Male turkey. Cf. (nok') **'ak'ach**, any turkey; **nun 'ak'ach**, female turkey.

'ak, n ('anh). Plant name, Spanish "paja." A long grass used in constructing thatch roofs, tied in bundles to a network of poles. Usually brought from (and bought in) aldeas of **yichpajaw**, **yaka'**, and **jolomtenam**. Cheaper than shingles, and more durable (up to 30 years), but less preferred because of fire hazard. Br 8569. *Muhlenbergia macroura*.

'aka'anh, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). = **'akanh**. Hornets, and hornets' nest, complete with animals. Ex: *nok' 'aka'anh*, the beehive; *yaka'anh*, his panal.

'akanh, n (nok'). Spanish "panal, enjambre." The hornets' nest, an ovaloid sphere; interior is horizontal banks of combs (paper-like). The combs are heated to remove the larvae, which are then eaten raw or stewed with onion, achiote, masa. The few drops of honey in the nest are also eaten. The animal is **nok'al 'akanh** or **nok'al 'aka'anh**. The larvae are **ya'al**, the stew **tan 'akanh**.

'akanh, num cl (2c, O). Spanish "canutos;" sections of segmented stalks, e.g., a segment of cane stalk.

'aktanih, vin. To leave something, i.e., let it alone or not finish it.

'aktankan, vtr. To leave something setting, e.g., something you're tired of carrying. Ex: *syaktankan hep' winh*, they leave it setting.

'aktajih, vtr. To let something alone; leave it.

'aktej, vtr. To let something go, e.g., something held in the hand, or work being done, turn something loose.

'akxah, n (k'en). A small steel needle < Spanish "aguja." Cf. **nit** 'akxa, **tz'islap**'.

'akxah 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 8670. *Erodium moschatum*. Stork's bill.

'ak', n. Tongue. Ex: *yak'*, his tongue; *yak'il chip'ej*, the tongue in a sample of meat; *yak'il te'*, the reed in a flute.

'ak', adj. New.

'ak'p'ih pax junel xoh, vin phrase. To begin to use something abandoned once again, or, to replace a broken dish (etc.) to make up for the one you broke. Ex: *tzin 'ak'p'i pax junel xoh*, I begin to use it again; *tz'ak'p'i pax junel xoh*, He replaces it.

'ak' toh, n. A new thing.

'ak'al chaka', n. Place name: Acalchacá, San Mateo. Literally, New Red Water.

'ak' + Verb/Noun, vtr phrase. Auxiliary verb "to do + (something)", cf. **'ak'a'**, to give something away. See also **'ak'an(i) + Verb/Noun**, auxiliary verb phrase.

'ak' k'e linhan, vtr-dir phrase. To stand something up. Ex: *swak' k'e linhan*, I stand it up.

'ak' k'e yok, vtr-dir phrase. To pull a woman's legs into the air during intercourse. Cf. **k'e -ok**. Ex: *tzak' k'e yok*, He pulls her legs up.

'ak' k'ixwelal, vtr phrase. To give someone shame, make them shamed.

'ak' k'uxwok, vtr phrase. To give corn to an animal, e.g., to a pig or bestia. Cf. **k'uxu'**. Ex: *skak' k'uxwok*, We give it corn to eat.

'ak' lesalil, vtr phrase. To pray for someone or something (i.e., on behalf of it). Ex: *yak'*

slesalil masanil 'awal, He prays for all the milpas; *syak' slesalil masanil 'atz'am 'atz'am*, He prays for all the salt (the duty of the Alcalde Rezador, **'icham 'alkal**).

'ak' listah, vtr phrase. To prepare something. < Spanish "lista," ready.

'ak' negósioh, vtr phrase. To do business, commerce. < Spanish "negocio," business. Ex: *skak' jap'ok ko negósioh*, We do a little business.

'ak' pensar, vtr phrase. To think. < Spanish "pensar," to think.

'ak' 'uk'ok, vtr. To paint something. Cf. **'uk'ih, p'onho'**. Ex: *swak' 'uk'ok*, I'm painting it.

'ak' yechel, vtr phrase. To make a sign with the hand or arm; to wave, etc.

'ak' yisal 'atil, vtr phrase. To be lazy. Ex: *xal tato skak' yisal 'atil jun...*, Well, if we are lazy...

'ak'a', vtr. To give something (away). Ex: *swak'a'*, I give it away;

'ak'jih, vin (vtr pas). To be given something. Ex: *'ix 'ak'ji sigára*, He was given a cigarette; *'ix 'ak'ji sk'o'ol*, He was given advice.

'ak'um k'o'ol, n (winh). Counselor.

'ak'a', vtr. To have sexual intercourse with someone. Ex: *'ix wak'a'*, I had intercourse (with her).

'ak'es t'ay, vtr phrase. To trick someone, lie to someone. Ex: *syak'es t'ayin*, he lies to me.

'ak'lej, vtr. To court a girl.

'ak'lap' ti', n phrase. Money given to a girl to begin courtship; if one arrives without money they pay no attention as they think you're joking with them and not a serious suitor.

'ak'uchih, vtr-dir. To put clothes on, or to put something into something else, e.g., into a car. Ex: *'ix yak'uchi*, he put clothes on.

'ak'uch 'ixim -awal, vtr phrase. To enter one's milpa.

'ak'ach, n (nok', 'ajtzo', chichim/nun). Domesticated turkey (male or female). Cf. **nun 'ak'ach**, female turkey, **'ajtzo' 'ak'ach**, male turkey.

'ak'al, n (te'). Charcoal. Ex: *te yak'al*, his charcoal; *wach' yak'alil te'*, The charcoal from this tree is good.

'ak'an(ih) + Verb/Noun, vtr phrase. Auxiliary verb "to do + (something)." Cf. **'ak'a'**, to give something away, but especially cf. **'ak' + Verb/Noun**, auxiliary verb phrase.

'ak'an 'almérsoh, vtr phrase. To eat lunch (mid-day) < Spanish "almuerzo," lunch.

'ak'an deskansar, vtr phrase. To rest. < Spanish "descansar," to rest.

'ak'an despedir, vtr phrase. To take one's leave, say goodbye. < Spanish "despedir," to say farewell. Ex: *'ix yak'an despedir winh t'ayin*, He took his leave of me.

'ak'an ganar, vtr phrase. To earn. < Spanish "ganar," to earn.

'ak'an conseguir, vtr phrase. To obtain. < Spanish "conseguir." Ex: *'ol kak'an conseguir jap'ok tas 'ol ko wa'a*, We will obtain a little something to eat.

'ak'an k'olal, n. Voluntarily, without resisting; like decent people. Ex: *tzin p'at 'ak'an k'olal*, I'm going voluntarily.

'ak'ante', n (te'). Plank on which the grinding stone is placed. Ex: *yak'ante'*, his plank; *yak'ante'al cha'*, the plank for a metate.

'ak'lap' ti', n phrase. Money given to a girl to begin courtship; if one arrives without money they pay no attention as they think you're joking with them and not a serious suitor.

'ak'lap'ej, vtr. To use something for a purpose. Ex: *tas tzak'lap'ej ha tz'ip'anih*, What do you use to write with?; *swak'lap'ej lapis*, I use a pencil; *ha juntzanh chi' skak'lap'ej ko kolnap'ilok*, This we use as a defense.

'ak'lik, n (lum). "Llano," a plain covered by short grass. Ex: *yak'lik*, his grasslands; *yak'likal lu'um*, the flat part of a piece of land, e.g., the Comitán Valley (**yak'likal lu'um**). Cf. **'ak'tak**.

witz 'ak'lik, n phrase (winh). The Earth Lord, a metonymic couplet signifying the Earth (mountain-plain).

'ak'en, n. Spanish "limpia," cleaning of field, i.e., cutting or hoeing down the growth of weeds, or, a field ready for cleaning. Ex: *lum 'ak'en*, land ready to be cleaned; *'ak'en tut*, cleaning of a bean field; *yak'en*, his cleaning, his plot ready to be cleaned; *yak'enal 'awal*, the part of a milpa that has been, or is to be, cleaned.

'ak'tak, n (lum). Grassland. Cf. **'ak'lik**.

'ak'wal toh, n. Late night, before dawn. Cf. **k'ik'p'alil**, **t'ak'walil**.

'al, adj. Heavy. Ex: *'alin*, I am heavy.

'alil, n. Weight. Ex: *'ayam junh 'oxe kintal yalil*, It would have a weight of about three quintales.

'aljih ko chi'ich, vin phrase. For the moon to grow larger (wax). Cf. **chameli**, **k'ojan ko chi'ich**. Ex: *'ix 'alji ko chi'ich*, The moon grew larger.

'ala', vtr. To speak.

'alnaxih, vin (vtr pas). To be spoken (of). Ex: *'alnaxi*, It was spoken; *halnaxi*, You were spoken of.

'altej, vtr. To offer something.

'alanh, loc n. Below. Ex: *t'a kalanh*, below us.

'alawénah, n (ha'). Place name: an arroyo that forms a southern tributary of the Río Chexjoj, San Mateo.

'alégreh, adv. Happily. < Spanish "alegre," happy. Ex: *to 'alégre smuknajih*, He'll be buried happily (i.e., with marimba and drinking).

'alip', n (winh, 'ix). Kinship term. For a male speaker, son's wife. In reference, *'ix walip'*, my daughter-in-law; in address, *walip'*, my daughter-in-law; reciprocal, *walip'*, my father-in-law. Ex: *'alip'il*, She's a daughter-in-law. For a female speaker, husband's mother or father, son's wife. In reference, *winh walip'* or *'ixin walip'*; in address, *walip'*; reciprocal, *walip'*.

'alux, n. Man's name: Alonso.

'águh, n. Something. < Spanish "algo," something.

'águh jap'ok, exclam. You're welcome; literally, It's a small thing. = **tom niwan**.

'alkal, n (winh). Alcalde. < Spanish "alcalde," mayor. Cf. **'icham 'alkal**, Alcalde Rezador.

'alkapus, n (k'en). Shotgun, muzzle-loading rifle or shotgun, "escopeta." < Spanish "arcabuz," harquebus.

'almérsoh, n. Morning meal, < Spanish "almuerzo." = **'armersoh**.

'almul, n. A measure: ten pounds. < Spanish "almud." Ex: *jun 'almul*, one almud; *cha 'almul = chap' 'almul*, two almudes, 20 pounds; *'ox 'almul = 'oxe 'almul*, three almudes, 30 pounds; *jun 'almul 'ixim wixim*, my ten pounds of corn (ten pounds of my corn).

'altar, n. Altar. < Spanish "altar." Ex: 'ay jun 'altar p'op'il, There is an altar fixed (there); *yaltar*, his altar; *yaltaril tepan*, the church's altar.

'alsel, n (winh). Town authorities, mayores of the town authorities, also called (Spanish) "aucilios," i.e., "auxilios." = **mar 'alsel, mayor 'alsel**.

'amak', n. Patio. Ex: *yamak'*, his patio; *yamak'il pat*, the patio of a house. Cf. **yamak'il**.

'amíguh, n. Friend, < Spanish "amigo." Ex: *yamiguh*, his friend; *yamiguhal*, friends. Salutation to (and from) people from Santa Eulalia. Cf. **hula'**.

'am te', n (te'). Plant name. Spanish "palo comadre," a tree (*te te'*), large, but found only in hot and temperate zones. Long leaves tapering to a point from a rounded butt. Used little, because the sap (apparently) is poisonous and causes extreme body pains and swelling wherever touched; the illness may last a week. To avoid this, one changes names with the tree before chopping it, whence the Spanish name. Prob. *Sebastiania longicuspis*.

'ana', conj. Also. Ex: 'ana' te wach' waj yet' winh; Also, I'm very content with him; 'e, *tato malaj ko munlajel jun*, 'ana' te chukonh t'ay hep'ix...; And, if we have no work, also if we're bad to the women...

'anah, n ('ix). Woman's name: Ana. Cf. **'anix**.

'anap', n ('ix). Kinship term: For a male speaker, sister. In reference, 'ix *wanap*', my sister; in address, *wanap*', my sister; reciprocal, *nulej*, my brother. Cf. **nulej**.

'andáles, n. Spanish "andalias," a coastal design of sandals that uses two pieces of leather for straps, one for the heel and one for the toes. (Possibly a repair of the common one-strap pattern.) Ex: *yandáles*, his sandals; *yandálesal xanhap'*, the "andalias" among his sandals.

'animah, n (winh). Person or people. Ex: *hato winh yanimahil yaji*, He is the one who knows (if it is true or not). **yanimah*.

'anix, n ('ix). Woman's name: Ana. Cf. **'anah**.

'antil, n (winh). Man's name: Andrés.

'antónseh, conj. Then. < Spanish "entonces." = **'entónseh**.

'antun, n (winh). Man's name: Antonio. Ex: *winh 'antun*, Antonio.

'antun, n ('ix). Woman's name: Antonia. Ex: 'ix *'antun*, Antonia.

'anh, n ('anh). Alcoholic beverage, Spanish "trago." Contraband or legitimate cane liquor. Ex: *'anh yanh winh*, his trago; *yanhil k'inh*, trago for a festival.

'anhtej, vtr. To cure someone (with medicines). Ex: *tzanhtej*, He cures him; *swanhtej*, I cure someone.

'anhp'al, n. Medicine. Ex: *yanhp'al*, the herbs for him; *yanhp'alil 'echen*, the herbs for a sore.

'anhtum, n (winh). One who cures with medicines (herbs or pharmaceuticals), "curador."

'anh, noun cl. Herb, fruit. Noun classifier for plants other than **te'**, **ch'anh**, and **'ixim**, and for the fruits of **te'**.

'anh k'ultak, n phrase. Unused or inedible plants.

'anh te', n phrase. Fruit; any edible variety. Cf. **sat te'**, any fruit, edible or not. Ex: *yanh te'*, his fruit; *yanhte'al*, fruit for some celebration. A subclass of fruit trees including all introduced trees with edible fruit, e.g., **lemunix**, **limah**, **manhguh**, **nálanxá'ax**.

'anhyelínah, n. Dye, aniline dye. < Spanish "añelina." Ex: *yanhyelínah*, his dye; *yanhyelínahil k'apak*, dye for the cloth.

'apak', n. Nerve (of animals). Ex: *yapak'*, his nerve; *yapak'il nok'*, the nerve of an animal.

'apak', n ('anh). Plant name: A palm used for making "petates," straw mats. Grows in hot country. Leaves are fan-shaped and pleated, with thorns along the stem. (Cf. illustrations of Washington palm). Ex: *yapak'*, his palm; *yapak'il pop*, palm for a petate.

'apol, n ('ix). Woman's name: Apolonia.

'ap', n (ch'anh). Hammock or hammock bridge. **'ap' ch'anh = ch'anh 'ap'**. Ex: *yap'ch'anhil ha'*, hammock bridge for crossing water; *yap'ch'anh*, his hammock.

'ap' ch'anh, n phrase (ch'anh). Hammock, or hammock bridge. = **'ap'**, **ch'anh 'ap'**.

'ap'ej, vtr. To serve as a hammock.

'ap'jal, n (ch'anh). A small net bag woven from maguey fiber ("pita") = 1/4 **chim** (a large bag).

'ap'jal, num cl. A sowing-bag full, 1/4 of a **chim**. The content of a sowing bag, about 2 feet on each side. Ex: *jun 'ap'jal*, one sowing-bag full, *cha 'ap'jal*, two sowing-bags full,

'ox 'ap'jal, three sowing-bags full; *yap'jal*, his sowing bag; *yap'jalil 'ixim*, a bag for corn.

'ap'ak, n (winh). Day name, "hora" in the pagan system of divination by day names. Corresponds to Chicchan in the Yucatecan system of day names.

'ap'ap'ih, adj. Bland-tasting, without flavor, e.g., food without salt, or a "lima" fruit.

'ap'p'ih, vin. To become bland-tasting.

'ap'ih, vin. To hear or feel.

'ap'ajih, vin (vtr pas). To be heard. = **'ap'jih**.

'ap'elih, vin-dir. To learn something. = **'ilelih**.

'ap'jih, vin (vtr pas). To be heard. = **'ap'ajih**.

'ap'lej, vtr. To sample something, especially food. Ex: *'ap'lej*, Try it! *wap'lej*, I sample it (food).

'ap'wih + N, vin (vtr + incorporated object). To listen to N. Ex: *'ap'wih lolonel*, to listen to a conversation. NB: In these constructions, the object noun is unstressed.

'ap'ix, n. A notice, summons to a meeting to discuss an affair. < Spanish "aviso." Ex: *yap'ix*, his notice (which he receives); *yap'ixal winh*, news about him. NB: contrast **yap'ix**, pregnant female, from a distinct source, cf. **yap'il**.

'arínah, n ('ixim). Flour < Spanish "harina." Wheat flour. Ex: *yarínah*, his flour; *yarínahal pan*, flour for bread.

'argan, n (ch'anh). Woven handbag, Spanish "morral." = **'argan pah**. Prob. < Spanish "árganas," wicker baskets used for packsaddles. Ex: *ch'anh 'argan*, the bag; *yargan*, his bag; *yarganil 'ixim*, bag for grain.

'armérsoh, n. Morning meal. < Spanish "almuerzo." = **'almérsoh**.

'ásaron, n (k'en). Hoe. Ex: *k'en 'ásaron*, the hoe; *yásaron*, his hoe; *yásaronal k'en*, the blade of the hoe or pick.

'ásaronh, num cl (4, O7a). A hoe-full, that which can be picked up on a hoe blade held in a horizontal position. Ex: *cha 'ásaronh sok'om*, two hoe-blades of mud.

'asi', n. Arm muscles below the elbow, sometimes extended to the whole arm. Cf. **yip k'ap'**, which may be the upper arm muscles, or those of the whole arm. Ex: *yasi'*, his muscles; *yasi'al*

k'ap', the muscles of his arm.

'asun, n. Cloud. Ex: *yasun*, his cloud; *yasunal nhap'*, the clouds of a rainstorm.

'asyéndoh, n (lum). < Spanish "hacienda," farm or ranch. Haciendas, specifically the frontier zone on the Mexican border, from Las Palmas to Comitán. Ex: *t'ay yol 'asyéndoh*, in the haciendas; *yasyéndoh winh*, his hacienda, his place in the zone; *yasyéndohal chonhap'*, the haciendas of a town.

'asyénduh, n (nok'). < Spanish "hacienda." property, wealth." Livestock. Ex: *cha pilanh wasyénduh*, my two animals.

'at, n. Penis. Ex: *yat*, his penis.

'atut, n. House, or scabbard; where someone or something resides. Cf. **yatut**.

'at'is, n. A sneeze. Ex: *yat'is*, his sneeze; *yat'isal winh ya jolom*, the sneezes caused by a cold.

'at'iswih, vin. To sneeze.

'atzi', n (te'). Plant name. A tree found in montaña, about the size of peach, long almond-shaped leaves, veined, about 6" long and green. Tree used for firewood only. Br 8541, 8740, 11499, 11630, 11648. *Conostegia xalapensis*, *Miconia cf. alpestris*, *M. glaberrima*.

'atz'am, n ('atz'am). Salt. Ex: *'atz'am 'atz'am*, salt; *yatz'am*, his salt, *yatz'amil chip'ej*, salt for meat. Noun classifier for salt and salt products. e.g., *'atz'am nun 'atz'am*, salt block.

'atz'am te', n (te7). A tree. Br 8685. *Montanoa guatemalensis*.

'aw, n. Women's verbal brawl, Spanish "legatas de mujeres." Cf. **'aw**, shout, **howal**. Ex: *'ay jun 'aw*, there is a women's brawl.

'aw, n. A shout. Cf. **'aw**, women's brawl. Ex: *haw*, your shout; *yawil*, a fight; *yawil lu'um*, a fight about land.

'awajih, vin. To shout. Ex: *tz'awajih*, He shouts.

'awtej, vtr. To call out, to call someone, or to read. Ex: *yawej*, He called out, or He read it.

'awtanih, vtr. To call, or to read something. Ex: *wan yawtanih*, He's reading, or He's calling.

'awa', vtr implied but not attested. To plant something. Cf. **'awan kulus**, to plant a cross.

'awajih, vin. To plant. Ex: *tz'awaji*, he plants.

'awenej, vtr. To replant a cornfield. Ex: *tato max kawenej 'ixim...*, If we don't replant the corn...

'awoj + N, n phrase. A planting of N (plant name). Ex: *'ay kawoj tut*, We have a planting of beans.

'awum te', n (te'). Plant name: a hardwood tree (te te'), leaves 3-4" long, tapered. Found in San Mateo. The branches of these leaves are used to adorn the boxes in which ritual implements are kept in the house of the Alcalde Rezador. Br 8773. *Prunus brachybotrya*.

'awlap', n (te'). Planting stick, Spanish "palo macana."

'awwih + N, vin (vtr + incorporated object). To plant N (plant name), to N-plant. Ex: *kawwih tut*, We're planting beans; *yawwihi tut winh*, He's planting beans.

'awal, n ('ixim). Corn field, "milpa."

'awalanup', n (lum). Place name: Las Majadas, a caserío of San Mateo.

'awal 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 8534, 8602, 8716. *Luzula gigantea*, *Poa annua*, *Polypogon semiverticillata*. Probably a general name for grass-like plants of the milpas.

'awan kulus, vtr phrase. To plant a cross, i.e., set up a new cross or replace an old one, done during the **hoye k'uh**. Ex: *yawan kulus ha t'a hoye k'uh chi'*, They set up crosses during the Five Days.

'awas tut, n ('anh). Plant name: butterbeans, broadbeans. < Spanish "havas." *Vicia faba*. Broad bean.

'ax, n ('ix). Woman's name: Angelina. = **'axul**, **'axulin**, **'axluk**, **'axpas**, **'axpel**, **'axtet**.

'axluk, n ('ix). Woman's name: Angelina.

'axmal, n ('ix). Woman's name: Magdalenas.

'axpas, n ('ix). Woman's name: Angelina.

'axpel, n ('ix). Woman's name: Angelina.

'axtet, n ('ix). Woman's name: Angelina.

'axul, n ('ix). Woman's name: Angelina.

'axulin, n ('ix). Woman's name: Angelina.

'axnah, n (nok'; p'uruh, 'axnah). Female donkey, ass. Cf. **p'uruh**.

'axwiḥ, vin. To take shelter, e.g., hide in a cave or under a roof so as not to get wet in the rain.

Ex: *tz'axwiḥ jun 'ánimah*, a person takes shelter; *tzin 'axwiḥ*, I take shelter.

'axup', n (nayleh). Rain cape or sheet of nylon used to keep the rain off.

'axup'ej, vtr. To use something for a rain cover.

'ay, exclam. Exclamation of pain.

'ay, vex. There is, there are, there exist(s).

'ay toh, vex-inc. Not yet finished, Spanish "falta."

'ayek'ih, vex-dir. It's here (nearby), response to a question about the location of something.

'ayin, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). Sea animals unknown to the informant; eaten and also eat people.

Looks like a log in the water and catches people as they pass by. Also said to cause sheet lightning (Spanish "relámpago"); when they open their mouths to breathe out flame, the light is seen far away. = **nun chay**. [Alligator or crocodile]

'e', exclam. Reply to a greeting, given by someone ashamed to see you, who dips his head, says '**e'**, and rushes past.

'ech, n. Fingernail, claw, or hoof. Ex: *yech tz'i'*, dog's claw; *yech kaxlanh*, chicken's claw; *yech chej*, beast's hoof; *yechal sk'ap'*, the nails of his hand; *yech winh*, his nails.

'echa', vtr implied but not attested. To measure something.

'echlap', n. A measuring bowl, e.g., for beans (not for liquids).

'echlap', num cl (4). A (measuring) bowlful. Ex: *jun 'echlap'*, one bowlful; *cha 'echlap' = chap' 'echlap'*, two bowlsful; *'ox 'echlap' = 'oxe 'echlap'*, three bowlsful.

'echtej, vtr. To measure something, by weight, length, volume, etc., in any fashion.

'echel, n. The right amount, the measure. Attested only in possessed form. See **yechel**.

'echen, n. Wound; any wound where the skin is broken. Ex: *yechen*, his wound; *yechenal winh*, his wounds, the wounds from which he suffers.

'ech', n ('anh). Plant name (a bromeliad). See also **kakaw 'ech'**. Br 8760. *Greigia steyermarkii*.

'ech'a', vtr. To pinch something, Spanish "pelliscar". To push the fingernail into something, or to pinch something with the thumb- and index finger-nails. Ex: *tzin yech'a'*, He pinches me; *swech'a'*, I pinch it.

'ech', num cl (1b, A24b). An act of pinching of something, or times pinching something, leaving a hole or mark. Ex: *jun 'ech'*, one pinch; *cha 'ech' k'ap'*, two pinches on the hand; *'ox 'ech' xup'*, three pinches on the upper arm.

'eh, conj. And. = **'ih**.

'eh, exclam. Exclamation that indicates that what is being told the speaker isn't being believed. Ex: *'eh, wal hesanih*, Oh, you're lying.

'eka', vtr. To move something (in general); usually to push something so it moves. Ex: *sweka'*, I move it; *'eka'*, Move it!

'ekuch 'otz'an, vtr-dir phr. To dent something by pushing. Ex: *'ix wekuch 'otz'an*, I dented it (by pushing).

'ekuch potz'an, vtr-dir phrase. To dent something by pushing. Ex: *'ix wekuch potz'an*, I dented it (by pushing).

'ek', n ('anh). Plant name: Bromelias. *Tillandsia* spp. Cf. **'ech'**, above.

'ek'ih, vin. To pass by, Spanish "pasar." Ex: *'ek'in*, I went by.

'ek' tzantzanok, vin phrase. To hop along on one foot. = **p'at tzannajok**. Cf. **tzan**, num cl, steps hopping on one foot. Ex: *tz'ek' tzantzanok*, He went hopping.

'ek' tz'itz'onok, vin phrase. To jump from side to side like a frisky cat. Ex: *tz'ek' tz'itz'onok*, He jumps from side to sidde.

'ek' chotchonok, vin phrase. To walk without using the legs, as a cripple with paralyzed legs. Cf. **chotchon 'ek'ih**. Ex: *'ix 'ek' chotchonok*, He walked without using his legs.

'ek' ch'ekch'onok, vin phrase. To ride mounted on a horse. Ex: *tz'ek' ch'ekch'onok*, He's riding; *tz'ek' ch'ekch'on hep'*, They are riding.

'ek' jasnajok, vin phrase. To dash quickly in one direction. Cf. **jisjon 'ek'ih**. Ex: *'ix 'ek' jasnajok*, He dashed across the room.

'ek' jichan, vin phrase. To lie down (any fashion). Cf. **jichan 'ek'ih**. Ex: *tzin 'ek' jichan*, I'm lying down.

'ek' kepnaz k'ak', vin phrase. For lightning to flash. Cf. **kep**. Ex: *tz'ek' kepnaz k'ak'*, Lightning flashes.

'ek' kochojok, vin phrase. To walk around with shoes too big for the feet, the steps making a hollow sound. Ex: *tz'ek' kochojok*, He walks around with his shoes flapping.

'ek' lachlonok, vin phrase. To crawl on the chest, like a baby who can't yet crawl on hands and knees. = **lachlon 'ek'ih**. Ex: *tz'ek' lachlonok*, He's crawling on his chest.

'ek' wixwonok, vin phrase. To walk like a chick or an infant just learning to walk. Ex: *tz'ek' wixwonok*, He walks like a beginner.

'ek'ojol, n. Diarrhea. Extreme cases make people look thinner in one day. NB: Belly is **k'ojol** in San Sebastián Chuj, but **k'o'ol** in San Mateo. Prob. < *'ek' k'ojol. Ex: *ye k'ojol*, his excrement caused by disease; *ye k'ojolal spenahil 'ay*, He suffers from diarrhea.

'ek'um wayumtak, n (lum). Spanish "monte alto," brush over about six feet high that has full-grown trees in it. Cf. **xil wayumtak**, low brush, and **wayumtak**, the generic for these two classifications.

'elap', n (winh). Day name: "hora" in the pagan system of divination by day names. Corresponds to Oc in the Yucatecan day names.

'elepánteh, n (nok'). Elephant. < Spanish "elefante." Not found in San Mateo. Ex: *nok' elepánteh*, the elephant; *ye elepánteh*, his elephant; *ye elepántehal*, the elephant among the animals.

'elih, vin. To leave or go out. Ex: *'elanh*, Go out!; *'elin*, I went out.

'elih, vin. To go east, i.e., in the direction from which the Sun "leaves." Toward Barillas. Ex: *tz'elih*, He's heading eastward; *xit'elih*, to have gone towards Barillas, i.e., eastward (vin-dir, cf. **xit'ih**). Cf. **tz'el k'uh**, east (*tz-ø-'el k'uh*, '[where] the Sun exits [the Underworld]').

'elul, vin-dir. < 'el-hul. To come out, to sprout, speaking of a newly planted seed. Ex: *tz'elul 'ixim kawal*, Our corn sprouts.

'elum ha', n phrase. Run-off water, i.e., water that is running down streets, in gutters, transient gullies, etc., not in a fixed stream bed. Ex: *'elum ha'*, *'eluma'* (slow vs. rapid speech).

'el 'ap'ix, vin phase. For a notice of a meeting to go out from the organizers to the countryside, e.g., a summons. Ex: *tz'el 'ap'ix t'ay*, The news goes out to them.

'el 'aw, vin phrase. To give a shout. Ex: *tz'el yaw*, He shouts.

'el ch'enajok, vin phrase. To multiply, to come out very many.

'el kipnajok, vin phrase. For grains to fall off as an almud measuring box is raked to take off the excess heaped-up grain. Cf. **kip**, num cl.

'el k'inajok, vin phrase. To come of age. Ex: *'elnak xo k'inajok 'ay winh*, He was already of age.

'el k'otnajok, vin phrase. For a grain (one single grain) to fall from somewhere, e.g., a measuring bowl. Cf. **k'ot**, **k'otnajok**. Ex: *'ix 'el k'otnajok*, It fell.

'el melmonok, vin phrase. For a small ball to go rolling, or for water to run in a small channel or ditch. Cf. **p'at melmonok**, **melan melan**, **melmon 'elih**. Ex: *tz'el melmonok*, A small ball goes rolling; water runs in a small channel.

'el nhilnajok, vin phrase. To fall out in a scattered, random pattern, as fruits falling out on the ground from a basket. Ex: *tz'el nhilnajok*, They come out and scatter.

'el pulnajok, vin phrase. To come out in spurts, as pulses in a spurting wound, or liquid sloshing out of a hole in a barrel. Cf. **pul**, num cl for spurts.

'el ranhnajok, vin phrase. To fall from a high place, e.g., off a horse, from a wall. Ex: *'ix 'el ranhnajok*, He fell off it.

'el retan, vin phrase. For a pleated thing to spread out, e.g., a male turkey to spread its tail. Ex: *tz'el retan*, He spreads his tail.

'el tixnajok, vin phrase. To come out in a spray, as water from a shower or light from a flashlight that doesn't have good focus.

'el tz'ijijok, vin phrase. To neigh like a horse. Ex: *tz'el tz'ijijok yaw*, He neighs.

'eltah, vin-dir. To come out towards the speaker.

'eltah ch'enajok, vin-dir phrase. To have a large brood or litter.

'eltah ch'ulch'onok, vin-dir phrase. For water to run down a vertical surface, e.g., water down a wall, or blood down an arm. = **'eltah ch'ulnajok**. Ex: *tz'eltah ch'ulch'onok*, It's running down.

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down a wall, or blood down an arm. = **'eltah ch'ulch'onok**. Ex: *tz'eltah ch'ulnajok*, It's running down.

'eltah lujnaj -sim, vin-dir phrase. For one's snot to be running. Ex: *tz'eltah lujnaj hin sim*, My snot is running.

'eltah pulponok, vin-dir phrase. To come out in spurts, e.g., a water source that pulses. Cf. **'el pulnajok**.

'elxul, vin-dir. For maize to come out again. Said in the harvest: There is maize again this year. Ex: *'ix 'elxul 'ixim 'ixim*, The maize came again.

'elk'al, n. Robbery or theft.

'elk'al 'ix, n phrase. The act of eloping, Spanish "robo," i.e., marriage without civil or religious ceremony and without consent of the girl's parents. = **'elk'oj 'ix**. Cf. **k'anoj 'ix**, **kajoj 'ix**, **nupnajih**, **nheroj 'ix**, other forms of marriage.

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'elk'um, n. A thief.

'elk'anih, vin. To steal.

'elwanih, vin. To look on at something, e.g., a fiesta or a dance; to be a spectator. Ex: *tz'elwanih*, He's looking on; *tzin 'elwani*, I'm looking on.

'elwum, n. Spectators; people who come to see something, as a fiesta or a function in the park. Cf. **'elwanih**.

'emih, vin. To go down, to lower. Ex: *'emanh*, Go down!; *'emin*, I went down.

'em tz'itnajok, vin phrase. To jump down from something. Ex: *'ix 'em tz'itnajok*, He jumped down from it. *'ol 'emtah tz'itnaj t'ayonh*, It's going to jump down on us. *'ol 'emtah tz'itnaj nok' t'ayonh*, The animal is going to jump down on us.

'em tz'okan, vin phrase. To hunker down, to sit on haunches. = **'em chotan**.

'em chotan, vin phrase. To hunker down, to sit on haunches. = **'em tz'okan**.

'em ch'ichan, vin phrase. To fall sprinkled all around, e.g., leaves or fruit at the base of a

tree. Cf. **ch'ichan 'emih**. Ex: *ix 'em ch'ichan*, They fell all around.

'em ch'iran, vin phrase. To be warped down, e.g., tiles on the edge of a roof that are beginning to fall. Cf. **k'e ch'iran, ch'iranch'iran**.

'em k'ochan, vin phrase. To be bent downwards in the middle.

'em limnajok, vin phrase. To jump down. *tz'em limnajok*, He jumps down.

'em p'achan, vin phrase. To be set down level, e.g., a saint in a procession, or a coffin in a funeral. Ex: *ixin 'em p'achan*, I was set down level.

'em t'ejan, vin phrase. To sit on the ground. Cf. **t'ejan, t'ejnajih**. Ex: *tzin 'em t'ejan*, I sit on the ground.

'em t'ujnajok, vin phrase. To fall in a single drop. Cf. **t'uj, t'ujnajok**. Ex: *ix 'em t'ujnajok*, It fell (a single drop).

'em wixan, vin phrase. For a baby who can barely sit himself to sit up. Ex: *tz'em wixan*, He sits up.

'em wuch'najok, vin phrase. To be squeezed and crushed or broken in the hand, or by the hand pushing down. Ex: *tz'em wuch'najok*, It's being crushed.

'em jisnajok, vin phrase. To dash downhill. Cf. **jison 'ek'ih, k'e' jisnajok**. Ex: *ix 'em jisnajok*, It dashed down the hill.

'em jusan, vin phrase. For fog to close in. = **'emtah jususok**. Ex: *tz'em jusan*, The fog is closing in.

'emtah limnajok, vin-dir phrase. To fall as a scarf over the shoulder, as you lean forward, the point which should be in back falling to the front. Ex: *tz'emtah limnajok*, It falls to the front. Cf. **'em limnajok**.

'emtah jususok, vin-dir phrase. For fog to close in (on us). = **'em jusan**. Cf. **jusan jusan**. Ex: *tz'emtah jususok*, The fog is closing in on us.

'entéruh, n. Complete. < Spanish "entero." Ex: *jun ch'up' 'entéruh*, an entire pot full.

'entónseh, adv, conj. Then (in that case); < Spanish "entonces."

'enhul, n. Shade or shadow, or reflection of something in water. Ex: *kenhul*, our shade or our shadow, e.g., a shade erected to keep off the sun, or the shadow we cast. *yenhulal*, its shade, a

shade erected to protect something.

'ep-, vpo root. To be seated for a long time as if unable to get up, e.g., people watching something for a long time, or in conversation longer than considered proper, Spanish "le cae mal por estar sentado allí."

'epan, stv. Seated for a long time as if unable to get up,

'epan 'emih, stv phrase. Seated for a long time, set down for a long time.

'epan 'ochih, stv. Seated for a long time inside the house.

'epan 'elih, stv. Seated for a long time outside (the speaker is inside).

'es, n. Lie, falsehood, or miracle. Ex: *yes*, his lie. *yesal 'ix jawih*, There came a miraculous appearance. *yesal*, a miracle.

'es k'ak', n phrase. Electric light (obsolete). This phrase has been replaced by **lus**. Ex: *yes k'ak'*, his light. *yes k'ak'il k'en motor*, light from a power plant.

'es nhej, n phrase. Vision seen for just an instant, like a spirit that appears and then goes away.

'es pálsoh, n phrase. One who gives rise to falsehoods; lies or tricks worked on someone. A false witness. Ex: *yes pálsohal 'ix kot yip'anh winh*, They made false witness against him. *yes pálsoh*, the person who gave false testimony against him.

'esalwum, n. A liar.

'esanh, vin. To lie. Cf. **'eh**.

'esej, vtr. To tell a lie.

'esej'el -ti'ok, vtr-dir phrase. To lie that someone said something, to give false witness. Ex: *yujchi', ha winh 'ix kesej'el sti'ok, tzach jawih*. So, to that man we lied about it, so you would come. (We lied, telling you that he was here and wanted you to come, so that you would come.) [From Text 12, The Sorceror]

'espinuh, n (lum). Place name: Finca Tunalito El Espino, Nentón. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:89).

'et + N, n phrase. Companion of N.

'et 'aj k'alu'umal, n phrase. Fellow aldeanos. Ex: *jantak hep' winh wet 'aj k'alumal tik*,

How many are my fellow aldeanos? [Text 12, The Sorceror]

'et p'eyum, n phrase. Fellow traveler, companion. Ex: *ha hap' wal chap' yet p'eyum winh chi'*, They say there were his two companions. [Text 12, The Sorceror]

'etk'ulej, vtr. To take aim at something. Ex: *swetk'ulej*, I take aim at it.

'et', n. Sweetheart, lover, concubine, Spanish "traida." Ex: *'ay yet'*, He/she has a sweetheart. *'ay wet'*, I have a sweetheart. *'et'ap'il*, they are (mutually) lovers. **yet'al, yet'il*.

'et'ej, vtr. To serve as a concubine.

'et'ih, vin. To accompany something (i.e., to bring it) in any manner. Ex: *'et'p'il koti*, It was brought. *het'ih*, You brought it. *yet'ih* = *'ix yik'kutih*, He brought it. **'ix yet'ih*. **'et'anh* (command); rather, **'ik'kutih, 'ikutih**, Bring it!

'et' xih, vtr phrase. To bring something again.

'et'tal, n. Place, seat or space, e.g., sitting place in a bus or truck. Ex: *wet'tal*, my place. *yet'tal pat*, house site.

'et'tej, vtr. To show someone how something was, by acting it out or making signs with the hands.

'etza', vtr implied but not attested. To tether something, to tie it up.

'etzan, stv, vtr(part). Tethered with a lasso, e.g., a horse staked out in a pasture.

'etzp'ej, vtr. To tether an animal. Ex: *swetzp'ej hin chej*, I tie up my beast.

'etzwih + N, vin (vtr + incorporated object). To tie N up, to N-tie.

'etzwih, vin. To catch fire, as when flames first catch when starting a fire. Ex: *tz'etzwih*, It's catching fire; *tz'etzwi k'ak' t'ayin*, I'm burning up (with fever); *'ol 'etzwok*, It's going to catch fire.

'etz'um -k'o'ol, n phrase. A charitable person, one who likes to help others, especially in cases of illness, and especially within kin. Ex: *yetz'umal sk'o'ol*, the goodness of his heart (his charity).

'ewih, n. Yesterday. Ex: *yewihal*, every day.

'ewin, n ('ix). Woman's name: Eulalia.

'ewin palas, n ('ix). Woman's name: Eulalia.

'ewkej, n ('ix). Woman's name: Eulalia.

'ewlap, n ('ix). Woman's name: Eulalia.

'ewxol, n ('ix). Woman's name: Eulalia.

'ewtet, n ('ix). Woman's name: Eulalia.

'i', exclam. Exclamation on being hit in the stomach.

'ich, n ('anh). Pepper, "chile." *Capsicum annun*.

'ichah, adj. Like. Ex: *'icha winh, winh*, like him, him (he is like him). *'icha nok' nok'*, like an animal.

'icha chi', adj phrase. Thus, like that. Ex: *'icha chi' smánhya chi'*, That's the bother of it.

'ich nhej ta', adj phrase. This way alone.

'icham, n (winh). Kin term: father's brother, mother's brother, and reciprocal, sibling's son (male or female speakers). In reference, *winh wicham*, my uncle. In address, *wicham*, my uncle. Reciprocal, *wicham*, my nephew.

'icham, n (winh). Old man. Respectful title used in address or reference to old men. = **maj**. Ex: *sxa winh 'icham xun*, Here comes Old John.

'icham 'alkal, n (winh). Alcalde Rezador, the prayermaker for a town. Ex: *yichamil 'alkal(il) chonhap*', the Alcalde Rezador of a town.

'icham winak, n (winh). Term of respect in address to old men, by younger men. Reciprocal is **ke 'utzin**. Cf. **mamin cham**.

'ichamil, n. Something large (in relation to its normal size). = **'ichamom**. Plural is **'ichamtak**.

'ichamtak, n (plural). Something large in relation to normal size; also, the "principales" (elders) of a town. The plural of **'ichamil**.

'ichamom, n. Something large (in relation to its normal size). = **'ichamil**.

'ichikin, n (inh). Kin term: See **'inchikin**, grandson.

'ichmil, n (winh). Kin term: husband (female speaker). In reference, *winh wichmil*, my husband. In address, *wichmil*, my husband. Reciprocal, *wistzil*, my wife. Probably < **'icham**.

'ichp'en, n (lum). Place name: Ixquisis, San Mateo. = **yich k'isis**. Aldea whose residents speak

Santa Eulalia Kanjobal.

'ich te', n (te'). Plant name, literally "pepper tree." A tree that grows in the montaña, tall, 2-3 feet thick, straight, limbless trunk. Leaves about 2" long, thick, ovaloid with pointed tips, green on top, white on bottom. Used for firewood. Br 8575, 8585. *Drimys granadensis*. Ex: *te yichte' winh*, the man's 'ichte' tree.

'ich', n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Chiggers. Small red insects that burrow into the skin and cause much itching. In hot country only, especially on the Coast.

'ih, conj. And. Cf. Spanish "y."

'ij, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). Wood-eating insects that burrow tunnels through seasoned wood. Small, like fleas, brownish or blackish, they have wings under a cover on their backs and can fly. Especially bad in hot country; if a house is left for a year they eat most of it. Cf. **monte'**.

'ijaxih, vin. To become eaten by **'ij**, a wood-eating insect. Cf. **'och 'ijaxok**. Ex: *'ix 'och 'ijaxok*, it's been drilled by **'ij**.

'ijp'ih, vin. To become drilled through by **'ij**, a wood-boring insect.

'ija', vtr. To sit someone up, e.g., a sick person. = **'ij k'e'ih**, a more common expression. Ex: *'ija'*, Sit him up!

'ij cha'anh, vtr-dir. To raise someone to a sitting position, e.g., a sick person who can't sit by themselves. Ex: *tzij cha'anh*, He raises him. *swij cha'anh*, I raise him.

'ij k'e'ih, vtr-dir. To sit someone up, e.g., a sick person. = **'ija'**.

'ijan 'eltah, vtr(part)-dir. To be sitting leaning back against something. Ex: *'ijanin 'eltah*, I'm sitting leaning back on something.

'ijnup'. n. Something to lean back against, e.g., the back of a chair, a wall.

'ijp'ej, vtr. To resolve to do something, to make up one's mind, decide once and for all. Ex: *wijp'ej hin p'atih*, I resign myself to going, make up my mind to go, once and for all.

'ijte', n (te'). Poles put against a fallen tree trunk that has been raised again, or against a falling house, to sustain it. Props. Ex: *yijte'*, his poles; *yijte'al pat*, the poles to sustain a house.

'ijte'ej, vtr. To prop something up with poles so it won't fall down. Cf. **'ijte'**. Ex: *tzijte'ej*, he's propping it up.

'ijwiḥ + N, vin (vtr + incorporated object). To prop up Ns, to N-prop.

'ikah, n (k'en). Sweatbath, a common feature of Chuj households ("Chuj" means sweatbath in Mam.). Ex: *yikah*, his sweatbath. *yikahil 'animah*, the sweatbath that serves a bunch of people. *yikahil pat*, the sweatbath of a household.

'ikej, vtr. To make someone the owner of something, Ex: *tzikej*, He makes him the owner (i.e., he gives it to him). *wikej*, (Let this be) mine!. (Let me have it!). *'ikej*, "It's yours!" (in response to a question about what you're going to do with that thing you have, "It's yours!," "It's for you!."

'iko', n. The possession of someone. Differs from **'ikej**, which implies that the ownership is new, or future, "Let it be mine," etc. **'iko'** implies that the ownership is an established fact and has been for some time. Ex: *wiko'*, that's mine; *hiko'*, that's yours; *yiko'*, it's his.

'ikutih, vtr. To bring something along. Response to a question, "Should I bring this?" = **'ik'kutih**.

'ik', n (as day name, winh). Wind, breeze. Or, "hora" in the pagan system of divination by day names. Corresponds to Ik in the Yucatecan system of day names. Ex: *yik'*, his respiration. *yik'al winh*, the breeze he makes by running past. *yik'al nhap'*, the breeze from a rainstorm (nearby, not in the zone of rain).

'ik' nhap', n. A hard rainstrom with heavy winds.

'ik'a', vtr. To carry something.

'ik'kutih, vtr-dir. To bring something. = **'ikutih**. Ex: *'ik'kutih*, bring it! *'ix yik'kutih*, he brought it.

'ik' -ip, vtr phrase. To rest. Literally, to take strength. Ex: *kik' kip*, We rest. *kik' jap'ok kip*, we rest a while.

'ik'laj -p'ah, vtr phrase. To marry without civil or religious service, Spanish "juntarse." Cf. **'elk'oj 'ix, k'anoj 'ix, nheroj 'ix**, all ways of marrying unofficially. Cf. also **nupnajih**. Ex: *syik'laj sp'ah*, They make a common-law marriage, "se juntan." *yik'(laj)nak sp'ah*, They are united (for some time now) in common-law marriage.

'ik'ti'ej, vtr. To talk about something, to have a conversation (literally, to carry the word, to take the mouth). Ex: *hatunchi' skik'ti'ej*, That's what we are talking about.

'ik'an -k'e'ih, vin phrase. To bring something upwards. Ex: *tz'ikan k'etah*, He can bring it up. *chajtil tz'ikan sk'etah*, how it is brought up.

'ik'eltah, vtr-dir. To find, as in finding animals on the hunt. Ex: 'ay p'aj 'ay nok' nok' skik'eltah, There are places where we find animals.

'ik'el xil -ti', vtr phrase. To shave oneself. = **xosel xil ti'**. Ex: *wik'el xil hin ti'*, I'm shaving myself.

'ik'anih, vin. To happen, to be possible. Ex: 'ay tz'ikanih, Something has happened to him (e.g., an illness).

'ik'ti'ej, vtr. To talk about something, to have a conversation (literally, to carry the word, to take the mouth). Ex: *hatunchi' skik'ti'ej*, That's what we are talking about.

'ila', vtr. To watch, see.

'ilelih, vtr-dir. To learn. = **'ap'elih**. Ex: *syilelih*, he's learning.

'ilum + N, n phrase. Watcher or guardian of N. Not used without the explanation of what is being watched. Ex: *'ilum pat*, guardian of a house; *'ilum 'awal*, guardian of a milpa; *'ilum tut*, guardian of a bean field.

'ilnap'ih, exclam. Look! Said to call attention to something. = **'ina'ih**.

'ilwajih, vin. To watch or guard something. Ex: *tz'ilwajih*, he's guarding it. *tzonh 'ilwajih*, we are watching it.

'ilwajum, n. Guardian. Ex: *'ilwajumin*, I'm the guardian.

'ilwih, vin. To watch (something), i.e., as a guardian. Ex: *tz'ilwih*, He's watching. *tzin 'ilwih*, I'm watching.

'ilah, exclam. Take this! Said by a person giving anything to another person. The response is **kitoh**.

'ilyah, n. Illness, harm, mishap. Ex: *yilyah*, his illness (from which he suffers). *yilyahil chonhap'*, an illness that strikes a whole town. *mama 'ilyah hach 'ik'anih*, Did no mishap befall you?

'im, n. Breast. Ex: *yim*, her/his/its breast. *yimal.

'ina'ih, exclam. Look! Said when pointing at something and calling attention to it. = **'ilnap'ih**.

'inup, n (te'). Ceiba tree (silk-cotton). *Ceiba pentandra*.

'i(n) chikin, n (winh). Kin term: Grandson, son's son or daughter's son (male or female speaker). In reference, *winh winchikin*, my grandson. In address, *wunin*, my child. Reciprocal, *mam 'icham*

to a male; *nun chichim* to a female. Ex: *yixchikin*, He's his grandson. *'ichikin hap'il*, He's grandson (his relation to that person is as a grandson).

'i(n) chikin, n ('ix). Kin term: Granddaughter, son's daughter or daughter's daughter (male or female speaker). In reference, *'ix winchikin*, my granddaughter. In address, *wisil*, my daughter. Reciprocal, *mam 'icham* to a male; *nun chichim* to a female.

'intam, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). Iguana, Spanish "iguana." An edible reptile. Differs from **tzalaj k'ap'**, "garrobo," which has a fringed ridge along the spine.

'inhat, n. Seed, or seed corn (hung along the length of a house beam). Ex: *yinhat*, his seed (for his planting). *yinhatil 'ixim*, seed corn. *cha tel 'inhat*, two polesful of seed corn. Cf. **te'**, **te'el**.

'ip, n. Strength, force. Ex: *yip winh*, his strength. *halxo yipal*, he's strong = *tzijtum yipal*, *jantak yipal*.

'ipan, stv. To enter into a fight, a discussion, etc. Ex: *'ipanin*, I enter a discussion.

'ipum, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). Ant-lions. Also, shiny black wasps (?) about 1" long that live in holes that they dig in loose soil, and probably are solitary, living singly.

'ip'. n. The lower abdomen, from 3-4" below the navel, downward. Ex: *yip'*, his lower abdomen. **yip'al*, *yip'il*.

'ip', num cl (4; O4a). A clump of stalks growing out of the ground in one place; Spanish "mata," e.g., three or four stalks of corn resulting from planting several seeds in one hole. Ex: *jun 'ip'*, one clump; *cha 'ip'*, two clumps; *'ox 'ip'*, three clumps.

'ip'ach, n (nok; *xip'*, 'ix). Armadillo, Spanish "armado." The Mexican four-toed armadillo, *Dasypus novemcintus fenestratus* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 63-64).

'ip'anh, loc n. Above. Ex: *kip'anh*, above us.

'ip'xih, vin. To move, to be active. Ex: *siémpre tzonh 'ip'xih*, We are always active.

'ip'xi k'e'ih, vin-dir. To tremble. Ex: *tz'ip'xi k'e'ih*, he's trembling.

'is, n ('anh). Potato. Ex: *yis*, his potato. *yisal tek*, potatoes for a meat dish. *Solanum tuberosum*.

'is, n (lum). Place name: His, San Sebastián Coatán.

'isil, n ('ix). Kin term. Daughter (male speaker). In reference, *'ix wisil*. In address, *wisil*, my daughter. Reciprocal, *mamin*, my father.

'isim, n implied but not attested unpossessed. See **yisim**, various kinds of spikes and extensions.

'isis, n ('ixim). Green corn mature enough to come off the cob, Spanish "equiguay." Ground raw and made into thick pancakes. Ex: *yisis*, his green corn; *yisisal kapeh*, green corn to eat with coffee.

'is 'at, n phrase. Lazy person, Spanish "haragán." Ex: *'is 'at*, Lazybones! *'is yat*, He's lazy. *yis 'at*, his lazybones, a lazy person in his family. *yisal 'at*, laziness, his laziness. **yis yat*. [Literally, Potato Prick?]

'istzil, n ('ix). Kin term: Wife (male speaker). In reference, *'ix wistzil*, my wife. In address, *wistzil*, my wife. Reciprocal, *wichmil*, my husband.

'istzilej, vtr. To have sexual relations with a woman (literally, to make her one's wife). = **loch'ej**. Ex: *swistzilej*, I copulate with her.

'istzilwel, n. The act of sexual intercourse. Cf. **loch'**.

'istzilwiḥ, vin. To have sexual intercourse (without specifying the object). Ex: *tz'istzilwiḥ*, He's having sex. *tz'istzilwiḥ winh*, The man is having intercourse.

'iskalérah, n. A staircase, < Spanish "escalera." Ex: *yiskalérah*, his staircase; *yiskalérahil spat*, the staircase in his house.

'iskinah, n. Corner of a house (inside corner), or a street corner. < Spanish "esquina." Ex: *yískinah*, his corner (that he owns); *yískinahil spat*, the corner of his house.

'iskuwélah, n. School. < Spanish "escuela." Ex: *yiskuwélah*, his school; *yiskuwélahil chonhap'*, the school for a town.

'itaj, n ('anh). Greens, vegetables; radish, cabbage, beets, milkweed, and any edible greens or vegetables. Includes **tz'ikin 'itaj**, **kaxlanh 'itaj**, **k'ap' taj tzip**, **k'u chi'il**, **pilox 'itaj**, **tuyal 'itaj**. Ex: *yitaj*, his vegetables; *yitajil chip'ej*, vegetables to cook with meat.

'itz'ināl, n. Place name: Cerro Ixtenam, San Mateo. A large rock outcrop to one side of the aldea **yolk'ultak**. The term has no other meaning in Chuj, but in other Mayan languages (e.g., Tzeltal, Tzotzil) it is a kin term, "younger brother." The Chuj story of its origin is that it is half of a rock outcrop (Spanish "peña") of the same shape and name as one somewhere in Mexico. Before the Sun came up for the first time the peña was growing bigger and bigger, almost up to the sky, but when the Sun came, in the world's first day, the force of its rays split the peña in half and tossed part of it into Mexico, where it is found today. The part there is said to be brightly colored in

vertical stripes of colored rock. This part is black striped all up its sheer faces. [NAH Field Notes, May 11, 1965. As told in the aldea Bilil.]

'ix, n ('ix). Woman. Ex: *yix*, his woman, his concubine; *yixal hep' winh*, the woman among them.

'ixej, vtr. To make someone serve as a concubine. Ex: *kixej*, She serves us as a concubine (literally, we make her a concubine).

'ix tz'i', n (nok'). Female dog, bitch, especially a young unbred one. Sometimes just **'ix**. Cf. **xip' (tz'i')**, male dog, and **nun tz'i'**, bred female dog.

'ix chitam, n (nok'). A female pig, a sow, but especially a young one not yet old enough to be bred. Cf. **nun chitam, tusinuh**.

'ix miston, n (nok'). Female cat. Cf. **xip' miston**, male cat; **miston**, any cat.

'ixi'ich, n ('anh). A bean planted by tree trunks in the cornfield; it climbs by wrapping around the trunk. Beans are large. = **'ixich tut**. Br 11576. *Phaseolus coccineus*, subspecies *darwinianus*.

'ixich tut, n phrase ('anh). A climbing bean. Cf. **'ixi'ich**. *Phaseolus coccineus*, subspecies *darwinianus*.

'ixim, n ('ixim), noun cl. Maize, Spanish "maíz." Or, the noun classifier marking a plant class, maize and **tiríguh**, wheat (Spanish "trigo"). The kinds of maize include **te wa'**, **chinhil**, **chak chi'in**, **kop' nhal**, **'ox pak**, **'us wa'**, **tz'ip' sat**, **k'ik' chitam wa'**, **k'ek wa'**, **k'an sat**, **sep k'in al**, **sak nhal**, and **salpor**. Ex: *'ixim tiríguh*, wheat. *'ixim k'ek wa'*, a kind of maize. *'ixim ch'uchoj*, tassel of maize plants. *yixim*, his maize. *yiximal*, corn prepared for some dish.

'ixim chitam, n (nok'). A pig fattened on corn. Ex: *yixim chitam*, his fattened pig; *yixim chitamil*, the fat pig amongst a group.

'ixim paj' ich, n phrase ('anh). A small tomato like "tomate de riñón," **koyem paj' ich**. *Physalis* species. Spanish "tomatillo chiquitillo," Ground Cherry.

'ixim te', n (te'). A tree (**tete'**) of the montaña, not used except for firewood. Small leaves, 1" long, almond-shaped and thick. Cf. **chak 'ixim te'**. Br 8612. *Microtropis* species.

'ix chikin, n. Kin term: grandson. See **'i(n) chikin**.

'ixkolah, n ('anh). Plant name. < Spanish "cola," glue. Br 8727, 11498, 11635. *Calanthe mexicana*, *Govenia* species.

'ixmajel, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 11583. *Vinca major*.

'ixta', n. Toy. Ex: *yixta'*, his toy; *yixta'il*, the part of something that is used as a toy. NB: This is definitely not the origin of the place name San Mateo Ixtatán as suggested by the *Diccionario Geográfico de Guatemala*, tomo II, p. 200: "Etim[ología] Chuj: *Ixta*=juguete; *tan*=cal. Juguete de cal" (Dirección General de Cartografía. Guatemala, C.A., 1962). Rather, the origin is, as the *Diccionario* also suggests on p. 200, "También puede ser tierra de sal (voces mexicanas)."

'ixtej, vtr. To use as a toy, to misbehave towards someone. Ex: *kixtej*, we use it as a toy. *tzin hixtej*, You're misbehaving towards me, treating me badly. *tzixtej*, Play with this (on giving a child a toy).

'ixtajih, vin. To be made to suffer by someone. Ex: *tzin 'ixtajih*, I am made to suffer (someone is witching me). *tzach 'ixtajih*, You are made to suffer.

'ixtaxih, vin. To suffer hardship, to be all fouled up, as someone with many problems, or as corn that is strewn all around and no one is taking care of it. Ex: *tz'ixtax hep' 'ix*, the women suffer. *tz'ixtaxih*, it's all fouled up. *tzin 'ixtaxih*, I'm all fouled up. *tz'ixtax winh*, the man is all fouled up.

'ixta', n ('anh). Plant name. Br 8470, 11505, H 0021. *Sedum australe*.

'ixtik, adv. Thus. Ex: *tekan niwantak 'ol 'eltah, sko chi' 'ixtik*, Perhaps it will come out well (the milpa), we say thus.

'ixtota', adv. Later. Ex: *'ixtota' sk'och hep' 'ix t'a tepan*, Later, the women go to church.

'o', onom, exclam. The sound of someone vomiting. Or, said to infants and children too young to talk, to keep them from touching something dangerous, or dirty, etc.

'ochej, vtr. To want something. Ex: *kochej*, We want it. *wochej*, I want it.

'ochéntah, num. Eighty. < Spanish "ochenta." Ex: *'ay p'ajtil 'ochénta jun lítreh*, There are places where [you can buy it for] Q 0.80 per liter.

'ochih, vin. To enter. Ex: *'ochan*, Enter!, Come in! (a greeting). *'ochonh*, We enter. *'ochin*, I entered.

'ochih, vin. To go west, i.e., in the direction in which the Sun "enters." Towards Mexico. Cf. **'elih**. Ex: *tz'ochih*, He's going westward. *xit'uchi*, to have gone towards Mexico, west (vin **xit'** + dir **-uch-ih** < **'ochih**). Cf. **tz'och k'uh**, west (tz-ø-'och k'uh, '[where] the Sun enters [the Underworld]).

'ochixih, vin-rep, To enter again. = *'och-xih > *'och-chi > 'otchih.

'otchih, vin-rep. To enter again. < *och-xih, vin-rep.

'och 'ak'walaxok, vin phrase. For night to fall. = **'och k'ik'p'alaxok**.

'och 'ijan, vin phrase. To continue, to do things continually. Ex: *tzonh 'och 'ijan ko te' ilan 'ixim*, We go continually to see the corn. *tzonh 'och 'ijan ko p'eyih*, We continue walking.

'och 'ijaxok, vin phrase. To be bored by the wood-boring insect **'ij**. Ex: *'ix 'och 'ijaxok*, It's been drilled through by the **'ij**.

'och k'ik'p'alaxok, vin phrase. For night to fall. = **'och 'ak'walaxok**. Ex: *tz'och k'ik'p'alaxok*, Night falls.

'och lak'lak', vin phrase. To embrace something or someone loosely, one arm around the object/person, or both arms around but not meeting. Cf. **lak'lak' 'ochih**. Ex: *tz'och lak'lak' winh*, The man embraces it.

'och lokan, vin phrase. To hang something up, or to participate in something. = **k'e lokan**. Ex: *tz'och lokan*, He hangs it up, or He participates.

'och lókohaxok, vin phrase. To go crazy, to have fits. < Spanish "loco." Ex: *'ix 'och lókohaxok*, He went crazy.

'och nhach'najok, vin phrase. To push something flush up against something else.

'och wanajok, vin phrase. To stop doing anything, e.g., a person who was walking, a watch that stops. Ex: *tz'och wanajok*, It stops.

'och -wejel, vin phrase. For hunger to make itself felt. Ex: *tz'och hin wejel*, I'm hungry.

'och'iltak, n. Partly burnt things, "chambuscado," e.g., tortillas or elotes left too long on the fire, or a stick with burned spots. Ex: *yoch'ilal*, the burnt parts of something.

'oh, exclam. Women's speech: exclamation that indicates the speaker has now been bothered enough, e.g., someone has been molesting in fun and she is now tired of it. Cf. **'ah**, the equivalent in men's speech.

'oj, onom. The sound of a cough.

'ojop', n. The material coughed up that comes out in the mouth. Ex: *yojop'*, his sputum; *yojop'al*, the material coughed up because of something; *yojop'al yajolom*, the material coughed up from a cold.

'ok, n. Foot (body part). Ex: *yok*, his foot. **yokil*, **yokal*.

'oklem, n. Footprint or animal track, either a single print or a trail. Ex: *yoklem*, his print; *yoklemal*, the prints of something, its track.

'okes, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Coyote. *Canis latrans goldmani* Merriam (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 89-91). Common in San Mateo in some years, uncommon in others. Come in groups in September-December, and either wait on the edges of town to catch chickens, or enter and attack sheep in corrals.

'ok'ih, vin. To cry.

'ok'el, n. A lot of people crying, Spanish "lloradera."

'ok'tej, vtr. To call something out.

'ok'och, n (k'en). Flat stones with depressions in them where water collects, Spanish "charco." Ex: *yok'och*, his stones. *yok'ochal k'e'en*, the charcos in the stones.

'ok'op' 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 8692, 11450, 11571, H 0019. *Phacelia platycarpa*, *Ranunculus geoides*, *R. peruvianus*.

'ol, n. Center. An element in place names. See **yol**, **yola'**. Cf. Kanjobal *'ul*, inside, interior ("adentro, interior." Diego de Diego Antonio et al., 1996, *Diccionario del idioma q'anjob'al*. La Antigua Guatemala: Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquín.)

'om, exclam. Child's word, on seeing something he/she wants, but doesn't want to name it.

'omon tut, n ('anh). A kind of **k'ojyem tut** (Spanish "frijol de mata"), beans that grow into bushes. Black beans, the pod yellowish at maturity. = **k'ik' k'ojyem**. Cf. **chak k'ojyem = chak k'ox tut**, and **k'un patok**, the other bush beans. Probably *Phaseolus* species.

'ómreh, n (winh). Man. < Spanish "hombre." Ex: *wen 'ómre syutej sp'ah winh*, He behaves [like] a good man.

'onh, n (te'). Avocado. *Persea americana*.

'onh, n (lum). Place name: Aguacate, Nentón, a Chuj-speaking aldea. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:89).

'onhte', n (te'). Plant name. A tree that grows in the montaña that has leaves like the avocado but very small and inedible fruit. The trunk may be huge and very tall, 4-5 feet in diameter, with branches out 20 feet from the ground. Said to look like an over-sized

avocado tree. *Persea* sp.

tzitz 'onh, n (te'). Plant name. A small variety of avocado, 1-2" in length, with a thin skin. *Persea americana*, var. *drymifolia*.

'onhala', n (lum). Place name: Onalá, a caserío of Jolomtenam, San Mateo.

'onhkoy, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). Turtle (any variety).

'opisyal, n (winh). An official of the municipality. < Spanish "oficial." Ex: *yopisyal*, his employee; *yopisyalil 'alkal*, the Alcalde's official.

'opísyuh, n. An office (post) in the municipality. < Spanish "oficio." Ex: *yopísyuh*, his office. ...*chajtil 'ol 'ek' yopísyuh chi'*...; ...how he will pass (serve in) the office...

'op'iltak, n. The poor thing (not in reference to wealth), Spanish "pobrecito." Ex: *'op'iltak winh*, the poor (unfortunate) fellow; *'op'iltak 'ix*, the poor woman; *'op'iltak hep*, poor them; *'op'iltak tz'i'*, the poor dog.

'orasyonh ~ 'orasyon, n. Prayers. < Spanish "oración." Ex: *yorasyonh*, his prayer; *yorasyonal* (sic), prayer for something.

'osoh, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Bear. Not known locally.

'otel, n. Small kitchens serving transient clientelle, e.g., food stalls around the market. < Spanish "hotel."

'otchih, vin-rep. To enter again. < *och-xih, vin-rep.

'otz', n. A stain from touching something.

'otz'o', vtr. To dent something.

'otz', num cl. (1b, A24a). Actions of pushing, into soft material, a hole not visible on the other side, i.e., to dent something by pushing. = **potz'**.

'otz'an 'ochih, vin. To push a dent in something. = **potz'an 'ochih**.

'otz'anh, num cl (2d, O31b). The dents resulting from pushing into a soft material. Ex: *cha 'otz'anh holan*, two pushed-in holes; *cha' 'otz'anh lu'um*, two depression in an earthen material.

'otz'najok, adj. Dented, but with no pieces missing, e.g., a gourd or a plaster wall. = **potz'najok**.

'otz'otz'ih, adj. Easy to dent by pushing with a finger. = **potz'otz'ih**.

'otz'an, vtr(part). Slightly curved downwards (concave) but almost level, e.g., a field. = **potz'an**.

'ox pak, n ('ixim). Plant name. A variety of maize that grows only in hot country; reddish round grains. = **sep k'inal**, so called because it has a short season and costs little work; in 100 days it is planted and harvested. *Zea mays*.

'ox t'ilanh, n (k'en). Constellation: The three stars of Orion's belt, Spanish "Las Tres Marías." See below. This phrase probably originally applied to the triangle formed by a belt star (Alnitak) and the two knee stars (Saif and Rigel), since **t'ilanh** means "lines of things" rather than "things in a line." That constellation has been identified as the Classic Maya "first hearth" (David Freidel, Linda Schele and Joy Parker, 1993. *Maya Cosmos*. New York: William Morrow. Pp. 59-75); note the Orion nebulae M42 and 43, representing the fire in the center of the hearth. The setting in place of the three stones is described on Quiriguá Stela C and other monuments. The use of a three-stone hearth, Chuj **yokech**, is a defining feature of the Mesoamerican culture area (Paul Kirchhoff, 1943, *Mesoamérica. Sus límites geográficos, composición étnica y caracteres culturales*, *Acta Americana* 1(1):92-107). See also **huke'**, the Big Dipper, and **mo'otz**, the Pleiades.

'oxe', num. Three. Ex: 'oxe', three (non-animals). Cf. **'ox wa'an**, three animals or people.

'ox 'el, num phrase. Three times, = **'oxel**. Cf. **'elih**; here the vin is recruited as a num cl.

'ox pak, n ('ixim). Plant name. A variety of maize that grows only in hot country; reddish round grains. See the entry above.

'ox pakanh, vtr. To fold something so that there are three layers or strands of it (Z). Cf. **pakanh**, num cl for folds in something.

'ox t'ilanh, n (k'en). Constellation: The three stars of Orion's belt, Spanish "Las Tres Marías" (Alnitak, Alnilam, and Mintaka). See the entry above.

'ox wa'an, num phrase. Three animals or people. = **'ox wan**.

'ox winak, num phrase. Sixty; three score.

'ox winhk'ejih, n. Sixty days ago.

'ox winh k'inh, n. Sixty days. Cf. **k'inh**.

'ox xechan, num phrase. Three-forked.

'oxe'axih, vin. To become three parts.

'oxe'ej, vtr. To divide something into three parts.

'oxe'ok, num. About three.

'oxej, n. Three days from now.

'oxe xchawinak, num phrase. Twenty-three; three in the second score.

'oxe xchawinh k'inh, num phrase. Twenty-three days.

'oxjih, n. Three days ago.

'oxlajunhe', num. Thirteen (non-animals). Cf. **'oxlajunh wa'anh**.

'oxlajunh 'el, num phrase. Thirteen times. = **'oxlajunhel**. Cf. **'elih**.

'oxlajunh wa'anh, num phrase. Thirteen animals or people. = **'oxlajunh wanh**.

'oxlajunh winak, num phrase. Two hundred sixty, thirteen score.

'oxlajunh xechan, num phrase. Thirteen-forked.

'oxlajunhe xchawinak, num phrase. Thirty-three, thirteen in the second score. = **'oxlajunh xchawinak**.

'oxlajunhe'axih, vin. To become thirteen parts.

'oxlajunhe'ej, vtr. To divide something into thirteen parts.

'oxlajunhe'ok, num. About thirteen.

'oxlajunhej, n. Thirteen days from now.

'oxlajunhejih, n. Thirteen days ago

'oxlem, n ('ixim). A tamal with meat.

'oy, n (te'). A tree trunk used for house supports (vertical poles that support the frame for the roof); the term refers to the function, not a species of tree. It must have a fork, **cha'ok**, to hold the horizontal beams. Ex: *yoy*, his post; *oyal pat*, the house posts.

'oymitej, vtr. To go around the edges of a town, on all sides; circumambulate. Ex: *'ix koymitej*,

He went around it.

'u'uj, u'uj, n. Attested only in possessed form. On behalf of someone or something. Cf. **yuj chi'**, because of (that).

'uch, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Dove, Spanish "paloma." Larger than the **kuwaj te'**, with red eyes. Seeks out places where there is salt, especially around a salt river north of San Mateo (past the first ridge north). No known song.

'uch + Name, n phrase. A form of familiar address or reference to a younger female. Cf. **naj + Name**, the corresponding form for males, and **nux + Name**, the form for older females. Ex: *'uch xuwan*, Young Juana. *ha 'uch xuwan*, that's Young Juana. *ha 'uch chi'*, that young girl.

'uchikin, n (k'en). Earrings (< **'uh + chikin**). Ex: *wuchikin*, my earrings. *yuchikinal sk'inh*, earrings bought for a fiesta.

'uchum, n (yap'il). Malaria, Spanish "paludismo." = **sik yap'il**. An illness that gives alternate fever and chills (like malaria) about a month after its infection. Said to hit especially cold country people in hot country in the first rain of the cuaresma, from breathing the odor of the wet growth and mud, or people who get a fright while in country where there is paludismo. Ex: *yap'il yuchum winh*, his paludismo; *yuchumal ha'*, the paludismo danger from some water.

'uh, exclam. Women's speech: An exclamation of surprise and sympathy, e.g., on seeing someone fall (a child, or a drunk), or on seeing another woman's skirt fly up as she falls down.

'uj, n. A month, or, especially in women's speech, the Moon, by which they calculate their periods. Cf. **chi'ich**. Ex: *yuj winh*, his month (of work). *yujal*, by month. *yujal payan*, the month for clearing.

'uj yat, n phrase. Squint-eyed (person). Ex: *'uj yatin*, I am squint-eyed. *yuj yat*, his squint-eyed relative. *yuj yatil*, the squint-eyed one among them.

'uka', vtr implied but not attested. To drive something.

'ukanih, vin. To be driving something. Ex: *ha' tz'ukanih*, Water drives it (e.g., a water wheel).

'ukum károh, n phrase. Driver, Spanish "chofer."

'ukwih + N, vin phrase (vtr + incorporated object). To drive something (N), e.g., a car or truck. Literally, to car-drive, to truck-drive. Ex: *tz'ukwih károh*, He drives a car.

'ukun, n (te'). Plant name: A tree that grows in hot and cold country, Spanish "mich," that has heart-shaped leaves about 3-4" long; red bean-like fruit in pods like beans. Used especially for fences, as the sprigs or sticks leaf out quickly. Br 11407, 11670. *Erythrina berteroana*, *E. macrophylla*. Coral bean tree.

'ukun, n ('anh). Plant name. An edible mushroom, with a foot 1-2" thick, top 1" across; white on top, brown on bottom. Grows in grasslands.

'ukuy, exclam. Women's speech: Expression of surprise.

'ukuya', n (lum). Place name: Ocuyá, a caserío of San Mateo whose residents speak Santa Eulalia Kanjobal.

'uk', n (nok'; mam, nun). Head lice.

'uk'ej, n ('anh). Plant name, Spanish "apasote." A plant about 3 feet high, very odorous, with small almond shaped leaves some 3" long, with pronounced veins. Two or three leaves flavor a stew or other dish; also used for medicine. Br 11411. *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, Mexican tea.

'uk'ih, vin. To be painted, to get painted, or to be dyed. Ex: 'ol 'uk'ok, It's going to be painted. *swak'uk'ok*, I'm painting it. *tz'aknax 'uk'ok*, They (2-3 people) are painting it. *tz'uk'ih*, It will be dyed.

'ak' 'uk'ok, vtr phrase. To paint something. Cf. **p'onho'**, **tz'uk'i**. Ex: *swak'uk'ok*, I'm painting it.

'uk'em, n. The paint for something (or of something). Ex: *yuk'em*, its paint.

'uk'ih, vin. To drink together in ceremony, e.g., the authorities drinking together every five days to perform rituals, Spanish "hacer costumbre." Ex: *tzonh 'uk'ih*, We drink together (as above).

'uk'u', vtr. To drink something.

'uk'ap', n (lum). A type of bowl used for eating food.

'uk'ap', num cl (4, O15a). Measuring-bowls full of things. Cf. **lum 'uk'ap'**, bowl. Ex: *cha 'uk'ap' tut*, two bowls-full of beans.

'uk'ej, vtr. To drink something.

'uk'em, n. A drink, Spanish "bebida, masa ralo, posol de nixtamal." Corn meal boiled and drunk while hot, without additional flavoring.

'uk'lap', n. Any vessel used to hold a liquid for drinking, e.g., a glass, a cup, a gourd, a bottle, etc.

'uk'wih 'anh, vin phrase (vtr + incorporated object). To drink aguardiente, Spanish "trago." Literally, to trago-drink. Ex: *tzonh 'uk'wih 'anh*, We drink trago.

'uk'um chul, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A black insect about a half-inch long; on its back, one wing rests on top of the other. Literally, "urine drinker."

'uk'tak, n (winh). Kin term: Brother (male speaker). Cf. **nulej**. In reference, *winh wuk'tak*, my brother. In address, *wuk'tak*, my brother. Reciprocal, *wuk'tak*, my brother. Ex: *'uk'tak hap'il*, They are brothers.

'ulih, vin. To melt, dissolve, or wear away, e.g., salt in water, ice in the sun, or a hoe after very much use. Ex: *'ix 'ulih*, It's used up, Spanish "se desgasta."

'ulaxih, vin. To melt or dissolve.

'ululih, stv. Something you can't get a hand on because it falls apart, e.g., a soft crab named **'ulyax**, "cangrejo."

'ulyax, n (nok'; mam, nun). A soft crab, Spanish "cangrejo," that you can't get a hand on because it falls apart.

'ulul, n ('ixim). A drink, Spanish "atole." Maize gruel.

'ulultelak, n (lum). Place name: Ulultelac, Barillas. < Kanjobal.

'umej, vtr. To rinse out the mouth with water. Ex: *swumej*, I rinse my mouth out. *'umej k'e'ih*, to have a mouth full of water.

'um, num cl (4, O1a-2). Mouthfulls of liquid. Cf. **'umej**. Ex: *cha 'um ha'*, two mouthfulls of water.

'umlap' ti', n phrase. The water used to rinse the mouth. Ex: *wumlap' ti'*, my mouth rinse.

'umum, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A tern or seagull. Looks like the Arctic Tern but has a shorter tail that is not split. Lives near water, especially in hot country where there are a lot of lakes. Lands on the water like a duck. Rarely seen above San Mateo, but occasionally come one by one.

'una wes. adv. Once. < Spanish "una vez." Ex: *'e tato 'una wes malaj jap'ok ko munlajel jun...*; and if once there isn't any work for us...

'une', n. Kin term: Son or daughter (female speaker). < Mixe-Zoque. In reference, '*ix wune*', *winh wune*'. In address, *wune*'. Reciprocal, *nunin*. Ex: '*une hap'il*', he's a son (to her).

'unin', n. Kin term: Son or daughter (male speaker). < Mixe-Zoque. In reference, *winh wunin*, '*ix wunin*'. In address, *wunin*. Reciprocal, *mamin*. Ex: '*unin hap'il*', he's a son (of a household).

'unin', n (nok'; 'ajtzo'. 'ix). Salamander.

'unin witz, n (lum). Place name: A mountain east of the Nentón aldea **yalanh p'ojoch**, south of the trail to San Francisco.

'untuh, n. Chicken fat; schmaltz. < Spanish "unto." Ex: *yuntuh*, his chicken fat. *yuntuhal kaxlanh*, the chicken fat of the chicken.

'unyonh, n (lum). Place name: Unión, Nentón. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:89).

'up', n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird somewhat like the Bobwhite. About 6" long, bobbed tail, with wide wings. Found in grasslands, cornfields, etc. When a person nears, they flush with a roaring noise. Dark brown with rows of white spots on body. No known song.

'up'mah, exclam. Sound of a grunt of exertion.

'up'ti', n. Chin. Ex: *yup'ti*', his chin. **yup'ti'al*, *yup'ti'il*.

'us, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). Common types of mosquitos, Spanish "zancudos." Cf. **xen**, long-legged mosquitos.

'us wa', n ('ixim). Plant name. A kind of maize that grows in cold and temperate zones (e.g., San Mateo and aldeas), but not in hot country. Round yellow grain. *Zea mays*.

'utanih, vin. To do something. Cf. **'utej**. Ex: *malaj mach tz'utanih*, There's no one to do it. *malaj mach 'ol 'utan wal winh*, There's no one who will do it to him.

'utej, vtr. To do something. = **k'ulej**. Ex: *tas kutej*, What do we do?

'utz, n (winh, 'ix). Kin term (women's speech): A distant, but known, relative. The exact relationship is not known, but it is known they they are related somehow to father, grandfather, etc. The word is usually used by women; men usually prefer the equivalent term **k'ap' -ok**. In reference, *winh 'utz*, '*ix 'utz*. In address, *ke 'utz*. **wutz*.

'utzin, n. Kin term: My distant relative. Respectful term of address to a younger person, by an old man or woman, as when asking for a favor. In reference, *'utzin*. In address, *ke*

'utzin. Reciprocal is *mam 'icham* or *'icham winak*.

'utz'ej, vtr. To make an examination of someone, as a curer, after hearing the symptoms, begins to feel around, spit and blow. Ex: *'ol kutz'ej*, We'll make an examination.

'utz'ej, vtr. To give a witch's blessing; to charm something.

'utz'wih + N, vin phrase (vtr + incorporated object). To blow and bless something, as a curer or witch. Literally, to N-bless.

'utz'ih, vin. To shrink. Ex: *tz'utz'ih*, It shrinks. *'ix utz'ih*, It shrank.

'utz'an 'utz'an, stv. Both eyes closed, squinted, or blind. = **'utz'an 'utz'an sat**. Ex: *'utz'an 'utz'an sat winh*, He is blind (or has his eyes squinted or closed).

'utz'u sat, n. Person with one eye squinted, closed, or blind.

'utz'p'ej, vtr. To keep one eye closed and the other open, as in aiming a rifle. Or, to sit squinting at something.

'ux, exclam. Exclamation of relaxation after hard work.

'uxnajih, vin. To make a noise of tiredness, **'ux**. Ex: *tz'uxnajih*, He sighs with fatigue. *tzach 'uxnajih*, You sigh with tiredness.

'uxoj, n. Coffee harvest. Ex: *yuxoj kapeh*, the coffee harvest. *'uxojal*, the coffee harvest season.

'ux k'e'en, n (lum). Place name: Yuxquéñ, Nentón. Literally, Three Stones. An aldea whose residents speak San Mateo Chuj.

'uy, exclam. Expression of unpleasant surprise, or a sound used to scare someone (boo!).

B

barákuh, n (nok'). An uncastrated horse. < Spanish "barraco." = **warákuh**.

barúmbah, n (te'). Plant name, Spanish "guarumo." A hot country plant that has a hollow segmented trunk, 1-2" in diameter; leaves only in the top branches, like a palm, shaped like maple leaves. Said to be the hot country variant of **xeck'el**. *Cecropia obtusifolia*. See also **wel**.

belísah, n (lum). Place name: Delicias, Nentón. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:89).

bwénoh, conj. Well... < Spanish "bueno."

CH

cha', n (k'en). The grinding stone, Spanish "metate." Ex: *xcha'*, his grinding stone. **xcha'il*.

cha', n (k'en). The molars (teeth). Ex: *xcha'*, his molar. *xcha'il yeh*, the molar in his denture.

cha', num. Two. This form of the numeral occurs with numeral classifiers, e.g., **wa'anh**, and with some measures, e.g., **nhap'**, **ja'**, **yup'**, **mek'**, **k'atanh**, **chim**, **'ajp'al**, **wotz**, **p'ech**, **ch'up'**, **lochwel**, **yuch**. See also **cha'ap'** and **chap'**.

cha'el, num phrase. Twice.

cha chonh, n phrase. Resale, as when buying something cheap and then reselling it for profit.

cha jaj, n. Windpipe, literally, "second throat" (versus the esophagus). Ex: *hin chajaj*, My windpipe! (Something went down the wrong way). *xchajaj*, his windpipe; *xchajajil nok*, the animal's windpipe.

cha wa'anh, num cl phrase. Two animals or people. = **cha wanh**.

cha winak, num phrase. Forty, two score.

cha winh k'inh, n phrase. Forty days.

xcha winhk'ejih, Forty days ago.

cha xechan, num phrase. Two-forked. = **cha xachanh**, **xechan xechan**. E.g., a tree that

has two trunks forming a Y.

cha xechanh, num phrase. Two-forked. = **cha xechanh, xechan xechan**. E.g., a tree that has two trunks forming a Y.

cha'ah, vtr. To receive something. Ex: *cha'emih = chaemih*, Receive it! Take this thing I am handing you down there. *tzin cha'emtah*, I am receiving it (down here). *cha'k'e'ih*, Take it! (up there). *tzin chak'etah*, I'm taking it (up here). *cha'ochih = chauchih*, Take it (in there)! *tzin cha'ochtah = tzin chauchtah*, I'm receiving it (in here). All vtr-dir-(dir).

cha'ah, vtr. To believe something. Ex: *sko cha'ah*, We believe it.

cha'ah, vtr. To find something.

cha'ek'ih, vtr-dir. To reach out and receive something being handed to you. Ex: *cha'ek'ih = chaek'ih*, Reach out and get this (as I can't quite reach you with it)!

chajih, vtr-pas. To encounter someone, e.g., on a trail.

chalaj, vtr-negative. Not to receive or believe something. Ex: *max ko chalaj*, We don't believe it. *maj ko chalaj*, We didn't believe it.

chap'atih, vtr-dir. To pass something along to someone else, < **cha'-p'at-ih**. Ex: *chap'atih*, Pass this along to so-and-so! (handing things down a line). *chap'at het'ok*, Pass this along!

chaxih, vtr-pas. To be found, < **cha'-x-ih**. = **cheklajih**. Ex: *'ix chaxih*, It was found.

cha'anh, adj. Tall, e.g., a pole, a high bank of a barranca, a table. = **chanh**. Cf. **sat cha'anh = cha'anh**, the sky. Ex: *chanh ste'el*, He's very tall.

cha'ap, n (te'). Plant name: Nance, Spanish "nance." A tree with a small yellow fruit with a small round seed, found in hot country, e.g., the orange country near San Sebastián Huehuetenango. The tree is large, like an orange tree, 3-4 feet thick; small, rounded, smooth ovaloid leaves about 1" long. Fruit is eaten raw, and is also used to make liquor with trago, soaking the fruit in aguardiente for a few days. Prob. *Byrsinima crassifolia*. Ex: *xcha'ap*, his nances. *xcha'apil 'anh*, the nances to make liquor with.

cha'ap', num. The citation form of the numeral two. See also **chap'** and **cha'**.

chaj, adv. How.

chaj ti'il, adv phrase. How it is. Introduces a phrase. = **chatil**. Ex: *'ol wala' chajtil tzonh*

munlajih, I'll tell how we work.

chajaj, n. Windpipe, trachea, literally, "second throat" (versus the esophagus). Ex: *hin chajaj*, My windpipe! (Something went down the wrong way). *xchajaj*, his windpipe; *xchajajil nok*, the animal's windpipe. **tzin chajaj*.

chak, adj. Reddish. See also **chakchak**, (really) red.

chakpulih, vin. To become reddish, as a healthy child acquires a reddish coloration, or to become reddish in anger or shame, or to turn red from eating a lot of good food. Cf. **chaktzemih**, to turn red from embarrassment. Ex: *schakpulih*, He becomes reddish.

chakp'ih, vin. To become reddish, as pottery that glows with the heat of firing. Ex: *xchakp'ih*, It's still glowing. *chakp'inak*, a fired pot left to cool.

chaktzemih, vtr. To turn red, as from embarrassment; to be reddish in coloration (persons only). Less common phrase than **chakpulih**.

chaktzeminak, n. A red-faced man.

chak 'aj, n (lum). Place name: Finca Chacaj, Nentón. Literally, Red Cane. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:83).

chak 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name, literally Red Plant. Fuchsia. Br 8658. *Fuchsia hybrida*.

chak 'ixim te', n (te'). Plant name. Br 8479, 11484. *Holodiscus argenteus*.

chak 'okom chan, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A snake; light reddish orange body, 2-3 feet long, and very poisonous. Found in San Mateo.

chak chej te', n (te'). Plant name. Br 8640, 11678. *Rondeletia* sp., *Viburnum tacanense*.

chak chelap', n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird, rarely seen. Black head, red body, 8-10" high.

chak chi'in, n ('ixim). Plant name. A type of maize that grows in hot, temperate, and cold country, but does better in hot country. Round reddish grains. *Zea mays*.

chak choj, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Mountain lion, tan to reddish brown in color. Cf. **choj**, black mountain lion. (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 147-149. NB: The informant did not recognize this photo; he labelled it *manh wojtakok*, I don't know.)

chak ch'ipal, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 11666. *Tritonia crocosmiiflora*.

chak keneyah, n ('anh). Plant name. A kind of banana, short, fat, and red; Spanish "guineo

colorado." *Musa paradisiaca*.

chak k'anxul, n ('anh). Plant name. An edible mushroom, Spanish "mero k'anxul." Foot 2-3" long, small top about 1" across, tan colored. Fried with eggs and lard. Grows in cold places where there is much humus, e.g., among pine stands. One of the two **k'anxul** mushrooms. See also **manselin**.

chak k'enal, n (lum). Place name: Fincas north of San Mateo; one is **niwan chak k'enal**, the other **yune chak k'enal**, known otherwise as Chaqueñal Grande and Chaqueñalito.

chak k'ojyem, n ('anh). Plant name. A kind of bush bean with red pods at maturity, red beans. = **chak k'ox tut**. Cf. **k'ik' k'ojyem** = **'omon tut**, and **k'un patik**, the other bush beans. Prob. *Phaseolus* spp. Name probably derives from **k'oj**, sitting, and **yem**, it falls, i.e., it falls into a sitting position, forms a bush.

chak k'ox tut, n ('anh). Plant name. A kind of bean, **k'ojyem tut**, Spanish "frijol de mata," that grows in bushes. Red bean, red pod at maturity. Cf. **k'ik' k'ojyem** = **'omon tut**, and **k'un patik**, the other bush beans. Prob. *Phaseolus* spp.

chak p'ay, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 11453, 11686. *Desmodium molliculum*, *Phaseolus heterophyllus*.

chak sulup' 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 8691, 11468, 11569, H 0023. *Oenothera multicaulis*, *O. rosea*.

chak top 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 8484, 8497, 8529, 8644, 8731, 8765, 11409, 11515. *Bomarea acutifolia*, *B. hirtella*, *Centropogon grandidentatus*, *Lobelia aguana*.

chak toxop', n (nok'; winak, 'ix). A red ant about 1/4" long that has a vicious bite, in contrast to **sanich** and other red ants. Cf. **k'ik' sanich**, small black ants.

chak toxop', n (lum). Place name: Chatoxop, San Mateo.

chak tz'ilich, n (te'). Plant name. Br 8745, 11513, 11611, 11614. *Picramnia quaternaria*, *Turpinia parvifoliola*.

chak xuxum 'ik', n. Whirlwind, Spanish "torbellino." The natural phenomenon and a soul part of powerful men. A man who has tiger (puma) as his animal counterpart has a soul part that is whirlwind. When a tiger is killed, a whirlwind comes soon after to destroy the area. Ex: *xchak xuxum 'ik'al*, His whirlwind (as a soul part). *schak xuxum 'ik'*, his whirlwind (that he makes).

chak ya'al, n (lum). Place name: Finca San José Chaquial, Nentón. Literally, Red Water Source.

chak yok 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name, literally Red Foot Plant. Br 11397, 11464, 11587, 11616. *Deppea* sp., *Euphorbia* sp., *Iresine celosia*, *Psychotria* sp.

chaka', vtr. To mistreat someone, to be hateful towards them.

chaka'anh, n. Deaf (person). = **chakanh**.

chakchak, adj. Red. See also **chak**, reddish.

chakchak 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 8496, 8675, 8688, 8738, 8739, 8759, 11425, 11640. *Deppea* sp., *Iresine celosia*, *Lopezia hirsuta*, *Mouriri* sp., *Viola scandens*.

chakchak k'e'en, n phrase (k'en). A sedimentary stone, like shale but dark blood red when wet, reddish gray when dry. Sample identified as Silty Shale by Don Blount, LSU geologist. Ex: *xchakchak k'e'en*, his shale. *xchakchak k'enal lu'um*, The earth has red stones.

chakchak k'e'en, n (lum). Place name, literally, Red Rock. One of the seven cantons of San Mateo, in the northwest section of town (north of the road to Barillas).

chakchak lu'um, n phrase (lum). Red earth. Ex: *xchakchak lu'um*, his red earth; *xchakchak lumal*, its red earth (of a piece of land).

chakola', n (lum), Place name: Finca Chaculá Viejo, Nentón. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:89).

chakpan, n. Rainbow, Spanish "arco iris." Ex: *xchakpanil nhap'*, the rainbow from a rain.

chak', onom. The sound of rocks striking together.

chak', adj implied but not attested. Easy to split.

chak'ak'ih, stv. Easy to split.

chak'p'ih, vin. To become **chak'ak'ih**, easy to split.

chak'a', vtr. To mash native tobacco, **k'utz**, Spanish "pisiete," for chewing. This is done in a hollow log (Spanish "canoa") about 2 feet long, 4" square, with an axe handle or stick. Lime is thrown in while mashing, and orange peel or orange juice may be added.

chak', num cl (1a, A21b). Acts of mashing something. Ex: *cha chak'*, two mashing blows.

chak' + N, num cl phrase. (1b, A21b). Mashing blows on N, or mashing blows with N. = **ten**. Ex: *cha chak' k'utz*, two mashing blows on tobacco leaf. *cha chak' k'e'en*, two

mashing blows with a rock.

chak'laj -p'ah, vtr phrase. To smack together, as rocks or cars. Ex: *schak'laj sp'ah*, They smack together.

chak'ip', n (nok'). Beeswax used in making **sérah**, chips for playing **tul**. Ex: *xchak'ip'*, his wax. *xchak'ip'al nok' chap'*, beeswax. *xchak'ip'al son*, marimba wax.

chala', vtr. To scratch, or rake with a rake (Spanish "rastrillo").

chal (+N), num cl (1a, A5a). Acts of scratching, or times N is scratched. Ex: *cha chal*, two scratching actions.

chalp'il, n. A thing scratched.

chálah, n. A 3-foot square kerchief, Spanish "chalina," of silk, red, blue or yellow, rolled up and used by San Mateo women to wrap their hair, replacing **liston**. Cf. **ch'umil**, head wrap. Ex: *xchálah*, her kerchief. *xchálahil sjolom*, the scarf for her head.

chamih, vin. To die.

chamelih, vin-dir. To wane (the moon), i.e., grow smaller. Ex: *wan schamelih*, The moon is waning. *'ix chamelih*, The moon disappeared, there is no moon.

chamnak, n. A dead person.

cham yuj 'anh, vin phrase. To get drunk, literally, to die from aguardiente.

champ'al, n. Muscular cramps, Spanish "calambre." Ex: *xchamp'al*, his cramps. *xchamp'alil p'eh*, the cramps caused by crossing a trail (affecting a kind of mouse, cf. **makmal p'e ch'o'ow**). Prob. < *cham-p'al < cham-ih.

chan, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). Snake (in general).

chánah, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A shiny black ground-dwelling insect that resembles a wasp, with wings. On being touched it exudes, from the leg and body joints, a yellowish liquid, **yalil** **chánah**, which is used as a cure for warts. The wart, **p'as**, Spanish "ixpit," is scraped and the liquid applied.

chan-, vpo root. To be suspended and balanced.

chanan 'emih, stv-dir phrase. The heavier, dropping side of a balance scale.

chanan k'e'ih, stv-dir phrase. The lighter side of a balance used in the market, or

anything balanced just off the ground, e.g., a see-saw. The see-saw is also called **trapíchah**, Spanish "trapiche," a sugarcane mill.

chanchonih, stv. Running on toe tips. Ex: *chanchon ha p'atih*, Run (on toes, i.e., fast)!

chanchump'ah, stv. A balanced scale.

chanlep', n (ha'). Place name: a southern tributary of the Río Yolá, San Mateo.

chanp'al, n. Muscular cramps, Spanish "calambre." Ex: *xchanp'al*, his cramps. *xchanp'alil p'eh*, the cramps caused by crossing a trail (affecting a kind of mouse). Prob. < *cham-p'al < chamih.

chanp'alil p'eh, n phrase. An ill, Spanish "calambre de camino," that is said to strike some field mice (**makmal p'eh ch'o'ow**) and kill them, if they try to cross a trail.

chanh-, num root. Four.

chanh xechan, num phrase. Four-forked.

chanh wa'anh, num phrase. Four animals or people. = **chanh wanh**.

chanh winak, num phrase. Eighty, four score.

chanhe', num. Four (non-animals).

chanhe siéntoh, num phrase. Four hundred. < Spanish "ciento," 100. = **chanhe syéntuh**.

chanhe xchawinak, num phrase. Twenty-four, four in the second score.

chanhe'axih, vin. To become four parts.

chanhe'ej, vtr. To divide something into four parts.

chanhe'ok, num. About four.

chanh'el, num phrase. Four times. = **chanel**.

chanel, num phrase. Four times. = **chanh'el**.

chanh-lajunh-, num stem. Fourteen, four and ten.

chanhlajunh 'el, num phrase. Fourteen times. = **chanhlajunhel**.

chanhlajunh wa'anh, num phrase. Fourteen people or animals. = **chanhlajunh wanh**.

chanhlajunh winak, num phrase. Two hundred eighty, fourteen score.

chanhlajunh xechan, num phrase. Fourteen-forked.

chanhlajunhe xchawinak, num phrase. Thirty-four, fourteen in the second score. = **chanhlajunh xchawinak**.

chanhlajunhe', num phrase. Fourteen (non-animals).

chanhlajunhe'axih, vin. To become fourteen parts.

chanhlajunhe'ej, vtr. To divide something into fourteen parts.

chanhlajunhe'ok, num phrase. About fourteen.

chanhlajunhej, n. Fourteen days from now.

chanhlajunhejih, n. Fourteen days ago.

chanh, n (k'apak). Indian woman's skirt. Cf. **poy chanh**, Ladino woman's skirt. Ex: *xchanh*, her skirt. *xchanhil k'inh*, a skirt for a fiesta.

chanhal, n. A dance (i.e., one's dance, not the social function). Ex: *tzin p'at chanhal*, I'm going to dance.

chanhil 'ak'lik, n (ha'). Place name: Río Ocuyá, San Mateo, Literally, Fourth Grassland.

chanhk'ejelp'eh, n (lum). Place name: Finca Chanquejelbé, Nentón.

chapa', vtr. To lap water like a dog.

chap, num cl (1a, A16b-1). Laps of water like a dog; not licks with the tongue, but drags of water into the mouth. Ex: *cha chap*, two times lapping.

chap (+ N), num cl (1b, A16b-1). Times lapping N with tongue. Ex: *cha chap ha'*, two laps at water. *cha chap 'uk'em*, two times lapping '**uk'em**'. *cha chap 'atz'am*, two times lapping salt.

chapakanhej, vtr. To fold something so that there are two layers or strands of it, e.g., to make a bight in a rope. < **pakanh**, num cl, folds in something; i.e., **cha'-pakanh-ej**, to make two folds.

chap', n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Honey, or honey bee. Cf. **nok'al chap'**, the honeybee; **sutz'ul**, the stingless bee. The term is sometimes used for cane sugar, Spanish "panela."

chap', num. Two. This is the form of the numeral used in all contexts except the citation form,

which is **cha'ap'**, and is used with some measures and numeral classifiers. See also **cha'** and **cha'ap'**.

chap' k'uhal, n phrase. Two days.

chap' xchawinak, num phrase. Twenty-two, two in the second score.

chap' xchawinh k'inh, num phrase. Twenty-two days.

chap'ax -k'o'ol, vtr phrase. To be discontent; literally, for the stomach [spiritual center] to be made two parts, to have a divided "heart." Ex: *xcha'p'ax sk'ol t'a ko patik*, The women are unhappy with us (our women are discontent).

chap'axih, vtr. To become two, e.g., a pot that falls and breaks into two parts.

chap'e', Two (non-animals).

chap'ej, vtr. To make something two, i.e., to break something into two parts.

chap'ej, n. Day after tomorrow.

chap'il, num. Second (ordinal number). Ex: *xchap'il wuk'tak*, my next-oldest brother.

chap'il -nun, n phrase. Kin term: Step-mother (male or female speaker). Literally, Second Mother. In reference, '*ix chap'il hin nun*. In address, *chap'il hin nun*. Reciprocal, *hin mep'ah*, my step-child (= orphan). Cf. **xchap'il -mam**, step-father.

chap'jih, n. Day before yesterday.

chap'ok, num. About two (things).

chap' tz'unun, n ('anh). Plant name. Salvia, literally, Hummingbird Honey. H 0008, Br 8483, 8534, 8617. *Salvia* spp., *S. cinnabarina*; *S. excelsa*; *S. nervata*.

chap'il -nun, n phrase. Kin term: Step-mother (male or female speaker). In reference, '*ix chap'il hin nun*. In address, *chap'il hin nun*. Reciprocal, *hin mep'ah*, my step-child (= orphan). Cf. **xchap'il -mam**, step-father.

chap'in, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Spider monkey, Spanish "mico, mono." *Ateles geoffroyi pan* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp 51-53). Ex: *nok' xchap'in*, his monkey; *xchap'inal chanhal*, the monkeys in a dance (in which some people dress as monkeys).

chap'in, n (winh). Day name: "Hora" in the pagan system of divination by day names. Corresponds to Cib in the Yucatecan day names.

char, onom. The scraping sound of the pieces of a broken plank rubbing together, or the broken pieces of a pane of glass (still in place) rubbing together.

chárah, n, Women's speech: A stroll; used by women going out to see their boyfriends or lovers, to avoid specifying a destination. Ex: *p'at jun hin chárah*, I'm going for a stroll. *xchárah*, her stroll. Perhaps < Spanish "charla," chat.

charan charan, n. Charro hat (broad Mexican style), or the person wearing it. < Spanish "charro," Mexican cowboy.

charu xumpil, exclam. Insult to a person wearing a charro-style hat.

chasa', vtr. To jab something with a sharp-pointed object. = **tzasa'**, **tzaja'**, **tz'asa'**, **tz'isa'**.

chas, num cl (1a, A13b). Jabs with a pointed object. = **tzas**, **tzaj**, **tz'as**, **tz'is**. Ex: *cha chas*, two jabs with a pointed object.

chas (+ N), num cl (1b, A13b). Times jabbing something with N, a sharp-pointed object. Ex: *cha chas 'akxah*, two jabs with a needle.

chat-, vpo root. Splashing sideways.

chatatih, stv. Splashing sideways. Ex: *chatati sp'atih*, Water splashes out (sideways, as you try to fill a jug). *chatatih 'emih*, for water to splash downward, e.g., a fall of water from a rainspout, a waterfall, from a faucet or a heavy rainstorm. *chatatih tz'emih*, water splashes down. = **chititih 'emih**.

chata', vtr implied but not attested. To drip, splash (liquid).

chat, num cl (1a, A10a). Acts of flipping water off the fingers in a quick snap. Ex: *cha chat*, two acts of flipping water.

chatanh, num cl (2c, O1a-2). Falling drops of liquid. Ex: *cha chatanh ha'*, two falling drops of water. *cha chatanh tz'uj*, two falling drops from a leak in the roof.

chatemih, vtr-dir. To flip water off the hands in a quick downward snap of the wrist.

chaw, adj implied but not attested. Dry and brittle.

chawan k'e'ih, stv phrase. A loose stack of dry things, e.g., a heaped bowl of dried chiles, loosely heaped.

chawp'ej, vtr. To set aside carefully a very dry object that would otherwise disintegrate.

chawp'ih, vin. To dry out well. = **wachp'ih**. Ex: '*ol chawp'ok*, It will dry out.

chawawih, vin. To be very dry and crisp, e.g., a new marimba, sun-dried wood, dry wheat (stalk and all), dry corn leaves. = **wachachih**. Ex: *schawawih*, it's dry and crisp.

chaw-, vpo root. To be standing on spindly legs.

chawan chawan, stv phrase. Standing on spindly legs, as a tree or bush that has been felled, or a dry bush used to swat **tzolin** insects; or a crab, or a long-legged mosquito.

chawan 'ek'ih, stv phrase. Fallen on spindly legs, like a felled tree without leaves, or a mosquito standing, or a crab. = **chawan 'emih**.

chawan p'atih, stv phrase. A spindly tree felled down into a creek or barranca (fallen away).

chawanh, num cl. 2c, O36. Many-branched limbs lying on the ground. = **chijanh**. Ex: *cha chawanh te'*, two spindly branches lying on the ground.

chawchump'ah, n. A place where there are many felled trees.

chawan, stv. Rock-bruised (feet or hooves). Spanish "espiado."

chawis k'ak, n (te'). Plant name. A tree from 1-10 feet tall with dull, thick leaves like **k'o'och**, about 2-3" long, almond-shaped. Has edible small black fruit about 1/4" in diameter. Eaten raw. Br 8519, 8593, 11558, 11602, H 0020. *Gaultheria* sp., *G. odorata*, *Vaccinium confertum*, V. *matudae*. See also **k'ak** (te').

chawok, n (winh). Day name: "Hora" in the pagan system of divination by day names. Corresponds to Cauac in the Yucatecan day names.

chay, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', nun). Fish (any variety).

chay, exclam. Baby-talk: Inciting an infant to try to stand up by himself.

chaya', vtr. To strain something in a sieve or through a cloth. = **chayej**.

chayej, vtr. To strain something in a sieve or through a cloth. = **chaya'**.

chaynup', n (lum). A perforated pot used to wash corn grains that have been boiled in a lime solution (i.e., nixtamal), before grinding.

chay, adj implied but not attested. Transparent or translucent.

chayayih, stv. Material whose insides can be seen, e.g., a marble that is almost translucent, beads if the perforation can be seen inside them, a plastic case whose contents can be seen.

chayp'ih, vin. To become **chayayih**, transparent or translucent so that the insides can be seen.

chay-, vpo root (or vtr implied but unattested). To be hanging (to hang something) delicately.

chayan 'ochih, vpo or vtr(part) phrase, Teetering inwards, e.g., a door off its top hinge leaning in towards the room.

chayan 'k'e'ih, vpo or vtr(part) phrase. Barely standing, as a candle standing up in delicate balance.

chayum, n ('ixim). A string loop of selected ears of corn to be used for seed. The ears are hung by the husks to the string and the loop hanging on a nail in a ceiling beam.

che'ej, n. The act of grinding. Cf. **chenih**, to grind. Ex: 'ayin che'ej, I have grinding to do.

che'ew, n (k'en). Frost, Spanish "helado." Ex: *xche'ew*, his frost. *xchewal*, the cold caused by hail or frost, e.g., *jantak xchewal ha'*, How cold the water is! (after a frost).

chej, n (nok'; kawayuh, yewax). Horse, mule, or burro; Spanish "bestia." NB: Originally 'deer', cf. **k'ultakil chej**.

chej chan, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A snake with the form of a beast of burden, about 3-4 feet high, said to live only in the mountains and serve as a beast of burden to the mountain. Literally, Deer Snake (= Nahuatl *mazacoatl*, Boa). Said also to occur in the ruins in San Mateo (**wajxaklajunh**). Cf. **wakax chan**, another legendary snake that has a mouth like a horse; some say it has feet as well.

chej te', n (te'). Plant name. A brush tree used for firewood only. Resembles a peach in size and bark, has round leaves about 2" across, thick. Br 8624, 8787, 11488. *Viburnum disjunctum*, *V. jucundum*. See also **chak chej te'**.

chej te', n (ha'). Place name: an arroyo that flows through Montaña Achejté, San Mateo.

chej ti', n. A dirty mouth, i.e., with food stains all around it. Ex: *schej ti'*, his dirty-mouthed relative. *schejal sti'*, the filth on his mouth.

cheka', vtr implied but not attested. To send someone on an errand, to tell someone to go

somewhere. Spanish "mandar."

chekap', n (winh, 'ix). The person sent to run an errand, or put in charge of an affair.

chekap'il, n. An errand, Spanish "mandado." Ex: *wak' jun xo hin chekap'il*, I run another errand.

chekelih, vtr-dir. To tell someone to leave (i.e., send them out).

chekp'atih, vtr-dir. To send someone (away) on an errand.

chekuchih, vtr-dir. To tell someone to enter (i.e., send them in).

cheka', vtr implied but not attested. To see something.

chekel, vtr part. Seen. Ex: *chekel ha chonhap'*, Your town can be seen (from here). *ma chekel*, Who knows? Spanish "(a) saber...," literally "it is not seen."

chekel nhej, n phrase. A person known to everyone, Spanish "conocido."

cheklajih, vtr-pas. To be seen, discovered, found. = **chaxih**. Ex: *cheklaj sti' p'ajtil tz'och 'animah*, The door where people entered was found. 'ix cheklajih, It was found (by someone).

chek'-, vpo root. To be leaning on something.

chek'an, vtr(part). Steeply-sloped, leaning. Ex: *chek'an*, steeply-sloped land.

chek'an 'ek'ih, vtr(part) phrase. (A person) leaning against a wall, doing nothing.

chek'an 'elih, vtr(part) phrase. (A man) leaning outside the house we are in.

chek'an 'eltah, vtr(part) phrase. Standing leaning against something (e.g., a man leaning against a wall).

chek'an 'emih, vtr(part) phrase. Leaning (down below us).

chek'an 'ochih, vtr(part) phrase. Leaning lightly against a wall or vertical surface, at a steep angle, e.g., stored lumber. = **chek'an k'e'ih**. Not applied to people.

chek'an k'e'ih, vtr(part) phrase. To rear up on hind legs, e.g., a rearing horse or a begging dog. = **chetan k'e'ih**. Ex: *chek'an k'e'ih*, reared up. Cf. **k'e' chek'an**, to rear up.

chek'an p'atih, vtr(part) phrase. Trees leaning against each other in their highest branches, or a man leaning against a wall, looking off at something.

chek'an chek'an, vtr(part). A tall person.

chek'nup', n. A place where people stand around, leaning, e.g., a favorite post or wall.

chek'p'ej, vtr. To stand things up.

chek'wih + N, vin phrase (vtr + incorporated object). To stand up Ns, to N-stand.

'eltah chek'najok, vin phrase. To fall part way, leaning against something. = **'ek' chek'najok**. Cf. **panhnajok**, fallen all the way. Ex: *ix 'elta chek'najok*, It falls over halfway but hangs up on something.

k'e' chek'an, vin phrase. To rear up, as a horse, or a begging dog. Ex: *sk'e chek'an*, He rears up.

chela', vtr. To hold or hug a child. *chelan chelan.

chel, num cl (1a, A28b). Acts of hugging, e.g., as when forming grass into armful-sized bundles. Ex: *cha chel*, two acts of hugging.

chel (+N), num cl (1b, A28b). Acts of forming bundles of grass, firewood, vegetables, etc., that a man can just touch his fingertips around, Ex: *cha chel k'atzitz*, two acts of forming firewood into bundles.

chelanh (+N), num cl (2c, O2a-1). Bundles of N about armfull sized. Ex: *cha chelanh anhk'ultak*, two bundles of plants.

chel witz, n (lum). Place name: Cholhultz, a caserío of Guaisná, San Mateo. Or, (ha') **niman chel witz**, an arroyo that flows through Cholhultz. Literally, Embraces the Mountain.

chemte', n (te'). Plank. Ex: *schemte'*, his plank. *xchemte'al*, a plank for some purpose.

chen, n (lum). Cooking pot. Ex: *schen*, his pot. *schenal tut*, a pot for beans.

chen (+N), num cl (4, O1b). A potfull. Ex: *jun chen chip'ej*, a potfull of meat. *cha chen tut*, two pots of beans.

chenej, vtr. To serve as a pot or jug.

chen-, vpo root (or vtr implied but not attested). To be jumping (to jump somewhere).

chen, num cl (1a, A26). Times jumping.

chennajih, vtr. To jump from one place to another.

chenwih, vtr. To jump. Ex: 'ix chenwih, He jumped.

k'e' chennajok, vin phrase. To jump up and down. Ex: sk'e chennajok, He's jumping up and down.

chenen, n (lum). Place name: Chenén, caserío of Jolomtenam, San Mateo. The name derives from an unidentified plant.

chenih, vin. To be grinding. Ex: tzonh chenih, We are grinding. *tzonh chen kixim, rather: **jax**, to grind (vtr), sko jax kixim, We are grinding our corn. Cf. **che'ej**, the act of grinding; this form suggests the stem is che'-nih.

chenik, n ('ix). Woman's name: Magdalena.

ches, n ('anh). Plant name. An edible plant with leaves like clover. Washed and boiled, or fried with lard. Needs little cooking. Taste is something like salt, but peculiar. = **tzes**. Br 8700. *Amaranthus hybridus*.

chex, n (winh). Man's name: Moisés.

chet-, vpo root. To be reared up. Cf. **chek'an**.

chetan k'e'ih, stv phrase. Reared up on hind legs. = **chek'an k'e'ih**.

k'e' chetan, vin phrase. To rear up. Ex: sk'e chetan, He rears up.

chetwih, vin. To hop along, as a flea. Ex: 'ix chetwih, He hopped along.

chet, num cl (1a, A26). Hops or jumps, as a toad or a flea. Ex: cha chet, two hops.
*cheta', *chep'tatih.

chew-, vpo root. To have protruding lips, be lippy.

chewan chewan, stv phrase. Protruded lips.

chewu ti', n (winh, 'ix). A gossip, one who talks a lot.

chi', adj. Sweet tasting.

chi te', n (te'). Plant name: Spanish "chico," A tree that produces a sap like chicle that is chewed. Cf. **kach'ich'**. Probably *Nyssa sylvatica*, Black Gum.

chi', par. That one, over there. Contrasts with **tik**. Ex: ha t'a chi', There!

chi xoh, exclam. Almost! Spanish "ya mero!"

chi', vtr. To say something, to speak. Used especially in narratives, in quoted speech, when relating what someone said. Ex: *'ajtil wan ha p'atih, xin chi (t'a winh)*, "Where are you going," I said (to him). *p'aj k'in 'ol hach paxok, xchi winh t'ayin*, "What day are you returning," he said to me.

chi'ah, vtr. To eat (meat), to bite. See also **lo'oh**, **wa'ih**, other forms of eating.

chijih, vtr pas. To be eaten or bitten. To be good to eat. Ex: *tato wach' xchiji nok'*..., If the animal is good to eat...

chi'ich, n ('ix). Kin term. Father's sister, mother's sister, sibling's daughter (male or female speaker). In reference, *'ix hin chi'ich*. In address, *chi'ich*. Reciprocal with male, *wicham*; with female, *chi'ich*.

chi'ich, n ('ix). The Moon. Cf. **chich**, rabbit; **chichim**, old woman.

chia', n (lum). Place name: Chiá, Barillas. Residents speak Santa Eulalia Kanjobal.

chiápah, n. The companion spirit of a person. Spanish "guapo." Ex: *schiápahil winh*, the man's guapo = *schiápa winh*. = **smoj yanimah**.

chich, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Chiapas cottontail rabbit, Spanish "conejo." *Sylvilagus floridanus chiapensis* (in Huehuetenango), *Sylvilagus floridanus aztecus* (on the coast). (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 65-67.) Cf. **chi'ich**, the Moon.

chich ti', n. Hare-lipped. Cf. **chich**, rabbit.

chichah, n ('ixim). < Spanish "chicha." Wheat mash used to start cane sugar solution to fermenting, for later distillation of contraband alcohol. The **chichah** itself is not normally drunk. Can be wheat flour or wheat chaff. Ex: *schichah*, his chicha. *schichahil 'anh*, the mash for making aguardiente (trago).

chichim, n ('ix). An old woman. *xchichim.

chichim, n (nok'). Hen, or chicks (of chickens). Ex: *nok' xchichimal kaxlanh*, the hen of the flock. Cf. **nun kaxlanh**, mother hen; **'ajtzo'**, rooster. Also, **chichim** is the gender marker for female birds, cf. **chinchiw**, below.

chichonih, vin. To molest, or to be agitated and unfriendly, as a man who may or may not answer when you speak to him, or a drunk who is angry and may start fights. Ex: *xchichon winh*,

He's molesting (or he's molested by something and angry). *xchichon hin k'o'ol*, I am mad and unreasonable. *tzin chichonih*, I'm getting very agitated. *tzach chichonih*, You're getting mad.

chih, n (te'). Plant name: Plant similar to maguey but having thorns all along the edges of the leaves. May yield fiber, but is not used as a source for fiber. Cf. **panhwex**, **ch'ech**, **sak chi'**.

chij-, vpo root. To be dry, bare, spindly.

chijan chijan, stv phrase. Standing on spindly legs, e.g., large, many-leaved vegetable lying on the ground; a felled many-branched tree.

chijanh +N, num cl (2c, O36). Many-branched N lying on the ground; poles or limbs, e.g., a limb of pine, with its tufts of needles, or a jagged branch with or without leaves, lying on the ground. = **chawanh**. Ex: *cha chijanh (k'ap') te'*, two many-branched limbs lying on the ground.

chij, adj. Dry, dried out.

chijijih, stv. Dry grains, e.g., very dry coffee beans, maize, beans, sand.

chijp'ih, vin. To dry out somewhat, to become **chijijih**. Or, to become leafless, bare, cf. **chijtak**.

chijtak, stv. Almost bare. Trees that don't have many leaves, a hillside that has few trees, a person with little hair.

chija', vtr. To slap one thorny thing against another thorny thing to stick them together, e.g., two sand burrs.

chik-, vpo root. Bowed down, as a head.

chik, num cl (1a, A32). Nods of the head, e.g., when falling asleep while sitting up. Ex: *cha chik*, two nods of the head. **chika'*.

chikan 'emih, stv phrase. With bowed head.

chikan chikan, stv phrase. Person with bowed head.

chiku nhi', n. Curved (convex) nose.

chik chik..., exclam. Call to bestias (horses, mules, donkeys) to calm them for tethering, or to call them in from pasture.

chikin, n. Ear of person or animal. Ex: *xchikin*, his ear. **chikinil*, chikinal.

chikin chilap', n (lum). Place name: Chemalito, Santa Eulalia.

chikin choj, n (te'). Plant name. Literally, Lion's Ear. Br 8475, 8512, 8514, 8632, 8634, 8649, 8749, H 0009. *Senecio acutangulus*, *S. donnell-smithii*, *S. heterogamus*, *Senecio* sp.

chíkleh, n (te'). Plant name: Chicle, Spanish "chicle, chicozapote." The tree that yields chicle, or the sap itself. Cf. **kach'ich'**, another variety; also **chi te'**. *Achras zapote*.

chik', n. Blood. Ex: *schik'il*, his blood. *xchik'*, his blood (i.e., the blood of an animal, that he has bought).

chil, n (nok'; 'ajtzo'. 'ix). A small black cricket, Spanish "grillo." Song is a sustained trill, as opposed to the pulsed chirps of **lol**.

chila', vtr implied but not attested. To degrain corn, to take the kernels off the cob.

chil, num cl (1a, A). Actions of degraining corn ears by hand. Ex: *cha chil*, two acts of degraining.

chil (+ N), num cl. Maize ears (N) in the process of being degrained.

chilelih, vtr-dir. To degrain corn, to take the grains off the cob.

chilap', n. Spanish "chival." A lean-to built in the brush for bird-hunting during the migratory seasons (one in fall, October-November; one in spring). A fire is made on some rocks to attract birds when the sky is overcast and there is no moon. The birds are struck down and killed with **mak'lap much**, "bird hitters," poles with ropes or vines attached. Ex: *xchilap'*, his chival. *xchilap'il much*, birds that enter into the chival.

chilap'il much, n phrase (nok'). Birds that have entered the chival (see **chilap'**) but which weren't killed. The next day they are very tame, sleeping in trees nearby, and can easily be killed with blowguns. They do not reenter the chival. They are distinct from the normal day-time birds that aren't so tame [perhaps because they are migratory].

chim-, vpo root. To be emergent, protruding, prominent.

chimu ti', n phrase. Buck-toothed, with visible teet, or protruded mouth. = **chiman**
chiman.

chiman chiman, stv phrase. Buck-toothed, or with visible teeth or a protruded mouth. = **chimu ti'**.

chim, adj. Half, in the middle.

chim k'uhalil, n phrase. Mid-day. Cf. **chimk'ajih**.

chimk'ajih, vin. To rise (speaking of the Sun or Moon). Ex: *'ix chimk'aj k'uh*, The Sun has risen in the sky, i.e., it's getting late. *wan xchimk'aj k'uh*, It's getting late (e.g., 9 AM). Cf. **chim k'uhalil**, mid-day. Or, for the Moon to become late in the lunar cycle, or in the day. Ex: *'ix chimk'aj ko chi'ich*, The moon is full. *wan xchimk'aj ko chi'ich*, The Moon is becoming full.

chiman 'ak'wal, n phrase. Midnight, or the middle of the night.

chim pah, n. A large net bag used to carry loads or to make mule packs (one half of a mule load). Spanish "red." Ex: *xchimpah*, his bag. *xchimpahil*, a bag for some purpose.

chim, num cl. A bagful, about 200 ears of corn, the contents of a **chimpah**, cargo net. Ex: *jun chim*, one bagful; *cha chim*, two bagsful, *'ox chim*, three bagsful. *chimol.

chim pah, n. A large net bag used to carry loads or to make mule packs. Spanish "red." Ex: *xchimpah*, his bag. *xchimpahil*, a bag for some purpose.

china', vtr. To carry something by a string, e.g., a handbag carried with a strap over one shoulder, or a strap over the elbow. To carry a basket by the handle, in one hand; to carry a package by a string.

chin (+N), num cl (1a, A). Times carrying something (N) hanging. Ex: *cha chin*, two times carrying something hanging.

chinan chinan, stv phrase. A short, thin person.

chinan 'emih, vtr(part) phrase. Hanging down. Ex: *chinan 'em winh*, He's hanging. *chinan 'emih*, It's hanging down (like a bundle hanging on a rope).

chinan k'e'ih, vtr(part) phrase. Hanging. Ex: *chinanin k'e'ih*, I am (being) hanged.

chininih, stv. Hanging. Ex: *chinini yemtah*, It's being lowered down (to us) (hanging on a rope).

chinu k'ap', n phrase. A hanging arm; a useless arm that hangs limp, as from paralysis.

chinu sat, n phrase. An eye like a boil (Spanish "grano") in a blind person.

chinah, n (te'). Plant name: Orange, tree or fruit. Local Spanish "china." *Citrus sinensis*.

chinab'jul, n (lum). Place name: Huehuetenango (the town). = **chinap'kul**.

chinap'kul, n (lum). Place name: Huehuetenango (the town). = **chinap'jul**.

chinchiw, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A sparrow-like bird with a small crest, some 8" long. Spanish "guinche."

chinb, onom. A ringing noise, e.g., on striking a machete blade, a hoe blade, or a pot.

chinha', vtr. To strum, as a guitar, or to make the motion of striking a match, away from you, using the whole arm.

chinb (+N), num cl (1a, A). Actions of strumming (N). Ex: *cha chinb*, two strums. *cha chinb chinhp'il*, two strums on a guitar.

chinhp'il, n (te'). Guitar.

chinhax, n (winh). Day name: "hora" in the pagan system of divination by day names. Corresponds to Edznab in the Yucatecan day names.

chinhej, adv. Fast, quickly. Spanish "ligero."

chinhil, n ('ixim). Plant name. A kind of maize (Spanish "maíz blanco") that grows well in hot country; in cold country it doesn't produce ears. Round white grain. The stalk is taller than most maize. It is planted in **wayisnhah** (Guayisná, aldea of San Mateo) and in Nentón.

chip'ej, n (nok'). Meat. Ex: *chip'ejal*, the meat of an animal or tree, or something given in exchange for meat. Ex: *stup chip'ejal*, He pays in meat (a debt that he owes, paying off in meat from a slaughtered animal). *xchip'ej*, his meat (that he owns, not his own flesh). *xchip'ejal*, its meat (its flesh).

chip'ej 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 8626. *Cuscuta jalapensis*. Dodder.

chir, onom. The whirr of the wings of the **tzolin** insects as they are knocked to the ground and try to fly again. See **tzolin**.

chiranh, num cl (2c, O16a). Limited individuals. Ex: *jun chiranh wune'*, my only son (women's speech). *jun chiranh*, the nickname of a Mateano who is an only son. *chiran chiran, chiran 'ek'ih.

chis, onom. The sound of air hissing out of a valve.

chita', vtr. To sprinkle water. = **chitwiha'**.

chit (+N), num cl (1a, A10a). Actions of sprinkling water, or sprinkles of N (water). Ex:

jun chit, one action of sprinkling. *cha chit ha'*, two sprinkles of water.

chitan 'elih, vtr(part) phrase. Spraying out on all sides, like water from a shower spray that shoots out to all sides.

chitanh + N, num cl phrase. (2c, O1a-2). Moving drops of water. Ex: *cha chitanh ha' 'ix 'elih*, Two drops of water spurted out.

chititih k'e'ih, vin phrase. To splash upwards. Ex: *chititi sk'e'ih*, It splashes up (like mud when someone runs through it, water poured from a pitcher onto a flat surface, drops that splash up when a raindrop falls).

chititih 'elih, vin phrase. To splash out, as water hitting the bottom of a pitcher and splashing back out.

chititih 'ochih, vin phrase. To spray something with a pressure hose, or deflect a water spout with the hands turned towards something. Ex: *chititi yochih*, It sprays.

chitwiha', vin phrase (vtr + incorporated object). To sprinkle water, literally, to water-sprinkle. = **chita'**.

k'e' chititak, vin phrase. To splash up. Ex: *'ix sk'e chititak*, It splashed up.

chitak, n. Forest with thick underbrush, hard to traverse. Or, a trail with thick mud, hard to traverse. Cf. **kanhanhiih**.

chitam, n (nok'; tusinuh, 'ix). Domesticated pig. See also **k'ultakil chitam**.

chiw-, vpo root. To be a raised splinter or section of a surface.

chiwan chiwan, stv phrase. Raised splinter or piece of surface, like a curl of wood still attached to the surface, or a piece of skin partly torn off the flesh.

chiwanh, num cl (2c, O33). Raised sections of a surface, as pieces of skin partly torn off a wound, or a splinter curling up from a piece of wood. Ex: *cha chiwanh tz'umal 'ok*, two pieces of skin raised from a foot. *cha chiwanh wa te'*, two curls of wood peeling off a stick.

chíwah, n (nok'; ch'a'ak, nun). Goat. < Spanish "chivo, chiva."

chiwajih, vtr. To bite or bark.

cho'om, n (nok'; mam, 'ix). Fresh water crayfish found in hot country rivers, 6-8" long. Eaten

boiled. Also: dried shrimp from the Pacific Coast.

chochol, n ('anh). Plant name: A plant with red flowers and daffodil-like leaves that grows along the road above San Mateo. Cf. **how chochol** and **méru chochol**. Br 11474. *Tigridia pavonia*.

chochol tzimah, n (te'). Plant name. A tree that bears a small, jícara-like gourd used to make gourd rattles. Ex: *xchochol tzimah*, his gourd. *xchochol tzimahil te'*, the fruit of a gourd tree. Unidentified.

choj, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Lion or puma, black mountain lion, Spanish "león." *Felis concolor*. Cf. **chak choj**. (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 147-149. NB: The informant did not recognize this photo; he labelled it *manh wojtakok*, I don't know.)

chojak' pah, n. A knitted string bag, similar to a cargo net but of finer mesh. About the size of a "morral," a shoulder bag. Ex: *schojak' pah*, his bag. *xchojak' pahil nhal*, a bag for corn.

chojih, vin. To become fine-grained, e.g., masa. coffee, or flour being ground. Cf. **chok'**.

chok chok, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird, black with a red throat and band to the back of the neck, 6-8" high. Common in San Mateo.

choko', vtr. To pull something out of the ground.

chok (+N), num cl. (1a, 1b, A14b). Acts of pulling something (N) out of the ground. e.g., fence posts. Ex: *cha chok*, two acts of pulling something out of the ground. *cha chok makte'*, two acts of pulling up corral posts.

chokeltah, vtr-dir. To pull something out of a vertical surface. Ex: *ko chokeltah*, We pull something out of a wall.

chokemtah, vtr-dir. To pull something down.

chokk'etah, vtr-dir. To pull something up (towards you) out of the ground.

chokuchtah, vtr-dir. To pull something inside.

chok'-, vpo root. To be squatting.

chok'an chok'an, stv phrase. Said of tall, deep vessels. = **chotan chotan**.

chok'anh (+ N), num cl (2c, O19). Deep hollow vessels used as incense burners. Ex: *cha chok'anh lu'um*, two deep clay vessels.

chok'an 'ek'ih, stv phrase. Half-nude (nude from the waist down) and squatting, as shirt-

clad children playing, or a person squatting to cover the bottom half of their body with a shirt or huipil.

chok'an 'ochih, stv phrase. Sitting with feet straddling a fire, leaning over it. = **chok'an 'emih**.

chok'ok'ih, stv. The aspect of a cornfield whose plants are just coming up, in rows.

'em chok'an, vin phrase. To squat, as (a woman) urinating in the street.

chok', n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird, bluish-purplish gray with a lighter chest, about 8-10" high. No known song. Seen only in chival (**chilap'**) season (September-November, when migratory birds pass through), and only at night.

chok', n. A fine powder. e.g., finely ground corn meal, flour, or coffee.

chok', adj implied but not attested. Finely ground.

chok'al 'ixim, n ('ixim). Finely-ground corn dough, maize ground after being boiled in a lime solution; cf. **p'eyoj**. Ex: *xchok'al 'ixim*, fine-ground masa. *xchok'al yixim winh*, his fine-ground masa.

chok'p'ih, vtr-pas. To become fine-grained, e.g., corn being ground. Cf, **chojih**.

chok'al, n. Usually **schok'al**. The third grinding of corn meal. Cf. **p'eya'**, the first grinding, **p'ala'**, the second grinding. No use is made of the masa until after the second grinding (then, posol). After the third grinding the dough is used for tortillas. Ex: *'ak' schok'al*, to grind corn for the third time.

chol yal sat, n ('anh). Plant name. *Thalictrum guatemalense*. Rue.

chómpah, n (k'apak). < Guatemalan Spanish "chumpa." A jacket or coat. Ex: *xchómpah*, his jacket. *xchómpahil swex*, the jacket that goes with his pants.

chon, n. Tip, end. Ex: *chon pat*, the top of the house. *chon te'*, the end of a stick. *xchon*, its point, tip. *chonal, chonil.

xchon 'a'al, n phrase. The spot at the back of the head where the hair swirls around; cowlick.

chones, n ('anh). Plant name: A kind of "pacaya" (*Chamaedorea* sp.) that has an edible stem, but no "ear." Grows in hot country only. Has thinner leaves than **k'ip'**. See also **pákay**, **po'ox**,

chonho', vtr. To sell something. Ex: *tas ha chonho'*, What are you selling?

chonhap', n (lum). Village or town, especially San Mateo Ixtatán, **ko chonhap'**, our town. Ex: *xchonhap'*, his village.

chonhap'il, n. The culture of a village or town, "village-ness." The customs and habits acquired from a village as one's heritage. Ex: *xchonhap'il*, his culture as inherited from the village. *ko chonhap'il yikonh lesal*, It's our custom to pray. *ko chonhap'il*, our culture.

chachonh, n. Resale, e.g., buying something cheap and then reselling it for a profit.

chonhej, n. Four days from now. Cf. **chanh**, four.

chonhjih, n. Four days ago. Cf. **chanh**, four.

chonhjih ta xoh, n phrase. It's now been four days.

chor, n. A whistle used by policemen (the object, not the sound). Ex: *xchor*, his whistle. *choral, choril.

chor (+N), num cl (1a,b; A23). Times blowing a whistle (**chor**). Ex: *cha chor chor*, two times blowing a whistle.

chornajih, vin. To blow a whistle. Ex: *'ix chornaj winh*, He blew (a whistle).

choro', vtr. To lift long objects and carry them in vertical position, as when carrying a marimba.

choran choran, stv phrase. A long, tall bundle of grass, cane, poles, firewood, etc., stacked very tall for carrying, forming a vertical column. Or, stacked in rows, the pieces side by side and the layers well ordered, e.g., a "tercio" (load) of firewood stacked not in a rounded pile but in a square one. Also, a steep roof, or a marimba.

choranh (+N), num cl (2c, O24a). Columns of N, e.g., firewood, stacked in square, log-cabin construction, for drying (open stack with layers alternating at 90 degrees rotation). Ex: *cha choranh k'atzitz*, two columns of stacked firewood.

chóroh, n (te'). < Spanish "chorro," a jet of water. A hollowed-out or trenched pole used to carry water off from a spring, an aqueduct. This word is giving way to **kanúwah**, from Spanish "canoa," water trough. Ex: *xchóroh*, his aqueduct. *xchórohal ha'*, the water's aqueduct.

chot-, vpo root. To be hunkered down, squatting, with legs bent.

chot, num cl (1a, A26). Hops in sitting positions, as a toad moves along not ever really

extending the legs. Ex: *cha chot*, two hops.

chotan, stv. Hunkered down, as a dog sitting on its haunches, front paws on the ground.

chotan chotan, stv phrase. Tall deep vessels. = **chok'an chok'an**.

chotchon 'ek'ih, stv phrase. To walk without using the legs, or without extending the legs, as a cripple paralyzed from the waist down. Ex: *xchotchon 'ek'ih*, He walks without using the legs. 'ix chotchon 'ek'ih, He walked without using the legs. Cf. **'ek' chotchonok**.

chotwiḥ, vin. To hop along like a toad, the legs never really straight. Ex: *xchotwiḥ*, He hops along.

'ek' chotchonok, vin phrase. To walk without using the legs, Cf. **chotchon 'ek'ih**.

chowej, exclam. Pregnant! Joking with a newly-pregnant woman, or kidding a woman that she's pregnant.

choyo', vtr. To loosen something.

choyan, vtr(part). Loose, e.g., a loose screw, or a loose window pane.

choyan choyan, stv phrase. Tall person or animal, Spanish "canillones."

choychon p'atih, vin phrase. To go around with loose points or ends, e.g., a post stuck in ground that can easily be wiggled, or a man without pants, or a woman without a skirt. Ex: *choychon sp'atih*, He walks around half-nude. = **choychon 'ek'ih**.

choyp'ih, vtr pas. To become loose, e.g., a post or something tied. Ex: 'ix choyp'ih, It loosened.

choyjap' penek, exclam. Insult to a tall man, "loose legs!"

choyop', n. Leg bones, human or animal. May be extended to loose and dry human arm bones.

choyop', n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A black bird unknown to the informant. It is a bad omen if it sings nearby.

choyop' choyop', onom. The song of the **choyop'** bird.

chu'uh, vtr. To nurse at the breast, or from a bottle. = **chunih, chuanih**. Ex: *chu'uh*, Nurse!

chu', exclam. Baby talk: Suck! Nurse!

chuanih, vin. To nurse at the breast, or from a bottle. = **chunih, chu'uh**. Ex: *wan schuanih*, He is nursing.

chuch, exclam. Baby talk: Carry (this)! From **kuchu'**, to carry.

chuchej, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A hot country snake about 2-3 feet long, and very thick. Not known to be poisonous, and otherwise unknown to the informant.

chuchul 'im, n ('anh). Plant name. A hollow-stemmed wild plant that secretes a milk-like juice when cut. The flower is like a cotton ball, the leaf almond shaped. Not eaten. H 0036, Br 11671, 11672. *Asclepias curassavica, A. similis*. Milkweed. See also **kulix chitam**.

chujuy, n (te'). Plant name: A hardwood tree found in San Mateo. Leaves are like oak (Spanish "roble"), but smaller, thick and smooth, not veined. Used for firewood only. Br 8777, 11512. *Garrya laurifolia*.

chuk, adj. Evil, bad. No good, serves no function. = **chuk laj**.

chuk winakil, n (winh). A warlock, Spanish "brujo." Includes various kinds: **'aj p'a'al**, **'aj k'o'ol**. Ex: *xchuk winakil*, the witches among a group.

chukal, n. An evil, Spanish "maldad."

chukp'ih, vin. To become bad, evil.

chuk laj, adj. No good, serves no function. = **chuk**.

chuku', vtr. To roll something up. e.g., a lasso.

chuk (+ N), num cl (1a, 1b, A30). Acts of rolling up N, a lasso (one act each coil). Ex: *cha chuk*, two coils given a rope. *cha chuk lasuh*, two coilings of a rope.

chukan chukan, stv. Rolled up, e.g., a coiled lasso, or a man in a fetal position.

chukanh (+N), num cl (2c, O35a). Coils of rope, i.e., rope all coiled up and tied, as for sale. Ex: *cha chukanh ch'anh*, two tied up coils of rope.

chukukih, stv. Quickly rolled up.

chukup', n (te'). The vertical (slanting) supporting beams in a house roof. When in place the beams are **tze'el**. Cf. **'ajaw**, the main horizontal beam. Ex: *xchukup'*, his beam. *xchukup'al pat*, the beam for a house.

chuk', n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A brownish-yellow bird, 8-10" high, that only walks around or

flies a few feet above the ground. Song is **chuk' chuk'**... Found around San Mateo.

chuk'u', vtr. To punch something with a blow straight out from the body.

chuk' (+N), num cl (1a, 1b, A3b). Blows straight out from the body given somethng (N) or given by something (N) , i.e., punches or jabs with the fist. Ex: *cha chuk'*, two blows. *cha chuk' te'*, two blows to a wooden object. *cha chuk' k'ap'*, two blows with the fist.

chuk'u', n. A sneaked sample of something before it is time to eat it, as a child samples the meat from a stew before time to eat. Cf. **ch'apa'**.

chuk'up', n. Hiccups, hiccoughs. Ex: *skot xchukup'*, He's got the hiccups. *xchuk'up'*, his hiccups. *xchuk'up'al 'anh*, hiccups from drinking aguardiente.

chul, n. Urine. Ex: *xchul winh*, his urine. **xchulal*, *xchulil*.

chulajih, vin. To urinate. Ex: *tzin chulajih*, I'm urinating.

chuljanup', n. Vagina and environs, literally "place where one urinates."

chuljel, n. The act of urinating. Ex: *tzin p'at chuljel*, I'm going off to urinate.

janhu chuljanup', exclam. An insult: Big vagina!

chul pop, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird in hot country, 4-5" high, unknown to the informant. Song is **chul pop**. It is a bad omen if it sings from the top of your house.

chulu', vtr. To roll up a sheet-like thing, e.g., a sheet of paper.

chul, num cl (1a, A30). Times rolling something up, e.g., a sheet of paper. Ex: *'ox chul*, three times rolling up (a sheet of paper).

chulan chulan, stv. Rolled up in a cylinder.

chul(anh) + N, num cl phrase (2a, O35b). Things (N) rolled up. Ex: *jun chul k'ox*, one roll of **k'ox** leaves. *jun chul k'olp'en*, one roll of **k'olp'en** leaves. *cha chul hu'um*, two pieces of paper, each rolled one turn. *jun chulanh k'olp'en*, one roll of **k'olp'en** leaves. **jun chulanh*.

chulum, n. Wrapper.

chulul, n (te'). Plant name: A tree that has a fruit like zapote, but soft-skinned, about the size of an avocado. Spanish "zapotillo," but cf. **chulup'**. Cf. **ha'as**, zapote colorado. Probably *Pouteria campechiana*. Zapotillo.

chuluma'ax, n (ch'anh). Plant name. A vine (**ch'anh**) with leaves almost round, 2" across, purple flowers 2" across. Used for tying, cf **chulu'**. Found in San Mateo. Br 8556, 11511. *Passiflora membranacea*.

chulup', n (te'). Plant name: A tree with smooth, almond-shaped leaves, 3-4" long, that turn red/green/yellow when dry, and fall in the "verano," February-March (dry season). The trunk is smooth when the bark is new, but the old bark splits and falls off. Spanish "zapotillo," but cf. **chulul**. Br 8511. *Arbutus jalapensis*.

chuluwostok, < **chulup'-hostok**, n (te'). Plant name, literally "buzzard **chulup'**." Br 8507, 11501. *Arctostaphylos pyrifolia*.

chum, n (te'). Plant name: A hot country tree, Spanish "mich," not known to the informant except that it has small red fruits in pods, and is said to be like an apple tree. Cf. **'ukun**, another "mich" found in cold country. The hard, round red fruit of this tree, also **chum**, is used by diviners ('aj **chum**) to tell fortunes. Probably *Erythrina* sp.

chumal, n. Fortune, future. Ex: *xchumal*, his fortune or future. *hin chumal*, I'll see, I'll find out (literally, "my fortune"), Spanish "allí veré."

chunih, vin. To nurse at the breast, or from a bottle. = **chuanih**. Ex: *wan xchunih*, He's nursing.

chunel, n. The act of nursing.

chup'-, vpo root. To be tube-like.

chup'an 'ochih, stv phrase. Insult to people who work for someone else who protects them or maintains them. Spanish "ofrecido, vendido." The implication is that they can't maintain themselves. Probably the equivalent of English "suck-ass."

chup'an chup'an, stv phrase. Cup-shaped, e.g., lips protruded and rounded, or the tunnel that some bees build out from the opening into a hollow tree, extending outwards like a tube.

chup'u ti', exclam. Insult to persons with rounded and protruding lips, literally "tube-mouth!"

chus, n. Man's name: Jesús.

chuw, n. Woman's name: nickname for Juana, **xuwani**.

chuuy, adj implied but not attested. Soft, weak.

chuyan chuyan, stv phrase. Weak and skinny, e.g., a worn-out woman who looks weak or sick. Also a weak, skinny animal.

chuchyon 'ek'ih, stv phrase. To walk wobbling from side to side, like a drunk. = **ch'umchon 'ek'ih**.

chuyp'ih, vin. To become the consistency of partly-dried apples, or balls lacking air; soft to the touch. To become **chuuyiyih**.

chuymtak, stv. The softness of a partly-dried apple, or a ball lacking a little in air that gives a little to the touch. = **chuuyiyih**.

chuuyiyih, stv. The consistency or softness of a ball lacking a little air or partly-dried apples, giving a little to the touch. = **chuymtak**.

CH'

ch'a'ah, vtr. To create a mess.

ch'aemih, vtr-dir (**cha'-emih**). To mess up a house after it has been swept; to make a mess.

ch'a'an, stv. Rotten, decomposed, messed up. Ex: *to ch'a'an wal janip' hin k'o'ol*, my stomach is a little distressed.

ch'a'ak, n (nok'). Horn of an animal. Or, a male sheep; cf. **p'orek**, **kalnel**. Ex: *nok' xch'a'ak*, its horn. *nok' xch'a'akil*, the male sheep among them. **nok' xch'a'ak*, his sheep. Also, **ch'a'ak** is the male gender marker for sheep.

ch'ak wakax, n. Plant name, Spanish "cacho de vaca." Thorn tree that has hollow, cow-horn-like thorns (in opposite pairs) inhabited by colonies of stinging ants.

ch'a'ak, n. A fork (V-shape) cut in a tree used in supporting the structure in house construction. Cf. **'oy**. A notch.

ch'a'ak, n (winh). Smallpox, not now common. = **wilwérah**, Spanish "viruela." = **niwak justísiah**, the Great Judgement.

ch'ach'um, n (lum). Thick brush (undergrowth or vegetation).

ch'ach'umal, n (lum). Thick brush. Ex: *xch'ach'umal*, his thick brushland.

xch'ach'umalil, the thick brush part (of the land). *tzonh ja t'a xch'ach'umal*, We arrive at the thick brush.

ch'ach'um wayumtak, n phrase (lum). Fallow land where the brush is so thick it is difficult to pass. = **ch'ach'um yax lu'um**.

ch'ach'um yax lu'um, n phrase (lum). Rain forest land where the brush is so thick it is difficult to pass. = **ch'ach'um wayumtak**.

ch'ahan -k'o'ol, stv phrase. To suffer loss of appetitie. Ex: *ch'ahan sk'o'ol*, He has no appetite. *ch'ahan hin k'o'ol*, I' m not hungry.

ch'ajajih, stv. A place so quiet that it is frightening, e.g., a place in the woods without a sound, or a cave where no sound is heard.

ch'aka', vtr. To fell trees.

ch'akap', n (k'en). Axe (single-bitted axe; others are not known).

ch'akp'ah, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A hawk that steals chickens, Spanish "gavilán." Some are red-tailed, others are not. Perhaps Sparrow Hawk (identified from bird book illustrations), but some have black backs.

ch'al, n ('anh). Commercial string or thread. Cf. **ch'anh**. Ex: *xch'al*, her thread. *xch'alil sk'apak*, the thread for his clothes.

ch'al xim, n phrase (nok'). Spider web. Ex: *xch'al xim*, his spider web (not the spider's, but belonging to someone else).

ch'ala', vtr implied but not attested. To spin thread or weave cloth.

ch'alanih, vin. To spin (thread). = **ch'alwih**, which also includes weaving.

ch'alwih, vin. To spin thread or weave cloth. Cf. **ch'alanih**.

ch'alch'al, n (ha'). Place name: Arroyo Chalchal, San Mateo.

ch'alip', n (te'). Plant name: A tree not know well by the informant. Leaves are like those of Honey Locust, but the tree may not have thorns. Fruit is in a long pod, and is edible. Probably *Leucaena* sp.

ch'am-, vpo root. To be strung on a string.

ch'aman ch'aman, stv phrase. A 4-5 foot long string of beads, rope, but especially meat, e.g., a long strip cut from the animal, or a string of sausages.

ch'amanh (+N), num cl (2c, O12). Strips of strung meat, beads, or rope. Ex: *jun ch'amanh*, one long strip. *cha ch'amanh ch'anh*, two strips of rope. *'ox ch'amanh chip'ej*, three strips of strung meat.

ch'anh, n (ch'anh), noun cl. Plant class: Vine. Or, a lasso or string made of plant fibers, e.g., **panhwex** or **ch'ech**. Not comercial string, cf. **ch'al**. Ex: *xch'anh*, his vine. *xch'anhal chej*, the lasso for an animal. Also the noun classifier for vines and vine products.

ch'anh 'ap', n phrase (ch'anh). Hammock or hammock bridge. = **'ap' ch'anh, 'ap'**. Ex: *ch'anh yap'*, noun cl + poss noun, his hammock.

ch'anh tza', n phrase. Intestines. Ex: *xch'anh tza'il chip'ej*, the tripe among the meat.

ch'anh map'al, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 8481, 11589. *Bidens pilosa*, *B. triplinervia* var. *macrantha*.

ch'anh tut, n ('anh). Plant name: A kind of bean (**tut**), Spanish "arberjas." *Phaseolus* sp.

ch'anhal yip', n ('ixim). Corn roots.

ch'anhan ch'anhan, stv phrase. Tall and skinny.

ch'ap, n (te'). A wooden door block, or a wedge of wood put into a hoe handle to hold the head firmly. Ex: *xch'ap*, his wedge. *xch'apul wértah*, the block for the door. **xch'apil*, *xch'apal*.

ch'apa', vtr. To block a door shut with a **ch'ap**, a board about 8" long that is placed in a hole at the bottom of the door frame, inside the closed doors of a house. Or, to patch a roof, cf.

ch'aplap'.

ch'aplap', n. A roof patch; can be a shingle, grass, a piece of tin, etc.

ch'apa', vtr. To stick the hand into water, stew, etc., to pull out something., e.g., chunks of meat. The implication is that it is something that shouldn't be messed with. Cf. **chuk'u'**, n.

ch'ap', n ('anh). Plant name. A rare edible mushroom found in cold country pine forests. Shaped like a closed fist, it is almost round and 2-3" in diameter at the base.

ch'ap'in, n ('anh). Plant name: A small tree with edible leaves that look like the leaves of **ch'ap'in te'**, about 1" long, ovaloid. The tree grows to 4-5 feet high, with a 1" trunk. Leaves are boiled or eaten in broth. Br 11426. *Crotalaria longirostrata*. Spanish "Chipilín."

ch'ap'in te', n (te'). Plant name. = **tut te'**. Br 11655. *Cassia laevigata*.

ch'ar-, vpo root. To be spurting (liquid).

ch'ar (+N), num cl (1b, A10a). Streams of water (N) coming in spurts, e.g., spurts of water in faucet-sized streams pulsing out of a sloshing tank. Ex: *cha ch'ar*, two spurts of water in a stream. = *cha ch'ar ha'*.

ch'aranh (+N), num cl (2c, O1a-2). Spurts of water (N) in streams that have fallen; cf. **ch'ar**, spurts of water in process. Ex: *cha ch'aranh ha'*, two fallen spurts of water.

ch'ararih, stv. Falling water in a faucet-sized stream onto the floor or the earth, e.g., a small waterfall, or a small stream of water from an aqueduct.

ch'at, n (te'). A raised sleeping platform. Can be four poles in the ground supporting a pole

framework or plank platform, or can be a Western-style bed. Cf. **kátreh**. Ex: *xch'at*, his bed. *xch'atil spat*, the bed in his house.

ch'ata', vtr. To push one's feet around in the mud, e.g., children playing in the mud. Ex: *xch'at sok'om*, He's playing in the mud.

ch'awa', vtr implied but not attested. To fall backwards, landing on back.

ch'aw, num cl (1b, A27). Acts of falling down on one's back. Ex: *cha ch'aw*, two falls backwards.

ch'awanh (+N), num cl (2c, O). Things (N) that have fallen backwards onto their backs. Ex: *cha ch'awanh nok'*, two animals lying on their backs.

ch'awan 'ek'ih, stv phrase. Lying with feet sticking up into the air, e.g., a dead animal. Cf. **p'at ch'awnajok**.

ch'awan k'etah, stv phrase. Lying down below with the feet sticking up into the air.

ch'awan 'emtah, stv phrase. An animal, lying up above with the feet up or out to the side, stretched down from the rope to which it was tied.

ch'aya', vtr. To wet something.

ch'ayan, adj. Wet.

ch'ayik, n (te'). Plant name: A tree found in the montaña, used for firewood. Very large tree, but the leaves are only 1" long, round, smooth, green on top and white beneath. H 0011, Br 8720, 11502, 11627. *Viburnum blandudm*, *V. hartwegii*, *Viburnum* sp.

ch'e', onom. The cry of a molested sitting hen.

ch'e'em, n. Cry baby; a nickname for a child who cries a lot, for little or no reason.

ch'e'-, vpo root. To be spread out in many pieces.

ch'e'an 'ek'ih, stv phrase. Spread out wares for display, as in the market. = **ch'e'an p'atih**, **ch'e'an 'elih**, **ch'e'an 'ochih**. Ex: *ch'e'an 'och t'a yichanh*, lots of plates of food spread out in front of somebody.

ch'ech, n ('anh). Plant name. Agave, Spanish "mecate." This plant has long thin green leaves, no thorns (in contrast to **chih**), and grows to a thick trunk, 1-2 feet in diameter, with new growth at the top, dead dry leaves all along the trunk, to about 8 feet high; flower stalk above. Leaves are

cut and rolled into bundles, boiled, and then cleaned by scraping in the river with a machete blade rasp. Yields the fiber **sak chi'**, softer than the fibers from **panhwex** "pita" and **chimpah** "red" and other bags. Found in San Mateo. *Agave* sp.

ch'ejku', n (te'). Pine cones (from any pine). Ex: *xch'ejku'*, his pine cones. *xch'ejku'al te'*, the cones of the pine tree.

ch'ek, onom. Bird song: The song of the grackle (**k'a'aw**), Spanish "zanate." = **ch'er**.

ch'ek-, vpo root. To be alone, outstanding, by oneself. NB: As an adverb on verbs of eating, to eat only those things that are in the proper set of objects of that verb, e.g., **chi'ej**, to eat meat and similar items.

ch'ek chi'ej, vtr phrase. To eat a meal in which only meat or vegetables are eaten, no tortillas. = **ch'ek lo'ej**. Ex: *tz'a ch'ek chi'ej*, You eat it without tortillas. Cf. **ch'ek wa'el**.

ch'ek lo'ej, vtr. To eat a meal in which only things like potatos are eaten, without tortillas. = **ch'ek chi'ej**. Cf. **ch'ek wa'el**.

ch'ek wa'ih, vin phrase. To eat only tortillas. Cf. **ch'ek wa'el**. Ex: *xch'ek wa'ih*, He is eating only tortillas. *tzonh ch'ek wa'ih*, We are eating only tortillas.

ch'ek wa'el, n. A meal in which only tortillas are eaten. Cf. **ch'ek chi'ej**, **ch'ek lo'ej**.

ch'ekan k'e'ih, vin phrase. For one of a group, e.g., people sleeping together, to be sitting up. Ex: *ch'ekan sk'e'ih*, He's sitting up (alone, of all of us).

ch'ekan p'atih, vin phrase. To be gone for a long time on an errand. Ex: *ch'ekan sp'atih*, He's taking a long time to run this errand.

ch'ekekih, stv. Moving like a cloud, or smoke. Cf. **k'e ch'ekekok**. Ex: *ch'ekekih sk'e tap'*, Smoke is rising.

ch'ekch'onok, stv. Mounted on a horse. Cf. **'ek' ch'ekch'onok**.

ch'eka', vtr. To carry something in the upturned hand at shoulder height, or out in front of the chest.

ch'el, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A parrot like (Spanish) "loro" but smaller. Spanish "pájaro perico." Don't talk, but the song is **wich'il**, **wich'il...**, sung on taking off. They make a lot of noise and are very harmfull to cornfields in hot country.

ch'el ti', n (winh, 'ix). Parrot-mouth. A very talkative person, one who talks all the time.

ch'enan k'e'ih, stv phrase. For much noise and commotion to be going on. Cf. **k'e ch'enan**, **k'e ch'ennajok**.

ch'epa', vtr. To push a rope or string into or through a tight hole (without pulling from the other side). Ex: *ch'epa'*, Push it through!

ch'ep (+N), num cl (1b, A). Acts of pushing N (rope or string) through a tight hole. Ex: *cha ch'ep ch'anh*, two acts of pushing rope through a hole.

ch'epek'ih, vtr-dir. To push a string through a hole.

ch'epemih, vtr-dir. To push a string down through a hole.

ch'epk'e'ih, vtr-dir. To push a string up through a hole.

ch'epuchih, vtr-dir. To push a string into a hole.

ch'ep'-, vpo root. To be dribbling, oozing liquid.

ch'ep'ch'on yal sat, stv phrase. Tearing or watering of the eyes when a person has pink-eye, Spanish "mal de ojo." Literally, "oozing is the water of the face/eye." = **ch'ep'u yal sat**. Ex: *xch'ep'ch'on yal sat*, the eyes water.

ch'ep'u yal sat, stv phrase. = **ch'ep'ch'on yal sat**.

ch'ep'u yal ti', stv phrase. A person dribbling saliva.

ch'er, onom. The cry of a bird on being grabbed, or the song of the grackle (**k'a'aw**), cf. **ch'ek**.

ch'etan ch'etan, stv phrase. An animal with its tail rolled in an upward spiral rather than hanging down.

ch'ewa', vtr. To break a fruit in half. = **ch'ewchitej**.

ch'ew (+N), num cl (1b, A8a). Actions of breaking a fruit in half. Or, but not usually, a half of a fruit (cf. **k'axep**). Ex: *cha ch'ew*, two times breaking a fruit. *jun ch'ew*, a half of a fruit.

ch'ewchitej, vtr. To break a fruit in half, e.g., an orange. Cf. **xepchitej**, **k'okchitej**.

ch'ewu ti', n (winh, 'ix). A person with an open mouth, Spanish "boca abierta."

ch'i'ik, n. A shock of hair. On a man, a long shock of hair that can be combed back on the sides to the back of the head. On a woman, the loose end left after the hair has been rolled on a

kerchief and the kerchief wrapped to the front of the forehead. Ex: *sch'i'ik = xch'i'ik*, his shock of hair.

ch'ichan, stv. Sprinkled all around. Ex: *ch'ichan 'emih*, sprinkled around the bottom, e.g., leaves or fruit at the base of a tree. Cf. **'em ch'ichan**.

ch'ichjoj, n (lum). Place name: Chexjoj, a San Mateo aldea near where the Barillas road turns east and crosses the river. The Río Chexjoj is also (ha') **ch'ichjoj**. Formerly there were salt mines there, now there are none. The name has no known meaning other than the place name (but note **joj**, Crow).

ch'ich', n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). Small grasshoppers, green, yellowish or gray. Song is short pulses or shrills.

ch'ijch'il p'ak, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A hot country bird whose song, **ch'ijch'il p'ak**, is a bad omen to anyone who hears it. None near San Mateo, unknown to the informant. Ex: *xch'ijch'il p'akil nok'*, the bird among them.

ch'ija', vtr. To tap something to make a sound. Ex: *ch'ija'*, Hit it!

ch'ij k'anhok, vtr phrase. To hit something with a pencil, stick, ruler, etc., making it sound, e.g., tapping someone's head with a stick. Ex: *tzin ch'ij k'anhok*, I tap it.

ch'ik, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Bird (in general). A term unattested by me in San Mateo Chuj but noted in Kaufman's Mayan Etymological Database (www.famsi.org) and attested in San Sebastián Chuj by Mateo Felipe Diego, *Diccionario del Idioma Chuj*, Antigua Guatemala: Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquín, 1998. From Proto-Mayan *tz'ikin. Cf. **tz'ik**, bird song.

ch'ik te', n (te'). Plant name: A tree found near the edges of rivers in hot country. White, bell-like flowers 2-3" long, leaves like corn (long and tapering) but coming off a 4" stem, 1" in diameter. The name may derive from **ch'i'ik**, shock of hair, referring to the leaves.

ch'ikan, stv. Held in the hand. Ex: *ch'ikan k'e'ih*, to hold the hand or someting in the hand, out or up. *ch'ikan k'e sk'ap'*, He holds his hand out (empty). *ch'ikan 'ochih*, to hand something through an opening. *ch'ikan 'elih*, to hand something out an opening.

ch'ililih, stv. The aspect of a large tree with very many small leaves, e.g., a large mimosa.

ch'ilon, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A small bird common in San Mateo. Identified from bird books as Black and White Warbler, but doesn't have broad white mark on wing. Song is **ch'iw, ch'iw....**

Fly in groups large enough to fill a tree when they land.

ch'ilon, n (lum). Place name. An abandoned salt mine in San Mateo, on the south side of town above the river. Was in regular use twenty years ago and is still used occasionally. Also, (ha') **ch'ilon**, part of the Río Pajelná, San Mateo.

ch'ipal, n ('anh). Plant name. A wild plant with a top like an onion and a root like a radish, but black outside and white inside. The root is mashed by beating, with water, until it foams. The foam is used to wash hair. Found near San Mateo. Probably *Agave brachystachys*. Cf. **chak** **ch'ipal**, **ch'ipal k'uh**.

ch'ipal, n (lum). Place name: The plain where the cemeteries of the aldea **yolk'ultak** are located.

ch'ipal k'uh, n ('anh). Plant name: A plant resembling the **ch'ipal**, but lacking the useable root; not used for anything. Literally, "the Sun's *ch'ipal*." Probably *Anthericum* sp.

ch'ina', vtr. To grab something delicately by the fingertips.

ch'inelih, vtr-dir. To grab someone by the clothes and push him aside or out of the way.

ch'iran, stv. Warped. Ex: *ch'iran ch'iran*, a warped sheet of something, e.g., a book cover that raises up when the book is on its side, a warped sheet of tin, a curled drying leaf, a wooden shingle warped by the sun. Cf. **k'e ch'iran**, **'em ch'iran**.

ch'it-, vpo root. To be spraying, putting out liquid.

ch'ititih -tza', stv phrase. To defecate a lot; to have diarrhea. Ex: *ch'ititi stza'*, He has diarrhea.

ch'itch'itan -tzup', stv phrase. To spit a lot. Ex: *sch'itch'itan stzup'*, He spits a lot.

ch'iw, onom. The song of many kinds of birds, or the cheep of a lost baby chick. Ex: *ch'iw ch'iw...*, the song of the **ch'ilon** bird.

ch'iw chay, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', nun). Any small fish (1-2" long) sold the market, from Río Ixcan or the Pacific Coast. The **ch'iw** refers to the size, not the type. Ex: *xch'iw chayil ha'*, the fish in the water.

ch'ix, n ('ixim). A tamale without meat, pure corn meal. Ex: *xch'ix*, his tamale. *xch'ixal k'inh*, tamale for a fiesta.

ch'ix, exclam. You! A form of address used only between women, corresponding to male **keh**. Between sexes, only names are used. = **ch'ix 'ey**.

ch'ix 'ey, exclam. See **ch'ix**, above.

ch'iya', vtr. To tear off or cut off a small piece of something.

ch'iy (+N), num cl (1b, A8c). Acts of ripping off pieces of paper, cloth, etc. Ex: *cha ch'iy hu'um*, two acts of ripping pieces off paper.

ch'iych'itej, vtr. To tear something up by tearing off (or cutting off) small pieces.

ch'iy 'eh, n (k'en). Any of the four canine teeth, Spanish "caninos, colmillos." Ex: *xch'iy'ehal sti'*, the canines among his teeth.

ch'iyaktak, n (lum). Land with a lot of clay; hard to turn. Good for wheat but not for corn.

ch'iyok, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Guinea hens (?); Spanish "guachoco." Forest birds like small chickens, black-feathered with red interspersed so that the overall coloration is brownish. Song is **ch'iyok woj**; when many sing it is a sign of rain.

ch'iyok woj, onom. The song of the **ch'iyok** bird, above.

ch'o'ow, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Rat or mouse (in general). Cf. **wil ch'o'ow**, **makmal p'e ch'o'ow**, **karánsah**, **yax ch'o'ow**, Ex: *xch'o'ow*, his rat. *xch'owal pat*, the rats in a house.

ch'ow ku'uk, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). A small variety of grey squirrel. Cf. **k'antaj ku'uk**, the larger kind.

ch'oj-, vpo root. To be showing the (female) legs.

ch'ojan ch'ojan, stv phrase. A woman sitting down carelessly, showing the legs. Cf. **ch'ojan kotih**.

ch'ojan kotih, vin phrase. For a woman to sit down carelessly so that the skirt and legs can be seen. = **ch'ojan ch'ojan**.

ch'ojop', n (lum). Place name: Chojop, San Sebastián Coatán.

ch'ok, n (te'). A hooked stick (Spanish "garabato") used to hook grass when cutting grass with a machete. = **roko ch'ok**. Also, **ch'ok**, a short stick of the same shape formerly used to pull the penis out of the leg of wide shorts cut like a bag, with no fly or opening other than the waist and legs. As it was considered wrong to touch the penis, the stick was pushed up the leg of the shorts to hook the penis out for urinating. When not in use, the stick was carried stuck into the waist sash. Ex: *xch'ok*, his stick. *xch'okal munlajel*, the hooked stick for work.

ch'ok, adj. Distinct, separate, Spanish "aparte." Ex: *ch'ok 'animahil*, "gente aparte," not family. *ch'ok chonhap'il*, person from another town. *ch'ok yajchi'*, a separate bill or payment (from that one we were talking about).

ch'okoj, adj. Alone, only. Ex: *ko ch'okoj*, only us (and not the addressee); contrast **ha'onh nhej**, "all of us." *hin ch'okoj*, only me. *sch'okoj*, alone, e.g., a single rock, tree, person, etc.

ch'ok xoh, adj phrase. Another one, not the one in question. A different one.

ch'okil, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A smaller bird like the grackle (**k'a'aw**). = **tzijp'oy**. Ex: *xch'okil*, his bird. *xch'okilal nok'*, the bird among them.

ch'olo', vtr. To make a groove in something, e.g., open a drainage ditch to carry off water.

ch'ol (+N), num cl (1b, A2). Acts of scraping a groove in something (N), e.g., making a drainage ditch, or scratching a groove with a fingernail. Ex: *cha ch'ol lu'um*, two acts of making a groove in the earth.

ch'olan, n (lum). An arroyo or valley, a ravine that cuts the side of a mountain.

ch'olp'ena', n. A drainage ditch.

ch'olol, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird identified from bird books as a House Wren by color, shape, raised tail, and habit of living around the house in any crack, even inside. Song is **ch'olol**, which they sing when it rains, making a lot of noise inside a house.

ch'oman, n (winh, 'ix). A person with a homely face; somewhat, but not really, ugly.

ch'op'-, vpo root. To be open (in a vertical surface).

ch'op' ti', vtr. To yawn, Spanish "abostezar."

ch'op'an ch'op'an, stv phrase. An opening in a vertical surface. e.g., a cave or a hole in the wall.

ch'op'an k'e'ih, stv phrase. Open, like a mouth held open. Cf. **k'e ch'op'an -ti'**. Ex: *ch'op'an k'e sti'*, His mouth is wide open.

ch'op, onom. The sound of pulling something out of the mud.,

ch'opo', vtr. To enter the flesh and leave, without remaining, as a thorn pricks the hand. Ex: *tonhej 'ix ch'op te k'i'ix*, The thorn just entered and left, it didn't remain in the flesh.

ch'op, n. The mark left by a thorn that has entered the flesh but not remained. Ex: *xch'op te k'i'ix*, the mark left by a thorn. = *xch'opal te k'i'ix*.

ch'opo', vtr. To make a noise by withdrawing something from the mud where it has been stuck. Ex: *tzin ch'opo'*, I make a noise by withdrawing a stick from the mud.

ch'op (+N), num cl (3b, A24b). Noises of (N) being withdrawn from the mud after having been stuck into it. Ex: *cha ch'op*, two such noises. *cha ch'op te'*, two noises of pulling a stick out of the mud.

ch'opemih, vtr-dir. To push something into the mud. Ex: *tzin ch'opem te'*, I push a stick into the mud.

ch'op'kan, n (te'). Plant name. Br 8594, 8746, 11487. *Cavendishia guatemalensis*, *C. guatemalensis* var. *chiapensis*, *Vaccinium breedlovei*.

ch'oto', vtr. To push a finger or stick into a small hole and work it around, e.g., into a fruit, or in gradually working out a small object that was stuck in a small hole, with a finger or a stick. = **ch'otuchih**.

ch'ot (+N), num cl (1b, A19). Times pushing the finger into a hole (N), and working it around. Ex: *jun ch'ot holan*, once inserted into a hole. *cha ch'ot chikin*, twice inserted into an ear.

ch'ow ku'uk, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). A small variety of grey squirrel. Cf. **k'antaj ku'uk**, the larger kind.

ch'oxo', vtr. To show someone something, or to point something out. Ex: *tzin ch'oxo'*, I point it out.

ch'ox -sat, vtr phrase. To make the sign of the Cross, to cross oneself. Ex: *tzin ch'ox hin sat*, I cross myself. *sch'ox sat*, He crosses himself. *tz'a ch'ox ha sat*, You cross yourself.

ch'uchoj, n ('ixim). Corn tassel. Ex: *'ixim xch'uchoj*, his corn tassel. *xch'uchojal 'awal*, the tassels in the milpa.

ch'uchoj, n (nok'). A kind of stinging wasp found in hot country, resembling Yellow Jackets. Ex: *nok' xch'uchoj*, his wasp. *xch'uchojal nok'*, the wasps among the animals.

ch'uk chej, n (nok'; ch'a'ak, 'ix). Red Deer, Brocket Deer. Spanish "huitzitzil." = **ch'ukul**. A small deer, 3 feet tall, with two horns for antlers. Once so common around San Mateo that a hunter could kill two in a day; now almost unknown. A kind of **k'ultakil chej**, see also **sak chej**,

White-tailed Deer. *Mazama americana cerasina* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 177-178.)

ch'uku', vtr. To heap something up, as in measuring corn in a bowl. Ex: *ch'uku'*, Heap it up! 'ol ha *ch'uku'*, You will heap it up.

ch'ukukih, stv. A heaping measure, e.g., a heaping full bowl as opposed to a level bowlfull. Can be anything that can be piled up.

ch'ukul, n (nok'; ch'a'ak, 'ix). Brocket Deer (see **ch'uk chej**, above).

ch'ul-, vpo root. To be liquid running down a vertical surface. Cf. **'eltah ch'ulnajok**, **'eltah ch'ulch'onok**.

ch'ul (+N), num cl (1b, A10a). Dribbles of liquid (N) running down something, e.g., water running down a wall, blood running down an arm. Ex: *jun ch'ul ha'*, one dribble of water. *cha ch'ul chik'*, two dribbles of blood.

ch'umu', vtr. To twist something, e.g., to wring out wet clothes, or to twist rope.

ch'um (+N), num cl (1b, A12). Twists or turns around or with something (N). Ex: *jun ch'um ch'anh*, one turn around something with a rope. *cha ch'um k'ap'*, two twists of the arm.

ch'uman, stv. Coiled, e.g., a coil spring, or a screw.

ch'umch'on, stv. Weaving back and forth. Ex: *ch'umch'on 'ek'ih*, walking around wobbling from side to side, like a drunk. = **chuychon 'ek'ih**.

ch'umch'ump'ah, stv phrase. A tree whose trunk is coiled, or whose trunk is wrapped in coils by a vine.

ch'umil, n (k'apak). Anything used as a hair ribbon; the (woman's) hair is wrapped around it and it is then wrapped around the head. Cf. **lixton**, **chálah**. Ex: *xch'umil*, her hair wrap. *xch'umilal sjolom*, the wrap for her head.

ch'upak' te', n (te'). Plant name. Castor bean, Spanish "higuerilla." The beans are used as a dog poison; they are cut up and rolled into corn meal and left in a cornfield being damaged by dogs. Br 8573. *Ricinus communis*.

ch'up', n (lum). A water-storage jug, Spanish "tinaja." Or, a vessel used to take salt solution from the mines. Ex: *xch'up'*, his jug. *xch'up'al ya'al*, a jug for water.

ch'up' (+N), num cl (4, O1b). Water-jugs of liquid (N), equal to 100 liters. Ex: *jun ch'up'*, 100 liters. *cha ch'up'*, 200 liters. *'ox ch'up'*, 300 liters. *cha ch'up' ha'*, two jugs of water. *cha ch'up' 'atz'am*, two jugs of salt water. *cha ch'up' 'ulul*, two jugs of atole.

ch'up'an ch'up'an, stv. Pear-shaped, like a water-storage jug, or some kinds of avocado.

ch'up' ya', n (ha'). Place name: a southern tributary of the Arroyo Tinitá, San Mateo.

ch'ur-, vpo root. To be warped (planks or sheets of tin).

ch'uran ch'uran, stv phrase. A warped plank, one side of one end up, the other side of the other end down.

ch'uranh (+N), num cl (2c, O23). Warped planks or large sheets. Ex: *jun ch'uranh chem te'*, one warped wooden plank. *cha ch'uranh láminah*, two warped sheets of tin.

ch'ut-, vpo root. To be liquid falling, like a hard rainfall.

ch'ututih k'inah, n phrase. A hard rainfall. Ex: *sch'ututi k'inah*, It's a hard rainfall.

ch'ututih nhap', n phrase. A hard rainfall. Ex: *sch'ututi nhap'*, It's a hard rainfall.

ch'uy-, vpo root. To be twisted.

ch'uyan ch'uyan -ti', stv phrase. To have a twisted mouth. Ex: *ch'uyan ch'uyan sti'*, His mouth is twisted.

ch'uyu ti', n. A twisted mouth. Spanish "boca torcida."

D

despwes, adv. Afterward, later. < Spanish "después."

dies, num. Ten. < Spanish "diez."

dóseh, num. Twelve. < Spanish "doce." Ex: *tza tup k'en dóse ketzal*, You're going to pay Q.12.00.

F

fórmah, n. Form, shape. < Spanish "forma." = **pórmah**. Ex: *'i syalap' yoch winh masanil fórmá*

xih, And they say he can take on any form (a shape-shifting witch).

G

galiléyah, n (lum). Place name: Finca Galilea, Nentón.

gánah, n. Desire. < Spanish "ganas." Ex: *manh xalaj t'ay sgána hep' winh kátolika chi'*, The Catholics don't want to (Literally, Their desire doesn't come to them).

ganar, n. Earnings. < Spanish "ganar." Ex: *malaj ko gánar*, We don't earn anything.

gástoh, n. Expenses. < Spanish "gasto." Ex: *sgásto hep' winh*, their expenses.

gol, n. Ball. < Spanish "gol," goal. Any ball, of rubber, cloth, etc., used for a toy, including balls of rags used by children.

H

ha', dem. That (one). Also, the pronoun base for **ha'on**, I; **ha'ach**, you, **ha'onh**, we, **ha'ex**, y'all..

ha ni chi', dem phrase. That one (over there).

ha ni tik, dem phrase. This one (here); a person.

ha ta', dem phrase. There.

ha tuni, dem phrase. That's it!

ha', n (ha'). Water, liquid. Ex: *ya'*, his water (i.e., to drink). *ya'al*, water for something.

halil, n. Sweat. < ha'-al-il. Ex: *walil*, my sweat; *halil*, your sweat.

p'ichan -alil, vin phrase. To sweat, to be sweating. Cf. **p'icha'**, to sweat.

p'ikchaj -alil, vin phrase (< vtr-pas). To be bathed in sweat. Cf. **p'ika'**, to wash something. Ex: *sp'ikchaj walil*, I'm bathed in sweat.

ha'axih, vin. To be made liquid, i.e., to melt into water, as hail or frost. Ex: *'ix ha'axih*, It melted. *tza'axih*, It's melting.

hal tz'i', n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Otter, Spanish "perro de agua." < **ha'-al tz'i'**. An animal, said to be a kind of dog, that lives in the water. Found in hot country where there is much fish. Very wooly animals. *Lutra annectens latidens* (Jorge A. Ibarra. *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 125-127).

hal chan, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A water snake, 2-3 feet long, shiny spots on body; greenish or blackish, said to be harmless. Found in San Mateo in the rivers and ponds. < **ha'al chan**.

ha', noun cl. The noun classifier for liquids, water courses, and hydrological features. A common element in place names:

ha ch'alch'al, Arroyo Chalchal, San Mateo.

ha jolom witz nhajap'tak, Arroyo Lameona.

ha niwan 'amak', Arroyo Niguanjamac, San Mateo..

ha pakuma'al, Arroyo Pacumal, San Mateo.

ha p'alunh simej, Arroyo Balonsimec, San Mateo.

ha p'ulej, Arroyo Bulej, San Mateo.

ha sewep', Arroyo Sebep, San Mateo.

ha tinita', Arroyo Tinitá, San Mateo.

ha trumpoh, Arroyo Triunfo, San Mateo.

ha wayisnnha, Arroyo Guaisná, San Mateo.

ha wowi', Arroyo Bobí, San Mateo.

ha xek'el, Arroyo Xegüel, San Mateo.

ha yalanhta'anh, Arroyo Yalantán, San Mateo.

ha yax p'a'atz', Arroyo San Sebastián, San Sebastián Coatán.

ha yay k'i'ich, Arroyo Yaiquich, San Mateo.

ha yol k'e'en, Arroyo Yolquéen, San Mateo.

ha yol k'ultak, Arroyo Yolcultac, San Mateo.

ha'ach(tik), pro. You (singular)

ha'as, n (te'). Plant name: the tropical tree and fruit Zapote, Spanish "zapote colorado." *Pouteria mamosa*. Zapote, zapote colorado, mamey.

ha'axih, vin. To be made liquid, i.e., to melt into water, as hail or frost. Ex: 'ix ha'axih, It melted. tza'axih, It's melting.

ha'ay, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Housefly.

ha'ex, pro. You all.

ha'on, pro. I.

ha'onh(nhej), pro. We. Ex: *ha'onh*, all of us (inclusive, includes the addressee). *ha'onh nhej*, we only (exclusive, excludes the addressee).

hal tz'i', n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Otter, Spanish "perro de agua." < **ha'-al tz'i'**. An animal, said to be a kind of dog, that lives in the water. Found in hot country where there is much fish. Very wooly animals. *Lutra annectens latidens* (Jorge A. Ibarra. *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 125-127).

hal chan, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A water snake, 2-3 feet long' shiny spots on body; greenish or blackish, said to be harmless. Found in San Mateo in the rivers and ponds. < **ha' al chan**.

halaw, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Paca, Spanish "tepescuintle." A rodent found near rivers, eaten and said to be very tasty and to give a lot of meat. *Cuniculus paca nelsoni* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 81-83).

halil, n. Sweat. (< ha'-al-il).

p'ichan -alil, vin phrase. To sweat, to be sweating. Cf. **p'icha'**, to sweat.

p'ikchaj -alil, vin phrase (< vtr-pas). To be bathed in sweat. Cf. **p'ika'**, to wash something. Ex: *sp'ikchaj walil*, I'm bathed in sweat.

halxoh, adv. Many, much. = **tzijtum, jantak**. Ex: *halxo yipal*, He's very strong! *halxo 'animah*, Many people!

ham-, vpo root. To be a wide, ample depression.

hamanh, num cl (2c, O18). Wide, ample, depressed shapes. Cf. **haman**. Ex: *jun hamanh holan*, one depression, as a hole in the ground. *jun hamanh 'awal*, a milpa cleared in the middle of brush, giving the impression of a depression.

hamnajok, stv. Amply, widely. Ex: *p'at hamnajok*, go amply, widely.

hántes, adv. Before, in the past. < Spanish "antes." Ex: *komo ha ta' t'a hántes chi'*..., Since in the past (at that time)...

hap-, vpo root. To be a big, open hole.

hapnajok, adv. Figuratively, opening a hole in the roof. Ex: *kot hapnajok*, a hard rainfall comes.

hápan, exclam. Men's speech: General expression of vulgarity. Cf. **hapu tzajanup'**, **hapu yol lolis, jánhan**.

hapu tzajanup', exclam. Women's speech: Big (very open) anus! Cf. **hápan, janhu p'e tza'**.

hapu yol lolis, exclam. Women's speech: Big vagina! Cf. **hápan, hapu tzajanup'**, **janhu yol lolis**.

hapa', vtr implied but not attested. To open holes in something.

hapchajih, vtr pas. For a hole to be opened in the head, to be wounded in the head. Ex: '*ix hapchajih*, A hole was opened in the head.

hapanh, num cl (2d, O18). Holes opened in the roof, e.g., broken tiles; or, head wounds. Ex: *jun hapanh holan*, one hole in the roof. *cha hapanh 'echen*, two head wounds.

hap'il, n. A year. Ex: *yap'ilal*, his age.

hatzan, vpo root. To be hairy.

hatzan hatzan, stv phrase. Female pubic hair, especially when prolific. Spanish "paxte." Cf. **watzan watzan, xil 'at, xil tux**.

hay, exclam. Women's speech: In response to something they didn't hear well, What did you say? Cf. **huh, hoy**.

heh, exclam. Affirmative reply to a suggestion or to an explanation, indicating understanding and agreement.

hep', plural. General plural marker. Ex: *hep' winh*, the men.

hi', exclam. Yes. Affirmative answer to a question. Are you going? *Hi'*.

hi'ih, n ('ixim). A roasting ear of maize, kernels formed but not yet hard. Spanish "jilote." Cf. **niwak hi'ih**, also "jilote." Ex: *yi'ih*, his corn. *yi'ihal 'awal*, the roasting ears in the milpa. Cf. **nhal**, a mature ear of corn (kernels hard).

hikap', n (k'en). Any sand, or a sandbank in a river. Ex: *yikap'*, his sand. *yikap'il ha'*, the sand in a river.

himox, n (winh). Day name: "hora" in the pagan system of divination by day names. Corresponds to Imix in the Yucatecan day names.

hinyeh, exclam. Alright, fine! Contrasts with **hi nheh**.

ho k'ante', n (lum), Place name: Ocanté, an aldea of San Mateo. Literally, Five Alder Trees.

ho'-, num root. Five. Cf. **hoye'**, **ho wanah**, **hop'-**.

ho 'el, num phrase. Five times. = **hoel**.

howinak, num. One hundred; five score.

howinhk'ejih, n. One hundred days ago.

hop'-, num. The form of the numeral five used in some derivations. See below.

ho'-lajunh-, num stem. Fifteen.

holajunh xechan, num phrase (num-num cl). Fifteen-forked.

holajunh winak, num phrase. Three hundred; fifteen score.

holajunh wa'anh, num phrase. Fifteen people or animals. = **holajunh wanh**.

holajunhe', num. Fifteen non-animals.

holajunh'el, num phrase. Fifteen times. = **holajunhel**.

holajunhe'axih, vin. To become 15 parts.

holajunhe'ej, vtr. To divide something into 15 parts.

holajunhe'ok, num. About fifteen.

holajunhe xchawinak, num phrase. Thirty-five. = **holajunh xchawinak**.

holajunhej, n. Fifteen days from now.

holajunhejih, n. Fifteen days ago.

ho'och, n. Craw (of a chicken); Spanish "buche." Also, food carried on a trip, provisions.

ho'ox, n ('anh). Plant name: Annatto, Spanish "achiote." *Bixa orellana*. Ex: *yo'ox*, his achiote. *yoxal 'anh*, its achiote, achiote for a stew.

hox 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name: Br 8660, 8667, 8687, 8689, 11573, 11579. *Acalypha setosa*, *Phenax hirtus*, *Rumex crispus*.

hója de hawah, n (lum). Place name: Ojo de Agua. Nentón. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:89).

hokanhalep', n (k'en). Place name: A rock outcrop ("peña") in Nentón, between Gracias a Dios and Trinidad, which is a meeting place for the **chiápah**. See also **jolom k'akap**.

hokox, n ('anh). Plant name: An edible mushroom that grows anywhere. Top is 3-4" across, the foot 2-3" high. Greenish brown on top, brown below.

holo', vtr. To open a hole in something; to carve or dig out a hole. Ex: *kolo'*, We open a hole.

holan, n, vtr(part). A cylindrical hole, e.g., a posthole. Cf. **k'op'an**.

holoj, n. The act of opening a hole in something. Ex: *holoj te'*, e.g., in response to the question, *p'ajtil tza p'atih*, Where are you going? To open holes in trees.)

holkixtak, stv. Something that has many holes or dents in it.

hómreh, n. Man. < Spanish "hombre." Ex: *'ayam junok kwarénta hómre hep' winh*, They would be about forty men.

honon, n (nok'; mam, 'ix). A ground-dwelling bee (Spanish "ronron") with a yellowish body, 1" or so long. They live in groups in burrows with one hole, and there is much motion in and out. Inside the burrow is a comb like rotten paper in which the larvae, **yisis honon**, are hatched. They are very numerous in San Mateo and dangerous in the milpa, as they attack with stings when you try to work around the hole, and they must be killed. No use is made of the larvae or comb.

hopan, n (lum). A round depression in the ground, where the ground has sunk. = **k'op'an**. Ex: *yopan*, his depression. *yopanil 'ak'lik*, the depression in the plain.

hop'-, num. The form of the numeral five used in some derivations. See also **ho'-**, **hoye'**.

hop'ix, n. Five days from now.

hop'xih, n. Five days ago.

hop'es te', n (te'). Plant name. Br 8549, 8564, 8736, 8784, 11399, 11493, 11626. *Cornutia grandifolia* var. *intermedia*, *Lippia substrigosa*, *Psychotria* sp., *Tournefortia acutifolia*, *Vernonia shannonii*.

hóroh, n (k'en). Gold. < Spanish "oro." Ex: *yóroh*, his gold. *yorohal k'e'en*, the gold in the stone or metal.

hostok, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Black vulture.

hototih, stv. Rotted to a spongy texture. Like **potzotzih**, but from rot, whereas the latter is naturally spongy.

how, adj. Mean or angry; in plant names, poisonous. Spanish "bravo." Ex: *jun nhap' te how*, a very hard rain.

how chochol, n ('anh). Plant name. Cf. **chochol**. H 0013, Br 11474, 11518, 11536, 11537. *Rigidella immaculata*, *R. orthantha*.

how k'antzuh, n ('anh). Plant name: A poisonous mushroom that resembles **k'antzuh**; red on top, white beneath. Grows among pines.

howajih, vin. To get angry, Spanish "incomodarse." Ex: *tzinowajih*, I'm getting angry. *tzowajih*, He's getting mad. Also, for a dog to get rabies. Also, for land to become covered with thick brush, as when a piece of land, once cleared, grows back twice as dense.

howal, n. Men's verbal brawl. Spanish "pleito." Cf. **'aw**. Ex: *yowal*, his fight, his difficulty. *yowalil lu'um*, a fight over land.

howal tz'i' (nok'), n phrase. Rabid dog, a dog with rabies. Spanish "chucho con rabia." Ex: *yowal tz'i'*, his rabid dog. *yowal tz'i'al nok'*, the rabid dog among the animals.

howen, n (te'). Plant name. = **yakan chamel**. Br 8477, 8605, 8714. *Arracacia donnell-smithii*, *A. nelsonii*, *Enantiophylla heydeana*.

hox 'anh, n ('anh). See **ho'ox**. Plant name. Br 8660, 8667, 8687, 8689, 11573, 11579. *Acalypha setosa*, *Phenax hirtus*, *Rumex crispus*.

hoy, exclam. Men's speech: A response to being called, or when someone said something you didn't hear well. Spanish "¿Qué manda?" What did you want to say? Cf. **hay**, **huh**.

hoye k'uh, n. Literally, Five Days. A ceremonial period that falls near Carnaval (Mardi Gras) in the church calendar, it is apparently the continuation of the precolumbian Uayeb New Year's ceremonies. Prayermakers go to the crosses at the edges of town, beginning with the East on the first day, proceeding to the North, West, and South, and ending in front of the church on the fifth day. Prayers and offerings are made, crosses are repaired and painted at each location.

hoye', num. Five non-animals.

hoye'axih, vin. To become five parts.

hoye'ej, vtr. To divide something into five parts.

hoye'ok, num. About five.

hoye xchawinak, num phrase. Twenty-five; five in the second score.

hu'um, n (ch'anh). Paper. Ex: *yu'um*, his paper. *yumal lu'um*, land title papers.

huh, exclam. Women's speech: Response to being called. Given with rising inflection. Cf. **hay**, **hoy**.

hujih, vin. To be able to do something. Ex: *tzujih*, He can. *tzuji stz'ip'anih*, He can write. *max hujilaj*, It can't be done.

huk-, num stem. Seven. See also **hukup'**-.

huk 'el, num phrase (num-num cl). Seven times. = **huke'el**.

huk wa'anh, num phrase (num-num cl). Seven animals or people. = **huk wanh**.

huk xechan, num phrase (num-num cl). Seven-forked.

huke xchawinak, Twenty-seven.

huke 'el, num phrase. Seven times. = **huk 'el**.

huke', num. Seven non-animals.

huke', n (k'en). A constellation of seven stars, the Big Dipper. Cf. **mo'otz**, the Pleiades, and **'ox t'ilanh**, Orion's belt.

huke'axih, vin. To become seven parts.

huke'ej, vtr, To divide something into seven parts.

huke'ok, num. About seven.

hukwinak, num phrase. One hundred forty; seven score.

huk-lajunh-, num stem. Seventeen.

huklajunh wa'anh, num phrase (num-num cl). Seventeen animals or people. = **huklajunh wanh**.

huklajunh winak, num phrase. Three hundred forty; seventeen score.

huklajunh xchawinak, num phrase. Thirty-seven. = **huklajunhe xchawinak**.

huklajunh xechan, num phrase (num-num cl). Seventeen-forked.

huklajunhe xchawinak, num phrase. Thirty-seven; seventeen in the second score.

huklajunhe', num. Seventeen non-animals.

huklajunhe'axih, To become seventeen parts.

huklajunhe'ej, vtr. To divide something into seventeen parts.

huklajunh'el, num phrase (num-num cl). Seventeen times. = **huklajunhel**.

huklajunhe'ok, num. About seventeen.

huklajunhej, n. Seventeen days from now.

huklajunhejih, n. Seventeen days ago.

huklajunhel, num phrase (num-num cl). Seventeen times. = **huklajunh'el**.

huk-, vpo root. To be individual pieces.

hukan hukan, stv phrase. Trees with lots of branches and leaves. = **yukan yukan**.

hukanh, num cl (2c, O4b). Individual parts. Ex: *cha hukanh chínah*, two orange trees.

huke', n (k'en). A constellation of seven stars, the Big Dipper. Cf. **mo'otz**, the Pleiades, and **'ox t'ilanh**, Orion's belt.

hukup', num stem. Form of the numeral seven used in some constructions. Cf. **huk-**.

hukup'ix, n. Seven days from now.

hukup'ixih, n. Seven days ago.

hula', n (winh, 'ix). People from Santa Eulalia, Soloma, or Barillas (Kanjobales), but especially Santa Eulalia. In the language of these towns **hula'** means simply "visitor," but cf. Chuj **paxyalwum**, visitor. (Proto-Tzeltalan also has *hula', visitor.) The salutation to someone from Santa Eulalia is **'amíguh**, and the reciprocal is the same. Ex: *yula'*, his friend from Santa Eulalia. *yula'il hep' winh*, the Santa Eulalians among them. See also **yax p'a'atz'**, people from San Sebastián Coatán.

húleh, n (te'). Plant name. Rubber. < Spanish "hule." Probably *Castilla elastica*.

húleh, n (nok' [sic, probably a mistake for te']). A rubber-powered slingshot, Spanish "honda." Or, the rubber straps used for sandals, etc. Ex: *yuleh*, his slingshot. *yulehal xanhap'*, the rubber straps for sandals.

hum-, vpo root. To be in flocks.

humanh, num cl (2c, O9b). Flocks of animals or people. Ex: *jun humanh 'animah*, one flock of people. *cha humanh kalnel*, two flocks of sheep.

humumih, stv. In flocks. Ex: *humumi sjawih*, They came flocking.

humnajok, adv. In flocks. Ex: *ja humnajok*, coming in flocks.

human human -ti', n phrase. Close-mouthed, or tight mouthed, e.g., a person with the mouth clenched shut because of a toothache, or someone who always sits and listens and never opens his mouth.

hur-, vpo root. To be running.

hururih, stv. Running. = **jinhinhih**. Ex: *hururi sp'atih*, He went off running.

hurwih, vin. To run. Ex: *tzinurwih*, I run. *tzurwih*, He runs.

hus, onom. The sound of a skyrocket taking off. *yus.

hus-, vpo root. To be hissing.

hushusan -nhi', stv phrase. Having a nose so restricted that breathing makes a rasping noise, e.g., an asthmatic.

hushusih, stv. Hissing. Ex: *hushusi sk'e'ih*, It goes up with a roar, like a skyrocket; flames leaping up a stack of dry firewood; the ash that rises when water is thrown onto a fire.

hutz-, vpo root. Standing in multitudes.

hutzan, stv. Standing around in multitudes. Ex: *hutzan 'ek'ih*, standing around in multitudes.

hutzanh, num cl (2c, O9b). Multitudes of ground animals, e.g., people, sheep, cattle (but not birds). Ex: *cha hutzanh 'animah*, two multitudes of people.

huxluch-, num stem. Eleven. See also **huxluch'-**.

huxluch 'el, num phrase (num-num cl). Eleven times. = **huxluchel**.

huxluch wa'anh, num phrase (num-num cl). Eleven animals or people. = **huxluch wanah**.

huxluch winak, num phrase. Two hundred twenty; eleven score.

huxluch xechan, num phrase (num-num cl). Eleven-forked.

huxluche xchawinak, num phrase. Thirty-one; eleven in the second score. = **huxluch xchawinak**.

huxluche', num. Eleven non-animals.

huxluche'axih, vin. To become eleven parts.

huxluche'ej, vtr. To divide something into eleven parts.

huxluche'ok, num. About eleven.

huxluch'-, num stem. Form of the numeral eleven in some constructions.

huxluch'ej, n. Eleven days from now.

huxluch'ejih, n. Eleven days ago.

J

ja', n. A measure: an armspan, from fingertips to fingertips of the outstretched arms, approximately two varas (two yards, two meters).

ja', num cl (4, O13). Armpans. Ex: *jun ja'*, one armspan. *cha ja'*, two armspans. *'ay cha ja' hin ch'al*, I have two armspans of thread.

ja'ej, vtr. To measure something by armspans.

ja'ak, adj. Smoky. = **jak**. Ex: *jak pah*, a smoky bag. *jak xumpil*, a smoky hat.

jak ja'ak, adj-red. Very smoky, e.g., something left hanging inside the house near a fire for a long time. < *ja'ak ja'ak. Ex: *sjak jakil pah*, a filthy bag. *sjak ja'aak.

ja'at, n. The act of "making costumbre" (Spanish "hacer costumbre"), i.e., performing traditional ceremonial activity. Specifically, a fast, as little is eaten on the days when costumbre is made. Also, a gathering of people with cargos for the purpose of performing rituals. Ex: *swak' hin ja'at*, I'm making ritual. *tzin p'at t'a ja'at*, I'm going to make costumbre. *sja'at*, his ritual. *sjatil k'inh*, ritual for a fiesta.

jacha', vtr. To drag something along behind you, e.g., a pole or a pig.

jachachih, stv. A slippery or slidy place, where there is a lot of grass, or a slope with soft sand. = **jatzatzih**.

jachachih, vin. To walk on the front legs, dragging the hind legs along. Ex: *sjachachi 'ek'ih*, he drags his hind legs along.

jachjachanih, vin. To make a strumming motion, e.g., to strum a guitar or brush an arm with a strumming motion. Ex: *sjachjachanih*, He strums.

jach'a', vtr. To harvest maize, Spanish "tapiscar." = **jach'wi**, Ex: *tzin jach'a'*, I'm harvesting corn.

jach'oj, n. The act of harvesting maize. Ex: *'ay hin jach'oj*, I have harvesting to do.

jach'p'en, n (lum). A harvested field, i.e., one that shows it was harvested in the last season. Cf. **jach'p'il**. **Jach'p'en** refers to the plot of land, not to the crop itself. Ex: *jach'p'en lu'um*, harvested (recently cropped) land. *sjach'p'enal kawal*, the land on which our maize was recently harvested.

jach'p'il, n. Harvested, speaking of a crop, i.e., *jach'p'il kawal* "our milpa is harvested" does not refer to the land itself, but to the crop that was on it. Cf. **jach'p'en**. Ex: *jach'p'il kawal*, our milpa is harvested. **jach'p'il lu'um* (not grammatically acceptable).

jach'wih, vin. To harvest maize, Spanish "tapiscar." = **jach'a'**. Ex: *tzin jach'wih*, I'm harvesting.

jah, vin. To come, to arrive. Cf. **jawih**.

ja humnajok, vin phrase. To come in flocks, e.g., as pigs coming for feeding, or a flock of birds arriving.

ja xekxonok, vin phrase. To arrive somewhere with the hair all messed up. Cf. **xeckxon** 'ek'ih.

jawih -eh, vin phrase. For teeth to come in. Ex: *sjawi yeh*, His teeth are coming in (said of a child).

jaxih, vin-rep. To return somewhere. Cf. **jawih**, **xih**.

jaj, n. Throat. Ex: *sjaj*, his throat. *sjajil*, its throat (of an animal).

jaja', n. Water Source. Literally, throat of water. In place names, the source of a river or stream. < *jaj ha'*.

jaja ch'ich joj, n (ha'). Place name. Source of the Río Chexjoj, San Mateo.

jaja nasap', n (ha'). Place name. Source of a southern tributary of the Río Yolá, San Mateo.

jaja niwan, n (ha'). Place name: Jajaniguán, San Mateo. Literally, Source of the River.

jaja wayis nhah, n (ha'). Place name: source of the Arroyo Guaisná, San Mateo.

jaja wiloh, n (lum). Place name: Jajagüilo, caserío of Bulej; the southern section of the San Mateo aldea **p'ulej**. Also, (ha') **jaja wiloh**, the water source there. Cf. **ti nhajap'**.

jaja yal 'uk'el, n (ha'). Place name: source of the Río Yaloquel, San Mateo.

jaja yich k'a'aw, n (ha'). Place name: source of an arroyo at Ixcau, San Mateo. Literally, Spring at the Base of the Bridge.

jaka', vtr. To open something, e.g., a box, a door, a sack.

jakap', n (k'en). Binoculars, or camera. Women believe that when someone looks at them through binoculars, or takes a photo of them, they appear nude, or their insides are visible. Ex: *sjakap'*, his binoculars. *sjakap'il 'echel*, camera.

jak'a', vtr. To kiss sacred images, or the enclosing cases, with a simple touch of the lips.

jala', vtr. To braid something, e.g., hair, or a straw mat, or a rope (braided rope).

jalte', n. A cage. Ex: *sjaltye'*, his cage. *sjalte'al much*, bird cage.

jalwih, vin. To braid. Ex: *tzonh jalwih*, We're braiding.

jan-, interr root. How many?

janik', interr. What time?

jantak, interr. How many?

janh-, vpo root. To be great, large.

jánhan, exclam. Men's speech: Expression of admiration or vulgarity.

janhu p'e tza', exclam. Women's speech: Big anus!

janhu yol lolis, exclam. Women's speech: Big vagina!

jap', n. Odor (in general). Ex: 'ay *sjap'*, It has an odor, you can smell it. *swap' sjap'*, I smell something. *sjap'*, its odor. *sjap'il kapéh*, the odor of coffee being roasted.

jap' ti', n phrase. The odor of breath, Spanish "olor de la boca." Ex: *jap' sti'*, his mouth odor. **sjap' sti'*.

jap' kop'estak, n ('anh). Plant name. Cf, **kop'estak**, young girls; perhaps literally, "odor of young girls." Br 11521. *Cerastium vulcanicum*.

jap', adj. Little (bit), small amount. Cf. **kennhej**, a few.

jap' nhej, adj. Just a little bit. = **ken nhej**, a few.

jap'jap', n. A few. Ex: *jap'jap' hin k'a'el*, a few of my things.

jap'jap'il, adv. Little by little.

jap'ok, n. A little bit. Ex: *jap'ok ko tumin*, a little money for us.

jap' k'inh, n phrase. Lookout; a view point, a place from which much can be seen, e.g., on top of

a hill. Ex: *sjap' k'inh*, his viewing place. *sjap' k'inhal lu'um*, the place from which to see land.

jap' kop'estak, n ('anh). Plant name. Cf, **kop'estak**, young girls; perhaps literally, "odor of young girls." Br 11521. *Cerastium vulcanicum*.

jar-, vpo root. To be moving like a snake, weaving back and forth from side to side.

jararok, adv. Moving slowly like a snake. Ex: *p'at jararok*, to crawl like a snake, slowly.

jarjonih, stv. Moving like a snake, quickly. Ex: *jarjon 'ek'ih*, to crawl like a snake, moving back and forth, quickly. Ex: *jarjon yek'ih*, He crawls quickly, moving back and forth.

jarnajok, adv. Moving like a snake, quickly. Ex: *p'at jarnajok*, to crawl like a snake, quickly.

jas-, vpo root. To be straight and narrow, long and thin.

jasan jasan, stv phrase. Long and thin, e.g., a corn leaf, an almond-shaped leaf, a tall tree only 2-3" thick. NB: Not a road, rope, or short stick.

jasasih, stv. Straight, e.g., a straight pole or stick, an unknotted rope, a straight road. Ex: *k'e jasasok*, to rise straight up. *p'at jasasok*, to go straight.

jasjasan, stv. Darting out straight and narrow. Ex: *jasjasan 'ak'*, to dart out the tongue (said especially of snakes). *sjasjasan yak'*, he darts out his tongue. = **jasjon 'ak'**.

jasjonih, stv. Darting out straight and narrow, like a snake's tongue. = **jasjasan 'ak'**. Ex: *sjasjon yak'*, he darts out his tongue.

jasnajok, adv. See '**ek' jasnajok**.

jatih, vin. To crack. Ex: *sjatih*, It's cracking.

jatel, n. Crack.

jatz-, vpo root. To be bouncing along (sliding).

jatzatzih, stv. A slippery or slidy place, where there is a lot of grass, or a slope with soft sand. = **jachachih**.

jatzjatzanih, vin. To slide up and down, bouncing, e.g., a load that joggles up and down as you walk. Ex: *sjatzjatzanih*, It jiggles up and down.

jatzjonih, stv. Bouncing along. Ex: *jatzjon 'ek'ih*, to creep off, like a vibrating motor that moves across a floor. *sjatzjon 'ek'ih*, It creeps off vibrating.

jatz'a', vtr. To slice something, to cut something with a knife or razor blade, with one stroke.

jaxa', vtr. To grind on a grinding stone, or in a hand mill or a motor-driven mill, e.g., grind corn, salt, wheat, beans, etc.

jay, adj. Thin (sheet).

jaye', interr num. How many.

jaye nhej wal k'uh, n. A few days, How few days!

jech, n (k'en). A wide-bladed hoe (up to 2 feet wide), with a blade almost square, but rounded towards the haft. Used especially for initially turning land, as they are more durable than the narrower, longer-bladed **mánoh** hoes. Spanish "papagallo," so named after the brand Papagallo. Ex: *sjech*, his hoe. *sjechal 'asaron*, the Papagallo among the hoes.

jechanh, num cl (2c, O32). Wide hoe-blades. Ex: *cha jechanh ('asaron)*, two wide-bladed (hoes).

jech', n. A scar (left by anything, on any animal). Ex: *sjech'*, his scar. *sjech'al yechen*, the scar from a wound.

jeka', vtr. To rip off a maize ear from the stalk; or, to rip off a tree branch; or, to lift an arm or foot. Ex: *tzin jeka'*, I'm ripping off maize ears. *jeka'*, Rip it off!

kek k'e'ih, vtr-dir. To lift up an arm or a leg.

kek (+N), num cl (1b, A6). Actions of ripping off a tree branch or an ear of corn. Ex: *jun jek*, one act of ripping. *cha jek 'ajan*, two acts of ripping off a maize ear. *cha jek xil te'*, two acts of ripping off large leaves. *cha jek k'ap' te'*, two acts of ripping off branches of small leaves.

kekelih, vtr-dir. To rip corn ears off the stalk, husk and all, pulling the ears to one side (hand thumb-down, ripping towards the palm).

kekeltah, vtr-dir. To rip corn ears off the stalk, husk and all, pulling the ears towards the body.

jel-, vpo root. To act quickly.

jelan, stv. Rapidly, fast. Spanish "ligero." Ex: 'ayonh machonh *jelan* ko munlajih, There are some of us who work fast.

jeljon -ti', vtr phrase. To fast talk, e,g, a man trying to arrange a meeting with a woman, or a woman trying to make amends with a husband she has left. Ex: *sjeljon sti'*, He's talking fast.

jeljump'ah, stv. Crossed. Ex: *jeljump'ah sk'ap'*, arms crossed on the chest. *jun jeljump'ah*, a crossed one (in response to a question. What kind of thing did you want?)

jemej, vtr. To carry something by straps over both shoulders, e.g., a pack, or a bundle whose straps are tied in front of the chest and pass back over the shoulders.

jenh-, vpo root. To have the arms or wings spread wide.

jenhan, stv. With wings (or arms) spread wide. = **jenhan 'elih, t'eran 'elih**.

jenhan jenhan, stv phrase. Wide, like a wide hoe blade (cf. **jech**).

jenhwih, vin. To fly like a bird, with spreading wings.

jenhjap', n. Shoulder.

jepa', vtr. To pull open a slot with the fingers, e.g., to open an eye with the fingers, or a mouth, sore, or cut.

jep'-, vpo root. To be behind.

jep'an kanih, vin phrase. To come behind. Cf. **kan jep'an**. Ex: *jep'an hin kanih*, I'm coming behind.

jesa', vtr. To carry a pot or bowl by grabbing the rim with one hand.

jet', n. A fart that sounds loud. Ex: *sjet'*, his loud fart. **sjet'al*.

jet'u ti', n phrase. Insult to a person with a wide mouth. = **lewu ti'**, **pech'u ti'**, **jewu ti'**.

jew-, vpo root. To be wide open.

jewan p'atih, stv phrase. Standing with the feet far apart, legs wide open.

jewu ti', n phrase. Insult to a person with a wide mouth. = **lewu ti'**, **pech'u ti'**, **xet'u ti'**.

jichan 'ek'ih, stv phrase. On its side (things usually found standing), e.g., a bottle, a tree. Lying in bed, asleep or awake. = **jichan p'atih**. Cf. **sut'an 'ek'ih**, **tzuyan 'ek'ih**.

jich', n (lum). Very wet mud, almost a liquid. Ex: *sjich'*, his mud. *sjich'al sok'om*, the wettest part of the mud. *sjich'al p'eh*, the muddy part of a road.

jih, n (te'). Plant name. Oak, Spanish "roble." Br 8557, 11435. *Quercus* sp., *Q. crassifolia*.

jika', vtr. To switch something, i.e., to hit something with a thin stick that whistles as you swing it. Or, to scrape the skin off the agave ("mecate") leaf fibers, or take off the leaves from a branch.

jik (+N), num cl (1b, A3a). Blows with a thin stick, or scraping actions on an agave leaf to take off the skin. Ex: *cha jik te'*, two blows with a stick. *cha jik ch'ech*, two scrapes on a mecate leaf.

jik'wih, vin. To choke, e.g., to drown, or when liquid goes into the windpipe by mistake.

jik'ojop', n (winh). Whooping cough, Spanish "tosferina." Cf. **jik'wih**, to choke, and **'ojop'**, material coughed up.

jila', vtr. To stretch out an arm or a leg. = **jilelih**.

jililih, stv. Liquid not very thin, but thin enough to run rather than pile up when it is poured onto a surface; thinner than honey.

jim-, vpo root. To be string-like.

jiman 'ek'ih, stv phrase. Strung out, like string laid out, or rope, in long lines (which can be irregular).

jimanh, num cl (2c, O12). Strings, e.g., pieces of string, or strings of thick honey pulled out like taffy. Ex: *cha jimanh ch'al*, two pieces of string.

jimimih, stv. Viscous, like thick honey.

jinh-, vpo root. To be running, pounding along.

jinhinhih, stv. Hustling, running, to do an errand. Ex: *jinhinhih*, Hustle! Run! *jinhinhi sp'atih*, He's running to do something.

jinhjinhanih, vin. To hurt, especially to throb, as a sore where pus has formed. Ex: *sjinhjinhanih*, It hurts, it throbs with pain.

jis-, vpo root. To be long and thin.

jisan jisan, stv phrase. Thin and long, e.g., a long, thin snake, or a section of an orange.

jisanh, num cl. Sections of an orange. Ex: *jun jisanh*, one section of an orange.

jisisih, stv. Long and thin, not necessarily straight (cf. **jasasih**), e.g., a pole, a snake, a rope (but not a road, or a leaf). = **jixixih**.

jis-, vpo root. To be stinging.

jisjisanih, vin. For a bite or a sting on some part of the body to make itself felt. = **k'e**
jisnajok. Ex: *sjisjisanih*, It stings.

jis-, vpo root. To be darting about quickly.

jisjon 'ek'ih, vin phrase. To dash about quickly from one place to another and back, or on to someplace else, e.g., cats at play, or mice crossing an open area.

jit'a', vtr. To place things in a line.

jit' (+N), num cl (2a, O9a). Lines of things. = **jit'anh**. Ex: *cha jit' 'animah*, two lines of people.

jit'anh, num cl (2c. O9a). Lines of things, e.g., people walking in formation, meat drying on a rope, birds lined up. = **jit'**. Ex: *cha jit'anh 'animah*, two lines of people.

jit'it'ih p'atih, vin phrase. To move in a line, e.g., ants marching in a file, mules on a trail. Or, to walk as in formation, in single file or several abreast. = **jit'jit'an p'atih**, **jit'jon p'atih**. Ex: *jit'it'i sp'atih*, he's walking in line.

jit'jit'an p'atih, vin phrase. To walk in formation, in a single file or several abreast. = **jit'it'ih p'atih**, **jit'jon p'atih**. Ex: *jit'jit'an sp'atih*, He's walking in line.

jit'jon p'atih, vin phrase. To walk in formation. = **jit'it'ih p'atih**, **jit'jit'an p'atih**.

jixa', vtr. To comb, or to card wool.

jixap', n. A comb.

jixp'ej, vtr. To comb hair.

jixa', vtr implied but not attested. To strike with a thin stick, to hit with a switch.

jix (+N), num cl (1b, A3a). Blows with a thin stick. Ex: *cha jix te'*, two blows with a thin stick.

jixk'ap'tak, n (te'). A leafless tree.

jixk'ap' te', n (te'). A cut stick that serves to drive pigs on the trail, cf. **jixuch te' t'ay**.
 Ex: *sjixk'ap' te'*, his stick. *sjixk'ap' te'al te'*, a stick with no leaves.

jixuch te' t'ay, vtr phrase. To hit something with a stick. Cf. **jixk'ap' te'**. Ex: *sjixuch te' t'ay*, He hits something.

jixixih, stv. Long and thin, not necessarily straight, e.g., a pole, snake, or rope (not road or leaf).
 Cf. **jasasih**.

jixixih, stv. Raining moderately.

jixixih 'emih, vin phrase. For rain to fall neither weakly nor strongly, but moderately. Ex: *jixixi yemih*, It's raining moderately.

jixixih 'ochih, vin phrase. To rain in, through an opening. Ex: *jixixi yoch t'ayonh*, It rains in on me (e.g., blows in through a window).

jo'om, n (lum). Place name: Place for cultivation near the ruins of Zapalute, in San Mateo.

jocho', vtr. To cut with a saw (e.g., planks), or with a sickle (e.g., wheat or grass).

joch (+N), num cl (1b, A31b). Actions of cutting planks with a saw, or grasses with a sickle. Ex: *cha joch chem te'*, two saw strokes against a plank. *cha joch tirígo*, two sickle-strokes against wheat. **cha joch jósa*h.

joj, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Bird name: Crow.

jok-, vpo root. To be thick and firm (sheets).

jokokih, stv. Thick, not easily rumpled, e.g., a thick paper or canvas, a new bill (currency).

jokop', n (te'). A big sheet of bark sometimes used by very poor people for roofing. The bark is split off a newly-felled pine or cypress (Spanish "ciprés").

jolo', vtr. To pull clothes up or down.

jolemih, vtr-dir. To pull down clothes, e.g., pants leg, skirt, sleeve.

jolk'e'ih, vtr-dir. To pull up clothes, e.g., shirt sleeve, pants leg, skirt.

jolom, n. Head. Ex: *sjolom*, his or its head. Or, the peak of a mountain or hill (see below).

jolomal, n. Knowledge, experience in a particular kind of work. Ex: *sjolomal*, his

knowledge. 'ay *sjolomal hu'um*, He knows paperwork.

jolom(al), n. A little bit given free because of a purchase in quantity; lagniappe, something to boot, pilón. Ex: *sjolom(al)*, his lagniappe.

jolom pajatz', n ('anh). Plant name: Pineapple, Spanish "piña." The pineapple fruit or plant. The source for San Mateo is in Barillas, one or two leagues below the cabecera of Barillas. The cost is 1-2 centavos (Quetzal) each. Ex: *sjolom pajatz'*, his pineapple. *sjolom pajatz'il*, the pineapples planted among other plants.

jolom penek, n. Knee. Ex: *jolom spenek*, his knee. *jolom spenekal wakax*, the knee of a cow.

jolom -p'ih, n phrase. Full name (of a person); three parts, the first (personal) name, the surname (family name), and the father's first name, e.g., Francisco Santizo Andrés, Francisco Santizo, son of Andrés. Cf. **p'ih**. Ex: *jolom sp'ih*, his full name. *sjolom hin p'ih*, my full name. *tas sjolom ha p'ih*, What is your full name? *tas sjolom sp'ih ha mam*, What is your father's full name? *sjolom sp'ihal ha mam*, your father's full name.

jolom, n. Peak. An element in place names; the peak of a mountain or hill, a place located near a peak.

jolom k'akap, n (lum). Place name: Literally, Head of the Barranca. Ruins in Nentón that are a meeting place for the **chiáphah**. In the neighborhood of Colonia Tziscao and El Quetzal (Mexico), but inside Guatemala, southeast of Tziscao towards Uxquén. See also **hokanhalep'**.

jolom k'e'en, n (lum). Place name: ruins in the village of San Mateo Ixtatán. Or, ha'
jolom k'e'en, an arroyo forming part of the Río Pajelná, San Mateo. Literally, Head of the Rock.

jolom k'isis, n (lum). Place name: Literally, Cypress Peak. Jolomquisís, a caserío of Patalcal, San Mateo.

jolom tenam, n (lum). Place name: Literally, Head of the Rock Outcrop. Jolomtenam, one of the five major aldeas of San Mateo. [See the map in Field Notes, August 31-September 6, 1964]

jolom tenam pak'uma'al, n (lum). Place name: Literally, Pacumal Rock Outcrop Peak. Peñasco Pacumal, San Mateo.

jolom tenam jukup', n (lum). Place name: Jolomtenam Segundo, San Sebastián Coatán. Literally, Trough Boulder Peak.

jolom witz nhajap'tak, n (lum). Place name: Arroyo La Meona, San Mateo. Literally, Abundance of Lakes Mountain Peak.

jol witz kulus, n (lum). Place name: Cerro Jolhuitzculuz, San Sebastián Coatán. Literally, Cross Mountain Peak (in Chuj of San Sebastián).

joljowes, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird unknown to the informant except for its song, **jol jowes**, two flat notes and a rising note; sung on clear nights.

jom, n (te'). Spanish "guacal." A hemispherical gourd vessel cut from the round fruit of the **tzimah** tree ("jícara," *Crescentia cujete*), or from a **tzuh** ("tecomate") gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*) that has a bad top part (unusable as a water vessel, but leaving the useful bottom bowl). Used to drink atole or chilacayote (squash) stew. Cf. **tzimah**, **tzuh**, **tul tzimah**, **p'el jom**. Ex: *sjom*, his gourd bowl. *sjomal 'ulul*, the gourd bowl for atole.

jom lu'um, n (lum). A clay bowl shaped like the gourd **jom**, but usually much bigger, used to keep things in. Ex: *sjom lu'um*, his bowl. *sjom lumal smixin*, the bowl for his morning washing.

jonhkin, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). Spanish "rana." Small (2" high) land frogs usually found in milpas, fields. Yellowish with smooth skin. Not eaten. Cf. **pajtza'**, **k'ok'on**, **peke'**.

jopo', vtr. To pick up a handful of grain, palm down.

jop (+N), num cl (1b, A5a). Acts of grabbing up a handful of grains with a lateral sweep of the hand. Ex: *cha jop 'ixim*, two acts of grabbing a handful of maize grains.

jopanh, num cl (2c, O15a) Handsful of grain, held palm down. Ex: *cha jopanh 'ixim*, two handfuls of maize grains.

jopuljup' 'ek'ih, vin phrase. To walk in a dangerous spot, e.g., one where there has been a landslide or where a landslide looks imminent; to walk with much care. Ex: *jopuljup' yek'ih*, He walks carefully.

jor, onom. A horse's snort, as when startled at night. **sjor*.

jornajih, vin. To snort, as a horse startled at night. Ex: *sjornajih*, He snorts.

jorjoran -nhi', vin phrase. To snore. = **k'anah -nhi'**. Ex: *sjorjoran snhi'*, He snores.

jósah, n (k'en). A term formerly used for sickle. < Spanish "hoz." Now replaced by **kortadórah**. Ex: *sjósah*, his sickle. *sjósahil tiríguh*, a sickle for cutting wheat.

josó', vtr. To whittle with a knife, or to scrape the ground with a hoe. Or, to shave a pig for cooking.

jos (+N), num cl (1b, A5b). Strokes (with or on N) in planing a plank, or strokes in whittling, or scrapes with a hoe, not breaking the surface. Ex: *jun jos te'*, one planing stroke. *cha jos lápis*, two strokes in sharpening a pencil. *'ox jos 'asaron*, three hoe scrapes. **jun jos lu'um*.

josel xil -ti', vtr phrase. To shave oneself, literally to scrape off the hair of the mouth. = **'ik'el xil -ti'**. Ex: *hin josel xil hin ti'*, I'm shaving myself.

jotz jol te', n ('anh). Plant name. Br 8782. Unidentified plant.

jotz-, vpo root. To be spotted, speckled.

jotziltak, adj. Spotted, speckled, Spanish "pinto." = **jotzotzih**.

jotzotzih, n. A spotted bird, e.g., a chicken or wild bird, but not other animals. = **jotziltak**.

jotz'o', vtr. To scratch something with the hand or a small object held in the hand (not a large tool like a hoe, cf. **joseltah**).

jotz', num cl (1b, A5a). Actions of scraping with the hand or a small object held in the hand. Ex: *jun jotz' lu'um*, one scrape of the ground.

jotz'anh, num cl (2c, O7a). A mark made by scraping on an object, or the part scraped off something by scraping with the hand. Ex: *cha jotz'anh lu'um*, two scrape-marks in the ground, or two hunks of earth scraped up.

jox, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird, Spanish "fuites." Small (6") yellow-breasted (or reddish orange) with a light black back, dark black crest. Song is indrawn rising whistle, "whht" or **jox** (with rising tone). Found in the brush; numerous in San Mateo.

jox, n. A hard, curved, broken piece, e.g., a broken tile, pot, or bark. Ex: *sjox*, his bark, etc. *sjoxal te'*, the bark of a tree that has broken off.

joxo', vtr. to cut someone's hair. Ex: *'ol hach hin joxo'*, I'm going to cut your hair. *joxin*, Cut my hair!

joxwal, n. the act of cutting hair. Ex: *'ayin joxwal*, I have hair to cut (a commitment to cut people's hair). *wanem joxwal*, He's cutting hair. *tzin p'at joxwal*, I'm going off to cut hair.

joxwajih, vin. To cut hair. Ex: *wan sjoxwajih*, He's cutting hair. *wan sjoxwajep'*, They are cutting hair.

joy, n. The hairless parts of the upper forehead, as where hair has receded. Ex: *sjoy*, his hairline. *sjoyal snanhal sat*, the peaks of his forehead.

joyo', vtr. To dig out the ground with shovels, hands. etc.

joyan k'etah, vtr phrase. To dig up something, as animals dig in a newly planted field.

joyoj lu'um, vtr phrase. The act of digging a grave. Ex: *sp'atep' winh joyoj lu'um*, They go to dig the grave. *ha jun joyoj lum chi'*..., that grave-digging...

joyum lu'um, n (winh). One who digs the grave for a funeral. Ex: *ha hep' winh joyum lum chi'*, those gravediggers.

ju'uh, vtr. To take apart a manufactured thing, e.g., unfold a folded paper, take apart a chair, or a house, or a wall.

ju'un, num. One. = **jun**.

juchu', vtr. To scrape the soil with a hoe, e.g., in cleaning a milpa with little growth, or when planting wheat, when you break the soil just enough to plant.

juch (+N), num cl (1b, A5b). Acts of scraping the ground with a hoe, just enough to break the surface. Ex: *cha juch 'ak'en*, two scraping actions in milpa cleaning ("limpia"), to clear weeds.

juchanh, num cl (2c, O). Marks left by scraping the ground with a hoe. Ex: *cha juchanh lu'um*, two scrape marks on the ground.

juch', onom. The sound of a dog gnawing a bone. **sjuch'*.

juch' (+N), num cl (1b, A). Actions of grinding teeth or gnawing on something. Ex: *cha juch' yeh*, two grinds of the teeth.

juch'uch'ih, vin. To make gnawing sounds. Ex: *sjuch'uch'ih*, He's making gnawing sounds.

juch'juch'anih, vin. to make gnawing sounds. Ex: *sjuch'juch'anih*, He's making gnawing

sounds.

juku', vtr. To pull mounds of earth to one side with a hoe, or to level off land for a house site or house floor. (Used for moving earth only; the object must be earth.)

jukp'en, n. A mark left in the mud or sand by something drug through it, e.g., a rope, pole, or animal.

jukup', n (te'). Spanish "canoa." A hollowed-out log 3-6 feet long, squared off on all four sides, with a block left at each end as a handle. Hollowed out for most of its length. Used for storage of salt water before boiling it down, or, if small, for watering pigs. Cf. **watéah**.

jukup', n (lum). Place name: Jucup, San Sebastián Coatán. Literally, Trough.

juk'u', vtr. To wash clothes or clothing. Cf. **p'ika'**, **maxa'**.

juk'um, n (winh, 'ix). Washer (man or woman).

jul, n. A hole, e.g., bathing holes in a river, Spanish "pozos hondos." Ex: *jun jul*, a hole. *sjul*, his hole. *sjulal lu'um*, the land's hole.

jul, adj. Deep. Ex: *te jul*, very deep.

júle júleh, exclam. A cry to dogs, to sic them on something. Cf. **tup'ej**. Ex: *jule juleh*, Sic 'em!

julu' vtr. To throw something, or to fire a gun.

jullap', n. A thrown thing.

julp'atih, vtr-dir. To throw things with a hard, or long, overhand toss.

julwajih, vin. To be shooting. Ex: *sjulwajih*, He's shooting.

julwajum, n. Shooter, person who shoots.

julwal, n. A shot or shooting, i.e., the act of shooting by rifle or pistol, etc. Ex: *tzin p'at julwal*, I'm going shooting.

julum chay, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird, 10-12" high, black, with a long neck. Only seen in the chival (migratory season). Literally, "fish thrower." (Cf. San Sebastián Chuj, **julm chay**, "garza" (heron); Felipe Diego 1998:93.)

jum-, vpo root. To be crunchy, crisp.

jumumih, stv. Crisp toasted foods, e.g., toasted bread, tortillas, crackling. If dunked in

stew until they are no longer crisp, they are no longer **jumumih**.

jumjumanih, vin. To make a crunching noise. Ex: *sjumjumanih*, It makes a crunching noise.

jumjuman wa'ih, vin phrase. To eat with a crunching noise, e.g., an animal eating corn. Ex: *sjumjuman swa'ih*, He eats with a crunching noise.

jun, num. One. the form of the numeral used in all but citation form, cf. **ju'un**.

jun k'al, num phrase. Four hundred (sic). = **jun k'al winak**.

jun k'al 'el, num phrase. Four hundred times.

jun k'al winak, num phrase. Four hundred. = **jun k'al**.

jun k'alel, num phrase. Four hundred times. = **jun k'al 'el**.

jun k'inh, n. Twenty days. Cf. **k'inh**.

jun slajchawinak, num phrase. Two hundred twenty-one; one in the eleventh score.

jun slajchawwinak, num phrase. Two hundred twenty. = **jun slajchawinak**.

jun slajunhwinak, num phrase. One hundred eighty-one; one in the tenth score.

jun sp'alunhlajunh winak, num phrase. Three hundred sixty-one; one in the nineteenth score.

jun sp'alunh winak, num phrase. One hundred sixty-one; one in the ninth score.

jun swaklajunh winak, num phrase. Three hundred and one; one in the sixteenth score.

jun swak winak, num phrase. One hundred one; one in the sixth score.

jun swajxaklajunh winak, num phrase. Three hundred forty-one; one in the eighteenth score.

jun swajxak winak, num phrase. One hundred forty-one; one in the eighth score.

jun xo p'ih, adv phrase. Later. Ex: *jun xo p'ih, 'ix telwi winh...*, Later, he fell...

jun xchanhlajunh winak, num phrase. Two hundred sixty-one; one in the fourteenth score.

jun xchanhwinak, num phrase. Sixty-one; one in the fourth score.

jun xchawinak, num phrase. Twenty-one; one in the second score.

jun xchawinakel, num phrase. Twenty-one times. = **jun xchawinak 'el**.

jun xchawinak 'el, num phrase. Twenty-one times. = **jun xchawinakel**.

jun xchawinhk'ej, n. Twenty-one days from now.

jun xchawinhk'ejih, n. Twenty-one days ago.

jun xchawinh k'inh, n. Twenty-one days.

jun yolajunhwinak, num phrase. Two hundred eighty-one; one in the fifteenth score.

jun yoxlajunhwinak, num phrase. Two hundred forty-one; one in the thirteenth score.

jun yoxwinak, num phrase. Forty-one; one in the third score.

jun yowinak, num phrase. Eighty-one; one in the fifth score.

jun yuklajunhwinak, num phrase. Three hundred twenty-one; one in the seventeenth score.

jun yukwinak, num phrase. One hundred twenty-one; one in the seventh score.

jun yuxluchwinak, num phrase. Two hundred and one; one in the eleventh score.

junap'i ta xoh, n phrase. A year ago. = **jun hap'il ta xoh**.

junel xoh, adv phrase. Once again. < **jun 'el**, one time.

junk'ej, n. Twenty days from now.

junk'ejih, n. Twenty days ago. Cf. **k'ejih**.

sjun xchawinakil, ordinal num. Twenty-first, ordinal of **jun xchawinak-**, twenty-one.

sjun xchawinhk'ejihal, adv. Every twenty-one days. Cf. **jun xchawinak-**, twenty-one.

sjunjun xchawinhk'ejihal, adv. Every twenty-one days. Cf. **jun xchawinak-**, twenty-one.

junak, num. twenty. Variant form in **junk'**.

junak 'el, num phrase. Twenty times. = **junakel**.

junak xechan, num phrase (num-num cl). Twenty-forked.

junakaxih, vin. To become twenty parts.

junakej, vtr. To divide something into twenty parts.

junakel, num phrase. Twenty times. = **junak 'el**.

junakok, num. About twenty.

junk'ejih, n. Twenty days ago. < **junak?** Cf. **k'ejih**.

sjunakil, ordinal num. Twentieth, ordinal of **junak**, twenty.

sjunakiltak k'uhal, n phrase. Every twenty days.

sjunaktakil k'uhal, n phrase, Every twenty days.

sjunk'ejihal, adv, Every twenty days.

sjunhk'inal, n. The twentieth day of elapsed time.

junix, n ('ix). A widow or divorcée. Cf. **junxit'**, widower or divorcé. Ex: *sjunix*, his relative the widow. *sjunixal hep'*, the widows among them.

junkot, n (nok'; should be xip', but unattested). A non-gregarious coatí, Spanish "andasolo." *Nasua narica*. The young and the females (**tz'utz'**) travel in packs; older males (**junkot**) separate from the groups and "walk alone." Because their behaviors are distinct, they are conceived of as a separate species (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, p. 106). Ex: *sjunkot*, his andasolo. *sjunkotal nok'*, the andasolos among them. < **jun** 'one', **kot** 'standing on four legs' (cf. **kotanh**, num cl for animals).

juntzanh, adj. Some (not a counting of people); certain people (not their identity, but attesting to their existence). Ex: *juntzanh 'animah*, some people. *juntzanh chi'*, those people over there. *juntzanh sp'atih*, some people are going.

junxit', n (winh). A widower or divorcé. Cf. **junix**, widow or divorcee. Cf. **xip'**, male dog. Ex: *sjunxit'*, the family's widower (a relative). *sjunxit'al hep'*, the widower among them.

jup-, vpo root. To have flapping wings.

jupupih 'ek'ih, vin phrase. To fly, flapping wings, e.g., a pigeon's flight.

jupjonih, vin. To be flapping one's wings. Ex: 'ix *jupjonih*, He flapped his wings.

jupjupanih, vin. To be flapping one's wings. Ex: 'ix *jupjupanih*, He flapped his wings.

sjupjupanih, He's flapping his wings.

jup'u', vtr. To thrash something, especially oneself in a sweatbath (with leaves). Ex: *tzin jup'u'*, I'm thrashing with leaves.

jup'emihi, vtr-dir. To thrash something with a long stick, as in threshing wheat.

jup'uchih, vtr-dir. To thrash a child.

jup' (+N), num cl (1b, A3a). Thrashing strokes with leaves, in a sweatbath. Ex: *cha jup' te'*, two strokes with a branch.

jup' -p'ah, vtr phrase. To thrash oneself with leaves in a sweatbath. Ex: *tzin jup' hin p'ah*, I'm thrashing myself.

jus-, vpo root. To be closed in, wrapped up.

jusan 'ek'ih, stv phrase. Standing as if waiting, not going anywhere.

jusan k'e'ih, stv phrase. Standing in the middle of a bunch of seated people.

jusan 'emih, stv phrase. Closed in with fog.

jusan jusan, stv phrase. A person with a long wrap, e.g., a priest in robes, a woman in a long skirt, a man in an extra long capixay.

jususih, stv. Closing in, like fog. Ex: *tz'emta jususok*, The fog is closing in on us.

jusgáduh, n. The municipal office building. < Spanish "juzgado," the jail. Ex: *sjusgáduh*, his juzgado. *sjusgáduhal chonhap'*, the town's municipal offices.

jutu', vtr. To strike a match. Cf. **jut'u'**. = **jutelih**.

jutuchih, vtr-dir. To set something afire with a struck match. Ex: *sjutuch k'ak t'ay*, He lights a fire by throwing on a lit match.

jut'u', vtr. To draw or scratch a line (straight, crooked, or whatever). To scratch anything with the motion of striking a match (but not to strike matches, cf. **jutu'**).

jut' (+N), num cl (1b, A2). Acts of scratching lines. Ex: *jun jut'*, one act of scratching. *cha jut' k'ilap'*, two acts of scratching a daub wall. *cha jut' lawux*, two acts of scratching with a nail. *cha jut' lápis*, two acts of making lines with a pencil.

jut'anh (+N), num cl (2d, O). Marks left by scratching or drawing lines (with N). Ex:

cha jut'anh lápis, two pencil lines.

jutzjutz, n. A child's game of sliding down slopes on a piece of cardboard or cloth, or a bundle of grass. Ex: *syak' jutzjutz*, He's playing sliding.

jutz'-, vpo root. To be diamond-shaped.

jutz'an jutz'an, stv phrase. Diamond-shaped, i.e., a rhomboid. Either with squared sides or slightly rounded ones, like some fruits.

jutz'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O34). Diamond-shaped or rhomboidal objects. Ex: *jun jutz'anh kach'ich'*, a diamond-shaped piece of gum. *cha jutz'anh k'e'en*, two diamond-shaped rocks.

jux-, vpo. To make soft crunching noises. Cf. **jum-**, sharp crunching noise.

juxuxih, onom. A sound like the eating of a raw onion, radish, or carrot, or other crunchy food, e.g., an apple or crunchy candy. But not dried bread or hard candy.

juxjuxanih, vin. To make a sound like the eating of a raw carrot, onion, radish, etc. Ex: *sjuxjuxanih*, He's making a crunching noise.

juxjuxan lo'anih, vin phrase. To eat raw carrots, onions, etc., making a crunching noise. Ex: *sjuxjuxan slo'anih*, He's eating noisily.

juyu', vtr. To stir a liquid. = **juytej**.

juy (+N), num cl (1b, A). Acts of stirring a liquid. Ex: *cha juy 'uk'em*, two stirs of a drink ("bebida").

juyanh (+N), num cl (2c, O8a). Large disorderly heaps of N, multiple pieces of something, e.g., firewood, rocks, fruit, corn ears (but not clay, unless it is in a number of pieces). Ex: *cha juyanh nhal*, two disorderly heaps of maize ears.

juylap', n (te'). A stirring stick.

juytej, vtr. To stir a liquid.

K

kach, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Blue-tailed horsefly from hot country.

kacha', vtr. To shut someone up, e.g., to quiet children or dogs.

kachelih, vtr-dir. To go out to quiet someone.

kachuchih, vtr-dir. To go in to quiet someone.

kachímpah, n (te'). A pipe for smoking tobacco. < Spanish "cachimba."

kach'a', vtr. To chew something. Ex: *kach'ek*, Chew! (to a group). *skach' kach'ich'*, He chews gum.

kach' (+N), num cl (1b, A16b-2). Chews, times chewing on something. Ex: *jun kach'*, a chew. *jun kach' wa'il*, a chew of tortilla. *jun kach' kach'ich'*, a chew of gum.

kach'ich', n (te'). Gum; Spanish "chapuc." The sap of the **chi te'** (probably *Nyssa sylvatica*, Spanish "chico"). A chicle-like sap taken by men from San Sebastián from the hot country around Miramar, and sold in penny balls for chewing gum. Cf. **chikleh**. Ex: *skach'ich'*, his gum. *skach'ich'al*, the tree where chapuc is taken.

kaj-, vpo root. To be residing, living somewhere.

kajan, stv. Resident, residing in some place. Ex: *ha hep' winh 'anima kajan t'ay slak'anil chi'*, the people who live close by... *p'ajtil kajanach*, Where do you live? (asks for the name of a settlement, aldea, pueblo, finca, etc.)

kajnup', n (lum). A place where people live, an inhabited spot, i.e., a settlement.

kajoj 'ix, n phrase. A form of matrilocal marriage (see below).

kájah, n (te'). A snare drum, shallow and rounded.

kajan, n (lum). Place name: Caján, San Rafael La Independencia.

kajoj 'ix, n phrase. To "go after a woman," i.e., behind her. An act of marriage without civil or religious ceremony, when the male enters the wife's household for a probation period. If accepted as a groom, the man stays in that household (in theory; in practice the couple often abandons the household). If not accepted, the man is driven out and paid for the work he has done. = **kajwal**. Cf. **k'anoj 'ix**, **'elk'oj 'ix**, **nupnajih**, **nheroj 'ix**, other forms of marriage.

kajwal, n. A matrilocal form of marriage. = **kajoj 'ix**.

kakaxte', n (te'). A wooden frame, Spanish "garlo," that makes a box in which fragile items can be carried with a tumpline, e.g., chickens, charcoal. < Spanish "cacaxtle" < Nahuatl *cacaxtli*; perhaps directly from Gulf Coast Nahuatl. Ex: *skakaxte'*, his frame. *skakaxte' al*, the frame for carrying something.

kakaw, n (te', 'anh). Plant name: Cacao, chocolate. The plant (**te'**), fruit or prepared beverage (**anh**). Not found in San Mateo, but in very hot country, as on the Pacific coast. Seed pods come out directly from the stalk and are about 6" long and 4" thick, shaped like a football. The seeds are utilized to make chocolate. *Theobroma cacao*. The term is of Mije-Zoque origin.

kakaw 'ech', n (te'). Plant name. Br 11445, 11447, 11508, 11638. *Bocconia arborea*, *B. frutescens*, *B. glaucifolia*, *B. vulcanica*. Cf. '**ech**'.

kakaw k'i'ix, n (te'). Plant name. Literally, "cacao thorn." Br 11405, 11596. *Solanum hernandezii*, *S. hispidum*.

kaktap'eh, n (lum). Place name: The Nentón aldea Cajtaví. Also, the Cerro Cajtabé, San Mateo.

kal, n. Among, in the middle of. Ex: *t'a kal chonhap'*, among, or through, town. *kal 'awal*, in the milpa, among the plants in the cornfield.

kal tenam, n (lum). Place name: Caltenam, San Mateo. Literally, Among the Boulders.

kal witz, n (lum). Place name: Calhuitz, San Sebastián Coatán. Literally, Among the Mountains.

kalej, vtr. To mix something.

kalnel, n (nok'; ch'ak, nun). Sheep. < Spanish "carnero."

kalwárioh. n (lum). Place name: Calvario, precolumbian ruins in the town of San Mateo Ixtatán. See also **wajxaklajunh**.

kama', vtr implied but not attested. To bite a piece off something.

kam (+N), num cl (1b, A16b-2). An act of biting off something, a part staying in the mouth, as when one takes a bite out of a tortilla, or a bite of greens. Cf. **kom**. Ex: *jun kam wa'il*, a bite of tortilla.

kamanh, num cl (2c, O3b). Bite marks; marks left in a tortilla (or other food) when a bite is taken out of it. Ex: *jun kamanh wa'il*, a bite mark in a tortilla.

kamanh kamanh, stv phrase. Gap-toothed; with one or more front teeth missing.

kamelih, vtr-dir. To take a bite out of something. e.g., tortilla, greens.

kamu ti', n phrase. Gap-toothed person, with one or more front teeth missing.

kamamih, vin. To be crowded with people or animals, all milling around. Ex: *skamami 'animah*, it's crowded with moving people. *skamami chej*, It's crowded with milling animals.

kaméiah, n (lum). Place name: Finca Las Camelias, San Mateo. An aldea where Santa Eulalia Kanjobal is spoken. < Spanish "camelia," camellia.

kaméyah, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Camel. < Spanish "camello." An animal not known in San Mateo.

kamnak p'alam, n (lum). Place name: Camnacbalam, San Rafael La Independencia. < Kanjobal.

kampaménteh, n (lum). Place name: El Campamento, Nentón. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:89).

kampu sánteh, n (lum). Graveyard. < Spanish "campo santo."

kan 'aj, n (te'). Plant name: A large tree used for firewood, Spanish "zapotillo." Leaves are like those of the (true) "zapotillo," **chulup'**. Found in the San Mateo montañas. Br 8553, 8590, 114990. *Clethra mexicana*, *C. oleoides*.

kanan, n (lum). Place name: Canán, a caserío of San Mateo where Santa Eulalia Kanjobal is spoken. Also, the name of a finca north of San Mateo, purchased for a co-op by Father Arthur Nichols (Maryknoll priest in San Mateo) in the 1960s. Also, Montaña Cananá, San Mateo, and (ha') **niwan kanan**, Río Cananá, San Mateo.

kanastíyah, n (te'). A basket with ears or handles. < Spanish "canastilla," little basket.

kanih, vin. To stay somewhere, to remain. Ex: *kanokin*, I'm staying here.

kan jep'an, vin phrase. To come late, behind time. Cf. **jep'an kanih**. Ex: *tzin kan jep'an*, I'm running behind (late).

kan nhak'an, vin phrase. To get stuck in an opening or hole, e.g., a ball stuck in a blowgun, or a pig stuck under a fence, a fat man in a doorway. Ex: *'ix kan nhak'an*, It got stuck.

kan t'uran, vin phrase. Hovering like a hummingbird, sucking flowers. Cf. **t'urwih**.

kansyon, n. A song with words. < Spanish "canción." Cf. **p'it**.

kantar, vin. To sing with words. < Spanish "cantar." Cf. **kansyon, p'it**.

kántaroh, n (lum). A clay pot, especially those used for water storage. < Spanish "cántaro." Cf. **ch'up'**.

kantélah, n (nok'). Candle. < Spanish "candela." Ex: *trénta sentáwu nok' kantélah*, thirty cents per candle. *skantélah*, his candle. *skantélahil*, a candle for a dead person.

kantonh, n (lum). Cantón, a political division of San Mateo Ixtatán center. < Spanish "cantón." Ex: *skantonh*, his cantón (where he lives). *skantonhal chonhap'*, the neighborhoods or barrios of a town.

kanúwah, n (te'). A hollowed-out or trenched pole used to carry off water from a spring, like an aqueduct. < Spanish "canoa." This word is replacing **chóroh**. Ex: *skanúwah*, his canoa. *skanúwahil*, a canoa for some purpose. *skanúwahila'*, the canoa for water.

kanyax, n (te'). A bench for sitting, made of planks, with a plank seat, legs and a plank back to lean against. Similar to an American park bench. Probably < Spanish "cañas," canes. Ex: *skanyax*, his bench. *skanyaxil*, a bench for some purpose.

kanh, adj implied but not attested. Open (space), clear (sky).

kanhan kanhan, stv phrase. A tall four-legged animal.

kanhanhih, stv. Forest with little undergrowth, so that it is easy to walk through it. Cf. **chitak**.

kanhanhih p'atih, vin phrase. To spread along the ground like a well-fertilized chayote vine, growing weaving along the ground. Ex: *kanhanhi sp'atih*, It's spreading along the ground.

kanhp'ih, vin. To become clear or cleared, as the sky clears or as a forest is cleared.

kanha'. vtr. To break something brittle, something that snaps. = **k'oko'**. Cf. **kanhchitej**.

kanh (+N), num cl (1b, A8b). Times (actions of) breaking something brittle, e.g., a stick. Ex: *jun kanh*, one action of breaking. *cha kanh te'*, two actions of breaking sticks.

kanhanh (+N), num cl (2c, O25). A broken-off piece (N) of something brittle (N). Ex: *jun kanhanh ti' k'oxox*, a broken-off piece of a tostada. *cha kanhanh ti' pan*, a broken-off piece of bread.

kanhu yich patik, n phrase. Hunched back.

kanhchajih, vtr pas. To break like a brittle stick. Ex: *skanhchajih*, It is broken like a stick.

kanhchitej, vtr. To break a toasted tortilla in half. = **k'okchitej**. Cf. **ch'ewchitej**, **xepchitej**.

kanhal, onom. The sound of something falling or hitting something else. Very general.

kanhan kanhan, stv phrase. A tall four-legged animal.

kapa', vtr. To lick something.

kap (+N), num cl (1b, A16b-3). A lick of something (N), times licking. = **lek'**. Ex: *jun kap*, one lick. *jun kap 'atz'am*, a lick of salt.

hapeh, n (te'). Plant name. Coffee. *Coffea arabica*, or the beverage made from its roasted seeds. Ex: *skapeh*, his coffee. *skapehal*, the coffee for a purpose, e.g., to make the drink.

kapiltuh, n. The municipal court building. < Spanish "cabildo." Ex: *skapiltuh*, his court building. *skapiltuhal chonhap'*, the town's municipal building.

kaporal, n (winh). Foreman. < Spanish "caporal." Also used for the spiritualist practitioner: "my foreman." Ex: *skaporal*, his foreman. *skaporalil wagriyah*, the caporal of the group ("cuadrilla").

kapulin, n (te'). Black cherry (red cherry is unknown). < Spanish "capulín." *Prunus* sp., perhaps *P. serotina*. Ex: *skapulin*, his cherry. *skapulinal*, the cherry among various fruits.

kapúlkah, n (k'en). Spanish "machete Acapulco," a machete with a long, wide, two-edged blade, the blade wider towards its working edge than at the haft, then tapering to a rounded point. Used especially in hot country lands where all work is done by machete and not by hoes. The name derives from the brand name (Spanish) "Acapulco." Ex: *skapúlkah*, his Acapulco. *skapúlkahil machit*, the Acapulco among the machetes.

kapum, n (nok'). A castrated horse, Spanish "caballo capado." < Spanish "capón." Castration is done to assure a mild temper and easy handling. Ex: *skapum*, his horse. *skapumal chej*, the castrated ones among the animals.

kapúyah, n (nok'). A name given to dogs; no other meaning.

kap' te', n (te'). Plant name. A tree used to make blowguns, **pup'**. Spanish "moco." Leaves are like zapote; fruit has white, honey-like, sweet juice inside. Br 11500. *Saurauia oreophila*. Cf. **niwak kap' te'**, pis much.

niwak kap' te', n (te'). Plant name, literally, "big **kap' te'**." Br 8536, 8752, 11641, 11516, 11665. *Saurauia conzattii*, *S. oreophila*, *S. selerorum*, *S. scabrida*.

karaméluh, n. Caramel candy. < Spanish "caramelo."

karanáduh, n ('anh). Passion flower. < Spanish "granadilla." *Passiflora ligularis*.

karánsah, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Norway rats and other large rats (up to 6" high) that do much damage to stored corn. Some are tan with white chests, some brown, some blackish. They live in houses. The name derives from the Mexican Revolutionary general Venustiano Carranza, who is said to have laid waste to the territories he attacked.

karísah, n (te', 'anh). The wooden spool used to store thread, or, thread from a spool. < Spanish "carrizo," cane. Ex: 'anh *karísah*, thread. *te karísah*, the spool for thread. *skarísah*, his spool. *te karísahil 'anh ch'al*, a spool for thread.

karísah, n. A kind of cane. < Spanish "carrizo." Perhaps *Phragmites communis*.

karérah, exclam. Hurry! Make it quick! < Spanish "carrera," a race.

kármeh, n (lum). Place name: Hacienda El Carmen, Nentón. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:89).

karóteh, n (te'). A club like a policeman's night stick, used by children playing. Spanish "chicote," but < Spanish "garote." Ex: *skaróteh*, his club. *skarótehal te'*, the branch that serves for making clubs.

kartax, n. Wool cards. The tool for carding wool. < Spanish "cardas." Ex: *skártax*, his cards. *skártaxil lánah*, the cards for wool.

kartel, n (nok'). Wallet or pocketbook (of leather). < Spanish "cartera." Ex: *skartel*, his wallet. *skartelal stumin*, a wallet for his money.

káruh, n (k'en). Automobile or truck. < Spanish "carro." Ex: *skáruh*, his car. *skáruhal k'en*, the back of a truck or insides of a bus, where people enter to ride.

káruh, adj. Expensive (too expensive!). < Spanish "caro."

karwáruh, n (lum). Place name. < Spanish "calvario." The mound northeast of the church in San Mateo, on which a school has been built on a high spot, just about level with the churchyard. An archaeological site that has never been thoroughly investigated. Cf. **wajxaklajunh**, the ruins just below Calvario.

kasanh, num cl (2c, O16b). Individual four-legged animals. Ex: *cha kasanh chej*, two beasts of burden.

kastiyánoh, n. The Spanish language. < Spanish "castellano." Cf. **kaxlanh**.

katal, n ('ix). Woman's name: Catarina.

katekístah, n (winh). Catechist. < Spanish "catequista." A person who teaches Christian doctrine. = **katekisteh**. Ex: *skatekístah*, his catechist. *skatekístahil*, the catechists among a group.

katekisteh, n (winh). Catechist. See **katekístah**.

katólikah, adj. Catholic, pertaining to the Catholic church.

kátreh, n (te'). A Ladino-style bed, as opposed to a raised sleeping platform. Cf. **ch'at**. < Spanish "catre," cot. Ex: *skátreh*, his cot. *skátrehal*, a cot for someone to lie in.

katz, onom. A popping noise, e.g., a dry stick breaking.

katz'-, vpo root. To be sway-backed, bent sideways, crooked.

katz' (+N), num cl. (1b, A24c). Sidewise bends of the waist, pushing the waist forward or sideways, drawing in the small of the back as if to push on the kidneys. Ex: *jun katz'*, one such bend. *jun katz'* *nanhal*, a bend of the waist.

katz'anh, num cl. (2c, O31a). Sways or concave curves in something, as a sagging rooftop or hilly land. Ex: *jun katz'anh*, a sag in something.

katz'atz'ih p'atih, vin phrase. To walk like an animal that has sores under the load and walks trying to get the weight off of them, shifting the weight from one side to the other. Ex: *katz'atz'i sp'atih*, It walks shifting its load from side to side.

katz'an 'emih, stv phrase. Standing crooked, as a man or animal with all the weight on one foot and the waist cocked, or a house with a slanted or sway-backed roof. Cf. **kotz'an 'emih**.

katz'an katz'an, stv phrase. Sway-backed.

katz'u nanhal, n phrase. Bent waist; someone who stands with a bend in their waist, i.e., leaning to one side from the waist.

katz'u jenhjap', n phrase. A person with one shoulder lower than the other.

kawa', vtr implied but not attested. To dominate, to control something.

kawum chej, n phrase (nok'; kawayuh, yewax). Domesticated animals (horse, mule, or donkey).

kawp'ej, vtr. To mount someone in sexual intercourse. Ex: *kawp'ej*, Mount her! *sko kawp'ej*, We mount her.

kawa', vtr. To satiate oneself on a food, to fill up on it. Ex: *kawa'*, Fill up on it!

kaw (+N), num cl (1b, A16b-2). A handful or biteful of beans put into the mouth, or, the act of picking up and eating food. Ex: *jun kaw tut*, one act of eating beans.

kawanh (+N), num cl (2c, O2b, O3a). A large load, almost too heavy to carry, of firewood, beans, etc. If beans, a large load of beans harvested entire, plant, pods, etc. intact. Or, a mouthful of cooked beans eaten from the hand Ex: *cha kawanh tut*, two large bundles of beans.

kawjap' yim yo'op, n phrase. A person with big buttocks.

kawan kawan, stv phrase. A person with a big butt.

kawwi +N, vin phrase (vtr + incorporated object). To gorge oneself on N; to fill up on N. Ex: *tzonh kawwi tut*, We're gorging ourselves on beans. *skawwi tut winh*, He's gorging himself on beans.

kax, n (winh), Man's name: Gaspar.

kaxin, n (winh). Man's name: Gaspar.

kaxtet, n (winh). Man's name: Gaspar. Cf. **kaxin**.

kax winak, n (winh). Man's name: Nickname of a Gaspar (**kaxin**) from Pacumal, San Mateo.

kaxah, n (te'). A coffin, or a box for storing things, Spanish "cofre." < Spanish "caja." Ex: *skaxa winh*, his coffin (he owns it). *skaxahil winh*, his coffin (he's in it).

kaxah (+N), num cl (4, O). A chest- or boxful of something. Various sizes. Ex: *jun kaxa tumin*, a boxful of money. *cha kaxa k'apak*, two chests of clothing.

kaxlanh, adj. Spanish, especially plants and animals introduced by the Spanish. < Spanish "castellano," Castilian.

kaxlanh, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Chicken. < ***kaxlanh much** "Spanish bird." < Spanish "castellano," cf. **kastiyánoh**.

kaxlanh 'itaj, n ('anh). Plant name: Turnip, Spanish "nabo." Literally, "Spanish greens." *Brassica campestris*.

kaxlanh winak, n phrase (winh). A Ladino (non-Indian) man.

káxtah, n (k'en). A branding iron; these bear the initials of the owner of the animals branded. Ear marks are also used, e.g., a wedge, split tip, etc. Probably < Spanish "casta," breed or lineage. Ex: *skáxtah*, his branding iron. *skáxtahil nok'*, the iron with which to brand the animals.

ke', exclam. Response used in conversation when someone is describing an event: Really? Spanish "de veras?"

ke'ek, n (winh, 'ix). Mute (speechless) person.

kech-, vpo root. To be broad and flat sheets.

kechanh (+N), num cl (2c, O32). Flat, wide sheets of thick material (N), e.g., bricks, a thick hoe blade, tiles. Not paper, for example (too thin), but a piece of cardboard. Ex: *cha kechanh texah*, two roof tiles.

kechan kechan, stv phrase. Wide and flat, e.g., a sheet of paper, a thin book (not a thick one).

kechu nhi', n phrase. Wide- and flat-nosed.

kechu sat, n phrase. Wide- and flat-faced.

kechjap' 'ok, n phrase. Wide- and flat-footed.

keh, exclam. Men's speech: "You." Form of address used only between males, corresponding to women's speech **ch'ix** or **ch'ix'ey**. Between the sexes, only names are used.

ke 'utz, exclam. Term of address to an 'utz, a distant relative.

keh, conj. < Spanish "que." That, which; a particle that introduces subordinate phrases, e.g., quotations. Ex: *'ix walani ke ha'intik tonhej tzin p'eyek'ih...*, I told him that I was just wandering around...

kej, n (winh). Day name: "hora" in the pagan system of divination by day names. Corresponds to Manik in the Yucatecan day names. NB: Contrast the cognate **chej** 'deer'; the form **kej** is

typically Eastern Mayan (e.g., Quiché).

keka', vtr. To push something (in any manner).

kelem, n (winh). A young man, a bachelor. Plural, **kelemtak**. Ex: *skelem*, his young relative. *skelemal*, the youth in the group. *skelemtakil chonhap'*, the youth of a town.

kemajih, vin. To belch (person), cf. **kup'majih**.

ken nhej, adj. A very little, Spanish "menos." = **jap' nhej**.

keneyah, n ('anh). Plant name. Any kind of banana. < Spanish "guineo." Ex: *skeneyah*, his banana. *skeneyahil*, its banana (the fruit of a banana plant).

kenh-, vpo root. To be square or rounded flat sheets.

kenhanh (+N), num cl (2c, O32). Tortilla-shaped objects of masa, clay, etc., i.e., round patties. Ex: *cha kenhah wa'il*, two tortillas.

kenhan kenhan, stv phrase. Sheet-like shapes, not too thick, and rounded or square. If small, should be thickish, e.g., tortilla, comal.

kep, n. A flash, the light from a bolt of lightning, **rayah**. Cf. **'ek' kepnaaj k'ak'**, to flash lightning. *skep(al/il).

kep (+N), num cl (1b, A15). Flashes of light from lightning; not the direct light of the bolt, but the light reflected on objects. Ex: *cha kep*, two illuminations. *cha kep k'ak'*, two flashes of light.

kepanh (+N), num cl (2c, O27a). Fires, as grass fires or towns burning, without well-ordered borders, i.e., spreading like a smear on the edges. Ex: *cha kepanh 'awal*, two milpas burning. *cha kepanh chonhap'*, two towns burning. *cha kepanh wayumtak*, two pieces of brush burning.

kepanh (+N), num cl (2c, O17a). Stains or smears of mud, dirt, blood, etc. Ex: *cha kepanh chik'*, two bloodstains. *cha kepanh mi'ik*, two dirt stains.

kep'-, vpo root. To be bad, ugly.

tu kep', n phrase. A bad odor; **kep'** is not used in isolation. Cf. **tu'**, bad odor.

kep'an kep'an, stv phrase. Fat and ugly because of it.

kep'ep'ih, stv. Fat and slow. Ex: *pural sp'at kep'ep'ok*, He goes fat and slow; insult by an

angry person indicating that the other is slow to do errands.

kep'u tzukutz, n. Pot-gut, an insult.

keréoh, exclam. Hello! A cry to someone far away.

keríduh, n ('ix). Sweetheart or concubine. < Spanish "querido/a." Ex: *skeríduh*, his sweetheart.

keruh, par. Preverbal aspect particle indicating on-going action; progressive. Cf. **wan**, **wal**. Ex: *keru ko p'atih*, We are going. *keru ko munlajih*, We are working. *keru hin munlajih*, I am working. *keru kak'an pensar*, We are thinking about something. Perhaps < Spanish "quiere," it wants to, used as incipient in local Spanish: "quiere llover," it looks like rain.

ket-, vpo root. To be weaving from side to side.

ket, num cl (1b, A32). Weaving motions from side to side, like a drunk trying to walk. Ex: *cha ket*, two weaves.

ketkon -p'atih, vin phrase. = **ketkon -ek'ih**. To walk weaving from side to side, with staggering steps, like a drunk. Ex: *ketkon sp'atih*, He goes weaving along.

ketza', vtr. To lead a child by the hand, or an animal by a rope.

ketzal, n (nok'; ketzal, mam k'u'). The quetzal bird, symbol of the nation and a frequent motif on San Mateo huipils (below the area of circular embroidery).

ketzal, n (lum). Place name: El Quetzal, Nentón, a settlement of Ladinos only. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:89).

ketzaltenánhgoh, n (lum). Place name: The city of Quetzaltenango; this name is now replacing the older name, **xelajup'**.

ketz', vpo root. To be moving slowly because of a burden.

ketz'eljup' -p'atih, vin phrase. To be barely moving because of a heavy load (people and animals).

ketz'eljup' -k'e'ih, vin phrase. To be barely rising because of a heavy load. Ex: *ketz'eljup' sk'e'ih*, He's barely rising because of a heavy load.

ketz'eljup' -ochih, vin phrase. To be barely entering because of a heavy load. Ex: *ketz'eljup' yochih*, He's barely entering because of a heavy load.

kew-, vpo root. To be large all over.

kewanh (+N), num cl (2c, O32). Large (1 foot in diameter) tortillas (N), rather thick. Spanish "pixtón." Ex: *jun kewanh wa'il*, one large thick tortilla. *cha kewanh wa'il*, two pixtones.

kewan kewan, stv phrase. A person fat all over.

kewa', vtr. To slip something on or off, e.g., a ring, or clothing.

kew (+N), num cl (1b, A). Times fitting a tight band (N) on something. Ex: *cha kew*, two times putting on a band. *cha kew ch'anh*, two times putting on a rope band.

kewelih, vtr-dir. To take off clothing. = **kichelih**.

kewemih, vtr-dir. To be a tight band, e.g., a tight-collared shirt, a tight hat, a rubber band on the arm. Ex: *kewem ha kamix*, Your shirt is too tight.

kewk'e'ih, vtr-dir. To pull up a tight band, e.g., a bridle, or to pull a shirt sleeve up the arm.

kewnajih, adv. Tight band. Ex: *'ix 'el kewnajok*, It came off (as) a tight band, A tight band came off, e.g., a horse's bridle worked its way off the neck. *'ix kot kewnaj t'a sjolom*, A tight band came to his head. (He had a stroke in which everything got black and he was dizzy.)

kewp'ih, vin. To become too large, as a ring on a finger. Not commonly used, but understood. NB: The suffix p'-ih usually derives verbs from adjective roots.

kewwih +N, vin (vtr + incorporated object). For things (N) to slip on or off, e.g., rings, clothes. Ex: *kewwi k'apak*, Clothes come off. *kewwi kolk'ap'*, Ring slips off. *skewwih k'apak winh*, He slips clothes on or off.

kichelih, vtr-dir. To take off an article of clothing. = **kewelih**, cf. **kewa'**.

kich', n. A blow with the hips or butt. Spanish "nalgazo." Cf. **kix**.

kich'a', vtr. To make the bumps and grinds of sexual intercourse. Ex: *'ix hin kich'a'*, I bumped and ground, I had intercourse. *kich'p'il 'am hu'uj?*, Did you really bump and grind (have intercourse)? = *kich'p'ilam ha k'anih*.

kich' (+N), num cl (1b, A21a). Actions of hip-grinding or striking with the hips (N). = **kix**. Ex: *cha kich'*, two hip grinds or hip blows. *cha kich' yo'op*, two blows with the buttocks.

kil ko p'ah, exclam. We see each other! Spanish "adios." Either a greeting or a farewell.

kila', vtr. To knead a sore arm or muscle.

kil (+N), num cl (1b, A4). Acts of kneading a sore muscle. Cf. **kitz'**, num cl. Ex: *cha kil yap'il*, two acts of kneading a sore place. *cha kil k'ap'*, two acts of kneading with the hand.

kínseh, num. Fifteen (cents). < Spanish "quince." Ex: *jun k'en kínseh*, fifteen cents.

kintal, n. A measure of weight: One hundred pounds. Spanish "quintal." Ex: *jun kintal*, 100 pounds. *chap' kintal*, 200 pounds.

kinh, onom. The sound of a bell or a piece of metal.

kinha', vtr. To ring a bell by striking it.

kinh (+N), num cl (1b, A23). Times ringing something (N), e.g., a bell, by striking it. Ex: *cha k'inh*, two rings. *cha kinh tak'inh*, two rings of a coin.

kipa', vtr implied but not attested. To rake a measure level, or to toss grains.

kip (+N), num cl (1b, A10c). Acts of tossing out grain or raking grain off the top of a heaped-up measuring box. Ex: *cha kip sat 'ixim*, Two acts of causing corn grains to fall by tossing or by raking off (two rakes of the surface of the grain).

kipelih, vtr-dir. To level off an almud measuring box, raking off the grain that is heaped up. Or, to toss away grains from the hand, as throwing corn to the animals. Cf. **kip'elih**, to toss out liquids.

kipnajok, adv, Falling off as a measuring box is raked to remove heaped-up grains. Ex: *'el kipnajok*, to fall as raked-off grains.

kip'a', vtr implied but not attested. To toss liquid.

kip' (+N), num cl (1b, A10a). Times throwing liquid from a container, as water from a wash basin. Ex: *jun kip'*, one toss of a liquid. *cha kip' ha'*, two tosses of water.

kip'elih, vtr-dir. To toss a liquid away, from the hand or from a container in the hand, e.g., a bucket of water. Cf. **kipelih**, to toss grains.

kis-, vpo root. To be naked, showing a lot of skin.

kisan, stv. Naked, nude (a person).

kisan 'elih, vin phrase. To go about naked.

kisan 'ochih, vin phrase. To have sexual intercourse (like **kixan 'ochih**, but specifying nudity in the participating female).

kisan 'emih, vin phrase. To squat down to defecate.

kisan k'e'ih, vin phrase. To be naked in a sweatbath.

kisan 'ek'ih, vin phrase. To be standing there nude.

kisan kisan yuj p'akech, stv phrase. A well-fattened pig. Literally, naked (showing a lot of skin) because of flesh.

kistal, n. An innocent, dumb person. Spanish "tonto." The implication is that he doesn't know how to do anything bad.

kitoh, exclam. Let's see that! A request to be handed something.

kitz'a', vtr. To close up the weave in a new petate (straw or reed mat), as when first woven the strands are loose. Or, to push a lot of objects together in one bunch, as the things on a desk.

kitz' (+N), num cl (1b, A4). Actions in closing up the strands of a newly woven petate. The woof strands, **swa'**, are pushed up tight against each other on the warp, **yanhal**. Or, actions of kneading a muscle. Ex: *jun kitz'*, one closing action. *cha kitz'*, two closing actions. *jun kitz' pop*, one action of closing up a petate (not: a closed mat).

kitz'lap', n (te', nok'). A wooden (te') or bone (nok') spike used to close up the weave in a petate.

kix-, vpo root. To be bending over, as to touch the toes.

kixan, stv. Bent over, as if touching the toes. Used in discussions of sexual relations

kixan k'e'ih, vin phrase. To be bent over.

kixan 'ochih, vin phrase. To have sexual intercourse with the female bent over. The woman standing bent over with her hands on her knees, the man entering from the rear. The informant is of the opinion that this is the only method used by Ladinos, as he has seen them several times: in the brush while herding pigs, on entering a house unannounced, but always in daytime, and always in this fashion. Cf. **kisan 'ochih**.

kixp'ej, vtr. To do something while bent over (implies sexual intercourse). Ex: *kixp'ej!*,

Do it bent over!

kix, n. The tail of a chicken (the meat, not the feathers). Or, a blow with the buttocks, cf. **kich'**. Ex: *skix*, its tail meat.

kixa', vtr. To strike something with the buttocks or hips.

kix, num cl (1b, A21a). Actions of hip-grinding, or blows with the hips. = **kich'**. Ex: *cha kix*, two blows with the hips.

kixal, n (lum). Place name: Quixal, Nentón.

kixkap', n (winh). Earthquake. Day name: "hora" in the pagan system of divination by day names. Corresponds to Caban in the Yucatecan day names. Cf. **k'akap'**, landslide.
*skixkap'(il/al).

ko mam yos, n phrase (winh). Our Father, God.

ko'on, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Pocket gopher. Spanish "(tal)tuza." *Heterogeomys hispidus chiapensis* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 73-76).

koch-, vpo root. To be too large to fit the feet.

kochan kochan, stv phrase. Person with shoes or sandals too large for their feet.

kochjap' 'ok, stv phrase. Someone with shoes too large for their feet.

kocho', vtr. To harvest maize by ripping the ears out of the husks, leaving the shucks on the stalk. = **tocho'**.

koch (+N), num cl (1b, A6). Acts of harvesting corn (N) by ripping the ear out of the husk. Ex: *cha koch 'ajan*, two acts of harvesting maize ears.

koch'an, n (k'en). A metal crank used to turn the inertia wheel on a spinning wheel. Cf. **koch'o'**.

koch'o', vtr. To bend something,

koch'an, vtr(part). Bent.

koch'an koch'an, stv phrase. Bent.

koch'anh (+N), num cl (2d, O23). Bends in a long pole, or long strips of roasted meat. Ex: *jun koch'anh chip'ej*, one strip of roasted meat. *cha koch'anh te'*, two bends in a pole, one pole with two bends, not two bent poles.

koch'k'ajih, vin. To be bent.

koch'p'ej, vtr. To store something bent.

koch'och'ih 'ek'ih, vin phrase. To walk around like a dog sniffing at everything, weaving from one thing to another.

koch'kixtak, adj. Winding, snake-like.

koj nhah, n (ha'). Place name: a southern tributary of the Río Yolá, San Mateo; or, a part of the river.

kojopanih, vin. To change skin, to moult, e.g., snakes. Ex: *skojopanih*, He changes skin, *tzin kojopanih*, I change my skin.

kokah, n (te', 'anh). Plant name. < Spanish "coco." Coconut palm (te') and its fruit ('anh). *Cocos nucifera*. Cf. **xan**, **koyol**, other palms.

koko', exclam. Baby talk: Look out for this! A word used to frighten children about an object pointed at.

kokon, n (nok'). Plant name. A fungus that attacks corn when there is too much rain; it hits most heavily when the ears are out. Perhaps corn smut, Spanish "huitlacoche." Ex: *skokon*, his fungus (if he is its owner). *skokonal 'awal*, the infected part of a milpa. Note that fungi are classified as "animal" (nok'), because they are eaten like meat is eaten. Cf. **kos**.

kol-, vpo root. To be idle, unoccupied.

kolan, stv. Unoccupied, ready for work. Ex: *kolanin*, I'm ready for work, not being otherwise occupied. *kolanin t'a jun k'utik*, I'm unoccupied today.

kolanh (+N), num cl (2c, O11). Segments of work in fields that have been finished. If work is still in progress, a section of a field that has already been hoed, burned, planted, harvested, etc., is *jun kolanh patan*, *jun kolanh jach'p'en*, etc. Ex: *cha kolanh 'awal*, two planted sections of milpa (i.e., in a field, two sections that have been planted, out of the whole that will be planted).

kólah, n ('anh). Plant name. < Spanish "cola," glue. A plant with a sticky root; the root is stuck with a knife and rubbed onto paper as glue. Br 11481. *Govenia lilacea*. Cf. **'ix kólah**.

kolmíyoh, n (k'en). Wisdom teeth. < Spanish "colmillo." Ex: *skolmíyoh*, his wisdom tooth. *skolmíyohal yeh*, the wisdom teeth among his denture.

kolo', vtr. To take a tuck in cloth, as in shortening a shirt sleeve, i.e., to fold the cloth over itself to make a double layer, and then sew it.

kol, num cl (1b, A35b). Acts of taking a pleat or tuck in cloth, as to shorten the sleeve of a shirt.

kol (+N), num cl (2a, O14a). Times a piece of clothing is doubled, as in tucks to shorten a sleeve. Or, layers of cloth worn. Ex: *cha kol k'ap' kamix*, a twice-doubled (twice tucked) shirt sleeve. *cha kol kamix*, two layers of shirts, a man wearing two shirts. *'ix wil jun winak cha kol skamix*, I saw a man with two shirts on. *'ix wil jun winak cha kol yajih*, I saw a man with two shirts on.

kollaj -p'ah, vin phrase. To overlap each other, as shets of tin ("lámina") or tiles in a roof. Ex: *'ol skollaj sp'ah*, They overlap each other.

kolop' nip, n phrase. A San Mateo huipil with the Star of David design. Cf. **lak'an nip**, huipil with the concentric circle design. Ex: *skolop' nip*, her huipil. *skolop' nipal*, the Star huipils among them.

kolo', vtr. To defend someone, to break up a fight.

kol k'ap', n (k'en). A ring (jewelry). Spanish "anillo." Literally, "defends the finger."

kolan -p'ah, vtr phrase. To defend oneself. Ex: *sko kolan ko p'ah*, We defend ourselves.

kollaj -p'ah, vin phrase. To defend oneself. Ex: *'ol skollaj sp'ah*, They will defend themselves.

kolnap'iloc, n. A defense. Ex: *ko kolnap'iloc*, our defense. *hin kolnap'iloc*, my defense. *skak'lap'ej ko kolnap'iloc*, We use it as a defense.

kolónhyah tz'isk'aw, n (lum). Place name: Colonia Tziscao, Chiapas, Mexico. A colony of San Mateo Chuj speakers, Ladinized, located just across the border in Mexico. Meaning unknown, but note **tz'is(a')** 'to push a stick into the ground, and **k'a'aw** 'bridge'.

komedor, n. Kitchen that serves a regular clientele and has more choices than an '**otel**'.

komes, n (winh). Surname: Gómez. < Spanish "Gómez."

komo', vtr implied but not attested. To take a bite out of something.

kom (+N), num cl (1b, A16b-2). The act of biting off a part of something (N) that stays in the mouth, e.g., a tortilla, or greens. = **kam**. Ex: *jun kom wa'il*, a bite of tortilla.

komanh (+N), num cl (2c, O3b). Marks left in a tortilla or greens, or banana, when a bite is taken out of them. Ex: *cha komanh wa'il*, two bite marks left in a tortilla.

komelih, vtr-dir. To take a bite out of something, e.g., tortilla.

komon, stv. Common, found anywhere. < Spanish "común." Cf. **manh komonok**, not common.

kompítuh, n. Hard rock candy. < Spanish "confites."

konrawan, n. Contraband. Illegally imported goods, usually from Comitán, Chiapas, Mexico. Ex: *'anh konrawan*, contraband alcohol. *skonrawan*, his contraband. *skonrawanil*, the contraband among the goods. *'anh skonrawanil*, the contraband alcohol among other alcohols.

konténtoh, adj. Content. < Spanish "contento." Ex: *'i konténto honh yet'ep' winh...*, And we were content with them...

kóntrah, n (winh). Enemy. < Spanish "contra," opponent. Ex: *hep' winh skóntra winh chi'*, that man's enemies. *ha xo skóntrahil*, He's the enemy of everybody, really bad.

konh, exclam. Let's go! Suppletive imperative of **p'at**. Plural **konhek**, Let's all go! Ex: *konh'an*, Let's go (you and I)! *konhek*, Let's go (y'all and I)! *konh wa'el*, Let's go eat!

konho', vtr. To bend something into an arc.

konhan konhan, stv phrase. Arced, arc-shaped.

konhp'ej, vtr. To store things that are doubled up.

konh te', n (te'). An arch made from trees or tree limbs. Also, a bow (for arrows), cf.

pléchah, peléchah.

konhwih kapeh, vin phrase (vtr + incorporated object). To bend coffee plants over, inserting their tops in the soil, so that new sprouts come out near the base. This is done to coffee plants that have grown at an angle. Spanish "goviolar café." Ex: *skonhwih kapeh*, He bends his coffee plant. *skonhwih kape winh*, The man bends his coffee plants.

kop, adj implied but not attested. Shiny, flashing.

kopopih, stv. Shiny all over, e.g., a knife or machete of stainless steel; slick paper, or a necklace. = **we'e'ih**.

kopp'ih, vin. To become shiny (**kopopih**).

kopjap' sat, n phrase. An angry look in the eyes.

kopétah, n. Man's pompadour, a shock of hair left in front to cover the forehead. < Spanish "copete." Ex: *skopétah*, his pompadour. *skopétahil snanhal sat*, his forehead's lock of hair.

kopo', vtr. To light a firebrand.

kop (+N), num cl (1b, A15). Flashes of light, as a blink with a flashlight, a blink of a malfunctioning light bulb. Ex: *cha kop lintérnoh*, two flashes with a flashlight.

kopanh (+N), num cl (2c, O29). Lights, as ocotes (pine torches) being carried, lit flashlights, etc. Ex: *cha kopanh k'ak'*, two flares.

kop'-, vpo root. To be prolific (especially with respect to vomiting).

kop' nhal, n ('ixim). Plant name. A variety of maize ('**ixim**') that grows in very high, very cold country, e.g., above San Mateo near the cemetery; not in temperate zones, e.g., not in the aldeas. Round yellow grain.

kop'op'ih, stv. Prolific, an attributive of vomiting. Cf. **xejih**. Ex: *kop'op'ih xejih*, He's vomiting. *kop'op'i hin xejih*, I'm vomiting.

kop' xej, n (winh). A person who vomits a lot.

kop'an 'ich, n ('anh). Chile Cobán, a type of chile pepper. *Capsicum* sp.

kop'es, n ('ix). A young girl, not yet married (18 or so). Plural **kop'estak**, young girls. Ex: *skop'es*, his young female relative. *skop'esal*, the yongest girl in a group.

kor-, vpo root. To be curved.

koranh (+N), num cl (2d, O23). Curved shapes. Ex: *cha koranh te'*, two once-curved poles, or one twice-curved pole.

koran koran, stv phrase. Curved (in any direction).

koru nhi', n phrase. Hook-nosed, having an aquiline nose, curved beak.

kórmah, n (te'). Plant name. Br 8584, 9645, 11551. *Symplocos abietorum*. Perhaps < Spanish "corma," wooden stocks, shackles.

kortadórah, n (k'en). Sickle. < Spanish "cortadora." This term replaces earlier **josah** < Spanish "hoz." Ex: *skortadórah*, his sickle. *skortadórahil tiríguh*, the sickle for cutting wheat = *skortadoril tiríguh*.

kos, n (nok'). Plant name. Spanish "pedo coyote" (literally, Coyote Turd). A puffball, mushroom

or fungus that grows into a 1"-diameter ball, white when young but turning black; when squeezed, they puff out a cloud of black spores. Ex: *skos*, his puffball. *skos(il/al). Note that fungi are classified as "animal" (nok'), because the edible ones are eaten like meat is eaten. Cf. **kokon**.

kos, adj implied but not attested. Soft and good to eat.

kososih -lojih, vin. To be soft and good to eat, like a meaty fruit, e.g., güisquil (chayote), potato, apple; not something watery like an orange, but (Spanish) "suave para comer." Ex: *kososi slojih*, It's good eating!

kosp'ih, vin. To become soft and good to eat (**kososih**).

kos-, vpo root. To be crawling around.

kosan kosan, stv phrase. Like fat puppies crawling around blindly.

koskon 'ek'tah, vin phrase. To be crawling along a wall horizontally, neither up nor down. = *kososih 'ek'tah*.

kososih, stv. Crawling. Ex: *kososi -p'atih*, to crawl straight ahead. *kososi -emih*, to crawl down (below the speaker). *kososi -emtah*, to be crawling down (above the speaker and moving towards him). *kososi -k'e'ih*, to be crawling up (above and away from the speaker). *kososi -k'etah*, to be crawling up (below and moving towards the speaker). *kososi -ochi*, to be crawling into a house (away from the speaker). *kososi -ochtah*, to be crawling in (towards the speaker). *kososih -ek'ih*, to be crawling around, wandering, e.g., young puppies, ants, fat infants, caterpillars. *kososih 'ek'tah*, To be crawling along a wall horizontally, neither up nor down. = **koskon 'ek'tah**.

kóstah, n (lum). < Spanish "costa." The Pacific Coast finca region, known as (Spanish) "la costa grande." The hot country south of the Sierra Madre.

kostil, n (nok'). Ribs, Spanish "costilla." One of the pieces into which an animal is cut when butchered. Cf. **k'echmitej**. Ex: *skostil*, his ribs (in his body, or the ones he has bought). *nok' kostilal*, the ribs among the pieces of meat.

kostúmräh, n. Pagan ritual. < Spanish "costumbre." Prayers, candle- and copal-burning, outside the strictly Catholic ritual approved by the priest. Ex: *skostúmräh*, his costumbre (that he performs). *skostúmrähil*, its costumbre, ritual done for a purpose.

kot-, vpo root. To be standing on four legs.

kotanh, num cl (2c, O16b). Four-legged animals and some other four-legged things, including a human leaning over touching the ground with both hands. Ex: *cha kotanh chej*, two beasts of burden.

kotkon -p'atih, vin phrase. To crawl on all fours (a person).

kotp'ej, vtr. To store something four-legged, e.g., a table.

kotwih, vin. To walk on all fours.

kot (+N), num cl (1b, A). Acts of eating a whole chicken or turkey without offering any to anyone else. Ex: *cha kot kaxlanh*, two acts of eating chicken alone.

kotak, adj. Small (things). = **yunetak**.

kotak chakpan, n (te'). Plant name. Literally, Little Rainbow. H0001, Br 11413. *Malvaviscus arboreus*, *M. arboreus* var. *mexicanus*. Cf. **niwak chakpan**, Big Rainbow, which "has no flower."

kotak k'an 'ojol te', n (te'). Plant name. Br 8757, 8789, 11510. *Microtropis guatemalensis*, *Rhamnus nelsonii*. Literally, "small yellow 'ojol te'!"

kotak p'akmam, n (te'). Plant name. A kind of **p'akmam** tree, small (up to 10 feet tall), with small, round leaves with serrated edges. Wild, but found only in town (San Mateo). Cf. **k'ik' p'akmam**, **p'akmam**.

kotak sakilap', n (te'). Plant name. Br 8489, 8650, 8712. *Buddleia megacephala*, *B. nitida*.

kotak tz'oj tz'op', n (te'). Plant name. Br 11668. *Kearnemalvastrum lacteum*.

kotak xanta malyah, n ('anh). Plant name. Probably from local Spanish "Santa María," an unattested plant name. Br 11527, 11582, 11595. *Sisyrinchium* sp., *S. convolutum*, *S. tinctorium*.

kotih, vin. To draw near.

kot hapnajok, vin phrase. For a hard rainfall to come, building up with dark skies and then raining long and hard. Ex: *skot hapnaj nhap' = skot hapnajok*, A hard rain is coming.

kot howal, vin phrase. To become angry. Ex: *'ix te kot yowal*, He became very angry.

kot k'elan, vin phrase. To turn the head to look at something. Cf. **k'elwhi**.

kot p'achachok, vin phrase. To come carried level, e.g., a saint in a procession, or a cadaver in a funeral. Ex: *skot p'achachok channak chi'*, That dead person comes carried

level.

kotz'-, vpo root. To have bent knees.

kotz' (+N), num cl (1b, A24c). An action of knee-bending. Ex: *jun kotz'*, one knee bend. *cha kotz' yok*, two bendings of the knees.

kotz'an 'emih, vin phrase. To be standing with one leg bent, or with both legs slightly bent, but the weight on both. Cf. **katz'an 'emih**.

kotz'jap' 'ok, adj. Bent-legged.

kotz'kotz'anih, stv. To do knee-bends. Ex: *'olin kotz'kotz'anok*, I'm going to do knee-bends.

kotz'kotz' yaj yok hep'. Their legs are bent. A hypothetical statement about a population, if a characteristic of all the people in a town was that they walked with bent legs.

kox-, vpo root. To be twisted, curved irregularly.

koxanh (+N), num cl (2d, O23). Twists (of N), twisted or bent in coils. Ex: *cha koxanh te'*, one branch with two twists (not: two twisted branches).

koxan (koxan), stv (phrase). Twisted, curved irregularly.

koxoh, n (winh, 'ix). Person with a defective foot. < Spanish "cojo."

koxtal, n (ch'anh, nok'). A burlap (ch'anh) or woolen (nok') bag (of varying sizes) or a bag sewn from straw mats. < Spanish "costal." Ex: *skoxtal*, his bag. *skoxtalil 'ixim*, a bag for corn.

koxtal (+N), num cl (4, O15b-2). Bagsful of multiple objects, anything from corn to monkeys, but not a single object. Ex: *jun koxtal nhal*, a costalful of corn ears. *cha koxtal k'e'en*, two costales of rocks.

koyek, exclam. Let's go (y'all)! Suppletive hortatory form (plural) of **p'atih**. Cf. **konh(ek)**.

koyo', vtr. To form a ring. To strip off the bark of a branch in a ring, by heating the stick.

koy mesej, vtr phrase. To clear a milpa only in the center, not around the edges (i.e., to form a ring in the center). = **koywiħ 'awal**.

koywiħ 'awal, vin (vtr + incorporated object). To clear a milpa only in the center, not around the edges (i.e., to form a ring in the center). = **koy mesej**. Ex: *skoywi 'awal*,

skoywi 'awal winh, He clears the center of the milpa.

koyan, vtr(part). Fitted around something like a sleeve, e.g., a cap on a can that fits over the tube-like opening, or a ring slipped onto a stick. Ex: *'em koyan*, to drop a sleeve or ring onto a tube or pole.

koykon, stv. To fit loosely like a ring. Ex: *skoykon 'ek'ih*, The fitted sleeve moves back and forth on the pole.

koyem paj 'ich, n ('anh). Plant name: Ground cherry, Spanish "tomate de riñon." A kind of **paj 'ich**, tomato. *Physalis* sp.

koyol, n ('anh). Plant name: Coyol palm. A palm, Spanish "coyol," that has an edible, egg-like fruit in a shell. Leaves resemble those of the "pacaya" palm (*Chamaedorea* sp.). Cf. **xan**, **kókah**, **pojoj**, the other palms. *Acrocomia mexicana*.

ku'in, n (winh). Man's name: Pascual. = **kuin**.

ku'uk, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Squirrel, Spanish "ardilla." *Sciurus griseoflavus griseoflavus*, *S. deppei deppei* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 69-71).

kuch kuch..., exclam. Call to summon pigs. < Spanish "coche, cochino," pig.

kuchu', vtr. To carry something.

kuchanih, vin. To be carrying a name. Ex: *skuchan matin*, His name is Mateo.

kuchil, n (k'apak). Cloth used by women to carry children, e.g., a rebozo.

kuchilup', n (k'en). Knife. < Spanish "cuchillo." Ex: *skuchilup'*, his knife. *skuchilup'al nok'*, the knife to kill an animal with. The form of the loanword indicates an early borrowing.

kuch'-, vpo root. To be hidden, coiled up, like a snake.

kuch'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O). Coiled snakes. Ex: *cha kuch'anh (chan)*, two coiled snakes.

kuch'an, stv. Hidden, coiled or curled up, e.g., a snake, a curled-up dog or man, found in a closed place like a box, or under a bed. Ex: *kuch'an 'eltah*, hidden, looking out at us.

kuch'an 'emtah, discovered hanging down toward us, e.g., a snake in a tree. *kuch'an k'etah*, discovered in a hole looking up at us.

kuch'u', vtr. To drink something.

kuch', onom. Gulp. The sound of drinking liquids.

kuch' (+N), num cl (1b, A16b-1). Swallows of liquids. = **kunh**. Ex: *jun kuch'*, one swallowing. *cha kuch' anh*, two swallows of aguardiente.

kuch'uch'ih, stv. Chug-a-lug drinking; to drink all in one gulp, or without stopping. Ex: *kuch'uch'i wuk'anih*, I'm drinking it all without stopping.

kukay, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). Lightning bug, firefly. Spanish "luciérnaga."

kukay chan, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A very poisonous snake about 2-3 feet long, with shiny spots of greenish-black on the body. Found in San Mateo.

kul, n (ch'anh). Plant name. A vine about 1/2" thick, with smooth bark and heart-shaped leaves about 10" across. The small red or yellow fruit is not eaten. Used for tying. Br 8586, 11514. *Smilax subpubescens*. Ex: *skul*, his vine. *skulal makte'*, the vines for a corral.

kulich, n ('anh). Plant name. An edible mushroom that grow in rotten pines (**k'antaj**). Top is 1" in diameter, light reddish, mottled; white on the bottom. It stands on a 1/2" foot, 3-4" high. Eaten in stews or tamales.

kulix, n ('anh). Plant name. A red cabbage that does not form a head. < Spanish "cole." *Brassica oleracea*.

kulix chitam, n ('anh). Plant name. Milkweed. Literally, "pig cabbage." Spanish "lechugilla." A wild plant with a hollow stem that secretes a white milk-like juice when cut. The flower is like a cotton boll, the leaves almond-shaped. The leaves are eaten boiled in salt water or cooked with lard. The plant **chuchul 'im** is similar but is not eaten. Probably *Sonchus oleraceus*.

kulumte', n (lum). Place name: Montaña Culumté, San Mateo.

kulus, n. Cross. < Spanish "cruz." Ex: *skulus*, his cross. *skulusal*, its cross, e.g., a cross marking a grave.

kulus lemun, n (lum). Place name: Montaña Cruz de Limón, San Mateo.

kumu', vtr. To take a turn, e.g., a person changing direction. Ex: *tzin kumu'*, I turn sharply to one side.

kum (+N), num cl (2a, O20). Sharp turns or bends in N. Also, the bands of color in an embroidery design (cf. **kumanh**). Ex: *cha kum ti nip*, two bands of embroidery on a huipil. *cha kum p'eh*, two bends in a road; or two roads, once-bent. *cha kum nip*, two

turns in the sketch for the embroidery of a huipil not yet embroidered.

kumanh (+N), num cl (2c, O20). Sharp turns or bends in something (N), e.g., in a road. Or, parts (bends or turns) of the embroidery design of a finished huipil. Ex: *cha kumanh p'eh*, two turns in a road. *cha kumanh ch'alil nip*, two turns in the finished embroidery of a huipil.

kumchajih, vin. To be turned, bent, or sharply curved, e.g., a road. Ex: *skumchaj t'ay sk'exanh*, It turns to the left.

kumila', n (ha'). Place name: a bend in the Río Yolá, San Mateo. Literally, Bent Water.

kumnup', n. A kneeling pad, as in church, i.e., something placed under the knees to keep them from getting dirty.

kumnup'ej, vtr. To serve as a kneeling pad.

kuman, vtr(part). Kneeling; or, having a sharp turn. Ex: *kuman 'emih*, to be kneeling. *kuman yemih*, It drops in bends, e.g., a road which drops in sharp turns.

kunhu', vtr implied but not attested. To bundle or coil something into a bundle.

kunhanh (+N), num cl (2c, O8a). Big piles of things (2-3 feet high). Ex: *jun kunhanh nhal*, a big pile of maize ears. *cha kunhanh k'atzitz*, two piles of firewood. *'ox kunhanh chan*, three piles of snakes, one or many in each pile.

kunhan, vtr(part). Coiled or bundled. Ex: *kunhan 'emtah*, a coiled snake seen above us, looking down. *kunhan 'eltah*, a coiled snake in a box or under a bed, looking out at us. *kunhan 'ochtah*, a pile of firewood, corn ears, etc., inside the house with us. *kunhan*, piled up, like money, ears of corn, or a coiled snake.

kunhunhih, stv. Heaped-up, like a measure of corn that is not leveled off but heaped up in the container. Cf. **kunhan**, stacked.

kunhp'ej, vtr. To pile things; to store things in a pile or stack.

kunhp'ap'il, vtr part. Piled-up things.

kunhu', vtr. To drink something. = **kuch'u'**.

kunh, num cl (1b, A16b-1). Swallows of liquid.

kunhunhih, stv. Chug-a-lug drinking. = **kuch'uch'ih**.

kupu', vtr. To cut by sawing with a knife or saw.

kup, num cl (1b, A11a). Sawing actions, i.e., one stroke with a saw or knife. Ex: *jun kup*, one saw stroke. *cha kup*, two saw strokes.

kup', n. Belch (of an animal). Ex: *swap' sjap' skup'*, I smelled the odor of its belch.

kup'majih, vin. To belch (an animal, cf. **kemajih**).

kusih, vin. To be sad. Ex: *skusih*, He is sad. Spanish "triste," which implies a lack of company and activity.

kuseltak, n. A sad place, where there are few people and nothing goes on. Or, a sad person. Ex: *kuseltak kilanih*, It looks sad ("se ve triste"). *kuseltak sk'o'ol*, He is sad. *kuseltak winh chi'*, That man is sad.

kuslem, n. The unburned end of a piece of firewood that is left after the fire has gone out.

kusinuh, n. Kitchen. < Spanish "cocina." A separate building from the house (for fire protection), or a separate section of the house. Ex: *top' ha lum kusinu yajih*, They say that mound (in the **wajxaklajunh** ruins) is the kitchen [of the spirit who lives there]. *skusinuhal spat*, the kitchen of his house.

kutu', vtr. To cut off the tip of something.

kutan kutan, stv. Bobbed, like a tree broken off halfway up.

kut, adj. Bobbed; much shorter than normal through use and wear, or having been cut off. Ex: *kut machit*, a short, worn-down machete. *kut lápis*, a stubby pencil.

kutin, n (winh, 'ix). A person who has lost an arm or a foot.

kutix, n (nok'; xip'. 'ix). A dog with a bobbed tail. Spanish "cola tunco."

kutjap' 'ok, n (winh. 'ix). Person without toes, or short-toed.

kutjap' k'ap', n. Person missing several fingers, or both arms short and shrivelled.

kutu 'ok, n. Person with short toes on one foot, or missing a foot.

kutu k'ap', n. Person without fingers, or missing a hand.

kutp'ih, vin. To become bobbed.

kutz-, vpo root. To be short and fat.

kutzan kutzan, stv phrase. A short, fat sausage, tamale, or dog.

kutzp'ej, vtr. To store something short and fat (**kutzan kutzan**). Ex: *kutzp'ej 'emih!*, Lie down! (to a dog).

kuwaj te', n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Dove.

kuxah, n ('anh). Alcohol (for drinking), legitimate or contraband. Ex: *skuxah*, his aguardiente. *skuxahil*, the alcohol mixed with something.

kuxanih, vin. To eat grains. Ex: *sk'ososi skuxanih*, He eats grains noisily.

kux-, vpo root. To be piled (long things).

kuxanh (+N), num cl (2c, O8a). Piles of long things, e.g., firewood, corn ears, snakes, beans in the pod. Ex: *cha kuxanh tut*, two piles of beans. *cha kuxanh chan*, two coiled snakes.

kuxan 'ek'ih, stv. Piled up, as firewood, or coiled, as a snake. Ex: *kuxan 'ek' jun chan 'ix wilanih*, I saw a coiled up snake (coiled up, a snake I saw).

kuxan kuxan, stv phrase. Piled up, or coiled up (a snake). Ex: *kuxan kuxan chan*, a coiled snake.

kuxp'ej, vtr. To leave something piled up, e.g., firewood, corn ears, or beans in the pod.

kuxp'ap'il, vtr part. Piled up, as firewood, corn ears, beans in the pod. Ex: *kuxp'ap'il tut 'ix wilanih*, I saw that the beans were piled up.

kux k'ak', n (te'). A burning firebrand. Ex: *skux k'ak'*, his firebrand. *skux k'ak'il k'ak'*, the burning brands among others, the fire's burning brands.

kuxin, n (winh). Man's name: Marcos.

kuxin, n (te'). = **sanh**. Plant name. Spanish "chalum." A tree about the size of an apple tree, with wide, broad rounded leaves about 6" across; has long fruit like bean pods about one foot long, brownish-green on the outside, white inside. The seeds are not eaten, but the surrounding white pulp is eaten raw. The trees are used for shade in coffee plantations on the Pacific coast. Not found in San Mateo. Br 11437. *Hymenaea courbaril*, *Piscida grandifolia*.

kuxmak, n (te'). Plant name. Spanish "palo mosqueta." A small wild tree found in San Mateo, with a trunk up to one foot in diameter, but usually smaller. Leaves are heart-shaped and veined, dark green. Br 11570. *Cornus excelsa*. Dogwood.

kuxup', n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). An owl about 8-10" tall; looks like the Screech Owl in bird books, but is gray-black and has no ear tufts. Found in San Mateo. Cf. **tonton**.

kúyah, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Small animals like tailless squirrels. < Spanish "cuyo," Guinea pig, *Cavia porcellus*. About 6" tall with thick bodies, they are kept in the house, where they run loose, and are fed corn, grass, etc. They are edible, and are kept for food. Only a few people have them, and they may be a recent introduction.

kwártoh, n. A room. < Spanish "cuarto." Ex: *skwártoh*, his room. *skwártohal pat*, a room of the house.

kwaréntah, num. Forty. < Spanish "cuarenta." Ex: 'ayam junok kwarénta hómre hep' winh..., they would be about forty men.

kyéreh, vtr. To want something. < Spanish "quiere." Ex: *despwés ko kyére jap'ok ko pichul...*, Later we want a few clothes.

K'

k'a', adj, n. Bitter, Spanish "amargo." Or, gall. Also, old. Ex: *sk'a'*, its gall. *sk'ail seyup'*, the gall of the liver.

k'a chanh, n phrase (k'apak). An old skirt. Ex: *sk'a chanh*, her old skirt. *sk'a chanhil chanh*, the old skirt among her skirts.

k'a kapeh, n phrase. Bitter coffee. Ex: *sk'a kapeh*, his bitter coffee. *sk'a kape'al*, its bitter coffee, the bitter coffee among the coffees.

k'a te' (te'), n phrase (te'). Rotten tree. Ex: *sk'a te'*, his rotten tree. *sk'a te'al te'*, the rotten parts of a tree. See also **k'ate'**, plant name.

k'a xoh, adj phrase. Already used or rotten.

k'a'ih, vin. To rot. Ex: *sk'a'ih*, It's rotting.

k'achi', n. Salty taste. < **k'a'-chi'**, literally, bitter-sweet. Ex: *sk'achi'al 'atz'am*, the saltiness of the salt. *ha xo sk'achi'al 'atz'am*, The salt is strong! **sk'achi'*.

k'ajolom, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Roadrunner, Spanish "tijereta." See below.

k'alu'um, n (lum). An aldea; a settlement pertaining to the municipio. Literally, "old land." Ex: *sk'alu'um*, his aldea (where he is from). *sk'alumal chonhap'*, the aldeas of a town.

k'apat, n (lum). Place name: Capat, a caserío of Yolcultac, San Mateo. Literally, "old house."

k'ap'ih, vin. To grow old, e.g., old clothing. < **k'a'-p'-ih**. *sk'ap'ih*, It's getting old.

k'ap'ap'ih, n (vin part). A huge sore, a foot across, on people or animals. Ex: *sk'ap'ap'ih*, his sore.

k'atak, adj. Old (clothes). Ex: *ko k'atak wex*, our old pants. *ko k'atak kamix*, our old shirts.

k'atepan, n (lum). Place name: "Old Church." The ruins above the salt mines in San Mateo, where the new school is located. Contrast **k'a tepan**, any old church. See also **karwáruh** and **wajxaklajunh**, the other ruins in this complex. Also, ruins near

Subajasun, Nentón.

k'a'aw, n (te'). A bridge. Ex: *te sk'a'aw*, his bridge. *sk'awila'*, a bridge to cross the water.

k'a'aw, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Bird name: Grackle, Spanish "zanate." A large (12" length) shiny black bird. Another bird called "zanate" in local Spanish is the **tzijp'oy**, which is smaller and crested.

k'achwiḥ, vin. To clear up, i.e., after cloudy weather.

k'achan nhap', n (k'inal). A rain that falls while the sun is still shining.

k'ael, n. Things, possessions. Ex: *jap'jap' hin k'ael*, a few things of mine.

k'ajolom, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Roadrunner, Spanish "tijereta." A bird identified from pictures and its habit of running instead of flying, and dashing across roads. It is said to be a bad sign if it is seen crossing the road to the right, and worse if it crosses to the left. The name (literally, Rotten Head) is derived from the dried-blood color at the back of the head.

k'ak, n (nok'; mam, nun). Flea.

k'ak, n (te'). Plant name. Literally, Flea. Cf. **chawis k'ak**. Br 8592, 8790. *Vaccinium haematinum*, *V. leucanthum*.

k'ak 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Flea Plant. H 0033, Br 11444, 11462, 11495, 11509, 11539, 11654. *Fuchsia microphylla* subspecies *apraca*, *F. microphylla* subspecies *quercketorum*, *F. encliandra* subspecies *tetradactyla*, *F. thymifolia* subspecies *minimiflora*.

k'ak tz'i', n (te'). Plant name. Literally, Dog Flea. = **lo'**. H 0027, Br 8469, 8577, 8647, 11559. *Pernettya ciliata*, *Ugni montana*, *Vaccinium haematinum*.

k'akap, n (lum). Landslide. Ex: *sk'akapil lu'um*, the landslide on a terrain. **sk'akap*.

k'akwiḥ, vin. To complain about one's illness. Ex: *sk'akwiḥ*, He's complaining about his illness.

k'ak', n. Fire, fever, or heat. Ex: *sk'ak'*, his fire. *sk'ak'al*, its flame. *sk'ak'il*, his fever. *sk'ak'al yap'il*, the fever from an illness.

k'ak'al yap'il, n (yap'il). A fever, Spanish "correo," said to pass through a town in 10-15 days, killing almost all the people. If one is still healthy after three days, one is said to be out of danger. NB: *sk'ak'al yap'il*, the fever from an illness.

k'ala', n (ha'). Boiling water. NB: This should be from ***k'a('a)l + ha'**, but **k'a'al* and **k'al* are

not used in isolation. Ex: *sk'ala'*, his boiling water. *sk'ala'il smixin*, the boiling water for his bath.

k'lapah, n. A net bag shaped like a morral (about 12" square), with shoulder straps. Cf. **k'alej**. Ex: *sk'lapah*, his shoulder bag. *sk'lapahil 'ixim*, a shoulder bag for corn.

k'alap', n ('ixim). A tamal of ground beans mixed with corn meal. Cooked beans are ground and spread on top of a sheet of corn dough ("masa"), which is then rolled up with the beans inside and cut into sections for wrapping and steaming. Cf. **xemel**, a whole bean tamal Ex: *sk'alap'*, his ground bean tamale.

sk'alap'il paskuh, n phrase ('ixim). Bean tamales for Christmas.

k'alej, vtr. To carry something under the arm, its strap over the shoulder, e.g., a morral. Cf. **k'lapah, lak'a'**.

k'alem, n. Trash. = **mes**. Ex: *sk'alem*, his trash. *sk'alemal k'atzitz*, the trash left over after arranging a cargo of firewood.

k'ama', vtr. To cut something soft in one slice or clip, e.g., to cut a snip of hair, or to cut a slice of bread.

k'am (+N), num cl (1b, A31b). Acts of cutting with a slice or a snip. Ex: *cha k'am tiríguh*, two cuts of wheat.

k'amanh (+N), num cl (2c, O17a). Pieces of a field that has been cut by slices or snips, e.g., a field of partly harvested wheat or grass. Ex: *cha k'amanh tríguh*, two pieces of a wheat field that have been cut.

k'amamih, stv. Evenly done work, all parts progressing at the same time, e.g., in clearing a field, all workers moving from one end to the other at the same rate.

k'aman 'eltah, vin phrase. For a field to give a good harvest of corn or wheat.

k'amkixtak, stv. Unevenly done work.

k'an, adj. Yellow, or ripe (maize or wheat). Ex: *sk'anil*, its yellow parts. *sk'an.

k'an k'an, adj. Yellow (not just yellowish).

k'ana'il, sk'ana'il, n. Clear liquid excreted from a scraped place. Probably < *s-k'an-ha'-il. Ex: *sk'ana'il 'echen*, the liquid from a sore.

k'anal, n (k'en). Star (any star). Ex: *sk'anal*, his star. *sk'analil sat cha'anh*, the stars in the

sky.

k'anjachih, vin. To become ripe, e.g., bananas cut green that ripen when stored in the house, or wheat in the field. Ex: *sk'anjachih*, It ripens.

k'anjachinak, vin part. Ripened.

k'anp'ih, vin. To become yellowish, e.g., a person sick from malaria. Ex: *sk'anp'ih*, He becomes yellowish; he is jaundiced.

k'anp'ih, vin. To mature (maize). Ex: *'ix k'anp'ih*, It matured.

k'an 'ajaw, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird with a black head and yellow throat; shoulders black, wing tips yellow; body yellow and tail black. 6-8" high. Found in San Mateo, and harmful to milpas. Ex: *sk'an 'ajaw*, his black bird. *sk'an 'ajawil nok'*, their black bird, the black bird among them.

k'an ch'ajch'ap', n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird identified from bird books as Golden-crowned Kinglet; sometimes more yellowish. Common in chival season (**chilap'**).

k'an ch'anh, n (ch'anh). Plant name. Literally, Yellow Vine. Br 8566, 8755, 11477.
Muehlenbeckia tamnifolia.

k'an k'an, n (nok'). A small yellow spider. Ex: *sk'an k'anil nok'*, the small yellow spider amongst the animals. See also **xim**, **yax xim** (= **yax sim**), and **k'ap'temuch**, other spiders.

k'an pak'ak', n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'chichim). A bird 6-8" high, yellow all over. Rare, but occasionally seen in San Mateo.

k'an san, n (te'). Plant name: A hot country hardwood tree with long thin leaves, used only for firewood because the yellow wood is hard to cut. Probably *Eysenhardtia adenostylis*.

k'an sat, n ('ixim). Plant name. Literally, Yellow Face. A kind of maize that grows in cold country only, e.g., in San Mateo center and not in temperate zone aldeas. Round yellow grain. *Zea mays*.

k'an taj, n (te'). Plant name. Pitch pine. Grows where the soil is no longer good for crops; rich in sap and favored for kindling along with **k'ok' taj**. Cf. **k'up' taj**. Br 8643. *Pinus montezumae*.

k'an taj ku'uk, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Gray Squirrel. Literally, Pitch Pine Squirrel. A large variety of squirrel; for a smaller variety, cf. **ch'ow k'uk**, Mouse Squirrel.

k'an te', n (te'). Plant name. Literally, Yellow Tree. Cf. **sak k'an te'**, **tos k'an te'**. Br 8572.

Alnus arguta. Alder.

k'an ti', n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A very poisonous hot country snake, Spanish "boca dorada." Yellow lines outline the mouth both above and below, and join on either side on the cheeks; these lines then join on the back of the head to form a single yellow stripe down the snake's back. The background is coffee-colored. Fangs are long, and a bite causes death within 20 minutes. The snake is 3-4 meters in length. Probably Spanish "cantil," *Agkistrodon bilineatus* (Miguel Alvarez del Toro, *Los Reptiles de Chiapas*, pp. 186-1189), although the latter is reported to be much shorter in length.

k'an tzuh, n ('anh). Plant name. An edible mushroom. The largest are 6" across; when small the top is blood red, yellow below. Mature, the top is yellowish, the bottom yellow. They grow in grasslands and among pines.

k'an xul, n ('anh). Plant name. Generic for two edible mushrooms, **chak k'anxul** and **manselin**.

k'an xulup' te', n (te'). Plant name. Br 8476, 8485, 8486, 8495, 8499, 9546, 8552, 8558, 8567, 8706, 8791, 8792. *Calea guatemalensis*, *Deppea grandiflora*, *Eupatorium erythropappum*, *E. lingustrinum*, *Stevia pollycephala*, *Viburnum hartwegii*.

k'ana', n (winh). Day name: "hora" in the pagan system of divination by day names. Corresponds to Kan in the Yucatecan day names.

k'ana', vtr. To ask for something. Or, to wash the hands.

k'anap'ajej, vtr. To comply with an order or request from authority. = **yikej**. Ex: *sko k'anap'ajej*, We comply with an order.

k'anchajih, vtr pas. To be used (literally, to be asked for). Cf. **yal sk'anchajih**, to be useful or usable.

k'anoj 'ix, n phrase. Spanish "pedida." = **k'anwal**. An act of marriage without civil or religious service, but after a series of petitions by the boy's family to the girl's parents and the consent of the latter. On the appointed date the groom's family arrives at the girl's house to drink and eventually take the intoxicated bride to her new home with them. Cf. **'elk'oj 'ix**, **kajoj 'ix**, **nupnajih**, **nheroj 'ix**, other forms of marriage.

k'anp'anih, vin. To ask, make a request. Ex: *'ix sk'anp'an winh*, He asked...

k'anul, n (k'en). Bridewealth; money given to the parents of an eloped girl for consolation. Cf. **'elk'oj 'ix**.

k'anwal, n. = **k'anoj 'ix**. Spanish "pedida." An act of marriage without civil or religious service but with the consent of the bride's parents, given after a series of petitions. Cf. **'elkoj 'ix, kajoj 'ix, nupnajih, nheroj 'ix**.

k'ankin, n (lum). = **k'ankintik**. Place name: Canquintik, a Chuj-speaking aldea of Nentón. Along with the aldea **xup'oj'asun**, Canquintik has a reputation for profane language and extensive insults, especially the women.

k'ansanlak, n (lum). Place name: Finca Cansanlac, Barillas. A settlement of Santa Eulalia Kanjobal speakers. Cf. **k'an san**, plant name. < Kanjobal.

k'antelak, n (lum). Place name: Cantelaj, San Rafael La Independencia. < Kanjobal. Cf. **k'ante'**, Alder.

k'anh, n (te', k'en). A wedge or block, e.g., one used as a doorstop, Spanish "cuña." Ex: *sk'anh*, his block. *sk'anhul*, its block. *sk'anhul mexah*, a block for a table (e.g., to level it). *chap' sk'anh*, its two wedges. *jun sk'anhul*, one stop. *k'en sk'anh*, its rock block. *te sk'anh*, its wooden block. Cf. **k'anhatz**, below.

k'anha', vtr implied but not attested. To make a rumbling noise.

k'anh -nhi', vtr phrase. To snore. = **jorjoran -nhi'**. Ex: *sk'anh snhi'*, He snores.

sk'anh k'uh, vtr phrase. Thunder. Literally, the god rumbles.

k'anhan, n (lum). A steep river bank or road cut, or a steep gulley, one with a sharp drop. Spanish "barranco."

k'anhatz, n (te'). A squared-off log about 6" high and a foot long, with a projecting piece left for a handle at one end, used for seats in place of chairs. Ex: *sk'anhatz*, his sitting log. *sk'anhatzil sk'ojnup'*, a sitting log for him to sit on.

k'ap, onom. Crack; a sound like the cracking of a tree trunk as the tree is just beginning to topple and the fibers are cracking. Or, the cracks and pops of a heated vessel cooling, or the sounds a roof makes during an earthquake. **sk'ap*,

k'apak, n (k'apak). Cloth or clothing. Spanish "género." Also, the noun classifier for textiles. Ex: *sk'apak*, his cloth. *sk'apakil misah*, the clothes to go to mass in.

k'apak ch'anh, noun cl + n. Women's skirt. Ex: *k'apak xchanh*, her skirt. NB: **sk'apak chanh*.

k'apo'ox, n (te'). = **k'a po'ox**. Plant name. Br 8532, 8693, 11517. *Acaena elongata*, *Apium leptothillum*. Literally, Old (or Bitter, or Rotten) **po'ox**. Cf. **po'ox**, plant name.

k'apox 'anh, n ('anh). H 0022, Br 8748, 11588, 11613. *Daucus montanus*, *Hackleria mexicana*, *Tauschia steyermarkii*.

k'ap', n. Hand or arm. *sk'ap'*, his arm. *k'ap'il*, by handful. *k'ap'il xchonho'*, He sells by handful.

k'ap' (+N), num cl (4, O15a). Servings of food; platesful. Ex: *jun k'ap' chip'ej*, one serving of meat. *cha k'ap' 'itaj*, two servings of vegetables.

k'ap' -'ok, n (winh, 'ix). Distant relative, Spanish "familia." < **k'ap' -'ok**, literally, "hand-foot," i.e., extremities, a metaphoric and metonymic couplet for "distant relative." Cf. **hin k'ap' w-ok**, my relative; **ha k'ap' h-ok > ha k'awok**, your distant relative. Includes FaBrDa, FaSiSo, MoBrDa, MoSiSo, GPBr, ChChSo; FaBrSo, FaSiDa, MoBrDa, MoSiDa, GPSi, ChChDa. In reference, *winh hin k'ap'wok* or *'ix hin k'ap'wok*. In address, *k'ap'wok*. Reciprocal, *k'ap'wok*. Cf. **'utz**, a distant relative whose relationship is not known, a term that is more frequent in women's speech. Ex: *winh hin k'ap'wok*, my distant relative. *winh ha k'awok*, your distant relative. *winh sk'ap'yok*, his distant relative.

k'ap'tajtzil, n ('anh). Plant name. An edible green ('**itaj**') that grows wild in the cloud forest. Leaves are like those of the **chikin choj**. Eaten boiled, or scrambled with eggs.

k'ap'temuch, n (nok'). A black spider than makes a tube-like web. Ex: *sk'ap'temuch*, his spider. *sk'ap'temuchal nok'*, their spiders, i.e., the spiders among the animals. See also (**yax**) **xim** and **k'an k'an**, other spiders.

k'arik'ar, n (te'). Spanish "matraca." A noise-maker that has a ratchet wheel working against a spring; it is whirled to turn the spring against the ratchet wheel to make the noise. Ex: *sk'arik'ar*, his matraca. *sk'arik'aril te'*, the part of the matraca that goes around.

k'asan, stv. Smart, sharp, Spanish "listo." A good worker, works hard and fast. Ex: *'e tato k'asanonh...*, And if we are smart...

k'at-, vpo root. To be lying sideways, horizontally.

k'atan, stv. Spanish "atravesado." Lying horizontally, e.g., a beam or bar, or any rectangle lying on its long side, e.g., a window pane wider than it is high. Cf. **linhan**.

k'atanh, num cl (2c, O2b). A measure: Load-sized bundle of something. Spanish

"tercio," a mule load (one side of a full load). A man-load sized bundle of things; for firewood, about 16 cubic feet of loose splits, 2x2x4 feet. For charcoal, 2x2.5x4.5 feet more or less. For wheat, 60 handfuls of 4" diameter bundles of stalks. Ex: *jun k'atanh*, one "tercio." *cha k'atanh*, two loads. *'ay jun k'atanh hin k'atzitz*, I have a load of firewood. **sk'atanh*.

k'ate', n (te'). Plant name: A tree about the size of a peach, 8-10" wide almond-shaped leaves, white flower. Found in San Mateo. Br 8473, 8707, 8708, 8762. *Calea skutchii*, *Perymenium* sp., *Verbesina* sp.

k'atelak, n (lum). Place name: Montaña Catelac, San Mateo. < Kanjobal. Cf. **k'ate'**, plant name.

k'atepan, n (lum). Place name: The ruins above Finca El Limón, Nentón. See Field Notes, May 8-10, 1965. Literally, Old Church. (< **k'a'**, old + Nahuatl *teopantli*, temple.) Contrasts with **k'a tepan**, any old church: [**k'á.te.pán**], Old Church, vs. [**k'á té.pán**] old church.

k'atz, onom. The tick of a clock or watch.

k'atza', vtr. To cut something with scissors. = **k'atzelih**.

k'atzitz, n (te'). Firewood. Ex: *sk'atzitz*, his firewood. *sk'atzitzal*, by firewood (e.g., a payment made in firewood).

k'aw, n. A bite, the part left in the mouth after taking a bite of something. Ex: *sk'aw*, his bite (the piece in his mouth). **sk'aw(al/il)*.

k'aw (+N), num cl (2a, O3b). Pieces bitten off something (the parts that remain in the mouth). Cf. **k'awanh**, num cl, the bitemarks left on the object. Ex: *jun k'aw mansan*, a bite of apple. *cha k'aw tulusnah*, two bites of peach.

k'awanh, num cl (2a, O3b). Bite marks where something has been bitten off.

k'awu yo'op, n phrase. Wide butt (person).

k'ax, n ('ixim). Spanish "pinol," maize grains toasted and then finely ground. Used on trips, since the ground meal doesn't spoil. Prepared as a beverage with water. Ex: *sk'ax*, his pinol. *sk'axil yik sp'e winh*, the pinol for his trip.

k'axil, n. Crumbs. Ex: *haxop' tz'el 'ixim sk'axil chi'*..., they say when the crumbs fall...

k'ax-, vpo root implied but not attested. Broken into pieces.

k'axan, stv. Sentimentally attached, Spanish "hallado," e.g., a child or dog that follows

someone around from fondness. Cf. **k'ayih**, below.

k'axanh, num cl (2c, O1ob). Grades or levels; steps. Ex: *cha k'axanh*, two-stepped. *cha k'axanh simyéntuh*, two concrete steps.

k'axep, n. (The other) Half. Or, the other side of a river. Ex: *sk'axep*, the half of something left behind by someone, e.g., if he eats half of a tortilla, the remaining half is *k'axep*. *sk'axepal 'uk'ap'*, the pieces of a broken bowl.

k'axepa', n (lum). Place name: a cantón of San Mateo, located north of the river **niwan titz'am**, across from the salt mines. See Field Notes, September 1, 1964. Literally, Other Side of the Water.

k'axk'ap'il, n. The pieces of something that breaks into pieces, e.g., a bottle, pot, etc. Ex: *sk'axk'ap'il liméyah*, the pieces of a broken bottle.

k'ax lawénah, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 11580. *Bidens aurea*.

k'ax sajchim, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 8607, 8742, 11540. *Carex donnell-smithii*, *C. peucophila*. See also **sajchim**, plant name.

k'axi'ik, n (nok'). Wing (of a bird). Ex: *sk'axi'il*, its wing. *k'axilal nok'*, the bird's wing.

k'axnajup', n (lum). Place name: Caxajub, San Rafael La Independencia. < Kanjobal.

k'ayej, vtr. To scold someone. Ex: *tzin ha k'ayej*, You're scolding me.

k'ayih, vin. To grow accustomed to doing something, or to a place or thing.

k'ayelih, vin-dir. To grow accustomed to someone, a place, or an activity.

k'ayil, n (te'). Plant name: Br 11667. *Polymnia* sp.

k'e' (+N), num cl (1b, A). Tunes played on a musical instrument (N); selections. Ex: *cha k'e'*, two selections (as when asking for the musicians to play a couple of pieces). *jun k'e' son*, one selection. *cha k'e' tanhp'il*, two guitar pieces. *'ox k'e' chinhp'il*, three drum pieces. **sk'e'*.

k'e'ih, vin. To rise, climb, or go up.

k'e ch'ekan, vin phrase. To sit up, e.g., one out of a group lying down together, e.g., sleeping together. To rise up in a sitting position. Ex: *sk'e ch'ekan*, He sits up.

k'e ch'ekekok, vin phrase. To rise like smoke or clouds. Ex: *sk'e ch'ekekok tap'*, Smoke is rising. *sk'e ch'ekekok 'asun*, Clouds are rising,

k'e ch'enan, vin phrase. To make much noise and commotion. Cf. **ch'enan k'e'ih**. Ex: *sk'e ch'enan*, They are making a racket.

k'e ch'ennajok, vin phrase. For many people to shout at the same time.

k'e ch'ikch'ik -ok, vin phrase. To lie down with the feet stuck up into the air. Cf. **ch'ikikih**. Ex: *sk'e ch'ikch'ik yok*, He lies down with his feet in the air.

k'e ch'iran, vin phrase. To be warped up, e.g., shingles in a roof that curl upwards. Cf. **'em ch'iran**, **chi'ran ch'iran**.

k'e ch'open -ti', vin phrase. For one's mouth to open wide. Ex: *sk'e ch'open hin ti'*, My mouth opens up, I open my mouth.

k'e jasasok, vin phrase. To shoot up like a skyrocket, make a dashing ascent. = **p'at jasasok**. Ex: *sk'e jasasok*, It shoots up.

k'e jisnajok, vin phrase. For a bite or sting on some part of the body to make itself felt. Cf. **k'e' nhatz'najok**. Ex: *sk'e jisnajok*, It (a sting) is felt.

k'e jisnajok, vin phrase. To dash uphill. Cf. **jisjon 'ek'ih**. Ex: *'ix k'e jisnajok*, It dashed uphill. Contrasts with **'em jisnajok**, to dash downhill.

k'e koch'an, vin phrase. To writhe like a dead (or dying) snake, or a person with stomach pain. Ex: *sk'e koch'an*, He writhes.

k'e k'ewan, vin phrase. To crack. Cf. **k'ewan k'e'ih**, **jatih**. Ex: *sk'e k'ewan*, It's cracking.

k'e k'ewewok, vin phrase. To split, e.g., a rail being split with wedges. Ex: *sk'e k'ewewok*, It's splitting.

k'e limnajok, vin phrase. To jump up on something. Cf. **k'e' tz'itnajok**. Ex: *sk'e limnajok*, He jumps up on it.

k'e linhan, vin phrase. To stand up. Ex: *tzin k'e linhan*, I stand up. *tzonh k'e linhan*, We stand up.

k'e lokan, vin phrase. To hang something up.

k'e nhatz'najok, vin phrase. For a sting or bite somewhere on the body to make itself felt. Cf. **k'e' jisnajok**. Ex: *sk'e nhatz'najok*, It stings (makes itself felt).

k'e' -ok, vtr phrase. Lying on one's back with the legs sticking up into the air; used in

describing sexual intercourse: the act of pulling the female's legs into the air during intercourse. = **'ak' k'e yok.**

k'e ranhnajok, vin phrase. To fall on a slippery place, e.g., a muddy road. Ex: *sk'e ranhnajok*, He falls down (He slips up).

k'e t'anhan, vin phrase. To look up, e.g., at an airplane. Ex: *sk'e t'anhan*, He looks up.

k'e t'inhān, vin phrase. To hang out a line, e.g., for a clothesline. Ex: *sk'e t'inhān*, He ties up a rope.

k'e t'unhan, vin phrase. To hang up a bag by its handle or string. Cf. **t'unhu'**.

k'e -tzalajelal, vin phrase. To become happy, pleased. = **tzalajih**. Literally, for happiness to rise up. Ex: *sk'e' ko tzalajelal*, We cheer up. *sk'e ko tzalajelal ko munlajel*, We work happily excited.

k'e tz'ejnajok, vin phrase. To choke off a cry with a choke, and then begin again, as an infant. Ex: *sk'e tz'ejnajok*, He cuts off his cry and then begins again.

k'e tz'itnajok, vin phrase. To jump up on something. Cf. **k'e' limnajok**. Ex: *sk'e tz'itnajok*, He jumps up on something.

k'e wa'an, vin phrase. To rise, or to get up, e.g., a person who gets up from bed, or a pole picked up and brought to a standing position. Ex: *sk'e wa'an*, It stands up.

k'ek'ochih, vin-dir (k'e'-k'och-ih). To result from some action. Ex: *'ox ch'up' 'ix k'ek'ochih*, Three pots resulted (from breaking down the size of the old salt pots); the result (of the resizing) was to use three new pots instead of one old one..

k'e'en, n (k'en). Stone, rock (or similar); testicles. Also the noun classifier for stone and metal objects. Ex: *sk'e'en*, his stone or metal piece, or, his testicles (of animals and people). *sk'enal lu'um*, the rocks on the terrain.

k'enal, n. Pit or stone of any fruit except cucurbits (chilacayote, ayote, calabaza, and tecomate; also pepitorio). Ex: *sk'enal*, its stone. *sk'enalil 'onh*, avocado pit.

k'enan(ih) -p'ah, vin phrase. To turn into stone. Ex: *'ih sk'enan sp'ah 'atz'am*, And the salt turns to stone (as the salt water is boiled down).

k'echa', vtr. To carry a long pole upright in one hand, e.g., a flag, candle or cane. Ex: *k'echk'e'ih*, to carry something upright in one hand. *k'echemih*, to carry something upright, but downhill.

k'echan cha'an, vtr phrase. To lift something. Cf. **cha'an**, tall. Ex: *ko k'echan chan ha'*, We lift water (in pots).

k'echmitej, vtr. To cut up meat by pieces, i.e., to quarter animals. Smaller animals are cut into nine pieces: 1 **jolom**, 1 **jaj**, 2 **k'ap'**, 2 **kostil**, 1 **stel yich spatik**, 2 **xup'**. Larger animals are further divided.

k'ek moxom, n (lum). Place name: Montaña Quecomoxom, Barillas. < Kanjobal.

k'ek wa', n ('ixim). Plant name. A red maize that grows in temperate aldeas of San Mateo. The ear and the grain are a light reddish brown at maturity and some time before. Grains are round. *Zea mays*.

k'ek'ak' -p'ohanih, vin phrase. To be busy doing something. Ex: *sk'ek'ak' sp'ohanih*, He's busy. *tzin k'ek'ak' hin p'ohanih*, I'm busy. NB: This phrase has the structure of a metonymic couplet, but the initial part is otherwise unattested.

k'elwi, vin. To look like, to appear. Cf. **kot k'elan**. Ex: *tzin k'elwi*, the way I look. *wach'* *sk'elwi*, He's good-looking. *sk'elwi winh*, He appears (like this).

k'em, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Spanish "jabalí." Peccary. Wild and very dangerous pigs that travel in packs in hot country, near the Lacandones. They are said to eat people. *Pecari* sp. Cf. **k'ultakil chitam**.

k'enha', vtr. To rap something softly with the knuckles, e.g., a watermelon, or a child's head. Cf. **wenh**. Ex: *tzin k'enha'*, I rap it.

k'ep'k'ep'anih, vin. To make a sound like a liquid gurgling or sloshing around in a closed vessel being carried or moved. = **k'op'k'op'anih**. Ex: *sk'ep'k'ep'anih*, It's gurgling.

k'et-, vpo root. To be twisted to one side.

k'etan 'ek'ih, vin phrase. To be twisted, e.g., a person with a twisted neck, or a house whose roof has begun to lean to one side. Ex: *k'etan hin 'ek'ih*, I'm twisted (my neck is twisted).

k'etan k'etan, stv phrase. A person with the head twisted to one side, or to an angle.

k'ewa', vtr implied but not attested. To break or crack something.

k'ew (+N), num cl (1b, A8a). Times breaking something in half. Cf. **k'ewchitej**. Ex: *cha k'ew chinah*, two times breaking an orange in half.

k'ewanh (+N), num cl (2d, O25). Cracks in something, e.g., a fruit being broken, or a wall that has settled. Ex: *cha k'ewanh k'ilap'*, two cracks in the wall.

k'ewan k'e'ih, vin phrase. To be cracked, e.g., fruit, wood, concrete. Cf. **k'e' k'ewan**.

k'ewan k'ewan, stv phrase. Fat woman. = **k'awan k'awan**. Cf. **k'ewu yo'op**.

k'ewchitej, vtr. To break a fruit in half. = **ch'ewchitej**.

k'ewewih, vin. Easy to split into rails. Cf. **k'e' k'ewewok**.

k'ewu yo'op, n phrase. Wide butt (person). Cf. **k'ewan k'ewan**.

k'ewex, n (te'). Plant name. Spanish "anona." A tropical fruit with white fleshy pulp inside, the outside textured like an artichoke. *Annona cherimola*. Custard apple.

k'ex, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). Spanish "masacuate," a kind of boa (snake); said to be eaten on the Pacific coast, except for its front and hind quarters. *Boa constrictor*.

k'ex (nhej), adj (phrase). All, only. Ex: *k'ex nhej winak 'ix p'atih*, Only men went (no women). *k'ex niwak*, They are all big ones. *k'ex nhej holan lu'um*, All these pots have holes in them. *k'ex nhej winak*, All of them are men.

k'ex'a', vtr. To replace something borrowed, e.g., a quantity of corn—not the same objects, but the same value or quantity. Ex: *tzin k'ex'a'*, I repay it.

k'exanxih -p'ah, vin phrase. To change (clothes). Ex: *sko k'exanxi ko p'ah*, We change clothes.

k'exanh k'ap', n phrase. Left hand. Cf. **wach' k'ap'**, right hand. Ex: *sk'exanh k'ap'*, his left hand. **sk'exanh k'ap'il*.

k'exk'apak, n (k'apak). A change of clothing. Ex: *malaj ko k'exk'apak*, We don't have a change of clothing. *sk'exk'apakil munlajel*, work clothes.

k'exmajih, vin (vtr pas). To be changed. Ex: *'ix k'exmajih*, It's been changed.

k'exul, n (winh). Spanish "tocayo." A person with one's same name, i.e., namesake. Or, the new entrant into a cargo. Literally, replacement. See James Mondloch, "K'e'x: Quiché naming," *Journal of Mayan Linguistics* 1(2):9-25, 1980, for the broader implications of this term.

k'eya', vtr. To dig a hole with a tool, e.g., a machete or digging stick, spearing into the ground

and breaking out hunks.

k'ey, num cl (1b, A19). Acts of digging a hole with a spear-like tool.

k'eyanh (+N), num cl (2c, O16a). Individual chickens or turkeys. Ex: *cha k'eyanh kaxlanh*, two chickens.

k'i'ich, n. A dislocated joint. Ex: *k'i'ich hin k'ap*', my arm is dislocated. *k'i'ich nok' nok'*, an animal with a dislocated joint. *sk'i'ich*, his dislocation. *sk'ichal sk'ap*', the dislocation of his arm. Cf. **k'ichajih**.

k'i'ix, n. Thorn or spine.

k'i'ix, n (te'). Element in plant names. Thorn trees, cf. **kakaw k'i'ix**, **mapum k'i'ix**, **momon k'i'ix**, **sak k'i'ix**.

k'ixin, adj. Warm.

k'ix 'uchum, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Porcupine. Spanish "puerco espín." *Coendou mexicanus mexicanus* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 77-79).

k'ix kul, n (ch'anh). Plant name. Br 11647. *Smilax jalapensis* var. *botterii*.

k'ix tan, n ('anh). Plant name: A spiny plant with edible tips. It grows like a vine about 1" thick, up into the trees. Leaf is long, with spines on the bottom of the central vein and on the stem. *Smilax* sp.

k'ix te', n (te'). Plant name. A thorny tree with small compound leaves, like a mimosa. Probably *Acacia pennatula*.

k'ix te', n (lum). Place name: Quixté, San Mateo.

k'ixwelal, n. Shame; Spanish "vergüenza."

k'ichajih, vin (vtr pas). To be broken. Cf. **k'i'ich**; these forms may imply a vtr *k'i' or *k'ich, to break something. Ex: *'ix k'ichaj smak'an winh*, they were broken (when) he hit them (by his hitting them).

k'ik', adj. Black. Ex: *k'ik'in*, I'm black. *sk'ik'al*, the black parts of something. **sk'ik'*.

k'ik'an, n. Tomorrow.

k'ik'ih, n. Today in the morning, Spanish "desde hoy en la mañana." Ex: *'ix wil jun winh k'ik'ih*, I saw a man this morning.

k'ik'lewiḥ, vin. To become blackish, as from a stroke of through normal development (e.g., a Negro child). = **k'ik'p'ih 'elih**. Ex: *sk'ik'lewiḥ*, He becomes blackish.

k'ik'mutzih, vin. To become purplish blue. Ex: *k'ik'mutzinak*, turned purplish blue.

k'ik'p'alil, n. At night, late evening. Cf. **t'ak'walil**, around about midnight.

k'ik'p'ih 'elih, vin phrase. To become blackish (people only). = **k'ik'lewiḥ**. Ex: *sk'ik'p'i 'elih*, He becomes blackish.

k'ik't'up'ih, vin. To turn blackish, as a darkening sky before a storm. Ex: *sk'ik't'up'ih*, It's turning dark. *k'ik't'up'inak*, darkened (dark black or gray).

k'ik'tzujih, vin. To become somewhat dark in color (can't refer to people). Ex: *sk'ik'tzujih*, It darkens.

k'ik' chan, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A very large black snake. The eyes look like two spots of lime thrown onto the face. They are aggressive; frightened away when people arrive, but return within a few minutes to kill whatever frightened them if it's still in the same spot. It is said that it used to be like people, but was punished by God, who threw lime into its eyes to impare its vision. It now can't see well, and so is frightened off at one's arrival.

k'ik' chitam wa', n ('ixim). Plant name. Literally, Black Pig Food. A variety of maize ('ixim) that grows in hot country, e.g., in **wayisnhah**, but not in very hot country. Grain is round, dark blue ("black"). All grains are black. Contrast **tz'ip' sat**, which has mixed colors. *Zea mays*.

k'ik' ch'anh, n (ch'anh). Plant name. A black vine with small (1/2") leaves that are rounded and thin. Climbs trees. Found in San Mateo.

k'ik' k'antzuh, n ('anh). Plant name. An edible mushroom, white above and black below, conical, 3-4" high. = **sak k'antzuh**.

k'ik' k'ojoyem, n ('anh). Plant name. A kind of bush bean (Spanish "frijol de mata," Chuj **k'ojoyem tut**). = **'omon tut**. Yellowish pod at maturity. Cf. **chak k'ojoyem** = **chak k'ox tut**, and **k'un patik**, the other bush beans. *Phaseolus* sp.

k'ik' lum, n (lum). Place name: Quicium, San Sebastián Coatán. Literally, Black Earth.

k'ik' muh, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 11585. *Solanum nodiflorum*.

k'ik' pachap', n (k'en). Shale. A black sedimentary stone found in river beds and elsewhere, large blocks of which are used to sharpen knives and machetes. Sample iddentified as "clay

shale" by Don Blount, LSU geologist. Ex: *sk'ik' pachap'*, his shale. *sk'ik' pachap'il k'e'en*, the shale among the rocks.

k'ik' p'akmam, n (te'). Plant name. A kind of **p'akmam** tree with almond-shaped leaves 3-4" long, with serrated edges; grows to fifteen feet high or so. Cf. **p'akmam**, Spanish "sauco," and **kotak p'akmam**, a small variety. Probably *Sambucus mexicana*.

k'ik' p'ay, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 11457. *Cologania broussonettii*.

k'ik' p'ay te', n (te'). Plant name. Br 11496, 11612, 11651. *Deppea* sp., *Solanum cervantesii*, *S. nudum*.

k'ik' sanich, n (nok'; mam, nun). Small black ants. Cf. **sanich**, red ants, and **chak toxop'**, a red ant with a vicious bite.

k'ik' sup'en chan, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A snake, similar to cottonmouth water moccasin, but terrestrial. Very poisonous. Grow to 3-4 feet long. Found in San Mateo.

k'ik' tu 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 8538. *Eupatorium* sp.

k'ik' yap'il, n (yap'il). A fever (Spanish "fiebre") not now common but known from fifteen years ago (ca 1950). It causes the hair to fall out except for small spots; the hair returns when the victim is cured. Fatal, very deadly, it causes a comatose condition, and is said to strike all of a family but one, who is left to care for the sick. **sk'ik' yap'il*.

k'ik' yat, n. Blind (person). Ex: *k'ik' yatin*, I'm blind. *sk'ik' yat*, his blind relative. *sk'ik' yatil*, the blind among them.

k'ila', vtr. To caulk a hole in a leaking pot by pushing a stick or corn cob into it, or by packing it with pith from inside a stick and letting it swell with water. Ex: *k'ilp'il*, caulked, e.g., a cracked pot. *chap' lum k'ilp'il*, two caulked pots.

k'il (+N), num cl (1b, A). Acts of caulking a pot with soft material. Ex: *cha k'il lu'um*, two acts of caulking a pot.

k'ilap', n (lum). Spanish "bajarreque," the daub in a wattle-and-daub house. Or, any wall. Cf. **xecklap'**. Mud from leveling the house floor is mixed with dry longleaf pine needles, and this mixture fills the spaces between the **xecklap'**. Cf. **k'iloj pat**. Ex: *k'ilap'il pat*, a wattle-and-daub house.

k'il pat, vtr phrase. To daub a house. Ex: *sko k'il pat*, We're daubing a house.

k'iloj pat, n phrase (< vtr). The daubing of a house. = **k'il pat**. Cf. **k'ilap'**, **xeclap'**.

k'ilaj, n. Itchy boils, all over the body. Or, a tickling. Or, the armpit. Ex: *tza joy hin k'ilaj*, You're tickling me. *sk'ilaj*, his armpit. *sk'ilajil yap'il*, the illness's itching; the itching of boils all over the body due to an illness.

k'ilaj jaj, n phrase. An itchy cough, i.e., an illness that causes one to cough. Ex: *sk'ilaj jaj*, his cough. *'ay sk'ilaj jajil*, There is an illness that causes coughing.

k'ilim, n ('ixim). Toasted grains of maize, including **pos**, popped grains. Formerly, in times of hunger, people wore necklaces of toasted corn, and sucked or chewed on them to kill their hunger. This is now replaced by **k'aj**, Spanish "pinol," corn that is roasted and then ground, carried on trips because it doesn't spoil. Ex: *sk'ilim*, his roasted maize. *sk'ilimal 'ixim k'aj*, the toasted grains for the pinol.

k'inal, n. (Of) age. Ex: *'elnak xo k'inal 'ay winh*, He was already of age. *sk'inal*, his health. *yiloj k'inalil*, He will enjoy much time in this world, i.e., his health will remain good.

sep k'inal, n ('ixim). Plant name: A maize that matures rapidly. *Zea mays*.

k'inal, noun cl. The noun classifier for rains. Cf. **k'inanhap'**.

k'inanhap', n. A rainstorm. < *k'inal nhap'.

***k'inh**, n. Sun or Day < Proto-Mayan *q'iinh. Obsolete in this meaning, but leaving a number of expressions based on it. Replaced by **k'uh**, sun/day, < Proto-Mayan *k'uuh, holy, sacred.

(winh) k'inh, n. A period of twenty days. Cf. **jun k'inh**, twenty days. Ex: *cha winh k'inh*, forty days. *'ox winh k'inh*, sixty days.

k'inh, n. fiesta, festival. Ex: *sk'inh*, his fiesta. *sk'inal hal yap'ilal*, birthday fiesta. *sk'inal spat*, the festival celebrating a new house.

k'inhilp'ih = k'inhip'ih, vin. To dawn, i.e., to encounter or experience the dawn, Spanish "amanecer." Ex: *'ix k'inhip'ih*, He dawned; he was caught by the dawn. *'ixin k'inhip'ih*, I experienced the dawn.

k'inhilp'alil, n. Morning; after dawn, e.g., 7-8 o'clock. = **k'inhip'alil**.

k'inh páskuh, n. Any festival day.

k'inh xoh, adj phrase. Mature (fruit).

sjunhk'inal, n. The twentieth day of elapsed time.

k'inhwa', n (lum). Place name: Quinguá, Nentón. (Language unknown)

k'ip', n ('anh). Plant name. Spanish "pacaya." A palm that has an edible "ear" resembling that of maize but with a thicker husk. Other "pacayas" (Chuj term unknown) are **chones**, **pakay**, and **po'ox**. *Chamaedorea* sp.

k'ip'ih, vin. To grow. Ex: *sk'ip'ih*, It grows.

sk'ip'umal, n. The largest animal in a litter, said to be the first born. Must be possessed. Cf. **tz'on**, the runt. Ex: *sk'ip'umal*, the largest in a litter.

k'irk'onih, vin. To laugh hard, and all the time. Ex: *sk'irk'onih*, He laughs all the time. *sk'irk'on jun 'animah*, a man who laughs all the time.

k'is, n. An odor like the smell of pigs. Or, the gland that excretes the pig smell. Ex: *sk'is*, its smell gland. *sk'isal*, its odor.

k'isis, n (te'). Plant name. A hot country tree that has red wood like the ocote (pine); unknown otherwise by the informant, Not used for anything. *Taxodium mucronatum*. Bald cypress.

k'it-, vpo root. To be hunched over, trembling.

k'itan k'itan, stv phrase. Insult to a person with a habitually bowed head and hunched shoulders.

k'itk'onih, vin. To tremble from fear or cold. Ex: *tzin k'itk'onih*, I'm trembling. *sk'itk'onih*, He's trembling.

k'itu patik, n (winh). Slump-shouldered (person).

k'ix, n. See **k'i'ix**. Thorn or spine.

k'ixte', n (lum). Place name: Quixté, San Mateo. The name derives from an unidentified plant, Thorn Tree.

k'o'-, vpo root. To be a deep hollow cylinder, closed at one end.

k'o'an k'o'an, stv phrase. Containers less than 1 foot in diameter and deep for their diameter; can be cylindrical or square, but must be hollow and closed at one end, e.g., a deep cup, or a mushroom cap.

k'o'an (+N), num cl (2c, O19). Things shaped like hollow cylinders closed at one end

and less than about one foot in diameter. Ex: *jun k'o'anh p'u'uk*, one hollow-cylindric mushroom. *cha k'o'anh lu'um*, two clay vessels shaped like deep cups.

k'o xo'och, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A land snail with a coiled shell (like cornucopia). Not eaten. Common in San Mateo especially during rains. When molested they pull up inside the shell and excrete a white, milk-like substance, which is said to make the penis grow larger if it is licked off.

k'o'och, n (te'). A large tree trunk with footholds cut into it for steps; cf. **'iskalérah**. Or: Plant name. An oak (*Quercus* sp.) similar to Shingle Oak but with smaller leaves; its acorns are also **k'o'och**. Found around San Mateo, but rare. Used for firewood. Ex: *sk'o'och*, his ladder. *sk'o('o)chal pat*, the house's stair.

k'o'ol, n. Body part: the belly, the insides of the body cavity. Metaphorically, the center of the emotions. Ex: *sk'o'ol*, his belly. **sk'ol(al/il)*. Also, advice. See also the following:

'aj k'o'ol, n (winh). One who works against you by attacking the companion spirit, **chiápah**.

'ak'um k'o'ol, n (winh). Counselor.

'etz'um k'o'ol, n (winh, 'ix). A charitable person, or charity ("the goodness of one's heart").

chap'ax -k'o'ol, vtr phrase. To be discontent; literally, for the stomach [spiritual center] to be made two parts, to have a divided "heart."

chichinlh -k'o'ol, vin phrase. To get angry.

kuseltak -k'o'ol, n phrase. To be sad. Ex: *kuseltak sk'o'ol*, He is sad.

sat -k'o'ol, vin phrase. To lose one's reason (intelligence, life), to lose the center of one's consciousness. Spanish "perder la mente." Ex: *'ix yalan hep' winh jun*, *'ix satam sk'ol winh*, They saw (that) he lost his consciousness (his life).

k'ochan, adj. Too short, e.g., clothes too short on the body, like pants with legs too short, a shirt with tails too short. Ex: *k'ochan wex*, short pants, pants with the legs too short. *k'ochan kamix*, a shirt with a tail too short (not sleeves). *k'ochan lopil*, a capixay with a body too short.

k'ochih, vin. To arrive somewhere.

k'oj-, vpo root. To be seated, sitting.

k'oj yem tut, n ('anh). Plant name. Spanish "frijol de mata," a class of beans that grow into a small bush, neither climbing nor spreading out across the ground. Includes **k'ik' k'oj yem tut = 'omon tut, chak k'oj yem tut = chak k'ox tut, k'un patik.**

k'ojan, stv. Sitting, as in a chair. = **wokan**. Ex: *'eman k'ojan*, Sit down!

k'ojan ko chi'ich, stv sentence. Full moon; the moon is shining all night, from dusk till dawn. Literally, Our Aunt (the Moon) is seated. Cf. **k'ojnajih chi'ich**.

k'ojan k'olal, stv. Slowly. = **k'ojanhk'olal** in rapid speech.

k'ojanh (+N), num cl (2c, O24a). Tall stacks of firewood, wheat bundles, or corn ears tied in pairs and stacked pair on top of pair, the bottom pair across a horizontal pole. Ex: *cha k'ojanh k'atzitz*, two stacks of firewood.

k'ojnajih chi'ich, vin phrase. For the Moon to shine all night. Cf. **k'ojan ko chi'ich**. Ex: *'ix k'ojnaj chi'ich*, there was moonlight all night; Our Aunt the Moon was seated.

k'ojnup', n. A place to set something down, e.g., in the past, racks outside the salt mines on which to set full pots of salt water. Also, a bench.

k'ojnup'al, n. Resting places. A measure of distance in traveling: How many times does a loaded man stop to rest? About once every kilometer. Flexible, as the stops are more frequent in rugged terrain. Ex: *jun k'ojnup'al*, one stop. *cha k'ojnup'al*, two stops. *'oxe k'ojnup'al*, three stops.

k'oj, n (te'). A mask, Spanish "máscara." A wooden mask used by dancers in the Carnaval and Concepción festivals. Cf. **lap'alwum**. These are often old masks that have been kept for years; now also some paper masks. Ex: *sk'oj*, his mask. *sk'ojal chanhal*, the mask for a dance.

k'oj yem tut, n ('anh). Plant name. Spanish "frijol de mata," a class of beans that grow into a small bush, neither climbing nor spreading out across the ground. Includes **k'ik' k'oj yem tut = 'omon tut, chak k'oj yem tut = chak k'ox tut, k'un patik.**

k'oj'o', vtr. To begin a task of embroidery or weaving for someone who doesn't know how to start, i.e., to make the first line of weaving or embroidery.

k'ojan 'el yich, vtr phrase. To begin to do a piece of work, e.g., the first steps in weaving, or to harvest the first day's work in a field. Cf. **k'ojel yich**. Ex: *tzin k'ojan 'el yich*, I'm beginning it.

k'ojel yich, vtr-dir phrase. To begin to do a piece of work, e.g., the first steps in weaving

or the first day's work in harvesting. Ex: *tzin k'ojel yich*, I am beginning it.

k'oj, num cl (2a, O24b). In huipil embroidery, repetitions of the color scheme, i.e., if a circular design has four bands of colors near the neck and then another section where the four colors are repeated, it is a two-**k'oj** huipil. = **k'ojanh**. Ex: *chanh k'oj ti nip*, a huipil with four repetitions of embroidery design.

k'ojanh, num cl (2c, O24b). = **k'oj** but restricted to verb phrases as an adverbial.

Sections of identical bands in huipil embroidery. Ex: *chanh k'ojanh 'ix 'aj ti snip*, She made her huipil four sections of embroidery deep.

k'oko', vtr. To break something brittle, something that snaps. = **k'anha'**.

k'ok (+N), num cl (1b, A8b). Act of breaking or snapping something brittle (N). Ex: *jun k'ok*, one time breaking. *cha k'ok te'*, two acts of breaking a stick. *'ox k'ok k'oxox*, three acts of breaking tostadas.

k'okoch, n (te'). A cane, i.e., a walking cane. Ex: *sk'okoch*, his walking stick. *sk'okochal te'*, the cane already made among a bunch of sticks.

k'okokih, vin. To be easy to break or snap.

k'okchitej, vtr. To break a toasted tortilla in half. = **kanhchitej**. Cf. **ch'ewchitej**, **xepchitej**.

k'ok', n ('anh). Plant name: A gourd, Spanish "chilacayote." Cf. **tz'ip' k'ok'**, speckled gourd; **sak k'ok'**, white gourd; **yax k'ok'**, green gourd. *Cucurbita ficifolia*. Malabar gourd.

k'ok' taj, n (te'). Plant name. Longleaf pine. Br 8609. *Pinus montezumae*. Ex: *sk'ok' taj*, his pine. *sk'ok' tajil te'*, the pines among them.

k'ok'on, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A toad with wart-like skin, found in wet season in fields and near water; of various sizes. Cf. **pajtza'**, **jonhkin**, **peke'**.

kol-, vpo root. To be ball-shaped, round.

k'olan k'olan, stv phrase. Ball-shaped.

k'olanh (+N), num cl (2c, O34). Balls, round and handful-sized objects (N). Ex: *jun k'olanh 'ixim*, one ball of masa (corn dough). *jun k'olanh gol*, one small ball.

k'olo' -p'ah, vtr phrase. To make oneself into a ball. Ex: *sk'ol sp'ah*, It rolls itself into a ball (e.g., an armadillo or a caterpillar).

k'olo'och, n ('anh). = **k'oloch**. Plant name. An edible mushroom that grows in rotten "aliso" (sycamore) or "roble" (oak). The shape is like **sak 'itaj**, but it is only 4-5" across (**sak 'itaj** is 6-8" across). Black all over, it looks like a black ear. Eaten with beans or alone, sometimes eaten raw.

k'oloj tonh, n (ha'). Place name: a northern tributary of the Río Yolá, San Mateo.

k'olok'an, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A poisonous snake, 2-4 feet long, with coloration like that of a Coral Snake, with bands black-thin red-yellow. The body gives the impression of hardness, not easily bent.

k'olol, n (te'). Plant name. An oak, Spanish "palo negro." Br 8583. *Quercus* sp.

k'olol, n (lum). Place name: Colol, San Mateo. Literally, Oak Tree.

k'olollak, n (lum). Place name: Cololaj, Santa Eulalia. < Kanjobal.

k'olp'en, n (te'). Plant name. Spanish "canacal." Br 8551. *Chiranthodendron pentodactylon*.

k'omix, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A tail-less chicken. Ex: *sk'omix*, his tailless chicken. *sk'omixal nok'*, their tailless chicken, the chicken among them.

k'omu yo'op, n phrase. Tailless, e.g., a chicken or dog.

k'omo', vtr. To take a bite out of a piece of meat.

k'om (+N), num cl (1b, A16b-2). Acts of taking a bite out of something. Ex: *jun k'om chip'ej*, one (act of taking a) bite of meat.

k'omanh (+N), num cl (2c, O3a). Parts of meat (N) that remain in the mouth after taking a bite of meat. Ex: *jun k'omanh chip'ej*, one bite of meat (in the mouth).

k'omanh (+N), num cl (2c, O3a). The marks left in a piece of meat after a bite has been taken out of it. Ex: *cha k'omanh chip'ej*, two bite marks in a piece of meat.

k'omomih, vin. To be tender to eat, e.g., the flesh of a young animal. Can be meat, tortillas, or whatever is eaten **wa'el**.

konh-, vpo root. Hunched over, having a bent back.

k'onhan k'onhan, stv phrase. Insult to a hunchback.

k'onhan k'onhan -patik, n phrase. Having a curved back, like an armadillo. Cf. **wonhan**. Ex: *k'onhan k'onhan spatik*, Its back is rounded.

k'onhu patik, n. Hunchbacked.

k'onh -p'ah, vtr phrase. To duck the head, hunch over. Ex: *sk'onh sp'ah*, He ducks. *tza k'onh ha p'ah*, you duck.

k'onho', vtr. To knock on something, e.g., on a door; or, to play the marimba.

k'onh (+N), num cl (1b, A23). Knocks (on N: door, wood, bell, etc.) Ex: *cha k'onh tak'inh*, two knocks on a bell, two peals of a bell.

k'op'k'op'anih, vin. To make a gurgling sound like liquid sloshing in a closed container. = **k'ep'k'ep'anih**. Ex: *sk'op'k'op'anih*, It's gurgling.

k'op'o', vtr. To make a hole in the ground, in a table, in paper, etc.

k'op' (+N), num cl (1b, A). Acts of cutting out or making holes in something (N). Ex: *cha k'op' hu'um*, two acts of cutting holes in paper.

k'op'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O18). Holes (N) in the ground, in paper, etc. Ex: *cha k'op'anh holan*, two holes.

k'op'an, vtr(part) > n (lum). A round depression in the ground, where the ground has sunk. = **hopan**. Or, a hole with a round, bowl-shaped bottom. Cf. **holan**. See also **niwan k'op'an**, place name.

k'or, onom. The noise made by the **tuktuk** bird, Spanish "guachoco." They stick their bills into holes in trees and rattle them back and forth, making the **k'or** sound. **sk'or*.

k'or-, vpo root. To be arched, bent in a curve.

k'oran k'oran, stv phrase. Rolled-up, as a dog with his nose on his tail, or a rolled-up person.

k'oranh (+N), num cl (2d, O23). Arches or bends in a curve. Ex: *cha k'oranh te'*, two stick arches, or one pole twice arched.

k'osnok', n (nok'; mam, nun). Spanish "gallina ciega." Cutworm; a grub that is very harmful to plants. It has a fat white body, and is curled; found usually among roots. It has a brown head and six legs. The larva of the June Bug. See also **lem**.

k'ososih, vin. To crunch grainy food like pigs eating corn, or people eating toasted corn.

k'ot, n. The fall of a single grain, a "graindrop." Cf. **'el k'otnajok**. **sk'ot*.

k'otzo', vtr. To degrain immature maize ears by taking off one grain at a time with a thumbnail, e.g., immature maize ears (with soft kernels) that can't be degrained by rolling them between the hands, like the corn, **yax 'ixim**, used in making **'isis**.

k'otz (+N), num cl (1b, A). Acts of degraining maize (N) one kernel at a time with the fingernail. Ex: *jun k'otz*, one act of degraining. *cha k'otz nhal*, two acts of degraining an ear of corn.

k'owo', vtr. To cut out or dig out the center of something. e.g., cut a hole in the middle of a sheet of paper or a table, or to eat out the center of a fruit.

k'ox, n ('anh). Plant name. A plant with wide leaves, 2-3 feet wide, 4-5 feet long, used in wrapping tamales. Found in cold country. Cf. **moxon**, the hot country equivalent. Ex: *sk'ox*, his plant leaves. *sk'oxal ch'ix*, the leaves for wrapping a tamale.

k'ox, n (k'apak, nayleh). A cloth, rebozo used by women to cover themselves from the rain. (NB: *nayleh k'ox*, not *k'apak k'ox*, if a nylon sheet is used instead of cloth). Ex: *sk'ox*, her wrap. **sk'oxal*.

k'oxo', vtr. To put on a hat (males), or to put on a **k'ox** (females).

k'oxo'och, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A land snail with a coiled shell (like cornucopia). Not eaten. Common in San Mateo especially during rains. When molested they pull up inside the shell and excrete a white, milk-like substance, which is said to make the penis grow larger if it is licked off. < vpo **k'o'** 'closed cylinder' and **xo'och** = **xoch**, an edible snail.

k'oxox, n ('ixim). Spanish "totoposte" or "tostado." A tortilla toasted when made and then further dried in the sun. Ex: *sk'oxox*, his tostado. *sk'oxoxal smunlajel*, tostados to take to work.

k'oy, n. Brains (animal or human). Or, the marrow in bones. Sheep and beef brains are eaten boiled or in broth. Ex: *sk'oy*, his brain. *sk'oyal nok'*, its brains (of an animal).

k'oyoyih, vin. To be the consistency of brains, e.g., finely ground masa or lard. Ex: *sk'oyoyih*, It's the consistency of brains.

k'oy tz'unun, n (te'). Plant name: a wild black cherry. Literally, Hummingbird Brains. The leaves and fruit are identical to other cherries, but the fruit is bitter and is not eaten. Br 8704. *Prunus capuli*.

k'oy ch'anh, n (ch'anh). Plant name. Literally, Brain Vine. A large, long, white vine (**ch'anh**), with small rounded green leaves 1/2" long. Used for tying. Found in San Mateo.

k'ú', n. Blanket. Ex: *sk'u'*, his blanket. *sk'u'al ch'at*, the bed's blanket.

k'ú chitam, n (lum). Place name: Cerro Cuchitán, San Mateo. Literally, Pig Blanket.

k'ú sat, n. the eyebrows. Cf. **k'ú'**, blanket. Ex: *sk'u sat*, his eyebrows. *sk'u satil k'oj*, the eyebrows of a mask.

k'ú'ul, n. = **k'ul**. The habit-forming node in one's stomach that causes one to drink too much water or aguardiente. Ex: *sk'u'ul anh*, an alcohol habit. *sk'ulal anh*, a desire for trago. See **k'ul**, below.

k'ú'un, n. = **k'un**. Something soft, e.g., wood easy to cut, land easy to turn. Or, a sensitive or weak part of the body where a blow hurts more than normal, e.g., deltoid muscles, solar plexus. Ex: *sk'u'un*, his soft thing. *sk'unal*, its softness, the sensitive part.

k'uchi'il, n ('anh). Plant name: A wild green ('itaj) that grows in milpas. Leaves are thick and almond-shaped; plant grows to 6-8" high. Eaten boiled. Br 11455, 11584. *Tradescantia crassifolia*.

k'uchu', vtr. To rub something with the hand, as rubbing leaves between the palms, or rubbing the eye with one hand. Ex: *tzin k'uchu'*, I'm rubbing it.

k'uh, n. The Sun, or day. Ex: *sk'uh*, his day (e.g., a day he is paid to work). *sk'uhalil k'inh*, the day of the fiesta. NB: This term has replaced Proto-Mayan *q'iinh, day/sun; its origin is in Proto-Mayan *k'uuh, holy, sacred; cf ***k'inh**, above.

k'ú te', n (te'). Plant name. Cedar, a tree with red or yellow wood. Not known by the informant. Found in hot country. By analogy with cognate Chiapas Maya tree names, this should be literally Holy Wood, a reference to the use of this wood for carving the images of saints. Ex: *sk'u te'*, his cedar. *sk'u te'al te'*, the cedars among the trees.

k'uk, onom. The sound of a knuckle popping. **sk'uk'*.

k'uk k'uk..., onom, exclam. The call of a hen to her chicks when she has found food for them: *k'uk*, *k'uk*, *k'uk...* Also the call to hens when feeding them.

k'uktej, vtr. To call chickens for feeding.

k'uku', vtr. To pop the knuckles.

k'ukchitej, vtr. To twist, shaking, an arm or hand, as in popping knuckles, or as in roughing up a child in play.

k'uk'um te', n (te'). Plant name. A tree the size of a peach, 1" long green leaves, red flower and small purple fruit. No use. Br 8672, 11636. *Fuchsia paniculata*.

k'ul, n. = **k'u'ul**. The thing in one's stomach that causes one to drink water or trago. The idea is that after you've been drinking it for a time a "microbio" forms a **k'ul** and calls for more, and you can't stop drinking it even if you get sick from drinking too much. Ex: *sk'ul 'anh*, the habit-forming node that calls for trago. *sk'ula'*, the node that calls for water. 'ay *sk'ul 'anh t'ayin k'o'ol*, I have a drinking habit.

k'ulej, vtr. To do something. = **'utej**. Ex: *ko sayan jap'ok xo tas ko k'ulej*, We look for a little something else to do.

k'ultak, n (lum). Brush, Spanish "monte."

k'ultakil chej, n (nok'; ch'a'ak, 'ix). Generic term for deer, including **sak chej**, white-tailed deer, and **ch'ukul** or **ch'uk chej**, brocket deer or red deer. *Odocoileus virginianus* and *Mazama americana*, respectively. Cf. **chej**, now beasts of burden (horse, mule, donkey).

k'ultakil chitam, n (nok'; tusinuh, 'ix). Peccary; Spanish "coche de monte." Cf. **k'em**. Wild pigs, found around San Mateo. They are dangerous (having tusks) and travel in groups. They are said not to eat people, but they are eaten. *Pecari tajacu nelsoni* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 169-172). Cf. **chitam**, now domesticated pig.

k'um, n ('anh). Plant name. A squash, Spanish "calabaza." Ex: *sk'um*, his calabaza. *k'umal*, by calabazas (e.g., paying with squash in a market transaction). *sk'umal 'anh*, the fruit on the vine. *Cucurbita moschata*. Pumpkin squash.

k'um chan, n ('anh). Plant name. Spanish "guisquil de ratón." A tree like a small scale guisquil (chayote), with smaller leaves and tiny fruit. The root is mashed and used for washing clothes. Cf. **tzoyol**, **k'um**. Ex: *sk'um chan*, his soap. *sk'um chanil sk'apak*, the soap for washing clothes. Br 11565. *Cyclanthera* sp.

k'umaj, n. Saltless food; bland, food with no taste. Ex: *k'umaj hin tek*, My meal is tasteless. *sk'umajil nholop'*, the blandness of the eggs. **sk'umaj*.

k'umej, vtr. To chat, to have a conversation. Ex: *sko k'umej*, We chat.

k'umanih, vin. To say something to someone in a conversation. Ex: '*ixin k'uman p'at winh, ke matin, tas walek' ha saya*', I said to him, "Mateo, What are you looking for?" ("What are you doing around here?")

k'un, adj. Soft, slow, tired. Cf. **k'u'un**.

k'un, adv. Slowly.

k'unp'elal, adj. Tired out, very tired.

k'unp'elalil, n. Fatigue, tiredness. Ex: 'ay k'unp'elalil, There is fatigue. 'ayin k'unp'elalil, I'm fatigued.

k'unp'ih, vin. To get tired out. Ex: sk'unp'ih, It tires.

k'ununih, stv. Soft, e.g., wool, cotton, flannel, or a bundle of cloth like a rolled-up handkerchief.

k'un patik, n ('anh). Plant name, literally, "soft back." A kind of bush bean, Spanish "frijol de mata," Chuj **k'ojoyem tut**, that has beans that can be eaten (in the pod) before their maturity, while they are soft and easy to cook. When mature, the pod is purple, and the beans black. Cf. **k'ik' k'ojoyem = 'omon tut, chak k'ojoyem = chak k'ox tut**, the other bush beans. *Phaseolus* sp.

k'unhah, n (te'). A room in the house used to store maize; not used in San Mateo, but in the aldeas. Ex: sk'unhah, his maize storeroom. sk'unhahil yixim, the storeroom for his maize.

k'up'an k'up'an, stv phrase. Beautiful hair, long and full.

k'up'ej, vtr, to hide something.

k'up'ej 'elih, vtr-dir. To hide something belonging to someone else (from the owner). Ex: sko k'up'ej 'elih, We hide it from him.

k'up' taj, n (te'). Plant name: White Pine. Trunks grow to 5-6 feet in diameter, and grow very tall. They are numerous around the edges of San Mateo. Br 8788. *Pinus ayacahuite*. White Pine.

k'ur, onom. An animal noise.

k'ur k'ur, onom. The sound made by an animal being molested in its den, e.g., a skunk.

k'urk'urih, vin. To make **k'ur k'ur** noises, as an animal molested in its den. Ex: sk'urk'urih, It's making noises. sk'urk'uri 'eltah, It's making noises out at us.

k'us, n. The smell of rotten leaves. *sk'us. Ex: sk'usal wa'il, the moldy smell or taste of rotten tortillas.

k'usumtak, adj. Moldy, e.g., moldy tortillas or bread or corn. *sk'usumtak. Ex: 'ay sk'usumtakil wa'il, The tortillas are moldy.

k'usum 'ak, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Moldy Grass. Br 8715. *Trisetum irazuense*.

k'ututih, stv. Fat like a pig. Ex: *k'ututi yuj p'akech*, fat with flesh.

k'utz, n ('anh). Plant name. A native tobacco that is mashed and mixed with lime and masticated. Spanish "pisiete." The plant is cultivated around house sites. Cf. **tawakuh**. *Nicotiana tabacum*. Ex: *swak'uch k'utz*, I'm chewing tobacco.

k'uxlaj, n (lum). Place name: Guxlaj, San Rafael La Independencia.

k'uxu', vtr. To eat (crunchy things, like grains), e.g., to eat roasting ears of maize, or trees (cf. **k'uxum te'**).

k'uxum te', n (te'). Plant name: Spanish Moss. Literally, Tree Eater. H 0003, 0004. Br 8522, 8578, 8579, 8743. *Arenaria lycopodioides*, *Heterophyllum affine*, *Lycopodium clavatum*, *L. complanatum* var. *tropicum*, *L. priglei*, *Sphagnum meridense*. Lichen.

k'uxum woton = **k'uxum wotonh**, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Weasel, Spanish "comadreja." Identified from books as Long-tailed Weasel, but because of white bands on the face, some look more like Bridled Weasel or even Ferret. *Mustela frenata goldmani* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 112-115).

k'uyih, vin. To develop through growth, e.g., a plant, or more infrequently, an animal. Ex: *sk'uyih*, It is developing.

k'uyan k'uyan, stv phrase. A well-developed woman, rather large but not ugly.

k'uyanh (+N), num cl (2c, O4b). Mature, well-developed trees. Ex: *jun k'uyanh 'onh*, one mature avocado tree. *cha k'uyanh tulusnah*, two mature peach trees.

L

la te', n (te'). Plant name. Literally, Thistle (or Painfull) Tree, **lah-te'**. Br 8602. *Wigandia kunthii*.

lach-, vpo root. To be lying face down.

lachan, stv. (Person) lying face down. = **lachan 'emih**.

lachlon 'ek'ih, vin phrase. To crawl on the chest, like a baby who can't yet crawl on hands and knees. = **'ek' lachlonok**. Ex: *slachlon 'ek'ih*, He's crawling on his chest.

lach xanhap', n. Spanish "caites de oreja," sandals whose soles have flaps like ears under the ankles, used to tie the straps cut from rubber or leather. The outline of the sandals seen from above resembles a head lying face down, the ears protruding, therefore the name "face down sandals." Ex: *slach xanhap'*, his sandals. *slach xanhap'il xanhap'*, the ear-types among the sandals.

lach', n (nok'; mam, nun). White louse that attacks chickens, beasts of burden and animals, but not (or rarely) humans. Causes loss of hair or feathers. Ex: *slach'*, its louse. *slach'il nok' kaxlanh*, the lice on a hen.

lach'-, vpo root. To be flattened out.

lach'an lach'an, stv phrase. Flattened out, e.g., a can, hat, or box.

lach'k'ajih, vin. To be flattened out, like a can or box; or, to be crushed. = **lat'k'ajih**. Ex: *tzonh lach'k'ajih*, We are flattened out. *slach'k'ajih*, It is flattened out.

lah, n ('anh). Plant name, Spanish "chichicaste." Thistle. Literally, "painfull." A spiny plant 3-4 feet high, with hairlike white spines all over the stalk and leaves (which are almond-shaped). White flower on the tip. Common around San Mateo, especially where there is much humus. Probably *Urera* sp.

la te', n (te'). Plant name. Literally, Thistle (or Painfull) Tree, **lah-te'**. Br 8602. *Wigandia kunthii*.

laj, adj. The taste of lime (Spanish "cal") or of some rocks that have a bad taste, or of some hot country plants. Ex: *ha xo slajil*, It tastes like lime.

lajan, adj. Equal or similar. Ex: *lajan winh yet' winh*, He looks like him (another person).

lajchaw-, num root. Twelve.

lajchaw wa'anh = lajchaw wanh = lajchawanh, num-num cl. Twelve animals or people.

lajchaw winak = lajchawinak, num (phrase). Two hundred forty; twelve score.

lajchaw xechan, num-num cl. Twelve-forked.

lajchaw xchawinak = lajchawe xchawinak, num phrase. Thirty-two; twelve in the second score.

lajchawe xchawinak = lajchaw xchawinak, num phrase. Thirty-two; twelve in the second score.

lajchawe', num. Twelve non-animals.

lajchawe'axih, vin. To become twelve parts.

lajchawe'ej, vtr. To divide something into twelve parts.

lajchawe'ok, num. About twelve.

lajchawej, n. Twelve days from now.

lajchawejih, n. Twelve days ago.

lajchawejihal, slajchawejihal, adv, Every twelve days.

lajchawel = lajchaw 'el, num-num cl. Twelve times.

lajchawil, slajchawil, num. Twelfth, ordinal of **lajchaw-**, twelve.

lajchawinh k'inh, n phrase. Two hundred forty days.

lajchawtak(il) k'uhal, slajchawtak(il) k'uhal, n phrase. Every twelve days.

lajch'oltak, n (lum). Place name: Lajcholaj, San Rafael La Independencia.

lajunh-, num root. Ten.

lajlajunhil k'uhal, slajlajunhil k'uhal, n phrase. Every ten days.

lajlajunhejihal, slajlajunhejihal, adv. Every ten days.

lajunh wa'anh = lajunh wanh, num-num cl. Ten people or animals.

lajunh winak, num phrase. Two hundred; ten score.

lajunh xechan, num-num cl. Ten-forked.

lajunhe xchawinak = lajunh xchawinak, num phrase. Thirty; ten in the second score.

lajunhe', num. Ten non-animals.

lajunhe'axih, vin. To become ten parts.

lajunhe'ej, vtr, To divide something into ten parts.

lajunhe'ok, num. About ten.

lajunhej, n. Ten days from now.

lajunhejih, n. Ten days ago.

-lajunhejihal, slajunhejihal, adv. Every ten days.

lajunhel = lajunh 'el, num-num cl. Ten times.

lajunhil, slajunhil, num. The tenth, ordinal of **lajunh-**, ten.

lajunhtak(il) k'uhal, slajunhtak(il) k'uhal, adv. Every ten days.

lajwih, vin. To be finished. Or, to hurt oneself. Ex: *'ix lajwih*, It finished; He hurt himself.

lajwelih, vin-dir. To finish, to run out. Ex: *slajwel ko tumin*, Our money runs out.

lak'a', vtr. To carry something under the arm by pressing it against the body.

lak'ak'ih -ochih, vin phrase. To embrace something (or someone) in a tight strong embrace with both arms around the object. Ex: *lak'ak'i yochih*, He embraces it.

lak'lak' 'ochih, stv phrase. Loosely embraced, hands not meeting behind the object or person, or with only one hand embracing the object. Cf. **'och lak'lak'**.

lak'laj -p'ah, vtr phrase. To embrace as Ladino mem, or as couples embrace each other in Ladino dances. Ex: *slak'laj sp'ah*, They embrace each other.

lak'an, adj. Close by. Plural **lak'nik**. Contrast **najat**, far away. Ex: *'i tato lak'an...*, and, if it's nearby... *lak'an skal = lak'an 'ay*, It's nearby. *lak'nik skal*, They are close to each other (e.g., two aldeas, or a group of houses).

lak'an nip, n phrase (k'apak). A huipil of the concentric circle design. Contrast **kolop' nip**,

huipil of the Star of David design. Ex: *slak'an nip*, her huipil. *slak'an nopal*, the circular designed one among the huipils.

lanah, n (nok'). Wool < Spanish "lana." Or, an article of wool. Ex: *slanah*, his wool. *slanahil nok'*, the animal's wool.

lanha', vtr. To carry a bundle of disorderly material, e.g., a lasso all balled up, clothes thrown together in a lump, or trash wadded into a ball.

lanhanhiah p'atih, vin phrase. To begin to move, e.g., a tree after being cut begins to break fibers and fall. Ex: *lanhanhi sp'atih*, It's beginning to fall.

lanhan 'ay, vex phrase. To be busy; occupied with work. Ex: *lanhan 'ayin*, I'm busy. *lanhan 'ayin t'a munlajel*, I'm busy at work.

lanhan lanhan, stv phrase. = **putzan putzan**. Wooly; describes a dog with lots of hair.

lanhchajih, vtr pas. To fall, e.g., a house under construction, or a very old house; or, a tree being felled.

lanhchimtak, adj. Old clothes all ripped up and mended.

lanhchitej, vtr. To tear down something, e.g., an old house, or a standing tree.

lanhelih, vtr-dir. To take out or throw out an armfull of little things, e.g., bits of paper or trash.

lanhk'ajih, vin. to be busy. Ex: *tzonh lanhk'ajih*, I'm busy.

lanhlanhaniah, vin. To be moving about, milling around in all directions, e.g., a crowd in the market, a bunch of drunks in a cantina; much motion in all directions. Ex: *slanhlanhaniah*, They are milling about.

lanhlon -emih, vin phrase. To fall as the gentle rain, e.g., rain that falls from a heavy fog, not really in drops, but drizzling. Ex: *lanhlon yemih*, It drizzles.

lanhp'at, n (winh). Day name: "hora" in the pagan system of divination by day names. Corresponds to Lamat in the Yucatecan system of day names.

lapa', vtr. to lap up water like a dog.

lap', n. Any bad omen. Ex: *slap'*, his omen. *slap'il 'ilyah*, the omen of an illmess.

lap'al, n. Carnaval. Festival at the beginning of Lent that corresponds to Mardi Gras.

lap'awlum, n (winh). Spanish "grasejos." Endentured Santa Eulalians who are forced to dance in Carnaval; they are grabbed off the street and forced to dress and dance. Santa Eulalia has the custom that if one serves thus once, he must return to serve four times, and thus return to volunteer after once being endentured. Ex: *slap'awlum winh*, his grasejo. *slap'awlumal k'inh*, the grasejos for a festival.

lap'-, vpo root. To be soft and flexible.

lap'ap'ih, vin. To be soft and flexible, e.g., thin paper, leather or rope.

lap'ej, vtr. To soak things in water to soften them, e.g., beans soaked overnight.

latính, n. Latin (the language) < Spanish "latín." Ex: *'ay slatínhal ch'anh*, The book has Latin parts.

lat-, vpo root. To be bumping into things or into each other. Ex: *lat*, Bump it!

latuch -p'ah, vtr-dir phrase. To bump into something. Ex: *tzin latuch hin p'ah*, I bump into it.

latlaj -p'ah, vin phrase (vtr-pas). To bump into each other. Ex: *slatlaj sp'ah*, They bump into each other.

lat'-, vpo root. To be flat, low to the ground.

lat'an 'emih, stv phrase. Thrown to the ground and not arranged, just tossed down, e.g., a cloth thrown on the ground.

lat'an k'eih, stv phrase. Tossed down, but up above in an attic.

lat'an lat'an, stv phrase. Something low, e.g., a low-topped hat, or a low-roofed house.

lat'k'ajih, vin. To flatten something, e.g., a can or box, to crush it. Ex: *tzonh lat'k'ajih*, We flatten it out.

lat'u nhi', n. Cat-nosed, i.e., flat-nosed. Also, an insult to cats.

latza', vtr. To dry a wound by patting it with cloth or cotton.

latz (+N), num cl (1b, A22). Pats with N: a cloth, e.g., as on a wound. Ex: *jun latz*, one pat. *cha latz k'apak*, two pats with a cloth. *'ox latz 'alworonh*, three pats with cotton.

latz'a', vtr. = **latz'p'ej**, vtr. To stack things, e.g., corn, firewood, books.

latz' (+N), num cl (1b, A28a-1). Acts of stacking things, e.g., firewood, or folded clothes. Refers to the act of passing things from one place to another where they are being stacked. Ex: *cha latz' k'apak*, two acts of stacking clothes.

latz' -p'ah, vtr phrase. To stick together, e.g., papers left in a damp place that stick together, or papers glued together. Ex: *slatz' sp'ah*, They stick together.

láwanux, n ('anh). Plant name < Spanish "rábanos," radishes. The form, borrowed from the Spanish plural, indicates an early loan. Ex: *'anh láwanux*, the radish. *sláwanux*, his radish. *'ay sláwanuxal 'anh*, There are radishes among the plants. But note Br 8664, 11470. *Brassica campestris*. Mustard.

láweh, n (k'en). Key < Spanish "llave." NB: The borrowing with intial **I** indicates an early loan, before Spanish < ll > [ly] became [y]. Ex: *sláweh*, his key. *sláwehal pat*, the key to the house.

lawej, vtr. To fan something, e.g., a fire.

lawoj, n (lum). The second cleaning (Spanish "limpia;" weeding) of cornfields. Cf. **'ak'en**, the first cleaning. Ex: *'ak' ko lawoj*, We clean a second time. *slawojal 'awal*, the second cleaning of a milpa.

lawux, n (k'en). Nail, < Spanish "clavos." NB: The form, borrowed from the Spanish plural, indicates an early loan.

lech, n. Milk < Spanish "leche." Ex: *slech*, his milk. *slechal wakax*, the milk the cow gives.

lech-, vpo root. To be flat, thin, and circular.

lechan lechan, stv phrase. Flat, thin, and circular in shape.

lechanh (+N), num cl (2c, O32). Limited individual tortillas (N). Ex: *cha lechanh wa'il*, only two tortillas.

lecha', vtr. To dip out water, e.g., with a gourd or ladle.

lech (+N), num cl (1b, A10a). Actions of dipping out water or liquid (N) with a bowl. Ex: *jun lech*, one act of dipping. *cha lech ha'*, two acts of dipping out water.

lechlap', n. A basin, bowl, glass, etc.; any vessel used to dip out water.

lechwajum, n (winh). A person who lifts something.

légrah, n (te'). < Spanish "regla." The smaller poles placed horizontally across the supporting

beams (**chukup'**) to hold shingles (**tejamánil**) in house construction. The shingles are nailed to the **légrah**. Ex: *slégrah*, his poles. *slégrahil pat*, the house's poles.

leka', vtr. To carry things in stacks, e.g., a stack of tortillas, folded clothes, etc.

lek (+N), num cl (1b, A28a-2). Times carrying things (N) in stacks, e.g., in passing stacks of tortillas from one place to another. Ex: *cha lek wa'il*, two times carrying tortillas in stacks.

lekanh (+N), num cl (2c, O24a). Orderly stacks of things (N), end out if long objects like firewood. Ex: *cha lekanh wa'il*, two stacks of tortillas. *cha lekanh k'apak*, two stacks of clothes. *cha lekanh k'atzitz*, two stacks of firewood.

lekp'ap'il, n. Things stacked end out in rows on shelves. e.g., bundles of wheat, clothes.

lekp'ej, vtr. To stack things end out in rows on shelves (or elsewhere).

lekp'il, n. An armfull of stacked things, e.g., bread, tortillas, firewood.

lek'a', vtr. To lick something with the tongue.

lek' (+N), num cl (1b, A16b-3). Times licking something (N).

lek'ek'ih -awtanih, vtr-dir phrase. To skim over a reading well and rapidly. = **lek'ek'ih -ek'ih**. Ex: *lek'ek'i yawtanih*, He skims it well. *lek'ek'i yek'ih*, He skims the reading well.

lek'lek'an -ti', vtr phrase. To run one's tongue around the mouth (lips) constantly. Ex: *slek'lek'an sti'*, He's always running his tongue around his lips.

lek'lon -ek'ih, vtr phrase. To walk around licking things, e.g., a dog entering a room and moving from one thing to another, licking them. Ex: *lek'lon yek'ih*, He's going around licking things.

leloj, n (k'en). A watch (timepiece). = **lelójah** = **reloj** = **p'isum 'orah**. < Spanish "reloj." Ex: *k'en leloj*, the watch. *sleloj*, his watch. *slelojal* = *slelojil*, the part of it (e.g., a machine) that is a watch (or timer). *k'en lelójah*, the watch. *slelójah*, his watch. *slelójahil*, its watch part.

lem, exclam. Suppletive imperative: Come here! = **lemach**. Plural is **lemek** or **lemex**. Also, **lemin**, I'm coming!

lem, n (nok'). Cutworms, Spanish "gusano cogollero." "Worms" (larvae) that live in the soil and eat the roots of plants. Some are reddish, some green/yellowish. Sometimes found rolled up, and if touched they roll up into a ball. They eat the roots of corn, beans, and even maize leaves. Or,

they sit in the growing tip and eat all the new growth. Ex: *slemał lu'um*, the worms in the earth. See also **k'osnok'**.

lemunix, n (te', 'anh). Plant name. Lime, tree (a kind of '**anh te'**) and fruit. < Spanish "limones." The form borrowed from the plural indicates an early loan. *Citrus limetta*. Sweet lime. See also **límah**.

lep-, vpo root. To be talking excessively.

leplepanih, vin. To gossip, or to talk a lot about oneself. Ex: *sleplepanih*, He gossips. *jun 'anima sleplepanih*, a braggart, or one who talks a lot about himself or others.

leplonih, vin. To bore with talk. Ex: *sleplonih*, He bores with his talk. *jun 'anima sleplonih*, a bore.

lep', n (yap'il). Rash, a skin ailment that looks like a stain, itches, and spreads.

lep'-, vpo root. To be spreading across a surface.

lep'ep'ih -p'atih, vin phrase. To spread across a surface like spilled gasoline or water. Also said of a single worker who does a little bit more work each day in his field. Ex: *lep'ep'i sp'atih*, It's spreading.

lep'lon, n. Lightning with no sound, i.e., far-off lightning, or sheet lightning.

lesa', vtr. To cut fruit with a knife. Also, to throw cold water into a boiling pot.

les (+N), num cl (1b, A11a). Actions of slicing with a knife, as in peeling fruit (N). = **lesanh**. Ex: *jun les*, one slicing. *cha les chínah*, two slicings of an orange.

lesanh (+N), num cl (2c, O21a). Slicing actions on N. = **les**.

les -nanhal, vtr phrase. To cut something in half (especially a fruit), e.g., fruits or raw meat hunks. Ex: *tzin les snanhal*, I cut it in half. *sles snanhal winh*, He cuts it in half.

lesel -patik, vtr-dir phrase. To peel fruit. Ex: *tzin lesel spatik*, I peel it.

lesal, n. Prayer. < Spanish "rezar." Ex: *syak' lesal*, He prays. *syak' slesalil*, He prays for it.

let-, vpo root. To be like a stuffed bag.

letan letan, stv phrase. Short (6" or so), fat animal.

letetih, stv. A well filled-out round bag, or a puppy stuffed from overeating.

let'an let'an, stv phrase. Round like a ball, but somewhat ovaloid.

lewa', vtr. To open the mouth of a bag or sack, pocket, etc., as to put things into it.

lewan, stv. Wide for its length.

lewu ti', n phrase. Insult to person with a wide mouth. = **pech'u ti'**, **jet'u ti'**, **jewu ti'**.

lewjap' -ok, stv phrase. Insult to bow-legged person. = **leyjap' -ok**.

ley-, vpo root. To be bow-legged.

leyan leyán, stv phrase. Bowlegged.

leyjap' -ok, stv phrase. Insult to bowlegged people. = **lewjap' -ok**.

líbruh, n (ch'anh). Book. < Spanish "libro." Ex: 'ay jun tzanh ch'anh slíbruh hep' winh, They have a book. *slíbruhal 'orasyonh*, book of prayers.

lich'-, vpo root. To be laid out, extended.

lich'an, stv. Laid out, Spanish "extendido." Ex: *lich'an sp'atih*, It's laid out to dry (e.g., clothes laid on bushes or rocks).

lich'p'ej, vtr. To lay out cloth or clothes to dry, on bushes, rocks, grass, etc. (not hung on a line). Ex: *lich'p'il p'atih*, laid out.

lijah, n (ch'anh). Sandpaper. < Spanish "lija." Ex: *slíjah*, his sandpaper. *slíjahil kaxah*, sandpaper for a box. **slíjahal*.

lima', vtr implied but not attested. To jerk something, making it flop one way or another.

limkutih, vtr-dir. To jerk something towards you, e.g., to jerk a scarf back over the shoulder into place, after it has fallen when you have leaned over.

limp'atih, vtr-dir. To toss a scarf back over the shoulder.

limlimanih, vin. To flop back and forth, e.g., a sheet hung out to dry on a line, or a woman constantly going to the door to look around outside. Ex: *slimlimanih*, It flops back and forth.

limlon -ek'ih, vin phrase. To jump back and forth like a cat at play. = **tz'itz'on -ek'ih**. Ex: *limlon yek'ih*, He jumps back and forth.

limnajok, adv. Jumping. Ex: *k'e' limnajok*, to jump up on something. '*em limnajok*, to

jump down.

límah, n (te'). Plant name: Lime (tree). < Spanish "lima." A tree with edible, watery but tasteless fruit. A kid of 'anh te'. *Citrus limetta*. Sweet lime. See also **lemunix**, sweet lime.

liman, n. A bundle of thread about one vara (ca. one meter) in circumference, with about seventy turns of thread. When sold it is pulled out in a long loop and then tied around itself in the middle to avoid tangles. Ex: *jun liman ch'al*, a liman of thread.

limanh, num cl (2c, O5a). Bundles of fibers, as thread is sold by (Spanish) "madejitas sueltas," small bundles about finger thickness and a foot long, tied in a knot so they don't come loose. Much smaller than **yujanh**.

limanh, num cl (2c, O36). Limited individuals (of uncertain types). Cf. **turanh**. Ex: *cha limanhok xoh*, a couple more! (when buying vegetables and asking for a small bonus). But *cha limanh kaxlanh.

linhan, stv. (A rectangle) standing on end. Cf. **k'atan**.

lipa', vtr. To pry or level something, e.g., a heavy rock, the lid of a can. Ex: *lipp'il*, a thing pried up or levered.

lipoj, n. The act of prying up something.

liplap', n. A lever.

lipwih, vin. To pry out things. Ex: *tzonh lipwi k'e'en*, We pry out stones.

lip'a', vtr. To stick out the stomach or chest, as in stretching the muscles.

lip'u k'o'ol, n phrase. Insult to a person with a fat stomach.

lisa', vtr. To split something with a machete, from the end of a piece down the grain, as in splitting pitch pine faggots.

lis (+N), num cl (1b, A11b). Acts of splitting a stick with the grain, as in splitting pine sticks for kindling. Ex: *cha lis taj*, two acts of splitting ocote.

lisanh (+N), num cl (2c, O21b). Pieces split off by splitting a stick with the grain, e.g., pieces of ocote that have been split off a larger piece. Ex: *cha lisanh taj*, two pieces split off ocote.

listah, n (winh, 'ix). Spanish "listo." A sharp person, quick to catch on to things.

lítreh, n. A liter. = **lítroh**. < Spanish "litro." Ex: *slítre winh*, his liter. *lítrehal*, by liters.

lit'-, vpo root. To be on tiptoes.

lit'iljup', adv. On tiptoes. Ex: *lit'iljup' -p'atih* = *lit'iljup' -ek'ih*, to walk on tiptoes.

litz'-, vpo root. To be running along a surface, soaking in.

litz'itz'ih -p'atih, vin phrase. To run off slowly soaking into the ground, e.g., water thrown on very dry soil. = **litz'itz'ih -emih**.

litz'itz'ih -ochih, vin phrase. To run inside soaking into the ground. = **litz'itz'ih -ochtah**.

líkuh, n (te'). A plant, usually "té limón," an old tree, a newly planted tree, or a stake, that marks the boundary between "tareas," divisions of land by which labor is paid. In fincas the markers are usually permanent té limón bushes, and vary in distance between them. In San Mateo, temporary stakes are used for the same purpose, and are placed some 25 varas (= 1 cuerda) apart [approximately 25 meters]; the stakes are removed after the work is done. Ex: *slíxkuh*, his boundary marker. *slíxkuhal munlajel* (= *slíxkuhil munlajel*), the markers for work. From Spanish, but from an unknown term.

lixton, n (k'apak). < Spanish "listón." A wool ribbon about 1" wide, 3-4 meters long, either red/green/yellow, used by women in San Mateo to wrap their hair around; when wrapped, the ribbon is then tied around the head. The ribbon currently comes from Comitán, Chiapas. The ribbons are being replaced by **chálah**, headscarves that are rolled up into a band to serve the same purpose. Cf. **chálah**, **ch'umil**. Ex: *slixton*, her hair ribbon. *slixtonal* = *slixtonil*, a ribbon for some purpose.

lo', n (te'). Plant name. = **k'ak tz'i'**. Br 8469. *Vaccinium haematinum*.

lo'ej, vtr. To eat soft things (see **lo'oh**, below).

lo'oh, vtr. To eat fruit, sweets, raw corn meal dough (soft things). = **lo'ej**. See also **wa'ih**, **chi'ah**, other forms of eating.

lo'oj, n ('ixim). A hot but not fully cooked tortilla, heated on the griddle ("comal") and turned, but not cooked well. Cf. **yax wa'il**, **lojojih**.

lo'om, n (winh, 'ix). A stingy person, one who doesn't give anybody anything, won't help work, etc. Spanish "miserable."

lochwel, n, num cl. Fingerspan; the distance between the end of the erect thumb and the end of

the out-stretched index finger (hand held as if imitating pointing a gun). Ex: *jun lochwel*, one fingerspan. *cha lochwel = chap' lochwel*, two fingerspans. *'ox lochwel = 'oxe lochwel*, three fingerspans.

loch', n. The act of sexual intercourse. Cf. **'istzilwel**. Ex: *'ix wil jun loch' t'a chi*', I saw intercourse over there; I ran across some people having intercourse.

loch'ej, vtr. To have sexual intercourse. Cf. **'istzilej**. Ex: *tza loch'ej*, You have sexual intercourse.

lojo', vtr. To peck food with the beak, e.g., a chicken or other bird. = **t'oj**'.

loj, num cl (1b, A16a). = **t'oj**. Acts of pecking with the beak (chickens).

lojohih, stv. Limp, e.g., a hot candle that won't stand, but bends over; a limp, useless hand; a drunk passed out; an uncooked tortilla (cf. **lo'oj**).

loko', vtr. To handle things tied in pairs, e.g., to hang up and take down corn ears tied in pairs for hanging across a pole.

lokan, vtr(part). Hung up; or, participating in some affair or the affairs of a group. Ex: *k'e' lokan*, to hang something up.

lokanh (+N), num cl (2c, O). Pairs of objects tied together for hanging over a single support, e.g., pairs of ears of corn that are tied for hanging over a pole, or pairs of rope bundles tied for hanging over a nail. Ex: *cha lokanh nhal*, two pairs of corn ears tied for hanging. *jun lokanh ch'an*, a pair of bundles of rope tied together for hanging.

lokemtah, vtr-dir. To take down something hanging on a nail, rope, or hanger.

lokp'ej, vtr. To hang something up on a nail, rope, or **lokte'** hanger.

lokte', n (te'). A hanger made from the trunk of a small tree (e.g., pine) that has several branches coming out at one place; dangled (like a fishhook) from a house beam on a rope and used for hanging ropes, hats, etc. Ex: *slokte'*, his hanger. *slokte'al k'apak*, a hanger for clothes.

lókoh, n (winh, 'ix). < Spanish "loco." A person who has dizzy spells or attacks (described as like epileptic seizures). Or, a very mean or angry person.

lok'o', vtr. To turn over a sheet of something, e.g., a tortilla on the griddle, a page in a book; or to lift a book's end up to look under it. Also, to rip off (not cut) ears of maize.

lok' p'ak'ech, n (te'). Plant name. Br 8550, 11480. *Xanthoxylum foliolosum*.

lol, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A kind of cricket, black, 1/2" long, that sings in spaced pulses, then pauses as long as the songs. Contrast **chil**, whose song is sustained.

lolis, n. Vagina. = **tux**. Ex: *slolis*, her vagina. *lolisal*, by vagina, i.e., payment by sex. **slolisal*. See also **yol lolis**.

lolonel, n. A talk or chat.

lómah, n (nok'). < Spanish "lomo," a cut of meat, loin. Ex: *slómah*, his cut of meat. *slómahil nok'*, the animal's loin.

lonh-, vpo root. To be drooping, hanging down loosely.

lonh, n. A rounded protrusion under a chicken's neck; or, the sheet of skin that hangs beneath a cow's neck. Ex: *slonh nok'*, the animal's neck protrusion. **slonhil/slonthal*.

lonhan, adv. Drooping. Ex: *lonhan 'emih*, to droop down, like a drooping rope, or a road that curves downhill. *lonhan k'e'ih*, to curve uphill, like a road.

lonhan lonhan, stv phrase. Curved, e.g., a rope not stretched tight, a road that curves around something (not a house roof that sags).

lonho', vtr. To drink a liquid.

lonh (+N), num cl (1b, A16b-1). Acts of drinking a liquid. Ex: *cha lonh ha'*, two acts of drinking water.

lonhanh (+N), num cl (2c, O). Drinks of liquid, i.e., the liquid drunk. Ex: *cha lonhanh ha'*, two drinks of water (two mouthfuls of water drunk).

lopil, n (nok'). Spanish "capixay" (from Basque *kapusai*, "parket, jacket with hood," in turn from Latin *cappa sayo*, "vulture cape"). A black woven woolen jacket worn by men in San Mateo and in all Chuj and Kanjobal towns as well as many Tzeltal and Tzotzil towns in Chiapas, where such jackets are known as *chuj*. The basic material is a heavy wool rectangle about 2x6 feet, large enough to be folded in two to form a poncho with a hole cut for the head. Material for the quasi-sleeves is cut off from the bottom of the front panel; currently (1960s), the sleeves are vestigial, constituting only a cover for the shoulders and upper arms, open tubes too narrow for the arm to pass through. Previous generations wore the capixay with full sleeves. Machine sewn embroidery decorates the front bottom, sleeve cuffs, and neck hole; the traditional design for the latter resembles a necklace and pectoral cross. The capixay is open on the sides under the sleeves

so that the arms can be inserted for warmth. Ex: *slopil*, his capixay. *lopilal*, by capixays (in payment).

lopis, n (winh). Surname: López.

lóroh, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). < Spanish "loro." A kind of parrot.

lot'o', vtr. To cut something with scissors.

lot' (+N), num cl (1b, A11c). Acts of cutting N with scissors. Ex: *cha lot' hu'um*, two acts of cutting paper.

lot'elih, vtr-dir. To carry something outside gripped between two sticks (one in each hand).

lot'uchih, vtr-dir. To carry something inside gripped between two sticks.

lot'il, n. A narrow passage between things. Ex: *jun lot'il tenam*, a narrow gap between rock outcrops.

lot'an, vtr(part). Narrow.

lotz, n ('anh). Plant name. A plant (sorrel) that grows 2-3" high in the milpa, has leaves like butterfly wings, four heart-shaped leaves, the points attached to the stem. Ex: *slotz*, his plant. *slotzal 'anh*, the plant among other plants. Br 11533. *Oxalis pringlei*.

lu'um, n (lum), noun cl. = **lum**. Earth. Also, the noun classifier for earthen things. Ex: *slu'um*, his land. *lumal 'awal*, land prepared for a milpa. *slumal*, its earth; earth stuck onto something, e.g., the roots of plants that have been pulled up.

lumaxih, vin. To get dirty. Ex: *tzonh lumaxih*, We get dirty.

lumtak, adj. Dirty, spotted with dirt.

luch, n (te'). A gourd bowl 5-6" deep, hemispherical or a rounded cylinder, used to take water out of the water-storage vessel (Spanish "tinaja"); the bowl is kept floating in the water in the tinaja. Note that the gourd is a tree gourd (**tzimah**, Spanish "jícara"). Ex: *te sluch*, his bowl. *luchal*, by bowls. *sluchal ha'*, a bowl for water.

luch (+N), num cl (4, O1b). Dipping-gourdsful of N. Ex: *jun luch*, one gourdful. *cha luch ha'*, two gourds of water.

luchu', vtr. To bring things down with a long pole, e.g., to knock fruit out of a tree, or bring

down an object from a high shelf with a pole.

luch, num cl (1b). Acts of bringing down fruit with a pole. Ex: *jun luch*, one act of bringing down fruit. *cha luch te', cha luch 'anh te'.

luchu', vtr. To lance a boil, or dig out a thorn with a needle.

luch (+N), num cl (1b). Acts of digging out a thorn (N) with a tool. Ex: *cha luch k'i'ix*, two acts of digging out a thorn.

luch'-, vpo root. To be bent in around the mouth.

luch'an luch'an, stv phrase. Like a can bent in on one side.

luch'uch'ih, vin. To have a mouth whose shape is easily changed, e.g., a can or basket whose sides can be pushed to alter the opening, even if it springs back.

luch'kixtak, adj. Like a can whose rim is bent and irregular all around the mouth.

luch'luch'anih, vin. To be flexible, e.g., a can or basket whose mouth is easily changed in shape, by pushing in the sides, for example; even if the material springs back into shape. Ex: *sluch'luch'anih*, It has a mouth shape easily changed.

luj-, vpo root. To be thin and wiggly.

lujan lujan, stv phrase. A thin, stooped person.

lujlujanih, vin. To bounce up and down at the ends, like a long pole or stiff wire being carried by its middle. Ex: *slujlujanih*, Its ends are bouncing.

lujnajih, stv. Running in a thin stream. Ex: *'eltah lujnaj -sim*, for one's snot to be running.

luk, n (k'en). Spanish "luc." A brushhook, a tool like a machete but with a hooked blade, sharp on the inside of the curve. Used for agricultural work, i.e., in clearing land, especially rocky steep land where a machete is hard to handle. This tool is disappearing from local use. Ex: *sluk*, his brushhook. *slukal k'en*, the brushhook among the tools.

luktor, n (winh). Doctor. < Spanish "doctor." Ex: *sluktor*, his doctor. *sluktoral chonhap'*, the doctor of a town.

lukum, n (nok'; mam, nun). Spanish "lombriz," intestinal worm (roundworm). Or, earthworm (Spanish "gusano de alambre, coralillo").

lul, exclam. Baby-talk: Urinate! Cf. **chul**, urine.

lúnis, n. < Spanish "lunes." Monday.

lupupih, vin. To cover the ground or fill a tree, e.g., a flock of birds. Ex: *slupupih*, They cover the ground. Or, the aspect of a tree filled with birds, = **lup'up'ih**.

lupp'ej, vtr. To fish with hook and line.

lupp'ej chay, vtr phrase. To fish with line and hooks, using worms for bait. Done in hot country while at the fincas. Ex: *tzin lupp'ej chay*, I'm fishing.

lupp'anel, n. The act of fishing with hooks and line.

lupp'anih, vin. To fish with line and hooks, worms for bait. = **lupp'ej chay**. Ex: *tzin lupp'anih*, I'm fishing.

lupp'il, n (vtr part). A fish caught with line and hook.

lupp'um chay, n (winh). A fisherman.

lup'u', vtr implied but not attested. To cover the ground in a sheet-like fashion.

lup'an 'emih, vtr(part) phrase. Covering the ground thickly, e.g., a flock of birds or a lot of people.

lup'an lup'an, stv phrase. A large sheet used to cover something, e.g., a cloth to cover a water tank.

lup'p'atih, vtr-dir. To cover oneself with a rain cape or nylon sheet (**nayleh**). Ex: *slup'p'atih*, He covers himself.

lup'up'ih, vin. To cover the ground, or fill a tree, e.g., a flock of birds. = **lupupih**. Ex: *slup'up'ih*, They cover the ground.

lúrah, n (te'). Plant name. < Spanish "ruda." An odorous plant with small (1/4") green leaves like a mimosa. Used as a medicine for fevers. Probably *Ruda chalapensis*. Rue.

lus, n. Electric light. This term replaces earlier '**es k'ak'**, false fire. Ex: *slus*, his light. *slusal chonhap'*, the light for a town.

lut, n. A fingertip pinch given to an unwary friend as a joke. Cf. **lutu'**. *slut(il/al).

lutu', vtr implied but not attested. To give a fingertip pinch, short and sharp, e.g., to an unwary

friend, as a joke.

luteltah, vtr-dir. To give a fingertip pinch, short and sharp, e.g., to an unwary friend, as a joke.

lut'u', vtr implied but not attested. To jump down from something.

lut', num cl (1b, A26). Jumps down from somewhere. Ex: *cha lut'*, two jumps.

lut'chen, n. A jump down from something. Ex: *swak' lut'chen*, I jump down.

luxu', vtr implied but not attested. To dip out water and dribble it on something.

lux (+N), num cl (1b, A10a). Acts of dipping out water (N) with the hand, a spoon, a gourd, etc., and dribbling a little of it on something. Cf. **luxp'atih**. Ex: *cha lux ha'*, two acts of dipping and dribbling water.

luxanh (+N), num cl (2c, O1a-2). Portions of water (N) dribbled on something after having been dipped up in the hand, a spoon, a gourd, or other cupped object. Cf. **luxp'atih**. Ex: *cha luxanh ha'*, the water resulting from two acts of dipping and dribbling.

luxp'atih, vtr-dir. To dip out water in a hand, spoon, or gourd, etc., and dribble some of it on something.

lwégoḥ, adv. Later; immediately after. < Spanish "luego."

M

ma chekel, stv phrase. Literally, "not seen." Used like "Who knows if..." Cf. **chekel**, seen.

ma', n (nok'; mam, nun). An insect, perhaps dragonfly. Green or red; some found near water; of various sizes. Differ from **tzolin**, which are black. Not eaten.

ma'ach', n (te'). Plant name. Spanish "roble." A kind of oak with leaves like Shingle Oak. Found in cold country San Mateo and probably temperate zones. Used for firewood. Ex: *sma'ach'*, his oak. *sma'ach'il te'*, the oak among the trees. Br 8545, 8587. *Quercus acatenangensis*. Oak, Spanish "encino."

ma'ay, exclam. No. < **ma'** (negative) + **'ay**, vex (there is/are). Cf. **map'ay**.

map'ay, exclam. He says "no," reporting the negative response of a third person, e.g., in response to the question "Is he going to go?" < **ma'-hap'** **'ay**, neg-reportative vex, It is said to be no. Cf. **ma'ay**.

mach, interr. Who?

máchuh, n (nok'). Male mule. < Spanish "macho." Ex: *smáchuh*, his mule. *smáchuhal nok'*, the mules among the animals.

madre mays, n (te'). Plant name. < Spanish "madre maíz," Mother of Maize. A wild tree (te') with leaves like a fern but softer. No ear or grain, but the top of the trunk where the leaves come out is peeled and eaten. Said to be what people ate "antes," when they hardly knew what maize was. Ex: *te madre mays*, the madre de maíz tree.

mah, exclam. Baby-talk. A reduced form of **mamin**, "father," that is used by children to their fathers, and may be used by both parents to a male child who is beloved. Also may be used to a child by aunts, uncles, etc., within kinsmen. Cf. **nuh**, baby-talk for "mother" (cf. **nun**).

maj + Name, n phrase. Term of address or reference, Respected Older Male. = **'icham**. Cf. **nux**, the corresponding term for elder females. The response to this form of address may be **'utzin**. Ex: *maj xun*, Old John. *sjaw winh maj xun*, Here comes Old John. *maj petul*, Old Pedro. *ha winh maj petul*, That's Old Pedro. Cf. also **naj** and **'uch**, terms of younger males and females, respectively.

majan, n. Something loaned (or borrowed).

majan, adj. Loaned or borrowed. Ex: *skak' jap'ok majan tumin*, We borrow a little money.

majanil, adv. Loaned out. Ex: *sp'at majanil*, It was loaned out.

majnej, vtr. To loan something. Ex: *tzin majnej*, I loan it. *tzachin majnej*, I loan it to you.

maka', vtr. To close something, e.g., doors, windows, an open hole, eyes, ears, etc.

makanh (+N), num cl (2d, O). Divisions of a whole (N), e.g., rooms in a house. Ex: *cha makanh pat*, a two-room house. *cha makanh*, two parts of a whole.

maklanih, vin. To be watching over (guarding something). Ex: *'ix smaklan hep' winh*, They were watching over (something).

makmal p'e ch'o'ow, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). A kind of field mice that live in the brush; they have small, round bodies like Harvest Mice. It is said that they cannot cross a trail, but die in the middle, because the **champ'alil p'eh** (Spanish "calambre del camino") strikes them and they die.

makte', n (te'). Corral. Used to close up sheep or simply to enclose a house site ("sitio"). Not used for larger animals, the beasts of burden. Ex: *smakte'*, his corral. *smakte'al 'awal*, a corral to close up a milpa.

makte' ya'al, n (te'). A deadfall trap (**ya'al**) that forces the animal (e.g., a dog) to enter between two fences, above which a large weighted log hangs; when the trigger is sprung the log falls and kills the animal. Cf. **trámpah**, a commercial metal trap. Also cf. **yante' ya'al**, a snare; **ya'al** is generic for both snare and deadfall traps. Ex: *smakte ya'al*, his deadfall trap. *smakte yalil 'awal*, a deadfall trap in a milpa.

makum chik', n ('anh). Plant name. = **sak sak 'anh**. Br 8498. *Senecio warscewiczii*.

mak'a', vtr. To hit or strike something.

mak'lap' tzolin, n (te'). A dry branch of a bush, with many secondary branches, used to strike down **tzolin**, a dragonfly-like insect caught for food in August-September. Literally, dragonfly striker.

mak'lap' much, n (te'). Plant name. Also, a two-meter forked stick with vines tied to its forks, used to kill birds in the **chilap'** (Spanish "chival"). Literally, bird striker. Br 11544. *Symporicarpos* sp.

mak'p'en k'uh, n (te'). Plant name. Literally, Struck by the Sun. H 0014, Br 11657.

Cuphea intermedia, Satureja guatemalense.

mak'wajih, vin. To fist-fight.

mak'wal, n. A fist fight.

mal, n (yap'il). A boil that appears on the body, filled with pus; it can be as large as 8-10" across. Ex: *smal*, his boil. *smal(al/il). Cf. **malih**, below.

malánhgah, n ('anh). Plant name. < Spanish "malanga." A plant about 4 feet tall with rounded 6" leaves and an edible root. The root is peeled, chopped into hunks, and cooked with cane sugar. *Colocasia esculenta*.

malih, vin. To swell or inflate. Cf. **mal**, above.

malin, n ('ix). Woman's name: María. See Field Notes, August 31-September 6, 1964.

malcha', n ('ix). Woman's name: María.

malpel, n ('ix). woman's name: María.

maranhkit, n ('ix). Woman's name: María.

malkaxte', n (lum). Place name: Malcaxté, San Mateo, an aldea where Mateano Chuj (**sti chonhap'**) is spoken. This is the source of two colored clays, one burnt red and the other light yellow, that are used to paint houses in San Mateo. These clays are called **lum malkaxte'**. Also, Malcaxte, San Rafael La Independencia.

maltin, n (winh). Man's name: Martín.

maltin, n (lum). Place name: Cerro Martín, Santa Eulalia.

maltix, n (winh). Man's name: Baltazar.

málwah, n ('anh). Plant name. < Spanish "malva." Br 8698. *Malva parviflora*. Mallow.

mam, n (winh). Kin term: Father (male or female speaker). In reference, **winhin mam**. In address, **mamin**. Reciprocal for male speakers, **wunin**; for female speakers, **wisil**.

mam 'icham, n (winh). Kin term. Grandfather: FaFa, MoFa (male or female speaker). = **mam 'ich**. In reference, **winhin mam 'icham**. In address, **mam 'icham**. Reciprocal to male, **wunin** (usually), or **winchikin**. Also, a term of respectful address to old men by younger men. The reciprocal is **ke 'utzin**. Cf. also **'icham winak**.

mam k'u', n (nok'; ketzal, mam k'u'). = **mam k'uk'**. The female quetzal bird; the male is **ketzal**.

mam xajan, n (winh). Spanish "padrino." Godfather by baptism or marriage.

mana', vtr. To buy something.

manum, n (winh, 'ix). A buyer. Ex: *manum 'atz'am*, a salt buyer.

mánoh, n (k'en). A deep-bladed hoe, the blade about 2-3 times as deep as it is wide (up to 6" or so wide). Used in rocky land, as it enters between rocks where the broader **jech** cannot be used. Probably < Spanish "mano," hand.

manójah, n. A measure. < Spanish "manoja." A double fistfull; the amount that can be held between the two hands, fingers touching fingers, thumbs touching thumbs. = two **yup** or one **yuch**. Ex: *jun manójah*, one double fistfull. *chap' manójah*, two double fistsful. *'oxe manójah*, three double fistsful. *'ay chap' manója hin tríguh*, I have a double fistfull of wheat.

mansan, n (te'). Plant name. < Spanish "manzana." Apple tree, a kind of **tete'**. Found in San Mateo (planted there).

mansaníah, n ('anh). Plant name. < Spanish "manzanillo." A small but fat banana. Not found in San Mateo, but found in Barillas. (= "guineo de oro"?) *Musa paradisiaca*.

manselin, n ('anh). Plant name. An edible mushroom, one of the two **k'anxul** mushrooms; the other is **chak k'anxul**. Short foot, less than 1" high, the top 1" across, very soft. Color like an indigenous ear, a tan. Edible; grow in grasslands or among pines where there is abundant humus.

mantekat, n (nok'). Lard. < Spanish "manteca." Ex: *smantekat*, his lard. *smantekatil nok'*, the lard from an animal.

manh, adv. Negative, no. Not used in isolation.

manh kómonok, adv phrase. Not common, rare; or, not just like any ordinary one. Ex: *manh kómonoklaj syawej hep' winh*, They don't just plant as many as they want...

manhok, adv. Negative phrase: **manhok X**, It's not X. = **manhoklaj**. Ex: *manhokonh*, It's not us. *manhoklaj t'a kastiyano*, It's not in Spanish.

map'ay, exclam. He says "no," reporting the negative response of a third person, e.g., in response to the question "Is he going to go?" < **ma'-hap' 'ay**, neg-reportative vex, It is said to be no. Cf. **ma'ay**.

manhankoj, n (lum). Place name: Cerro Mancoj, San Mateo.

mánhguh, n (te'). Plant name. < Spanish "mango." A tree with edible fruit, a kind of '**anhte**'. *Mangifera indica*. Mango.

mánhyah, n. Bother. < Spanish "maña." Ex: 'ichachi' smánhya chi', That's the bother of it. *smanhyah(il/al).

mapach, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Raccoon. < Spanish "mapache." *Procyon lotor shufeldti* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 101-104).

mapuk', n (nok'). A kind of sheep whose males do not have horns; especially, a male sheep without horns. Ex: *smapuk'*, his hornless sheep. *smapuk'al kálnel*, the hornless sheep among the sheep.

mapum k'i'ix, n (te'). Plant name. Literally, Mapum Thorn. Br 8480. *Eryngium guatemalense*.

map'al, n ('anh). Plant name. A white- or yellow-flowered plant that grows in milpas. Br 8669. *Bidens triplinervia* var. *mollis*. Cf. **ch'anah map'al**.

mar, n (ha'). The sea. < Spanish "mar."

mar 'alsel, n (winh). = **mayor 'alsel** = **'alsel**. The (Spanish) "mayores" of the town authorities, also called '**awsilios**, "auxilios." A cargo in the local system of civil authority.

marawíyah, n (lum). Place name: Finca Las Maravillas, Barillas.

maréjah, n. < Spanish "madeja." A loop of thread about one vara (ca. one meter) in circumference, with about 490 turns of thread (seven times the size of **liman**). When sold it is tied in a bundle so as not to come loose. Cf. **liman**. Ex: *smaréjah*, her madeja. *smaréjahil ch'anah*, the thread's madeja.

margarítah, n ('anh). Plant name. < Spanish "margarita." H 0034, Br 8690. *Erigeron karvinskianus*.

marímpah, n (te'). Plant name. < Spanish "marimba." A kind of (Spanish) "cedro". A kind of tree (**tete'**) used only to make marimbas, as it is the best wood for that purpose. The tree **sijum te'** is also used, as is (Spanish) "ébano," which is not as durable. Probably *Platymiscium dimorphandrum*. Hormiguillo.

mas, adv. More. < Spanish "más." Ex: 'entónse mas wach' sko man jap'ok ko pichul...', Then it is better (if) we buy a few clothes.

mas, n (lum). A black sand that is mixed with clay (**pax**) to make comals (griddles; **sa'am**) and water-storage vessels. In the comal only a little **mas** is used: more **pax** than **mas**. More is used in place of **pax** in water vessels. This sand comes from near San Mateo, but not from the river. Ex: *smas*, his sand. *smasil lu'um*, the sand in the dirt.

masamor, n ('anh). Plant name. < Spanish "más amor." Br 8608. *Callitriches heterophylla*.

masanil, n. All or everybody.

maslej, vtr. To rub anything with the whole hand or with the palm of the hand. Cf. **p'aslej**.

matak sánah, n (lum). Place name: El Matasano, San Mateo. = **tz'atzuh**. An aldea where Mateano Chuj (**sti chonhap'**) is spoken. Also, (ha') **matak sánah**, Río Matasano, San Mateo. The tree "matasano" is *Casimiroa edulis*, White Zapote.

matal, n ('ix). Woman's name: Magdalenas. See Field Notes, August 31-September 6, 1964.

matakomes, n ('ix). Woman's name: Magdalenas.

matal tzayap', n ('ix). Woman's name: Magdalenas.

matal cheniok, n ('ix). Woman's name: Magdalenas.

mata xunh, n ('ix). Woman's name: Magdalenas.

matan, n. A gift or present of food, especially of prepared food (cf. **si'**, a gift of anything else). Can be fruits, dry fish, etc., but is usually food that is prepared. Ex: *smatan*, his gift (that he receives). *matanil*, given (as a gift).

matanej, vtr. To receive food as a gift. Ex: *tzin matanej*, I received food. *tza matanej*, You received food.

matex, n (winh). Man's name: Mateo.

matin, n (winh). Man's name: Mateo.

mat tzan, n (winh). Man's name: Mateo.

mat chan, n (winh). Man's name: Mateo.

mat chol, n (winh). Man's name: Mateo.

mat per, n (winh). Man's name: Mateo.

mat tet, n (winh). Man's name: Mateo.

matzjap' sat, n phrase. Both eyes squinted, closed, or blind.

matz'a', vtr. To sip at something, e.g., a very hot drink, or a trago that is just sipped at little by little.

matz'il, n ('ixim). Chaff.

matz'il 'ixim, n ('ixim). Corn chaff; small flakes found at the base of the kernels of a dry ear of corn.

matz'il tríguh, n ('ixim). Wheat chaff. Ex: *smautz'il tríguh* = *smautz'ilal tríguh*, the chaff of wheat. *smautz'il stríguh*, his wheat chaff.

maxa', vtr. To wash foods, e.g., meat, vegetables and fruits. Cf. **p'ika'**, **juk'u'**.

max'ey, n (te'). Plant name. A large tree (**tete'**) not used for anything. Found in San Mateo. Leaves are long, green, almond-shaped, and about 4" long. Br 8547, 8548. *Turpinia parvifoliola*.

maxtol, n (winh). < Spanish "maestro." Men who are responsible in a (pagan) funeral for prayers and special service. Also, teachers. Ex: *smaxtol*, his maestro. *smaxtolal*, the maestro among them. *smaxtolal channak*, the maestro who prays for a certain dead person.

maxtol tz'i', n (nok'). A hunting dog; i.e., the dog who knows how to hunt. Ex: *smaxtol tz'i'*, his dog. 'ay *smaxtol tz'i'al*, There are hunting dogs among the dogs.

may, n. Danger. Not used in isolation, but only occurs in phrases. Ex: 'ay *smay* X, it is to be feared that X. **smay*(il/al).

may te', n (te'). Plant name. A thorny tree with small ball-like yellow flowers, small compound leaves. *Acacia* sp.

maya', vtr. To toast something, e.g., bread, coffee, corn. etc.

mayp'il, n (vtr part). Something toasted.

mayor 'alsel, n (winh). The mayores of the town. See **mar 'alsel** = **'alsel**.

me'em, n (winh, 'ix). A mute; someone without speech, dumb. Ex: *sme'em*, his mute (a relative). *sme'emal*, their mute(s), the mute(s) among them.

mech, n. Baby-talk: Foot or leg. Cf. **'ok**.

mech'a', vtr. To owe something and not pay it back. Or, to keep something that is owed. Ex: *tz'a mech'a'*, Keep it! (Forget about paying it back [you stingy bastard].) *tzina mech'a'*, You still owe

me.

mej-, vpo root. To be long and limp, flopping around.

mejan mejan, stv phrase. Comment by women on a long or large penis.

mejan 'eltah, stv phrase. Fallen over asleep, as a child being carried whose head flops around. Or, comment by women on seeing a person with open fly (e.g., a drunk), revealing his penis in a relaxed state.

mejan 'elih = mejan'el -wayih, stv and vin phrases. To be fast asleep.

mejan 'ochih, stv phrase. Comment by women on seeing a man's relaxed penis as he is urinating against a wall.

meju ti', n phrase. (Insult to a person with) a rolled-down lower lip that flops down so that the fleshy insides of the lip are seen.

mejme'ech, n. A slingshot (of the David and Goliath type, not a rubber band slingshot).

mejor, adv. Better. < Spanish "mejor." Ex: *mejor tato 'ay...*, It's better if there is...

mekan 'uk'um, n (lum). Place name: Mecanocum, San Mateo.

mekel, n (winh). Man's name: Miguel.

meki'ix, n (te'). = **mekix**. Wild berries, e.g., raspberries. Also, berries from a tree. Ex: *smeki'ix*, his berries. *smek'ixal*, its berries (of a tree).

mekix, n (te'). Plant name. Br 8620, 8756, 11497, 11552, 11608, 11633, 11676. *Rubus adenotrichus*, *R. fagifolius*, *R. hardocarpus*.

mek'a', vtr. To carry something by embracing it, wrapping both arms around it, hands joined. Ex: *tzin mek'a'*, I carry it.

mek' (+N), num cl (4, O2a-1). Armsful. The amount that can be gripped by the two arms, hands joined. Ex: *jun mek'*, one armful. *cha mek'*, two armsful. *'ox mek'*, three armsful. *'ay jun mek' hin k'atzitz*, I have an armful of firewood. *cha mek' 'ak*, two armsful of grass.

mek'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O2a-1). = **mek'**. Armsful, the amount that can be held between the arms, hands joined. Ex: *cha mek'anh k'atzitz*, two armsful of firewood. *cha mek'anh 'ak*, two armsful of grass.

mel-, vpo root. To be small and round, rolling.

melan melan, stv phrase. Ball-shaped and small.

melelok, adv. Rolling like a small ball. Ex: *p'at melelok*, for a small ball to go rolling.

melem, n. river bed. Ex: *smelem*, his river bed (on his land). *smelemał ha'*, the bed of a river.

melmon 'elih, vin phrase. For water to run in a small channel, or for a small ball to go rolling. = **'el melmonok**. Ex: *melmon yelih*, A small ball goes rolling; water runs in a small channel.

melmonok, adv. Rolling like a small ball, or running like water in a small channel. Ex: *p'at melmonok*, for a small ball to go rolling. *'el melmonok*, for water to run in a small channel.

melnajok, adv. = **melmonok**. Rolling like a small ball. Ex: *p'at melnajok*, to go rolling like a small ball.

meltzajih, vin. To turn oneself around and return, e.g., on a trip. Ex: *tzin meltzajih*, I turn around and come back.

meltzitej, vtr. To turn something around or over. Ex: *tzin meltzitej*, I turn it around.

melyu ketzal, n phrase (k'en). Money: a half-quetzal (Q.0.50). < Spanish "medio Quetzal." Ex: *melyu ketzal jun lítreh*, Q.0.50 per liter.

mep'ah, n (winh, 'ix). Orphan. Or, kin term: step-child (male or female speaker). In reference, **winhin mep'ah** or **'ixin mep'ah**. In address, **hin mep'ah**. Reciprocal, **chap'il hin nun** (my step-mother) or **chap'il hin mam** (my step-father). Ex: *smep'ahil*, the poorest one of a family.

merjap' sat, n phrase. Wall-eyed (person).

mersélah, n (lum). Place name: Finca Las Mercedes, Barillas.

meruh, adj. The very one, the legitimate one. < Spanish "mero." Ex: *hatun 'atz'am meru wal mayor minas chi'*, that salt (mine) is the legitimate best mine.

meru cholol, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Real Chocol. Br 11674. *Tigridia pavonia*. See also **chocol**, **how chocol**.

meru p'ay, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Real P'ay. Br 11454. *Oxalis corniculata*. See also **p'ay**.

merkáruh, n. Market building. < Spanish "mercado." Ex: *smerkáruh*, his market. *smerkáruhal chonhap'*, the town's market building.

mes, n. Trash. = **k'alem**.

mes, n (te'). Plant name. = **meslap'**. Spanish "palo escoba." Literally, Broom (**meslap'**); a plant whose branches are used as brooms. Br 8528, 8647. *Baccharis vaccinioides*.

mesa', vtr. To sweep with a broom, or to cut tall grass down to size.

mesanih, vin. To clean, as cleaning (weeding) milpa; Spanish "limpiar (milpa)." Ex: 'ayonh 'och ko mesan 'ixim kawal, We go out to clean our milpa.

meslap', n (te'). Broom; generally a branch of the **mes** or **meslap'** tree, Spanish "palo escoba."

mesp'en, n. Trash dump.

meslap', n (te'). Plant name. = **mes**. Spanish "palo escoba." Literally, Broom (**meslap'**); a plant whose branches are used as brooms. Br 8528, 8647. *Baccharis vaccinioides*.

meslap' 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name, literally Broom Plant. Br 8673, 8701, 11427. *Malvastrum lacteum*, *Salvia tiliaefolia*, *Sida rhombifolia*.

meslap' te', n (te'). Plant name, literally Broom Tree. Br 11402, 11687. *Baccharis glutinosa*, *Senecio salignus*.

metz', n ('ixim). Practice tortillas made by small girls (about five years old) learning to make tortillas. They are much smaller than usual but are eaten just the same. Ex: *smetz'*, her practice tortillas. *smetz'al yo'och*, the practice ones among her tortillas.

mexah, n (te'). Table. < Spanish "mesa." Ex: *jun yune mexah*, a small table. *smexah*, his table. *smexahil*, its table, a table for a purpose.

mi'ik, n. = **mik**. A speck of dirt on the face or body; or, a stain from rubbing against something or from falling down. Ex: *smikal lu'um*, a smear from dirt. *smi'ik.

miktak, adj. dirty (in general); muddy, dusty, etc. Cf. **mi'ik**.

mich, exclam. Baby-talk. Breast. Cf. **'im**.

mijoh, n (winh); exclam. Term of address. My son < Spanish "mi hijo." Ex: *syalani*, "may ha pena, míjoh." He says, "Don't worry, my son." (quoting the Salvador called up by the **santo**

múnduh, the spirit summoned by a shaman).

mikin, n ('ix). Woman's name: Micaela.

mik', n (nok'). A round white shell (sea shell?) sometimes used in necklaces, piercing the shell near its edge for attaching it. The shells are white inside and out; on the center of the inside is seen the mark of the muscle, opposite outside is seen a short bump on the sunray-lined shell (light lines radiating out from a center). Ex: *smik'*, his shell. *smik'al tonh*, the necklace's shell, the shell for a necklace.

mik', n. Breastplate of an animal, the sternum. Ex: *smik'*, its breastplate. *smik'al chip'ej*, the breastbones in the meat.

mila', vtr. To kill something (in general).

milamar, n (lum). Place name: Hacienda Miramar, Nentón. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:89).

mis, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). = **miston**. A cat; domestic cat, house cat.

miston, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). = **mis**. Cat; domestic cat, house cat.

miston 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Cat Plant. H 0005, 0006. Br 8520, 8631, 8591, 8611, 8615, 8616, 8618, 8732, 8750. *Asplenium fragrans*, *A. monanthes*, *Elaphoglossum hirtum*, *E. longifolium*, *Jamesonia alstonii*, *Polypodium angustifolium*, *P. dissimulans*, *P. fissidens*, *P. pilosissimum*.

mitz', n (winh, 'ix). A person who doesn't know who his/her father is (since the mother doesn't know, either). Ex: *smitz'*, his bastard relative.

smitz'al 'awal, n phrase. Corn sprouts that spring up in a field without being planted, from seed left in the field.

mitz'a', vtr. = **mitz'ej = pa't mitz'**. To go out into the milpa to collect any ears left to harvest, ears that were left in the field at harvest time because they were still green.

mix mix..., exclam. Call to cats. Cats don't have personal names, although dogs do.

mixin, n (ha'). The water with which one washes one's face in the morning. Ex: *smixin* = *smixina'*, his morning water. *smixinal.

mixnajih, vin. To wash the face or head only, e.g., on getting up in the morning. Ex: *tzonh mixnajih*, We are washing ourselves.

mo'och, n (te'). = **moch**. Basket (in general). Ex: *smo'och*, his basket. *smochal tut*, the basket for beans. *te mo'och*, the basket.

mo'och, n. The rib cage, the side of the body. This term is not widely used in San Mateo, but it is known. Cf. **moch chejal**.

mo'och, num cl (4, O15a). = **moch**. Basketsful (2 feet in diameter, 1 foot deep). Ex: *cha mo'och nhal*, two baskets of maize ears. *cha moch tut*, two baskets of beans.

moch chejal, n phrase. The load for one side of a beast of burden, i.e., half a mule load. Ex: *chap' moch chejal*, the two parts of a mule load. *smot chejal* (sic), his half-load. *smot chejalil* (sic), its half-load (of the mule). NB: The consonant changes (ch-ch > t-ch) reflect regular morphophonemic processes.

mo'otz, n (k'en). Constellation: the Pleiades, seven stars in a small cluster, roughly like the Big Dipper, north of Orion 10 degrees or so. Cf. also **huke'**, Seven (Stars), the Big Dipper (Ursa Major) and **'ox t'ilanh**, Three Lines (of Stars), the stars of Orion's belt, Spanish "Las Tres Marías." [NB: Since **t'ilanh** is "lines of things," not "things in a line," the latter probably named the constellation formed by a belt star and two knee stars, i.e., The Triangle (Three Lines), the putative First Hearth of the Classic Maya (the nebula inside the triangle representing the fire). See Quiriguá Stela C. See **'ox t'ilanh**.]

moch' 'ich, n ('anh). Plant name. Spanish "chilpepe." A small rounded green pepper from hot country. About 1/4-1/2" long. Ex: *smoch' 'ich*, his pepper. *smoch' 'ichal*, the chilpepes among them. Probably *Capsicum* sp.

módoh, n. Means, way, manner. < Spanish "modo." Ex: *'ay jun smódo hep' winh...*, They have a way... *smódohal*, its manner, the way in which something is done.

moj, n. Afterbirth (of people and animals). Buried without ceremony by anyone connected to a birth. Ex: *smoj winh*, his afterbirth (when he was born). *smojal yune'*, the afterbirth of her child. See also **muxuk**, navel, umbilical cord.

moj 'animah, n phrase. A spirit, the companion soul, also called **chiápah**. Ex: *smoj yánimah winh*, his spirit. *'ay smoj yánimah*, He has a spirit (i.e., a companion soul).

moj -ti'ok, vtr phrase. To give assistance to someone, e.g., when working. Ex: *hin moj ha ti'ok*, Can I help you? *moj hin ti'ok*, Help me out!

mok chi', exclam. Expression of surprise or agreement. Spanish "¡Vaya eso!" Ex: *mok chi yel*, That's for sure! Spanish "¡Vaya! ¡Sí es cierto!"

mokoch, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A snake, 2-3 feet long, and very poisonous. Spotted like a rattlesnake (diamondback or timber), but no rattles. Found in San Mateo.

mok'-, vpo root. To have the head bowed, looking depressed.

mok'an mok'an, stv phrase. Walking as if ashamed (or just very old); head bowed, shoulders slumped, arms drawn in.

mok'ok'ih 'ek'ih, vin phrase. To walk as if ashamed, head bowed, sad and thoughtful.

molal, n (ch'anh). < Spanish "morral." A woven handbag or shoulder bag. This term is being replaced by **moral**. Ex: *smolal*, his morral. *smolalil 'ixim*, the corn's bag, a bag for maize.

molo', vtr. To gather things together, e.g., money, vegetables.

mol che'ej, vtr phrase. To grind together, as when women get together to grind corn for atole.

mol tumin, n phrase (k'en). Collected money, e.g., money collected for a funeral. Ex: *'ay winh scha'an k'en mol tumin*, There is a man who receives the collection.

mololih, vin. To be well gathered; all in order and not a single one missing.

molmonih, stv. To be gathering things. Ex: *molmonih*, Quick! Gather them up! *molmon wak'anih*, I am gathering them.

molp'ej, vtr. To gather scattered things and put them all in the same place.

molum, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A rarely-seen bird, brown, about 6-8" high, with a crest. They travel in flocks. Their song is **pxx**, with retroflex x.

momon, n ('anh). Plant name. Spanish "momon." A hot country plant with 2-foot wide round green leaves, segmented stalk; the plant is shaped like a peach. The tips, **yol xchon**, are edible when soft; boiled with chile in a stew. *Piper auritum*.

momon tzimin, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Tapir's Momon. Br 11609. *Piper* sp.

momon k'i'ix, n (te'). Plant name. Literally, Momon Thorn. Br 11459. *Circium subcoriaceum*. A large thistle.

mon, n. Consolation, cf. **montej**, but also a diversion in the sense of diverting someone's attention so that you can slip something by them, Spanish "engaño," a trick. Ex: *mon nhej sp'atih*, It's just a trick, a diversion so that he can get away. *smon*, his counsel (that he gives).

smonil, that with which he consoles himself.

montej, vtr. To console someone, e.g., a hurt child, a sad adult.

monte', n (nok'; mam, nun; te'). Spanish "broca." A wood-eating insect that has attacked most of the pines around San Mateo. Cf. **ij**. Or, a tree that has been killed by the insect, especially the "pino colorado," **k'an taj**, **k'ok' taj**, and **sak 'unin taj**. Ex: *smonte'*, his insect. *smonte'al te'*, the insect-killed trees among a group.

moral, n (ch'anh). Spanish "morral." A woven handbag or shoulder bag. This term is replacing earlier **molal**. Also called **'argan** or **'argan pah**.

mot' -ok, vtr phrase. To pull in the feet, e.g., to let someone go by. Ex: *hin mot' wok*, I pull in my feet. *tza mot' hok*, You pull in your feet.

motza', n (lum). Place name: Montaña Montzá, San Mateo.

mox, n (nok'; mam, nun). Stinkbug. A reddish-brown insect (1/2" long) that attacks bean leaves and stalks, has a malodorous secretion, and leaves a white powder like lime. Also refers to other beetles.

moxon, n ('anh). Plant name. A hot country plant whose leaves are used to wrap tamales. See also **k'ox**, the cold country equivalent.

moyo', vtr. To carry something in the front inside of a shirt. Or, to push out the front of a dress or shirt, as a woman letting the hot air of the fire come up inside her huipil, or as carrying something in a shirt.

mu', n (winh, 'ix). Kin term: Brother- or Sister-in-law. WiSi, BrWi (male speaker). In reference, **'ixin mu'**. In address, **mu'**. Reciprocal, **mu'**. HuBr, SiHu (female speaker); or, HuSi, BrWi (female speaker). In reference, **winhin mu'** or **'ixin mu'**. In address, **mu'**. Reciprocal, **mu'**.

mu', n (winh, 'ix), exclam. Sister-in-law/Brother-in-law (male or female speaker); the salutation between San Mateo Ixtatán and San Sebastián Coatán people of opposite sex. Cf. **wuk'tak**, **nulej**.

mu'uk, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird, 6-8" high, coloration like Whip-poor-will. Rather tame; you can walk up to within six feet of them before they fly, and then they don't go far.

much, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Birds in general. Also, penis, especially in reference to pre-adults but sometimes referring to adults as well. Ex: *smuch*, his bird. *smuchal nok'*, the animals' bird, the bird among the animals. NB: The relation to penis may reflect influence from Spanish,

where "pájaro" has the same meanings.

much'u', vtr. To carry something hidden in the hand, not letting anyone see it.

much'kutih, vtr-dir. To snatch something with the hand and hide it in the hand, e.g., robbing something in plain sight.

muh, n ('anh). Plant name. Spanish "yerba mora." A kind of wild greens that grows especially where there is much humus. Leaves are 2-3" long and are eaten boiled with salt, as are the growing tips. Flower is small, white; green fruit is round with small seeds inside. Ex: *smuh*, his greens. *smuhal 'anh*, the greens among the plants. Br 8662, 11404. *Solanum nigrum*, *S. nodiflorum*. Cf. **k'ik' muh**, **mu hostok**.

mu hostok, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Buzzard Muh. Br 8630, 8725, 9771, 11485, 11628. *Capsicum lanceolatum*, *Brachistis esculentlensis*, *Lycianthes heteroclita*, *Solanum orogenes*, *S. quichense*.

muj-, vpo root. To be hairy, covered with small hairs.

mujujih, stv. = **mujuji xi'il**. Covered with small hairs, e.g., a hairy body or arm, or a fuzzy tree, or the hairlike projections from a cornstalk where the ear is attached.

mujujih sat, n phrase. A hairy surface (not a human face).

mujuji xil -k'ap', n phrase. Hairy-armed. Ex: *mujuji xil sk'ap'*, His arms are hairy.

mukax jolom, n (lum). Place name: Mucanjolom, Santa Eulalia.

muku', vtr. To bury something, e.g., people, roots for sprouting, etc.

mukwajum, n (winh, 'ix). Literally, buriers. People who come to a funeral.

muku', vtr. To fire pottery.

mukuk, n (k'apak). A cloth bag used to carry grain, e.g., a feed sack. Ex: *smukuk*, his bag. *smukukal 'ixim*, the corn's bag, a bag for carrying corn.

mukuk (+N), num cl (4, O15b-2). Bagsful (the bag 3 feet long and 2 feet wide), of multiple objects (N), e.g., corn, fish, beans, rocks. Ex: *jun mukuk k'apak*, a bag of clothes. *cha mukuk chay*, two bags of fish.

mukun, n ('anh). Plant name. Spanish "ayote." *Cucurbita pepo*. Summer Squash.

mukun 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name, literally Squash Plant. H 0029. *Houstonia serpyllacea*.

muk'tak, adv. Rapidly. Spanish "luego." Ex: *muk'tak nhej stakki lu'um*, The land dries rapidly.

mul, n. Spanish "delito." Illicit sex; the act of a woman who has many lovers, or the act of the lovers. Or, the place where illicit sex is performed. Cf. **smul**. Ex: *smul*, his act of illicit sex.
*smulal.

mulej, vtr. To do wrong; to perform an anti-social act. Ex: *ha chi' 'ix 'och smulej*, Someone has done him wrong.

mul'ojol, n phrase. Illicit sex. Ex: *'ix p'at winh mul'ojol*, He went out to sin, to have illicit sex.

smul, possessed n. His or her wrong act, This refers to any misdeed, not necessarily illicit sex.

mulak', n (nok'). Tadpole. Spanish "tepocate." Ex: *smulak'*, his tadpole. 'ay *smulak'il ha'*, There are tadpoles in the water.

muluh, n (winh). Day name: "hora" in the pagan systems of divination by day names. Corresponds to Muluc in the Yucatecan system of day names. Ex: *muluhal*, time of the Muluh days, on these days.

múltuh, n (k'en). A fine. < Spanish "multa." Ex: *smúltuh*, his fine. 'ay *smúltuhal*, There is an order out for him to pay a fine.

munil, exclam. Quiet! Ex: *munil 'ayach*, Be quiet!

munil, n. Work. Cf. **munlajel**. This term is not used by the informant, but he reports that his father used it, and it is not uncommon in San Mateo. Ex: *tzin p'at munil*, I'm going to work.

munlajel, n. Work. Cf. **munil**. Ex: *smunlajel*, his work. *munlajelal*, through work, by means of work, (in exchange) for work.

musu', vtr. To cover something, with a cover, e.g., a straw mat, a rain cape, bunches of grass. = **musej**.

musan, n < vtr(part). A cloudy sky.

musej, vtr. To cover something with a cover. = **musu'**.

musej -sat, vtr phrase. Literally, to cover someone's eyes. To trick someone. Ex: *'ix smusej hin sat*, He tricked me.

musil, n. A cover, i.e., something used to cover something else up, e.g., a straw mat, a rain cape, bunches of grass. = **muslap'**.

muslap', n. A cover, i.e., something used to cover something else up, e.g., a straw mat, a rain cape, bunches of grass. = **musil**.

mutuk'tak, adj. Kinky hair, or wavy-curved grass or plants, e.g., sheep's wool when growing out and not yet long; the hair of a Negro.

mutz'u', vtr. To close the eyes. Ex: *mutz' ha sat*, Close your eyes!

mutz'an sat, n phrase < vtr(part). Closed eyes.

muxk'uh, n (ha'). Place name: arroyo forming the southern branch of the Río Pacumal, San Mateo.

muxuk, n. Navel or umbilical cord. The cord is cut without ceremony and tied off with thread. Or, the tip of the ovary from which a flower falls. Ex: *smuxuk*, his navel. *smuxukal 'anh*, the plant's "navel." See also **moj**, afterbirth.

N

na'ah, vtr. To think about something.

na'eltah, vtr-dir. To think about something.

naj + Name, n phrase. The form of familiar address or reference to a male younger than the speaker, e.g., a good friend. Cf. **maj**, the corresponding term for an older male, and **nux** and **'uch**, the corresponding terms for older and younger females, respectively. Ex: *naj petul*, Young Pedro. *ha winh naj petul*, that's young Pedro. Cf. **ni'**, respectful reference to a young man, and **'icham**, respectful reference to an older male.

najat, adj. Far away, distant. Contrast **lak'an**, nearby. Ex: *'e tato najat...*, And if it's far away...

najattak, n. Far away place. Ex: *xal jun to 'ay p'aj p'at wak' jun xo hin chekap'il t'a najattak...*, So there is somewhere I [have to] go to do an errand, far away.

nálanxa'ax, n (te'). Plant name, Spanish "naranja agria." < Spanish "naranjas." A tree ('anhte') whose fruit is like an orange but inedible because of bitterness. The loan from the Spanish plural indicates an early borrowing. *Citrus aurantium*.

nam-, vpo root. To be soft, or slow.

namamih -ek'ih, vin phrase. To move like a mist or cloud. Ex: *namami yek'ih*, It moves like mist.

namamih -em k'ixin, vin phrase. To slowly warm up, as in closing the door to a room it slowly warms up. Ex: *namami yem k'ixin*, It warms up slowly.

namamih -lolonih, vin phrase. To speak softly, to speak with a soft voice. Ex: *namami slolonih*, He speaks with a soft voice.

namix, n (nok'; mam, nun). Small butterflies (1/2" across wingspan), of various colors. Cf. **namnam**.

namix k'ak', n. Spanish "flor de ceniza." The white flakes of ash that form in a fire and fly up when the fire is blown into. Ex: *snamix sk'ak'*, the ashes of his fire.

namnam, n (nok'; mam, nun). Any butterfly or moth. Spanish "mariposa."

namtetak, n (lum). Place name: Namtetac, San Sebastián Coatán. Literally, Abundance of

Namte', an unidentified plant.

nanam, n. Spanish "manco." A pacific, easily handled, person or animal.

nanhal, n. Middle, waist.

nanhal sat, n phrase. Forehead. Ex: *snanhal sat*, his forehead.

nanhal xchap'il 'uj, n phrase. A month and a half; literally, half the second month. Ex: '*entónse junok to nanhal xchap'il 'uj...*', Then, in another month and a half...

nanhala', n (ha'). Place name: a southern tributary of Río Pajelná, San Mateo. Literally, Waist of Water.

nap'ah, adj. Pure. Ex: *nap'a ha' 'atz'am*, The salt is pure water.

nap'a 'anh, n phrase. Brush, Spanish "monte." *snap'a 'anh.

nap'a nhej, n phrase. Given away (by the speaker). Cf. **matan**, given to the speaker.

nap'en, n. Spanish "gusto." Simple desire to do something, not necessarily for any reason. Ex: *hin nap'en*, my pleasure; Spanish "por gusto." Because I want to do it, that's all (in answer to the question Why did you do that?). *tato ko nap'en skuk'ej 'anh...*, If we want to drink...

nasap', n (ha'). Place name: southern tributary of the Río Yolá, San Mateo.

nat'-, vpo root. Having to do with female genitalia.

nat'an nat'an, stv phrase. Female sex organs.

nat'u lolis, n phrase. Female sex organs.

nat'u tux, n phrase. Female sex organs.

naw, onom. The "meow" of a cat.

nayayih, stv. The consistency of a melting candle, or of watery corn dough.

nayip', n (te'). Plant name. Br 8713. *Coriaria thymifolia*.

náyleh, n, noun cl. Sheet plastic. < local Spanish "naile," < nylon. Ex: *snáyleh*, his plastic sheeting. Also, the noun classifier for plastics (unless they are as hard as wood or metal, in which case they are **te'** or **k'en**). Ex: '*uk'ap' náyleh*', a plastic bowl = *náyle 'uk'ap'*, a plastic bowl (contrast *k'en 'uk'ap'*, a metal bowl; *te 'uk'ap'*, a wooden bowl, *lum 'uk'ap'*, a clay bowl). *náyle hin tzuh*, my plastic tecomate, my canteen.

negósioh, n. Business, commerce. < Spanish "negocio." Ex: *skak' jap'ok ko negósioh...*, We do a little business...

nejejih, stv. Rotten to the consistency of masa (corn dough) or more liquid still, so that it can't be picked up.

nek-, vpo root. To be bobbing up and down.

nekan nekan -jolom, n phrase. A bobbing head, i.e., a woman's head whose head knot is bobbing up and down as she walks. Cf. **neku jolom**. Ex: *nekan nekan sjolom*, Her head (knot) bobs up and down.

nekekih -ek'ih, vin phrase. To bob up and down, like a woman's hair knot when she walks. = **neknekan -ek'ih**. Ex: *nekeki yek'ih*, Her hair knot is bobbing up and down.

neku jolom, n phrase. Insult to a woman whose head knot bobs.

neknekan -ek'ih, vin phrase. To bob up and down. = **nekeki -ek'ih**. Ex: *neknekan yek'ih*, Her hair knot is bobbing up and down.

neknekanih, vin. To nod one's head, e.g., a person who is sleepy, whose head keeps dropping. Ex: *sneknekanih*, He keeps nodding off.

nen, n (k'en). A mirror, or glass. Ex: *snen*, his mirror. *snenal spat*, the mirror(s) in his house.

nene', n (winh, 'ix). Infant, a small child. < Spanish "nené." Ex: *snene'*, his infant. *snene'al 'unin*, the smallest infant of them all, the baby of the children.

nex, n. Scratches made in the wax disk used in playing **sérah** or **tul** so that one side can be distinguished from the other. Or, the game itself. Ex: *snex nok' = snexal nok'*, its marks.

ni', n. Respectful reference to young men or boys. Not used in address. Ex: *ha ni chi'*, that young man. *ha ni tik*, this young man. Cf. **naj**, **maj**, **'uch**.

ni'ih, exclam. Look! Said on pointing out something or showing someone something.

nich'ina', n (ha'). Place name: southern tributary of the Río Yolá, San Mateo, originating at **chanhil 'ak'lik**.

nikul, n (winh). Man's name: Nicolás.

niman witz, n (lum). Place name: Montaña Nimahuitz, Barillas. < Kanjobal.

nip, n (k'apak). Huipil, the long huipil worn by Chuj women. Ex: *snip*, her huipil. *snip(al/il).

The two designs are the older **lak'an nip**, featuring concentric circles of embroidery, and the more recent **kolop' nip**, with embroidery featuring a Star of David design (a six-pointed star). The latter design may have been borrowed from Kanjobal huipils. It is related to the introduction of lace collars, necessary to cover up the uneven line of embroidery at the neck. Older huipils stitched in an internal layer of cloth ("servilleta"), a backing for the embroidery, for increased warmth. More recent huipils are lighter and lack this reinforcement.

nipul, n. A patch on clothes. Ex: *snipul*, his patch (on his clothes). *snipulal k'apak*, a patch for the cloth.

nip'ej, vtr. To want something, to desire something.

nip'ap'il, n (vtr part). A person very beloved.

nit, adj. Implied but not attested in isolation: large. Cf. **nit 'akxah**, **nit k'anal**.

nit 'akxah, n (k'en). A large steel needle such as the ones used to sew blankets or capixay seams. Cf. also **tz'islap'**. Ex: *snit 'akxah*, his needle. *snit 'akxahil k'u'*, the needle for sewing blankets.

nit k'anal, n (k'en). Venus, whether as Morning Star or Evening Star. = **yechel páskuh**, in women's speech, because it is said to be the star that announces Christmas.

nitz k'uh, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Moves the Sun. A cold country plant that has huge leaves (5-6 feet across), rounded, that serve as rain shelters. The trunk is 4-5" thick and 3-4 feet high, the leaves on a 1/2" diameter stem 2 feet long. Cf. **tz'ey**, the hot country equivalent. *Gunnera* sp.

nitza', vtr. To move something, e.g., move boundary markers to enlarge your rightful land.

nitzitzih -kotih, vin phrase. To come towards you very slowly. Ex: *nitzitzi skotih*, It's coming towards me very slowly.

nitzitzih -p'atih, vin phrase. To move slowly towards something. Ex: *nitzitzi sp'atih*, It's moving slowly closer.

nitzp'atih, vtr-dir. To move something along.

nitzk'e'ih, vtr-dir. To move something up (e.g., a hand showing the approximate height of something).

nitzemih, vtr-dir. To move something down.

nitzelih, vtr-dir. To move something away from something.

nitzuchih, vtr-dir. To move something flush against something. Ex: *nitzuch ha p'ah*, Get yourself closer! (to a fire, the wall, etc.)

nitz'ek'ih, vtr-dir. To move something to the side.

nitzkotih, vtr-dir. = **nitzkutih**. To move something towards a goal (but not all the way).

nitza', exclam. Move it! (any of the above).

niwak, adj. Big, large, e.g., large fruits. Cf. **niwan**, **niwakil**, **nit**.

niwakil, adj. Large, but not exceptionally so.

niwaktak, adj (plural). Many large things.

niwak hi'ih, n ('ixim). Spanish "jilote." = **niwaki'ih**. Corn ear sprout not quite developed into a roasting ear; kernels not yet fully formed. Ex: *sniwaki'ihal* = *sniwak hi'ihal*, the largest of the jilotes. Cf. **hi'ih**.

niwak hop'es te', n (te'). Plant name. Br 11494. *Tournefortia acutifolia*. Cf. **hop'es te'**.

niwak kap' te', n (te'). Plant name. Br 11516, 11641, 11665. *Saurauia conzattii*, *S. oreophila*, *S. selerorum*, *S. scabrida*. Cf. **kap' te'**.

niwak sakilap', n (te'). Plant name. Br 8489, 8683. *Buddleia skutchii*. Cf. **kotak sakilap'**, **tanh sakilap'**.

niwak tut, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Big Bean. A large bean that climbs wrapping around things, planted in milpa or by a tree trunk. Spanish "frijol champorote." Br 11566. *Phaseolus formosus*. Scarlet Runner Bean.

niwak winak, n (winh). Literally, big person. Spanish "gente fina." People who live in Guatemala City, or North Americans, or Spanish. Not in reference to any local people, including rich plantation owners or important men. Cf. **niwan winak**, big man in size.

niwak yak' chej 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 11529. *Senecio* sp. Cf. **yak' chej 'anh**.

niwan, adj. Many, or very big in size, e.g., a huge rock outcrop. Spanish "bastante." Cf. **niwak**. Ex: *niwan winak*, big man (in size; cf. **niwak winak**).

niwan 'ak'lik, n (lum). Place name. Literally, Big Plain. Llano Grande, San Mateo, an aldea where Mateano Chuj is spoken.

niwan 'amak', n (lum). Place name. Niguanjamac, San Mateo. Literally, Big Patio. A

cantón (neighborhood) of San Mateo, in the southwest section of town. See Field Notes, August 31-September 6, 1964. One cemetery is located there. Also, Arroyo Niguanjamac, San Mateo.

niwan chak k'enal, n (lum). Place name. Literally, Big Silty Shale. Chacquenal Grande, a finca north of San Mateo where Santa Eulalia Kanjobal is spoken. See also **yune chak k'enal**, place name, Finca Chaquenal, San Mateo, literally, Little Chaquenal, Chaquenalito.

niwan k'op'an, n (lum). Place name: Montaña Nihuan Cobán, San Mateo. Literally, Big Hole.

niwanp'ih, vin. To become larger or more numerous. Ex: *tzonh niwanp'ih*, We increase in size or number.

tom niwan, exclam. You're welcome! Literally, It's no big thing!

niwan, n (ha'). River (any river). Ex: *ha sniwanil*, the course of the river, e.g., a branch we create for irrigation. *sniwan.

niwan 'ukuya', n (ha'). Place name. Río Ocuyá, San Mateo.

niwan ch'ich joj, n (ha'). Place name: Río Chexjoj, San Mateo.

niwan mataksánah, n (ha'). Place name: Río El Matasano, San Mateo. = **tz'atzuh**.

niwan nuk'a poxlak, n (ha'). Place name: Río Nacapoxlac, San Mateo.

niwan pak'uma'al, n (ha'). Place name: Río Pacumal, San Mateo.

niwan patara', n (ha'). Place name: Río Patará, San Mateo.

niwan patik tenam, n (ha'). Place name: part of the Río Ixtenam, San Mateo.

niwan payjel nhah, n (ha'). Place name: Río Pajelná, San Mateo.

niwan sópeh, n (ha'). Place name: Río Zope, San Mateo.

niwan ti k'olol, n (ha'). Place name: Río Ticolol, San Mateo.

niwan wapinol, n (ha'). Place name: Río Guapinol, San Mateo.

niwan wayap' kej, n (ha'). Place name: Río Guayabquej, San Mateo.

niwan xojop' yok, n (ha'). Place name: Río Xojibioc, San Mateo.

niwan yalahñ witz, n (ha'). Place name: Río Yalhultz, San Mateo.

niwan yal 'uk'el, n (ha'). Place name: Río Yaloquel, San Mateo.

niwan yich k'a'aw, n (ha'). Place name: Río Ixcay, San Mateo.

niwan yich pajaw, n (ha'). Place name: Río Ixpajau, San Mateo.

niwan yich tenam, n (ha'). Place name: Río Ixtenam, San Mateo.

niwan yolá', n (ha'). Place name: Río Yolá, San Mateo.

niwan yola kitak, n (ha'). Place name: Río Yolaquitac, San Mateo.

niwan yola jukuwa', n (ha'). Place name: Río Yolajocubá, San Mateo.

niwan yol 'icham, n (ha'). Place name: Río Yolicham, San Mateo.

niwanil, n. The body of a person, as opposed to various spiritual counterparts. Only used in possessed form. Ex: *hin niwanil*, my body. *sniwanil*, his body. *sniwanilal*, his grandness, e.g., large size, or intelligence, education, etc. Cf. **nok'al k'o'ol, chiápah**.

niwit, n (winh, 'ix). A gravely ill person.

nokokih, stv. Liquid, but so thick that it doesn't run when poured, but falls in globs and makes a pile instead of running off.

nok', n (nok'), noun cl. Animal (in general). Also, the noun classifier for animals and animal products. Ex: *snok'*, his animal. *snok'al aka'anh*, the animals of a beehive.

nok'al aka'anh, n (nok'). = **nok'al akanh**. A hornet-like insect that builds an oval to spherical nest, the **'aka'anh**. The larvae are eaten.

nok'al chap', n (nok'). Honey bee. Spanish "mero colmena." Cf. **sutz'ul**.

nok'al k'o'ol, n (nok'). The animal counterpart of a man. Cf. **chiápah, niwanil**. Ex: *snok'al sk'o'ol*, his animal counterpart. 'ay *snok'al sk'o'ol*, He has his animal spirit.

nok' te', n (te'). Plant name. Literally, Animal Tree. Br 11677. *Myriocarpa longipes*.

nop'-, vpo root. To be puckered.

nop'an **nop'an**, stv phrase. Puckered, e.g., a mouth without teeth, or a rotting orange's skin.

noxo', vtr. To swim. = **noxwih**, vin.

noy, n. The quality of a pretty-faced, tall, well-formed (even fat) woman, Spanish "simpática." A compliment to a woman. Ex: *te snoy 'ix*, She's very well-formed. *snoyal*, her well-formedness.

nuh, exclam. Baby-talk. A short form of **nunin** "my mother," used by a child to the mother, and also may be used by both parents (or uncles, aunts, and other kinsmen) to a beloved female child. Cf. **mah**.

nuk'u', vtr. To suck water up or out of a tube, as in siphoning gasoline, or trying to get water out of a dry faucet. Cf. **nup'u'**, **tz'u'uh**, **tz'up'u'**.

nuk' (+N), num cl (1b, A36). Acts of sucking water (N) into the mouth, e.g., water through a tube. Ex: *cha nuk' ha'*, two acts of sucking water.

nuk'a', n (lum). Place name: Nucá, San Mateo, an aldea where Santa Eulalia Kanjobal is spoken. < Kanjobal **nuq'a'**, spring or water source. = **jaja'** (the Chuj place name).

nuk'a poxlak, n (lum). Place name: Nacapoxlac, San Mateo. A caserío of San Mateo where Santa Eulalia Kanjobal is spoken. < Kanjobal.

nuk'uk'ih, stv. Very finely ground (or grained); e.g., well-ground corn meal, flour, or sand.

nul'ej, n (winh, 'ix). Kin term. = **nulej**. For a male speaker, Sister. For a female speaker, Sibling. For female speakers, in reference, **winhin nulej** or **'ixin nulej**. In address, **nulej**. Reciprocals, **wanap'** (from a male) and **nulej** (from a female). Also, the salutation between women of San Mateo and women of San Sebastián Coatán. Cf. **wuk'tak**, **mu'**.

num-, vpo root. To be pausing or ebbing.

numan 'emih, stv phrase. A pause, e.g., a break between marimba sets, or a cessation of pain in a sore (which will begin to hurt again). Or, clouds settled down into a valley.

numan 'elih, stv phrase. Clouds lifting from a valley.

numumih -elih, vin phrase. To ebb away, little by little. Ex: *numumi yel wip*, My strength is ebbing away little by little.

nun, n ('ix). Kin term: Mother (male or female speaker). In reference, **'ixin nun**. In address, **nunin**. Reciprocal, **wune'**. Ex: *snun*, the mother (of an animal).

nun 'atz'am, n ('atz'am). The lump of salt that results from cooking down an entire pot of salt water. = **pilonh** = **snun**. Cf. **snunal**, **pilonhal**. Ex: *'atz'am nun 'atz'am*, the salt lump.

snunal, adv. = **pijonhal**. By lumps, e.g., salt sold in the lumps that result from cooking down a pot of salt water.

nun 'ak'ach, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', nun). A female turkey (gender cl + noun). Cf. **'ajtzo 'ak'ach**, a male turkey (gender cl + noun). **nok' 'akach**, any turkey (noun cl + noun).

nun tz'i', n (nok'). A female dog, a bitch of breeding age, especially one who has a litter. Cf. **'ix tz'i'**, a young bitch; **xip' tz'i'**, a male dog (both gender cl + noun).

nun chay, n (nok'). = **'ayin**. Literally, Mother (of) Fish. An animal whose description sounds like a crocodile, but which has legendary aspects such as fire-breathing. See **'ayin**. Ex: *snun chay*, his crocodile. *snun chayil nok'*, their crocodile, the crocodile among the animals.

nun chitam, n (nok'). A sow of breeding age, especially one with a litter. Cf. **'ix chitam**, a young sow; **tusinuh**, a male pig. Ex: *nok' nun chitam*, the sow. *snun chitamil nok'*, the sows among the animals. *snun chitam* = *snun xchitam*, his sow(s).

nun kaxlanh, n (nok'). A hen of breeding age, especially one with chicks. Cf. **'ajtzo'**, rooster; **chichim**, chicks.

nun chich, n ('ix). Kin term: Grandmother (male or female speaker). = **nun chichim**. In reference, **'ixin nun chich**. In address, **nun chich**. reciprocal, **wune'**, usually, or **winchikin** (literally, my child, or my grandchild).

nupu', vtr. To oblige someone to marry; i.e., to marry someone (two people, not including the speaker). Ex: *sko nupu'*, We're going to make them marry. *tzin nupu'*, I'm marrying them (but I'm not getting married). *nupu'*, Marry!

nupan, vtr(part). Married (by civil or religious service).

nupanel, n. A church or civil marriage ceremony.

nupnajih, vin (vtr pas). To be married in church or in a civil ceremony. Cf. also **'elk'oj 'ix, k'anoj 'ix, kajoj 'ix, nheroj 'ix**, the other forms of marriage. Ex: *tzin nupnajh*, I get married.

nup'u', vtr. To suck on a cigarette, or bring it to the mouth to puff on it. Cf. **tz'up'u'**, **tz'u'uh**.

nup'u ti', n phrase. Puckered mouth (insult).

nup'up'ih, stv. Well-joined, i.e., with a smooth joint. Ex: *nup'up'i yajih*, It's joined well. *nup'up'i yochih*, It's well fitted (into a slot).

nuwup', n (lum). Place name: Nubup, San Mateo.

nux + Name, n phrase. A form of respectful address or reference to older females. Reciprocal term of address is '**utzin**'. Cf. **maj**, older males; '**uch**', younger females; **naj**, younger males. Ex: *nux malin*, Old Mary. *ha 'ix nux xuwan*, that's Old Juana.

nwéwa 'esperánsah, n (lum). Place name: Finca La Nueva Esperanza, Nentón. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:89).

nwéwo konsepsyonh, n (lum). Place name: Finca Nueva Concepción, Barillas.

NH

nhacha', vtr. To take a bite out of something, e.g., fruit; or to eat something that is not bite-sized, e.g., roasting ears, or meat not cut into chunks.

nhach (+N), num cl (2a, O3a). Bites (the part that remains in the mouth) of elote, meat, mango, etc., something (N) that is too large to eat in one chunk. Ex: *cha nhach chip'ej*, two bites of meat. = **nhachanh**

nhachanh (+N), num cl (2c, O3a). The marks of bites taken out of something (N), e.g., a chunk of meat, elote, mango, etc. Ex: *cha nhachanh chip'ej*, two bite marks in a chunk of meat. Or, pieces of something that remain in the mouth when a bite is taken out of something. Ex: *cha nhachanh chip'ej*, two bite-sized chunks bitten off meat.

nhach'-, vpo root. To be rubbing up against one another.

nhach'ach'ih, stv. Packed with things pushed together, e.g., a room filled with people shoulder to shoulder (or a marketplace or square), or a corral packed with sheep.

nhach'najok, adv. Pushed up flush against something; cf. **'och nhach'najok**.

nhach'nhach'anih, vin. To make a rubbing or squeaking noise, e.g., a bed squeaks when sat upon, tree limbs rub together in the wind. Ex: *snhach'nhach'anih*, It makes a rubbing squeak.

nhach'nhal te', n phrase. The noise made by tree limbs rubbing together in the wind.

nhah, onom. The bleat of a bull or cow.

nhah, n (te'). House.

nhah k'e'en, n (k'en). A cave, especially a shelter cave.

nhajap', n (ha'). Lake or pond. Spanish "laguna." Ex: *snhajap'*, his lake. *snhajap'il ha'*, the deep hole in a river, literally, the river's lake. [NB: Proto-Mayan *najb' 'pond' gives Chuj **nhajap'** 'lake', while Central Mayan *nhab' gives Chuj **nhap'**, 'rain'. See Kaufman 's Mayan Etymological Database, www.famsi.org.]

nhajap' p'ekcha', n (ha'). Place name: Laguneta Bejchá, San Mateo.

nhak'a', vtr. To grip something between the teeth.

nhak'an, vtr(part). Gripped in a tight place. Cf. **kan nhak'an**, to get stuck in an opening.

nhak'an 'ek'ih, stv phrase. Having something gripped between the teeth.

nhak'nhak' 'ochih, stv phrase. Grabbing hold of something with the teeth. =

nhak'nhak' kanih. Ex: *tik nhak'nhak' kan 'och t'a k'apak*, He had grabbed hold of her skirt with his teeth.

nhal, n ('ixim). A fully mature ear of maize (with the kernels hard). Cf. **hi'ih**, an ear of corn with the kernels formed but not yet hard. Ex: *snhal*, his ear of corn. *snhalil 'ixim*, the mature ears of his corn.

nhal-, vpo root. To be big and round.

nhalan nhalan, stv phrase. Head-shaped, e.g., a pole that ends in a large ball like a head, or a fruit unexpectedly large, like a head (but not, for instance, chilacayote, which should be larger still). Ex: *nhalan nhalan sjolom*, His head is big and round.

nhaljap' sat, n phrase. Insult to people with big eyes.

nhapa', vtr. To jab a knife or a stick into something, holding it like a fencing foil.

nhapemih = nhapuchih, vtr-dir, To stick a knife or stick into something.

nhapa', vtr, implied but not attested. To dip up liquid in a large container.

nhapemih, vtr-dir. To lower a large container into a pool of water.

nhapk'etah = nhapelih, vtr-dir. To dip a large container into a tank or well, fill it, and remove it.

nhap', n (k'inal). Rain. [NB: Proto-Mayan *najb' 'pond' gives Chuj **nhajap'** 'lake', while Central Mayan *nhab' 'rain' gives Chuj **nhap'**, rain. See Kaufman's Mayan Etymological Database, [www.famsi.org.](http://www.famsi.org/)]

nhap', n. A measure: a handspan; from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the middle finger of the outstretched hand. Ladinos measure to the little finger. Locally this measure is known as a (Spanish) "cuarta." Ex: *snhap'*, his cuarta (the measure by his hands). *snhap'il*, by cuartas.

nhap' (+N), num cl. Handspans (of N). Ex: *jun nhap'*, one handspan. *cha nhap'*, two handspans. *'ox nhap' hin ch'al*, my three handspans of string.

nhap'ej, vtr. To measure things by handspans ("cuartas," **nhap'**).

nhatz'natz'anih, vin. To pulse irregularly (a bite or sting). Ex: *snhatz'nhatz'anih*, It pulses in pain. *ste nhatz'nhatz'anih*, It pricks (me) almost all the time, at close intervals.

nhax-, vpo root. To be teetering and ready to fall.

nhaxan -ajih, vin phrase. To be teetering, ready to fall, eg. a rock about to slide downhill, or a log about to roll. = **nhexan -ajih**. Ex: *nhaxan yajih*, It's teetering and about to fall.

nhaxan 'emih, stv phrase. Something down below that's not secured, teetering. = **nhexan 'emih**.

nhaxan k'e'ih, stv phrase. Something above that's not secured, teetering. = **nhexan k'e'ih**.

nhaxnhon -ek'ih, vin phrase. To be moving, teetering, maybe falling, e.g., a beam being placed in house construction, not yet secured and moving. = **nhexnhon -ek'ih**. Cf. **nhaxnhump'ah**.

nhaxnhump'ah, stv. = **nhaxnump'a -ajih**. Badly placed and potentially falling, but not moving now, e.g., roof beams badly joined (some time ago). = **nhexnhump'ah** = **nhexnhump'a -ajih**.

nhawan nhawan, stv phrase. Badly made, e.g., a table, chair, or house whose parts aren't well lined-up with each other. Cf. **nhew**.

nhech'a', vtr. To smooth green (unfired) pottery before firing, working over it with a small smooth stone, the **nhech'lap'**.

nhech'lap', n (k'en). A small smooth stone used to smooth the surface of green (unfired) pottery.

nheh, n. Tail. Ex: *snheh*, his tail. *snhehal*, its tail (e.g., in a sketch of something with a tail, the part that is the tail).

nheh xoh, n phrase. The last one in a series, literally, the tail. Ex: *snhe xoh*, the last one; the last to arrive at a meeting, or the last child in a family.

nhela', vtr. To smooth out a maleable surface, e.g., a freshly plastered wall, a fresh concrete floor. Also, for a lump or fold in something to bother someone, e.g., a fold in a sock that hurts the foot, a lump in a sleeping surface that makes one uncomfortable.

nhepa', vtr. To drag something behind. = **nhera'**.

nhep'an nhep'an, stv phrase. A rectangular or square thing that is sliding out of shape, e.g., a slanting roof, or a deformed basket.

nhera', vtr. To drag something behind. = **nhepa'**.

nher (+N), num cl (1b, A14a). Tugs on something (N), acts of dragging something. Ex: *jun nher*, one act of dragging. *cha nher te'*, two hauls on a tree.

nhererih, stv. Slippery so that it can't be stood on, e.g., mud, or a floor covered with balls that slide out from under the foot.

nheroj 'ix, n phrase (< vtr phrase). The act of carrying off a woman by force, without her consent or that of her parents, and without civil or religious ceremony. A group of friends are recruited to catch the girl off guard, and she is carried into the brush. This often results in a permanent union of the couple. Cf. **'elk'oj 'ix**, **k'anoj 'ix**, **kajoj 'ix**, and **nupnajih**, the other forms of marriage.

nhew, vpo root. To be not lined up, with edges not meeting, e.g., laying two boards side by side, one sticks out past the other; or in folding paper, one edge overlaps another, or as in leveling something it's still not level.

nhewan nhewan, stv phrase. A very skinny animal, almost dead from skinniness.

nhex-, vpo root. To be teetering and ready to fall. = **nhax-**.

nhexan -ajih, To teeter, ready to fall. = **nhaxan -ajih**. Ex: *nhexan yajih*, It's about to fall.

nhexan 'emih, = **nhaxan 'emih**, stv phrase. Something below that's not secured, teetering below.

nhexan k'e'ih = **nhaxan k'e'ih**, stv phrase. Teetering above.

nhexnhump'ah, stv. = **nhexnhump'a -ajih** = **nhaxnhump'ah (-ajih)**. Badly placed but only potentially falling. Cf. **nhaxnhon -ek'ih**.

nhi', n (winh, 'ix). Kin term. Father- or Mother- or Son-in Law. For a male speaker, WiFa, WiMo, DaHu. In reference, **winh hin nhi'**, **'ix hin nhi'**. In address, **nhi'**. Reciprocals, **nhi'**. For a female speaker, DaHu. In reference, **win hin nhi'**. In address, **nhi'**. Reciprocal, **nhi'**.

nhi', n. Nose, or the point of something. Ex: *snhi'*, his nose. **snhi'al*.

nhí 'ak, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). = **wejúkah** < Spanish "bejuco." A snake, very thin, like rope, and very long (6 feet or so), so long and thin it is hard to find the head. Poisonous and harmful to beasts and deer. It is said that they wrap around a cow and a tree and pull the cow to the tree, then push their head into the cow's nose and suck blood.

nhí tzoyol, n ('anh). The growing tips of the chayote. Spanish "punta de güisquil." Eaten boiled.

nhí k'o'ol, n. The chest (of a human body). Ex: *snhi k'o'ol*, his chest. *nok' snhi k'olal*, the chest meat (of an animal).

nhí k'um, n ('anh). The growing tips of gourd vines, Spanish "punta de calabaza." Eaten steamed or boiled. Ex: *snhi k'um*, his squash tips. *snhi sk'um*, the tips of his squash. **snhi'(al) k'um(al)*.

nhí mukun, n ('anh). The growing tips of ayote. Spanish "puntas de ayote." Eaten.

nhí te', n (te'). A scrap of lumber or the end of a pole left over after cutting the lumber or pole to length. Ex: *snhi te winh*, the man's scrap lumber. *snhi te'al te'*, the scraps among the lumber.

nhí xil k'ok', n ('anh). The growing tips of chilacayote, **k'ok'**. Eaten.

nhich-, vpo root. To be offensive, mean, insulting.

nhichan 'eltah -ti', stv phrase. To use bad language, be mean and insulting. Ex: *nhichan 'eltah sti'*, He's being offensive in his speech.

nhichu ti', n phrase. Insult to mean dogs, or to people who smile a lot and show their teeth.

nhih, onom. The growl of an angry dog, baring the teeth.

nhika', vtr. To sharpen a knife, machete, etc. with a file or sharpening stone.

nhiklap', n (k'en). A sharpening stone.

nhik'a', vtr. To rip a sheet of something across, e.g., paper or cloth, between the two hands.

nhik'chimtak, adj. Torn up (paper or cloth).

nhik'chitej, vtr. To tear sheets up (paper, cloth), by successively ripping them across.

nhik'nak, vin. To be ripped up. Ex: *snhik'nak*, It's been ripped up.

nhik'p'il, vtr part. Torn.

nhila', vtr. To scatter things at random.

nhilp'atih, vtr-dir. To scatter a bunch of individual objects so that they fall in a random pattern. Ex: *nhilp'atih*, Throw them out! Scatter them! *tza nhilp'at ha tulusnah*, You scatter your peaches.

nhilan, vtr(part). Scattered. Ex: *nhilan 'ek'ih*, a few (5-6) people waiting for a bus, or a bunch of fruits set aside as if waiting. *nhilan 'emih*, many fruits from a tree that have fallen to the ground. *nhilan k'e'ih*, something stored up above, e.g., corn or pots kept in a loft.

nhilanh (+N), num cl (2c, O9b). Areas of loosely scattered individual objects (N), e.g., an area where fruits have fallen from a tree without a pattern. Cf. **nhilan 'ek'ih**. Ex: *cha nhilanh tulusnah*, two places where peaches are lying scattered.

nhilemih, vtr-dir. To throw out a number of individual objects so that they scatter on the ground in a random pattern. Cf. **nhilan 'ek'ih**. Ex: *tzin nhilem tulusnah*, I throw out (scatter) a bunch of peaches.

nhixixih, stv. Grainy surface, e.g., a hand with many boils, a toad's back, a pebbled leather shoe.

nhoch'o', vtr. To bite and eat something with the incisors only, not grinding with the molars. Or, to take a nip out of something small and fairly hard. Cf. **nhotz'o'**.

nhoch' (+N), num cl (1b, A16b-2). Bites and chews with the incisors only, of something hard. Ex: *jun nhoch'*, one bite. *cha nhoch' mansan*, two bites of a hard apple.

nhoj-, vpo root. To be hunched, bent over, laid on its side.

'em nhojan, vin. To duck head (bow head), or bend from the waist.

nhojan, stv. Laid on its side (a rectangular object), e.g., a bottle on its side. Ex: *nhojan 'emih*, bent over, e.g., head bowed, or slumped over on arms on a table; or, bent over looking for something. Or, laid on its side below us. *nhojan k'e'ih*, something above (e.g., in a loft) laid on its side.

nhojan nhojan, stv phrase. Hunchbacked. Also said of a thin beast of burden whose head hangs down.

nhoju patik, n phrase. Hunchbacked.

nhol-, vpo root. To be round, spherical.

nholan nholan, stv. Children's word: something very round.

nholanh (+N), num cl (2c, O34). Ball-shaped objects up to three feet across. Ex: *jun nholan*, one ball-shaped thing. *cha nholan* *xapon*, two balls of soap.

nholop', n (nok'). Egg.

nholop' k'e'en, n (nok'). Testicles (of animals or humans). Ex: *nok' nholop' k'e'en*, testicles of animal or person.

nhos-, vpo root. To be showing teeth.

nhosan nhosan -ti', stv phrase. Showing teeth, e.g., a person with rabbit- or squirrel-like mouth (but not hare-lipped). = **nhosu ti'**. Ex: *nhosan nhosan sti'*, His teeth are showing.

nhosu ti', n phrase. Showing teeth, e.g., a person with rabbit- or squirrel-like mouth (but not hare-lipped).

nhotz'o', vtr. To bite something soft with the incisors only, e.g., a cat eating corn dough. Cf. **nhoch'o'**.

nhotz' (+N), num cl (1b, A16b-2). Bites with the incisors of something soft (N). Ex: *jun nhotz'*, one bite. *cha nhotz' mansan*, two bites of soft apple. *cha nhotz' keneyah*, two bites of banana.

nhulu', vtr. To roll a sweet around in the mouth, dissolving it.

nhul (+N), num cl (1b, A16b-2). Times rolling a sweet (N) around in the mouth to dissolve it. Ex: *jun nhul*, one roll around the mouth with tongue. *cha nhul lülseh*, two rolls of a sweet.

nhusu', vtr. To set something afire and burn it.

P

pa'atz', n ('anh). Plant name. A plant that grows in the milpa, to 4-5" high, with a segmented stem; it is difficult to clear, since when it is turned with the soil it sends out new runners, roots sprout from the joints, and it springs back. When left to mature it has a blue flower and grows to one foot high. When it is small, it is eaten in tamales (tamal of corn meal and **pa'atz'**).

Tripogandra elongata.

pach-, vpo root. To be flat on opposite sides, as if molded.

pachan, stv. Flat on two opposite sides, e.g., a wheel, a two-pointed ear of corn, a basket, a rectangular eraser, all when lying on a flat side.

pachanh (+N), num cl (2c, O). Things (N) made in a mold, e.g., bricks, adobes, cane sugar ("panela") blocks, especially panela as formerly prepared in truncated cones. Also bread, if it is from a mold or is loaf-shaped. Ex: *cha pachanh panélah*, two truncated cones of panela. *cha pachanh xan*, two adobe bricks.

pacha', vtr. To carry something on a level plane, e.g., a plate of food carried level, oranges carried in a hat. = **p'acha'**.

pach (+N), num cl (1a, A28a-2). Acts of carrying or handling something (N) on a flat plate, or level. Or, level plates of N. Ex: *cha pach*, two acts of handling something on a level plane. *cha pach tut*, two acts of carrying plates of beans.

pachap', n (k'en). Metamorphized sedimentary rock (from shale), sample identified as Schist (low grade) by Don Blount, LSU geologist. Ex: *spachap'*, his rock. *spachap'il 'ikah*, the rock used in a sweatbath. Cf. **yax pachap'**.

pach'-, vpo root. Having a long, narrow head; **pach'** is a nickname for a person with a long, narrow head.

pach'u jolom, n phrase. Person with a long, narrow head. Nickname is **pach'**.

pah, n. Bag or sack in general. Ex: *spah winh*, his bag. *spahil nhal*, a bag for corn.

pah (+N), num cl (4, O15b-2). Bagsful of N; more or less the contents of a shoulder bag ("morral"), a bag about one foot to 1-1/2 feet on a side (two sides sewn together on three edges). Contents must be a plurality of objects (not, for example, a single rock). Ex: *cha pa nhal*, two bags of maize grain. *cha pa k'e'en*, two bags of rocks (lots of small rocks).

'ak' cha pa'ok (sic), Measure out two bags!

paj, adj. Acid-tasting, e.g., a lemon, milk gone sour.

paj 'ich, n ('anh). Plant class. Literally, Bitter/Sour/Acid Pepper. Tomato. Spanish "tomate." Cf. **tumat**, Spanish "miltomate," **koyem paj 'ich**, "tomate de riñón," **'ixim paj 'ich**, "tomatillo chiquitillo," like tomate de riñón; **paj 'ich te'**, a tomato like "tomate de árbol;" **pok'**, a husked tomato like miltomate but eaten raw. Unidentified, several genera possible.

paj 'ich te', n (te'). Plant name. Literally, Tomato Tree. A tomato like (Spanish) "tomate de árbol." *Cyphomandra betacea*.

paj 'ulul te', n (te'). Plant name. Literally, Bitter Atole Tree. Br 11408. *Lantana moritziana*.

paj chak, n (te'). Plant name. A large tree like pine, tall with thick bark. Spanish "pinabeto." Used for firewood, roofing material, and planking. None near San Mateo proper, but in the rain forest in the nearby peaks. Br 8622. *Abies guatemalensis*. Fir.

paj kan tzilil, n (te'). Plant name. H 0031, Br 8497, 11472. *Rubus trilobus*.

paj k'ak', n (te'). Plant name. Literally, Bitter Fire. A fruit like guayaba (**patak'**), but smaller and acid-tasting. Br 11653. *Psidium guineense*.

paj tza', n (nok'; 'ajtzo'. 'ix). A green frog, 4-5" high, found near water. Eaten after skinning and disemboweling, roasted or in broth. Perhaps literally Bitter Excrement. Cf. **jonhkin**, **k'ok'on**, **peke'**.

paja', vtr. To dry a fresh (animal) skin (or hide) by staking it out in the sun. The skin is stretched out lengthwise on the ground, flesh side up, and stakes the size of pencils are driven through it into the ground at either end; then the sides are stretched out and staked. The skin is left until dry, and is kept in a cool place at night if it doesn't dry in one day. Ex: *tzin paj hin tz'u'um*, I dry my hide.

paja', vtr implied by not attested. To strike something with a switch.

paj, num cl (1a, A3a). Acts of hitting something with a limber switch. Ex: *cha paj*, two strikes with a switch.

paj (+N), num cl (1c, A3a). Blows with N, a switch or limber object. Spanish "chicotazos." Ex: *cha paj te'*, two blows with a switch. *cha paj ch'anh*, two blows with a rope.

pajemih, vtr-dir. To strike something with a switch in a downwards motion. Ex: *tzin pajemih*, I switch something (downward).

pajuchih, vtr-dir. To strike something with a switch in a horizontal motion. Ex: *tzin pajuchih*, I switch it (horizontally).

pajatz', n (te'). Plant name. Spanish "piñuela." A hot country plant with a cane-like stalk and leaves; green stalk is similar but not as spotted as **tarroh**. Cf. **jolom pajatz'**.

pajaw, n (ha'). A waterfall or water shooting out of a hill, high above the ground. Spanish "chorro." Ex: *spajawil ha niwan*, the river's waterfall. *spajawil k'alu'um*, the aldea's waterfall. *spajaw*, someone's waterfall. *ha pajaw*, the waterfall.

pajk'utz, n. A bundle of tied corn shucks used as a toy by children; batted around like a ball. Ex: *spajk'utz*, his toy.

pak, noun cl. = **k'apak**. Noun classifier for cloth and clothing. Used like a noun classifier or article, not as a noun. Ex: *jun pak hin nip*, a skirt of mine.

pak (+N), num cl (4, O14b). Changes of clothes (N), or pieces of cloth. Ex: *cha pak hin nip*, my two huipils. *cha pak hin wex*, my two pants. *cha pak mántah*, two pieces of cloth ("manta," plain woven cotton cloth).

pak -p'ah, vtr phrase. To defend oneself. Ex: *max spaklaj sp'a hep' winh*, They didn't defend themselves.

paka', vtr. To bend or fold something.

pak, num cl (1a, A35c). Acts of folding something once. Ex: *cha pak*, two acts of folding.

pakanh (+N), num cl (2d, O14b). Folds in material (N). Ex: *cha pakanh hu'um*, paper folded into two parts: V. *'ox pakanh hu'um*, paper folded into three parts: Z. *'ox pakanh ch'an*, thrice-folded rope (folded at two bends, but making three segments).

pakakih, stv. Flexible, easy to bend without breaking, e.g., leather, wire, a plastic comb or ruler. Ex: *pakaki k'e'en*, the plastic thing (*k'e'en*, noun classifier for stone, metal, and hard plastic) is easy to bend.

pakan, vtr(part). Lying around folded, to lie idly for no useful purpose, e.g., a hen sitting on a bed, a dog lying in the way. Ex: *pakan!*, Move out of the way!

pakan 'ek'ih, stv phrase. Folded things lying around. Ex: *'ajtil pakanach 'ek'ih*, Where have you been? (to a child sent on an errand and who wasted the time instead).

pakan pakan, stv phrase. Folded. Ex: *pakan pakan yajih*, It is folded. *pakan pakan yaj hu'um*, the paper is folded.

pak pak, stv phrase. Plural folded things. Ex: *pak pak yajih*, They are folded.

pakp'ej, vtr. To leave something folded in storage.

pakp'ih, vin. To become flexible.

pakay, n ('anh). Plant name. < Spanish "pacaya." A kind of palm that has edible ears somewhat like maize but with thicker skin (husks). Found in hot country only. *Chamaedorea* sp. Cf. **chones, po'ox, k'ip'**.

pakpak, n (ch'anh). Plant name. A vine, black and hard, some 2-3" thick. Good for tying house beams or corrals. Found only in hot country. Black fruit like a big bean (kidney-shaped) and hard. Climbs trees.

pak'a', vtr. To bend something back, e.g., to bend a finger against the joint. Spanish "doblar."

pak', num cl (1a, A6). Acts of ripping off branches. Ex: *'ak' cha pak'ok*, Tear off two things!

pak'an, vtr(part). Slanted or sloped. Ex: *pak'an kotih*, slanted backwards (the high part towards the speaker). *pak'an p'atih*, slanted forwards (the high part away from the speaker). *pak'an*, slanted to the side. *pak'an kot lu'um*, the land is slanted away.

pak'an k'e'ih, stv phrase. Looking up into the air, the head thrown back.

pak'elih, vtr-dir. To bend a limb back against the joint, e.g., bend fingers back, raise the arm behind the back (as a softball pitcher winds up), kill an animal by bending its head back and up. Ex: *spak'elih*, He bends it back.

pak'p'ej, vtr. To leave something leaning on a wall.

pak'jap', stv. Lying face up.

pak'a', vtr. To bounce a ball or other small object in the upturned hand.

pak', num cl (1a, A). Times bouncing a ball or other small object in the upturned hand. Ex: *cha pak'*, two bounces.

pak'anh, num cl (2c, O27a). Sides displaying a certain characteristic (N). Ex: *cha pak'anh tz'ip'*, (paper) written on both sides. *cha pak'anh 'uk'nak*, painted on two sides. *cha pak'anh xan*, two sides of adobe (a house with two adobe walls and two of something else).

pak'ih, vin. To grow wild, without being planted, e.g., weeds. Or, to grow as salt crystalizing in a drop of salt water drying out. Ex: *tonhej 'ix pak' 'ixim*, The maize just grew without being planted. *tonhej 'ix pak' 'ixim 'awal*, The milpa just grew wild.

pak'ul ti', n phrase. Cheek (of the face). Ex: *spak'ul ti'*, his cheek. *spak'ulal sti'*, its cheek, i.e., in describing the origin of a piece of meat.

pak'uma'al, n (lum). Place name: Pacumal, San Mateo. Or, (ha') **pak'uma'al**, Arroyo Pacumal, San Mateo. Or, (ha') **yotak ha pak'uma'al**, part of the Río Pacumal, San Mateo.

palan 'ek'ih, stv phrase. = **tok'an 'ek'ih**. A little larger than the intended measure; with a little left over, e.g., cloth being cut, or a field longer than the adjacent field.

palas, n (winh). Man's name: Francisco.

palkel, n (winh). Man's name: Francisco.

palkuh, n (winh). Man's name: Francisco.

palnah, n (winh). Man's name: Francisco.

paleh, n (winh). Priest. < Spanish "padre." Ex: *spaleh*, his priest. *spalehal tepan*, the church's priest. *spalehal hep' winh*, their priest.

palin, n (winh). Man's name: Bernabé.

paluwa', n (lum). Place name: Palguá, San Mateo.

pam-, vpo root. To be broad, wide.

paman paman, stv phrase. In large sections, as logs split from a large trunk. Or, broad-leaved, as a wide corn leaf or a very wide sheet of tin ("lámina"). Ex: *jun paman paman te'*, a large-sectioned log. *paman paman yajih*, It's broad.

pam pam, stv. Broad, as a wide leaf, a wide section of tin roofing, wide leaved plural things. Ex: *pam pam yajih*, They are broad.

pam p'uk, n ('anh). = **pam p'u'uk**. Plant name. A mushroom, a kind of **p'u'uk**. Cf. also **p'uk ku'uk** = **tur p'u'uk**. Foot about 4" in diameter, the top large and meaty, like a "pan francés"

(French toast); tan on top, white below when young, turning to reddish or greenish brown when mature. Grows in grasslands and among pines. Edible, it is eaten boiled, fried, or grilled. The feet are usually eaten grilled ("asado").

pama', vtr implied but not attested. To split logs into large sections.

pameltah, vtr-dir. To split logs onto large sections.

pamanh (+N), num cl (2c, O21b). Wide, thick sheets of wood, e.g., semi-hemispherical sections split from a large log. Ex: *cha pamanh te'*, two large wide sections of log.

pamanh (+N), num cl (2c, O21b). = **tamanh**. Large sections of firewood (N) split from a thick, cord-length log. Ex: *cha pamanh k'atzitz*, two sections of firewood.

pampenor, n ('anh). Plant name. Probably from unattested Spanish "pampenor." H 0007, Br 8530, 8767. *Fuchsia microphylla* subspecies *apraca*, *F. splendens*.

pan, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Bird name: Toucan. Spanish "tucán" or "pájaro cucharón." A green bird found in the montañas (rain forest).

pan, n ('ixim). Bread. < Spanish "pan." Ex: *span*, his bread. *spanil*, bread for an occasion.

pan nholop', n phrase (nok'). Omelette, Spanish "torta de huevo." Ex: *span nholop'*, his omelette. *nok' panh nholop' chi'* (sic), that omelette.

pan te', n (te'). Plant name. Breadfruit tree, Spanish "palo de pan, ramón." Found on the Pacific coast. Leaves are like Broadleaf or Sugar Maple, fruit like a spiny güisquil (chayote), ball 6" in diameter, spiny, with black seeds in a white flesh. The seeds are edible. Probably *Brosimum alicastrum*.

pan, adj. Balding, bald.

pan jolom, n phrase. = **t'en jolom**. A balding person.

pan ti', n phrase. Insult to a man without a moustache.

panh-, vpo root. To be flat (sheet).

panh, num cl (3a, A23). Noises made by something falling flat. Ex: *cha panh 'ix k'anhhih*, It made two falling noises.

panh (+N), num cl (3b, A23). Noises made by something (N) falling over flat. Ex: *cha panh makte'*, two crashes made by slats in a corral falling flat.

panhan, stv. Flat, e.g., a tabletop, a plain, a flat bush (flat on top).

panhnajok, adv. Falling flat. Ex: *'ix 'elta panhnajok*, It (something long) fell to the ground, e.g., an unhinged door, a pencil, a book on end that falls to its face, a pole.

pánhkuh, n (te'). A work bench, e.g., for carpentry. < Spanish "banco." Ex: *spánhkuh*, his bench. *spánhkuhal joslap' te'*, a bench for woodworking.

panhwex, n ('anh). Plant name. Spanish "pita." Agave; the fresh-cut leaves are ripped into long strips, soaked in water for a week, then cleaned of the outer skin by drawing the strips between pincers of split cane. Then the fibers, **sak chi'**, are washed and dried. The fiber is not as soft as that of **ch'ech**. A hot country plant. *Agave* sp.

papa', n. Baby-talk: Tortilla (**wa'il**).

pap', n. Baby-talk: Hand (**k'ap'**).

par-, vpo root. To be long and narrow.

paran 'ek'ih, stv phrase. Standing around wearing extra-long clothes, e.g., pants that touch at the heels or a skirt that touches the ground.

paran paran, stv phrase. Wearing very long clothes, either pants that drag the ground at the heel, or a skirt that touches the ground.

paranh (+N), num cl (2c, O11). Long narrow strips of land (N). Ex: *cha paranh jach'p'en*, two long narrow strips of harvested land.

paru xanhap', n phrase (nok'). High-backed sandals.

paramuch, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Pigeon. Probably a blend from Spanish "paloma" and **much**, bird.

partíduh, n. < Spanish "partido." A faction in town affairs; a small group with common interests. Ex: *spartíduh winh*, his faction. *spartíduhal k'inh*, the fiesta's committee or backing faction.

pasa', vtr. To leaf through a book page by page. Perhaps = **pasa'**, to slide the foot out and bring it back.

pas (+N), num cl (1a, A). Actions of leafing through a book page (N) by page. Ex: *cha pas hu'um*, two page leafings.

pasa', vtr. To slide the foot out sideways without putting weight on it, and then bring it back to the other foot. Perhaps = **pasa'**, to leaf through a book.

pas, num cl (1a, A). Acts of sliding the foot out and bringing it back.

páskuh, n. Christmas Eve. < Spanish "pascua."

pat, n (te'). House. Ex: *spat winh*, his house. *spatil nhal*, a house for corn.

pat (+N), num cl (4, O15b-1). Storehousefuls of N. Cf. Spanish "troje," a small storehouse. This num cl counts storehouses full of things ordinarily stored in small buildings apart from the residential house, such as **nhal**, **tríguh**, **tut** (maize, wheat, beans). It also counts households of people, **'animah**, but not just anything that happens to be stored in a storehouse, e.g., **ta'anh**. Cf. **pat**, **patil nhal**. Ex: *cha pat hin nhal*, my two trojes of maize grain. *cha pat 'animah*, two households of people.

patej, vtr. To serve as a house. Ex: *hin patej*, It serves me as a house.

patil nhal, n phrase. Corn-storage house; Spanish "troje." Ex: *patil snhal winh*, his troje.

pat 'alkal, n (lum). Place name. Literally, House of the Alcalde (Mayor). Patalcal, an aldea of San Mateo.

pat tulum, n (lum). Place name. Literally, Bartolo's House. Patulum, San Mateo.

pata much, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird seen only in the **chilap'** (Spanish "chival") during migratory bird season. Spanish "pintillo." A bird 3-4" high, white to yellow breast, blackish speckled body.

patak', n (te'). Plant name. Spanish "guayaba." A smaller, acid-tasting kind is **pajk'ak'**. Br 11412. *Psidium guajava*. Guava.

patan, n (lum). Cleared land, Spanish "roza."

patanwih, vin. To clear land for burning and planting. Ex: *tzonh patanwih*, We clear the land.

patnajih, vin. To clear land for burning and planting. Ex: *tzonh patnajih*, We clear land.

patara', n (ha'). Place name: Río Patará, San Mateo.

patáxte', n (te'). A plant known from the Pacific coast; its segmented stalk grows to about 10 feet high, 3-4" in diameter. Leaves are similar to those of Maple; the fruit, like a calabash, comes

out directly from the stem. The name is a blend of Spanish (from Nahuatl) "pataxte" and Chuj te', tree. *Theobroma bicolor*.

patik 'awal tut, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Milpa-Back Bean. Spanish "frijol de enredo." A bean planted in the milpa that climbs wrapping around the cornstalks. Found in San Mateo, it has a long yellow bean, the pod reddish. *Phaseolus* sp.

patik tenam, n (lum). Place name. Literally, Back of the Boulder. Patixtenam, an aldea of Nentón. See also (ha') **niwan patik tenam**, part of the Río Ixtenam, San Mateo.

patix, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A small green lizard.

patronh, n (winh). Boss, owner of a finca. < Spanish "patrón." Ex: *spatronh*, his boss. *spatronhal*, the boss of something.

patz, n (nok'; mam, 'ix). Pillbugs.

patz-, vpo root. To be thick and furry.

patzan patzan, stv phrase. Long hair or thick fur.

patzu jolom, n phrase. Long hair or thick fur. Ex: *patzu jolomach*, You have thick fur.

patza', vtr. To carry a ball of fiber material in the hand, e.g., cotton, wool, etc. = **patzp'atih** = **putzu'**.

patz (+N), num cl (1a, A29b). Acts of picking up or handling balls of fiber (N), e.g., a ball of cotton fiber, a ball of wool, etc. = **putz** Also, acts of pulling off balls of fiber, and the resulting balls of fiber. Ex: *jun patz 'alworonh*, two balls of fiber.

patzanh (+N), num cl (1b, A29b). Acts of pulling off balls of fiber. Ex: *cha patz*, two times picking up balls of fiber. *cha patz 'alworonh*, two times pulling off balls of fiber. NB: the balls must be no larger than a handful, can be cotton, wool, grass, rags, etc., long flexible objects making up a collectivity (not mud or masa, for example).

patzanh (+N), num cl (2c, O7b). Bundles or puffs of long flexible objects making up a collectivity (N); larger than a single handful (from about one to two feet in diameter); grass, cotton, rags, wheat with stalks, leaves, pine needles. Ex: *jun patzanh 'alworonh*, a ball of cotton.

patzp'atih, vtr-dir. To carry a ball of fiber material in the hand, e.g., a ball of cotton fiber, wool fiber, etc. = **putzp'atih**. Ex: *spatzp'atih*, He carries it.

patzap', n (te'). Crossbeam of a house (at the level of a ceiling). Spanish "tendar." Ex: *spatzap'*, someone's beam. *spatzap'il*, its beam (of a house).

patz', adj. Tough skinned.

patz'an, stv. Mature (grain) but not dried, e.g., wheat before threshing, maize when it leaves the cob easily, beans not fully dried, coffee beans not well toasted.

patz'p'ih, vin. To become **patz'an**, not dry but tough-skinned, as wheat laid out to dry in cloudy weather, hard to degrain.

patz'a', vtr. To skin an animal.

patz' (+N), num cl (1a, A20). Strokes of the knife in skinning an animal, lifting skin from flesh. Or, acts of lifting skin (N), or strips of lifted skin (N). Ex: *cha patz' tz'umal*, two times lifting up (skinning) pieces of skin. *cha patz' hin tz'umal*, two pieces of my skin have been lifted up by a sharp object.

patz'elih, vtr-dir. To skin something, e.g., skin an animal, shuck corn, take a dust jacket off a book. Ex: *spatz'el winh*, He skins it.

patz'wal, n. The act of skinning an animal.

patz'wajih, vin. To skin an animal. Ex: *'ix patz'waj hep*', They skinned it. *hin patz' jap'ok*, I will skin a little. *patz'a'*, Skin it!

patz'wih, vin. To skin animals. Ex: *spatzwi nok'*, He's skinning the animal. *spatz'wi nok' winh*, He is skinning the animal.

patz'wajum, n. The skinners. Ex: *patz'wajumonh*, We are the skinners.

paw-, vpo root. To be wide-leaved.

pawan pawan, stv phrase. Wide-leaved, e.g., a machete with a wide blade, a corn leaf, a maple leaf.

pawanh (+N), num cl (2c, O32). Wide-leaved Ns, at least twice as long as they are wide, and not thick in relation to length; not small overall. Ex: *cha pawanh hin chem te'*, my two planks. *cha pawanh xil te'*, two big leaves, rather wide (not just small wide leaves).

pawu', n. Baby-talk: Scarf, bandanna (**payu'**). Spanish "pañuelo."

pax, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A black bird resembling a grackle (**k'a'aw**), but larger, a foot and

a half in length or more.

paxih, vin. To return. Ex: *'ix pax 'ix*, The woman returned (there). *paxanh*, Return! *paxokin*, I'll be back. *paxokonh*, Let's go back.

paxnak, vin part, n. Divorce, literally, "returned." Ex: *paxnak 'ix*, She's returned (here). *paxnak hin kotih*, I've returned here.

paxtah, vin-dir. Woman's term: To return to family, abandoning the husband; to parents' house, or to relatives. Ex: *'ix paxta 'ix*, She returned.

paxyal, vin. < Spanish "pasear." To wander. Ex: *walin 'ek' paxyal*, I was wandering around.

paxyalwum, n. Visitor. Cf. **hula'**. Ex: *paxyalwumach*, You're a visitor.

pay, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Skunk. Spanish "zorrillo." *Mephitis macroura macroura* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 121-123).

pay te', n (te'). Plant name. Literally, Skunk Tree. H 0010, Br 8518. 8537, 8542, 8665, 8680, 8744. 11575. *Cestrum* sp., *Solanum cervantesii*, *S. brachystachys*, *S. fontium*. See also **k'ik' pay te'**. [NB: Felipe Diego and Gaspar Juan, *Diccionario del Idioma Chuj* (de San Sebastián Coatán), PLFM 1998:173, "sirve para envenenar peces."]

payej, vtr. To dry maize by building a large fire. Ex: *spayej snhal*, He's drying his maize.

payanih, vin. To cook something, e.g., to cook down salt water (i.e., cook it dry).

paywih, vin. To dry out something. Ex: *spaywi nhal*, He's drying corn.

payix, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird identified as Tufted Titmouse by crest and coloration (also identified as Great-crested Flycatcher except that it should be darker and have a crest.)

payjel nhah, n (lum). Place name. Río Pajelná, the river on the south side of San Mateo. [NB: Felipe Diego and Gaspar Juan, *Diccionario del Idioma Chuj* (de San Sebastián Coatán), PLFM 1998:173, "payjel, persona de San Mateo."] Literally, Mateano House.

payu', n (k'apak). Scarf, bandanna. < Spanish "pañuelo." Ex: *spayu'*, his scarf.

pe', n. Baby-talk: Meat (**chip'ej**).

pe'ech, n (lum). A chalice-shaped clay cup used in prayers. Ex: *lum pe'ech*, the chalice. *lum spe'ech winh = lum spech winh*, his chalice.

pe'et, n (lum). Place name. Pet, an aldea of Santa Eulalia, where the the roads from San

Sebastián Coatán and San Mateo Ixtatán meet.

pe'etz, n (winh, 'ix). A child of walking age who cannot yet walk (because of infirmity or because of retarded development). Ex: *spe'etz*, his cripple (one in his family).

pech, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Duck. (Identified by pictures as a Mallard.)

pecha', vtr. To run something, e.g., to run animals.

pechanih, vin. To run someone or some animal. Ex: *ko pechan nok'*, We run the animals.

pechak, n (te'). Cactus (prickly pear); Spanish "nopal, tuna." Fruit unknown to informant; not found in San Mateo or neighboring areas. *Opuntia* sp.

pechan pechan, stv phrase. Bell-shaped, or shaped like a saxophone.

pech', n (nok'; mam, 'ix). Cockroach.

pech'-, vpo root. Having an open mouth.

pech'an 'ochih, stv phrase. Open.

pech'an pech'an, stv phrase. Having a large mouth.

pech'u ti', n phrase. Insult to people with wide mouths. = **lewu ti'**, **jet'u ti'**, **jewu ti'**. Ex: *pech'u ti'*, Wide mouth! *pechu ti hach*, You're a wide mouth! *pechu ti winh*, He's a wide mouth!

peh, n. Baby-talk: Coffee (**kapeh**).

pej-, vpo root. To be low, short.

pejan, stv. Something low or short, e.g., a low table, ceiling, door, or chair. Cf. **p'ejan** **p'ejan**.

peju', n. Chicken with short legs.

pejnik, n. Short trees, as in low brush (Spanish "monte bajo"), in general.

pek, n. The "tongue" that a (Spanish) "güisquil" (chayote) fruit has inside like a seed. Or, a meaty ball that animals sometimes have inside the meat of the legs. Ex: *spek*, its "pek."

peka', adv. A long time ago.

peka taxoh, adv. A long time ago. Ex: *t'a peka taxoh*, long, long ago; in the distant past.

t'a pekatax chi', in that past (that we were talking about).

pekti', adv. = **pekti' taxoh**. Centuries ago; in antiquity. Earlier than **peka taxoh**. Ex: *t'a pekti'*, in antiquity.

pekal, n. Gossip about someone or something. Ex: *'ix kap' spekal*, We heard about it. *tz'alji hin pekal*, They gossip about me. *spekal*, gossip about him. Perhaps < Spanish "pecar," to sin.

peke', n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A large frog unknown to the informant, not found in San Mateo. Reported by those who go to the Pacific coast to be 8-10" high when seated. Not eaten. Cf. **jonhkin, paj tza', k'ok'on**.

pek', n (winh, 'ix). A person who eats a lot. Or, a meaty piece inside the top of a horse's mouth, behind the teeth, that sometimes keeps him from eating. Spanish "jaba." Ex: *spek'*, his big eater, or its "jaba."

peléchah, n (te'). = **pléchah**. Arrow. < Spanish "flecha." Cf. **konh te'**, bow. Ex: *speléchahil*, its arrow.

elin, n ('ix). Woman's name: Magdalena, or Eulalia.

pelo konéjoh, n ('anh). Plant name. < Spanish "pelo de conejo," literally, Rabbit Hair. Unidentified.

pem, onom. Bang! Simulation of the noise of a gunshot.

pem, vpo root. To be long and wide.

pemjap' 'ok, n phrase. Insult to people with long, wide feet. Ex: *pem jap' 'okach*, You've got big feet! Big foot!

pena 'ay, n phrase. Sickness in general. Or, a sick person. Probably a blend, Spanish "pena," suffering, and 'ay, there is. Ex: *ko pena'ay*, our sick person.

penax 'ay, vin. To get sick. Ex: *tzonh penax 'ay*, We get sick. *spenax 'ay winh*, He gets sick.

penek, n. Lower leg. Ex: *spenek*, his lower leg.

pensar, n. Thoughts; way of thinking. < Spanish "pensar." Ex: *ha t'a spensar hep' winh katólika chi'*..., in the opinion of the Catholics (in the thinking of the Catholics).

perésuh, n (winh). Prisoner (in jail). < Spanish "preso." Ex: *sperésuh*, his prisoner (his relative in

jail).

perikon, n ('anh). Plant name. < Spanish "pericón." A hot country plant used in coffee for its sweet but slightly acid taste (it smells like coffee ready to drink). Small leaves (1/2"), like **paj chak**. Perhaps *Tagetes* sp.

pet-, vpo root implied but not attested. Constituting a single geographical area.

petanil, adv. By lot (land measures). Ex: *t'a petanil*, by lot.

petanh (+N), num cl (2c, O27b). Lots of N; not a standard measure, but any continuous topography of land; in one piece, not divided. Ex: *cha petanh wayumtak*, two lots of fallow land. *cha petanh yax lu'um*, two lots of high brush. *cha petanh 'awal*, two lots of milpa. *cha petanh tríguh*, two lots of wheat.

petan 'ak, n (lum). Place name. Literally, Clump of Grass. Petanac, caserío of Guaisná, San Mateo. Ex: *lum petan 'ak*, Petanac.

petek te', n (te'). Plant name. H 0035, Br 11491. *Philadelphus myrtoides*.

petet, n (k'en). Spindle, unknown by the informant, but a metal piece used with a spinning wheel; the thread is spun and wound on it; sometimes a large nail is used.

petlan montak, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A huge snake, said to be 3-4 feet in diameter ("Who knows how long!"). Otherwise unknown to the informant. Local Spanish "Pedro." Locale unknown.

petoj, adv. To have just done something. Ex: *petoj yek'ih*, He just went by.

petoj, n. The place just come from; the place the present leg of a journey started. Ex: *p'ajtil he petoj*, Where have you all just come from? *ko petoj t'a ketzaltenáhgo = ko petoj t'a xelajup'*, We're coming from Quetzaltenango.

petul, n (winh). Man's name: Pedro.

petz'- vpo root. To be squatted down.

'em petz'an, vin. To squat down. Ex: *tz'em petz'an*, a hen squats to receive the rooster, or to hide when being chased.

petz'an 'emih, stv. Squatted down. Ex: *petz'an 'em winh*, He's squatted down. *petz'an 'emih*, squatted down.

pewa', n ('ix). Woman's name: Eulalia.

picha', vtr. To wrap something up. Ex: *spicha'*, He wraps it. *spich stumin winh*, He wraps up his money. *pichan pichan.

pich (+N), num cl (2a, O15b-2). Bundles of N (multiple objects), wrapped in cloth. Ex: *cha pich ho'ox*, two bundles of achiote.

pichanh (+N), num cl (2c, O15b-2). Small wrapped bundles of N. Ex: *cha pichanh ho'ox*, two bundles of achiote.

pichul, n (k'apak). Clothing. Ex: *spichul*, his clothing.

pichi', n ('ixim). Spanish "posol." Maize grains boiled in a lime solution, rinsed, boiled again, and then ground twice and packed in balls. [The balls will be dissolved in water and the mixture drunk as a mid-day meal in the fields, for example, or for a meal on a trip.] Ex: *spichi'*, his posol. *spichi'al*, its posol, posol for an occasion.

pichp'il k'oy, n. Somersault. Spanish "vuelta de gato." Perhaps < pich'-p'il k'oy, brains stuck through a hole, threaded brains. *spichp'il k'oy. See **pich'**, below.

pich'a, vtr. To stick things through holes, as in threading a needle. Ex: *tzin picha'*, I pass it through.

pich', num cl (1a, A27). Somersaults; or, times sticking things through holes (as threading a needle). NB: While the n **pichp'il k'oy** has a plain consonant, the num cl **pich'** has a glottalized consonant (see above). Ex: *'ak' cha pich'ok*, Make two somersaults! *cha pich'*, two times threading a needle.

pich'ek'ih, vtr-dir. To take something by force from someone's person. Ex: *spich'ek' winh*, He takes it by force.

pich' -, vpo root. To be lying on a side.

pich'an 'ek'ih, stv phrase. Lying on its side, e.g., a bottle, a drunk, a person sleeping. Ex: *pich'an 'ek' winh*, He's lying on his side (a drunk).

pich'p'ej, vtr. To store things lying down. Ex: *spich'p'ej winh*, He stores it on its side.

pil-, vpo root. To be small and round in shape.

pilanh (+N), num cl (2c, O34, O16a). Little balls of N, up to handful sized, e.g., of copal (incense). Also, in pagan prayers, a classifier for animate objects. Ex: *cha pilanh pom*, two balls of copal. *cha pilanh wune'*, my two sons. *cha pilanh wasyénduh*, my two

animals.

pilan, stv. Every last bit; Spanish "todito." Or, a rise in the ground level; a high place like a hill where there is a viewpoint (**jap'k'in**).

pilp'ej 'emih, vtr phrase. To leave something round lying on the ground. Ex: *spilp'ej 'emih*, He leaves it lying on the ground. *spilp'ej 'em winh*, He leaves it lying.

pila', vtr implied but not attested. To hurry something along.

pil -ip, vtr phrase. To hurry up, do something faster. Ex: *sko pil kip*, We work faster.

pilan -ip, vin phrase. To hurry up, work quickly. Spanish "apurarse." Ex: *max yalaj ko pilan kip*, It's not hard for us to hurry.

pilp'ej, vtr. To show some life, become animated. Ex: *pilp'ej*, Show some life! *spilp'ej winh*, He's showing life.

pila', vtr. To close an unbuttoned button, to roll up a sleeve.

pilk'e'ih, vtr-dir. To roll up a sleeve or pants leg. Ex: *pilk'e ha wex*, Roll up your pants leg!

pil, num cl (1a, A35a). Acts of rolling up a sleeve or cuff one turn. Ex: *cha pil*, two acts of turning up a sleeve.

pil (+N), num cl (1b, A35a). Acts of rolling up N (a sleeve). Ex: *cha pil k'ap' kamix*, two acts of rolling up the sleeve of a shirt (one turn each act).

pil (+N), num cl (2a, O14a). Turns in N (a sleeve or cuff of pants), in rolling them up. Ex: *cha pil k'ap' kamix*, a twice-rolled shirt sleeve. *cha pil xup' wex*, a twice-rolled pants cuff. *cha pil sk'ap' hin kamix*, My shirt sleeve is rolled up twice.

pilin, n (winh). Man's name: Felipe.

pilonh, n. < Spanish "pilón." A lump of salt that results from cooking down a pot of salt water. = **snun = nun 'atz'am**. Ex: *t'a pilonhal*, by pilones, by lump (a manner of paying for something). *spilonh*, someone's pilon. *spilonh winh*, his pilon.

pilox, n (lum). A clay flute or whistle, used by children in play. Ex: *lum pilox*, the flute. *spilox winh*, his whistle.

pilox 'itaj, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Flute Greens. A wild green ('itaj) that grows where

land has been turned. The leaves are long and uneven on the edges. Eaten boiled. Br 8679, 11577. *Capsella bursa-pastoris, Lepidium virginicum*.

pim, adj. Thick (in dimensions, not viscous). Or, several. Ex: *yujchi', pim top' hep' winh 'anima chi'...*, So, several (they say) of those men...

pinin, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A shiny black beetle (1/2" long) that gives off an unpleasant odor when touched. Found under rocks, etc., like cockroaches.

pinpin, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird seen in the chival migratory bird season (**chilap'**), September to November. The shape of a Cedar Waxwing but black, with a white chest, feather crest, and squared tail. Song is **pin pin**.

pintotak, adj. < Spanish "pinto." A spotted animal, or a blanket with several colors. Ex: *pintotak nok'*, the animal is spotted.

pínhkah, n (lum). < Spanish "finca." A plantation, especially those on the Pacific coastal plain. Ex: *spínhkah*, his finca.

pínhka báyeh, n (lum). Place name: Finca El Valle, Barillas.

pip, n. Baby-talk: Skirt (**nip**).

pis, exclam. Baby-talk: Sit down!

pis much, n (te'). Plant name. A tree used for blowguns (**pup'**). Leaves are like zapote, fruit is smaller and black. Ex: *te pis much*, the blowgun tree. *spis much winh*, his tree. Br 8589, 8735, 11478, 11610. *Gentlea micrantha, Parathesis calophylla*.

pit-, vpo root. To be unresponsive.

pit, adj. Hard to deal with, e.g., a man who won't pay his debts, an animal that doesn't respond.

pitan 'ek'ih, stv phrase. Just lying around, e.g., on the floor. Ex: *pitan 'ek' winh*, He's just lying around.

pitanh (+N), num cl (2c, O16a). Sticks of N, e.g., firewood, or fruits, or chickens—counts individuals. Ex: *cha pitanh k'atzitz*, two sticks of firewood.

pit chichim, n ('anh). Plant name. = **pix chichim**. Br 8482, 8779, 11548, 11550. *Alchemilla pectinata, A. pringlei, A. sibbaldiaeefolia*.

pitza', vtr. To wake someone up. Ex: *'ix spitz winh 'aj palas winh*, The man woke Francisco up (VOS order). *'ix spitz winh waj palas*, Francisco woke the man up (VOS order).

pitzan, vtr(part). Awake, or living (in the case of a sick person). Ex: *pitzan winh*, He's awake (or alive).

pitzwih, vin. To awaken. Ex: *'ix pitzwi winh*, The man woke up.

pitzik', n (nok'). Chicken craw (giblets?); the meaty part below the craw of a chicken, edible after cleaning out small amount of sand that might be there. Ex: *nok' pitzik' chi'*, those giblets there. *spitzik'al*, the chicken parts.

pitzin, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). Small yellow lizards.

pitza', vtr. To pinch something between the fingernails, or to wring out cloth, or press moisture out of a ball of clothes. Ex: *spitz' winh*, He pinches it. *spitz' waj palas*, Francisco pinches it. *spitz' k'apak waj palas*, Francisco wrings out the clothes.

pitz', num cl (1a, A4). Times wringing out something. Ex: *cha pitz'*, two times wringing out. *'ak' cha pitz'ok*, Give it two wrings!

pitz'an 'och t'a -pixan, vtr phrase. For a pain or a sentiment to be felt in the heart. Ex: *pitz'an 'och t'a spixan*, He feels it in his heart (his heart is pinched, wrung out). *pitz'an 'och t'a spixan winh*, The man feels his heart is wrung out.

pitz' chamok, vtr phrase. To pinch (insects) to death between the fingernails. Ex: *spitz' chamok*. He pinches it to death. *spitz' cham winh*, He pinches it to death. *spitz' cham nok' winh*. The man pinches the animal to death.

piwit piwit, exclam. Call to dogs (visible, nearby) to console them; arm extended towards them, rubbing thumb on index finger (or vice versa). Cf. **pix pix**.

pix chichim, n ('anh). Plant name. = **pit chichim**. Br 8482, 8779, 11548, 11550. *Alchemilla pectinata*, *A. pringlei*, *A. sibbaldiaeefolia*.

pix pix, exclam. Call to dogs (unseen). Cf. **piwit piwit...**

pixtej, vtr. To call dogs: **pix pix pix...** Ex: *'ix spixtej*, He called it. *'ix spixtej stz'i*, He called his dog.

pixa', vtr. To tie something up.

pix, num cl (1a, A25). Times tied, or actions of tying. Ex: *cha pix*, twice-tied, as a square

knot (one overhand knot on top of another); or, as two square knots, one on top of the other.

pix (+N), num cl (1a, A25). Times tying N. Ex: *cha pix lasuh*, two times tying a lasso. *cha pix ch'anh*, two times tying a knot in a rope.

pixp'il, adj (vtr part). Tied up. Ex: *pixp'il ch'anh*, The string is tied up.

pixkiltak, adj. Tangled, much knotted rope or string. Ex: *pixkiltak ch'anh*, the rope is tangled.

pixan, n. The heart. Or, a spirit (Spanish "espíritu") that comes to molest in the night, like a heavy weight on the chest that keeps one from breathing for four or five minutes. Ex: *nok' spixan*, its (an animal's) heart. NB: No noun classifier is used with human hearts or the spirit Heart.

plásah, n. Plaza, town square. < Spanish "plaza." Ex: *splásahil chonhap'*, the town's plaza.

platanar, n (lum). Place name: Finca El Platanar, San Mateo, an aldea where Santa Eulalia Kanjobal is spoken.

pléchah, n (te'). = **peléchah**. Arrow. < Spanish "flecha." Cf. **konh te'**, bow.

plómah, n (k'en). Ore (any ore, not just lead). < Spanish "plomo," lead. Cf. **polómah**.

plor, n ('anh). = **xuma'ak**. Flower < Spanish "flor."

po', exclam. Baby-talk: Fix something (**p'o'**).

po'on, n (te'). Plant name. Spanish "jocote." A hot country fruit tree with red or yellow (1" in diameter) fruit that is green when immature. The fruit is eaten raw. *Spondias mombin*. Hog plum.

po'otz = potz, n. Weakness in a person, from lack of exercise or not working, tiring easily when beginning to work again. Ex: *hin potz = hin potzal*, my weakness.

potzih, vin. For an arm or leg to "go to sleep," or to become weak through lack of exercise. Ex: *'ix hin potzih*, I became very weak (from not working). *'ix spotz winh*, He became weak.

potzotztak, adj. Spongy, e.g., a sponge, a rubber object. Ex: *potzotztak te'*, the wood is spongy.

po'ox, n ('anh). Plant name. = **pox**. A kind of (Spanish) "pacaya" with an edible stem but no

"ear." *Chamaedorea* sp. Cf. **chones**, **pakay**, **k'ip'**. See also **k'a po'ox**, **k'a pox 'anh**, plant names.

pobládoh, n (lum). Place name: El Poblado, San Mateo, located about one kilometer to the north of Finca Chacquenal. Mixed Mateano Chuj and Santa Eulalia Kanjobal speakers.

poch- vpo root. To be wide, flat sheets.

pochanh (+N), num cl (2c, O32). Wide-leaved things (N) like sheets of tin, bark roofing material. Ex: *cha pochanh láminah*, two sheets of tin roofing. *cha pochanh jokop'*, two leaves of pine bark. *cha pochanh tzikap'*, two leaves of juniper bark. *cha pochanh hu'um*, two wide sheets of paper.

pochan 'ek'ih, stv. Things (of paper, e.g., sheets of paper, cardboard boxes, or hats, or sheet-like things, e.g., sheets of bark) lying around.

pochan pochan, stv phrase. Very thin, e.g., an animal that grows very thin from an illness, e.g., a horse deathly skinny.

pocho', vtr implied but not attested. To flap something around, to make a rustling sound.

poch, num cl (3a, A23). Flapping noises, as of a chicken's wing. Ex: *cha poch*, two flapping noises.

pochochih, vin. To make a flapping sound. Ex: *spochochih*, she (a hen) flaps her wings.

pochuchih, vtr-dir. To flap something around, possibly hitting something, as to flap branches or leaves in the sweatbath (Spanish "temascal"), or waving a piece of paper in the air. Ex: *spochuchih*, He flaps it around. *spochuch winh*, He flaps it around.

pochponih, vin. To make a rustling sound. Ex: *spochponih*, It makes a rustling sound.

pochp'ej, vtr. To leave something around on the floor without care, neglected.

poch'-, vpo root. To be dented.

poch'anh, num cl (2b, O31b). Dents in metal objects, as in cans, seen on the other side of the material. Ex: *cha poch'anh*, two dents (in a metal object).

poch'anh (+N), num cl (2d, O31b). Times N has been dented in its metal surface, the dents visible on both sides of the material. Ex: *cha poch'anh k'e'en*, one twice-dented metal thing. *cha poch'anh wótah*, one twice-dented can.

poch'ich', n. Dimples. Ex: *spoch'ich'*, his dimples. *spoch'ich'al stu'*, the dimples of his cheeks.

spoch'il yol -ok, n phrase. The (inferior) arch of the foot. Ex: *spoch'il yol wok*, the arch of my foot.

poch'kixtak, adj. Dented, e.g., a squash that has been hit by something when small and which grows with depressions, badly shaped; or, a bent and crushed can. Ex: *poch'kixtak k'e'en*, a dented can.

poch'o', vtr. To snap the fingers, a gesture used to antagonize people, signifying that they're not worth much, made with the arm extended towards them, fingers snapping repeatedly.

poch', num cl (1a, A23). Acts of snapping fingers. *cha poch'*, two snaps of the fingers.

poch', num cl (3a, A23). Noises of snapping fingers. Ex: *cha poch' 'ix k'anhhih*, It made two finger-snapping sounds.

poch' (+N), num cl (3b, A23). Noises of snapping N. Ex: *cha poch' hin k'ap'*, my two finger snaps. *cha poch' wótah* = *cha poch' k'e'en*, two can snaps (snapping thin tin in and out of shape, making a noise).

poch'och'ih, stv. Snappy; something that bends and then snaps back, e.g., a sheet of tin or a tin can. Or, **poch'och'ih**, Chug-a-lug it! Drink it in one gulp, without stopping.

poch'poch'anih, vin. To make snapping noises, e.g., a tin can snapping back into shape after being pushed in. Ex: *spoch'poch'anih*, It snaps (makes a noise). *spoch'poch'an k'e'en*, the metal (can) snaps.

pojo', vtr. To split firewood.

poj, num cl (1a, A11b). Acts of splitting firewood or kindling ("ocote"). Ex: *cha poj*, two acts of splitting wood.

poj (+N), num cl (1b, A11b). Acts of splitting wood (N) into long pieces, split off larger pieces. Ex: *cha poj k'atzitz*, two times making splits of firewood. *cha poj makte'*, two times splitting off rails. *cha poj te'*, two acts of splitting off pieces of wood.

poj hep', vtr phrase. To separate two people who are fighting. Ex: *'ix spojep' winh*, They separated them. *'ix spojep' hep' winh*, They separated them.

pojih, vin (vtr pas). To break, to be broken. Ex: *'ix pojih*, It broke. *'ix poj lu'um* = *'ix poj*

lum chen, The (earthen) pot broke.

poj snanhal, vtr phrase. To divide something in half. Ex: *spoj snanhal winh*, He divides it in two.

pojoj, n ('anh). Plant name. A hot country palm whose leaves used to be used to make raincoats or raincapes; not used for mats. Cf. **kókah**, **koyol**, **xan**, the other palms. *Sabal mexicana*.

pojom, n (lum). Place name. El Pojom, San Mateo, an aldea where Santa Eulalia Kanjobal is spoken. Also, Finca El Pojom, San Mateo, and (ha') **niwan pojom**, part of the Río Pojom, San Mateo.

pojow, n. Pus; material that is secreted from an infected wound or boil. *spojowal wok*, the pus from my foot.

pok, n (lum). Grainy sand, Spanish "arena." Ex: *spok*, his sand. *spokal texah*, the sand in the tiles.

poko', vtr. To wash a plate or glass.

pokok, n (lum). Dust or powder. Ex: *lum pokok*, the dust. *spokok*, his dust (he owns it). *spokokal*, its dust (of something, e.g., rock dust).

pokokal te', n phrase (te'). Powdered wood, e.g., as left by boring insects.

pok', n (nok'). Dry horse manure.

pok', n ('anh). Plant name. A plant like (Spanish) "miltomate" (**tumat**, husk tomato) that gives a black fruit resembling a tomato, called "kuchitám" in local Spanish < San Sebastián Coatán Chuj **kulxchitam**; Felipe Diego and Gaspar Juan, Diccionario del Idioma Chuj (de San Sebastián Coatán), PLFM 1998:124. There are two kinds, one with black fruit like a tomato, another with a whitish fruit with a pod, like miltomate. The fruit of **pok'** is eaten raw, the fruit of **tumat** is cooked. Cf. **paj 'ich**. *Saracha* sp.

pok' 'ak'ach, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Turkey Pok'. Br 11581. *Saracha procumbens*.

polinsíah, n (winh). < Spanish "policía." Municipal police. Ex: *spolinsíah*, his policemen (e.g., of the mayor). *spolinsíahil*, the policeman in charge of an affair.

polo', vtr. To cut with a knife, slicing, either just making incisions or cutting it into strips.

pol, num cl (1a, A11a). Actions of slicing (incising) meat. Ex: *cha pol*, two times slicing meat.

pol (+N), num cl (1b, A11a). Acts of incising meat (N). Ex: *cha pol chip'ej*, two acts of slicing meat.

polanh (+N), num cl (2c, O21a). Strips of meat, as for drying; long, thin strips. Spanish "tasajos." Ex: *cha polanh chip'ej*, two strips of meat.

polómah, n (k'en). Ore. Any ore, not just lead. < Spanish "plomo," lead. Ex: *spolómah*, his ore. *spolómahil*, its ore, ore for some purpose. Cf. **plómah**.

polpo', n (ch'an, te'). Plant name. The informant described this name as a vine that grows in trees, 1-1/2" thick, used to drag timber, etc. Has wide rounded leaves and is up to twenty meters long. However, the plants collected under this name are trees with soft wood. Br 8606, 8646, 8655, 11625. *Oreopanax capitatus*.

pom, n (te'). Incense. Spanish "copal." In San Mateo, pine sap heated and mixed with powdered pine or oak bark and set in 1/2" diameter balls. Burned with prayers. Also, the pine chips used to start the copal burning. The sap may be taken from any pine that has abundant sap. Ex: *spom*, his copal. *spomal 'ixim*, the copal burned for the milpa.

pon 'ich, n ('anh). Plant name. Spanish "chile caballo." *Capsicum annuum*. A large yellow pepper.

ponh-, vpo root. To be puffed up, swollen but hollow inside.

ponhan k'e'ih, stv phrase. Risen like a blister, swollen up but hollow inside.

ponhan ponhan, stv phrase. Swollen shape, but somewhat hollow inside, e.g., a pod of the alverga bean, a coconut, a blister.

ponhkan tut, n ('anh). Plant name. Spanish "alverja, arverja." A type of bean whose pod is large and bulky, but inside are found only small fruits. Probably *Pisum sativum*. Pea.

ponhanh (+N), num cl (2c, O29). Points of light from N. Ex: *cha ponhanh k'ak'*, two fire-lights (seen from afar or nearby). *cha ponhanh 'esk'ak'*, two lit light bulbs.

ponho', vtr implied but not attested. To fall, making a loud noise.

ponhemih, vtr-dir. To fall down suddenly, making a striking noise, as a child who is learning to walk loses his balance and falls with a thump. Ex: *'ix sponhem sjolom*, He fell down and hit his head (with a noise).

ponh, num cl (1a, A23). Times falling down suddenly, as in tripping. Ex: *cha ponh 'ix*

yak'a', He fell twice, making a noise.

ponh, num cl (3a, A23). Sudden loud noises, as skyrockets, pistol shots, noises of someone tripping and falling suddenly. Ex: *cha ponh 'ix k'anhhih*, It made two sudden noises.

ponh (+N), num cl (3b, A23). Sudden noises made by N. Ex: *cha ponh 'aj*, two noises of exploding skyrockets. *cha ponh pistólah*, two noises of pistol shots.

ponh, onom. The sound of a skyrocket exploding.

pop, n (ch'anhh). Spanish "petate." Straw or reed mat. Ex: *spop*, his mat. *spopal 'ixim*, a mat for maize. NB: The noun classifier implies these mats are made from vines.

pop (+N), num cl (4, O15b-1). Mats covered by things (N), laid out to dry, e.g., corn grains or ears, beans, wool, cotton, things normally spread on mats for drying. Not heaped up, but barely covering the surface. Ex: *cha pop tut*, two mats of beans. *cha pop nhal*, two mats of maize ears. *cha pop 'ixim*, two mats of corn grains. *cha pop 'alworonh*, two mats of cotton fibers spread out to dry.

popom, n (nok'). Tumpline. Spanish "mecapal." Ex: *spopom*, his tumpline. *spopomal hin p'ekul*, the mecapal for my lasso.

porkeh, conj. Because. < Spanish "porque."

pórmah, n. Form, shape, outline. < Spanish "forma." Ex: *haneja' skil spórmah*, It looks the same. *spórmahil*, its shape or outline; or the plan of an act, song, etc.

porol, n (te'). Plant name. Br 11586. *Rosa chinensis*.

pos-, vpo root. To be inflated.

pos, n ('ixim). Popped grains of maize; any corn, not a special kind. Formerly **k'ilim**, which is now a generic term for both **pos**, popped grains, and **k'ilim**, grains (not popped). Ex: *spos*, his popped grain. *sposal 'ixim*, the popped grains in the corn.

posan k'e'ih, stv phrase. Blown up and hollow inside, e.g., an inflated tortilla (on a griddle) or a sweetbread that is hollow inside.

posan posan, stv phrase. = **pusan pusán**. Inflated.

posp'ej, vtr. To put on clothes too large, giving the impression of being inflated.

posáduh, n. < Spanish "posada." A place that offers rooms for the night, or where free hospitality can be requested. Ex: *sposáduh*, his posada.

poskon, n. Lungs, either human or animal. (Located under the shoulder blades.) Ex: *spokon*, his lungs. *sposkonil chip'ej*, the lungs in the meat from an animal.

pósporah, n (te'). Match. < Spanish "fósforo," wooden matches with phosphorous tips. Ex: *spósporah*, his match. *spósporahil*, its match, a match for something, e.g., *spósporahil k'ak'*, a match to light the fire.

póstah, n (k'en). = **pósteh**. Lead shot, birdshot. Spanish source unknown. See (te') **póstah**, below. Ex: *spóstah*, his shot. *spóstahil alkapus*, the shot for a shotgun.

póstah, n (te'). < Spanish "poste." = **pósteh**. Post. Or, the pen behind the municipal building where offending animals (e.g., found in someone else's milpa) are taken by the offended person. The owner of the animal is called in to pay Q.0.15 (for pigs), Q.0.40 (for a horse or mule), Q.0.15 (sheep), Q.0.15 (for chickens), etc.

pósteh, n (te'). Telegraph pole. < Spanish "poste." Or, = **póstah**, birdshot. Or, the pen for offending animals. Ex: *spósteh*, his post. *spóstehil telegrámuh*, telegraph pole.

pot-, vpo root. To be spread out, like the wings of a butterfly, or extended surfaces of color.

'em potan, vin. To alight, like a butterfly. Ex: *'ix 'em potan*, It alighted like a butterfly. *'ix 'em potan nok'*, it (an animal) alighted like a butterfly.

potan 'ek'ih, vin. Standing like a butterfly, on its toes and with its wings spread out.

potan potan, stv phrase. Spread out, like a butterfly's wings, or a kerchief of many colors.

potanh (+N), num cl (2c, O27a). Smears of N, e.g., dirty hand swipes, paint smears. Ex: *cha potanh ya'ax*, two smears of green. *cha potanh mi'ik*, two soot smears.

potpump'ah, adj. Things spread out, like kerchiefs of many colors, or butterfly wings. Ex: *potpump'a yaj 'ek'ih*, They are spread out.

poto', vtr. To grab something with a rag so as not to burn one's hand.

pot, num cl (1a, A22). Acts of grabbing something with a potholder (**potil**) or with a rag. Ex: *cha pot*, two times grabbing with a potholder.

pot (+N), num cl (1b, A22). Times grabbing N with a cloth or potholder. Ex: *cha pot*

lu'um, two times grabbing an earthen pot with a cloth. *cha pot k'e'en*, two times grabbing a metal pot with a cloth. *cha pot 'uk'ap*', two times grabbing bowls with a cloth.

potil, n. Potholder.

potponok, adv. By grabbing. Ex: *sk'e potponok*, to climb by hugging a tree.

potréuh móroh, n (lum). Place name: Finca Potrero de Morro, Nentón. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:89).

potz, n. See **po'otz**. Weakness caused by idleness.

potz'o', vtr implied but not attested. To push dents into something.

potz', num cl (1a, A24a). Acts of pushing dents into the surface of something. Ex: *cha potz'*, two acts of pushing dents into something.

potz' (+N), num cl (1b, A24a). Acts of denting N by pushing its soft surface in with the tip of a finger, the dent not showing up on the other side of the material. Ex: *cha potz' tzuh*, two times denting a gourd. Or, acts of making shallow depressions (N) in something. Ex: *cha potz' holan*, two acts of pushing holes in something.

potz'an, vtr(part). Slightly curved downwards, concave but almost level, e.g., a field. = **'otz'an**.

potz'an potz'an, stv phrase. Slightly dented, as if pushed in, without losing a piece, or opening a hole clear through, e.g., a gourd that has been pushed in, an enamel plate that has been dented. Ex: *jun potz'an potz'an tzuh*, a gourd that has been dented. *chap' potz'an potz'an chen*, two pots that have been dented.

potz'anh, num cl (2b, O31b). Dents in a soft material that show on the other side of the material. Ex: *cha potz'anh*, two dents that show on the other side of the material.

potz'anh (+N), num cl (2d, O31b). Times N has been dented by pushing its soft surface so that a dent is seen on both sides of the material. Ex: *cha potz'anh lu'um*, a twice-dented clay object (e.g., a green [unfired] clay pot)

potz'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O31b). Shallow depressions (N) made by pushing in a soft surface, showing on both sides of the material. Ex: *cha potz'anh holan*, two pushed-in holes.

potz'otz'ih, adj. Easy to dent by pushing with a finger. = **'otz'otz'ih**.

potz'najok, adj. Dented in, but with no pieces missing, e.g., a gourd, a plaster wall. = 'otz'najok.

potz'p'ej, vtr. To become **potz'otz'ih**, easily dented.

potz'an 'ochih, stv phrase. Pushing a dent in something. = 'otz'an 'ochih.

poxlak, n (lum). Place name < Kanjobal (cf. Potxlaq, an aldea of San Pedro Soloma). A finca in San Mateo. Also (ha') **poxlak**, upper branch of the Río Poxom, San Mateo.

poy, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A turkey-like bird, but not domesticated; a kind of (Spanish) "pajuil;" found in brush. They fly, and their call is a loud **poy poy...**, like a shout. Perhaps Black Chachalaca, *Penelopina nigra*, a cloud forest bird (Schoenhals 1988:441).

poy-, vpo root. To be soft and mushy. Also, wide.

poyan poyan, stv phrase. Wide clothes, like a full skirt.

poyoyih, stv. Soft but resilient; when depressed it comes back into shape, e.g., a soft tire, a rotten fruit. Soft like a ball that isn't inflated. Spanish "aguado."

poyp'ih, vin. to become soft, **poyoyih**.

poy chanh, n (k'apak). A ladina's skirt. Ex: *spoy chanh 'ix*, the woman's skirt.

poy chanh 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Skirt Plant. Br 11449, 11563. *Oenothera laciniata*.

prowal, n. < Spanish "probar." Test of something; or, sexual relations with a woman. Ex: *p'ap'el 'ix wak' prowal...*, First, I tested it.

pu'uh, vtr. = **puh**. To blow air out of the mouth, to puff. Ex: *pu chi'*, Blow on this!

puch winak, n phrase (winh). A jokester.

puchanel, n. A talking and joking session between two or three men. Ex: *ko puchanel*, our joking. *spuchanel winh*, his joke or joking.

puch'u', vtr implied but not attested. To blow liquid out of the mouth.

puch', num cl (1a, A10a). Times blowing liquid out of the mouth. Ex: *cha puch'*, two times spouting liquid out of the mouth.

puch' (+N), num cl (1b, A10a). Acts of spitting N (liquid) out of the mouth. Ex: *cha*

puch' ha', two acts of spitting water out of the mouth.

puch'ej, vtr. To blow liquid out of the mouth. = **puch'ej 'elih**. Ex: *spuch'ej winh*, He blows it out. *spuch'ej ha winh*, He blows out water. *spuch'ej ha winh chi'*, That man blows out water. *spuch'ej winh chi'*, That man blows out something.

puj, n (lum). Place name. A pasture near San Mateo; no other meaning.

pujujih, stv. Soft like a clod that breaks up when squeezed or hoed.

puk, n (te'). Plant name. A hardwood tree that has yellow wood when cut, red when it dries. Unidentified.

puku', vtr. To divide something, or to distribute things. Ex: *puk 'an*, Well, divide it! *puku'*, Divide it!

pukaxih, vin (vtr pas). To be distributed. Ex: *spukaxih*, It's distributed. *spukax hep' winh*, They disperse.

pukanek'ih, vtr-dir. To divide things. Ex: *'ix ko pukanek' hep' winh t'a ko patik*, We distributed them (our orphaned siblings) among us. *'ix ko pukanek'ih*, We divided it.

pukan -p'ah, vtr phrase. To separate (people), e.g., after a meeting, funeral, etc. Ex: *spukan sp'ah hep' winh*, They separate, they go their separate ways.

pukoj, n. Distribution. Ex: *'ol 'och pukoj tumin*, There will be a distribution of money.

pukwal, n. The act of distributing something. *'ol 'och pukwal*, There will be a distribution. *hin 'och pukwal*, I went in to distribute it.

puk'u', vtr implied but not attested. To knead maize dough (Spanish "masa") with water to form the beverage **pichi'** (Spanish "posol"), corn gruel.

puk'emih, vtr-dir. To break up or crumble something into a liquid in order to dissolve it, e.g., in making posol, or crumbling bread into soup. Ex: *spuk'emih*, He breaks it up. *spuk'em winh*, He crumbles it into liquid.

puk', num cl (1a, A10b). Actions of kneading maize dough with water to form posol. Ex: *cha puk'*, two kneading actions.

puk' (+N), num cl (1b, A10b). Acts of kneading corn dough into liquid to make posol (N). Ex: *cha puk' pichi'*, two acts of kneading dough to make posol.

puk'an puk'an, stv phrase. Rounded-edged, long cylinder-like objects, the ends either squared off or coming to a blunt point, e.g., a swollen arm, a log, a short stubby person. [NB: the shape of a lump of kneaded maize dough coming off the metate.]

puk'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O16a). Individual animals (N). Cf. **puk'an puk'an**. Ex: *cha puk'anh kalnel*, two sheep. *cha puk'anh chitam*, two pigs.

puk'um, n. The gums of the teeth. Ex: *spuk'um*, His gums. *spuk'umal sti'*, The gums of his mouth.

pultonex, n ('anh). Plant name. < Spanish "plátanos." A kind of banana, about 3-4" thick, one foot long, eaten raw or fried. Ex: *spultonex*, his banana. *spultonexal*, its fruit (of a banana plant). *Musa* sp. [NB: The form of the loan indicates an early borrowing.]

pulu', vtr implied but not attested. To spurt water. (Perhaps **pulih**, vin.)

pulelih, vtr-dir. To spurt out, as water thrown from a basin or blown out of the mouth. Ex: *spulelih*, It spurts out. *spulel ha'*, The water spurts out.

pul, num cl (1a, A10a). Acts of spouting out (liquid), as a stream of water pulsing out of a hole, or a dish of water thrown out. Ex: *cha pul*, two acts of spouting (of liquid).

pul (+N), num cl (1b, A10a). Acts of a liquid (N) spouting out, as in a pulsing spring or a spouting wound. Ex: *cha pul ha'*, two spurts of water, either one spring spouting twice, or two springs spouting once each. *cha pul 'anh 'anh*, two spurts of aguardiente, as when a barrel is turned on its side and liquid surges twice out of a hole.

pul -uk'ej 'anh, vtr phrase. To drink one shot of aguardiente after another, rapidly, as when angry. Ex: *spul yuk'ej 'anh winh*, He drinks rapid shots of trago.

'el pulnajok, vin phrase. To come out in spurts.

pulup', n (k'en). A lime kiln, where limestone is heated to form lime. Ex: *spulup'*, his limestone kiln. *sko p'o ko pulup'*, We work our lime kiln, we burn limestone.

puntuh, n. Direction. < Spanish "punto."

punhu', vtr. To bounce something on the floor, as in dribbling a basketball. Ex: *tzin punh hin gol*, I bounce my ball.

punh, num cl (1a, A21b). Bounces given an object. Also, **punh**, num cl (3a, A23), bouncing noises, e.g., noises made by bouncing a ball, or by walking on a wooden floor.

Ex: *cha punh sk'anhih*, It makes two bouncing noises. Cf. **punhuljup' -k'anhih**.

punh (+N), num cl (1b, A21b). Times bouncing N. Ex: *cha pun gol*, two times bouncing a ball; one ball bounced twice, or two balls bounced once each.

punhanh (+N), num cl (2c, O16a). Individual large rounded things (N). Ex: *cha punhanh hin k'ok'*, my two chilacayotes. *cha punhanh hin kalnel*, my two sheep [unusual but admissible].

punhan punhan, stv phrase. Small and round, like a chilacayote squash. An insult to fat people.

punhuljup' -k'anhih, vin phrase. To make a noise like pounding a table, walking on a board floor, cutting trees. Ex: *punhuljup' sk'anhih*, It makes a pounding noise.

punhu jolom, n phrase. Round-headed person (insult).

punhjap' ti', n phrase. Large-cheeked person.

pup', n (te'). Blowgun, used to kill birds. Made about six feet long, of **kap'te'** (*Saurauia oreophila*) or **pis much** (*Gentlea micrantha*, *Parathesis calophylla*). Uses clay balls, **yol pup'**. Used in the daytime in the **chilap'** season (Spanish "chival"), September to November, when (migratory) birds are most common. Ex: *spup'*, his blowgun. *spup'al*, the barrel of a rifle (its blowgun).

pural, adv. With difficulty; Spanish "cuesta." Ex: *pural sk'ewan lu'um*, With difficulty the land is turned.

pusu', vtr. To puff air at something.

pus, num cl (1a, A). Puffs of air from the mouth. Ex: *cha pus*, two puffs of air.

pus (+N), num cl (1b, A). Times puffing air at N, with air from the mouth. Ex: *cha pus hin k'ak'*, two times puffing air at my fire.

pusanh (+N), num cl (2c, O15b-2). Inflated things (N). = **t'esanh = t'isanh**. Ex: *cha pusanh*, two inflated things. *cha pusanh k'apak*, two big filled bags of clothes.

pusan pusan, stv phrase. Inflated. = **posan posan**.

pusu nhi', n phrase. Large rounded nose, e.g., a squirrel, a rat, a cow, a lion.

pusjap' ti', n phrase. Inflated cheeks (insult, Big Cheeks!).

put, adj. Bitter, acid, Spanish "ágrio, ácido, amargo." E.g., green sugar cane.

put'an, exclam. Baby-talk: Fill it! (**p'ut'an**).

putz, n. Name given to dogs with much hair. Cf. **putzutzh**.

putz-, vpo root. To be springy, giving to the touch but springing back into shape.

putzan putzan, stv phrase. Springy, e.g., branches that are hard to cut because they give and then spring back.

putzutzh, stv. Springy, e.g., a car seat, a mattress, a wooly dog.

putzp'ej, vtr. To store things that are springy (**putzutzh**), like a mattress or matted dog's hair.

putzu', vtr. To carry a ball of fiber material in the hand, e.g., cotton fiber, wool fibers, etc.

putz, num cl (1a, A22). = **patz**. Acts of picking up or handling balls of fibers. Ex: *cha putz*, two times picking up balls of fiber.

putz (+N), num cl (1b, A22). = **patz**. Acts of making N, puffs or balls of long, flexible objects making up a collectivity, e.g., cotton fibers, wool, grass, rags, etc. Ex: *cha putz 'alworonh*, two acts of making puffs of cotton.

putzp'atih, vtr-dir. = **patzp'atih**. To carry a ball of fiber material in the hand, e.g., a ball of cotton fiber.

putz'u', vtr. To dab at something with a cloth or something soft, e.g., to wet a soft material and clean a wound by dabbing at it gently, to wet a tortilla in a stew and eat this way, dipping it up little by little.

putz', num cl (1a, A22). Acts of wetting something and/or dabbing something else with it.

putz' (+N), num cl (1c, A22). Times using N for dabbing, being wetted and used to dab something. Ex: *cha putz' k'apak*, two times using one cloth for dabbing something. *cha putz' 'alworonh*, two times dabbing with cotton.

putz'an, vtr(part). Dabbing. Ex: *tz'em putz'an*, He dabs a wound with a wet cloth. *putz'an 'ochih*, to stain by touching a freshly-painted wall.

putz'u nhi', n phrase. Pug-nosed, e.g., a cat or a rabbit.

putz'k'e'ih, vin. To mop up a liquid with rags. Ex: *sputz' k'e'ih*, He mops it up. *sputz' k'e' winh*, He mops it up.

pxu-, vpo root. To be rounded or roundish.

pxuxanh (+N), num cl (2c, O16a). Round-ended or roundish things (N). Ex: *cha puxanh hin k'ok'*, my two chilacayotes (squash shaped like a watermelon). *cha puxanh hin mukun*, my two ayotes (squash). *cha puxanh hin gol*, my two balls.

pxuxan pxuxan, stv phrase. Small and rounded, e.g., a small chilacayote squash, a swollen knuckle, a small ball.

pxux chul, n phrase. A person who urinates a lot.

pxux ti', n phrase. A hen that looks fat-faced because of feathers near the bill.

puyih, vin. To bend, like a springy thing, e.g., a machete blade, a green bough. Ex: *spuyih*, It bends. *spuy te'*, The branch bends. *spuy k'en machit*, The machete bends.

P'

p'a'atz', n (winh). = **p'atz'**. Day name: "hora" in the pagan system of divination by day names. Corresponds to Chuen in the Yucatec day name system. [NB: < Proto-Mayan *b'a'tz', howler monkey.] Cf. **yax p'a'atz'**, (people from) San Sebastián Coatán.

p'a'al, n (yap'il). = **p'al**. Witchcraft by direct physical harm, not through the "guapo" (**chiájah**) or the animal counterpart (**nok'al k'o'ol**). Cf. **'aj p'a'al**. Ex: *sp'a'al*, his witchcraft (that he makes). *tz'och sp'alil*, There is witchcraft going on. *yap'il p'a'al*, the witchcraft.

p'alej, vtr. To make witchcraft, to bewitch someone. Ex: *'ixan 'ix sp'alej winh hep' winh*, They were going to bewitch him (but they didn't).

p'a'aw, n ('ixim). = **p'aw**. A hot country milpa that is not burned, only cleared (and later cleaned, weeded). Planted in December-January for a May-June harvest. Ex: *sp'a'aw*, his milpa. *'ixim p'a'aw*, the milpa. *sp'a('a)w(il/al).

p'acha', vtr. To carry something level, on a plane or in the upturned palms of the hands. = **pacha'**.

p'ach (+N), num cl (1b, A28a-2). Acts of carrying something (N) on a level. Ex: *'ix wak' jun p'ach*, I carried it once. *cha p'ach pultuh*, two acts of carrying a plate (or plates) on a level.

p'achanh (+N), num cl (2d, O10b). Levels or vertical stages. Cf. **p'achkixtak**. Ex: *cha p'achanh pat*, a house with two stories. *cha p'achanh nha k'e'en*, two-leveled shelter cave.

p'achachih, adv. Carried level, e.g., a plate of food, a saint in procession, a cadaver in a funeral. Cf. **kot pachan**, **'em pachan**.

p'achelih, vtr-dir. To remove something from the fire quickly, in one swift motion. Cf. **p'atzelih**

p'achemih, vtr-dir. To take something from the fire stones and set it down, in one swift motion. Cf. **p'atzemih**.

p'achuchih, vtr-dir. To carry something inside, holding it level, e.g., a dish full of water, a folded mattress.

p'achkixtak, adv. In steps or stages, e.g., steps of a staircase, levels of a pyramid, etc.

Ex: *p'achkixtak yemih*, Ir goes down in steps (e.g., the salt mine).

p'achlap', n (te'). A pole passed under something in order to cary it level, e.g., under a coffin, a brazier, etc.

p'achp'ej, vtr. To lie down flat, like a sick person.

p'achte', n (te'). Shelves, Spanish "estantes." Specifically, a plank suspended by cords from a crossbeam (**patzap'**) of a house, used to store things on. Ex: *sp'achte'*, his shelves. *sp'achte'al k'a'el*, a shelf for things (possessions).

p'ah, n. (One's) self. Used in the formation of reflexive clauses, e.g., **kil ko p'ah**, We (will) see each other, a traditional salutation in passing or farewell.

p'aha', vtr implied but not attested. To twist a jopint.

p'ahelih, vtr-dir. To twist a joint, e.g., kill chickens by slowly wringing their necks. Cf. **p'amajih**. Ex: *sp'ahelih*, He twists a joint.

p'amajih, vtr-pas. (< pah-maj-ih). To dislocate or sprain a joint, especially the arm, foot, toe, finger. Cf. **p'ahelih**. Ex: *tzonh p'amajih*, We sprain a joint (We are sprained [in a joint]).

p'aja', vtr. To insult someone (with words). Ex: *tzach hin p'aja'*, I'm insulting you.

p'ajti'il, interr. Where, whither, whence? = **p'ajtil**, 'ajti'il, 'ajtil. Ex: *p'ajtil 'ayach?*, Where are you (from)?

p'ak, n (nok'). A worm found inside corncobs; white with a black head and black spots on the body. Identified in an agricultural booklet as (Spanish) "gusano barrenador." Ex: *nok' sp'ak*, his worm. *sp'akil p'akal*, the worm in the corncob.

p'ak, n. Bone. Ex: *sp'ak*, his bone. *sp'akil chip'ej*, the bones in the meat.

p'akal, n (te' [sic]). The corncob, Spanish "olote." Used to burn in the fire when there is no firewood; it leaves good coals. Ex: *sp'akal*, his corncob. *sp'akalil nhal*, the cobs in the grain.

p'akaltak, adj. Skinny, thin (a person, a beast of burden. etc.).

p'aka', vtr. To wash the hair. = **p'akelih**. Ex: *hin p'ak hin jolom*, I'm washing my hair.

p'akelih, vtr-dir. To wash the hair. = **p'aka'**.

p'aklanih, vin. To wash one's head. Ex: *tzonh p'aklanih*, We wash our heads. *sp'aklanih*, He's washing his hair.

p'ake', n (ha'). Place name: part of the Río Ixtenam, San Mateo.

p'akmam, n (te'). Plant name. Spanish "sauco." A tree that grows in town and not in the forest; large in height, with almond-shaped leaves with serrated edges. There are many in San Mateo town, and they are sometimes planted as boundary markers. **kotak p'akmam** has smaller, rounded leaves, and is a smaller tree. **k'ik' p'akmam** has medium leaves and is of medium size. Br 8574. *Sambucus mexicana*. Elderberry.

p'ak'a', vtr. To tie something by wrapping around it with vine, rope, lasso, etc., e.g., the rails of a corral fence.

p'ak (+N), num cl (1b, A). Actions of wrapping something (with N), or times wrapped around. Ex: *jun p'ak'*, one turn around something. *cha p'ak' ch'anh*, two turns around something with rope, **cha p'ak' te'*.

p'ak'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O2b). Very large loads. much larger than a standard load (Spanish "tercio," a half mule-load), but that still can be carried by one person. Can be wood, wheat, grass, ocote, but not rocks or dirt. Ex: *cha p'ak'anh k'atzitz*, two large loads of firewood. *cha p'ak'anh*, two large loads. *cha p'ak'anh tríguh*, two large loads of wheat.

p'ak'ech, n, adj. As a noun, meat, or the fat of meat. Used as an adjective, fat. As noun, Ex: *sp'ak'ech* = *p'ak'echal*, his meat (of his body). Cf. **chip'ej**, meat (of an animal). As adjective, Ex: *p'ak'ech winak*, fat man. *p'ak'ech chitam*, fat pig.

p'ak'echal chip'ej, n phrase. Meat, without bone, e.g., a chunk of boneless meat. = **p'ak'chil chip'ej**.

p'ak'echp'ih, vin. To grow fat. Ex: *sp'ak'echp'ih*, He is getting fat.

p'ak'chil chip'ej, n phrase. Pure meat, without bone. = **p'ak'echal chip'ej**. Ex: *sp'ak'chil xchip'ej*, his pure meat. *sp'ak'chilal chip'ej*, the pure meat among the meat.

p'ak'inh, interr. When (in the future)? (< *p'ah-k'inh.) Cf. **p'ak'nhih**. Ex: *p'ak'inh tzach p'atih*, When are you going? What day are you going? See also **p'ajti'il**, Where?

p'ak'nhih, interr. When (in the past). (< *p'ah-k'inh-ih.) Cf. **p'ak'inh**. NB: **p'ak'nhih** = **p'anhih**. The form **p'aknhih** is used in phrase, **p'anhih** alone. Ex: *p'anhih*, When? *p'ak'nhí 'ix jawih*, When did he come?

p'al, n (k'apak). Spanish "pañal." The rags or cloth used to wrap up small children, serving as diapers. Ex: *sp'al*, his diapers. *sp'alil/al*. Cf. **p'al nhej**.

p'al k'ak'ej, vtr. To roast something quickly in coals. Cf. **p'olo'**.

p'al nhej, n phrase. Badly done work. e.g., a cleaning (weeding) in which much growth is left. Perhaps related to **p'al**, rags used as diapers.

p'ala', vtr. To make a large ball of something by rolling it between the palms of the hands, e.g., to make a ball of clay or a ball of corn dough. Cf. **p'aya'**.

p'ala', n. The second grinding of corn dough. Cf. also **p'eya'**, the first grinding, and **(x)chok'al**, the third grinding. After the second grinding, the corn dough is used for (Spanish) "posol," rolled into balls that are carried to the field or on trips, to be mixed with water as a beverage.

p'alwechtak, n. Normally-ground corn dough.

p'ala', vtr. To wrap something in a bundle for carrying, leaving the knotted ends to serve as a tumpline (Spanish "mecapal").

p'alanh (+N), num cl; (2c, O35b). Small cylinders formed of rolled sheets (N), e.g., a roll of bills or paper, or a large cylinder of rolled sheets or solid matter (N), e.g., a roll of wrapping paper, or a cylindrical log. Ex: *cha p'alanh hu'um*, two rolls of paper. *cha p'alanh te'*, two large cylindrical logs.

p'alp'etz, n. A woman's load, wrapped in a cloth, e.g., a sheet or skirt cloth. Ex: *sp'alp'etz*, her load. **p'alp'etz(il/al)*.

p'alak', n ('anh). Plant name. An edible mushroom that grows in trees (e.g., rotten alder, Spanish "also"); 2-3" high, 1" in diameter, yellowish on top and bottom. Eaten fried or boiled, or in tamales. Sometimes a whole bagfull can be collected from a single tree.

p'aluch, n (winh). Kin term. Brother-in-law. WiBr, SiHu (male speaker). In reference, **winh hin p'aluch**. In address, **p'aluch**. Reciprocal, **p'aluch**.

p'alunh-, num root. Nine.

p'alunhe', num. Nine non-animals.

p'alunhe'axih, vin. To become nine parts.

p'alunhe'ej, vtr. To divide something into nine parts.

p'alunhe'ok, num. About nine.

p'alunhel = p'alunh'el, num-num cl. Nine times.

p'alunhe xchawinak, num phrase. Twenty-nine, nine in the second score.

p'alunh xchawinakil, **sp'alunh xchawinakil**, num. Twenty-ninth, ordinal of 29.

p'alunhej, n. Nine days from now.

p'alunhejih, n. Nine days ago.

p'alunhejihal, **sp'alunhejihal**, adv. Every nine days.

p'alunh'el = p'alunhel, num-num cl. Nine times.

p'alunhil, **sp'alunhil**, num. Ninth, ordinal of **p'alunh-**, nine.

p'alunhtak(il) k'uhal, **sp'alunhtak(il) k'uhal**, n phrase. Every nine days.

p'alunh xechan, num-num cl. Nine-forked.

p'alunh wa'anh = p'alunh wanh, num-num cl. Nine people or animals.

p'alunh winak, num phrase. One hundred eighty, nine score.

p'alunh-lajunh-, num stem. Nineteen.

p'alp'alunhil k'uhal, **sp'alp'alunhil k'uhal**, n phrase. Every nine days.

p'alp'alunhejihal, **sp'alp'alunhejihal**, adv. Every nine days.

p'alunhlajunhe', num. Nine non-animals.

p'alunhlajunhe'axih, vin. To become nineteen parts.

p'alunhlajunhe'ej, vtr. To divide something into nineteen parts.

p'alunhlajune'ok, num. About nineteen.

p'alunhlajunhel = p'alunhlajunh'el, num-num cl. Nineteen times.

p'alunhlajunhe xchawinak = p'alunhlajunh xchawinak, num phrase. Thirty-nine, nineteen in the second score.

p'alunhlajunhej, n. Nineteen days from now.

p'alunhlajunhejih, n. Nineteen days ago.

p'alunhlajunheji'al, adv. Every nineteen days.

p'alunhlajunh'el = p'alunhlajunhel, num-num cl. Nineteen times.

p'alunhlajunhil, **sp'alunhlajunhil**, num. Nineteenth, ordinal of **p'alunhlajunh-**, nineteen.

p'alunhlajunhiltak k'uhal, **sp'alunhlajunhiltak k'uhal**, n phrase. Every nineteen days.

p'alunhtak lajunhil k'uhal, **sp'alunhtak lajunhil k'uhal**, n phrase. Every nineteen days.

p'alunhlajunh xechan, num-num cl. Nineteen-forked.

p'alunhlajunh xchawinak, = **p'alunhlajunhe xchawinak**, num phrase. Thirty-nine, nineteen in the second score.

p'alunhlajunh wa'anh, num-num cl. = **p'alunhlanjunh wanh**. Nineteen people or animals.

p'alunhlajunh winak, num phrase. Three hundred eighty, nineteen score.

p'alunhlajunh winh k'inh, n phrase. One year. Cf. (**winh**) **k'inh**, a twenty-day period. Nineteen of these would be 380 days, but one may be only five days long, as in the prehispanic calendar, making the total 365 days. Cf. **hoye k'uh**, the Five Days.

p'alunh simej, n (ha'). Place name: Arroyo Balonsimec, San Mateo.

p'ana', vtr. To push something with one finger, e.g., a doorbell, or to squeeze something between the palms of the hands, e.g., an avocado.

p'an, num cl (1b, A4). = **p'in**. Mashes or squeezes with the fingers or between the hands.

p'anchitej, vtr. To squeeze, massaging, a muscle, with the palm or the fingers; or, to knead a hard fruit with palm and fingers to soften it.

p'an lat'k'ajok, vtr phrase. = **p'an lach'k'ajok**. To flatten something by squeezing it. Ex: *sko p'an lat'k'ajok*, We flatten it by squeezing.

p'anuk' chawok, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 11443, 11471, 11554. *Lepechinia schiedeana*, *Salvia mendax*, *S. urica*. Probably literally Chawok's P'anuk', cf. the divinatory day name Chawok, related to terms for the Earth Lord/Lightning God, e.g., Chol Chajk.

p'anh-, vpo root. To have a raised head.

p'anhan, stv. With raised head, e.g., a snake with its head raised. = **p'anhan kotih**.

p'anhan p'anhan, stv phrase. Something that has its head raised, e.g., a snake with raised head, a jar with a long neck, a beast of burden with its head raised, or (humorously) a person with head raised (above others).

p'anhp'ih, vin. To keep the head high, e.g., a few stalks in a damaged wheat field, where the other stalks have fallen. To become **p'anhan p'anhan**.

p'anhih, interr. When (in the past)? = **p'ak'nhih**. Cf. **p'ak'inh**, When (in the future)? The form **p'anhih** is used in isolation, **p'ak'nhih** in phrases. Ex: *p'anhih*, When? *p'ak'nhih 'ix jawih*, When did he come?

p'ap'el, n. The first (= ordinal number). Ex: *ko p'ap'elach*, You go in front of us! (You are the first of us.) *p'ap'elin*, I'm first (Let me go first in line.) *p'ap'el wuk'tak*, my oldest brother.

p'ap'lajih, vin. To be the first. (< **p'ap'el-'aj-ih*.) Ex: *'ix p'ap'laj mak'an winh*, He was the first to hit him.

p'arah, n. < Spanish "vara." A measure, about four handspans (**nhap'**) or (Spanish) "cuartas." More or less three feet (standardized by Texas surveyors at 33.33 inches). Ex: *p'arahil*, by varas. *sp'arahil k'apak*, the vara stick for measuring cloth. *te p'arah*, the area measuring stick. *jun p'arah*, one vara. *chap' p'arah*, two varas. *'oxe p'arah*, three varas. *'ay chap' p'ara hin ch'al*, I have three varas of thread.

p'arah, num cl (4, O13). Varas, a length roughly equivalent to a cubit, from the center of the chest to the tips of the fingers. Ex: *cha p'ara k'apak*, two varas of cloth. *cha p'ara lu'um*, two varas of land.

p'as, n. A wart. Ex: *sp'as*, his wart. *sp'asil sk'ap'*, the wart on his hand.

p'as, n (winh). A stingy person, one who looks out for all his goods, and doesn't give anybody anything.

p'aslej, vtr. To rub the head or body with the fingers.

p'at, n (te'). Plant name. Spanish "cajetón." A hot country tree with soft wood like balsa. Very light, so that a man can carry 30-40 split rails. Used in coffee fincas for the split-rail shades over young coffee plants (Spanish "almasio"). The tree grows to fifteen meters, has a trunk 3-4 feet in diameter. Leaves are like sunflower (**su'un**).

p'atih, vin. To go. Ex: *p'atkin*, I'm going now; Spanish "Ya me voy."

p'at tzannajok, vin phrase. To hop on one foot. = **'ek' tzantzananok**. Cf. **tzan**, num cl for steps hopping on one foot. Ex: *tzonh p'at tzannajok*. We go hopping along.

p'at ch'awnajok, vin phrase. To fall over backwards from a sitting position, into a position with the legs up in the air. Ex: *sp'at ch'awnajok*, He falls over backwards.

p'at ch'ekan, vin phrase. To be gone off a long time on an errand. Ex: *sp'at ch'ekan*, He's been gone longer than necessary.

p'at hamnajok, vin phrase. To move with ample space to the sides, e.g., in felling trees in land with little cover, where there is plenty of room for the trees to fall; a foot, sliding into an unknown hole or into unexpected mud. Ex: *sp'at hamnajok*, it moves thus. *sp'at hamnaj ko tzepan'eltah*, Our felling of trees is done in ample space.

p'at lut'najok, vin phrase. To jump from one place to another, or down from somewhere. Ex: *tzin p'at lut'najok*, I go jumping.

p'at majanil, vin phrase. To be taken on loan, literally, to go loaned. Ex: *sp'at majanil*, It is loaned out.

p'at melelok, vin phrase. = **p'at melmonok** = **p'at melnajok**. For a small ball to go rolling. Ex: *sp'at melelok*, It goes rolling = *sp'at melmonok* = *sp'at melnajok*. Cf. **melan melan**, 'el **melmonok**.

p'at mitz', vin phrase. = **mitz'a'** = **mitz'ej**, vtr. To go out into a milpa to collect ears that were left during harvest because they were still green.

p'at t'ararok, vin phrase. To be pushed over or knocked over (men's speech). Cf. **t'ararih**. Ex: *sp'at t'ararok*, He's knocked over.

p'at t'ernajok, vin phrase. = **p'at jehnajok**. To fly like a bird. Ex: *sp'at t'ernajok*, It flies (a bird).

p'at jararok, vin phrase. To move slowly, crawling like a snake. Cf. **p'at jarnajok**, **jarjon -ek'ih**. Ex: *sp'at jarnajok*, He crawls slowly.

p'at jarnajok, vin phrase. To move very quickly, crawling like a snake. Cf. **p'at jararok**, **jarjon -ek'ih**. Ex: *sp'at jarnajok*, He crawls quickly.

p'at jasasok, vin phrase. = **k'e jasasok**. To shoot up like a skyrocket, make a dashing ascent.

p'at jehnajok, vin phrase. = **p'at t'ernajok**. To fly like a bird. Cf. **jenhan**, **jenhnajok**.
Ex: *sp'at jehnajok*, It flies.

p'at yolasok, vin phrase. To lose at cards, games, etc.

p'atza', vtr implied but not attested. To move something slowly.

p'atzelih, vtr-dir. To pull something out (of the fire) bit by bit, moving it a little at a time (to keep from burning the hands).

p'atzemih, vtr-dir. To take something out of the fire stones (**yokech**) and set it down, moving it little by little.

p'atzuchih, vtr-dir. To put something back on the fire, moving it little by little.

p'atz'atz'ih 'ek'ih, vin. To go about one's duties very slowly, with laziness.

p'aw, n ('ixim). = **p'a'aw**. A hot country milpa that is not burned but just cleared (and weeded), otherwise worked like any milpa. Planted in December-January for a May-July harvest.

p'ax, n (k'en). A white stone crushed to make temper for firing pots. Spanish "loza." The temper keeps the pot from breaking when fired. It usually comes from the aldea **jolom tenam**, where it is found with **mas**, another additive. A sample of **p'ax** was identified as Quartz by Don Blount, LSU geologist. Ex: *sp'ax*, his quartz. *sp'axil slu'um*, the quartz for his pots.

p'ax hostok, n (k'en). Feldspar. Literally, Buzzard Quartz. Sample identified by Don Blount, LSU geologist. Ex: *sp'ax hostok*, his feldspar. *sp'ax hostokal k'e'en*, the feldspar in a rock.

p'axal-, vpo root. To be scattered in drops.

p'axaljok, adv. In scattered drops. Ex: *skot p'axaljok k'achan nhap'*, There comes a scattered-drop, clear-sky rain.

p'axaljup'ih, vin. To fall in individual scattered drops, as rain.

p'axaljup' nhap', n phrase. A rain that falls in individual scattered drops. Ex: *skot p'axaljup' yok nhap'*, The rain falls in scattered drops.

p'ay, n ('anh). Plant name. A plant with small round leaves, 1/4" in diameter; ground-hugging, with long roots. Green with a bluish tinge. Found in cold country. Used for pig grazing, but nothing else. *Dichondra* sp.

p'ay-, vpo root. To be long and thin.

p'ayanh (+N), num cl (2c, O). Long streamers of N, smoke or cloud, either vertical or horizontal. Ex: *jun p'ayanh 'asun*, a long streamer of cloud. *cha p'ayanh tap'*, two long streamers of smoke.

p'ayp'ej, vtr. To put on long clothes. = **p'ayp'ej 'ochih**. Ex: *sp'ayp'ej 'ochih*, He puts on long clothes.

p'ayan p'ayan, stv phrase. With long clothes on.

p'ay, adj. Viscous (liquid).

p'ayayih, stv. Liquid thick enough to draw out into a string, or which drops from the finger in a long string, e.g., taffy (Spanish "jalea"), or honey, or thick oil.

p'ayp'ih, vin. To become stringy like a viscous liquid, to become **p'ayayih**.

p'aya', vtr. To make a small ball of something by rolling it between the palms of the hands. Cf. **p'ala'**, to make larger balls thus. Ex: *hin p'ay chap'ok yol hin pup'*, I'm making a couple of clay shots for my blowgun.

p'aya', vtr. To roll fiber into string on the leg muscles (upper surface of the thigh). Cf. **sak chi'**, also **p'ayp'il ch'anh**.

p'ay (+N), num cl (1b, A12). Acts of rolling string (N) on the thigh muscles. Ex: *jun p'ay*, one rolling action. *cha p'ay ch'anh*, two acts of rolling string.

p'aylap', n. = **p'aylap' ch'anh**. Rubber pad laid over the upper leg when rolling fibers for string.

p'ayp'il ch'anh, n (ch'anh). String rolled from the fiber of the plants **ch'ech** and **panhwex** (*Agave* spp.), i.e., from the fiber **sak chi'**.

p'ayp'ej, vtr. To tie up something.

p'ayal, n (ch'anh). Plant name. A hot country and temperate zone vine the thickness of a pencil, smooth-skinned and segmented like cane, that climbs trees. Strong and long enough to be used for hanging clothes (clothesline), as it doesn't rot quickly. Unidentified.

p'e'en, n (winh). Day name: "hora" in the pagan system of divination by day names.

Corresponds to Ben in the Yucatec system of day names.

p'ech-, vpo root. To be overhanging, jutting out over something.

p'echan, n. An overhang, as the eaves of a house, where the roof sticks out over the supporting wall.

p'echan p'echan, stv. Overhanging.

p'echanh, num cl (2c, O10b). Grades or steps, e.g., levels in a cave. Cf. **p'echan**.

p'echu 'up'ti', n phrase. Out-jutting jaw (insult). Ex: *p'echu 'up'ti'ach*, You've got a jutting jaw!

p'echa', vtr. To hold a handful of something.

p'ech, num cl (1b, A28a-2). Single handful of something. A measure equal to 1/2 **wotz**, a double handful. The amount that can be held in the upturned palm of one hand. Ex: *jun p'ech*, one handful. *cha p'ech*, two handfuls. *'ox p'ech*, three handfuls.

p'ech, num cl (1a, A). Motions with the hand, palm held down, bringing down fingers, as in calling to someone.

p'ech k'ap', n. A motion for someone to come towards you; arm raised, palm down, closing the fingers or bringing the arm down.

p'echk'e'ih, vtr-dir. To move a handful (single or double) of water upwards. Cf.

p'echemih, vtr-dir, to move a handful of water downwards; **p'echuchih**, to move a handfull of water into somewhere.

p'echwi + N, vin phrase (vtr + incorporated object). To hold handful of N.

p'eh, n. Road or path, highway, etc. Ex: *sp'eh*, his road. *sp'ehal p'ulej*, the road to Bulej. Cf.

p'eyih, to walk, perhaps related.

p'ejih, vin (vtr pas). To be used as a road. (< p'eh-j-ih.) E.g., a patch of ground above a trail that becomes used as the trail when the lower trail is abandoned in its favor. Ex: *'ix p'ejih*, It was used as a road.

p'ejan p'ejan, stv phrase. Short (animals), e.g., beasts of burden, toads, sheep. Cf. **pejan**.

p'eka', vtr. To take a step. Or, to leave something somewhere, or leave off doing something. Ex: *sp'ek*, the measure of his pace = *sp'ekal yok*.

p'ek, num cl. Steps. Ex: *jun p'ek*, one step. *cha p'ek*, two steps. *jay p'ek?*, How many

paces?

pek' (+N), num cl (1b, A26). Paces (a measure of N). Ex: *cha p'ek lu'um*, two paces of land.

p'ekej, vtr. To measure something with paces.

p'ekcha', n (ha'). Place name: Laguneta Bejchá, San Mateo.

p'ekul, n (ch'an). A lasso used with the tumpline; it passes around the bundle and ties to either end of the tumpline.

p'ek'-, vpo root. To be smooth, slippery.

p'ek'ek'ih, stv. Any long, slim tree, perfect for use as a house beam. Also, a young, fat, and hairless piglet. Or, slippery; Spanish "resbalozo."

p'ek'p'ih, vin. To become smooth, **p'ek'ek'ih**.

p'el-, vpo root. To be vertically grooved or split.

p'elanh (+N), num cl (2c, O21b). Splits of pine kindling (N, Spanish "ocote"). Ex: *cha p'elanh*, one split (Spanish "raja") of ocote. *cha p'elanh taj*, two splits of ocote.

p'elechtak, adj. Having many parallel grooves, like roads, e.g., a flashlight with a grooved handle, or a plowed field. Ex: *p'elechtak hin linténah*, My flashlight has many parallel grooves.

p'elp'ump'ah, adj. (Firewood) split into large sections, only two or three pieces from the trunk section.

p'elp'ump'ahej, vtr. To split firewood by splitting each section of the trunk into only two or three sections. Ex: *sp'elp'ump'ahej*, He cuts firewood into large sections.

p'el, n (lum). Spanish "tinajera." A clay water storage pot, round, 3-4 feet high, with ears and a wide mouth 2-3" in diameter. Ex: *sp'el*, his tinajera. *sp'elal ha'*, a jug for water. *lum p'el*, a waterjug.

p'el (+N), num cl (4, O1b). Waterjugsful ("tinajeras"). Ex: *jun p'el ha'*, one jug of water. *cha p'el kakaw*, two jugs of cacao (chocolate).

p'el jom, n (te'). A gourd vessel used to store tortillas, cut from the bottom part of a **tzuh** or (Spanish) "tecomate," 1-2 feet in diameter. Ex: *sp'el jom*, his waterjug. *sp'el jomal*, a

jug for something. Cf. **tzuh**, **tzimah**, **tul tzimah**, **jom**. NB: A **tzuh** or tecolate is a vine gourd, *Lagenaria siceraria*, whose fruit takes the shape of an hourglass; but **p'el jom** takes the noun classifier for wooden things, as if the vessel were from the **tzimah**, *Crescentia cujete*.

p'elej, vtr. To serve as a waterjug.

p'el yo'op, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 11619. *Centropogon grandidentatus*.

p'ela', vtr. To move something from one place to another.

p'er-, vpo root. To be naked.

p'eran, stv. Naked. Cf. **p'eran 'elih**, naked above the waist, or without a shirt. Said of men without a capixay. Ex: *p'eranach 'elih*, You're naked! (above the waist).

p'ere'ech, n (nok'). A hen with few feathers.

p'esa', vtr implied but not attested. To move something out of somewhere.

p'es -pah, vtr phrase. To move oneself out of somewhere, e.g., a house, a space; to abandon some place. Ex: *p'es ha p'ah*, Move yourself out of the way (of something)! *tz'a p'es ha p'ah*, You abandon some space.

p'et, n. A pat, on the shoulder, table, head, etc. Ex: *sp'et*, his pat. **p'etal*.

p'eta', vtr implied but not attested. To pat something.

p'et (+N), num cl (1b, A). Pats on something (N). Ex: *cha p'et*, two pats. *cha p'et pattik*, two pats on the shoulder.

p'etlaj -p'ah, vtr phrase. To pat each other, e.g., two people hugging, patting each other on the shoulders. Ex: *sp'etlaj sp'ah*, They are patting each other

p'etlej, vtr. To pat someone or something. Ex: *sp'etlej stz'i*, He pats his dog.

p'eya', n. The first grinding of corn boiled in lime solution (Spanish "nixtamal"). Cf. **p'ala'**, the second grinding, and **(x)chok'al**, the third grinding. The ground dough is not used until after the second grinding.

p'eyoj, corn meal after the first grinding.

p'eyih, vin. To walk. Ex: *p'eyanh*, Walk!

p'eyek'ih, vin-dir. To wander around, killing time. Ex: *ha'intik tonhej tzin p'eyek'ih*, Me, I'm just wandering around killing time.

p'eyelek', adv (vin-dir). Spanish "pasear," goofing off; or "campear," to go out to pasture to watch over animals. The custom is to go once a week to take salt and check on the state of the animals. Ex: *p'eyelek'*, Let's go strolling! *tzin p'at p'eyelek'*, I'm going out to see my animals in the field.

p'eyoj, n ('ixim). Regular-grind corn dough; ground corn after being boiled in a lime solution. Cf. **p'eya'**, the first grinding.

p'i', exclam. Affirmative tag on sentences. Ex: *tzin p'at het'*, *p'i'?*, (with rising inflection on *p'i'*) Can I go with you? Response (with falling inflection on *p'i'*): *p'i'*, Yeah. Also: *'ak' t'ayin p'i'*, Well, let me have it (the present you bought for me). *'ix kot winh p'ian*, Well, he came.

p'i'ah, vtr. = **p'iha'**. To straighten the kinks or bends out of something, e.g., stretching a kinked rope, or bending a stick back into shape. Ex: *sko p'i'ah*, We straighten it.

p'ip'il, n (vtr part). Something straightened out, e.g., a rope that has been stretched, or a stick that has been bent back into shape. Cf. **p'i'ah**. < either/both **p'i'-p'il** and **p'ih-p'il**.

p'i'is, n. = **p'is**. A plot of low brush that is burned off accidentally when a milpa fire jumps the fire lanes, a two-vara cleared section surrounding the burning. The burned brush is then cleared and the land planted. Ex: *sp'i'is*, his burned brush. *sp'isal lu'um*, the part of the land that is accidentally burned.

p'icha', vtr. To sweat. Ex: *sp'icha'*, He's sweating.

p'ichan -alil, vtr phrase. To sweat, to be sweating (-alil < ha'-al-il). Ex: *p'ichan yalil*, He sweats.

p'ich'a', vtr. To molest a woman, e.g., grabbing her and running the hands around her body. (To invade one's space; see the next entry.)

p'ich' k'ap', n phrase. A nosy person, e.g., a child who picks up everything in sight and looks at it, or a man who walks in and noses into everything in the house.

p'ich'p'il, n (vtr part). A woman molested by a man, e.g., on passing he grabs her and begins to play around.

p'ih, n. Name (of a person, or an object). Cf. **jolom -p'ih**, surname. Ex: *sp'ih*, his name. *tas sp'i ha mam*, What is your father's (first) name? **sp'ihal*.

p'ihej, vtr. To serve as a name. Ex: *sp'ihej*, It serves him as a name.

p'ih, adv. A little while (later). Ex: *jun xo p'i 'ix telwi winh*, A little later, he fell. Perhaps **p'i**.

p'ih'a', vtr. To stretch something. = **p'iah**.

p'ihan 'elih, stv phrase. Something stretched.

p'ihihih, stv. stretchy, like rubber.

p'ip'il, n (vtr part). Something straightened out, e.g., a rope that has been stretched, or a stick that has been bent back into shape. Cf. **p'i'ah**. < either/both **p'i'-p'il** and **p'ih-p'il**.

p'ixih, vtr-rep. To stretch something again. < p'ih-x-ih.

p'iwih, vin. To stretch things. < p'ih-w-ih.

p'iwih, vin. To propagate. Ex: *tzonh p'iwih*, We are growing (e.g., in population); Spanish "abundamos."

p'ij, adj. Brittle, e.g., a pencil, a twig, a toasted tortilla.

p'ij, num cl (1b, A8b). Acts of snapping off pieces of a brittle object.

p'ijanh (+N), num cl (2c, O25). Parts broken off something brittle. Ex: *cha p'ijanh ti wa'il*, two chips broken off the edges of a dry tortilla.

p'ijan p'ijan, stv phrase. Insult to skinny people.

p'ijijih, stv. Something easy to snap (when broken, it makes a noise).

p'ijp'ih, vin. To become snappable (**p'ijijih**).

p'ik-, vpo root. To be lying down, stretched out in length.

p'ikan, stv. Lying down. Ex: *'ek'anp'ikan*, Lie down!

p'ikan p'ikan, stv phrase. Too thin for its length, e.g., a worn-down machete, or a skinny person.

p'iku jaj, n phrase. Insult to people with long necks.

p'ikp'ej, vtr. To lie down. Ex: *p'ikp'ej*, Lie down!

p'ik nhej, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). = **toyum 'une'**. Opossum, Spanish "tacuatzín." Literally, long thin tail. *Didelphis marsupialis tabascensis* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 19-25).

p'ika', vtr. To wash plates, dishes, glasses, sores, tables, or yourself, but not clothes. Cf. **juku'**, **maxa'**. Ex: *hin p'ik hin p'ah*, I'm bathing. *hin p'ik hin k'ap'*, I'm washing my hands.

p'ikchaj -alil, vin phrase (vtr-pas). To sweat; literally, to be bathed in sweat. Ex: *sp'ikchaj walil*, I'm sweating. *sp'ikchaj yalil*, He's sweating.

p'ik'a', vtr. To swallow something without chewing. Cf. **p'uku'**.

p'ik' (+N), num cl (1b, A16b-2). Swallows of non-liquid. Cf. **p'uk'**. Ex: *cha p'ik'*, two swallows. *cha p'ik' wa'il*, two swallows of tortilla (without chewing).

p'ik'ik'ih, stv. Something hard to swallow; something that goes down in a lump. Ex: *p'ik'ik'i yemih*, It goes down feeling like a lump.

p'ik'ich, n (lum). Very wet churned-up mud, e.g., where many people pass. Very watery slush. Ex: *sp'ik'ich*, his mud. *sp'ik'ichal lu'um*, the very muddy parts of the ground.

p'ila', vtr. To twist something between the fingers, with one or both hands, e.g., twirling a moustache.

p'il (+N), num cl (1b, A12). Actions of rolling something between the fingers. Ex: *cha p'il*, two times rolling something between the fingers. *cha p'il ch'al*, two rolls of a piece of thread, i.e., two actions of rolling a thread.

p'ilil, n (lum). Place name. Vilil, Nentón.

p'ilis 'anh, n (te'). Plant name. Perhaps < Spanish "bilis," bile, but unattested. Br 11549. *Eupatorium* sp.

p'iltak, n (lum). Place name: Biltac, San Sebastián Coatán. Literally, Abundance of Bil, an unidentified plant.

p'ina', vtr. To pinch something between the thumb and fingers.

p'in, num cl (1b, A4). Mashes or squeezes with the fingers. = **p'an**. Ex: *cha p'in*, two mashing actions.

p'in chamok, vtr phrase. To kill someone (a person) by choking them with the thumbs on the throat. Ex: *sp'in chamok*, He chokes him to death.

p'inchitej, vtr. To squeeze an insect to death, mashing it between thumb and fingers. Ex: *sp'inchitej*, He mashes it to death.

p'inh-, vpo root. To be stretched (neck).

p'inhjajej, vtr. To stretch one's neck to look at something (p'inh-jaj-ej). Cf. **jaj**, throat.
Ex: *tzin p'inhjajej*, I'm rubber-necking.

p'inhu jaj, n phrase. A neck stretched to look at something; not an insult.

p'ira', vtr. To swallow something. Ex: *p'ira'*, Swallow it! *p'irxih*, Swallow it again!

p'iririh, stv. Something tied very tight, e.g., a tight belt, or something felt going down the throat.

p'irp'atih, vtr-dir. To swallow something.

p'isa', vtr. To count things.

p'isul, n. The count of something. Ex: *jantak sp'isul*, How many are there?

p'isum 'órah, n (k'en). Watch; literally, counter of hours. A word used by a few monolinguals. = **reloj = leloj = lelójah**. Ex: *k'en p'isum 'órah*, the watch.

p'it, n. Woman's song. Any of the marimba tunes that may be sung without words by women while working. Ex: *sp'it*, her song.

p'ital, n. The tune to a song. Ex: *sp'ital*, its tune.

p'itanih, vin. To sing without words. Ex: *sp'itanih*, she's singing. *'olonh p'itanok*, we will sing.

p'itej, vtr. To serve as a song.

p'itlej, vtr. To sing. Ex: *p'itlej*, Sing!

p'it'-, vpo root. To be pinched.

p'it'an p'it'an, stv phrase. Very tight clothes.

p'it'u nhi', n phrase. Thin-nosed (not broad).

p'itz'a', vtr. To pat the hands as in making tortillas, or as kneading clay between the fingers of both hands.

p'itz' +N, num cl (1b, A1). Acts of kneading clay (or N) between the fingers or of patting out tortillas. Ex: *cha p'itz' 'ixim*, two acts of patting corn (dough). *cha p'itz' wa'il*, two acts of patting tortillas. **cha p'itz'*.

p'ixa', vtr. To pick berries or coffee beans, or to rip off a leaf or a fruit with the hand. = **p'iselih**.

p'ix (+N), num cl (1b, A6). Acts of picking berries or ripping off leaves with the hand.
Ex: *cha p'ix*, two acts of picking. *cha p'ix kapeh*, two acts of picking coffee.

p'ixelih, vtr-dir. To pick berries or coffee, or to rip off leaves with the hand. = **p'ixa'**.

p'ixemih, vtr-dir. To pick things and put them down into a basket, e.g., as in the coffee harvest.

p'o', vtr. To fix something, or to do something.

p'op'il, vtr part. Done, or fixed.

p'o'um kaxah, n (winh). = **p'oum kaxah**, One who fixes the coffin for a funeral. Ex: *winh p'oum kaxah*, the coffin fixer.

p'o'um p'eh, n (winh). Road worker. Men were formerly called up by the authorities for corvée service; everyone had to serve three days. This was later lessened to one day, and is now apparently no days.

p'oxih, vtr-rep. To fix something again; e.g., to repair a house, or to make someone well.

p'o xilan, vtr phrase. To make something into a ball, e.g., clay, or masa. Ex: *'ix ko p'o xilan*, We made a ball out of it.

p'och-, vpo root. To be protruding.

p'ochan p'ochan, stv phrase. Buck-toothed. = **p'ochu 'eh**.

p'ochp'ochan -ek'ih, vin phrase. To pace up and down, or back and forth.

p'ochp'ochan -k'e'ih, vin phrase. To pace uphill (stepping with a sort of goose-step).

p'ochp'ochan -emih, vin phrase. To pace downhill (with a sort of goose-step).

p'ochu 'eh, n phrase. = **p'ochan p'ochan**, Buck-toothed.

p'ojoch, n (lum). Place name. = **yalanh p'ojoch**. Yalambojoch, an aldea of Nentón where Chuj is spoken. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:89).

p'ok, n. A debt. Ex: *'ay hin p'ok t'ayach*, I owe you money. *sp'ok*, his debt. *sp'okal pat*, a debt from house expenses.

p'okan, n (nok'). A dog's name. No other meaning.

p'ol-, vpo root. To be isolated.

p'olanh (+N), num cl (2c, O9b). Isolated groups of two or three or slightly more. Ex: *cha p'olanh 'animah*, two small groups of people. *cha p'olanh 'awal*, two small clusters of corn plants, like corn not planted but springing from discarded grain, not part of a field.

p'olan 'ek'ih, stv phrase. Standing in a group of 3-5 apart from others. A small cluster, e.g., of people or sheep.

p'olo', vtr. To roast something near (but not in) the coals, e.g., roasting ears of maize ("elotes"). Also, to dry clothes near a fire or coals.

p'olp'il chip'ej, n phrase. Roasted meat, Spanish "carne asada." Ex: *nok' p'olp'il chip'ej*, the roasted meat.

p'olop' ch'o'ow, n phrase (yap'il). Spanish "volantona." An illness common in San Mateo. It strikes children and adults, but only once per person. Not fatal, it causes a fever for three or four days, after which blisters appear all over the body for three or four days. If the blisters are broken they leave scars. Ex: *sp'olop' ch'o'ow*, his sickness.

p'onho', vtr. To stain oneself by rubbing against something. Or, to paint something. Cf. **tz'uk'ih**, **'ak' 'uk'ok**.

p'op', n (te'). Plant name. A plant something like sunflower, but with a segmented stem and a white flower about 1" across. Found in wet places; grows to nine feet tall. Br 11442. *Verbesina* sp.

p'orek, n. Female sheep (**kalnel**). Male is **ch'a'ak**. These gender markers substitute for the generic **kalnel**, sheep. Ex: *sp'orek*, his female sheep. *sp'orekal nok'*, the female sheep among the animals.

p'os k'ok', n ('anh). Plant name. A small variety of (Spanish) "chilacayote," **k'ok'**. *Cucurbita ficifolia*.

p'os p'ol yat, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 8684. *Spilanthes americana*.

p'oton, n (nok'). Women's speech: Button. < Spanish "botón." Cf. **woton**, men's speech. Ex: *sp'oton*, his button. *sp'otonal kamix*, the shirt's button. NB: Note the animal class noun classifier, implying buttons are made from bone.

p'otz-, vpo root. To be in small groups, clumps. Ex: *p'otzan 'och t'a yich tete'*, gathered together at the foot of a tree (a few sheep gathered crowded together under a tree for shelter).

p'otzanh (+N), num cl (2c, O9b). Piles (2-3 feet across) of N, clumps of grains, large animals, people, houses. Ex: *jun p'otzanh pat*, a clump of houses. *cha p'otzanh kalnel*, two clusters of sheep. *'ox p'otzanh nhal*, three piles of corn ears.

p'otzan 'ek'ih, stv phrase. A handful (of people, animals, grains) gathered together.

p'otzan k'e'ih, stv phrase. A handful gathered above, e.g., in the "tapanco" (attic, storage area above the house rafters).

p'otzan 'ochih, stv phrase. A small section of milpa left to be harvested.

p'otzan p'otzan, stv phrase. = **p'otzu xil ti'**. A few hairs in the moustache or on the chin.

p'otzu xil ti', n phrase. = **p'otzan p'otzan**. A few hairs on the chin or in the moustache.

p'otzp'ej, vtr. To store something in handful.

p'u'uj, n ('ixim). = **p'uj**. Corn grains boiled without lime (when there is no lime). Boiled longer than when boiled with lime, and when ground, bits of kernel husk are mixed in with the meal. Ex: *sp'u'uj*, his boiled corn. *sp'ujal p'uch*, the part of the nixtamal (maize dough) that wasn't boiled with lime.

p'u'ul, n (lum). = **xp'u'ul**. Place name. Finca Gracias a Dios, municipio of Nentón, a Ladino settlement. (Perhaps < Chol or Lacandón **x-b'u'ul**, beans.)

p'uch, n ('ixim). Spanish "nixtamal." Mature grains of maize boiled in a lime solution to soften the kernel husk. Ex: *sp'uch*, his nixtamal. *sp'uchal yo'och*, the nixtamal for making tortillas.

p'uchu', vtr. To rub or roll something between the palms of the hands to break it down, e.g., when hand-threshing wheat. Cf. **p'ala'**.

p'uchu', vtr implied but not attested. To make disparaging remarks, to "put someone down."

p'uchum, n (winh). = **p'uchumtak**. A person who is always putting people down, trying to get up a "signifying" contest (competition of insults). Ex: *p'uchumtakach*, You're a clown, a jokester, a put-downer.

p'uchlajp'ahil, n. A signifying contest, drunk or sober, in which each participant tries to put down the others.

p'uchlaj -p'ah, vin (vtr pas) phrase. To signify; two (or more) people trying to put each other down.

p'uchwal, n. Spanish "burlas." Put-downs, disparaging remarks.

p'uchwajih, vin. To put someone down, as in signifying.

p'uh-, vpo root. To be bulky.

p'uhan p'uhan, stv phrase. Someone with so many clothes on he looks like a big bundle; bulky.

p'uhu nhi', n phrase. Big-nosed.

p'uju', vtr implied but not attested. To dribble powder or small grains from the fingers. Cf. **p'usu'**.

p'ujemih, vtr-dir. To let sand (etc.) dribble out from between the thumb, index and middle fingers, the hand turned palm down, the fingers bunched together. Cf. **t'ujemih**.

p'uj (+N), num cl (1b, A10b). Acts of dribbling N, powder or small grains (e.g., sand), through the fingers. Ex: *cha p'uj pokok*, two acts of dribbling powder.

p'uk ku'uk, n ('anh). A kind of **pu'uk** mushroom, smaller than **pam p'uk**, an inch across, white on top, yellow below. Edible; prepared like **pam p'uk**. Grows in grasslands. Literally, Squirrel **p'uk**.

p'uk-, vpo root. To be standing tall.

p'ukan 'ek'ih, stv phrase. Standing in a tall well-ordered pile, a steep mound, cone-like.

p'ukanh (+N), num cl (2c, O8a). Tall steep piles of something (N), e.g., powder, grain, clay. Ex: *cha p'ukanh nhal*, two piles of corn.

p'uk'-, vpo root. To be tightly clutched.

p'uk'uk'ih, stv. Tight up against something.

p'uk'laj champ'ahil, n. Spanish "revolcadera." Somersaults, or turns on the ground.

p'uk'p'ump'ah, stv. Two people wrapped around each other and falling to the ground fighting.

p'uk'u', vtr. To fill up on some food (non-liquid); to satiate oneself with food. Ex: *p'uk'u'*, Fill up on it! (Spanish "[hártelo!]"). *tza p'uk'u'*, You're satiating yourself with it. Cf. **p'ik'a'**.

p'uk' (+N), num cl (1b, A16b-2). Swallows of non-liquids, chewed. Ex: *cha p'uk' wa'il*,

two swallows of chewed tortilla. *cha p'uk'*, two swallows.

p'uk'p'atih, vtr-dir. To swallow something whole, e.g., a pill. = **t'urp'atih**. Ex: 'ix sp'uk'p'atih, He swallowed it. *sko p'uk'p'atih*, We swallow it.

p'uk'tzin, n (winh, 'ix). A person who eats a lot; glutton.

p'ul-, vpo root. To be loosely gathered.

p'ulanh (+N), num cl (2c, O9b). Clumps of loose objects, e.g., rocks, corn ears, people, felled trees, piled up. Ex: *cha p'ulanh 'animah*, two bunches of people. *cha p'ulanh te'*, two piles of felled tress.

p'ulan 'ek'ih, stv phrase. Lying around in piles.

p'ulan p'ulan, stv phrase. Swollen ground, a mound or bunch of ground.

p'ululih, stv. Very weak, without muscular control.

p'ulp'ej, vtr. To leave something in bunches.

p'ulp'ump'ah, stv. Clumps of people (or anything else) scattered about, one clump here, another there.

p'ul k'e'en, n (lum). Place name: Montaña Bulquén, San Mateo, Literally, Pile of Rocks.

p'ulej, n (lum). Place name. Bulej, one of the five major aldeas of San Mateo. See Field Notes, August 31-September 6, 1964, and May 3-4. 1965. Also, (ha') **p'ulej**, Arroyo Bulej, San Mateo.

p'unh-, vpo root. To be swollen, curved (convex).

p'unhan, stv. A small hill or mountain, or a piece of land with a convex curve.

p'unhujap' 'ok, n phrase. Swollen foot (insult).

p'unhu', vtr. To beat a drum.

p'unhwih tanhp'il, vin phrase (vtr + incorporated object). To beat a drum. = **p'unhu'**. Literally, to drum-beat. Ex: *sp'unhwi tanhp'il*, He beats a drum.

p'ur, onom. The sound of a bottle filling up underwater. Ex: *sp'ur*, his noise (if he sticks his mouth under water and bubbles up air).

p'uranh (+N), num cl (2d, O). Knots (on N) caused by blows to the head, or balls on the head (other than the results of blows). Ex: *cha p'uranh*, two knots. *cha p'uranh jolom*, two knots on

the head.

p'uru', vtr. To immerse the mouth in water and blow, making a bubbling noise.

p'ur, num cl (3a, A10a). Noises of air bubbling out of a bottle pushed under water. Ex: *cha p'ur*, two bubbling noises.

p'ur (+N), num cl (3b, A10a). Noises made by air bubbling out of a bottle (N) placed under water (N). Ex: *cha p'ur ha'*, two bubbling noises made by bubbling air through water. *cha p'ur limétah*, two bubbling noises made by immersing a bottle in water.

p'uruh, n (nok'; p'uruh, 'axnah). < Spanish "burro." Donkey.

p'usu', vtr implied but not attested. To dribble out small grains or powders from the fingers.

p'usek'ih, vtr-dir. To dribble powders out between the fingers, spreading it around (i.e., moving the hand around while dribbling). = **p'usemih**. Cf. **p'ujemih**.

p'usochih, vtr-dir. To dribble powders into a wound.

p'us (+N), num cl (1b, A10b). Acts of dribbling out very small grains from between the fingers, e.g., salt, sugar, wheat, dirt, but not corn grains or beans. Ex: *jun p'us*, a dribble. *cha p'us 'atz'am*, two dribbles of salt.

p'usanah (+N), num cl (2c, O). Small piles resulting from dribbling out small grains. Ex: *jun p'usanah 'atz'am*, a pile of salt.

p'ut'u', vtr. To fill something.

p'ut'an, stv. Full.

p'uy-, vpo root. To be entangled.

p'uyanh (+N), num cl (2c, O9b). Places where vines are entangled. Ex: *cha p'uyanh ch'anh*, two places of tangled vine. *cha p'uyanh 'animah*, two bunches of people all tangled up, as drunks wrestling.

p'uyan p'uyan, stv phrase. A place where all the branches of a tree are filled with vines wrapped up in each other.

p'up'ej, vtr. To put on old clothes (literally, to store something entangled).

p'uyu', vtr. To carry someone by the arm or shoulder, or resting on your shoulder, e.g., drunks helping each other along.

p'uychaj cha'anh, vin (vtr pas) phrase. To be gotten up (from sleep). Ex: *t'ay junjun 'ak'wal tzap' p'uychaj chanh winh yu'uj*, Every night, they say he was gotten up by this.

R

ranh-, vpo root. Falling down.

k'e' ranhnajok, vin phrase. To fall down.

'el ranhnajok, vin phrase. To fall down.

rátóh, n.< Spanish "rato." A while. Ex: *t'a jun xoh ratoh*, in a little while.

ráyah, n. < Spanish "rayo del sol." Bolt of lightning.

reloj, n (k'en). < Spanish "reloj." Watch. = **leloj = lelójah = p'isum 'orah**. Ex: *k'en reloj*, the watch.

rem-, vpo root. Short and fat; pot-bellied.

reman reman, stv phrase. Insult to a short, fat man.

remu tzukutz, n phrase. Insult to a pot-bellied person.

remreman -ek'ih, vin phrase. To walk like a pot-gutted fat person. = **remron -ek'ih**. Ex: *remreman yek'ih*, He waddles.

remron -ek'ih, vin phrase. = **remreman -ek'ih**. To walk like a pot-bellied fat person. Ex: *remron yek'ih*, He walks like a pot-bellied person.

reméyuh, n. < Spanish "remedio." A remedy (for an illness). Ex: *'ay jun tzanh reméyuh...*, There are some remedies... *sreméyuh*, his remedy. *sreméyuhal*, its remedy (for an illness).

remoláchah, n ('anh). Plant name. < Spanish "remolacha." Beets. *Beta vulgaris*.

rep-, vpo root. Curled up.

repan repan, stv phrase. An eye that can't close well because the outer edge of the eyelid is drawn up. Or, a dog with a tail that is rolled tightly upwards.

repú sat, n phrase. = **repan repan**. An eye that can't close well because the outer edge of the eyelid is drawn up.

repóyah, n ('anh). Plant name. < Spanish "repollo." Cabbage. *Brassica oleracea*.

respónsoh, n (k'en). Response (prayer). < Spanish "responso," prayer for the dead. Ex: *'ay k'en*

respónsoh, There is a response. *srespónsoh*, his response (that he gives). *srespónsohal chamnak*, response in prayers for a dead person. NB: The noun classifier **k'en** implies the "response" is something metallic, perhaps money given as an offering.

ret-, vpo root. Spread out and pleated.

retan 'elih, stv phrase. A spread-out and pleated thing, e.g., a male turkey's outspread tail feathers. Cf. **'el retan**.

retan retan, stv phrase. Pleated and folded in pleats, e.g., a palm leaf (spread out like a hand), paper folded up in pleats; a pleated skirt.

retet, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A red-headed woodpecker, Spanish "pájaro carpintero." Identified by pictures as Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, but some have all-red heads.

rey, n (winh). King. < Spanish "rey." Applies to persons, playing cards, etc. Ex: *srey*, his king. *sreyal*, the king of somewhere.

rich'-, vpo root. Stomping the feet.

rich'an -ek'ih, vin phrase. To walk like a tall fat person. Ex: *rich'an yek'oh*, He walks like a fat person.

rich'an rich'an, stv phrase. Tall and fat person.

rich'a', vtr implied but not attested. To stomp the feet.

rich'emih, vtr-dir. To stomp the feet on the ground. Ex: *srich'emih*, He stomps.

rich'em -ok, vtr-dir phrase. To stomp the foot flat on the ground. = **rich'emih**. Ex: *srich'em yok*, He stomps his foot.

rikuh, n, adj. Rich (person). < Spanish "rico."

rípah, n. < Spanish "rifa." A raffle, usually for one or two sheep. The raffler puts out as many numbers as he wants participants, and gives each buyer a numbered slip of paper, recording his or her name. The slips are sold for two cents (Quetzal, Q.0.02) or so. At the drawing, the last number drawn wins. Ex: *srípah*, his raffle (that he organizes). *rífahil*, by raffle.

rita', vtr. To thump something with the finger (held back by the thumb and then released).

rit, num cl (1b, A). Thumps with the finger.

rok-, vpo root. To be hooked (stick). Cf. **ch'ok**.

rokan rokan, stv phrase, n (te'). = **ch'ok** = **roko ch'ok**. Spanish "garabato." A hooked stick or short pole used to hook and hold clumps of grass when cutting with a machete.

roko ch'ok, n (te'). = **ch'ok**. = **rokan rokan**. Garabato. NB: Chol **rok**, same meaning, is a cognate.

ronh-, vpo root. Thick and ill-made.

ronhan ronhan, stv phrase. Too thick, e.g. braided rope that is very thick; cloth with wide stripes when thin stripes were desired.

ronhk'ochtak, adj. Ill-made, e.g., a badly made straw mat, badly-written letters (too big).

ros, n (lum). Spanish "batidor." A small, pitcher-shaped, clay vessel (rounded bottom, narrower cylindrical neck with a handle) about 3-4" high, used to drink coffee, posol, etc. Ex: *sros*, his cup. *srosal skapeh*, the cup for his coffee.

rosárioh, n. < Spanish "rosario." Rosary. Ex: *srosárioh*, his rosary (beaded necklace complete with crucifix). *srosáriohal*, the beads in a rosary.

ruínah, n (lum). < Spanish "ruina." Ruins. Ex: *sruínah*, his ruins (on his land). *sruínahil*, the ruins of someplace, now destroyed. *lum ruínah*, the ruins.

rumirum, n (te'). Bull-roarer. A flat, ruler-shaped piece of wood with a hole in one end for a string to be attached. It is twirled around to make a buzzing sound. About one foot long, 1" wide, used by children at play. Ex: *te rumirum*, the bull-roarer. *srumirum*, his bull-roarer. *srumirumal 'ixta'*, the bull-roarer for a toy.

rumron -p'atih, vin phrase. To roll off, e.g., a rock down a hill, a fruit across the floor. Ex: *rumron sp'atih*, It rolls off.

rwétah, n (te'). < Spanish "rueda." A spinning wheel, or a wheel mounted on a handle with an offset hook on which string is tied, the wheel spun to twist fiber into rope. Cf. **tarawirix**. One man spins the wheel to twist the fibers into string, the man at the other end adds more fibers until the desired length is reached. Then the strands are doubled and re-twisted, and then doubled and re-twisted again to make a lasso. Ex: *te rwétah*, the spinning wheel. *srwétah*, his spinning wheel. *srwétahil lanah*, a wheel for spinning wool.

S

s-, poss pro. Third person possessive prefix. In numerical expressions, possession forms the ordinal numbers, as follows. Cf. **x-**, an alternate form. Non-numerical possessed expressions are treated separately. NB: As illustrated by many Examples below, when prefixed to forms beginning in **s**, this affix disappears, as do the homophonous verbal prefixes. Ex: *lum sa'am*, the comal, *lum sam winh*, his comal (< s-sam). *'ix sakchajih*, It became powdery white (< 'ix s-ø- sakchajih < 'ix tz-ø-sakchajih).

sjunakil, ordinal num. Twentieth, ordinal of **junak**, twenty.

sjunakiltak k'uhal, n phrase. Every twenty days. Cf. **junak**, twenty.

sjunaktakil k'uhal, n phrase. Every twenty days. Cf. **junak**, twenty.

sjunk'ejihal, adv, Every twenty days. Cf. **junk'**- =**junak**, twenty.

sjunk'inal, n. The twentieth day of elapsed time.

sjun xchawinakil, ordinal num. Twenty-first, ordinal of **jun xchawinak-**, twenty-one.

sjun xchawink'ejihal, adv. Every twenty-one days. Cf. **jun xchawinak-**, twenty-one.

sjunjun xchawinak'ejihal, adv. Every twenty-one days. Cf. **jun xchawinak-**, twenty-one.

slajlajunhil k'uhal, n phrase. Every ten days. Cf. **lajunh-**, ten.

slajlajunhejihal, possessed n < num. Every ten days. Cf. **lajunh-**, ten.

slajunhejihal, adv < possessed n. Every ten days. Cf. **lajunh-**, num. Ten.

slajunhil, possessed n < num. Tenth, ordinal of **lajunh-**, ten.

slajunhtak(il) k'uhal, n phrase. Every ten days. Cf. **lajunh-**, ten.

slajchawejihal, adv < possessed n. Every twelve days. Cf. **lajchaw-**, twelve.

slajchawil, possessed n < num. Twelfth, ordinal of **lajchaw-**, twelve.

slajchawtak(il) k'uhal, n phrase. Every twelve days. Cf. **lajchaw-**, twelve.

sp'alp'alunhil k'uhal, n phrase. Every nine days. Cg. **p'alunh-**, nine.

sp'alp'alunhejihal, n < num. Every nine days. Cf. **p'alunh-**, nine.

sp'alunhejihal, possessed n < num. Every nine days. Cf. **p'alunh-**, nine.

sp'alunhil, ordinal num. Ninth, ordinal of **p'alunh-**, nine.

sp'alunhlajunhil, ordinal num. Nineteenth, ordinal of **p'alunhlajunh-**, nineteen.

sp'alunhlajunhiltak k'uhal, n phrase. Every nineteen days. Cf. **p'alunhlajuh-**, nineteen.

sp'alunh xchawinakil, ordinal num. Twenty-ninth, ordinal of **p'alunh xchawinak**, twenty-nine.

sp'alunhtak(il) k'uhal, n phrase. Every nine days. Cf. **p'alunh-**, nine.

sp'alunhtak lajunhil k'uhal, n phrase. Every nineteen days. Cf. **p'alunhlajunh-**, nineteen.

swake xchawinakil, ordinal num. Twenty-sixth. = **swakil xchawinakil**. Cf. **wake xchawinak**, twenty-six.

swakil, ordinal num. Sixth, ordinal of **wak-**, six. Ex: *swakil wuk'tak*, my sixth-oldest brother.

swakil xchawinakil, ordinal num. = **swake xchawinak**. Twenty-sixth, ordinal of **wake xchawinak**, twenty-six.

swaklajunhejihal, adv. Every sixteen days. Cf. **waklajunh-**, sixteen.

swaklajunhil, ordinal num. Sixteenth, ordinal of **waklajunh-**, sixteen.

swaklajunhiltak k'uhal, n phrase. Every sixteen days. Cf. **waklajunh-**, sixteen.

swaktak(il) k'uhal, n phrase. Every six days. Cf. **wak-**, six.

swaktak lajunhil k'uhal, n phrase. Every sixteen days. Cf. **waklajunh-**, sixteen.

swak'jihal, adv < num. Every six days completed. Cf. **wak-** = **wak'**, six

swajxakil, ordinal num. Eighth, ordinal of **wajxak-**, eight.

swajxakil xchawinakil, ordinal num. Twenty-eighth, ordinal of **wajxak xchawinak**, twenty-eight. = **swajxak xchawinakil**.

swajxaklajunhejihal, adv. Every eighteen days. Cf. **wajxaklajunh-**, eighteen.

swajxaklajunhil, ordinal num. Eighteenth, ordinal of **wajxaklajunh-**, eighteen.

swajxalajunhiltak k'uhal, n phrase. Every eighteen days. Cf. **wajxaklajunh-**, eighteen.

swajxak xchawinakil, ordinal num. Twenty-eighth, ordinal of **wajxak xchawinak-**, twenty-eight. = **swajxakil xchawinakil**.

swajxaktak(il) k'uhal, n phrase. Every eight days. Cf. **wajxak-**, eight.

swajxaktak lajunhil k'uhal, n phrase. Every eighteen days. Cf. **wajxaklajunh-**, eighteen.

swajxak'ejihal, adv. At the end of (every) eight days. Cf. **wajxak' = wajxak-**, eight.

sa'al, n (yap'il). = **sal**. An illness that strikes beasts of burden and sometimes people, causing the hair to fall out and leaving the skin looking like raw meat. Perhaps < Spanish "sarna," mange. Ex: *sa'al tz'i' = salil tz'i'*, the dog's mange.

sa'am, n (lum). = **sam**. Spanish "comal." A curved (concave) clay griddle about three feet in diameter, 3" deep. Ex: *lum sa'am*, the comal. *lum sam winh*, his comal. *lum samil wa'il*, the comal for tortillas.

saj, adj implied but not attested. Perhaps vpo root. Whispering.

sajsonih, vin. = **sajwal tiwi**. To whisper.

sajsonel, n. = **sajwal ti'**. A whisper.

sajwal ti', n. A whisper.

sajwal tiwi, vin. To whisper. Ex: *tzin sajwal tiwi*, I'm whispering. *tzach sajwaltiwi*, You're whispering.

saj chim, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 8524, 8587, 8601, 8741, 8764, 8775, 11526, 11542, 11543. *Carex cordalis*, *C. donnel-smithii*, *C. jamesonii*, *Rhynchospora schiedeana*. See also **k'aj saj chim**.

sak, adj. = **saksak**. White.

sakjachih, vin. To lose color by washing, e.g., a cloth. Or, to become powdery white, as an arm repeatedly scratched shows white lines of dead skin, or as some sick people, or as a woman applying pancake makeup. Ex: *sakjachih*, He (it) becomes powdery white.

sakjachinak, adj. Lead grey in color.

sakjarih, vin. To bleach out, to become pale grey (more or less the same color as **sakjachih**, but not powdery). Ex: 'ix sakjar winh, He became pale. *sakjarih*, It becomes lead grey.

sakjarinak, adj. Lead colored.

saklek'ih, vin. To become pale. Ex: 'ix saklek' winh, He became pale.

saklemih, vin. To scatter, as runaway sheep. Ex: 'ol saklem kan nok', They will be scattered. 'ol laj saklemok, They will end up scattered.

saklojih, vin. To grow pale, e.g., because of illness. Ex: *saklojih*, He grows pale.

sakp'ih, vin. to grow light (in illumination).

sak 'ak, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, White Grass. Br 8494. *Stevia polycephala*.

sak 'itaj, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, White Greens. An edible mushroom that grows only in rotten **k'olp'en** (Spanish "canacales", *Chiranthodendron pentadactylon*) in the rainy season. It stands on a thin (1/4") foot, the top up to 6-8" across but not centered on the foot, off to one side. white all over. Eaten boiled, fried, in stews or tamales.

sak 'unin taj, n (te'). Plant name. Literally, White Child Pine. A pine like **kan taj** but with wood lighter in color and weight, with thin bark. Br 8642. *Pinus montezumae*.

sak chej, n (nok'; ch'a'ak, 'ix). White-tailed deer. Spanish "venado." A kind of **k'ultakil chej**, a class that also includes the smaller **ch'ukul** = **ch'uk chej**. They are numerous around San Mateo, eat bean leaves and do much damage if they come in groups, but they are not harmful to maize. They are hunted for food. *Odocoileus virginianus nelsoni* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 173-176).

sak chi', n ('anh). The fiber of the plants **ch'ech**, **panhwex**, and **chih**, *Agave* spp. The first two are used for making string, the third is not utilized. Cf. **p'ayp'il ch'an**. Ex: *sak chi winh*, his fiber. *sak chi'al ch'ech*, the fiber of the **ch'ech**.

sak ch'en, n (lum). Place name. Literally, White Cave. Finca Sacchén, San Mateo, an aldea where Santa Eulalia Kanjobal is spoken. < Kanjobal (cf. Chuj **k'e'en**).

sak ch'ilich, n (te'). = **sak tz'ilich**. Plant name. A tree (**tete'**), very large (4-5 feet in diameter) with thick round but small leaves, that grows in the montañas of San Mateo. Used for axe and hoe handles. Spanish "arrayanda escoba." Probably *Photinia microcarpa*.

sak jolom, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Animal name, literally, White Head. Tayra, Spanish "perico ligero." *Tayra barbara senex* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 129-131.)

sak keneyah, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, White Banana, Spanish "guineo blanco." A kind of banana.

sak k'an te', n (te'). Plant name. Literally, White Yellow-Tree. A tree, an alder, that grows where milpa is made, in good soil with humus. Cf. **tos k'an te'**. Br 11664. *Alnus arguta*. Alder.

sak k'an tzuuh, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, White Yellow-Gourd. An edible mushroom, white above, black below, also known as **k'ik' k'an tzuuh**, Black Yellow-Gourd. Small, conical, 3-4" high.

sak k'i'ix, n (te'). = **sak k'ix**. Plant name. Literally, White Thorn. Br 8686, 8772, 11524. *Eryngium carlineae*, *E. scapusum*.

sak k'ok', n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, White Chilacayote. A (Spanish) "chilacayote" (*Cucurbita ficifolia*) with white fruit. Cf. **yax k'ok'**, **tz'ip' k'ok'**.

sak nap'a', n (lum). = **sokp'al**. Place name. Finca El Bosque, San Mateo.

sak nhal, n ('ixim). Plant name. Literally, White Corn. A kind of maize ('ixim) that grows in temperate zones, not in hot or cold country, but with a long growing season; harvested a month or more later than other maize. Round white grain. *Zea mays*.

sak p'at, n (k'en). Hail. Spanish "granizo, nieve." Ex: *sak p'atil nhap'*, the hail from a storm.

sak tanak, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 11637. *Phytolacca icosandra*. Pokeberry.

sak tz'ilich, n (te'). = **sak ch'ilich**. Plant name. A tree (**tete'**), very large (4-5 feet in diameter) with thick round but small leaves, that grows in the montañas of San Mateo. Used for axe and hoe handles. Spanish "arrayanda escoba." Probably *Photinia microcarpa*.

sakakih, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). = **sakakil**. A white heron.

sakakil, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). = **sakakih**. A white heron.

sakil, n. The seed of a chilacayote, calabaza, or ayote, i.e., only *Cucurbita* spp. Ex: *sakil winh*, his seed. *sakil k'ok'* = *sakilal k'ok'*, the seed of a chilacayote.

sakilap', n (te'). Plant name. Br 11669. See also **kotak sakilap'**, **niwak sakilap'**, **tanh sakilap'**. *Buddleia skutchii*.

saksak, adj. = **sak**. White.

saksak 'anh, n ('anh). = **makum chik**'. Plant name. Literally, White Plant. Br 8488, 8498, 8776, 11451. *Gnaphalium* sp., *G. salicifolium*, *Senecio warscewiczii*, *S. serrata*.

sakuk', n (nok'; mam, nun). Body lice.

sal 'onoch, n (te'). Plant name. Br 11604. *Daphnopsis malacophylla*.

sal witonh, n (te'). Plant name. Br 11688. *Dodonaea viscosa*.

salamay, n (te'). Plant name. Spanish "caña brava." A cane with black spots on its sections; leaves like bamboo, or like **tároh**, Spanish "tarro." Cf. **sa'al**, an illness that marks the skin; perhaps < *sal 'amay, cf. Chol 'amäy, cane.

salamay, n (lum). Place name. Salamay, a Chuj-speaking aldea in Nentón. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:89).

salpor, n ('ixim). Plant name. A kind of maize ('**ixim**') that grows in hot country, e.g., Nentón, less in **wayisnhah**, and not in cold country, e.g., in San Mateo, where it grows but doesn't produce ears. Round white grain.

salwador, n. Spanish "Salvador," a spirit summoned up by the spiritualist. Ex: *salwador winh*, his Salvador (of a spiritualist). *salwadoral hep' winh*, their Salvador.

samil 'ok, n. The foot (of a human, etc.).

samran, n (lum). Place name. Finca San Francisco, Nentón. An aldea where Mateano Chuj was spoken. The scene of an infamous massacre by the Guatemalan army in July, 1982, when over 300 Chuj men, women, and children were brutalized and killed. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:89).

san 'isígreh, n (lum). Place name: Finca San Isidro, Barillas.

san grawyel, n. Saint Gabriel, Spanish "San Gabriel."

san hantónioh, n (lum). Place name: Finca San Antonio, Nentón. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:89).

san sewastyan, n. Saint Sebastian, Spanish "San Sebastián."

sanich, n (nok'; mam, nun). Ant (any variety), but especially a large red ant (Spanish "zampopo") that, in hot country has a variety that harms coffee plants. The bite is not bad. Cf.

k'ik' sanich, small black ants; **chak toxop'**, a red ant (1/4" long) that has a vicious bite.

santa 'elénah, n (lum). Place name: Finca Santa Elena, Barillas.

santa féh, n (lum). Place name: Finca Santa Fé, Barillas.

sántuh, n. The image of a saint, Spanish "santo." Ex: *sántu winh*, his saint. *sántuhal 'animah*, the people's saint.

santuh reméyuh, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Sacred Remedy. < Spanish "santo remedio." Br 11564. *Valeriana densiflora* var. *affinis*.

santumúnduh, n (winh). Spiritualist. < Spanish "Santo Mundo." Ex: *t'ay winh santumunduh*, to the spiritualist. *'ay santumunduhal hep' winh*, There is a spiritualist among them.

sanh, n (te'). = **kuxin**. Plant name. Spanish "chalam." A tree whose seeds are not edible, but the pulp surrounding them is eaten raw. Br 11437. *Hymenaea courbaril*, *Piscida grandifolia*

sanh joseh, n (lum). Place name: Finca San José, Barillas.

sanh-, vpo root. To be a large egg-shaped lump.

sanhan sanhan, stv phrase. Large (2-3 feet in diameter) lumps, balls, or egg-shaped objects, e.g., clay, masa, or rock.

sanhanh (+N), num cl (2c, O7a). Large (2-3 feet in diameter) balls of clay, masa, etc. Ex: *cha sanhanh chok'al 'ixim*, two huge balls of masa.

sanha', vtr implied but not attested. To hit something with a stick.

sanh (+N), num cl (1b, A3a). Acts of hitting something with N, a pole, cane, or long stick. Ex: *cha sanh te'*, two blows with a pole. *cha sanh k'okoch*, two blows with a staff of office.

sanhuchih, vtr-dir. To hit something with a stick, pole, or cane. Ex: *tzin sanhuch te t'ay*, I hit it with a stick.

sanhkapech, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Nighthawk (bird). Identified by pictures and by live sightings.

sanhkapech, n (lum). Place name. Finca Sancapech, Nentón. An aldea with mixed speakers of Mateano Chuj, San Miguel and Santa Eulalia Kanjobal. Literally, Nighthawk. Also, Cerro Tzancapeche, San Mateo.

sapa', vtr implied but not attested. To strike something with a tool.

sap (+N), num cl (1b, A11b). Acts of striking downwards with a tool (N), e.g., a blow with an axe or a hoe. Ex: *cha sap 'asaron*, two strikes with a hoe.

sapanh (+N), num cl (2c, O17b). Marks left as a result of chopping something (N) with a hoe or axe (N). Ex: *cha sapanh lu'um*, two large clods of earth chopped up by a hoe, in two blows. *cha sapanh ch'akap'*, two axe-marks left in a tree.

sapemih, vtr-dir. To strike downwards with a tool, burying it in the surface struck, e.g., to chop into the ground with a hoe, or into wood with an axe.

sapalúteh, n (lum). Place name: Zapaluta, precolumbian ruins north of San Mateo Ixtatán.

sapan sapan, stv phrase. A fat woman.

sap'-, vpo root. To be swarming.

sap'ap'ih -p'atih, vin phrase. To swarm out in all directions, to scatter out.

sap'ap'ih -ochih, vin phrase. To swarm in from all directions to enter some place. Ex: *sap'ap'i yochih*, They swarm in.

sap'ap'ih -emih, vin phrase. To go down scattered all over. Ex: *sap'ap'i yemih*, They swarm downhill.

sap'ap'ih -emtah, vin phrase. To come towards us from all directions. Ex: *sap'ap'i yemtah*, They swarm towards us.

sar-, vpo root. To be a large lump.

saran saran, stv phrase. Large (more than a double handful) lumps of dough-like substance, e.g., clay, masa, ground beans.

saranh (+N), num cl (2c, O7a). Large (2-3 feet in diameter) lumps of N; clay, masa, etc. Cf. **taranh**, handful-sized lumps of these materials. Ex: *cha saranh 'ixim jaxa'*, I ground two very large lumps of masa. *cha saranh tut*, two huge lumps of ground beans.

saranpion, n (winh). = **saranpyon**. Spanish "sarampión." Measles. Ex: *saranpyon winh*, He has measles. NB: Like other major diseases, the noun classifier is **winh** (human male), not **yap'il** (illness).

sat, n. Face (of person), or surface (of objects). Ex: *sat winh*, his face. *satil/al.

sat 'eh, n (k'en). The incisors (teeth), the front teeth. Ex: *sat ye winh*, his incisors.

sat cha'anh, n. The sky. Literally, the face or surface of the sky. Cf. **cha'anh**, adj. tall or high.

sat lu'um, n. The face or surface of the earth, the ground.

sat penek, n. The front of the lower leg, the shin. Or, the trunk of a tree. Ex: *sat spenek winh*, the man's shin. *sat spenekal te'*, the trunk of the tree.

sat te', n. The fruit of any tree, edible or not. Cf. **'anhte'**, any edible fruit. Ex: *sat ste winh*, the fruit of his tree. *sat te'al.

sat xup', n. The front of the upper leg. Literally, the face of the thigh. Ex: *sat xup' winh*, his thigh-face. *sat xup'il/al.

sat channak, n (te'). Plant name. Literally, Dead Person's Face. Br 8503, 8657, 11483. *Monnina xalapensis*.

sat taj, n (lum). Place name. Tzataj, San Mateo. Literally, Pine Strips.

satih, vin. To get lost. = **satp'atih**.

sat -k'o'ol, vin phrase. To lose one's reason (intelligence, life), to lose the center of one's consciousness. Spanish "perder la mente." Ex: *'ix yalan hep' winh jun*, *'ix satam sk'ol winh*, They saw (that) he lost his consciousness (his life).

saya', vtr. to look for something, to seek something.

schok'al, possessed n. = **xchok'al**. The third grinding of corn dough (masa). Cf. **p'eya'**, the first grinding and **p'ala'**, the second grinding. After the third grinding the dough is used to make tortillas (after the second, posol). Cf. **chok'al**.

sch'okoj, possessed n. Alone, a single tree, rock, person, etc. Cf. **ch'okoj**.

sech, n. A strike on one top by another, in top spinning (play). Ex: *swak' ha sech*, I'm going to bust you(rs)! *sech winh*, his hit (on him). *sechal*, by hitting (a way of winning in playing tops).

sejsejanih, vin. To pant (like a dog or person). Ex: *tzach sejsejanih*, You're panting.

seka', vtr. To empty something, e.g., a wastebasket.

sekanih, vin. To empty something, e.g., a jug of salt water.

sek jaj, n phrase. A dry cough. Ex: *sek sjaj winh*, his dry cough. *sekil/al.

sek -jaj, vtr phrase. To clear the throat. Ex: *tzin sek hin jaj*, I clear my throat.

sekristárioh, n (winh). < Spanish "Secretario." The municipal authority, Secretario. Ex: *sekristáriohil* = *sekristáriohal*, the Secretary of somewhere.

semanahil, adv. Weekly. See **t'a semanahil**, weekly. < Spanish "semana."

semreh, adv. < Spanish "siempre." Of course. (Sometimes, "always.")

sentáwuh, n (k'en). < Spanish "centavo." A one-cent coin (Q.0.01). Ex: *k'en sentáwuh*, the centavo. *sentáwuhil* = *sentáwuhal*, by cents.

senh-, vpo root. To be round but rather flat.

senhan senhan, stv phrase. Round, but rather flat, e.g., the fruit of the ayote (pumpkin), or an apple; a short round basket or jug.

senhu jolom, n phrase. Short round head.

sénhyah, n. < Spanish "seña." Marks, or trail, or indication. Ex: *sénhya winh*, his mark (made by him). *tekan 'ay sénhyahil p'aj 'ay wérta chi*', Perhaps there are signs of where the doors (to the ruins) are.

sep, adj. Light for its size. Or, adv, quickly. Ex: *sep'in*, I'm light. *tzin say jun hi k'en sep'*, I'm looking for a light stone. *halxo sep'al*, It doesn't weigh anything!

sep'ach, exclam. Quick! Come here! Spanish "¡Venga!" Ex: *sep'ache*, Y'all come here!

sep' k'inah, n ('ixim). = **'ox pak**. Plant name. A hot country (only) maize whose name derives from the fact it is planted and harvested within 100 days, thus causes little work. Round reddish grain. *Zea mays*.

sérah, n. < Spanish "cera." A wax chip used in playing the game **tul**. Or, wax in general. Ex: *séra winh*, his wax chip. *sérahil chap'*, the wax from honey. See also **nex**, the marks made on the chips to distinguish the sides.

sérah kineyah, n ('anh). Plant name. < Spanish "guineo de seda." A kind of banana with fruit about 6" long with shiny fibers in the flesh of the fruit. Ex: *séra kineyah winh*, his guineo de seda. *séra kineyahil 'anh*, the guineo de seda among the plants. *Musa* sp.

serúchah, n (k'en). < Spanish "serrucha." A saw. Ex: *serúcha winh*, his saw. *serúchahil k'e'en*,

the saw among the tools. *k'en serúchah*, the saw.

serwísyoh, n. < Spanish "servicio." Service (to the municipality or military). Ex: *sp'at winh serwísyohal*, He's going to the army (as a draftee). *serwísyo winh*, his service. *serwísyohal régidor*, He serves (or served) as Regidor; His service was (as) Regidor. *serwísyohal* = *serwísyohil*.

set-, vpo root. To be circular (flat circles, not spheres).

setanh (+N), num cl (2c, O35a). Circular objects, including disks. Ex: *jun setanh ch'anh*, one coil of rope. *cha setanh sa'am*, two comals.

setan setan, stv phrase. Circular, e.g., a tortilla.

sewep', n (te'). Plant name. Br 11660. *Equisetum myriochaetum*. Giant Horsetail.

sewep', n (lum). Place name. Sebep, an aldea of San Mateo. Also, Arroyo Sebep, San Mateo.

sewóliah, n ('anh). Plant name. < Spanish "cebolla." Onion. = **sewóyah**. Ex: *'anh sewóliah*, the onion. *sewóliahil tek*, onions for a meal. NB: The form of the loan, with **li** for "ll," indicates an early loan; the second form, with **y** for "ll," is later.

sewóyah, n ('anh). Plant name. Spanish "cebolla." Onion. = **sewóliah**. Ex: *'anh sewóyah*, the onion. *sewóyahil tek*, the onions for a meal.

séyah, n. < Spanish "sello." Stamps, either legal (fiscal) or postal. Or, a rubber stamp or its impression. Ex: *séya winh*, his stamp. *séyahil k'apak*, a label in clothes, or a stamp of government inspection.

sey-, vpo root. To be small spots or stains.

seyan seyan, stv phrase. Small (less than 1/2" in diameter) spots, as ink stains, blood stains, or objects, e.g., small coins or even square chips, but not blocks.

seyanh (+N), num cl (2c, O1a-1). Marks left by a drop of blood (dried) or ink, water, etc. Ex: *cha seyanh chik'*, two bloodstains.

seyup', n. Liver (human or animal). Ex: *seyup' winh*, his liver. *seyup'al nok'*, an animal's liver.

si', n. A gift or present; anything but prepared food, cf. **matan**. Can be food, but only fruit, dry fish, and other foods in a "natural" state. Ex: *hin si'*, my present (to someone). *si winh*, his present (to someone). *si'al*, free, given away. *si'al pínhkah*, gifts from the (Mexican) fincas, what people bring back to give away. *si 'ich*, a gift of chiles. *si 'is*, a gift of potatos.

si'ah, vtr. To give something away. Ex: *tzin si tumin*, I give away money. = **si'ej**.

si'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O1a-1). Small portions of soup ('ulul), coffee, etc., not a full measure. Ex: *jun si'anh 'uk'em*, a small portion of "bebida." *cha si'anh kapeh*, two small portions of coffee.

si'ej, vtr. To give something away. = **si'ah**. Ex: *tzin si'ej tumin*. I give away money.

si'ik, adj. = **sik**. Cold. Cf. **sikal**, **sikil**.

sik, adj. Cold. = **si'ik**, Cf. **sikil**, **sikal**. Ex: *sik 'ak'wal*, a cold night. *sikal 'ak'wal*, the cold of the night.

sikal, adj. Cf. **sikil**, **si'ik**. Cold. Ex: *sikal 'ak'wal*, the cold of the night.

sikil, adj. Cold. Cf. **sikal**. Ex: *sikila'*, cold water. *sikil 'ak'wal*, the cold of the night.

sik nhap', n (k'inal). = **tzaw nhap'**. A rainstorm that lasts weeks or months, with cold drizzling rain. Ex: *sikal nhap'*, the cold of the rain. NB: The prolonged drizzling rain is not uncommon in the region of San Mateo, located at high altitude on Gulf-facing slopes.

sik yap'il, n (yap'il). = **'uchum**. A disease with the symptoms of malaria, but attributed to other causes. See **'uchum**. **sikal yap'il*.

sich, exclam. Said to drive dogs out of the house, or to shut them up (quiet them).

siémpreh, adv. < Spanish "siempre." Of course (not "always").

sigárah, n ('anh). < Spanish "cigarro." Cigarette. Ex: *sigára winh*, his cigarette. *sigárahil*, cigarettes prepared for some celebration.

sijum te', n (te'). Plant name. A plant unknown to the informant except for its fruit, which is brown, round, with a cardboard-like shell; a single black seed in white pulp, like an apple. The fruit is mashed and used as soap to wash the hair. Probably *Sapindus saponaria*.

sik, **sikal**, **sikil**, adj. Cold. See **si'ik**.

siklej, vtr. To sniff at things, e.g., a dog or other animal in the kitchen.

sik'a', vtr. To pick up something (off the road, in the street, etc.). Spanish "pepenar."

sik'elih, vtr-dir. To choose something among choices. = **sik'lej**. Ex: *sko sik'elih*, We are choosing.

sik'lap'il, n (winh). A strong man, Spanish "valiente." Or, work well done. Literally, "chosen."

sik'lej, vtr. To choose something among choices. = **sik'elih**. Ex: *sik'lej*, Choose! *sko sik'lej*, We're choosing.

sik'p'il, n (vtr part). Chosen, or picked up (casually, "pepenado").

sil-, vpo root. To be in puddles (of liquid).

silanh (+N), num cl (2c, O1a-1). Puddles of liquid (N). Ex: *cha silanh ha'*, two puddles of water. *cha silanh chik'*, two puddles of blood.

sililih -p'atih, vin phrase. To move like a drop of water or a little bit of water slowly trickling across the floor "seeking its level."

silson 'ek'ih, stv phrase. The movement of a bubble in a well-filled bottle, or in a level (the tool).

silon, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird, apparently a flycatcher, as it launches off into space like a skyrocket, singing, and then falls singing back to where it was. From pictures in bird books, it looks like Eastern Kingbird, but it has a blacker back, white chest; about 6" high. Cf. **xihej**.

silon silon, onom. The song of the **silon** bird.

sim, n. Nose mucus; snot. Ex: *sim winh*, his snot. *simal ya jolom*, mucus from a cold.

simej k'ak', n phrase. The pulsing light of a passing **chiáeah** (Spanish "guapo," a spirit); it looks somewhat like the light of a firefly, pulsing on and off.

simyéntuh, n. Cement (in powder form). < Spanish "cemento."

simyéntuhal = simyéntohal, possessed n. Its cement. Ex: *'ay semyéntuhal*, It has cement; there is its cement (in a building).

sina'an, n (nok'; winak, 'ix). Scorpion. Spanish "alacrán."

sínah, n. The movies. < Spanish "cine." Ex: *sína winh*, his movie. *sínahil k'inh*, movie for a fiesta.

sínchah, n (nok'). A belt. < Spanish "cincho." Opposed to **tzek'ul**, a sash. Ex: *síncha winh*, his belt. *sinchahil swex*, the belt for his pants.

sinhumtak, adj. Well-made, e.g., a well-made clay vessel, without cracks, scratches, or defects.

Ex: *sinhumtak winh*, He's very healthy. *sinhumtakil lu'um*, the best of the pottery.

sínhkuh sentáwuh, n phrase (k'en). < Spanish "cinco centavos." Five cents (Quetzal, Q.0.05).

Ex: *jun k'en sínhku sentáwuh*, five cents (a five-cent coin).

sinhkwentah sentáwuh, n phrase (k'en). < Spanish "cincuenta centavos." Fifty cents (Quetzal, Q.0.50). Ex: *jun k'en sinhkwénta sentáwuh*, a fifty-cent coin.

sinhkwentah sínhkuh, n phrase (k'en). < Spanish "cincuenta y cinco." Fifty-five cents (Quetzal, Q.0.55).

sip, n (nok'; winak/mam, 'ix/nun). Tick. Hot country (only) insects, dark brown when small, black when gorged. Attack beasts of burden and also people. Spanish "garrapata."

sip'ak, n (lum). Gunpowder; also, soot from a house fire. Ex: *sip'ak winh*, his gunpowder. *sip'akil 'alkapus*, the powder for a gun. *sip'akil sa'am*, soot on the bottom of a comal.

sip'ak te', n (te'). Plant name. Literally, Gunpowder Tree. Spanish "laurel." Laurel or Bay, identified from pictures and from the use of leaves as flavoring. Br 8505. *Litsea neesiana*. Laurel.

sip'ip'ih -k'e'ih, vin phrase. To rise in level, as water filling a tank or a glass; a rising river. Cf. **tanhanhih -emih**.

sira', vtr implied but not attested. To jab something with a stick.

sir (+N), num cl (1b, A19). Acts of jabbing (with both hands) a pole or stick (N) into something. Ex: *cha sir te'*, two jabs with a stick.

siremih, vtr-dir. To jab a planting stick or a similar object (e.g., a machete) into the ground, holding it vertically in a fist and dropping the arm; the object can stay in the ground or not.

siran siran, stv phrase. About the right thickness, or a little too thick, e.g., a growing corn sprout that appears thicker than normal.

siru chikin, n phrase. Insult to someone who didn't hear you. Literally, "wax ear." < Spanish "cera," wax.

sisim, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 8543, 8635, 8753, 11600, 11661, 11662. *Epidendrum ochraceum*, *E. varicosum*, *Odontoglossum bictoniense*, *Prescottia stachyodes*, *Spiranthea rubricallosa*. An orchid.

sita', vtr. To clean the nose of snot. = **sitelih**.

sit'it'ih, vin. To hurt from a blow, to sting from a blow. Ex: *tzato sit'it'i hin sat*, My face still hurts.

sitz'a', n. Swamp. Ex: *sitz'a winh*, his swamp. *sitz'a lu'um*, swampy land. *sitz'a'il slum winh*, the swampy parts of his land.

sk'ana'il, possessed n. The clear liquid excreted from a scraped place. Probably < s-k'an-ha'-il, its yellow water. Ex: *sk'ana'il 'echen*, the liquid from a sore.

sk'anh k'uh, n < vtr phrase. Thunder. Literally, the god (**k'uh**) rumbles (tz-s-k'anh-(a')). Cf. **k'anha'**.

sk'ip'umal, possessed n. The largest animal in a litter, said to be the first born. Must be possessed. Cf. **k'ipih**, to grow. Cf. **tz'on**, the runt.

smoj yánimah, n phrase. The companion soul of a person. = **chiápah**. Cf. **moj**, afterbirth. See also **snok'al -k'o'ol**, the animal counterpart of a person.

smul, possessed n. His or her wrongful act; refers to any misdeed, not necessarily illicit sex. Cf. **mul**.

snok'al -k'o'ol, n phrase. The animal counterpart of a person. Cf. **chiápah** = **moj 'animah**, the other spiritual part of a person.

snun, possessed n. = **nun 'atz'am** = **pilonh**. A lump of salt that results from cooking down an entire pot of salt water. Literally, its mother.

snunal = **pilonhal**, adv. By lumps, i.e., salt sold in the lumps that result from cooking down a pot of salt water.

snhe xoh, n phrase. The last one; e.g., the last to arrive at a meeting, or the last child in a family. Literally, its tail already.

so', n. The nest of any animal that sleeps in a bunch of rags or sticks or grass, e.g., nests of birds, pigs, dogs, chickens, etc. Ex: *so nok'*, the animal's nest. *so'il/al.

so ch'o'ow, n phrase. Rat's nest.

so tz'utz', n phrase. Coati's nest; Spanish "nido de pisote."

sóbreh, adv. Too much. < Spanish "sobra." Ex: *sóbre te chuk*, too bad. *sóbre te wach'*, too good.

sobre te chakchak, too red.

sojoy, n ('anh). Corn shuck. Ex: *sojoy winh*, his corn shucks. *sojoyal 'awal*, the corn shucks in a milpa. NB: The noun classifier is '**anh**', not '**ixim**'. In San Sebastián Chuj it is **te'** (Mateo Felipe Diego and Juan Gaspar Juan, *Diccionario del idioma Chuj*, La Antigua Guatemala: Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquín, 1998:205).

sojoy 'anh, n (te'). Plant name. A plant in the brush (Spanish "monte") that has a set of thin stalks growing out of a single clump, leaves coming out of the stalk; about 5 feet tall. Leaves are ovaloid and furry. Br 8515, 8516, 8576, 8709, 8754, 8763, 8793. *Archibaccharis asperifolia*, *A. subsessilis*, *Calea* sp., *Eupatorium* sp., *Valeriana clematis*.

soko', vtr. To mark land that has been asked for by clearing the low brush.

sokp'en, n. A sign that someone has asked to use a piece of land. The small brush is cleared between the trees, so that everyone else will know that this land has been asked for.

sokp'il lu'um, n phrase. Marked land.

sokp'al, n (lum). Place name. = **sak nap'ah**. Finca El Bosque, Nentón.

sok', n (yap'il). A disease of chickens, especially chicks, which act as if the bill were obstructed, cough, and jerk their heads; the wings fall and chicks fall to the ground. Ex: *sok' kaxlanh*, the chicken has the disease. *sok'al kaxlanh*, the chicken's disease.

sok'chik 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 11534, 11644. *Plantago hirtella*, *Potentilla heterosepala*.

sok'chik ch'anh, n (ch'anh). Plant name. = **tokchik ch'anh**. Morning glory. Br 8472, 8659. *Ipomea acuminata*.

sok'om, n (lum). Mud. Ex: *sok'om winh*, his mud. *sok'omal pat*, the mud for a house (wattle and daub).

sok'omaxih, vin. To get muddy. Ex: *tzonh sok'omaxih*, We get muddy.

sol ch'o'ow, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 11663. *Cyclanthera langaei*.

sol ch'o'ow, n (te'). Plant name. Br 8770. *Microsechium helleri*.

solo', vtr. To drink a liquid directly out of a bowl or wide-mouthed plate.

sol (+N), num cl (1b, A16b-1). Times sipping a liquid (N) from the rim of a large, flat

plate or bowl. Ex: *jun sol*, one sip. *cha sol 'ulul*, two sips of atole. *'ox sol tek*, three sips of food.

solmajih, vin. To cause drying and flaking off of surrounding skin (a sore). Ex: *solmaj t'ayin*, My sore is causing drying and flaking of my skin.

solok, n (ch'anh). Plant name. A vine (**ch'anh**) with leaves resembling a five-pointed star, found in San Mateo. A large vine, it climbs trees, and is used for tying things (e.g., the rails of a corral). Br 8555, 11479. *Clematis dioica*, *C. grossa*. Virgins Bower.

solom k'uh, n (lum). Place name: Solomcú, San Rafael La Independencia. < Kanjobal.

somo', vtr. To mess something up, e.g., to shuffle a bunch of papers that were orderly laid out, or for the wind to blow in a milpa and make the stalks disorderly, leaning in all different directions.

somchajih, vin (vtr-pas). To become disorderly, messed up.

son, n (te'). Marimba. Ex: *jun son*, a marimba. *son winh*, his marimba. *sonal k'inh*, marimba(s) for a festival. NB: San Mateo was said to have some 200 neighborhood marimba groups in a population of about 2000; these groups are important politically.

sop-, vpo root. To be blind.

sopan sopan -sat, stv phrase. Blind.

sopin, n. Insult to blind people, or, a blind animal.

sopu sat, n phrase. Insult to a blind person.

sot, n (nok'). Snake's rattle (from a rattlesnake). Each year in the five-day period **hoye k'uh** the snakes change their skin, even their eyes, and the rattles are left from this. Ex: *sot chan*, the snake's rattle. *sotal chan*, the snake's rattle. NB: **hoye k'uh** falls around Carnaval, and is apparently the continuation of the Uayeb New Year's festivals.

sotz', n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Bat. Spanish "murciélagos." *Diphylla ecaudata centralis* and *Desmodus rotundus murinus*, the vampire bats (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 27 et passim). The term also applies to any bat, vampire or insectivore, or whatever. NB: The gender markers are the same as those for birds; the principle of classification of animals is manner of locomotion (Nicholas A. Hopkins, 1980, "Chuj animal names and their classification," *Journal of Mayan Linguistics* 2(1):13-39).

sotz' te', n (te'). Plant name. A hot country hardwood tree (**tete'**) used in hot country for house

construction; has star-shaped leaves. Cf. Chol *sutz' te'*, (Spanish) "liquidámbar," *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

sotz' te', n (lum). Place name. Finca Las Palmas, Nentón, an aldea where Mateano Chuj is spoken.

soy, n (ch'an). A large bag where several hundred pounds of maize grains can be stored at once. Made of two straw mats sewn together into an open-mouthed sack. It sits in one interior corner of the house. Ex: *soy winh*, his bag. *soyal 'ixim*, the bag for corn.

soy (+N), num cl (4, O15b-1). Very large bagsful, as those bags sewn together from several petates, with a capacity of several hundred pounds of corn. = **soyanh**. Ex: *jun soy sat 'ixim*, one bag of corn grains. *cha soy k'e'en*, two bags of rocks (NB: the work of a madman, but linguistically correct).

soyanh, num cl (2c, O15b-1). = **soy**. Very large grain-storage bagsful.

spoch'il yol -ok, n phrase. The (inferior) arch of the foot. Ex: *spoch'il yol wok*, mu arch. Cf. **poch'il**.

spórmah, possessed n. Its form. < Spanish "forma."

staxjuteju', n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). = **taxjuteju' = kuwaj te'**. Mourning dove.

stel yich spatik, n phrase. Spanish "espinazo." Backbone. One of the nine pieces into which an animal is cut. Cf. **k'echmitej**.

sti najap', n (lum). Place name: Ixtinajab, San Rafael La Independencia. < Kanjobal.

su'un, n (te'). = **sun**. Plant name. Sunflower, Spanish "girasol." *Tithonia diversifolia*. Sunflower.

suku', vtr. = **sukelih**. To clean something by rubbing or wiping with a rag or paper.

suk'u', vtr. To suck air through the nose, to sniff.

suk' -nhi', vtr phrase. To pull air rapidly through the nose, in a violent sniff. Ex: *tzin suk' hin nhi'*, I sniff.

suk' (+N), num cl (1b, A). Sniffs of air through the nose (N). Ex: *cha suk' (nhi')*, two sniffs (through the nose).

suk'lej, vtr. to sniff (people only).

sulu', vtr. To make something round by shaping it, as a ball of clay, shaping a hunk of wood on a

lathe, etc.

sulanh (+N), num cl (2c, O22). Round, load-sized bundles of anything (N); or, a round rock the same shape and size. Ex: *cha sulanh 'is*, a round bundle of potatoes. *jun sulanh k'e'en*, a roundish rock, load-sized.

sunal, n. The exact center, e.g., of a tree, of a jungle, etc.

sunal, n. The pith or pulp found in the center of the trunks and limbs of some plants. Ex: *sunal te'*, the tree's pith. *sunalil te'*, the very center of the stick.

sunal yax lu'um, n phrase. Extreme jungle, e.g., the Lacandón Selva.

sup, n. The mark on a chilacayote, ayote, or calabaza (squash only) where the stem was attached. It is said that if a child eats this part, he won't grow well. Ex: *sup 'anh*, its mark. *supal k'ok'*, the mark on a chilacayote.

sup'u', vtr. To close the mouth of a hole with grass, cotton, cloth, etc., to plug a hole with a bundle of something.

sur-, vpo root. To be spinning around.

surisur, n (te'). Whirligig; a device that spins in the wind, made by kids for their amusement, sometimes placed on poles near houses.

surson -ek'ih, vin phrase. To spin around and around, e.g., a merry-go-round, a spinning coin, a fortune wheel.

sutu', vtr. To turn something around.

suteltah = sutelih, vtr-dir. To trick someone into going out.

sut'an 'ek'ih, stv phrase. Lying in bed (asleep or awake). Cf. **tzuyan 'ek'ih**, **jichan 'ek'ih**.

sut'u', vtr. To carry a bundle slung over one shoulder (by a strap or by part of the bundle).

sut' (+N), num cl (2a, O2b). Things carried in bundles over the shoulder. Ex: *cha sut' k'atzitz*, two bundles of firewood.

sut'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O2b). Armful-sized bundles carried over one shoulder on a rope. Ex: *cha sut'anh k'atzitz*, two bundles of firewood carried over the shoulder on a rope.

sut' -p'ah, vtr phrase. For an animal tied on a leash or rope to wrap it around things so

that it ends up on a short leash. Ex: *'ix sut' sp'ah*, it foulded its leash up.

sutz'ul, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). A kind of bee that makes a light, thin honey. They look like flies but are smaller, and they don't sting. Their hive is also **sutz'ul**.

suy, n (k'en). Flint.

suy, n (lum). Place name: Suy, San Sebastián Coatán.

suyu', vtr. to straighten or align the end of a field. Ex: *tzin suyu'*, I align it.

suy snhi', vtr phrase. To square off the end of a stick, i.e., to chop it off square. Literally, to align its nose.

suy sti', vtr phrase. To trim the end of a field at the end of work, i.e., when a field is cleared, turned, or planted, work progresses down the field in an even line, keeping the sides of the field well aligned. As the field is finished off, the end line is trimmed in a straight line to signal the end of the job. Literally, to align its edge.

syete pínuh, n (lum). Place name: Hacienda Candelaria Siete Pinos, Nentón. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:89).

T

ta'anh, n (k'en). = **tanh**. Lime. = **xoch ta'anh**, white lime (Spanish "mero cal"). Or, **ta'anh**, n (te'). Ash (from a fire). Cf. **ti k'ak'il**. Ex: *sta'anh*, his lime. *stanhil*, lime for a purpose. NB: This is definitely not the origin of the place name San Mateo Ixtatán as suggested by the *Diccionario Geográfico de Guatemala*, tomo II, p. 200: "Etim[ología] Chuj: *Ixta*=juguete; *tan*=cal. Juguete de cal" (Dirección General de Cartografía. Guatemala, C.A., 1962). Rather, the origin is, as the *Diccionario* also suggests on p. 200, "También puede ser tierra de sal (voces mexicanas)."

tacha', vtr implied but not attested. To stub the toes.

tachelih, vtr-dir. To stub the toes, or to stumble on rocks. Ex: *stachel yok*, He stumbles.

tach (+N), num cl (1a, A18). Acts of stubbing the toes (N). Ex: *cha tach*, two toe-stubs. *jun tach wok*, my toe-stubbing. *cha tach wok*, my twice-stubbed foot, or my two stubbed feet.

tah, n (k'en). Glass chips or bits of broken glass, small or large. Cf. **k'axk'apil**, the chips of something broken. Ex: *k'en tah*, the glass chips. *stah*, his glass chips. *stahil syap'il*, the glass slivers used to lance his boil.

taj, n (te'). Plant name. Pine (generic), or specifically, pitch pine kindling. Cf. **k'an taj**, **k'ok' taj**, **k'up' taj**, **sak 'unin taj**. *Pinus* spp.

tajej, vtr. To serve as kindling (**taj**), Spanish "ocote."

tajwiḥ, vin. To look for "ocote," **taj**.

tajum, n (winh). Spanish "ocotero." One who sells "ocote" (**taj**) pine (kindling).

tajih, vin. To be cooked. Ex: *'ix tajih*, It is cooked, it has been cooked.

tajinak, n. Something cooked. Ex: *tajinak p'uch*, cooked nixtamal.

tajnih, vin. To play, e.g., children. Or, for animals to copulate. Ex: *tzonh tajnih*, We're playing.

tajnel, n. A game (in general).

tajtil, adv, conj. = **chajtil = taj ti'il**. How. Ex: *max kap'laj tajtil tz'elk'ochi, tas yala'*, We don't understand what they say (how what they say comes out).

tak-, vpo/adj root. Dry.

takinh, adj. Dry.

takinh chip'ej, n phrase. Dried meat, either roasted slowly and dried for several days over the fire, or roasted slowly, salted, cut into strips, and sun-dried. Cf. **tz'ap'te'ej**, **takki chip'ej**. Ex: *stakinh chip'ejal wakax*, dried beef. *stakinh chip'ej*, his dried meat.

takinh melem, n (lum). Place name. Río Seco, San Mateo. Literally, Dry River Bed. An aldea where Santa Eulalia Kanjobal is spoken. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:84).

takkih, vin. To dry, e.g., green pottery.

takki chip'ej, vin phrase. For meat to dry in the sun, i.e., in the preparation of **takinh chip'ej**. Ex: *stakki chip'ej*, The meat is drying.

takih, vin. To undergo a change in epoch, with changing habits, ideas, etc., in a bad time in which change is taking place and old ideas are forgotten or neglected. Ex: *tzon takih*, We are changing.

tácoh, n. < Spanish "taco." Fiber wadding that goes between the gunpowder and the shot; it consists of bits of "pita" (maguey fiber) broken up and rolled between the hands to form a small ball. Ex: *stácoh*, his wadding. *stácohil* = *stácohol*, wadding to be used for a gun, e.g., *stácohil 'alkapus*, the gun's wadding.

tak'a', vtr. To wish for something, to want something.

tak'a', vtr implied but not attested. To answer, to give a response.

tak'ej, vtr. To give up something, quit doing something, say farewell to something. Also, for a dying man to say goodbye.

tak'anel, n. A farewell.

tak'wej, vtr. To answer someone, or to repeat what someone says, or to give a set response (as in prayers); or, to promise to do something. Ex: *sko tak'wej*, We answer, we respond. *tzach ko tak'wej*, We answer you. *tzin tak'wej*, I promise.

tak'wih, vin. To answer. Ex: *tzonh tak'wih*, We answer.

tak'inh, n (k'en). A large bell, e.g., a church bell. Ex: *k'en tak'inh*, the bell. *stak'inh*, his bell. *stak'inhal*, peals of the bell for some purpose. *stak'inhal winh*, bells for his death. NB: In other Mayan languages, e.g., Chol, the cognate *tak'in* < *ta'-k'in, "excrement of the sun," refers to

metals in general, gold in particular.

tak'uh, n (te'). Plant name. Unidentified tree. Possibly a mistake for ***tak'uy**, Spanish "sauce grande," Willow, attested in San Sebastián Coatán Chuj (Mateo Felipe Diego and Juan Gaspar Juan, *Diccionario del idioma Chuj*, La Antigua Guatemala: Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquín, 1998:217).

tal-, vpo root. To be a large lump of dough-like material.

talan talan, stv phrase. Large lumps of masa, clay, etc., from handful size and larger, e.g., a fat tamal.

talanh (+N), num cl (2c, O7a). Large (3 feet in diameter) lumps, ball-like, of N: mud, clay, masa, ground beans, etc. Ex: *cha talanh tut*, two large lumps of ground beans.

tam-, vpo root. To be bulging.

taman taman, stv phrase. A pot-bellied person.

tamu k'o'ol, n phrase. Pot-bellied person.

tamjap' xup', n phrase. Person with bulging muscles (in the upper leg). Thunder Thighs!

tama', vtr. To split off sections of logs already cut to stacking length.

tam, num cl (1a, A11b). Blows on a log to split it. Ex: *cha tam*, two blows to split a log.

tamanh (+N), num cl (2c, O21b). Splits of a log (N); sections of a log split off. = **pamanh**. Ex: *cha tamanh k'atzitz*, two pieces of logs cut in cord length.

taman taman, stv phrase. Thick wedges of firewood split two or three from a log.

tamtump'ah, stv. Firewood stacked.

tan, n. Gravy, or a thick broth, made from stew or meat juice by adding finely ground masa. Spanish "recado." Ex: *stan*, his gravy. *stanil chip'ej*, gravy for the meat.

tan 'aka'anh, n phrase. A stew of hornet larvae taken from the hornet's nest, **'aka'anh**. Ex: *stan 'aka'anh*, his stew. *stan 'aka'anh = stanil yaka'anh*, his stew.

tanak, n ('anh). Plant name. A fruit ground to produce soap to wash hair. Br 8580, 8682, 11403. *Phytolacca icosandra*, *P. rivinoides*. Pokeberry. See also **sak tanak**.

tanh, n (k'en). = **ta'anh**. Lime.

tanhej, vtr. To serve as lime, or to put lime on something.

tanh patik, n. Insult to poor people, literally, "ash back." Ex: *stanh patikal*, He's very poor. *stanhil spatik*, the lime on his back; or, He is very poor. *stanh patik*, his poor relative.

tanhmekix, n (te'), Plant name. Literally, Ash Berry. H 0032. *Rubus eriocarpus*. Raspberry.

tanh sakilap', n (te'). Plant name. Br 8570, 8671. *Buddleia amplexicaulus*, *B. crotonoides*. See also **sakilap'**, **niwak sakilap'**, **kotak sakilap'**, other *Buddleia* spp. Literally, Ash Sakilap'.

tanha', vtr. To beat a drum. Or, to throw down something held in the hands.

tanh, num cl (1a, A21b). Soft blows. Ex: *cha tanh*, two soft blows.

tanh (+N), num cl (1b, A21b). Soft blows on N. Ex: *cha tanh hin patik*, two soft blows on my shoulder. *cha tanh yanhp'il*, two drum beats.

tanhp'il, n (te'), A drum.

tanhanhih -emih, vin phrase. For water to fall in level, as in emptying a tank or a falling river. Cf. **sip'ip'ih 'k'e'ih**.

tanhwej, vtr. To wait. Or, to herd animals.

tanhwihi +N, vin (vtr + incorporated object). To herd N (animals); to take N to pasture.

tapeh, n. Baby-talk: Coffee. Cf. **kaapeh**.

tapsim, n (winh, 'ix). = **topsim**. A person with much mucus around the nose, e.g., a small child whose nose needs to be cleaned. Ex: *stapsim*, his family member wth a dirty nose. *stapsimal*, his abundant mucus.

tap', n (te'). Smoke; woodsmoke. Ex: *stap'*, his smoke (from his fire). *stap'il*, smoke for some purpose, e.g.: *stap'il patan*, smoke from clearing fields.

tap', n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Bird name; a wild bird like a turkey, black with a white chest, with a meaty comb of one long standing bone-like piece. Spanish "payhuil." Probably "pajuil," but that name may apply to a range of birds, e.g., (Spanish) "hocofaisán," *Crax rubra*; Black Chachalaca, *Penelopina nigra*, etc. White-bellied Chachalaca, *Ortalischalaca*, has a white chest.

tar-, vpo root. To be in large lumps.

taran taran, stv phrase. = **talan talan**. Large lumps of masa or clay. Also, fat chickens without many feathers.

taranh (+N), num cl (2c, O7a). Ball-shaped lumps of N, clay, masa, etc.; about the size to be held in one hand. Cf. **saranh**, large lumps of these materials. Ex: *cha taranh ch'ix*, two tamales.

tarapíchah, n (te'). = **chanan k'e'ih**. See-saw. Called "trapiche" in local Spanish because the local variety is a plank balanced on top of a stake, and the ends go around as well as up and down. Or, a cane mill, Spanish "trapiche," a set of gears between which cane stalks are crushed, driven by a horse or mule towing a long pole around in a circle. Ex: *starapíchahil wale'*, a cane press. *starapíchah*, his see-saw.

tarawirix, n. An off-centered weight used to twist fibers, like the **ruétah**. One man spins the weight around a handle to twist the string, the other man adds more fibers (cotton or maguey) to the desired length. The string is then doubled and twisted again, then a third time to make lassos, so that the rope has four strands. Ex: *starawírix*, his device. *starawírixal lasuh*, the device for twisting cord. < Spanish "tarabilla," attested in Tabasco Spanish (Francisco J. Santamaría, *Diccionario de mejicanismos*, México, D. F. Porrúa, 1959:1010). The form of the borrowed term suggests an early loan.

taroh, n (te'). Plant name. Spanish "tarro." A cane with leaves like bamboo. *Gradua* sp.

tas, interr. What?

tas 'ih, interr. What is it?

tas jun chi', inter. What is that?

tas p'anih, interr. What do you want?

tas yu'uj, interr. = **tas yuj**. Why?

tas xih, interr. = **taj xih = tax xih**. What did he say?

tas xom..., adv. Who knows? Spanish "saber," followed by a verb. Ex: *tas xom skala'*, Spanish "Saber qué decimos," There's no telling what we'll say.

tax 'ih, exclam. Baby-talk: What (is it)? Cf. **tas 'ih**.

taxa', vtr. To sprinkle water by throwing on handfuls, e.g., on a saddle sore.

tax, num cl (1a, A10a). Times something falls from the hand by accident. Ex: *cha tax*,

two times falling by accident.

tax (+N), num cl (1b, A10a). Sprinkles of thrown handfuls of N. Ex: *cha tax ha'*, two thrown handfuls of water.

taxuchih, vtr-dir. To sprinkle something from the hand.

taxnajok, adv. Falling, like a drop of rain, or a jug that falls because of neglect.

taxjuteju', n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). = **staxjuteju' = kuwaj te'**. Mourning Dove. So called for the song, which is said to be **tas kutej jun**, Well, what'll we do?

tat, adj. Thick liquid.

tatey, n ('ix). Woman's name: Angelina, María, or Magdalena.

tawjap' 'im, n phrase. Insult to a woman with large breasts.

tawákuh, n ('anh). Tobacco. < Spanish "tabaco." See also **k'utz**. *Nicotiana tabacum*.

tawuk, onom. The song of a domesticated turkey.

tay-, vpo root. To be small bags of hard objects.

tayanh (+N), num cl (2c, O15b-1). Bags full of N, small hard objects, e.g., coins, rocks, fruits. About double-handful sized or slightly larger. Ex: *cha tayanh tumin*, two bagsful of money.

tayan tayan, stv phrase. Small bags full of hard objects. Or, a fat chicken.

te, intens. Intensifier particle or preclitic. Could be either **te'** or **teh**, but never occurs in isolation. Modifies adjectives, nouns, and verbs. Ex: *te wach'*, very good. *te 'aj p'a'al*, very much a witch (Tunku Matal, see below). *tzin te tz'akej*, I make myself very sick. *jantak te xikaj winh*, How much he was chopped up!

te limonh, n (te'). Plant name. < Spanish "té limón." *Cymbopogon citratus*. Lemon grass. (NB: the noun classifier for trees, **te'**, may be in error; perhaps should be **'anh**.)

te wa', n ('ixim). Plant name. A kind of maize ('ixim) that grows in very hot country, e.g., the haciendas in Nentón. Grain is white, flattened instead of round. *Zea mays*. Cf. **te'**, tree.

te', n (te'), noun cl. Tree, or pole. Or, = **te**, the noun classifier for trees, wood, and wooden products. Ex: *ste'*, his tree. *ste'al*, a pole for some purpose. Or, the noun classifier for trees and wood products. Ex: *te jukup'*, the (wooden) trough. See also **tel** < **te'el**.

te wa', n ('ixim). Plant name. A kind of maize ('ixim) that grows in very hot country, e.g., the haciendas in Nentón. Grain is white, flattened instead of round. *Zea mays*.

te'el, n. The height of something, e.g., a person or a pole. Ex: *čjantak ste'el?* How tall is he?

te'el (+N), num cl (4, O). = **tel**. Full storage beams of maize (N). Dried ears of maize, tied in pairs, are hung for storage on a long house beam that stretches the length of the house. Ex: *cha te'al nhal*, two beams full of (hanging) maize ears. *cha tel 'inhat*, two poles of seed corn. NB: As opposed to the grain stored in bins, for consumption, the hanging ears are selected for seed corn.

tel 'awal, n phrase. A stick planted in the milpa to which a plant that has fallen down is tied.

tel tut, n phrase. A stick planted in a field for beans to climb. Ex: *stelal tut* = *stel tut*, the stick for climbing beans. *stel stut*, the stick for his beans. *stelal stut*, the stick that serves for his beans.

tete', n. Plant class. Trees in general, as opposed to other plants. Also, any object given to a small child to amuse them, e.g., a flower, a ball of clay, etc. Cf. **tete'**.

stel yich spatik, n phrase. Spanish "espinazo." Backbone. One of the nine pieces into which an animal is cut. Cf. **k'echmitej**.

te', num cl (4, O15b-1). Spanish "tzonte." Four hundred ears of corn. Ex: *cha te 'ixim*, 800 ears of corn, dry on the cob (or 24 almudes of loose grain). NB: 1 **te'** = 12 **'almul** (Spanish "almud," 10 pounds each) = 1 **kintal** + 20 pounds (one "quintal" = one hundred pounds by weight), i.e., one **te'** = 120 pounds, either 12 almudes of grains, or 400 dry ears of corn. Cf. **te'el**, num cl.

te'el (+N), num cl (4, O). = **tel**. Full storage beams of maize (N). Dried ears of maize, tied in pairs, are hung for storage on a long house beam that stretches the length of the house. Ex: *cha te'al nhal*, two beams full of (hanging) maize ears. *cha tel 'inhat*, two poles of seed corn. NB: As opposed to the grain stored in bins, for consumption, the hanging ears are selected for seed corn.

te'ah, vtr implied but not attested. To withstand adversity, to endure difficulty.

te xoh, adv phrase. < **te' xoh**. Hardened by maturation, e.g., a ripe calabash or a wooden plank. So hard the fingernail won't penetrate it. Describes only things that mature, e.g., fruits, tree bark, flesh; not clay pots, for instance. Literally, wood already.

te'ej, vtr. To withstand something, as a pain, a heavy load. To endure, literally, to "serve as a tree." Spanish "aguantar." Ex: *tzin te'ej*, I can take it, I can endure it; "aguanto."

techajih -u'uj, vin phrase (vtr-pas + indirect object). To be withstood by someone; to be endured (< te'-chaj-ih). Ex: *maj techaj yuj winh chi'*, He couldn't stand it ("no aguantó aquel"). Literally, It wasn't withstood by him. *max techaj laj winh ku'uj*, We can't stand up to him. Literally, he isn't withstood by us.

techa', vtr implied but not attested. To stub the toes on or kick something.

tech, num cl (1a, A18). Times kicking something or stubbing the toes. Ex: *cha tech*, two times stubbing the toes or kicking.

tech (+N), num cl (1b, A18). = **tek'**. Kicks given something (N). Ex: *cha tech gol*, two kicks at one ball.

tech (+N), num cl (1c, A18). Times stubbing toes (N) against something. Ex: *cha tech wok*, two times stubbing my toes.

techuchih, vtr-dir. To stub the toes against something.

tejamanil, n (te'). < Spanish "tejamanil." Split pine shingles used in roof construction. Ex: *stejamanil*, his shingles. *stejamanilal*, shingles for some purpose.

tek, n. A meal (what is eaten). Ex: *stek*, his meal. *stekal*, a meal for a purpose. *stekal ja'at*, a meal served in a gathering to make "costumbre" (ritual).

tek-, vpo root. To be limited individuals; to be tall and skinny.

tekan tekan, stv phrase. Tall and skinny, e.g., a chicken or a person.

tekanh (+N), num cl (2c, O16a). Limited individual Ns. Ex: *cha tekanh kaxlanh*, only two chickens. *'ik'a cha tekanh k'atzitz*, Bring only two pieces of firewood.

teka', vtr. To kill something by stabbing.

tek, num cl (1a, A). Acts of stabbing (killing actions). Ex: *cha tek*, two stabs.

tek (+N), num cl (1c, A). Stabs with a knife (N) that kill. Ex: *cha tek kuchilup'*, two stabs with a knife.

tekchamih, vtr-vin. To kill by stabbing. Combines vtr **tek**, to stab, with vin **chamih**, to die, parallel to vtr-dir constructions. Ex: *tzap' stekcham winh hep' winh*, They say they

killed him by stabbing.

tek'p'il, vtr-part. Killed with a knife.

tekan, adv. Perhaps. Ex: *tekan k'ik'an to tzin paxih*, Perhaps tomorrow I will return.

tek'-, vpo root. To be standing up.

tek'an 'ek'ih, stv phrase. = **linhan 'ek'ih**. Standing up (people).

tek'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O11). Long thin lots planted in a single plant (N). Ex: *cha tek'anh 'ixim*, two long thin milpas. *cha tek'anh tut*, two long thin bean fields.

tek'p'ej -p'ah, vtr phrase. To stand (oneself) up straight. Ex: *tek'p'ej ha p'ah*, Stand (yourself) up straight!

tek'tek' 'ochih, stv phrase. Standing beside (right next to) someone or something. Ex: *tek'tek' 'och yap'ih*, He's standing right next to them, listening. (He's listening, standing right next to them).

tek'a', vtr. To kick something.

tek', num cl (1a, A18). Kicks, times kicking. Ex: *cha tek'*, two kicks.

tek' (+N), num cl (1b, A18). Times kicking N. Ex: *cha tek' k'e'en*, two times kicking a rock (or rocks).

tek'wih tiríguh, vin phrase (vtr + incorporated N). To thresh grain with animals walking around on the threshing floor. Literally, to wheat-kick.

tel-, vpo root. Ball-shaped lump of material.

telan telan, stv phrase. Roughly ball-shaped lump, e.g., of clay, or of a tangled lasso.

telanh (+N), num cl (2c, O7a). Lumps of N (mud or dough), from 3-4" to 2 feet in diameter, more or less ball-shaped. Ex: *cha telanh chak'ip'*, two lumps of wax.

tel-, vpo root. To be lying down.

telwih, vin. To fall down. Ex: *tzach telwih*, You fall down. Cf. **telp'ej**.

telp'ej, vtr. To lie down. Ex: *telp'ej*, Lie down! Cf. **telwih**.

tel, adj. Probably < **te'el**. Of the forest, of the woods.

tel choj, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). = **tel mis**. Spanish "tigrillo." Ocelot. *Felis pardalis pardalis* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 143-145). Ex: *stel choj*, his ocelot. 'ay *stel chojal winh*, He has an ocelot.

tel mis, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). = **tel choj**. Spanish "tigrillo." Ocelot. *Felis pardalis pardalis* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 143-145).

tel, n. < **te'el**. A stick or pole used for some purpose.

tel 'awal, n phrase. A stick planted in the milpa to which a plant that has fallen down is tied.

tel tut, n phrase. A stick planted in a field for beans to climb. Ex: *stelal tut* = *stel tut*, the stick for climbing beans. *stel stut*, the stick for his beans. *stelal stut*, the stick that serves for his beans.

tel (+N), num cl (4, O). = **te'el**. Storage poles full of hanging seed corn (N), cf. **te'**, **te'el**. Ex: *cha tel 'inhat*, two polesful of hanging seed corn.

temux, n (lum). Place name: Temux, Santa Eulalia.

tena', vtr. To mash something by pounding it with a rock. = **chak'a'**.

ten, num cl (1a, A21b). Acts of mashing something. = **chak'**. Ex: *cha ten*, two acts of mashing.

ten (+N), num cl (1b, A21b). Mashing blows with a heavy object, e.g., a rock or a hammer, on N. = **chak'**. Ex: *cha ten k'utz*, two mashing blows on tobacco. *cha ten k'e'en*, two mashing blows on a rock.

ten (+N), num cl (1c, A21b). Strokes or blows in mashing something with N. Ex: *cha ten k'e'en*, two mashing blows with a rock. *cha ten martíyoh*, two mashing blows with a hammer.

tenemih, vtr-dir. To pound a stake or nail into the ground.

tenam, n (k'en). A rock outcrop large enough for trees to grow on top. Spanish "peña." Perhaps < Nahuatl *tenamitl*, wall. Ex: *stenamil lu'um*, the peña in a plot of land.

tenam pak'uma'al, n (lum). Place name. Peñasco Pacumal, San Mateo.

tentah, n. = **téntah**. The porch of a house, Spanish "corredor." Perhaps < Spanish "tienda," tent, store. Ex: *sténtah*, his porch. *sténtahil*, the porch of some house.

tenhan tenhan, stv phrase. Insult to short, stupid people.

tepan, n. Church. Probably < Nahuatl *teopen(tli)*, church. Ex: *stepan*, his church (owned by him). *stepanil chonhap'*, the town's church.

ter-, vpo root. To be a long rounded-ended cylinder.

teran teran, stv phrase. = **tiran tiran**. Long, rounded-ended cylinders. Sausage-shaped, like some gourds.

teranh (+N), num cl (2c, O7a). Lumps of N (clay, masa, etc.), handful-sized, rounded or longish. Not = **tiranh**. Ex: *jun teranh chak'ip' lu'um*, one lump of clay. *cha teranh chok'ol 'ixim*, two lumps of masa.

teru sat, n phrase. Long-faced, or a face with hanging fat.

terkat, n ('ix). Woman's name: Teresa.

tete', n. Any object given to a small child to amuse them, e.g., a flower, a ball of clay, etc. Ex: *stete'*, his toy. *stete'al*, the toy part of something, the part of something that can be used as a toy.

tetz'i', n (nok'; xip', 'ix). A stick insect found in the woods; it has a cane-like body, three to four segments, long legs, and a color like fired clay. Found mostly in the milpa.

texah, n (lum). Roof tile. < Spanish "teja." The form of the borrowed word, with x for j indicates an early loan. Ex: *stexah*, his tile. *stexahil*, tile for some purpose.

ti chej, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Horse's Mouth. A rare edible mushroom. 1-2" high on a thin foot, but up to 1" in diameter. Black on top, purple on bottom, the color of a horse's mouth. Eaten with beans.

ti kolop', n. The triangular designs in huipil embroidery (ΛΛΛΛΛ). Cf. **tulumpu'**, the diamond-shaped designs. The term **kolop'** refers to the huipils that have the Star of David design, as opposed to the concentric circle design.

ti k'ak'il ta'anh, n phrase (k'en). Ash from a fire.

ti k'u', n (nok'). A piece of a blanket or capixay, torn up. Literally, the edge of the blanket.

ti', n. Edge, rim. In place names, at the edge of (see below).

titak chonhap', n phrase. The edges of town. Ex: *sp'at hep' 'ix t'ay kulus t'ay titak chonhap'*, The women go to the crosses on the edge of town. *stitakil chonhap'* = *titak*

chonhap', the edge of town. *stitak chonhap'il*, the crosses around town where rituals are performed.

ti kolop', n. The triangular designs in huipil embroidery (ΛΛΛΛΛ). Cf. **tulumpu'**, the diamond-shaped designs. The term **kolop'** refers to the huipils that have the Star of David design, as opposed to the concentric circle design.

ti k'ak'il ta'anb, n phrase (k'en). Ash from a fire.

ti k'u', n (nok'). A piece of a blanket or capixay, torn up. Literally, the edge of the blanket.

ti', n. Edge. An element in place names; at the edge of. (Nicholas A. Hopkins, Compound Place Names in Chuj and Other Mayan Languages, in Munro Edmonson, ed., *Meaning in Mayan Languages*. The Hague: Mouton, 1973:165-181). Cf. **tia < ti' ha'**, bank of a river or stream.

ti 'ak'tak, n (lum). Place name. Literally, At the Edge of the Abundant Grassland. Tiactac, San Mateo, an aldea where Mateano Chuj is spoken.

ti k'olol, n (ha'). Place name: Río Ticolol, San Mateo. Literally, Edge of the Oak.

ti makte', n (lum). Place name. Literally, Edge of the Corral. Timacté, a caserío of Jolomtenam, San Mateo.

ti nita', n (lum). Place name. Arroyo Tinitá, San Mateo. Edge of the Big Water. < *ti nit ha'*.

ti nhajap', n (lum). Place name. Literally, Edge of the Lake. Tinajab, the north section of the San Mateo aldea **p'ulej**, Bulej. Cf. **jaja wiloh**.

ti pojih, n (lum). Place name. Tipojí, San Mateo. Meaning unknown.

ti pojoh, n (lum). Ruins about 1.5 kilometers northeast of the Nentón aldea Canquintik. See Field Notes, May 6, 1965, with sketch map. Meaning unknown.

titz'am, n (lum). Place name: a salt mine/well in San Mateo Ixtatán. Or, (ha') **niwan ti tz'am**, part of the Río Chexoj. San Mateo. < **ti' 'atz'am**, Mouth of the Salt = salt well.

ti', nok' ('ajtzo', chichim). A hot country bird whose song is **ti'**.

ti', n. Mouth, edge (lip). Ex: *sti winh*, his mouth. *sti ch'anb hu'um*, the edge of a piece of paper. *sti'al niwan*, the edge of a river. See also **ti'** in place names, above.

ti', n. Language, message. *sti winh*, his language. *'ix kot sti winh t'ayin*, His message came to me. *ko ti'*, our language (Chuj). *sti chonhap'*, the Chuj of San Mateo. *sti yax b'a'atz'*, the Chuj of San Sebastián Coatán. *sti'al*, the words to something, e.g., to a prayer.

ti chej, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Horse's Mouth. A rare edible mushroom. 1-2" high on a thin foot, but up to 1" in diameter. Black on top, purple on bottom, the color of a horse's mouth. Eaten with beans.

titak chonhap', n phrase. The edges of town. Ex: *sp'at hep' 'ix t'ay kulus t'ay titak chonhap'*, The women go to the crosses on the edges of town. *stitakil chonhap'* = *titak chonhap'*, the edges of town. *stitak chonhap'il*, the crosses around town where rituals are performed.

titz'am, n. Salt mine, salt rights (< *ti' atz'am*). Literally, Mouth of the Salt. Ex: *'ay stitz'am winh*, He has a turn at taking out salt. *stup titz'amil*, He pays his salt rights. **stitz'amil*.

ti'ah, vtr. To bite (flesh). Ex: *sti nok' 'ich' t'a winh*, The tick bites him. *sti 'ich'*, a tick bite.

tia', n. < **ti' ha'**. Bank. A term found frequently in place names. Literally, (At the) Edge of the Water. (Nicholas A. Hopkins, Compound Place Names in Chuj and Other Mayan Languages, in Munro Edmonson, ed., *Meaning in Mayan Languages*. The Hague: Mouton, 1973:165-181). Cf. **ti'**, edge (of a geographical feature).

tia 'utzin, n (lum). Place name: Bank of the Utzin, a southern tributary of the Río Pajelná, San Mateo.

tia pok, n (lum). Place name. Literally, Bank of (River?) Pok. Where the roads for Villa Linda and Soloma part.

tia sotz', n (lum). Place name. Literally, Bank of the (River?) Bat. Los Encuentros, San Mateo.

tich'-, vpo root. To be long sausage-like sacks.

tich'an tich'an, stv phrase. Long and sausage-link shaped.

tich'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O15b-2). = **tuch'anh**. Long sausage-shaped sacks packed full of N. Ex: *cha tich'anh 'alworonh*, two sacks full of cotton.

tich'a', vtr implied but not attested. To dive.

tich', num cl (1a, A). Dives into water, times diving. Ex: *cha tich'*, two dives.

tich'najok, adv. Diving, e.g., into water, or across an open space, like a mouse on being seen. To duck under cover to avoid rain. Ex: *tz'och tich'najok*, He dives into it. *tz'och tich'naj nok'*, The animal dives into it.

tiémpoh, n. = **tyémpuh**. Period, time, epoch. = **yémpuh**. < Spanish "tiempo." Ex: *styémpuh(al)*, its season. *'ay jun tiémpo skak' ko negósioh*, There is a time when we do business (i.e., sometimes we do business).

tígreh, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Jaguar. < Spanish "tigre." *Felis onca goldmani* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 133-142).

tija', vtr. To untie a knot, or undo a bundle.

tij, num cl (1a, A). Acts of untying knots. Ex: *cha tij*, two acts of untying.

tik ne'ik, adv. Today, now.

tik toh, adv. Still. Ex: *tikto 'olin p'eyek' jap'ok t'atik*, I'm still going to wander around here a little.

tik 'ay, adv phrase. = **tik'ah**. Here is X; Take this X. Ex: *tik 'ay stojol ho'och*, Here is the pay for your tortillas.

tik'ah, adv. = **tik'ay** (< tik 'ay?). Here is X; Take this X. Ex: *tik'a stojol ho'och*, Here is the pay for your tortillas.

tímleh, n (k'en). Bell, doorbell. < Spanish "timbre." Ex: *stímleh*, his bell. *stímlehal pat*, the doorbell of a house. *stímlehal mákinah*, the bell of a typewriter.

tin, n ('anh). Plant name. A plant of the monte, 3-4 feet high, with rose-colored flowers, long fruit with several parts, pod-like; red stem. leaves round, about 1/4" across. Ex: *stin*, his plant. *stinil/al. Br 8567, 11546. *Hypericum formosum*, *Monochaetum tenellum*.

tinh-, vpo root. To be large.

tinhanh (+N), num cl (2c, O29). Bonfires, large, heaped-up fires (N). Ex: *cha tinhanh k'ak'*, two big bonfires.

tinhan tinhan, stv phrase. A fat person.

tinh, n, onom. The noise of a fart. Cf. **tis**. Ex: *stinh*, his fart (the noise). *stinal/il.

tinhtza', n (winh). Person who farts a lot. Literally, fart-shit [Metonymic couplet]. Ex: *stinhntza'*, his relative who farts a lot. *jantak stinhntzahil* [sic] *winh*, How much he farts!

tinha', vtr. To fart.

tinħ, num cl (1a, A7). = **tis**. Farts. Ex: *cha tinħ*, two farts.

tinhnajih, vin. To fart audibly. Ex: *tzin tinhnajih*, I fart audibly.

tipa', vtr. To stick or punch things with a long object, as to stick pins or a knife into something, or punch something with a stiff finger, pencil, etc.

tip, num cl (1a, A19). Acts of punching with a long object. Ex: *cha tip*, two times sticking or punching.

tip (+N), num cl (1c, A19). Times punching with a sharp object (N). = **tzaj**. Ex: *cha tip 'akxah*, two needle sticks; either two needles stuck once each, or one needle stuck twice.

tip'-, vpo root. To be a thick cylinder.

tip'an tip'an, stv phrase. Cylindric, even though it may vary in diameter from one part to the next, but fairly thick for its length, e.g., a roll of paper or currency, a tree, a (big) snake, a candle; but not a twenty-meter pole of the same thickness.

tip'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O35b). Cylindric-shaped Ns of multiple parts, i.e., not a solid cylinder (like a candle) but a roll of sheets of things. A roll of paper can be *jun tip'anh* if rolled several layers thick, but not if a single layer roll. Ex: *cha tip'anh tumin*, two rolls of (paper) money. *cha tip'anh hu'um*, two rolls of paper. *cha tip'anh kantelah*, two big double-handful bunches of candles (many candles).

tip'e 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name. Br 8677, 11634. *Verbena carolina*, *V. littoralis*. See also **yuk'tak 'anh tip'e 'anh**.

tir-, vpo root. To be sausage-shaped.

tiran tiran, stv phrase. Long, sausage-like. = **tich'an tich'an, tuch'an tuch'an, teran teran**. E.g., some gourds.

tiranħ (N), num cl (2c, O15b). = **tich'anh, tuch'anh**. Long, sausage-shaped sacks full of N.

tiríguh, n ('ixim). = **tríguh**. Plant name. < Spanish "trigo." Wheat. An introduced grain that has been classified with maize as a kind of **'ixim**. The noun classifier **'ixim** applies only to wheat and

maize (and their products). Wheat grows in cold and temperate zones, e.g., San Mateo proper, **wayisnhah** and **yol k'ultak**.

tis-, vpo root. To be a large-diameter cylinder.

tisan tisan, stv phrase. Round (cylindrical) and large in diameter, at least an armspan around. Ex: *tisan tisan spatik*, this tree is large in diameter (literally, its back is large).

tisanh (+N), num cl (2c, O35b). Single-pieced, large-diameter cylindrical Ns, an armspan around. Ex: *cha tisanh te'*, two trees of large diameter. *cha tisanh hu'um*, two big (solid) rolls of paper (ignoring the sheet-like composition in favor of the large size).

tis, n. A fart that makes no noise. Cf. **tinh**. Ex: *stis*, his fart. *stisal/il.

tistza', n [metonymic couplet]. A fart, literally fart-shit. Cf. **tinhtza'**.

tisa', vtr. To fart (noiselessly). Cf. **tinha'**.

tis, num cl (1a, A7). Farts. Ex: *cha tis*, two farts.

tisnajih, vin. To fart noiselessly. Ex: *tzin tisnajih*, I fart without making a noise.

tixa', vtr. To sprinkle water. = **tixwi ha'**.

tix, num cl (1a, A10a). Acts of sprinkling water. Ex: *cha tix*, two times sprinkling water.

tix (+N), num cl (1b, A10a). Acts of sprinkling N (water). Ex: *cha tix ha'*, two times sprinkling water.

tixanh (+N), num cl (2c, O1a-2). Streams of sprinkling N, as two streams of water from a shower spray. Ex: *cha tixanh ha'*, two sprinkling streams of water.

tixan 'elih, vin phrase. To come out in a wide, dispersed pattern, as light from a lantern (no central beam, but lighting up all around).

tixixih, stv. Shower-like. Ex: *tixixi yeltah = tixixi sp'atih*, It (a waterfall or shower spray) comes out in several streams.

tixton -patik, n phrase. A body chill. Ex: *stixton hin patik*, I feel a chill.

tixwi ha', vin phrase (vtr with incorporated object). To be sprinkling water, literally, to water-sprinkle.

tit, onom. The song of the **titkan** bird, or a car horn.

titak chonhap', n phrase. The edges of town. Ex: *sp'at hep' ix t'ay kulus t'ay titak chonhap'*, The women go to the crosses on the edges of town. *stitakil chonhap'* = *titak chonhap'*, the edges of town. *stitak chonhap'il*, the crosses around town where rituals are performed.

titkan, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird like a woodpecker (Spanish "pájaro carpintero") but larger. Similar to Yellow-bellied Sapsucker but has a crest of mixed dark brown and white, the same colors as the body, and is much smaller. Song is **tit**.

titz'am, n. Salt mine, salt rights (< ti' atz'am). Ex: *'ay stitz'am winh*, He has a turn at taking out salt. *stup titz'amil*, He pays his salt rights. *stitz'amil.

tiyox, n (winh, 'ix). Twins (children). Ex: *stiyox*, his twins. *stiyoxal yune'*, the twins among the children.

to toh, adv. A little while ago. Ex: *toto ix p'atih*, He just now left. = *toto wal ix p'atih*.

to xoh, adv. Almost, Spanish "ya mero."

to'om, n (te'). = **tom**. Plant name. A plant that is mashed and thrown into rivers to stun fish. Ex: *te tom*, the plant. *Cupania dentata*.

toch-, vpo root. To be too big.

tochan tochan, stv. A hat that is too big; either it falls over the ears, or the brim is too wide.

tochu ti', n phrase. Insult to people with thick lips.

tochu jolom, n phrase. Overly hairy head; full head of hair.

tocho', vtr. To harvest maize by grabbing the ear and the stalk and ripping the ear downward, leaving the husk on the stalk. = **kocho'**.

toch, num cl (1a, A6). Acts of harvesting corn by ripping the ear out of the husk, on the stalk. Ex: *cha toch*, two ripping acts.

toch (+N), num cl (1b, A6). = **koch**. Acts of harvesting maize ears (N) by ripping them out of the husk, leaving the shucks on the stalk. Ex: *cha toch 'ajan*, two acts of harvesting maize ears.

toj, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A snake, pencil thin, about 2 feet long, yellowish black on top. Some are yellow-bellied, some orange-bellied. A bad omen if they cross your trail. Found in the bush. Said (but not demonstrated) to have a needle in their tail.

tojol, n. Address, or direction towards something. Also, a straight road or pole or line. Ex: *stojolal*, his address, or the direction towards something. 'ajtil *stojolal* 'ayach, Where do you live? 'ajtil 'ay ha *tojolal*, Where are you? In what direction?

tojol, n. Salary; pay. Ex: *malaj stojol hep' winh*, They are not paid (to do their duty). *stojol*, his salary. *stojol smunlajel*, the pay for his work.

tok chik ch'anh, n (ch'anh). Plant name. Morning Glory. A vine (ch'anh) with leaves that are rounded at the butt and pointed at the ends. Grows to 3-4" thick, climbs trees. = **sok' chik ch'anh**. Br 8472. *Ipomoea acuminata*.

tok tok..., onom. The cackle of a hen laying eggs.

tok'o', vtr. To pull on something.

tok'elih, vtr-dir. To pull something up or out of the ground.

tok'k'etah, vtr-dir. To pull out of the ground something that has roots. Cf. **chokk'etah**.

tok', num cl (1a, A14b). Times pulling or tugging on something. Ex: *cha tok'*, two tugs.

tok' (+N), num cl (1b, A14b). Tugs or pulls on N. Ex: *cha tok' lasuh*, two tugs on a lasso.

tok'anh (+N), num cl (2d, O11). Pieces of N (e.g., a milpa) left behind by workers, to be finished by the group working behind them. If three groups of men are hoeing one field and each starts a little above the other, the work left below the groups, to be finished by the group working up into it, is a **tok'anh**. For example, if we number the horizontal work lines across a field from top to bottom and Group A starts on row 3 (working up towards row 1); Group B starts on row 6, and Group C on row 9, then rows 4-5 and 7-8 are **tok'anh**. Ex: *cha tok'anh 'awal*, two pieces left of milpa. *cha tok'anh wayumtak*, two pieces left of fallow land.

tok'lap' 'ikatz, n (k'en). Place name. A rock outcrop near the cemetery of cantón **yol ta'anh**, on the outskirts of San Mateo. Also, (lum) **tok'lap' 'ikatz**, precolumbian ruins in the village of San Mateo Ixtatán. Literally, Where Loads are Dragged.

tok'o'ox, n ('anh). = **tok'ox**. The flower of the chilacayote squash (k'ok', *Cucurbita ficifolia*). Ex: *stok'oxal 'anh*, the flower of the (chilacayote) plant. *stok'o'ox*, his squash blossom.

tom-, vpo root. Wheel-like.

tom (+N), num cl (1a, A). Hops given by N, a rolling wheel or large stone. Ex: *cha tom*

k'e'en, two hops of a stone. *cha tom tum setet*, two hops given by a rolling hoop.

tom (+N), num cl (2a, O22). Wheels and wheel-shaped objects (N). = **tomanh (+N)**. Ex: *cha tom tum setet*, two hoops (a boy's toy).

tomanh (+N), num cl (2c, O22). Wheel- (disk-) shaped objects (N). Ex: *cha tomanh k'e'en*, two disk-shaped rocks.

toman toman. stv phrase. Circular or disk-shaped, e.g., a tortilla or a wheel.

tom, n (te'). = **to'om**. Plant name. A plant that is mashed and thrown into rivers to stun fish; a tree-derived substance used in hot country to intoxicate fish and draw them to the surface; thrown into the water of a river. Not used in San Mateo because there are no fish in the rivers. *Cupania dentata*.

tom niwan, exclam. You're welcome. Literally, It's not a big deal. = **'algo jap'ok**. Cf. **yujwal dyos**.

tom tom.... onom. A pacifying call to cattle, as to calm a cow who won't let herself be tied up. Also used to call cattle in from the fields.

ton-, vpo root. To be small and ball-shaped.

tonan tonan, stv phrase. Small ball-shaped objects, less than 1" in diameter.

tonanh (+N), num cl (2c, O34). Small (less than 1" in diameter) balls of N, round. Can be mud, stone. Ex: *cha tonanh yol pup'*, two balls for blowgun pellets.

ton ch'aj te', n ('anh). Plant name. Br 8665. *Cestrum* sp.

tonton, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Screech Owl (identified by pictures). Reddish-brown. Cf. **kujup'**.

tonh-, vpo root. To be thick and ugly.

tonhan tonhan, stv phrase. Thick and ugly; usually refers to kitchenware, but may also be used for people.

tonh te', n (te'). = **tonh tetak**. Trees that are (Spanish) "birrioso." On being chopped, their wood breaks into chunks, not chips, and it can't be split because it breaks up.

tonh, n (k'en). A necklace worn by women. Ex: *stonh*, her necklace. *stonhal/il.

tonhej ton, adv. Only, just. Ex: *tonhej ton syak' lesal hep' winh*, They just pray.

top-, vpo root. To be a rounded stick-like thing.

topan topan, stv phrase. Rounded stick-like things, the edges not squared, e.g., an arm. a broom handle, but not a hexagonal pencil.

topanh (+N), num cl (2c, O21b). Round, stick-like Ns, without bends or joints. Ex: *jun topanh 'ix 'aji k'ap'*, The arm is swollen up so much that you can't see the elbow joint, like a log. *cha topanh k'atzitz*, two round logs of firewood.

topluk, n ('anh). The edible fruit ("ear") of the **pakay** (*Chamaedorea* sp.), a kind of (Spanish) "pacaya," whose insides, after peeling, are all one piece, like a banana. Other pacayas have several parts to the fruit.

top sim, n (winh. 'ix). = **tap sim**. A person with much mucus around the nose, e.g., a small child whose nose needs cleaning.

top'-, vpo root. To be a bundle of flexible stick-like things.

top' (+N), num cl (2a, O2a-2). = **top'anh**. Bundles of N (flexible mutiplicities, long stick-like things, cf. **yuch**, or leaves or vegetables), the size of a double handful, no larger than can be grasped between the hands. Ex: *jun top' huy'um*, one double-handful of paper. *jun top' k'atzitz*, one double-handful of firewood.

top'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O2a-2). = **top'**. Double handful of N, a flexible mutiplicity of objects. Not a measure, but a comment on the shape of bundled objects. Ex: *cha top'anh 'ak*, two bundles of grass about double-handful size.

top'an top'an, stv phrase. Handful-shaped bundle of long flexible multiplicities, e.g., of wheat, or grass. A sheaf of objects.

top'ih, report. Reportative: It is said that X. Ex: *top' 'ix chamih*, They say he died. *top'ih*, That's what they say. *top' t'ay smunlajel 'ix yil jun chan*, Someone told me that he saw a snake in his field. = *t'ay smunlajel 'ix yil jun chan, xih*. In his field he saw a snake, they say.

top'o', vtr implied but not attested. To pour something out.

top'elih, vtr-dir. To throw our something from a container or from the hands (can be liquid, grains, etc.).

top'ih, vin (vtr pas). To be poured out. < **top'-p'-ih**. Ex: *'ix top'ih*, It was poured out.

tor-, vpo root. To be a long round-ended cylinder full of things.

toran toran, stv phrase. Long round-ended cylinder, especially bags full of something; also, for example, a chilacayote squash (*Cucurbita ficifolia*).

toranh (+N), num cl (2c, O15b-2). Long bags full of N, wool, cotton, straw, moss, etc. Ex: *cha toranh 'alworonh*, two long bags full of cotton.

toranh (+N), num cl (2c, O7a). Long cylinders, shaped like long bags, of mud or clay. Ex: *cha toranh chak'ip' lu'um*, two bag-shaped lumps of clay.

toroh, n (nok'). Bull. < Spanish "toro." Cf. **wakah**, **wakax**. Ex: *storoh*, his bull. *storohal wakax* = *storohil wakax*, the bull for the cattle.

tos-, vpo root. To be too thick.

tosan tosan, stv phrase. Too thick, ugly, e.g., a machete or hoe handle too thick to get a grip on; a fat pencil, a man with fat legs.

tos k'ante', n (te'). A thick-barked kind of (Spanish) "aliso" tree. The leaves and fruit are like Red Alder, but the birch-like bark is an inch or more thick on a tree trunk only 3-4" in diameter. Grows above San Mateo in pine stands. Cf. **sak k'ante'**. Br 11553. *Alnus ferruginea*.

otoro', n. Adam's apple; the hard rings of the larynx. Ex: *stotoro'al chip'ej* = *stotoro'il chip'ej*, the larynx rings in a batch of meat. *stotoro'*, his Adam's apple.

totz', adj. Slippery.

totz'p'ih, vin. to become slippery like **totz'otz'ih** slippery mud.

totz'otz'ih, stv. Ground that is so slippery that the foot slides, taking the surface with it, leafing out like fine clay.

totz'o', vtr. To remove the bark off a stick, or a wrapper off candy, by stripping it all off in one piece, i.e., to slide off the covering of something.

totz'elih, vtr-dir. To peel a banana section by section.

totz'uchih, vtr-dir. To push a sleeve up an arm.

totz', num cl (1a, A20). Acts of peeling or stripping the bark or skin off something. Ex: *cha totz'*, two acts of peeling.

totz' (+N), num cl (2a, O6). Landslides (N); i.e., lands peeled off a slope. Ex: *cha totz'*

k'akap, two landslides.

totz'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O6). Landslides (N). = **totz' + N**. (N= **k'akap**). Ex: *cha totz'anh k'akap 'ix 'el t'a sat lu'um*, There were two landslides.

totz'p'ej, vtr. To put on clothes that are too long, making you look **totz'an totz'an**. = **totz'p'ej 'ochih = toyp'ej**.

totz'an totz'an, stv phrase. Person with an extra-long capixay (e.g., San Juan Atitán, Hue.), or a long jacket that comes almost to the knees, like a kid with an oversized coat on.

tox, n (winh). Day name: "hora" in the pagan system of divination by day names. Corresponds to Cimi in the Yucatecan system of day names.

toxin, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A moth, white or brown. The white ones have black spots along the back; they leave many eggs in one spot. Identified by a picture in an agricultural extension service book that notes they are one stage of the Wooly Caterpillar (**yax taj**), Spanish "gusano peludo."

toy-, vpo root. To be covered with a sheet of material that slides.

toyan toyan, stv phrase. A person with clothes on that are much too big.

toyp'ej, vtr. = **totz'p'ej, totz'p'ej 'ochi**. To put on clothes that are much too big, making you look **toyan toyan**.

toy, adj. Having a sliding surface.

toyp'ih, vin. To become **toyoyih**, covered with a sheet of material that slips around, as if too big for what it is covering.

toyoyih, stv. Covered with a sliding surface; soft-fleshed, as the pad of a hand, a meaty leg, a rotten fruit; or wet ground that moves in a large section when stepped on (but is firm enough to walk on).

toy, n. A turned-up shirt front forming a pocket for carrying things. Ex: *hin toy*, my shirt-front pocket. *stoyil/al.

toy (+N), num cl (4, O15a). Shirt-fronts full of N. Ex: *cha toy nhal*, two shirt-front pocketsful of maize grains.

toyo', vtr. To carry something in a shirt-front fold, or in a fold in a huipil.

toy, num cl (1a, A28a-2). Times carrying something in a fold in a shirt front. Ex: *cha toy*, two shirt-front pocket carries.

toyum 'une', n (nok'; xop', 'ix). = **p'ik nheh**. Opossum. Spanish "tacuatzin, tlacuache."

Didelphis marsupialis tabascensis (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 19 et pass.). Literally, "one who carries her children in a huipil-front pocket."

trámpah, n (k'en). < Spanish "trampa." Any of several kinds of commercial metal traps, used for coyote, squirrels, rabbits, etc., as well as for dogs harming a milpa. Dogs are also caught in snares, **yante ya'al**, or in deadfalls, **makte ya'al**. Ex: *strámpah*, his trap. *strámpahil*, a trap for something.

trawájuh, n. Work. < Spanish "trabajo." Ex: *strawájuh*, his work. *strawájuhal*, work of some kind. *strawájuhal pat*, work on a house.

trénta sentáwuh, n phrase. < Spanish "treinta centavos." Thirty cents (Q.0.30).

trúmpoh, n (lum). Place name. Finca El Triunfo, San Mateo, an aldea where Santa Eulalia Kanjobal is spoken. Also (ha') **trúmpoh**, Arroyo El Triunfo, San Mateo.

tu tuh..., exclam. Women's speech: a cry to run off offensive dogs, pigs, chickens, etc.

tu', n. A bad odor, Spanish "acedo." The odor of spoiled food, e.g., rotting meat, spoiled milk, rotting tortillas, dead animals. Ex: *stu'al*, the bad odor of something. **stu'*.

tu kep', n. The bad odor of belching or vomiting. Ex: *stu kep'*, his bad odor. *stu kep'al anh*, the gas produced by eating a plant that causes one to belch.

tu 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Sharp Smelling Plant. Br 8468, 8557, 8562, 8674, 8717, 8718, 11597. *Eupatorium* sp., *E. aschenbornianum*, *E. pycnocephalum*.

tuch-, vpo root. To be protruding, pointed.

tuchan tuchan, stv phrase. Triangular, e.g., a hat whose brim has been rolled to leave a point in front.

tuchu ti', n phrase. A person with thin but protruding lips.

tuchu', vtr. To tap with the toe tips.

tuch, num cl (1a, A18). Toe taps, times tapping with the toe-tip. Ex: *cha tuch*, two toe-taps.

tuch (+N), num cl (1c, A18). Times tapping with N, the tip of a shoe or foot. Ex: *cha tuch xanhap'*, two taps with the toe of a sandal.

tuch'-, vpo root. To be a tightly filled tube.

tuch'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O15b-2). Long sausage-shaped bags full of N. Ex: *cha tuch'anh tut*, two long costals (burlap bags) full of beans.

tuch'an tuch'an, stv phrase. Tight, filled-out tubes, as a long narrow sack that forms a sausage-like shape when filled; or pants tight to the leg.

tuháyah, n (k'apak). Towel. < Spanish "toalla." Ex: *stuháyah*, his towel. *stuháyahil 'achanwel*, the towel for a bathing session.

tuk, adj. Easy to pull apart (fibers).

tukukih, stv. Easy to pull its fibers apart; pull on the ends and the strands part from each other, e.g., cotton, or a ball of agave fiber ("pita").

tukp'ih, vin. To become **tukukih**, easy to pull apart.

tuk tuk..., onom. The song of the **tuktuk** bird.

tukan, stv. Watching from a concealed position. Ex: *tukan p'atih*, He's watching from a concealed position. *tukan 'elih*, He's looking out from a concealed position. *tukan 'ochih*, He's looking in from a concealed position.

tuktuk, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Spanish "wachoco." A bird, identified from pictures as Yellow-shafted Flicker. Shows a white spot on its tail when it flies. Song is **tuk tuk....**

tuku'. vtr. To pull fibers apart. Ex: *tuku'*, Pull it apart! 'ix stuku', He pulled it apart.

tuk, num cl (1a, A17). Acts of pulling fibers apart. Ex: *cha tuk*, two times pulling fibers apart.

tuk (+N), num cl (1b, A17). Times pulling apart fibers of N. Ex: *cha tuk ch'al*, two acts of pulling thread apart.

tukanh (+N), num cl (2c, O). Fibers (N) pulled apart. Ex: *jun tukanh ch'al*, a piece of pulled-off thread. *cha tukanh ch'anh*, two pieces of pulled-apart rope.

tukwi ch'al, vin (vtr with incorporated object). To pull fibers apart. Ex: *stukwi ch'al winh*, He pulls fibers apart; he fiber-pulls.

tul, n. A game played in San Mateo from Carnaval to Semana Santa (i.e., during Lent). Wax chips (**sérah**) are slapped on one another in attempts to turn over the bottom chip and thus win it. To play the game is *ak' tul*. Cf. also the chips, **sérah**, the wax, **chak'ip'**, and the marks made on the chips to distinguish the sides, **nex**.

tulwih, vin. = **'ak' tul**. To play **tul**, Spanish "cera," a game played with wax disks. Ex: *stulwih*, He plays Cera. *tzach tulwih*, You play Cera. *stulwi winh*, He plays Cera.

tul, adj. Short, cut back.

tul kamix, n phrase (k'apak). A short-sleeved shirt (but not sleeveless).

tul tzimah, n (te'). An ovaloid gourd from the **tzimah** tree (Spanish "jícara," *Crescentia cujete*). Cut to make a small mouth and used for water, it is sometimes called **tzuh** (otherwise the bottle gourd *Lagenaria siceraria*). Cut with a wide mouth (more hemispherical) it is **tzimah**. Cf. **tzuh**, **tzimah**, **jom**, **p'el jom**.

tulan, stv. Short, as the sleeves of a shirt that aren't long enough.

tulp'ih, vin. To become short, **tulan** or **tululih**.

tulu', vtr. To strip a plant of its growing tips, keeping it short.

tulan 'ochih, vin phrase. Keeping plants short by continually cutting off or breaking off of the new growth. Ex: *tulan hin 'ochih*, I'm keeping them short.

tululih, stv. The aspect of a field of plants when someone has been removing all the new growth from each plant.

tulum, n (winh). Man's name: Bartolo.

tulumpu', n (te'). A top (toy). < Spanish "trompo." Or, the rhomboid shaped designs on a huipil, like an overlapping series of squares turned up to stand on a corner. Like <><><><>>, but with squares rather than diamonds. Ex: *stulumpu'*, his top. *stulumpuhal* [sic] *nip*, the designs on a huipil.

tulusnah, n (te'). Plant name. < Spanish "durazno." Peach, a kind of **'anhte'**.

tum, n. Scolding, act of scolding. Or, a warning. *stum, *stumal/il.

tumej, vtr. to scold someone (a single person).

tumwajih, vin. To scold people, e.g., a group.

tumat, n ('anh). Plant name. Spanish "miltomate" < Nahuatl *tumat*, cf. Nahuatl *tomatl*. A type of tomato (**paj 'ich**) that has a thin pod around each fruit, sometimes called (English and Spanish) "tomatillo." Eaten cooked. Ex: *stumat*, his tomato. *stumatil tek*, tomatoes for a meal. Br 8663, 11574. *Physalis philadelphica*.

tumik, n ('ix). Woman's name: Juana. See Field Notes, August 31-September 6, 1964.

tumin, n (k'en). Money. In origin, given the noun classifier, coinage. < Spanish "tomín," a former weight unit and small coin. Ex: *stumin*, his money. *stuminal ja'at*, money gathered for a ritual.

tumin 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Coin Plant. Br 8600, 8625, 9723, 8726, 11557, 11607. *Hydrocotyle mexicana*, *Ranunculus flagelliformis*, *Sibthorpia repens*, *Viola nannei*, *V. reptans*.

tunhku', n (te'). Plant name. A plant 3-4 feet high that grows in milpas in hot country. The stem and forks of branches give rise to a fruit the shape of a lemon, yellow, smooth, and hard, that is used for toys. Leaves unnoticed by informant. Probably *Solanum mammosum*.

tunhku', n (winh). Man's name: Domingo.

tunhku matal, n (winh). A famous brujo named Domingo, from the aldea **yola kitak**. See Text 12, The Sorceror, **Te 'aj p'al**.

tupu', vtr. To extinguish something, e.g., extinguish a fire, or pay off a debt.

tup chip'ej, vtr phrase. To pay for meat, i.e., to give payment for meat you have taken. Ex: *stup xchip'ej winh*, He pays his meat (in advance). *stup chip'ej*, He pays for meat (he is taking now). *tzin tup chip'ej*, I pay for meat (that I'm buying now). *tzin tup hin chip'ej*, I pay for my meat (in advance). Payment may be made in advance of the slaughter, i.e., the vendor ensures the sale of the meat before committing the animal.

tup chip'ejal, adv. In meat, a method of payment, e.g., to pay off a debt by giving meat. Ex: *stup chip'ejal*, He pays off in meat. *stup winh chip'ejal*, He pays in meat.

tup'tej, vtr. To sic dogs on something or someone, with the cry **jule, jule....** Ex: *'ixin tup'tej tz'i'*, I sicced the dogs (on something).

tur, adj. Very smooth and slick.

turp'ih, vin. To become very smooth, **tururih**.

tururih, stv. Slick, e.g., wet clay that is too slick to be walked on, or slick paper.

tur p'u'uk, n ('anh). Plant name. An edible mushroom. = **p'uk ku'uk**.

turanh (+N), num cl (2c, O16a). Limited individuals (N). Cf. **limanh**. Ex: 'ak' cha turanhok xoh, Give me just a couple more (e.g., when buying vegetables). *cha turanh kaxlanh*, only two chickens.

turp'ej, vtr. To call chickens, with a lip trill "Brrrr..."

turu', vtr. To swallow something.

turp'atih, vtr-dir. To gulp something down. e.g., a mouthful of food, or a pill. = **p'uk'p'atih**.

tur, num cl (1a, A16b-3). Acts of swallowing. Ex: *cha tur*, two swallows.

tur (+N), num cl (1b, A16b-2). Swallows of N. Ex: *cha tur reméyoh*, two swallows of (medicinal) pills.

tus-, vpo root. To be long things in piles or arrays.

tusan 'ek'ih, stv phrase. Long things thrown down in random distribution, as people sleeping in different parts of a room.

tusanh (+N), num cl (2c, O8b). Groups of N, people, or bunches of long (8-10 feet) poles, all piled up in one place. Ex: *cha tusanh 'animah*, two clumps of people, e.g., people sleeping in two groups. *cha tusanh te'*, two piles of poles.

tusinuh, n (nok'). A male pig. < Spanish "tocino," bacon. Cf. female pigs, **'ix chitam**, noun classifier + n; and **nun chitam**, gender marker + n. Ex: *stusinuh*, his pig (boar). *stusinuhal chitam*, the boar for a group of pigs.

tusu', vtr. To arrange the cover on something, e.g., to make a bed, arrange covers on a mat, pile top logs on a lime-burning pyre.

tus, num cl (1a, A). Acts or times arranging covers, e.g., making a bed. Ex: *cha tus*, two times arranging covers, e.g., the acts of arranging two covers on a bed.

tus (+N), num cl (2a, O). Layers of cloth (N) in a huipil. Ex: *cha tus k'apak*, two-layered clothing, e.g., the San Mateo huipil.

tusus, n (te', 'anh). Plant name. Marigold, Spanish "flor de muerto." A plant (te') with small

yellow flowers with brown centers and a smell like crushed mint leaves. The flowers ('anh) are used as decorations on tombs. A local Ladino custom is to take these flowers to a sick person if a dead person is to be carried by, so the sick one won't get worse. Br 8656, 11596. *Tagetes erecta*.

tusus 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name. Unidentified plant.

tux, n. Vagina and environs. Ex: *stux*, her vagina.*tuxal/il. Cf. (**yol**) *lolis*.

tut, n ('anh). Plant name. Bean (generic). Cf. **'awas tut**, **'ixich tut** = **'ixi'ich**, **ch'anh tut**, **niwak tut**, **patik 'awal tut**, and the bush beans **k'oj yem tut** (**'omon tut** = **k'ik' k'oj yem**, **chak k'ox tut** = **chak k'oj yem**, **k'un patik**). Probably all *Phaseolus* spp.

tut chej, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Horse Bean. Br 11446. *Lupinus* sp.

tut te', n (te'). Plant name. Literally, Bean Tree. = **ch'ap'in te'**, Br 11655. *Cassia laevigata*. Cf. **ch'ap'in**, Spanish "chipilín," *Crotalaria longirostrata*.

tutz'-, vpo root. To be a rounded-ended cylinder.

tutz'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O34). Rounded-ended cylinders of N, without waists; e.g., shaped like a watermelon. Ex: *cha tutz'anh 'unin k'ok'*, two young chilacayote squashes.

tutz'an tutz'an, stv phrase. Rounded-ended cylinders.

tutz', exclam. A kid's word, said on pushing a stick into mud when playing around mud. Cf. **tutz'utz'ih**.

tutz', num cl (1a, A19). Times sticking things into mud. Ex: *cha tutz'*, two times sticking mud.

tutz'utz'ih, stv. Slippery surface, hard to stand on but not necessarily soft, e.g., slippery mud, a heavily waxed floor.

túwah, n (k'en). Tube (of metal). < Spanish "tubo." Ex: *stúwah*, his tube. *stúwahil 'alkapus*, the barrel of a gun.

tuyal, n ('anh). Plant name. A wild onion, local Spanish "ixnicut." Grows among the milpa or wheat, not in brush but on cultivated land. Has a smaller bulb than domesticated onions. Br 11473. *Allium kunthii*.

tuyal 'itaj, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Wild Onion Greens. Spanish "rechuga." A green ('itaj) that has leaves like cauliflower but yellow and odorous. Eaten boiled.

tuyil, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird found in swamps and near water, said to eat only mud. Looks like a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, but has no color around the head. When flying the wings are turned up along the leading edge. They don't fly high, but skim along the ground. Song is **tuyil tuyil...**

T'

t'ah, prep. = **t'ay**. To, in, from, at, etc. The only preposition, **t'ah/t'ay** introduces oblique phrases, i.e., sentence elements (arguments of the verb) other than Subject and Object; these can express location, manner, periodicity, etc.

t'a -alanh, prep phrase. Below (it). Ex: *t'a yalah*, below it (or him/her). *t'a kalanh*, below us.

t'a chi', prep phrase. There, over there. Ex: *'ay t'a chi'*, It's over there.

t'a -ip'anh, prep phrase. On top of; against (someone). Ex: *t'a yip'anh ko patik*, against us; on our backs. *t'a yip'anh hep' winh*, on top of them (against them). *tz'akan jun 'es páls*o *t'a yip'anh hep' winh*, He makes a falsehood against them (bears false witness).

t'a kastiyánoh, prep phrase. In Spanish. Ex: *syalan hep' winh t'a kastiyánoh*, They speak in Spanish (Castellano).

t'a partíduhal, prep phrase. By factions, by (Spanish) "partidos."

t'a -patik, prep phrase. Behind (it). Ex: *t'a spatik*, behind him (it, etc.). *t'a hin patik*, behind me. Or, literally, on its back; on top of something, in the sense of watching it carefully. Ex: *'ayonh 'och t'a spatik 'ixim, kilan masanil yémpoh*, We are on the milpa's back, watching it all the time.

t'a semanahil, prep phrase. Weekly. < Spanish "semana."

t'a tik, prep phrase. Here. Ex: *'ay t'a tik*, It's here.

t'a -tz'ey, prep phrase. Next to, pushed up against. Ex: *t'a stz'ey pat*, up against the house.

t'ay wérah, prep phrase. Outside, elsewhere. < Spanish "afuera." Ex: *ko say kuk'ej 'anh t'ay wérah*, We'll look for aguardiente elsewhere.

t'ay xchanhlajunhejihal, prep phrase. Every fourteen days.

t'a yip'anh k'etah, prep phrase. Above. Ex: *'ay jun yaxlum t'ay yip'anh k'etah t'a p'aj 'ay sk'alum winh chi'*, There is a heavy forest above where his aldea is.

t'ay yolajunhejihal, prep phrase. Every fifteen days.

t'a yujal, prep phrase. Every month, once a month.

t'ak'walil, prep phrase. At night, < **t'a 'ak'walil**.

t'ika', prep phrase. < **t'a 'ika'**. In(to) the sweatbath. Ex: *tzin p'at t'ika'*, I'm going to bathe in the sweatbath.

t'aj, adj. Dripping, e.g., meat roasting (hanging) over a fire, a leaky faucet. *st'aj.

t'aj (+N), num cl (1b, A10a). Single drops of liquid. = **t'uj**. Ex: *jun t'aj ha'*, one drop of water. *cha t'aj yal chap'*, two drops of honey.

t'ajajih, stv. = **chayayih**. Something shiny whose insides can be seen, e.g., ambar, translucent glass.

t'ajp'ih, vin. to become **t'ajajih**, translucent.

t'aja', vtr. = **t'ap'a'**. To slash something with a machete.

t'anhan, stv. = **tukan**. Looking for something hidden. Ex: *t'anhan hin 'emih*, I'm looking down into a hole. *t'anhan hin 'emtah*, I'm above, looking down. *t'anhan 'emta t'ayin*, He's looking at me (from his hidden position) from above.

t'ap'-, vpo root. To be bulging.

t'ap'an 'elih, stv phrase. Naked, without a shirt; also, someone who is not wearing a capixay.

t'ap'an t'ap'an, stv phrase. Vagina. Or, a woman fat all over.

t'ap'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O7a). Large (2-3 feet in diameter) lumps of clay or masa. Ex: *jun t'ap'anh chok'al 'ixim*, one huge lump of masa.

t'ap'ap'ih, stv. A fat animal. Or, a large pool or tank that is full to the brim.

t'ap'u sat, n phrase. Insult to a person with a large forehead.

t'ap'u tux, n phrase. Insult to a woman with large sex organs.

t'ap' sim, n phrase. Insult to a person with a snotty nose.

t'ap'jap' xup', n phrase. Insult to a person with large thigh muscles.

t'ap'a', vtr. To cut brush or grass with a machete (in one stroke).

t'ap'elih, vtr-dir. To cut (as above) with strokes away from the body, above the head or to one side or the other.

t'ap'emih, vtr-dir. To cut (as above) with strokes downward toward the feet.

t'ap' (+N), num cl (1b, A11b). Blows with machete or axe (N). Ex: *jun t'ap' machit*, two blows with a machete. *cha t'ap' ch'akap'*, two axe blows.

t'ara', vtr. To let water fall from the hand. = **t'arwi ha'**.

t'ar (+N), num cl (1b, A10a). Little bits of liquid, especially as falling from a bottle or container. Ex: *jun t'ar 'atz'am*, a little container of salt water (literally, a drop of salt).

t'ararih, stv. Men's speech. Pushed over. Or, hurrying on an errand. Ex: *sp'at t'ararok*, He's pushed (or knocked) over [men's speech]. *t'ararih*, Hurry! [women's speech].

t'arwih ha', vin (vtr + incorporated object). To let water fall from the hand. = **t'ara'**. Literally, to water-drop.

t'ax, onom. The sound of stones or pool balls striking. *st'axil/al.

t'ax -k'anhih, vin phrase. To make a noise like stones or pool balls striking. Ex: *t'ax sk'anhih*, It clacks like pool balls striking.

t'ay, adj. Fleshy and resilient.

t'ayan t'ayan, stv phrase. Female sex organs (comment on the consistency), cf. **t'ayayih**.

t'ayayih, stv. Fleshy resilience, like raw meat, raw tamales wrapped in leaf bundles.

t'ayp'ih, vin. To become **t'ayayih**, fleshy.

t'e'- = t'eh-, vpo root. Short and fat.

t'e'an t'e'an, stv phrase. A short fat woman.

t'ehan t'ehan, stv phrase. Short and fat.

t'ej-, vpo root. To be sitting on the ground.

t'ejan 'emih, vin. To sit on the ground (in any fashion), without anything beneath you. Cf. **'em t'ejan**. Ex: *t'ejan hin 'emih*, I'm sitting on the ground.

t'ejp'ej -p'ah, vtr phrase. To sit (oneself) down. Ex: *t'ejp'ej ha p'ah*, Sit down!

t'aja', vtr. To pack down the contents of a bag by bouncing it on the ground.

t'ej (+N), num cl (1b, A). Acts of bouncing N, a full bag, to pack its contents down. Ex:

cha t'ej mukuk, two acts of bouncing down a bag.

t'ejan t'ejan, stv phrase. A short person.

t'ejnajok, adv. Sitting. Ex: *'ixin 'em t'ejnajok*, I fell to a sitting position on the ground.

t'en, adj. Bare, without covering (hair or vegetation).

t'enenih, stv. Bare. = **t'entonih**.

t'en 'ip', n phrase. Without pubic hair. Cf. **'ip'**, lower belly.

t'emp'ih, vin. To become bare, **t'enenih**.

t'entak, n. A flat place where there is almost no vegetation, not even grass.

t'en ti', n phrase. A bare (hairless) lip and chin.

t'ent'onih, vin. To be without vegetation. Cf. **t'entak**. Ex: *st'ent'onih*, It is bare; there's no vegetation there.

t'en jolom, n phrase. = **pan jolom**. A balding person.

t'ep', adj. Easy to twist.

t'ep'ep'ih, stv. = **pakakih**. Something easy to bend and twist around, e.g., a wire, a rubber band, string, a lasso.

t'ep'p'ih, vin. To become twistable, **t'ep'ep'ih**.

t'ep'a', vtr. To carry a large hunk of clay, raw meat, or masa, in the upturned hand, without a plate.

t'ep' (+N), num cl (2a, O7a). Lumps lying on a table, in the hand, etc. = **t'ep'anh**. Ex: *jun t'ep' chip'ej*, one lump of meat.

t'ep'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O7a). Lumps lying on a table, in the hand, etc. = **t'ep'**. Ex: *cha t'ep'anh chip'ej*, two lumps of meat.

t'ep'an t'ep'an, stv phrase. A hunk of raw meat, e.g., about a kilogram; not a measure, but a comment on the size of the piece.

t'ep'an, stv. Lying in a hunk. Ex: *t'ep'an 'ek'ih*, a hunk of raw meat thrown down somewhere. *t'ep'an k'e'ih*, a hunk of raw meat on a table. *t'ep'an 'emih*, a hunk of raw meat on the floor.

t'ep'p'ej, vtr. To leave something lying in a lump, e.g., masa or raw meat.

t'er-, vpo root. To have spread wings or arms.

t'er, num cl (1b, A9). = **t'ur**. Dashes of a bird flying from one place to another.

t'eran 'elih, stv. To spread the wings (or arms) wide. Ex: *t'eran hin 'elih*, I spread my arms wide.

t'eran -p'atih, vin. To fly with the wings spread.

t'ernajok, adv. With spread wings. Ex: *sp'at t'ernajok*, It flies like a bird.

t'es-, vpo root. To be inflated.

t'esanh, num cl (2c, O15b-2). Inflated things. = **t'isanh = pusanh**.

tesan 'elih, stv phrase. = **t'isan 'elih**. To be inflated. Ex: *tesan hin 'elih*, I'm inflated.

tesan t'esan, stv phrase. = **t'isan t'isan = tesan 'elih**. Inflated.

t'eseh, stv. = **t'esan t'esan**. A bag filled to capacity; inflated.

t'et', n. = **t'it' = t'ut'**. A fart that makes little noise. Ex: *st'et'*, his fart.

t'et', num cl (1b, A7). = **t'it' = t'ut' = tis = tinh**. Farts.

t'et'an t'et'an, stv phrase. A male's jest to a fat woman.

t'ika', vtr. To throw a liquid, mud, or masa in a cupped hand in front of the chest, by swinging the arm out in a horizontal arc. Ex: *t'ika'*, Throw it!

t'ik (+N), num cl (1b, A10a). Acts of throwing out liquid or mud or masa (N) from a cupped hand in front of the chest. Ex: *jun t'ik chok'al 'ixim*, one act of tossing masa. *cha t'ik*, two acts of tossing.

t'ikanh (+N), num cl (2c, O7a). Lumps or wads of liquid, mud, masa, etc, that have been tossed from the cupped hand in front of the chest. Ex: *cha t'ikanh sok'om*, two mud balls that have been tossed (and are now stuck on the wall).

t'ikelih, vtr-dir. To throw a liquid, mud or masa from the cupped hand in front of the chest.

t'ika', prep phrase. < **t'a 'ika'**. In(to) the sweatbath. Ex: *tzin p'at t'ika'*, I'm going to bathe in the sweatbath.

t'il-, vpo root. To be in a line.

t'ilan p'atih, stv phrase. Lined up, motionless, in a straight line, e.g., birds perched on a wire, people standing lined up.

t'ilanh (+N), num cl (2c, O9a). Lines of rocks, people, animals, at least three to a line. Ex.: *jun t'ilanh k'e'en*, one line of rocks. *cha t'ilanh k'e'en*, two lines of rocks.

'ox t'ilanh, n phrase (k'en). A constellation: Currently, the three stars of Orion's belt (Spanish "Las Tres Marías"). However, **t'ilanh** is "lines of things" and not "things in a line," and therefore might originally have meant "triangle." The triangle formed by a belt star (Alnitak) and the two knee stars (Saif and Rigel), is a Classic period constellation, the First Hearth, featuring the nebula enclosed within the triangle as the hearth fire. See the main entry for **'ox t'ilanh**.

t'inh, onom. The sound of a plucked string, e.g., a guitar string or a stretched rubber band. *st'inh.

t'inh-, vpo root. To be straight and narrow.

t'inhān, stv. Straight ahead, direct. Ex: *t'inhān 'ol ko chok*, You get there by going straight ahead (literally, We go straight.)

t'inhān t'inhān, stv phrase. Narrow in the middle, having a waist, e.g., a wasp, a town that is strung out and narrow in the middle, a mountain range with a cleft in the middle, Central America on a map.

t'inhān (+N), num cl (2c, O9a). Long files of people, animals, trees, all lined up. Ex: *jun t'inhān te'*, a long line of trees. *cha t'inhān 'animah*, two long lines of people.

t'inhū nanhal, n phrase. Wasp-waisted.

t'inhū jaj, n phrase. Skinny-necked.

t'inhp'ej, vtr. To go straight, without making detours.

t'inhp'itej, vtr. To take a direction, or to line up in a particular direction. Ex: *tzin t'inhp'itej*, I'll take that direction. *t'inhp'itej kot ta'*, Work towards that direction!

t'inhjap' nanhal, stv phrase. Small-waisted (plural); e.g., a characteristic of wasps is that they have small waists.

t'inha', vtr. To pull apart a fiber string by pulling the fiber ends, or to rip off bites of tough meat

with the teeth.

t'inh (+N), num cl (1b, A17). Jerks on a string to pull off strands. Ex: *jun t'inh ch'anh*, a jerk on a string.

t'inhinhih, stv. Easy to pull apart by pulling on the ends (like a string).

t'inhchimtak, stv. All ripped apart (e.g., a rope in several pieces).

t'inhchitej, vtr. To rip something apart by pulling pieces off the ends (like a string).

t'inhkixtak, stv. Unevenly-done work, e.g., a field with parts turned, parts left unturned, or parts harvested, parts left unharvested.

t'inhp'il, n (vtr part). A jerk with the mouth while the teeth clench an object, e.g., meat that is being eaten.

t'is-, vpo root. To be inflated, bulging.

t'isanh (+N), num cl (2c, O15b-2). Bulging bags or inflated things. Ex: *jun t'isanh*, one inflated one (the subject already known from the context). *cha t'isanh k'apak*, two bulging bags of clothing. *'ox t'isanh gol*, three (over-)inflated balls.

t'isan t'isan, stv phrase. Inflated. = **t'isan 'elih** = **t'esan t'esan** = **t'esan 'elih**.

t'isan 'elih, stv phrase. Inflated. Ex: *t'isanin 'elih*, I'm inflated.

t'is, n. A fart that makes little noise. Cf. **tis**. = **t'et'** = **t'ut'**. Ex: *st'it'*, his fart.

t'it', num cl (1b, A7). Farts. = **t'et'**. = **t'ut'**, = **tis** = **tinh**.

t'iw, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Eagle, Spanish "águila." A bird no longer known in San Mateo, but it is said that two to three centuries ago there were some there.

t'oj-, vpo root. To be hooked.

t'ojan t'ojan, stv phrase. Hooked, e.g., the head of a **luk**, brushhook.

t'uju nhi', n phrase. Hook-nosed.

t'ajo', vtr. = **lojo'**. To peck with the beak, e.g., a hen pecking the ground.

t'oj, num cl (1b, A16a). Times pecking with the beak (chickens). = **loj**.

t'ok, n. A blow with the meat of the hand, fist closed. Ex: *st'ok*, his blow. *st'okal/il

t'oko', vtr. To strike something with the edge (little finger side) of a closed fist, or, to turn earth with a hoe.

t'ok (+N), num cl (1b, A3b). Blows with a hoe or the edge of a closed fist. Ex: *jun t'ok lu'um*, a hoe-blow to the ground. *cha t'ok k'ap'*, two fist-blows. *jun t'ok lu'um*, a hand-blow to an earthen vessel.

t'okan k'e'ih, vtr-dir. To turn the soil (the first time). Ex: *st'okan k'e'ih*, He turns the earth. *tza t'okan k'e'ih*, You turn the earth.

t'okanh (+N), num cl (2c, O7a). Small rounded mounds of clay or mud, as a mudball flattened against a wall. Ex: *jun t'okanh*, a flattened ball of something. *cha t'okanh sok'om*, two flattened blobs of mud.

t'okp'il, n (vtr part). Turned earth.

t'ol-, vpo root. To be furrow-like.

t'olanh (+N), num cl (2c, O11). Guide furrows turned in N, a field being turned (hoed) for the first time, usually about a meter ("vara") apart. Later furrows are hoed up between them, leaving all the furrows well lined up. Ex: *jun t'olanh*, one guide furrow. *cha t'olanh lu'um*, two guide furrows (in the earth). *cha t'olanh 'awal*, two guide furrows in the milpa.

t'olan t'olan, stv phrase. Female sex organs.

t'olu tux, n phrase. Female sex organs.

t'om, onom. The sound of an axe chopping wood.

t'omo', vtr. To chop with an axe (more than one stroke).

t'om (+N), num cl (2a, O17b). Chops with an axe, or things (N) chopped into lengths. Ex: *jun t'om*, one axe blow. *cha t'om te'*, two logs cut to firewood length.

t'on-, vpo root. To be barrel-shaped.

t'on (+N), num cl (2a, O1b). Barrel-shaped things (N), e.g., small barrels for aguardiente. Ex: *jun t'on p'aril*, one barrel. *cha t'on p'aril 'anh*, two barrels of aguardiente ("trago").

t'onan t'onan, stv phrase. A short person. Or, small barrels about one foot long used to carry alcohol ("trago"). The ends are oval and the slats running from end to end are bound by two metal straps; the opening is between the straps, at the apex of the oval.

t'ono', vtr. To make noise with the mouth, a lip-smack or tongue-smack.

t'on, num cl (1b, A). Lip-smacks, or tongue-smacks. Ex: *cha t'on*, two lip/tongue-smacks.

t'op', n (lum). A clay bowl, fired but unglazed, of the '**uk'ap'** (drinking vessel) shape. Ex: *st'op'*, his bowl. *st'op'al tek*, a bowl for a meal. *lum t'op'*, the bowl.

t'op' (+N), num cl (4, O15a). = '**uk'ap'**. Measuring-bowlsful. Can be liquids, but is usually grains. Ex: *cha t'op' tut*, two bowls of beans.

t'op'ej, vtr. To serve as a bowl.

t'op', adj. Viscous.

t'op'op'ih, stv. Thick liquid, e.g., boiled posol, a thick rice soup, atole.

t'op'p'ih, vin. To become **t'op'op'ih**, viscous.

t'op'o', vtr. To chop something.

t'op'p'at -ti', vtr-dir phrase. To hit someone in the mouth. Ex: '*olin t'op' p'at ha ti'*, I'm going to hit you in the mouth. *t'op' p'atih*, So, hit!

t'or, n. A woman's fart that makes no noise. Cf. **tis**. Ex: *st'or*, her fart.

t'or, num cl (1b, A7). Farts.

t'os, onom. The sound of chopping with a machete. Ex: *st'os*, the sound of his cutting.

t'oso', vtr. Women's speech: To chop something with a machete. Men say **xika'**.

t'os (+N), num cl (1b, A11b). Cutting blows. = **xik** = **tzep** = **t'ap'**. Ex: *cha t'os machit*, two blows with a machete. *cha t'os te'*, two machete blows on a tree.

t'osanh (+N), num cl (2c, O15b-1). = **tzojanh**. Big bundles of grain (N), about two feet high. Ex: *jun t'osanh tut*, a big bundle of beans. *cha t'osanh 'ixim*, two big bundles of maize.

t'osk'e'ih, vtr-dir. To chop things with a machete by holding it in both hands, blade up, and stroking in a rising arc.

t'oy-, vpo root. To be a small bundle of hard objects.

t'oyan t'oyan, stv phrase. A small bundle of hard objects wrapped in cloth, e.g., a

handkerchief full of coins or rocks.

t'oyanh (+N), num cl. Small bundles of hard objects (N). Ex: *jun t'oyanh stumin*, a small bundle of his coins.

t'oy, adj. Soft.

t'oyoyih, stv. Soft like a soft ball.

t'oyp'ih, vin. to become **t'oyoyih**, soft.

t'uj-, vpo root. To be single drops of water or other liquid.

t'uj (+N), num cl (1b, A10a). Single drops of liquid. = **t'aj**. Ex: *cha t'uj ha'*, two drops of water.

t'ujanh (+N), num cl (2c, O1a-2). Slow falling viscous drops of N, e.g., of honey or oil. Ex: *jun t'ujanh ha'*, a slow falling drop of water.

t'ujujih, stv. Dripping.

t'ujnajok, adv. Dropping in a single drop. Ex: *t'ujnajok*, a single drop fell on me. Cf. **'em t'ujnajok**.

t'ujan 'emih, stv phrase. About to drip, e.g., a drop about to fall.

t'uju', vtr. To let water fall in drops.

t'ujemih, vtr-dir. To let water dribble out between the thumb, index, and middle fingers, with the palm turned down and the fingers bunched together. Cf. **p'ujemih**.

t'ujwih ha', vin phrase (vtr + incorporated object). To dribble water, to water-dribble.

t'uk, adj. Nauseous.

t'ukp'ih -k'o'ol, vin phrase. To become nauseous.

t'ukt'on -k'o'ol, stv phrase. Nausea, a feeling in the stomach that makes you want to vomit.

t'uku', vtr. To molest something.

t'unhu', vtr. To carry something hanging from the hand or arm, e.g., a bag with one hand holding it by the mouth; a basket by the handle, a coat over the forearm, or a heavy salt-laden pot carried by the handles.

t'unhum ch'up', n phrase. A man that carries out salt pots from the mine.

t'up'u', vtr. To throw something into water.

t'up' (+N), num cl (1b, A10a). Acts of tossing something into water (N). Ex: *cha t'up' = cha t'up' ha'*, two acts of tossing into water.

t'up'up'ih, stv. A pool or tank filled with water. = **t'ap'ap'ih**.

t'up'-, vpo root. To be stacked in orderly bunches.

t'up'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O8b). Clumps of people, logs, cane, or other long thin objects, well stacked and orderly. Ex: *jun t'up'anh wale'*, one stack of cane stalks. *cha t'up'anh te'*, two stacks of logs. *cha t'up'anh*, two stacks of something.

t'up'an 'ek'ih, stv phrase. Standing around in bunches (people), or in stacks (logs).

t'ur-, vpo root. To be flying like a hummingbird.

t'ur, num cl (1b, A9). = **t'er**. Dashes of a bird flying from one place to another.

t'uran t'uran, stv phrase. Women's speech: A well-dressed, natty man.

t'urwih, vin. To fly like a hummingbird, hovering or darting, so fast the wings can't be seen. Cf. **kan t'uran**. Ex: *st'urwih*, It flies so fast the wings can't be seen. *st'urwi nok'*, the animal flies like a hummingbird.

t'uru', vtr. To let a drop fall.

t'ut', n. A fart that makes little noise. = **t'it' = t'et'**. Ex: *st'ut'*, his fart.

t'ut', num cl (1b, A7). Farts. = **t'it' = t'et' = tis = tinh**.

t'ux-, vpo root. To be wasp-waisted.

t'uxan t'uxan, stv phrase. = **t'inhan t'inhan**. Wasp-waisted.

t'uxu nanhal, n phrase. Wasp-waisted (as an insult).

t'uy, adj. Shiny and smooth.

t'uyuyih, stv. To be a hard flat shiny surface, e.g., a shiny dust jacket on a book, a well-waxed floor, a polished table top. Ex: *st'uyuyih*, It's hard, flat, and shiny.

t'uyup'ih, vin. To become **t'uyuyih**, shiny and smooth.

t'uyp'itej, vtr. To make something smooth and shiny, i.e., to cause it to become **t'uyuyih**.
Ex: *tzin t'uyp'itej*, I'll make it smooth and shiny.

t'uyu', vtr. To polish and smooth something, to leave it smooth and shiny.

TZ

tza', n (yap'il). Excrement (human, animal, or plant); the leavings of some organism. Ex: *stza'*, his excrement. *stza'il*, the leavings or dregs of something, Spanish "xinga." NB: The noun classifier for this noun is that used for illnesses. See also **tzajih**, to defecate.

tza 'atz'am, n phrase ('atz'am). Salt dust. Ex: *stza 'atz'zm*, his salt dust. (*s*)*tza yatz'am*, the dust of his salt.

tza 'ok, n phrase. The back of the lower leg; Spanish "pantorilla." **stza 'ok*. Ex: *stza yok*, the back of his leg.

tza k'ak', n phrase (te'). The coals of a fire.

tza k'ok'on, n phrase (nok'). Green algae that grows in stagnant water. Literally, toad excrement.

tza taj, n (te'). Tree sap, specifically pine sap, Spanish "trementina." Ex: *stza taj*, his pine sap. *stza tajil te'*, the sap of a tree (any tree, not just pine).

tza xoh, n. Spanish "xinga." The leavings or dregs, e.g., the dregs of a cup of coffee, the bits of stew left in a bowl, the crumbs of fish left over in a vendor's stall. Ex: *stza kape xoh*, There are only dregs (of coffee) left. *stza xoh chay*, the leavings of fish. *stza xoh kapeh*, the dregs of coffee.

tzajih, vin. To defecate.

tzap'ih, vin. To brawl because of drunkenness, verbally or physically. Ex: *'ix hin tzap'ih*, I brawled. Ex: *tzap'elal*, n, drunken brawl (only between drunks). Perhaps related to **tza'**, excrement.

tza tz'i 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Dog Excrement Plant. H 0024, Br 11632. *Spilanthes americana*, *Veronica humifusa*.

tza wakax, n (te'). Plant name. A plant unknown to the informant except for its edible root, from which the name derives (it is flat and round like a cow chip). Literally, cattle excrement.

tzaja', vtr. To jab something with a sharp-pointed object. = **tz'asa'** = **tz'isa'** = **chasa'** = **tzasa'**.

tzaj, num cl (1a, A13b). Jabs with a sharp-pointed object. = **tz'as** = **tz'is** = **chas** = **tzas**. Ex: *cha tzaj*, two jabs.

tzaj (+N), num cl (1c, A13b). Jabs with N, a sharp-pointed object. Ex: *cha tzaj 'akxah*, two jabs with a needle.

tzajajih, stv. Very sharp.

tzajuchih, vtr-dir. To give one sharp jab with a needle or sharp object, e.g., lancing a sore with one swift movement and rapid withdrawal.

tzajih, vin. To defecate.

tzajel, n. The act of defecation.

tzajanup', n. Women's speech: Anus. Cf. **hapu tzajanup'**, exclam, Big anus!

tzaka', vtr. To handle something like a hot potato, i.e., to grab it quickly and quickly set it down.

tzak (+N), num cl (1a,1b; A13a). Acts of handling something (N) like a hot potato, grabbing it quickly and quickly setting it down. Ex: *cha tzak*, two acts of handling something. *cha tzak lu'um*, two acts of handling an earthen pot (like a hot potato). *cha tzak 'ix wak' lu'um*, Twice I handled a pot (like a hot potato).

tzakk'etah, vtr-dir. To handle something like a hot potato, taking it out of the pot and setting it down quickly, e.g., to handle a hot potato thus; or, to pick up a snake you aren't sure is dead and toss it off of the path.

tzakk'e'ih, vtr-dir. To pick something up and drop it again.

tzakp'atih, vtr-dir. To pick something up and carry it somewhere.

tzak'elih, vtr-dir. To pick something out of a fire.

NB: *tzak'ochih, vtr-dir. Inappropriate form.

tzaktzajih, vin. = **tzaktzaj k'e'ih**. To become bored, e.g., because the work is the same every day, or because of having nothing to do. Ex: *tzonh tzaktzaj yet' lu'um*, We become bored with the land. *stzaktzajk'e winh*, He becomes bored.

tzak'a', vtr. To grab something quickly, to snatch something. Ex: *tzin tzak'a'*, I grab it, I snatch it.

tzak', num cl (1a, A13b). Grabs at something, snatching it while someone is off guard. Ex: *cha tzak'*, two grabs.

tzak' (+N), num cl (1b, A13b). Times grabbing N in quick motion; snatches at N. Ex: *cha tzak' tumin*, two grabs at money.

tzak'wanih, vin. = **tzak'wej**, vtr, below. To catch up with someone, Spanish "alcanzar." Or, to exceed someone in strength. Ex: *wan stzak'wan yet'ep' winh*, He's catching up with them. *malaj mach stzak'wan t'a winh*, There is noone who is as powerful as he is. [From the text The Sorceror]

tzak'wej, vtr. = **tzak'wanih**, vin. To catch up with someone; Spanish "alcanzar." Ex: *stzak'wej winh*, He goes to catch up with him.

tzal-, vpo root. To be slightly curved upwards (convex curve), but almost level.

tzalan, n (lum). A hill.

tzalan (tzalan), stv (phrase). Slightly curved upwards, e.g., a field with a slight rise in the middle. = **tzaran tzaran**.

tzal-, vpo root. To be balanced, with equal sides. [Metaphorically extended to contentment, cf **tzalajih.**]

tzalanh (+N), num cl (2c, O28). = **tzaranh**. Equal faces of N, a long object, i.e., the number of equal faces in cross-section. Ex: *jun tzalanh*, one-faced, e.g., a mountain flank. *cha tzalanh*, two-faced, as a thin plank or a 4x8 beam, *chanh tzalanh te'*, a square beam, e.g., 8x8. *wak tzalanh te'*, a hexagonally cross-sectioned beam, a pencil, etc.

tzala', vtr implied but not attested. To switch someone, to beat someone with a switch. Spanish "chicotear." Ex: *hin tzalajih*, I was switched.

tzalajih, vin. To be content, happy. Ex: *tzin tzalajih*, I am content. NB: A rare usage because of confusion with vtr pas *hin tzalajih*, I was switched, beaten (Spanish "Me chicotearon."). *tzonh tzalajih*, We cheer up. *stzalaj winh*, He cheers up.

tzalajelal, n. Contentment, pleasure, pleasant excitement. Cf. **k'e tzalajelal**, to be pleased. Ex: *stzalajelal winh*, his pleasure.

tzalaj -k'o'ol, vin phrase. To be pleased, content, pleasantly excited. Ex: *(s)tzalaj hin k'o'ol*, I am happy.

tzalaj k'ap', n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). An iguana with a fringed ridge down the back; Spanish "garrobo." Cf. **'intam**, another iguana.

tzam, onom. The sound of a sickle cutting wheat or grass, or water falling into a hot fire, or fat falling into the fire. Or, a clump of grass bursting into flame in a grass fire.

tzam (+N), num cl (3b, A31a). Sounds of a scythe cutting through dry grass, wheat, etc. Or, the sound of a drop of water falling on a hot griddle. Ex: *cha tzam*, two wheat-cutting sounds. *jun tzam tríguh*, a sound of wheat cutting. *cha tzam ha'*, two sounds of sizzling drops of water. Or, the bursting of a flash fire (not the sound), *jun tzam k'ak'*, a flash fire.

tzama', vtr. To cut wheat with a sickle. Ex: *tzin tzam hin tríguh*, I cut my wheat with a sickle.

tzam (+N), num cl (1a, 1b; A31b). Acts of cutting N (wheat, etc.) with a sickle. Ex: *cha tzam*, two strokes with a sickle. *cha tzam tríguh*, two strokes of a sickle, cutting wheat.

tzamanh (+N), num cl (2c, O17a). Bunches of N (wheat, etc.), of the size cut by one sickle stroke. Ex: *cha tzamanh tríguh*, two bunches of cut wheat.

tzana', vtr. To lift one foot. = **tzank'e'ih**. Ex: *tzin tzana'*, I lift one foot.

tzan, num cl (1a, A26). Hops on one foot. Ex: *jun tzan*, one hop on one foot. *cha tzan*, two jops on one foot.

tzan (+N), num cl (1b, A26). Acts of lifting N (one foot). Ex: *cha tzan wok*, two times lifting my foot.

tzanan k'e -ok, stv phrase. Walking with one foot raised, like a dog with a hurt foot. Ex: *tzanan k'e yok*, His foot is raised.

tzantzan, n. A children's game of hopping around on one foot. Ex: *kak' tzantzan*, Let's play Hop!

tzankin, stv. Hopping on one foot, or walking touching the toe of one foot to the ground but not putting weight on it (e.g., a person on crutches). Ex: *tzankinin*, I'm hopping. *tzankin hin p'eyih*, I'm hopping arournd.

tzank'e'ih, vtr-dir. = **tzana'**, To lift one foot. Ex: *tzin tzank'e wok*, I lift my foot.

tzapalúteh, n (lum). Place name. The ruins, or the nearby mountain, across the river **niwan titz'am** from San Mateo, above the Barillas highway, near the crest, above and approximately north of the cantón **k'axepa'**, slightly east of a foot trail that goes from that cantón to the fincas. Well-preserved buildings. Said to be the former home of people who now live in Zapaluta, Mexico (La Trinitaria, Chiapas), who still come every year to give candles and take back salt water (everyone in La Trinitaria drinks of it), as well as local flowers and candle stubs. They don't speak Chuj but another language not Spanish [probably Tojolabal].

tzapan, stv. Short in length or height. Ex: *tzapan ste'el*, He is short (not tall), i.e., his height is lacking.

tzap'ih, vin. To brawl because of drunkenness, verbally or physically. Ex: *'is hin tzap'ih*, I brawled. Perhaps related to **tza'**, excrement.

tzap'elal, n. Drunken brawl (only between drunks).

tzaran tzaran, stv phrase. = **tzalan tzalan**. Something that has a rise or convex hump in it. Cf. **tzal-**, vpo root, slightly curved upwards.

tzaranh (+N), num cl (2c, O28). = **tzalah**. Cf. **tzal-**, vpo root, balanced, with equal sides. Equal faces of N (long objects), i.e., in cross section, the number of sides that are more or less the same size. Ex: *jun tzaranh*, single-faced, as a mountain range. *cha tzaranh*, two-faced, as a thin board. *chanh tzaranh te'*, a square cross-sectioned plank. *wak tzaranh te'*, a hexagonally cross-sectioned tree, pencil, etc.

tzasa', vtr. To jab something with a sharp-pointed object. = **tzaja' = tz'asa' = tz'isa' = chasa'**.

tzas, num cl (1a, A13b). Jabs with a sharp-pointed object. = **tzaj = tz'as = tz'is = chas**. Ex: *cha tzas*, two jabs.

tzas (+N), num cl (1c, A13b). Jabs with N, a sharp-pointed object. Ex: *cha tzas 'akxah*, two jabs with a needle.

tzasasih, onom. The sound of panting. Ex: *tzasasi sjaj*, He breathes throaty, he pants.

tzatz, adj. Hard (surfaced); Spanish "duro."

tzaw, onom. = **tzam**. Sizzling noise, e.g., the sound of grease spattering in a fire.

tzaw, num cl (3a, A10a). Sizzling noises. = **tzam**. Ex: *cha tzaw*, two sizzling noises.

tzaw (+N), num cl (3b, A10a). Sizzling noises made by N. Ex: *cha tzaw ha'*, two noises made by water falling onto a hot griddle.

tzaw nhap', n (k'inal). = **sik nhap'**. A rainstorm that lasts for weeks or months, with cold, drizzling rain. Cf. **tzaw**, onom, sizzling noise. [NB: a typical San Mateo weather phenomenon]

tzaw-, vpo root. To be disorderly fibers.

tzawan tzawan, stv phrase. Bunched, disorderly hair, grass, etc., as uncombed women's hair, or a thin animal that looks like a pile of hair; a hen that is all feathers and no meat, or a dog with a lot of hair.

tzawanh (+N), num cl (2c, O7b). Piles of disorderly grass, of varying size. Or, bundles, piles, or puffs of long, thin, flexible objects making up a collectivity, e.g., grass. = **watzanh** = **patzanh**.

tzawu jolom, n phrase. Messed-up hair. Plural: **tzawjap' jolom**, messed-up heads of hair (i.e., several people with messed hair).

tzawa', vtr. To pick up a handfull of grass, palm down.

tzaw, num cl (1a, A29b). Acts of picking up grass, straw, etc, palm down and grasping between the fingers.

tzaw (+N), num cl (1b, A29b). Acts of picking up N (grass, straw, etc.), palm down, grasping with the fingers. Ex: *cha tzaw 'ak*, two acts of picking up grass.

tzay, n ('anh). Plant name. Spanish "dominico," a kind of banana like **pultonex** ("plátano"), but smaller, probably the kind that gets to the US. (The plátano is 3-4" thick and about a foot long, and is eaten either raw or fried.) *Musa paradisiaca*. Ex: *stzay*, his banana. *tzayil/al.

tzay, adj. Sticky.

tzayayih, stv. Sticky, e.g., old chewing gum, pine sap, sometimes mud, wet paint; when you touch it it doesn't want to let go.

tzaytzump'ah, stv. Stuck together, locked together, e.g., two people who stand and chat for a long time, or two dogs hung up.

tzayp'ih, vin. To become sticky.

tzaya', vtr. To stick things together.

tzay, num cl (1a, A). Times sticking things together, e.g., clay balls to a wall. Ex: *cha tzay*, two times sticking something.

tzayanh (+N), num cl (2c, O). Things (N) stuck together or joined together, e.g., men walking with locked elbows, dogs hung up. Not used with the numeral **jun**, one. Ex: *cha tzayanh tz'i'*, two dogs hung up together.

tzayan tzayan, stv phrase. The vagina and environs.

tzayap', n. Glue, Spanish "pegamento."

tzayap', n ('anh). Plant name, literally, Glue. Br 11562. *Galium mexicanum*.

tzayap' 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name, literally, Glue Plant. A plant that has sticky leaves, hence its name. The leaves are heart-shaped and about 3" long, hairy. Even the flower sticks to you if you touch it. Br 8540, 11599. *Siegesbeckia jorullensis, Stachys guatemalensis*.

tzayap'tak, n (lum). Place name: Tzayabtac, San Mateo. Literally, Place of Abundance of **tzayap'** (*Galium* sp.).

tze'el, n. = **tzel**. Any one of the corners of a roof, e.g., the peak or any one of the intersections of the planes of a roof. Ex: *stze'el*, its corner. *stzelal pat*, the roof corners of a house.

tzeka', vtr. To move something by pushing it (intentionally or not) with the hand, shoulders, etc.

tzek'a', vtr. To tie things in bundles, e.g., handful, by (Spanish) "tercios" (mule loads), etc.

tzek', num cl. Handful (a measure).

tzek' (+N), num cl (2a, O2a-2). = **tzek'anh**. Double-armsful of palm leaves for mat weaving (roughly, the amount that can be embraced with both arms). A specific number, but the number is unknown to the informant. The bundles are tied with twine. Ex: *cha tzek' 'apak'*, two measures of palm. *'ak' cha tzek'ok t'ayin*, Give me about two double armfuls.

tzek'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O2b). = **tzek'**. Double armsful of stick-like materials, tied in bundles, e.g., palm leaves for making mats. Ex: *cha tzek'anh k'atzitz*, two loads of firewood, tied up.

tzek'an tzek'an, stv phrase. Tied-up bundles of long objects, of various sizes, e.g., a handful (sheaf), a mule load, etc.

tzek'ul, n. Specifically, the sash or bandanna wrapped around the waist by men or women in San Mateo. Cf. **sinchah**. Or, a tie string, e.g., a belt or a sash, or a band wrapped around the arm. Ex: *stzek'ul*, his band. *stzek'ulal tiríguh*, a string to tie wheat with.

tzel, n. = **tze'el**. Any of the intersections of the planes of a roof.

tzeltaj, n (lum). Place name: Tzeltaj, Santa Eulalia.

tzepa', vtr. To cut something with a machete, axe, knife, saw or sickle, by either chopping or slicing.

tzep (+N), num cl (1b, A11b). Blows with an axe or machete on N. Ex: *cha tzep*, two blows. *cha tzep te'*, two blows on a tree.

tzep (+N), num cl (1c, A11b). Blows with N, an axe or a machete. Ex: *cha tzep machit*, two blows with a machete.

tzepan 'eltah, vtr-dir. To cut out lumber or trees. Cf. **tzepel tete'**. Ex: *ko tzepan'eltah*, We're cutting out (trees). *stzepan'elta winh*, He's cutting trees.

tzepel tete', vtr-dir phrase. To cut trees, to take out lumber. Ex: *ko tzepel tete'*, We're cutting trees.

tzep'il, n (vtr part). A cut thing.

tzes, n ('anh). = **ches**. Plant name. An edible plant with leaves like clover; washed and boiled, or fried with lard. Needs little cooking. The taste is peculiar, but something like salt. Br 8700. *Amaranthus hybridus*. Pigweed.

tzetzej, vtr. To laugh. Cf. **tzewajih**, vin, to be laughing.

tzewajih, vin. To be laughing. Ex: *stzewajih*, He's laughing. Cf. **tzetzej**.

tzeya', vtr. To level off a surface by chopping, e.g., to clear growth off a field with a hoe, level a yard with a hoe, trim the edge of a board with a machete, level a plank with an adze.

tzey, num cl (1a, A5b). Strokes in leveling something by chopping. Ex: *cha tzey*, two leveling strokes.

tzey (+N), num cl (1b, A5b). Strokes with an instrument on N in order to level its surface. Ex: *cha tzey te'*, two strokes (e.g., of an adze) to level wood. *cha tzey lu'um*, two strokes (e.g., of a hoe) to level the ground.

tzij, n. The odor of roasting meat, or a bad smell, like burning oatmeal, or a buzzard at close range. Ex: *stzijal*, the odor of something.

tzij, n. The crest or comb of a bird. Ex: *stzij*, its crest.

tzij p'oy, n (nok'; 'ajzo', chichim). A bird like a Grackle but smaller and feather-crested. Both are "zanate" in local Spanish.

tzijtum, adj. A large number, many. Spanish "bastante." Ex: *tzijtum 'animah*, many people. *tzijtum chitam*, many pigs. *tzijtum te'*, a lot of trees.

tzika', vtr. To sow a field, i.e., strewing things around while moving through an area (as opposed to the verb **tzipa'**, which implies strewing things about from one spot).

tzik, num cl (1a, A10c). One act of sowing. Ex: *cha tzik*, two actions (times) of sowing.

tzik (+N), num cl (1b, A10c). Acts of sowing N (grains). Ex: *cha tzik tríguh*, two sowing acts with wheat.

tzikemih, vtr-dir. To dribble out fine powder or small grains (e.g., wheat) with the hand turned as if dealing cards. Cf. **tzipemih**.

tzikwhi, vin. To sow. Ex: *stzikwi 'itaj winh*, He sows vegetable seed. *stzikwi tríguh*, He sows wheat. *stzikwi kaxlanh 'itaj winh*, He sows radishes (by seed).

tzikap, n (te'). Plant name. A tree, common around San Mateo; Spanish "ciprés." Br 8513. *Cupressus lusitanica*. Cypress.

tzikikih, stv. Brilliant, catches the highlights, e.g., beads, wet rocks, a dress with sequins, silky cloth.

tzikwhi, vin. To turn the earth the second time (in preparing a milpa). Cf, **t'okan k'e'ih**.

tzikanih, vtr-dir. To turn the earth for the second time.

tzikoj, n. The second turning of the earth (in preparing a milpa).

tzik'-, vpo root. To be brilliant, catching the light.

tzik'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O). Beautiful, full heads of N (hair, corn silk), long and glistening. Ex: *cha tzik'anh xil ya'al*, two long heads of hair. *cha tzik'anh tzop'*, two ears of corn wth long silk.

tzik'an tzik'an, stv phrase. Long, attractive hair.

tzik'a', vtr. To hit something, causing it to vibrate, as a tree hit with an axe or pole, or a table hit with the hand.

tzik', num cl (1a, A34). Hits on something, causing it to vibrate. Ex: *cha tzik'*, two hits.

tzik' (+N), num cl (1b, A34). Times hitting N, causing it to vibrate. Ex: *cha tzik' te'*, two blows on a tree.

tzila', vtr. To pull something apart, ripping it into strips, as in stripping agave (**ch'ech**) leaves (Spanish "mecate").

tzil, num cl (1a, A). Acts of ripping something apart. Ex: *cha tzil*, two ripping actions.

tzil (+N), num cl (2a, O30). Strips of N ripped off. Ex: *cha tzil k'apak*, two strips of cloth.

tzilanh (+N), num cl (2c, O30). Strips of N ripped off, or rips in something (not times ripped or ripping actions). Ex: *cha tzilanh k'apak*, two strips of cloth ripped off somethng.

tzililih, stv. Easily ripped.

tzilchitej, vtr. To rip something up by grabbing it and pulling off pieces. Ex: *stzilchitej*, He rips it up. *stzilchitej winh*, He rips it up.

tziltzil paj, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird, 1-2" high, that makes a nest like a bag two feet long hanging from a tree, with an entrance on one side. Common in San Mateo. The coloration is spotted like **ch'ilon** or Black-and-white Warbler. Perhaps an Oropendula.

tzimah, n (te'). Plant name. < Mixe-Zoquean. Gourd Tree, Spanish "jícara." *Crescentia cujete*, Calabash Tree. Or, the gourd made from the fruit of this tree. The **tzimah** gourd is a cup-like vessel made from the oval fruit, cut with a wide mouth, used as a drinking vessel. Other vessels cut from the **tzimah** are **tul tzimah**, "short **tzimah**," an ovaloid vessel with a small mouth used for water storage (also called **tzuh**); **jom**, a shallow, wide-mouthed hemisphere used as a bowl; and **p'el jom**, used to store tortillas.

tzimimih, vin. Spanish "sonora." To make the sound of a guitar being strummed, or a new marimba being played. Ex: *stzimimih*, It sounds sonorous.

tzimin, n (nok'; mam, nun). Tapir, Spanish "danta." *Tapirella bairdii* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 163-168).

tzin jap'ok, adj phrase. A little. Ex: *'ay tzin jap' ko munlajel*, We have a little work.

tzinh, onom. The sound of small bells, money falling, a handful of keys jingling.

tzipa', vtr. To strew grains, e.g., wheat, corn, to chickens, in one spot, not a large area. (Contrast the verb **tzika'**, to strew grains across a field.) = **tzipp'atih**.

tzip, num cl(1a, A10c). Acts of tossing grain which scatters, as in feeding chickens. Ex: *cha tzip*, two acts of tossing grains.

tzip (+N), num cl (1b, A10c). Hand-tosses of N, something that scatters as it is thrown, e.g., grains, loose dirt, dust, but not a lump of clay. Ex: *cha tzip 'ixim*, two acts of tossing corn grains.

tzipanh (+N), num cl (2c, O). Bunches of N (grains, etc.) that have been scattered in a sowing toss. Ex: *cha tzipanh 'ixim*, two bunches of maize grains that are scattered about.

tzipemih, vtr-dir. To dribble out grains with the hand turned as if to deal cards, with backhanded movements. Cf. **tzikemih**.

tzipan 'ek'ih, stv phrase. Scattered about, as sown grains.

tzip', n (te'). Fern (in general, including the tree ferns); Spanish "helecho." Some are 3-4 feet thick and ten feet tall. H 0016. Br 8588, 8619, 8651, 8751, 8758, 8778. *Dryopteris denticulata*, *D. parrallelogramma*, *Loposoria quadripinnata*, *Plecosorus speciosissimus*, *Thelypteris rudis*.

tzir, onom. The sound of a katydid, a grasshopper, or a doorbell. *stzir(al/il).

tzisjak'al, adj. Pretty. Ex: *tzisjak'alach*, You're pretty.

tzit k'ak', n. Sparks that fly out of the fire, as when charcoal coals are blown on. Ex: *stzit k'ak'il*, sparks from a fire.

tzita', vtr implied but not attested. To shake water off the hand.

tzitemih, vtr-dir. To shake water off the hand, the palm down and the fingers bunched together.

tzit (+N), num cl (1b, A10a). Acts of throwing water (N) from the hand. Ex: *cha tzit ha'*, two acts of throwing water.

tzitz 'onh, n (te'). Plant name. A small variety of avocado, 1-2" in length, with a thin skin. *Persea americana*, var. *drymifolia*.

tzitz tzitz...., exclam. Consolation to infants; an affectionate phrase used while embracing or holding an infant.

tziw-, vpo root. To be ragged, fringed.

tzowan tzowan, stv phrase. Ragged clothes.

tziwanh (+N), num cl (2c, O30). Fringed Ns, e.g., a fringed blanket, a piece of paper cut in a fringe along the edge, or a flower like mimosa. Ex: *cha tziwanh xuma'ak*, two fringed flowers. *cha tziwanh hu'um*, two pieces of fringed paper.

tziwu kamix, n phrase. Insult to someone with a ragged shirt.

tziyap, n (ch'an). Spanish "tzuyacal." A woven palm-leaf raincape formerly used, now rare, replaced by sheet plastic (**nayleh**). Ex: *ch'an tziyap*, the raincape. *stziyap*, his raincape. *stziyapil nhap'*, the raincape ready for a rain.

tzoj-, vpo root. To be a large bundle or full bag.

tzojanh (+N), num cl (2c, O15b-1). Bundles about the size of a (Spanish) "costal," a burlap bag, filled with N, grain, ore, rocks, etc. Ex: *jun tzojanh plómah*, one bundle of ore. *cha tzojanh polómah*, two bags of ore. *'ix wil cha tzojanh 'ixim*, I saw a couple of bundles of corn.

tzojan tzojan, stv phrase. Insult to short people. Or, a short bundle of something, e.g., a quintal (100 lbs) or less of corn standing in a bag.

tzoj kino'ox, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird whose song sounds like a couple of gourd rattles (**tzojtzoj**). Yellow with yellow stripes; similar to American Bittern (but not likely a Bittern). When singing, the bird jumps from branch to branch. It is said that to begin dancing when this bird sings will cause the body to become covered with boils. Found in the brush near San Mateo.

tzojo', vtr. To shake a gourd rattle.

tzoj (+N), num cl (1a, 1b; A23). Times shaking N, a gourd rattle. Ex: *cha tzoj*, two acts of shaking a gourd rattle. *cha tzoj tzojtzoj*, two times shaking a gourd rattle.

tzoj (+N), num cl (3a, 3b; A23). Noises made by shaking N, a gourd rattle. Ex: *cha tzoj*, two noises of a gourd rattle being shaken. *cha tzoj tzojtzoj*, two noises made by shaking a gourd rattle.

tzojochih, vin. To cough a lot. Ex: *stzojochih*, He coughs a lot.

tzojop'tanhej, vtr. To make noise with a gourd rattle.

tzojtzoj, n ('anh). Plant name. A hot country vine resembling **k'ok'** (Spanish "chilacayote," *Cucurbita ficifolia*) that yields gourds with an ovaloid body and a long, narrow shaft-like handle as their natural shape. The seeds dry inside to form a gourd rattle, with no cleaning necessary. The gourd is called ('anh) **tzojtzoj** (Spanish "chinchin"), like the plant. The gourd is also opened at the end of the shaft, capped, and used on trips as a container for ground coffee. *Lagenaria siceraria*, Bottle Gourd. NB: A **tzimah** gourd, a tree gourd, with an attached handle, used as a rattle, is also called (te') **tzojtzoj**. See also **tzimah** and **tzuh**.

tzojtzoj, n (te'). Spanish "chinchin." A gourd rattle made from the **tzimah** gourd (Spanish "jícara," *Crescentia cujete*).

tzok, n (nok'). A cocoon, the size of a thumb, shaped like a sausage link, that is found hanging in trees in hot country and is used for a finger- or toe-bandage. The animal inside (1" long, green with red spots from which hairs spring) is removed and a section cut out of the end of the cocoon attached to the branch. The ring by which it is attached is used to tie the bandage onto the finger or toe. Ex: *stzok*, his cocoon bandage (of a person). *stzokal sk'ap'*, the cocoon to bandage his hand with.

tzokoy, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Spanish "coconox." A small black wooly caterpillar, about finger length. When touched it rolls up.

tzok'o', vtr. To peck at something, e.g., a hen pecking at corn on the ground; chipping a plaster wall so it will take new plaster; chopping bones for stew, not separating the bones, but only breaking them.

tzok', num cl (1a, A16a). Times pecking, acts of pecking something. Ex: *cha tzok'*, two acts of pecking.

tzok' (+N), num cl (1b, A16a). Acts of pecking at N with the beak. Ex: *cha tzok' ixim*, two acts of pecking maize grains.

tzok'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O27b). = **petanh**. Continuous stretches of N, land owned by the same person. Lots. Ex: *cha tzok'anh*, two lots. *cha tzok'anh wayumtak*, two lots of fallow land.

tzok'anhil, n. = **petanil**. By lots (of land). Ex: *xchonh petanil* = *xchonh tzok'anhil*, It's sold by lots; he is selling it by lots.

tzol, n. A line or row of something. Spanish "hilado." Ex: *stzol*, his line or furrow. *stzolal ixim*, a furrow of maize.

tzol (+N), num cl (2a, O9a). Lines of things, e.g., dots, holes, plants. Ex: *cha tzol 'animah*, two lines of people. *cha tzol 'awal*, two lines of milpa (plants).

tzolal, adj. In formation, especially in lines, Spanish "formado."

tzolan 'ek'ih, stv phrase. Individual objects formed into lines.

tzolin, n (nok'; mam, 'ix). Spanish "tzololes." Dragonfly-like insect caught for food in September-October. See **mak'lap' tzolin**, plant name.

tzop-, vpo root. To be puckered, wrinkled.

tzopan tzopan, stv phrase. Puckered, wrinkled, as a toothless mouth or a rotting avocado.

tzopu ti', n phrase. Toothless (causing a puckered mouth), having a puckered mouth.
(Insult)

tzop', n ('ixim). Corn silk. Ex: *stzop'*, his corn silk. *stzop'al 'ixim*, the silk of the corn.

tzoyol, n ('anh). Plant name. Guatemalan Spanish "huisquil, güisquil," Mexican Spanish "chayote."
An edible squash, *Sechium edule*. Chayote.

tzuh, n ('anh). Plant name. Bottle gourd. Spanish "tecomate." *Lagenaria siceraria*. The gourd plant, fruit, or prepared vessel. The classic **tzuh** vessel is hour-glass shaped, with an opening at the top, used for carrying water to the fields. See also **tul tzimah**, **tzimah**, **jom**, **p'el jom**, **tzojtzoj**. The name **tzuh** can also be applied to a tree gourd, from the **tzimah** tree (*Crescentia cujete*); in this case the noun classifier is **te'**, not **'anh**. If the **tzuh** gourd is cut at its waist, it leaves two narrow-mouthed vessels that are used to store tortillas, the **p'el jom**, which may be as much as two feet in diameter. The vessel **jom**, a shallow, wide-mouthed vessel used as a bowl, is usually cut from the **tzuh** gourd, especially if it has an unuseable top part, but it may be cut from a **tzimah**.

tzuh (+N), num cl (4, O1b). A gourd canteen (**tzuh**) full of N, a liquid or grain, especially beans. Ex: *jun tzu 'uk'em*, a gourdfull of (Spanish) "bebida, posol de nixtamal." *cha tzu tut*, two gourdsful of beans.

tzuh, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A large (2-3" long) green grasshopper, shaped like a folded leaf, with a song like a katydid, a long, sustained, high-pitched whirr. Their presence in or near a house is a bad omen, signifying death.

tzuku', vtr. To pull hair, pluck chickens, pick cotton, or weed around plants. Ex: *tzin tzuku'*, I jerk on something.

tzuk (+N), num cl (1a, 1b; A14b). Pulls or tugs on N, hair, chicken feathers, weeds, etc.
Ex: *cha tzuk*, two tugs. *jun tzuk xil jolom*, one tug on head hair. *cha tzuk kaxlanh*, two chicken-plucking actions. *'ox tzuk 'anhk'ultak*, three pulls on weeds.

tzuk'anh, num cl. Groups of animate beings clustered together, as soldiers standing in formation, or people walking in parade, or as sheep in a tight flock. Ex: *cha tzukanh 'animah*, two bunches of people.

tzuk'u', vtr. To cut something into sections by severing it with chopping blows, as in chopping bones in two, or cutting a thin stick with an axe, or cutting a lasso with an axe.

tzul-, vpo root. To be ridged.

tzulan tzulan, stv phrase. Spiny-ridged, as the back of a skinny horse, or a man whose backbone can be seen through the flesh, or a person with a face that has a sharp ridge down the middle (forehead, nose, lips, chin, all pointed in front).

tzul k'e'en, n (k'en). = **tzul k'en**. Place name: in San Mateo, the lower point of the ridge on which the **wajxaklajunh** ruins sit, east of the new school and down several levels through the ruins. There is a cross there and much ritual is performed there.

tzulu', vtr. To cure a new pot by heating it quickly. When a new pot or kettle is first used it is heated empty, and then a bowlful of hot stew, nixtamal, etc., is thrown into it to cure it for use (but not water, which would cause the pot to break). This meaning is extended to using something for the first time, e.g., to change into new clothes.

tzul (+N), num cl (1a, 1c; A31a). Acts of pushing something into a fire (N) so that it catches quickly, and then withdrawing it aflame, e.g., dry grass. Ex: *cha tzul*, two times pushing something into a fire. *jun tzul k'ak'*, one act of pushing something into a fire.

tzulanh (+N), num cl (2c, O). Fires (N) with leaping flames. Ex: *cha tzulanh k'ak'*, two fires with leaping flames, e.g., two houses burning, or two flaring matches.

tzuluchih, vtr-dir. To push something into the flames so that it will catch fire quickly, and then withdraw it, e.g., a bunch of grass. Ex: *tzin tzuluch k'ak' t'ay*, I shove it into the fire to ignite and then withdraw it.

tzun...tik, adj phrase. Despiciatve reference to something or someone, that worthless one. Ex: *ha tzun winh tik*, Ah, that guy...

tzuntzanih, vin. To molest someone. Ex: *malaj mach stzuntzan winh*, There is noone who molests him. *yak'an stzuntzan hep' ix ix*, He molests the women. [From the text The sorceror]

tzup', n. Human saliva. Ex: *stzup'*, his saliva. *stzup'il/al.

tzup'ej, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). Spanish "lorito," a small green insect, 1/4" long, whose head looks like the head of a parrot.

tzute', n (lum). Place name. A place for cultivation above **k'axepa'**, a cantón north of the river to the north of San Mateo.

tzute'äl, n (lum). Place name. The ruins across the river **niwan titz'am** from San Mateo, on the slopes of the mountain below the **xulem k'e'en** ruins, i.e., above the place where the Barillas road crosses the river, and east of the horse trail that climbs from there.

tzutz, adj implied but not attested. Cured. Attested forms are verbal passives or inchoatives.

tzutzjih, vin. To get well, as a sore in a stage of improvement, not as bad as formerly. = **tzutzp'ih** = **tzutzwihi**. Ex: *tzutzji sjaj*, His throat is raw; he's hoarse.

tzutzp'ih, vin. To be cured (a sore). = **tzutzwihi**, **tzutzjih**.

tzutzwihi, vin. To be cured (a sore). = **tzutzp'ih**, **tzutzjih**.

tzuy-, vpo root. To be lying down.

tzuyp'ej, vtr. To lie down. Ex: *tzuyp'ej*, Lie down!

tzuyan 'ek'ih, stv phrase. A thing normally standing, found on its side, e.g., a bottle or a person; a tree. Also a person asleep or just lying down. Usually replaced by **jichan 'ek'ih** for things other than persons. Cf. **sut'an 'ek'ih**.

tzuy, adj. Leathery.

tzuyp'ih, vin. To become leathery, **tzuyuyih**, as vegetables being cooked that don't become soft but tough.

tzuyuyih, stv. Leathery, e.g., uncooked vegetables.

tzuy, n ('anh). Plant name. A bush (up to five feet high) that grows in hot country, with wide, edible leaves, somewhat like Hackberry, green on top, white below. *Liabum glabrum* var. *hypoleucum*.

tzuyu', vtr. To tie something up, to close up a bag.

tzuy, num cl (1a, A25). Times tying up something, as in closing a net bag of something. Ex: *jun tzuy*, one tying. *cha tzuy*, two tyings.

tzuyanh (+N), num cl (2c, O2b). Bags of N all tied up; or, tied up net bagsful of N. Or, a load of N the size that would have been in such a bag (Spanish "tercio"). Ex: *jun tzuyanh nhal*, one bagful of corn ears. *cha tzuyanh k'atzitz*, two bags of firewood, or two similar sized loads of firewood.

tzuyan tzuyan, stv phrase. Drawn up in a pucker, as a scar that has raised parts and looks as if the skin were drawn up into it, or a patch on cloth badly done, or a bag which closes by pulling on a drawstring that pulls all the top of the bag together, puckered, at one point.

tzuyuyih, stv. Well tied up, e.g., a bundle. Ex: *tzuyuyi yajih*, It's well tied.

tzuy -p'ah, vtr phrase. To prepare one's pack for a trip. Ex: *tzin tzuy hin p'ah*, I'm getting myself ready for a trip. (Contrast *tzin tzuy hin pah*, I'm tying up my bag [of a specific type].)

tzuywih + N, vin phrase (vtr with incorporated object). To tie up N(s). Ex: *stzuywi pa winh*, He's bag-tying. NB: The incorporated object, in this case *pah*, takes no stress in these constructions, [*stzúy.wi.pa.wính*].

TZ'

tz'a'am, n. = **tz'am**. A horse blanket or a bundle of **mes** (Spanish "palo de escoba") placed across the back of a person's waist to sustain a load. Ex: *stz'a'am*, his blanket. *stz'amil xalmah*, the blanket for a cargo pack.

tz'a'ih, vtr. To burn.

tz'a'el, n. Something burnt.

tz'a jaј, vin phrase. For the throat to burn, e.g., on drinking rotgut trago. Ex: *stz'a jaј winh*, His throat burns.

tz'ahup', n. = **tz'aup'**. Spanish "argeño." A plant illness said to fall from the sky like a light mist after the first "limpia" (weeding) of the milpas, May-July. It comes on clear days after the rain has passed. The maize plants turn yellow and don't produce ears, or fewer plants produce ears. Ex: *stz'ahup'al ixim*, the illness of the milpa.

tz'ajuj, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Spanish "lechuza." A large owl, like the Horned Owl but without the ear tufts. Song is repeated **tz'ajuj**.

tz'ak, n (k'en). Special stones used in the **chilap'** (Spanish "chival"), a lean-to built for bird hunting during the migratory season, October-November and in the Spring. The rocks are selected preferably from near an old chival shelter and partially buried to form the place for the new chival.

tz'ak, n (lum). Place name: Hacienda Chaculá, Nentón.

tz'aka', vtr. To make pots from clay, to form pottery for firing, to shape the vessel. Or, to manufacture things in general.

tz'akwiһ, vin. To become complete. Or, for a group to become larger.

tz'akwiһ + N, vin (vtr + incorporated object). To manufacture N, i.e., to N-manufacture.

tz'akan, vtr(part). Spanish "cabal." Correct, complete, e.g., a count or reckoning of something.

tz'akeј, vtr. To make things. Ex: *tzin te tz'akeј*, I make a lot of things.

tz'aka', vtr. To pretend illness in order to incriminate someone else; e.g., after a fight, if you

pretend to be ill, the other's case against you is minimized and yours is strengthened.

tz'akej, vtr. To make oneself sick. Ex: *tzin te tz'akej*, I make myself very sick.

tz'aka'anh, n (k'en). = **tz'akanh**. A boundary marker. Ex: *stz'aka'anh*, his boundary marker. *stz'akanhil lu'um*, the boundary marker of the land. Cf. **tz'ak**.

tz'alama', n (ha'). Place name: a southern tributary of the Río Chexjox, San Mateo.

tz'am, n. See **tz'a'am**, above. A horse blanket or back pad for porters.

tz'am tz'a'am, n phrase. A person that never washes their clothes and is filthy. Ex: *tz'am tz'amach*, You are filthy as a horse blanket!

tz'ana', vtr. To pour something slowly from a vessel. Ex: *tzin tz'ana'*, I pour it.

tz'an (+N), num cl (1b, A10a). Times pouring N. Ex: *cha tz'an*, two pours, two times pouring. *cha tz'an ha'*, two pours of water.

tz'anha', vtr. To cook with pots on the fire; to boil something.

tz'anhp'il, n (vtr part). Anything boiled or cooked in a pot.

tz'ap-, vpo root. To be straight and thin.

tz'apan tz'apan -nhi', n phrase. For a person's nose to be straight and thin. Ex: *tz'apan tz'apan snhi'*, His nose is straight and thin.

tz'apu nhi', n phrase. Straight, thin nose.

tz'apa', vtr. To push something into a wall or vertical surface.

tz'ap (+N), num cl (1b, A13b). Acts of pushing something into a wall or vertical surface and removing it (so it doesn't stay in the wall). Ex: *cha tz'ap 'akxah*, two acts of punching something with a needle.

tz'apanh (+N), num cl (2c, O37). Things stuck into a wall or vertical surface and left there. Ex: *cha tz'apanh 'akxah*, two needles stuck into a wall and left there.

tz'app'ej, vtr. To leave something stuck into a wall, e.g., a nail.

tz'ap'a', vtr. To roast meat, to dry meat over a fire. Ex: *tz'ap'a'*, Roast it!

tz'ap'wih, vin. To dry meat over a fire.

tz'ap'te'ej, vtr. = **tz'ap'tej**. To make dried meat; to dry meat over a fire. The meat is roasted and then dried over a fire or in the sun for several days. Cf. **takki chip'ej**, **takin chip'ej**.

tz'asa', vtr. To jab something with a sharp-pointed object. = **tz'isa' = tzasa' = tzaja' = chasa'**.

tz'as (+N), num cl (1b, A13b). Jabs with a sharp-pointed object, e.g., needle, pin, pencil, piece of glass, in a sharp movement and withdrawal. Ex: *jun tz'as*, one jab. *cha tz'as 'akxah*, two jabs with a needle. *'ox tz'as lawux*, three jabs with a nail.

tz'asuchih, vtr-dir. To jab something with a sharp object.

tz'ata', vtr. To urinate like a dog, i.e., in pulses and drips. Ex: *'ix tz'ata'*, It urinated.

tz'atzuh, n (lum). Place name. = **matak sánah**. El Matasano, a settlement near **pojom** in San Mateo; Mateano Chuj is spoken there. No other meaning ("matasano" is *Casimiroa edulis*, white zapote).

tz'ejejih, stv. Shouting (a lot). Cf. **tz'ererih**, **tz'ijijih**. Ex: *tz'ejeji yel yaw*, He shouts a lot. *tz'ejeji yok'ih*, He cries a lot.

tz'ejnaj -k'e'ih, vin phrase. To choke off a cry and then begin again. Ex: *tz'ejnaj sk'e'ih*, He chokes off his cry and then begins again.

tz'ek'k'uh, n. All day. < tz-ø-'ek' k'uh, literally, "the sun passes by."

tz'elk'uh, n. East, the quadrant of the horizon where the Sun rises. < tz-ø-'el k'uh, literally, "[where] the Sun exits [the Underworld]." Cf. **tz'ochk'uh**, west, tz-ø-'och k'uh, "[where] the Sun enters."

tz'epa', vtr. To look up. Ex: *tz'epa'*, Look up! *tzin tz'ep hin sat*, I look up, roll my eyes upwards.

tz'epxih, vtr-rep. To look up again.

tz'epp'ej, vtr. To roll the eyes upwards, to look up. Ex: *tzin tz'epp'ej hin sat*, I look up.

tz'epjap' sat, n phrase. Cross-eyed, or looking upwards.

tz'ererih, stv. = **tz'ijijih**. Shouting. Ex: *tz'ereri yel yaw*, He is shouting, literally, shouting goes out his yell. Cf. **tz'ejejih**.

tz'ey, loc n. Next to. Ex: *t'a stz'ey*, at its side, next to it. Cf. **tz'eya'**.

tz'ey, n ('anh). Plant name. A hot country plant that has huge leaves, 3-4 feet wide and 5-6 feet

long, rounded, that can be cut off and wrapped around a person to keep him dry in the rain. The plant is about six feet high. Leaves are bigger than **malánhgah** (Spanish) "malanga," arum (*Colocasia esculenta*), but similar in shape. Cf. **nitz k'uh**, a cold country plant that serves the same purpose (*Gunnera* sp.)

tz'ey (+N), num cl (2a, O15a). = **p'ech**. A single handful (in the upturned palm). = **tz'eyanh**. Ex: *jun tz'ey k'op' 'atz'am*, one palmful of salt water. *cha tz'ey tut*, two palmsful of beans.

tz'eyanh (+N), num cl (2c, O15a). Handsful (or palmsful, in the upturned palm) of N. = **tz'ey**. Ex: *cha tz'eyanh tut*, two palmsful of beans.

tz'eya', vtr, To turn something on its side.

tz'eyan, vtr(part). Turned on its side, e.g., a table turned on its side, a person sitting on one buttock. Ex: *tz'eyanin*, I'm sitting on one buttock.

tz'eyan tz'eyan, stv phrase. Bent or fallen to the side.

tz'eylajih, vin. To slip down sidewise, as a picture on the wall that has fallen on one side. Cf. **tz'eylitej**. Ex: *stz'eylaj hin k'ap'*, My hand turns sidewise, as in dumping out a handful of something.

tz'eylitej, vtr. To set something on its side, e.g., a box lying on its wide side, set up on edge.

tz'eywiH + N, vin (vtr + incorporated object). To stand Ns up on their side, to N-stand. Ex: *tzin tz'eywi xan*, I stand up adobe bricks. *stz'eywi xan winh*, He stands up bricks. NB: in these constructions, the object is unstressed: [s-tz'ey-wi xan winh].

tz'eyan tz'eyan, stv phrase. Fallen on one side, or twisted to one side, as a picture on the wall that was dropped on one side, or a pot that is not symmetric but unbalanced.

tz'ey -p'ah, vtr phrase. To turn oneself sideways, as in letting someone pass through a narrow door. Ex: *tzin tz'ey hin p'ah*, I turn myself sideways.

tz'eyp'ej, vtr. To leave something lying on its side.

tz'i', n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Dog (any variety).

tz'ijijih, stv. Neighing like a horse. Cf. **'el tz'ijijok**. Or, echoing. Ex: *tz'ijiji sp'at yaw*, His shout echoes.

tz'ik, onom. The song of many kinds of birds. NB: Developments from Proto-Mayan *tz'ikin

'bird' are common in Mayan languages. The Chuj cognate is **ch'ik**, unattested here but noted in Kaufman's Mayan Etymological Database (on www.famsi.org) and in San Sebastián Chuj by Mateo Felipe Diego, *Diccionario del Idioma Chuj*, Antigua Guatemala: Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquín, 1998. Note the dayname **tz'ikin**, below.

tz'ika', vtr. To carry a lit candle or ocote (pine torch). Or, to light a pine torch or a cigarette. Ex: *tzin tz'ika'*, I light a cigarette.

tz'ikanh (+N), num cl (2c, O29). Lit stick-like things carried in the hand, e.g., a lit pine torch or a candle. Ex: *jun tz'ikanh taj*, one burning pine brand carried in the hand. *cha tz'ikanh taj*, two burning pine torches (carried in separate hands).

tz'ikan k'etah, stv phrase. To scratch up something, as animals in a newly-planted cornfield.

tz'ikin, n (winh). Day name; "hora" in the pagan system of divination by day names.

Corresponds to Men in the Yucatecan system of day names. See Field Notes, August 31-September 6, 1964. See the notes in **tz'ik**, above.

tz'ikin 'itaj, n phrase ('anh). Plant name. An edible wild green ('itaj) with leaves that are 2-3" wide, 10" long, and tapered. Eaten boiled or with scrambled eggs. found in the cloud forest near San Mateo. Unidentified. Cf. **tz'ik** and the note on Proto-Mayan *tz'ikin, bird.

tz'in, adj. Silent.

tz'in, exclam. Quiet!

tz'inan, n. Silence.

tz'ininih, stv. Silence.

tz'in -chi nhej, vtr phrase. To be quiet, not to make any noise at all. Ex: *tz'in xin chi nhej*, I am being quiet. *tz'in xa chi nhej*, You are being quiet. *tz'in xchi nhej*, He is being quiet. *tz'in xchinhej hep*', They are being quiet. = **tz'in nhej -chih**.

tz'in nhej -chih, vtr phrase, To be quiet. Ex: *tz'in nhej xchih*, He is being quiet. *tz'in nhej xchi hep*', They are being quiet. = **tz'in -chi nhej**.

tz'ini', n ('anh). Plant name. Br 8703, 11560, 11615, 11675. *Tradescantia commelinoides*, T. *guatemalensis*.

tz'ipa', vtr implied but not attested. To stick something into the ground.

tz'ipemih, vtr-dir. Women's speech: To push something into the ground. Cf. **tz'isemih**,

the corresponding men's speech.

tz'ip (N), num cl (1b, A13b). Acts of pushing something into the ground. Ex: *cha tz'ip te'*, two acts of pushing sticks into the ground.

tz'ipanh (+N), num cl (2c, O37). Things (N) stuck into the ground. Ex: *cha tz'ipanh te'*, two sticks stuck into the ground.

tz'ip', n. The letters of the alphabet.

tz'ip', adj. Speckled.

tz'ip' k'ok', n ('anh). Plant name. A chilacayote fruit (*Cucurbita ficifolia*) that is speckled. Cf. **sak k'ok'**, **yax k'ok'**. Literally, Speckled Squash.

tz'ip' sat, n ('ixim). Plant name. Spanish "maíz pintillo." A kind of maize ('ixim) that grows in cold country only, not in hot or temperate zones. Grains are round, black and yellow (mixed on the same ear). Literally, Speckled Maize. *Zea mays*.

tz'ip'a', vtr. To write something. Or, to make lines on something. Ex: *tz'ip'a'*, Write! But **tzin tz'ip'a'*, rather *tzin tz'ip'ej*, I write.

tz'ip'anih, vin. To make lines on a green pot, before firing.

tz'ip'ej, vtr. To write something. Ex: *tzin tz'ip'ej*, I write something.

tz'ip'iltak, adj. Lined, striped, or decorated in some way, e.g., a striped shirt, a decorated bedspread, a floor with a tile design.

tz'ip'um, n (winh, 'ix). A literate person. Or, the office of (Spanish) "escribiente," formerly "escribano;" the "Segundo Secretario." Or, the literate people in the aldeas who serve a (Spanish) "principal" (village elder, authority) for a year at a time, doing his writing when called upon. Literally, "writer."

tz'ip'luch, n. Knowledge; a form used in prayers, referring to writing, literacy, etc. Ex: *tzajak sk'ol sjolom t'ay ha tz'ip'luch*, Open his head to your knowledge. *tzajak sk'ol sjolom t'ay ha tz'ip'*, *t'ay ha luch*. A metonymic couplet juxtaposing **tz'ip'** with **luch**, but the latter is unattested (except "gourd vessel").

tz'ip'p'ej, vtr. = **tz'ip'ej**. To write something. Ex: *tzin tz'ip'p'ej*, I write.

tz'ip'wih, vin. To write.

tz'ip'lak wéna wístah, n (lum). Place name: Chiblac Buena Vista, Barillas. < Kanjobal.

tz'ir, onom. The squeal of a small wild animal on being grabbed, e.g., pigs.

tz'isa', vtr. To push a stick into the ground. Or, to jab something with a sharp-pointed object. = **tz'asa' = tzasa' = tzaja' = chasa'**.

tz'is (+N), num cl (1b, A13b). Jabs with N, a sharp-pointed object. = **tz'as = tzas = tzaj = chas**. Ex: *cha tz'is*, two jabs. *cha tz'is 'akxah*, two jabs with a needle.

tz'isemih, vtr-dir. Men's speech: To push a stick into the ground. Cf. **tz'ipemih**, the corresponding women's speech.

tz'isa', vtr. To sew or embroider clothing.

tz'is (+N), num cl (1b, A13b). Sewing stitches in N (penetrations of the cloth by a needle, once in and out). Ex: *jun tz'is*, one stitch. *'ox tz'is nip*, three stitches in a huipil.

tz'isanih, vtr. To sew. Ex: *stz'isanih*, she's sewing. *sko tz'isanih*, We are sewing. *wan ko tz'isanih*, We are sewing.

tz'isul, n. A seam (in clothing).

tz'islap'. n. A large bone needle used to sew blanket or capixay seams. 3-4" long. See also **nit 'akxah**.

tz'isp'il, n (vtr part). A sewn thing.

tz'iswih, vtr/vin. To sew. Ex: *stz'iswih*, She is sewing. *tzonh tz'iswih = wan ko tz'iswih*, We are sewing.

tz'it-, vpo root. Jumpy.

tz'itz'on -ek'ih, vin phrase. = **limlon -ek'ih**. To jump back and forth like a cat at play. Ex: *tz'itz'on yek'ih*, He jumps back and forth.

tz'itnajok, adv. Jumping. See **'em tz'itnajok**, to jump down from something; **k'e tz'itnajok**, to jump up on something.

tz'itwih, vin. To go along jumping, e.g., a frog or a cricket. Ex: *stz'itwih*, It jumps along.

tz'it, adj. Brittle, breaking easily into many pieces, "jumpy."

tz'ititih, stv. Jumpy; the quality of wood that flies off in little bits when struck, or things

that chip off when bent.

tz'itp'ih, vin. To become **tz'ititih**, jumpy (as wood that shatters when hit).

tz'it, n. A slap with the open hand. Ex: *stz'it*, his slap. **stz'ital/il*.

tz'ita', vtr. To slap someone or something with the open hand.

tz'it (+N), num cl (1b, A3b). Slaps on N. Ex: *jun tz'it*, one slap. *cha tz'it k'ap'*, two slaps on the hand. *cha tz'it sat*, two slaps on the face.

tz'ite', n (te'). Plant name. A plant unknown to the informant. The roots are cut into foot-long lengths and sold in San Mateo as hair-washing material: the roots are mashed and the foam used for shampoo. Probably *Polygala floribunda*.

tz'o', exclam. Informant's transcriptions of the implosive alveolar affricate equivalent to the English Tsk Tsk.

tz'ochk'uh, n. West, the quadrant of the horizon where the Sun sets. < tz-ø-'och k'uh, literally "[where] the Sun enters [the Underworld]." Cf. **tz'elk'uh**, east.

tz'oj, vtr. To suck a snail, **xoch** (Spanish "jute"). After boiling, the small tip of this land snail, shaped like a cornucopia, is snapped off and the snail is sucked out of the shell from the other end, in one slurp.

tz'oj (+N), num cl (1b, A36). Acts of sucking out a snail (N) from its shell. Ex: *cha tz'oj och*, two acts of sucking out a snail.

tz'ojojih, exclam. Suck fast!

tz'ojwih +N, vin (vtr + incorporated object). To suck snails, to snail-suck.

tz'ojp'anih, vin. To cough.

tz'ojtz'op', n (te'). A tree the size of a peach, with large irregularly round leaves that have a white powder that falls off when touched. Some have irregular star leaves. white bell-like flowers. Br 8710, 11572. *Phymosia* sp. See also **kotak tz'ojtz'op'**.

tz'ok-, vpo root. To be hunkered down, sitting on haunches.

tz'okan, stv. = **chotan** = **tz'ukan**. Sitting on haunches, hunkered down. Ex: *tzin 'em tz'okan*, I squat on haunches. *tz'okanin 'emih*, I'm sitting on my haunches.

tz'okp'ej -p'ah, vtr phrase. To hunker (oneself) down. Ex: *tzin tz'okp'ej hin p'ah*, I

hunker down.

tz'oloj, n (te'). Plant name. Spanish "Santa Catarina." A plant with leaves rounded, about 2-3" long, the size of a peach tree, but with a segmented trunk, hollow inside. Flowers are purple, somewhat like carnations. Br 8761. *Dahlia lemannii*.

tz'oma'an, n (te'). = **tz'oman**. Plant name. A tree with a trunk one foot thick, about nine feet tall, leaves like those of **paj 'ulul te'**, flowers like **xiwkin te'**. H 0037, Br 8504, 11482. *Ceanothus coeruleus*.

tz'omomih -chamih, vin phrase. To wilt, e.g., a plant cut off near the root, or a plant without water in the hot sun. Cf. **chamih**, to die.

tz'on, n (winh, 'ix). A child that is still nursing when the mother is pregnant again, or a child who can no longer nurse because there is a younger sibling at the breast. Cf. **sk'ip'umal**, the largest animal of a litter. Ex: *stz'on*, her child. **stz'onal yune'**, the runt of the litter.

tz'onh-, vpo root. To be hunch-backed, short in stature.

tz'onhonhih, stv. Hunchbacked.

tz'onhan tz'onhan, n phrase. Insult to short people.

tz'op', adj implied but not attested in isolation. Stinging.

tz'op'op'ih, stv. Stinging the skin, like chile.

tz'op'tz'onih, n. An itch that attacks people when they are sweating a lot, e.g., in a sweatbath before washing but after sweating.

tz'op'o', vtr. To kiss someone. Ex: *tz'op'o'*, Kiss!

tz'op' (+N), num cl (1b, A33). Kisses, or times kissing N. Ex: *jun tz'op'*, one kiss. *cha tz'op' ti'*, two kisses on the mouth.

tz'op' -ti', vtr phrase. To kiss.

tz'op'wih, vin. To kiss. Ex: *tzonh tz'op'wih*, We are kissing.

tz'owo', vtr. To kiss, or to suckle.

tz'oy-, vpo root. To be short-legged.

tz'oyan tz'oyan, stv phrase. Describes people or animals with short legs; an insult,

"Shorty."

tz'oyoyih -p'atih, vin phrase. To be barely walking because of very short legs.

tz'oyjap' 'ok, n phrase. Short-legged. Ex: *tz'oy jap' yok*, His legs are short.

tz'u'uh, vtr. To suck or chew on sugar cane. Cf. **tz'up'u'**, **nup'u'**. Ex: *tzin tz'u'uh*, I'm sucking sugar cane.

tz'u'um, n (nok'). = **tz'um**. Leather or skin. Ex: *stz'u'um*, his leather piece. *stz'umal*, its skin.

tz'umal, n. Skin, or the very thin bark of a tree, cf. **joxal**.

tz'umal 'ixim, n phrase. The shell of a grain of maize.

tz'umej, vtr. To serve as leather.

tz'uj, n. Leak, drip, e.g., in a roof. Or, a place in a cave where water drips from above. **stz'uj*. Ex: *stz'ujal te'*, a drip from a tree.

tz'uk-, vpo root. To be hunkered down, squatting on haunches.

tz'ukan, stv. = **tz'okan = chotan**, Squatting on haunches, hunkered down.

tz'ukp'ej, vtr. To sit down.

tz'uku', vtr. To open a crack, e.g., a chick opening the crack in an egg. Ex: *stz'uku'*, The egg is opening (the crack is visible). '*ol stz'uk sti'*, He (the chick) will open the crack.

tz'ukuch -jolom. vtr-dir phrase. To crack one's head (on falling down).

tz'ukwihi + N, vin (vtr + incorporated object). To open N (holes), to hole-open. Ex: *stz'ukwi holan winh*, He opens holes.

tz'ukwi nholop', vin phrase (vtr + incorporated object). To peck through eggshells.

tz'ulu', vtr. To peel something. Ex: *tz'ulu'*, Peel it! *tzin tz'ulu'*, I peel it.

tz'ul (+N), num cl (1b, A20). Acts of stripping off the covering or peeling something. Ex: *jun tz'ul*, one act of stripping. *cha tz'ul joxal te'*, two acts of stripping the bark off a tree.

tz'ulelih, vtr-dir. To peel an orange or a banana.

tz'um, adj. Leathery. Cf. **tz'u'um**, leather.

tz'um tz'u'um, n phrase. Leather-like, flexible but tough, e.g., a strong paper or plastic.

tz'um k'e'en, n phrase. Spanish "lata." Sheet tin, as in cans or galvanized tin roofing.

tz'ump'ih, vin. To become leathery, **tz'uman**.

tz'uman, stv. Leathery, e.g., somewhat green corn, not yet dry, but leathery.

tz'un (+N), num cl (1b, A15). Pulses of N, e.g., a light, a firefly, or a cigarette seen at night. Ex: *cha tz'un k'ak'*, two pulses of light.

tz'unu', vtr. To plant or begin something that will later bring returns, e.g., to plant a fruit tree that won't give fruit for years. Ex: *hin tz'un hin negósioh*, I'm starting a business. *tzin tz'un hin p'ah*, I'm beginning my own life, i.e., leaving my parents' household and setting up another household.

tz'unp'il, n (vtr part). Something started a long time ago that is now paying off, e.g., a fruit tree planted long ago that is now giving fruit.

tz'unun, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Hummingbird.

tz'unun k'ap', n (lum). Place name: Tzununcap, San Mateo. Literally, Hummingbird Hand.

tz'up, n (nok'). A wing- or tail-feather run through the natural openings in a chicken's nose and left there to keep a militant chicken from fighting. Ex: *stz'up*, its nose feather. *stz'upal snhi*', the feather for its nose.

tz'up'-, vpo root. To be pointed, coming to a sharp point.

tz'up'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O). Pointed objects (N), or points on something (N). Ex: *jun tz'up'anh nhi te'*, one point on a stick. *cha tz'up'anh nhi te'*, two points on a stick, or one point each on two identical sticks.

tz'up'an tz'up'an, stv phrase. Comes to a point, e.g., a tapered point on a pencil, stick, candle, etc.; a pencil, a knife blade, a pointed ridge, or a lake that comes to a point.

tz'up'u nhi', n phrase. Pointy-nosed.

tz'up'-, vpo root. To be soaking wet.

tz'up'an 'ek'ih, stv phrase. = **tz'up'an 'elih**. Soaking wet, clothes and all.

tz'up'up'ih, vin. To be soaking wet inside, e.g., a house without a roof. Ex: *stz'up'up'ih*, It's soaking wet inside.

tz'up'p'ej, vtr. To leave something well wetted.

tz'up'u', vtr. To suck on candy. Cf. **tz'u'uh**, **nup'u'**. Or, to smoke a cigarette.

tz'up' (+N), num cl (1b, A33). A suck or puff on N, a cigarette or pipe, or on a piece of candy. Ex: *cha tz'up' lúlseh*, two sucks on candy. *'ox tz'up' sigárah*, three puffs on a cigarette.

tz'us, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird, identified from pictures as American Bittern, or Waterthrush.

tz'us, n. Spanish "nacido." A sore or boil 1/2" across that grows to this size in three to four days and then breaks, releases all the pus and a small white object about 1/16" across, and then heals. Ex: *stz'us*, his boil. *stz'usal yap'il*, the illness of boils (the boils among illnesses).

tz'ut-, vpo root. To be pointed, ridged.

tz'utan, stv. The ridge of a mountain range, or the ridge of a housetop, or the peak of a mountain.

tz'utan tz'utan, stv phrase. Pointed, ridged.

tz'utz', n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Spanish "pizote." Generic term for coatis. Cf. **junkot**, Spanish "andasolo," for older (solitary) males; **xanh tz'utz'** for gregarious (female and young) coatis. *Nasua narica istmica* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 105-108).

tz'uyu', vtr. To move something heavy, one side at a time, e.g, to walk a heavy dresser across a room. Or, to trick someone into going away. Ex: *tz'uyemih*, to trick someone into going down.

tz'up'atih, vtr-dir. To move something heavy, one side at a time.

tz'uyk'e'ih, vtr-dir. To trick someone into going up.

tz'uyuchih, vtr-dir. To trick someone into going in.

W

wa' or **wah**, n. Chips, shavings. Known only in two compounds; final consonant uncertain.

wa cha'anh, n (k'en). Obsidian. Literally, "sky chips," because the stones are believed to be flakes of the sky, similar to enamel flakes that chip off pots. The cause of the flaking is unknown. Ex: *swa cha'anh*, his obsidian. *swa chanhil cha'anh*, the obsidian of the sky.

wa te', n (te'). Wood shaving or chips; Spanish "virruta." Ex: *swa te'*, his wood chips. *swa te'al te'*, the chips among the wood.

wa', n. The woof in a weaving (horizontal strands, from side to side of the fabric), as opposed to the warp (vertical strands that go the length of the loom, **yanhal**). Ex: *swa'*, its woof. *swa' k'apak*, the woof of the cloth. *swa'il ch'al*, the thread for woof (the part of the thread that is woof).

wa'anh, num cl. = **wanh**. People. Ex: 'ay jun wajxak wa'anh..., There are about eight people...

wa'ax, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Gray fox; Spanish "gato de monte." *Urocyon cinereo argenteus guatemalae* Miller (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 93-96).

wa'ih, vin. To eat. Cf. **waj -uk'ej**, to eat and drink. See also **lo'oh**, **lo'ej**, **chi'ah**, **chi'ej**.

wa'el, n. The act of eating.

wa'il, n. Tortilla.

wajih, vtr pas. To be eaten, to be edible. Ex: *ha tun chi' swajih*, That can be eaten.

wa'uch, n (te'). Plant name. Br 11652. *Myrica cerifera*. Wax myrtle.

wach, n. < Spanish "cuach." Double, or twin; e.g., a pair of twins, a double marimba (with two layers of keys). From Guatemalan and Mexican Spanish "cuaches," twins. Ex: *te swach*, his double marimba. *hep' swach*, his twins. *swachil yune'*, the twins among his children.

wach, adj implied but unattested in isolation. Dry, crunchy.

wachachih, stv. Very dry, e.g., dry firewood, pottery, wheat. = **chawawih**.

wachaljup'ih, vin. To make a crunching or crackling noise, e.g., rubbing dry grass or crumpling paper. Ex: *swachaljup'ih*, It crackles.

wachup'tanhej, vtr. To pat out or spread out crunchy things with both hands (like

shuffling dominos), e.g., beans, coffee, corn, grass, or anything that makes a crunching noise. Ex: *swachup'tanhej*, He spreads things out.

wachp'ih, vin. To dry out well. = **chawp'ih**. Ex: 'ol *wachp'ok*, It will dry out.

wach', adj. Good.

wach' tzin, adj. Pretty, very pretty.

wach' chom, adv. Even though. Ex: *wach' chom skak' gánar jap'ok ko tumin...*, Even though we can earn a little money...

wach' k'ap', n phrase. The right hand. Cf. **k'exanh k'ap'**, the left hand. Ex: *swach' k'ap'*, his right hand. *swach' k'ap'il sk'ap'*, the right hand of his hands.

wagérah, n (ch'anh). Plant name. A vine (**ch'anh**) used for tying, found in San Mateo. The leaves are long, thin, and almond shaped; the meat white. The vine grows to 3-4" thick and climbs high. Probably from Spanish, but of unknown origin.

wagríyah, n. A work group in the fincas. < Spanish "cuadrilla."

waj waj..., onom. The bark of a dog.

waj -uk'ej, vtr phrase. To eat and drink, i.e., to have a complete meal. A metonymic couplet. Cf. **wa'ih**, vin, to eat, **wajih**, vtr pas, to be eaten. Ex: *jap'ok tas swaj yuk'ej hep' winh witz chi'*, a little something for the mountains to eat and drink [i.e., an offering]. *tas ko waj kuk'ej*, something for us to eat and drink.

waja', vtr implied but not attested. To dump something out of a container.

wajelih, vtr-dir. To dump something liquid out (directly down) from a container.

wajih, vtr pas. To be eaten, to be edible. Ex: *ha tun chi' swajih*, That can be eaten.

wajxak-, num root. Eight. See also **wajxak'-**, eight, a variant form used in some derivations.

wajxake', num. Eight (non-animals).

wajxake'axih, vin. To become eight parts.

wajxake'ej, vtr. To make something eight parts, to divide something into eight parts.

wajxake'ok, num. About eight.

wajxakel = wajxak'el, num phrase (num + num cl). Eight times.

wajxake mil, num phrase. Eight thousand. Cf. Spanish "mil," one thousand.

wajxake xchawinak, num phrase. Twenty-eight.

wajxak 'el = wajxakel, num phrase (num + num cl). Eight times.

wajxak xechan, num phrase (num + num cl). Eight-forked.

wajxak wa'anh, num phrase (num + num cl). Eight (animals or people). = **wajxak wanh**.

wajxak wanh, num phrase (num + num cl). Eight (animals or people). = **wajxak wa'anh**.

wajxak winak, num phrase. One hundred sixty, eight score.

wajxak lajunh-, num phrase. Eighteen.

wajxak k'an nhah, n (lum). Place name: Finca Guaxacaná, Nentón. Literally, Eight Yellow Houses.

wajxaklajunh, n (lum). The ruins in San Mateo just below the main plaza, below the new school. A meeting place for the spirits, **chiáphah**. The school is built on another mound, **karwáruh**, Calvario. **Wajxaklajunh** consists of several mounds due east of Calvario, including scattered crosses where women pray. Literally, Eighteen.

wajxak-lajunh-, num stem. Eighteen.

wajxaklajunhe', num phrase. Eighteen (non-animals).

wajxaklajunhe'axih, vin. To become eighteen parts.

wajxaklajunhe'ej, vtr. To divide something into eighteen parts.

wajxaklajunhe'ok, num. About eighteen.

wajxaklajunhel = wajxaklajunh 'el, num phrase (num + num cl). Eighteen times.

wajxaklajunhe xchawinak = wajxaklajunh xchawinak, num phrase. Thirty-eight.

wajxaklajunhej, n. Eighteen days from now.

wajxaklajunhejih, n. Eighteen days ago.

wajxaklajunh 'el = wajxak lajunhel, n phrase. Eighteen times.

wajxaklajunh xechan, num phrase. Eighteen-forked.

wajxaklajunh xchawinak, num phrase. Thirty-eight. = **wajxaklajunhe xchawinak**.

wajxaklajunh wa'anh = wajxaklajunh wanh, num phrase. Eighteen (people or animals).

wajxaklajunh winak, num phrase. Three hundred sixty, eighteen score.

wajxak'-, num. Eight. Variant form of **wajxak-** used in certain derivations.

wajxak'ej, n. Eight days from now.

wajxak'ejih, n. Eight days ago.

wak-, num root. Six. See also **wak'**, a variant form of six.

wake', num. Six (non-animals).

wake'axih, vin. To become six parts.

wake'ej, vtr. To divide something into six parts.

wake'ok, num. About six.

wakel = wak'el, num phrase (num + num cl). Six times.

wake xchawinak, num phrase. Twenty-six.

wak 'el = wakel, num phrase (num + num cl). Six times.

wak xechan, num phrase (num + num cl). Six-forked.

wak wa'anh, num phrase (num + num cl). Six (animals or people). = **wak wanh**.

wak winak, num phrase. One hundred twenty, six score.

wak', num root. Form of **wak-**, six, used in some constructions: **wak'ej**, n. Six days from now. **wak'jih**, n. Six days ago.

wak-lajunh-, num stem. Sixteen.

waklajunhe', num. Sixteen (non-animals).

waklajunhe'axih, vin. To become sixteen parts.

waklajunhe'ej, vtr. To divide something into sixteen parts.

waklajunhe'ok, num. About sixteen.

waklajunhel = waklajunh 'el, num phrase (num + num cl). Sixteen times.

waklajunhe xchawinak = waklajunh xchawinak, num phrase. Thirty-six.

waklajunhej, n. Sixteen days from now.

waklajunhejih, n. Sixteen days ago.

waklajunh 'el = waklajunhel, num phrase. Sixteen times.

waklajunh xechan, num phrase (num + num cl). Sixteen-forked.

waklajunh xchawinak = waklajunhe xchawinak, num phrase. Thirty-six.

waklanjunh wa'anh, num phrase (num + num cl). Sixteen (animals or people).

waklajunh wanh = waklajunh wa'anh, num phrase. Sixteen (animals or people).

waklajunh winak, num phrase. Three hundred sixty, sixteen score.

wákah, n (nok'). Cow (specifically female), cf. **wakax**, **tóroh**. Ex: *swákah*, his cow. *swákahil wakax*, the females among the cows.

wakax, n (nok'; téroh, wákah). Cattle. < Spanish "vacas." The form of the loan, from the plural, indicates an early borrowing.

wakax chan, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A snake with the form of a cow, said to be 3-4 feet tall. They live only in the mountains, and serve as cattle to the mountain; i.e., they are mythological snakes. They are also said to have only one horn, in the middle of the forehead. It is said they are found in the ruins inside San Mateo (**wajxaklajunh**).

wakkawok, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird found on the Pacific coast that looks like a hawk; it has a white chest and a black back. Ex: *swakkawok*, his bird. *swakkawokal nok'*, the birds among the animals. Probably Laughing Falcon (Spanish "guaco," *Herpetotheres cachinnans*).

wak'-, num root. Form of **wak-**, six, used in some constructions.

wak'ej, n. Six days from now.

wak'jih, n. Six days ago.

wak'a', vtr. To break a stick (or brittle object) by snapping it between the hands, bending it until it breaks, one hand on each end. Ex: *tzin wak'a'*, I break it.

wak'ak'ih, stv. (To be) Crisp and dry, e.g., dry paper, a new bill. = **wok'ok'ih**. Also, the sound of these. Ex: *swak'ak'ih*, It's crisp and dry. = *swok'ok'ih*.

wak'ak'ih, stv. Easy to break or bend, e.g., a brittle stick.

wak'an wak'an, stv. A tall person.

wak'chitej, vtr. To break a stick by snapping it between the hands, several times if necessary (to destroy it).

wal, verbal preclitic. Past progressive aspect. Cf. **wan**. Ex: *walonh lolonih*, We were talking. See **wan**, present progressive.

wálah, n (k'en). < Spanish "bala." Large lead shot used for hunting large animals with a shotgun. Cf. **póstah**, birdshot. Also, the sound of a gunshot, Spanish "balazo." Ex: *swálah*, his shot (in either sense). *swálahil 'alkapus*, the shot for a gun.

wale', n (te'). Plant name. Corn stalk, or sugar cane stalk. Ex: *swale'*, his cane. *swale'al 'awal*, the corn stalks of a milpa.

wale' 'ak, **wale 'ak**, n (te'). Plant name. Literally, Cane Grass. Br 11555. *Luzula gigantea*.

wale' ku'uk, **wale ku'uk**, n (te'). Plant name. Literally, Squirrel Cane. Br 8563, 8747, 11545, 11622, 11650. *Gentlea micrantha*, *Parathesis rufa*, *Senecio uspantanensis*.

waleh, n. Value. < Spanish "vale." Ex: *mas 'ay swáleh*, It has more value. *swálehal winh*, his value.

wálsuh, n (te'). < Spanish "balsa." A raft made of three to four logs of (Spanish) "cachetón" (a balsa-like wood), used to traverse large rivers and lakes by people in Nentón and Barillas (hot country). Cf. **p'at**, "cachetón," *Helicocarpus* sp. Ex: *swálsuh*, his raft. *swálsuhal ha'*, a raft for use in certain waters (the raft of the water).

wan, verbal preclitic. Present progressive aspect. Cf. **wal**, past progressive. Ex: *'ajtil wan ha p'atih*, Where are you going?

wanajih, vin. To stop or halt what you are doing, e.g., walking. Ex: *tzin wanajih*, I stop doing it.

wanajok, adv. Stopped. Cf. **'och wanajok**, to stop. Ex: *wanajokin*, I'm stopped.

wanh = wa'anh, num cl. Persons. Ex: *jun lajunh wanhanh hep' winh*, About ten men of them.

wanhku', n (te'). Bench. < Spanish "banco." Ex: *swanhku'*, his bench. *swánhku'al lanah*, a bench

for wool.

waríyah, n (lum). Place name: Barillas, the town and municipio to the north and east of San Mateo Ixtatán, Huehuetenango.

wartel, n. Barracks. < Spanish "cuartel." Ex: *swartel*, his barracks. *swartelal chonhap'*, the town barracks.

wártoh, n. < Spanish "cuarto." A quarter-liter, or, a room.

was-, vpo root. To be long-faced.

wasan wasan, stv phrase. A long-faced person.

wasu sat, n phrase. A long-faced person.

wásuh, n (k'en). A glass. < Spanish "vaso."

watéah, n (te'). Spanish "batea," A hollowed-out plank about 4" deep, 4 feet long, 3 feet wide, with holes in the bottom for drainage. Used for washing clothes. Ex: *swatéah*, his batea. *swáteahil sk'apak*, the batea in which to wash his clothes.

watemálah, n (lum). Place name: Guatemala (City).

watz-, vpo root. To be hairy, shaggy.

watzan watzan, stv phrase. Pubic hair, male or female. Cf. **hatzan hatzan**, **xil 'at**, **xil tux**. Or, a place covered by long grass or hair, e.g., a hairy head or crotch; deep grass.

watzanh, num cl (2c, O7b). = **putzanh**. Clumps of hair or grass.

watzu xil 'at, n phrase. Insult or joke to a male: much pubic hair.

watzu xil tux, n phrase. Insult or joke to female: much pubic hair.

watz', adj. Squeaking as if to break.

watz'aljup' -k'anhih, vin phrase. To make a loud squeaking noise as if going to break, e.g., finca beds. Ex: *watz'aljup' sk'anhih*, It squawks.

watz'watz'anih, vin. To make a loud squeaking noise as if going to break, e.g., the beds furnished in the fincas. Ex: *swatz'watz'anih*, It squeaks.

wax chul, n phrase (winh, 'ix). A person who urinates a lot, or one who wets his bed.

way, n ('anh). Plant name. The seed of the (Spanish) "zapote." A smooth, shiny, brown pit with a line of rough surface on the edge, about 2-3" long. Ex: *sway*, his zapote pit. *swayil 'anh*, the plant's seeds.

way, num cl (1a, A). Sleeps. Only used with the numeral **jun**, one, but counts continued sleeping period(s). Ex: *jun way nhej 'ix wak'a'*, I slept without waking up (e.g., I slept in one continuous sleep.)

wayanh, n. Dream. Ex: *ha xop' yel swayanh 'ix t'ay k'inhip'alil*, They say she had a dream (her dream came) at dawn.

wayap' kej, n (lum). Place name: Guayabquej, a caserío of Guaisná, San Mateo. Also Quebrada Guayabquej, San Mateo, and (ha') **yola wayap'kej**, Río Guayabquej, San Mateo.

wayih, vin. To sleep. Ex: *tzin wayih*, I sleep. *wayanh*, sleep! See also **way**, **wayanh**, above.

waynup', n. A sleeping place, or object on which we sleep. Ex: *ko waynup'*, our sleeping place, the thing we sleep on.

wayumtak, n (lum). Spanish "guatal." Fallow land, brush, whether low or high. Literally, "sleeping land." Cf. **'ek'um wayumtak**, high brush; **xil wayumtak**, low brush. Ex: *swayumtak*, his fallow land. *swayumtakil lu'um*, the fallow parts of the land.

wayjel, n. The companion animal of a person. = **snok'al -k'o'ol**, the animal of his body (insides). Ex: *hin wayjel*, my companion animal.

wayis nhah, n (lum). Place name: Guaisná, an aldea of San Mateo. One of the five major aldeas of San Mateo. See Field Notes, August 31-September 6, 1964. Also, Quebrada Guaisná, and **ha' wayis nhah**, Arroyo Guaisná, San Mateo.

wayjel, n. The companion animal of a person. = **snok'al -k'o'ol**, the animal of his body (insides). Ex: *hin wayjel*, my companion animal.

wayo', n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Kinkaju. Spanish "mico león." A woods animal resembling a ringtail, but with smaller ears, like a coatí. *Potos flavus campechensis* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 109-111).

wayumtak, n (lum). Spanish "guatal." Fallow land, brush, whether low or high. Literally, "sleeping (land)." Cf. **'ek'um wayumtak**, high brush; **xil wayumtak**, low brush. Ex: *swayumtak*, his fallow land. *swayumtakil lu'um*, the fallow parts of the land.

we'e'ih, stv. Brilliant, shiny all over. = **kopopih**.

wecha', vtr. To grind corn boiled in lime (Spanish "nixtamal") for the first time.

wech'a', vtr. To split firewood with an axe.

wejel, n. Hunger. Cf. **'och wejel**, to "enter hunger," to be hungry. Ex: *hin wejel*, my hunger. *'ay hin wejel*, I'm hungry. *swejelal yap'il*, the hunger caused by an illness.

wejúkah, n (nok'; 'ajtzo'. 'ix). < Spanish "bejuco," vine. A poisonous snake that is very long and thin, like a vine. = **nhí 'ak**.

weka', vtr. To push something.

wekchitej, vtr. To break something up into pieces by squeezing, tearing, or ripping it. Or, to split a board that has a hard knot, breaking it into pieces with an axe.

wek', adj implied but not attested in isolation. Crying or shouting loudly or frequently.

wek'ek'ih yel -aw, vin phrase. To shout loudly, like a drunk. Ex: *wek'ek'i yel yaw*, He shouts drunkenly; literally, loudly comes out his shout.

wek'wek'anih, vin. To cry a lot, e.g., an infant. Ex: *swek'wek'anih*, He cries a lot.

wel, n (te'). Plant name. < Spanish "barrumba." Cf. **barúmbah**. *Cecropia* sp.

wéltah, n. < Spanish "vuelta." A turn around town or elsewhere. Ex: *tzin hulek' wak' junin wélta t'atik*, I come to take a turn around here.

welu tz'i', n ('anh). Plant name. < Spanish "berro," watercress. Literally, Dog Watercress. H 0025, B 11594. *Cardamine* sp., *Rorippa sterilis*.

wen 'ómreh, n phrase. < Spanish "buen hombre." A good person. Ex: *wen 'ómre syutej sp'a winh*, He behaves like a good man.

wen wen, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird 8-10" high, like a Blue Jay but without a crest; dark blue all over. Common around San Mateo.

wéno salúdoh, n phrase. < Spanish "buena salud." Good health. Ex: *'ay ha wéno salúdo xchi' icchatik*, "You have good health," he says (the Salvador called up by the spiritualist).

wentah, n. < Spanish "cuenta." That which pertains to one, or is part of something. Ex: *t'a hin wéntah*, pertaining to me, on my account (i.e., to my credit or debit). *hin wéntah*, my part. *t'a swénta p'ajtil tz'el p'ehal waríyah*, in the zone in which the road to Barillas leaves town. *swéntahil*, the part that corresponds or pertains to an affair.

wente sínhkuh, n phrase (k'en). < Spanish "veinticinco." Twenty-five cents quetzal (Q.0.25).

wentesyonh, n. < Spanish "bendición." Benediction. Ex: *swentesyonh*, his benediction. *swentesyonhal*, a benediction for something (its benediction).

wenha', vtr. To rap hard with the knuckles. Cf. **k'enh**. Ex: *tzin wenha'*, I rap it.

wérah, n. < Spanish "afuera." Outside, elsewhere. Cf. **t'ay wérah**. Ex: *ko say kuk'ej 'anh t'ay wérah*, We look for alcohol elsewhere; we go looking elsewhere to drink trago.

wérdah, n (ch'anh). < Spanish "cuerda." A linear or areal measure based on the (Spanish) "vara," which is about three feet long (standardized by the The Republic of Texas as 33.33"). In San Mateo, the basic measure is a handspan, **nhap'**, or "cuarta." Four **nhap'** = 1 vara or **p'arah**. Twenty-five varas = 1 cuerda (25 **p'arah** = 1 **wérdah**). As an areal measure, one cuerda is 25 varas on a side, i.e., one square cuerda. Ex: *ch'anh swérdah*, his measuring cord, or his measure. *wérdahil*, by cuerdas. *swérdahil*, its measure in cuerdas.

wet'-, vpo root. To be oversized.

wet'an wet'an, stv phrase. Very fat person.

wet'u nhi', n phrase. Big-nosed.

wet'u tux, n phrase. Big vaginaed.

wet'jap' 'im, n phrase. Big breasted.

wet'jap' yim yo'op, n phrase. Big-butted (person).

wetz, adj implied but not attested in isolation. Shimmering with light.

wetzetzih, stv. Brilliant inside, e.g., specks of shiny sand on the trail, a rock broken to reveal shiny insides, the plantain (Spanish) "guineo de seda," that has shiny fibers inside.

wetzeljup'ih, vin. To shimmer with light, e.g., stars, or electric lights at a distance. = **wetzwetzanih**. Ex: *swetzeljup'ih*, It shimmers.

wetzwetzanih, vin. = **wetzeljup'ih**. Ex: *swetzwetzanih*, It shimmers.

wetz'a', vtr. To rub something with a kneading motion, pressing with the finger tips and/or the butt of the hand. Ex: *tzin wetz' hin k'o'ol*, I massage my belly.

wewen, n. Shade (as opposed to shadow, cf. **'enhul**). Ex: *swewenal*, its shade. *swewen.

wex, n (k'apak). Pants (clothing). Ex: *swex*, his pants. *swexal k'apak*, the pants among the clothes.

wey-, vpo root. To be bouncing.

weyan weyan, stv phrase. Insult to a deathly skinny person.

weywajih, vin. To give a bouncy ride, e.g., a trotting horse that bounces its rider, a rough-riding truck. Ex: *sweyewajih*, It bounces when ridden.

wi'il, n (te'). A dead limb in a live tree. Ex: *swi'il*, his/its dead limb. *swilal te'*, the dead limbs among them (the wood's dead limbs).

wich'il wich'il..., onom. The song of the **ch'el** parrot.

widah, n. < Spanish "vida." Life, in the sense of a career or way of life. Ex: *swida winh*, his way of life. *swidahil.

wikil, n ('anh). Plant name. A planted bean, chilacayote, etc., which after being planted with maize one year is still productive when the field is worked again, after 2-3 years. It is left in the new field. E.g., (Spanish) "frijol champorote" (**niwak tut**), that may survive as much as ten years. Ex: *wikilal k'ok'*, a surviving chilacayote (*Cucurbita ficifolia*). *wikilal tut*, a surviving bean. *swikil*, his survivor (plant).

wil ch'o'ow, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Small house mice, some with white bellies and some without.

win win..., onom. Sounds being made by a hungry turkey.

winak, n (winh). A person, a man. Also, the number twenty. Specifically (see **winakej -p'ah**), the body as opposed to the animal companion (**wayjel**) and the spirit (**chiápah**).

winakej -p'ah, vtr phrase. To harden into lumps, e.g., freezing water, or salt being boiled down. Literally, to make oneself into a body. Ex: *swinakej sp'ah*, It hardens into a lump, it crystalizes.

winh, pro. Third person masculine singular pronoun, he. Also, the noun classifier for male humans (and personified animals, in folktales). Ex: *sjawi winh*, He comes. *winh 'animah*, the (male) person. Cf. 'ix, the corresponding female pronoun/noun classifier.

winhaj + Name, n phrase. Term of respectful address or reference to an older male. < **winh 'aj-**. Ex: *pórke ha winhaj maltix ros chi'*..., Because that Elder Baltasar...

winh sat, n phrase (noun cl + n). Chief of a faction; Spanish "jefe." Literally, the Face.

Ex: *'ay winh sat*, There is a chief. *'aj winh sat*, the chief.

winh k'inh, n phrase. Twenty days; used only in compounds preceded by a numeral. Cf. **jun k'inh**, n phrase. Twenty days. Variant form in **winhk'**- in some constructions. See also **winak**.

xchawinhk'inh, n phrase. Forty days. Cf. **xchawinak**, forty.

jun xchawinhk'inh, num phrase. Twenty-one days. Cf **jun xchawinak**, twenty-one.

jun xchawinhk'ejih, n phrase. Twenty-one days ago.

jun xchawinhk'ej, n phrase, Twenty-one days from now.

wit'wit'anih, vin. To give a sudden jump in sleep, as if feeling a sudden bite. Ex: *swit'wit'anih*, He starts in his sleep.

witz, n (lum). Mountain or slope. Ex: *switz*, his mountain. *switzal chonhap'* = *lum witzal chonhap'*, the town's mountain.

witz 'ak'lik, n phrase (winh). The Earth Lord, the spirit of the mountain, Spanish "espíritu del cerro," "dueño del cerro." Literally, "mountain-grasslands" or "mountain-valley," a metonymic couplet signifying Earth in general; the Earth Lord is sometimes referred to as "Mundo," the World (as in the Pacific coast shrine near La Democracia). Ex: *switz 'ak'lik*, his mountain, the mountain to which he is bound. *'ay switz 'ak'likal*, There exists his mountain, i.e., He is bounden to a mountain.

witz kaktap'eh, n (lum). Place name: Cerro Cajtaví, Nentón.

witz pojom, n (lum). Place name: Cerro Pojom, San Mateo.

witz sanhka pech, n (lum). Place name: Cerro Tzancapeche, San Mateo. Literally, Nighthawk Mountain.

witz wowi', n (lum). Place name: Cerro Bobí or Guogüí, San Mateo. The principal mountain for the town of San Mateo Ixtatán.

witz yol k'e'en, n (lum). Place name: Cerro Yolquéén, San Mateo. Literally, Rock Center Mountain.

witz yol k'ultak, n (lum). Place name: Cerro Yolcultac, San Mateo. Literally, Brush Center Mountain.

witz', onom. The squeak of a mouse or rat.

wix-, vpo root. To be standing up.

wixan 'emih, vin phrase. To be standing up on end, e.g., a long object like a book, set down on its end, e.g., a book put standing up on a shelf.

wixwon 'ek'ih, stv phrase. = 'ek' **wixwonok**. To walk like a chick or an infant just learning to walk. Ex: *swixwon 'ek'ih*, He walks like a beginner.

woch'uljup'ih, vin. To surge and swell like water about to boil, or like the ocean when the wind blows. Or, to make a sound like rustling paper. Ex: *swoch'uljup'ih*, It surges, or it rustles.

woj woj..., onom. The sound made by a hen leading her chicks, or just walking around. Cf. **k'uk** **k'uk**, the call of a hen who has found food.

wojte p'a'atz', n (nok'; xip', 'ix). = **wojtin**. Spanish "zaraguate." Howler Monkey, *Alouatta palliata pigra* (Jorge A. Ibarra, *Mamíferos de Guatemala*, pp. 47-49). Described by the informant as a black, hairy woods animal that looks fat for so much hair; even the face cannot be seen well because of the hair. The mouth is something like that of a pig. Tail short, but like a monkey's tail. Roars like a mad bull, heard from a great distance. Now rare, but formerly common.

wojtin, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Howler Monkey. See **wojte p'a'atz'**.

wokan, stv. Seated. Ex: *tz'em wokan winh*, He sits down.

wok'o', vtr. To snap pieces off vegetables, break off grass, etc., with the hand, as in picking flowers.

wok' (+N), num cl (1b, A8b). Acts of snapping off parts of plants, etc. Ex: *jun wok'*, one act of snapping off something. *cha wok' anhk'ultak*, two acts of snapping off plants. *cha wok' xuma'ak*, two acts of snapping off flowers.

wok'anh, n. A person all drawn up, with arms in front of chest, from extreme cold or fear.

wom, n. Froth or foam, from any source, e.g., soap, waterfall, etc. Ex: *swom*, its froth. *swomal 'anh*, the froth on something, or the frothy parts of something.

wonhan, n (lum). A hill with a smooth curve, e.g., unexcavated mounds. Spanish "bordo." Cf. **k'onhan** **k'onhan**.

wotéyah, n (k'en). Bottle. < Spanish "botella." Ex: *jun wotéyah 'anh 'anh*, a bottle of trago.

wotix, n. The feather crest of a bird. Ex: *swotix*, its crest. 'ay *swotixal nok'*, there are crests

among some animals (there are the crests of animals).

woton, n (nok'). Men's speech: Button. Cf. **p'oton**, women's speech. < Spanish "botón." Ex: *swoton*, his button. *swotonal swex*, the buttons on his pants.

wotonh, n (winh). Day name: "hora" in the pagan system of divination by day names.

Corresponds to Akbal in the Yucatecan system of day names. NB: This name is surely related to the day name Uotan and the deity Votan attested in Chiapas and elsewhere. The etymology of the name Votan has long been a mystery. I believe the answer is found in terms from Nahua languages. Karttunen's dictionary of Central Mexican Nahuatl (1983:64) reports the term *cuaauhtlah* /kwaw-tlah/ "mountain, wilderness, forest / *montaña, arboleda o bosque*," from the entry *quauhtla* in Molina's 1571 vocabulary. This is a locative noun based on *cuahuitl*, (kwawitl) 'tree', literally 'forest, where trees abound' (Sullivan 1976:156). A cognate term in a Salvadoran variety of Nahuatl is *cuhtan* /kuh-tan/ "monte, campo" (Rivas 1961). From these two forms I postulate a Gulf Coast Nahuatl term *kwohtan, intermediate between the Central Mexican term and the Salvadoran one. It is reasonable to imagine *kwohtan (or a similar form) being loaned into Mayan as /wotan/, i.e., Votan. The final velar nasal attested in Chuj is consistent with Gulf Nahua phonologies. My hypothesis is that this name refers to the Earth Lord, who goes by many names, including Chuj *Wtz-'Ak'lik* "Mountain-Grasslands" (i.e., Earth); Kekchí *Cu:l Taq'a* "Mountain-Valley" (also Earth), and Chol *Yum Witz* "Mountain Lord," among others. The association with Akbal "night" derives from the identification of the Earth Lord with the Underworld; The underworld Earth Lord complements the celestial Sun, "day," as principal deities.

wot'o', vtr. To wad things up. Cf. **wotz'**, below.

wot' (+N), num cl (1b, A). Acts of tossing something (N) that lands in a wad. Ex: *jun wot' k'apak*, one toss of cloth that lands in a wad. *cha wot'*, two tosses of something.

wot'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O14b). Things drawn up into themselves, wadded up and thrown down, e.g., a piece of cloth wadded up and thrown down, a worm drawn up into a wad. Ex: *jun wot'anh k'apak*, one ball of wadded cloth. *cha wit'anh lukum*, two drawn-up worms.

wot'an wot'an, stv phrase. = **wotz'an wotz'an**. To pull the limbs in under the body, e.g., a cat preparing to spring, or just waiting, or a snake that draws back from something.

wot'chimtak, stv. Something that is all creased and wrinkled, like a piece of paper that has been wadded up and then smoothed out.

wot'chitej, vtr. To wad something up once and for all, to be tossed into the trash.

wot' -p'ah, vtr phrase. For a turtle to draw in his legs. Ex: *swot' sp'ah*, He's drawn in his legs.

wotz, num cl (4, O15a). Double-handsful, palms turned upwards, of grain or multiple objects (but not clay, masa, or a single rock). = two **p'ech**, single handful. Not a formal measure, but a way of transferring grains (etc.) when no bowl is handy. Ex: *jun wotz tumin*, a double-palmful of coins. *cha wotz k'e'en*, two double-handsful of rocks.

wotz'-, vpo root. To have the limbs pulled in under the body. Cf. **wot'o'**, above.

wotz'an wotz'an, stv phrase. = **wot'an wot'an**. With the limbs pulled in under the body.

wotz'an 'emih, vin phrase. To sit down, pulling the legs under the body.

wowi', n (lum). Place name: Cerro Bobí or Guogüí, San Mateo. The principal mountain for the town of San Mateo Ixtatán, rising across the river just south of the town, between San Mateo and Santa Eulalia. Also, Arroyo Bobí.

wuch'-, vpo root. To be crushed by pressure from above.

wuch'an wuch'an, stv phrase. Crushed, e.g., a hat that has been stepped on.

wuch'uch'ih, stv. Easily crushed.

wuch'uch'ih -emih, vin phrase. To fall noisily, with a crashing of limbs, etc., e.g., a burning house whose beams are falling. Ex: *wuch'uch'i yemih*, It comes crashing down.

wuch'uch'ih -p'atih, vin phrase. To move with the noise of twigs breaking, limbs falling, leaves rustling, etc., e.g., an animal rushing through the brush. Ex: *wuch'uch'i sp'atih*, It goes crashing through the brush.

wuch'najok, adv. Cf. **'em wuch'najok**. To be crushed in the hand, or by the hand pushing down.

wuchu', vtr. = **wuchup'tanhej**. To rub something between the palms, e.g., hand-thresh a little wheat, or rub up leaves. Ex: *tzin wuchu'*, I rub it between my palms.

wuchuchih, stv. Breaks up easily when rubbed between the palms, e.g., a very dry leaf, or dry wheat.

wuchup'tanhej, vtr. = **wuchu'**. To rub something between the palms. Ex: *tzin*

wuchup'tanhej, I rub it between my palms.

wuj wuj..., onom. The sound made by a sow when angry, e.g., when one of her litter is grabbed.

wuk'liwuk', n ('anh). Plant name. Geranium. Br 8694, 11547. *Geranium guatemalense*.

wuk'tak, n (winh). Salutation between men from San Mateo Ixtatán and San Sebastián Coatán, the two Chuj-speaking urban centers. Literally, "my brother." Cf. **mu'**, the salutation between people of opposite genders, "my brother- or sister-in-law," and **nulej**, "sister," the salutation between women of the two towns.

wune', poss n (winh, 'ix). Women's speech: My child (son or daughter). Cf. **wunin**, male speaker.

wunin, poss n (winh). Men's speech: My son (address; reference is **winh wunin**). Cf. **wune'**, women's speech.

wúrruh, n (nok'; p'uruh, 'axnah). Donkey. < Spanish "burro."

wyájah, n. Trip. < Spanish "viaje." Ex: 'ay junin wyájah..., I made a trip....

wyen, adv. Well < Spanish "bien." Ex: *wyen kojtak heyet'ok ke...*, Well we know, as y'all do, that...

X

x-, poss pro. Third person possessive prefix. In numerical expressions, possession forms the ordinal; see below. Non-numerical possessed expressions are treated separately. Cf. **s-**, an alternate form. NB: The possessive prefix (and third person pronoun) **s- ~ x-** disappears when affixed to words beginning in **x**. Ex: *xumakil te'*, the tree's flower < s-xumak-il te', *xumak winh*, his flower < s-xumak winh.

xchanhchanh k'uhal, n phrase. Every four days from now on.

xchanhchanhil k'uhal, n phrase. After every four days from now.

xchanhe xchawinakil, num phrase. = **xchanhil xchawinakil**. Twenty-fourth, ordinal of **chanhe xchawinak**, twenty-four.

xchanhil, num. Fourth in a series, the ordinal of **chanh-**, four. Ex: *xchanhil wuk'tak*, my fourth oldest brother.

xchanhil xchawinakil, num phrase. = xchanhe xchawinakil. Twenty-fourth, ordinal of **chanhe xchawinak**, twenty-four.

xchanhlajunhejihal, n. Every fourteen days. Ex: *t'ay xchanhlajunhejihal*, every fourteen days.

xchanhlajunhil, num. Fourteenth in a series, ordinal of **chanhlajunh-**, fourteen.

xchanhlajunhiltak k'uhal, n phrase. Every fourteen days.

xchanhtak k'uhal, n phrase. Every four days.

xchanhtak lajunhejihal, num phrase. Every fourteen days.

xchanhtak lajunhil k'uhal, n phrase. Every fourteen days.

xchanhtakil k'uhal, n phrase. Every four days.

xchap' xchawinakil, num. Twenty-second, ordinal of **chap' xchawinak**, twenty-two.

xchap'chap' k'uhal, n phrase. Every two days from now on.

xchap'chap'il k'uhal, n phrase. At the end of every two days, beginning now.

xchap'il, num. Second in a series, ordinal of **chap'-**, two.

xchap'il k'uhal, n phrase. The second day (of a count of days).

xchap'il xcha winakil, num phrase. Twenty-second, ordinal of **chap' xcha winak**, twenty-two.

xchap'tak k'uhal, n phrase. Every two days.

xchap'takil k'uhal, n phrase. Every two days.

xchap'jihal, n. Every two days.

xchawinak 'el, num phrase (num-num cl). = **xcahwinakel**. Forty times.

xchawinakel, num phrase. = **xchawinak 'el**. Forty times.

xchawinakil, num. Fortieth in a series, ordinal of **chawinak**, forty.

xchonhjihal, n. Every four days ago. Cf. **chonhjih**.

xa'ax, n (te'). = **xax**. Plant name. A hot country plant resembling mimosa. Br 11398. *Calliandra confusa*.

xach-, vpo root. To be split.

xachan, n. A flat place between two ridges or mountains, a saddle-back dip. Cf. **xechan** **xechan**.

xachan 'eltah, stv phrase. Showing the butt through a hole in clothing.

xachan xachan, stv phrase. Split buttocks, i.e., a comment on the shape of the buttocks; there are two parts, like scissors. Cf. **xachu yo'op**.

xachanh, num cl (2d, O26). = **xechanh**. Forks in branches. Ex: *cha xachanh te'*, a tree with a Y-fork.

xachup'tanhej, vtr. To have sexual intercourse with a woman (without specifying the method). Cf. **xachp'al**.

xachu ti', n phrase. A scissors-shaped mouth, e.g., a bird's beak, chicken's beak, etc.

xachu yo'op, n phrase. Split-tail; a comment of the shape of the buttocks, i.e., that there are two parts. Cf. **xachan xachan**.

xachp'al, n. The vagina and environs, i.e., the crotch, due to the fact that the legs join there (or split there). Cf. **xachan**.

xah xah..., exclam. A cry to run off birds, e.g., from the milpa.

xajan, n (winh). Godson, Spanish "ahijado." By baptism or by marriage (i.e., the child sponsored by oneself at his Christian baptism or marriage). Ex: *xajan winh*, his godson.

xajanil, adj. Beloved. Ex: *halxo xajanil winh*, He is beloved.

xajp'ih, vin. To soften in heat, e.g., pine sap left in the hot sun, a candle in front of the fire. Ex: *'ix xajp'ih*, It softened in the heat.

xak, n (k'en). Pumice, i.e., a white porous volcanic stone so light and air-filled it floats. Found in large deposits near San Mateo, it is used to make plaster, mashed and mixed with lime. Ex: *xak winh*, his pumice. *xakil k'e'en*, the pumice among the rocks.

Also, Spanish "sarro," a yellow sand found only around river flats in San Mateo, used in place of regular sand in plaster, concrete, etc. There are sometimes rocks of this, but they are light and easily broken. It forms sometimes around trees fallen into the river, piling up on one side and remaining, showing the impression of the tree, after the wood has rotted away.

xak'ak'ih, stv. Having lots of holes, e.g., the vessel (Spanish) "pichocha," **chaynup'**, used to rinse boiled corn. Or, a piece of tin perforated over and over with a nail, mud where kids have been poking sticks to make holes; chicken wire. = **xok'ok'ih**.

xala', vtr. To split something, e.g., leaves, paper, an animal's ear.

xalan xalan, stv phrase. = **xelan xelan**. Split, or bipartite as if split.

xalanh (+N), num cl (2d, O26). = **xelanh**. Sections resulting from splits or appearing to result from splits. Ex: *cha xalanh xil te'*, a bipartite leaf.

xalmah, n. A kind of cargo frame for mules that consists of a pair of square leather bags packed with straw or grass, joined by a leather band with a loop for a tail strap. Possibly < Spanish, but origin unknown; cf. **xala'**.

xalu nheh, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Literally, Split Tail. A bird with a split tail, identified from pictures as an Arctic Tern (unlikely). Or, a kind of butterfly, about 1" long, either green or black, having a split tail. Ex: *xalu nhe winh*, his bird. *xalu nhehal nok'*, the bird among the animals.

xalp'ej, vtr. To step over something, either over a raised or depressed spot, or over something flat.

xalach, exclam. And you? < *xal hach.

xalmah, n. A kind of cargo frame for mules that consists of a pair of square leather bags packed with straw or grass, joined by a leather band with a loop for a tail strap. Possibly < Spanish, but origin unknown; cf. **xala'**.

xalu nheh, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Literally, Split Tail. A bird with a split tail, identified from pictures as an Arctic Tern (unlikely). Or, a kind of butterfly, about 1" long, either green or black, having a split tail. Ex: *xalu nhe winh*, his bird. *xalu nhehal nok'*, the bird among the animals.

xaluh, n (lum). < Spanish "jarra." A jug used to measure the salt water left over when an undersized **ch'up'** is used to carry salt water from the mines. Not a standard measure, but depends on what jug is handy. Ex: *jun xaluh*, one jugfull. *chap' xaluh*, two jugs. *'oxe xaluh*, three jugsfull.

xaluh (+N), num cl (4, O1b). Cups of liquid; any cup, not a standard measure. Ex: *jun xaluh*, a cupfull. *cha xalu 'atz'am*, two cups of salt water.

xam-, vpo root. To have a nicked edge.

xaman xaman, stv phrase. An edge with nicks in it, e.g., a nicked machete blade, a table edge with a piece out of it, a piece of paper with a piece torn out of one edge (not the corner, cf. **xepan xepan**).

xamu ti', n phrase. A person with a visible tooth missing.

xan, n (lum). Adobe. Ex: *xan pat*, an adobe house. *'ol ko p'o jun ko xan pat* = *'ol ko p'o jun ko pat xan*, We're going to make an adobe house. *xan winh*, his adobe. *xanil pat*, adobe for a house.

xan, n ('anh). Plant name. A palm tree with palmate (hand-shaped) leaves on stems coming out of the top of the trunk. Cf. **koyol**, **kókah**, **pojoj**, other palms. *Brahea prominens*.

xan malin, n (winh). A famous sorceror from Yolaquitac (see The Sorceror, a Chuj text in the Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America, www.AILLA.utexas.org).

xan palas, n (lum). Place name: San Francisco, Chiapas, Mexico.

xanta mályah, n ('anh). Plant name. < Spanish "Santa María." H 0012, Br 8474, 8501, 11530. *Orthosanthus chimborascensis* var. *centroamericanus*. See also **kotak xanta mályah**.

xantex, n (winh). Surname: Santizo.

xanh, adj. Difficult. Ex: *te xanh munlajel*, very difficult work. *te xanh*, That's very difficult.

xanh tz'utz', n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Gregarious coati mundi, i.e., the females and young males that travel in packs, Spanish "coati, pizote." Opposed to the older males, Spanish "andasolo" (**jun kot**), who are solitary. *Nasua narica*. Ex: *xanh tz'utz'al nok'*, the coatis among the animals.

xapan 'eltah, stv phrase. Showing flesh through a rip in the clothes. Cf. **xachan 'eltah**.

xapin, n (winh). Man's name: Sebastián.

xapon, n (nok'). Soap. < Spanish "jabón." Ex: *xapon winh*, his soap. *xaponal k'apak*, the soap for the clothes.

xap', n (k'en). Sinkhole. Spanish "cueva." A stone-lined hole that goes down from the surface, often as big as a house foundation and so deep you can't see the bottom. Ex: *xap' winh*, his sinkhole. *xap'il k'e'en*, a sinkhole in a rock formation.

xata', vtr. To hold mud, masa, etc., in the upturned hand. Ex: *tzin xat sok'om*, I hold mud in my hand.

xat (+N), num cl (1b, A29a). Times holding mud, masa, etc. (N), in the upturned hand. Ex: *cha xat sok'om*, two times holding mud.

xatanh (+N), num cl (2c, O7a). The amount of mud, ground beans, masa, etc. (N), that can be held in an upturned hand (or two hands held together, palms up). Ex: *cha xatanh sok'om*, two handfuls of mud.

xaw, exclam. Boo! An exclamation used to frighten someone as a joke.

xayayih, stv. Woven cloth that you can see the light through, or see little holes in it; likewise a cheaply woven straw mat that shows the light through.

xchap'il -mam, n phrase (winh). Kin term: Step-father (male or female speaker). In reference, **winh xchap'il hin mam**. In address, **xchap'il hin mam**. Reciprocal, **hin mep'ah**. Cf. **chap'il -nun**, step-mother. Literally, Second Father.

xchon 'a'al, n phrase. The spot at the back of the head where the hair swirls around; cowlick.

xchonhjihal, n. Every four days ago. Cf. **chonhjih**.

xe'en, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix)). = **xen**. Long-legged mosquitos. Ex: 'ay *xe'enal nok'*, There are long-legged mosquitos among the animals. Cf. **'us**, other mosquitos.

xech-, vpo root. To be bifurcated, forked.

xecha xechan, stv phrase. A tree that has two trunks, forming a Y. = **cha xechanh = cha xachanh**.

xechanh (+N), num cl (2d, O26). Forks in a tree. Ex: *cha xechanh te'*, a tree with double fork (Y-shaped trunk).

xej, n. Vomit; i.e., the substance that is vomitted up. Ex: *xej winh*, his vomit. *xejal yap'il*, the vomit from an illness.

xejih, vin. To vomit.

xeja', vtr. To boil (water). Ex: *xeja'*, It's boiling.

sek-, vpo root. To be disorderly.

sekan xekan, stv phrase. Long hair all messed up in all directions, e.g., a woman's hair when the ties have come loose.

sekanh (+N), num cl (2c, O26). Clumps of many strands, as the roots of a plant (**ch'anhal yip'**), or an untidy head of long hair on a woman, or the head of a wet-mop. Ex: *cha xekanh yip' te'*, two clumps of roots (pulled out of the ground). *cha xekanh 'ix*, two women with rumpled loose hair.

sekekih -ek'ih, vin phrase. To walk around with disorderly hair, e.g., a sick person who no longer takes care of himself.

sekxon -ek'ih, vin phrase. To fall to all sides, e.g., trying to walk on a slippery trail and slipping from one side to the other, almost falling into the mud. Cf. **jah xekxonok**.

seklap', n (te'). The horizontal poles tied or nailed to the vertical supporting beams (**chuklap'**) in roof construction if a grass (thatch) roof is to be built. The grass ('**ak**') is tied in 4" diameter bundles to the **seklap'**. Corresponds to the **légrah** in shingle roofs.

seklap', n (te'). = **seklap'il k'ilap'**. The wattle in a wattle-and-daub house. The slats are tied or nailed on both sides of the house poles, opposite each other or staggered, and the space between them is filled with daub (**k'ilap'**). Cf. **k'iloj -pat**.

p'o'oj seklap', n phrase. The act of arranging the wattle on a wattle-and-daub house.

sek'el, n (te'). Plant name. A cold country plant said to be a variety of the hot country **barúmbah** or **wel**, (Spanish) "guarumo," *Cecropia* sp. It grows in shape like an apple tree, the trunk not segmented; no known fruit, but the flowers are about one foot long, balled sprigs coming out of a

long stem. Leaves resemble those of the Sweet Gum, five-fingered stars. Br 8526, 8627.
Oreopanax xalapensis.

xek'el, n (lum). Place name. Xegüel, a caserío of Sebep (**sewep'**), San Mateo. Also, Arroyo Xegüel, San Mateo.

xel-, vpo root. Split, bi- (or multi-)partite as if split.

xelan xelan, stv phrase. Split, or bipartite as if split, e.g., a cow's ear split for identification. = **xalan xalan**.

xelanh (+N), num cl (2d, O26). Finger-like sections of something, as if it had been split into sections. Ex: *cha xelanh*, split into two (as an animal's ear split for identification). *ho xelanh xil te'*, a leaf with five sections like fingers.

xelajup', n (lum). Place name: Quetzaltenango (Xela). Now being replaced by **ketzaltenáhgo**.

xelajup'al chanh, n phrase (k'apak). Skirts from Quetzaltenango.

xelajup'al xumpil, n phrase (ch'anh). A class of hats made only in Quetzaltenango. = **ch'anh ketzalteko**.

xemel, n ('ixim). A tamal with whole beans, made by mixing undried uncooked beans with corn dough in a large ball, then pulling off pieces and wrapping and steaming them. Cf. **k'alap'**, a ground bean tamal. Ex: *xemel winh*, his tamal. *xemelal k'inh*, tamales for a festival.

xen, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). = **xe'en**. Long-legged mosquitos. Cf. **'us**, other mosquitos.

xep, n ('ix). Base for women's names: Isabel. See Field Notes, August 31-September 6. 1964.

xepel, n ('ix). Woman's name: Isabela.

xepel 'alux, n ('ix). Womans name: Isabel.

xepe xun, n ('ix). Woman's name: Isabel.

xep tz'ik, n ('ix). Woman's name: Isabel.

xep kax, n ('ix). Woman's name: Isabel.

xep kom, n ('ix). Woman's name: Isabel.

xep lap, n ('ix). Woman's name: Isabel.

xep ter, n ('ix). Woman's name: Isabel.

xep yak, n ('ix). Woman's name: Isabel.

xepa', vtr. To break off a piece of bread.

xep (+N), num cl (1b, A8a). Actions of breaking pieces off bread, a ball of masa, etc. Ex: *cha xep pan*, two times breaking bread.

xepanh (+N), num cl (2c, O25). The results of breaking off a piece of bread, a hunk off a ball of masa, etc., with N either (1) the piece broken off, or (2) the mark left on the source. Ex: *cha xepanh pan*, two broken-off pieces of bread, or two marks where pieces have been broken off.

xepan xepan, stv phrase. Something with a piece of its edge missing, e.g., a bowl with a cracked lip, a piece of paper with the corner trimmed off. Ex: *xepan xepan sti'*, Its edge is missing a piece.

xepchitej, vtr. To break a piece of bread or a ball of masa in half; or just to break a piece off it. Cf. **ch'ewchitej**, **k'okchitej**, to break things in half.

xepu', n (nok'). Tallow. < Spanish "cebo." The fatty parts inside the skin and body of animals, especially cattle and sheep. Used to make soap and candles. Ex: *xepu winh*, his tallow. *xepu'al wakax*, beef tallow.

xepu 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name, literally Tallow Plant. Br 8705. *Chenopodium murale*.

xew, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird, identified as Steller's Jay, except that some are blue all over (not partially black). Common in San Mateo.

xi', adj. Too thin for its length, e.g., a thin rope or stick.

xi', n (nok'). A horse's mane or tail hair, or a lasso made of horsehair. Ex: *nok' xi winh*, his lasso. *xi'al chej*, the horse's tail hair.

xi'il, n. = **xil**. Leaves or hair. Ex: *xil winh*, his hair. *xil yal winh*, his head hair. *xil 'a'al*, head hair. *xil te'*, leaves of a tree.

xih xih..., exclam. Cry to run off chickens.

xihej, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird identified from pictures as the Eastern Kingbird. It has a flycatcher's habit of daring after insects, keeps turning its head from side to side. Comes only in (Spanish) "chival" season (**chilap'**), September to November. Cf. **silon**. The name **xihej** is said to derive from vin **xiwihi**, to be afraid, since the bird's behavior suggests it is frightened.

xika', vtr. To extend the length of something by adding material, e.g., to add a piece of wood to a beam that doesn't quite reach, or to add fibers to those being twisted to make rope.

xik (+N), num cl (1b, A11b). Acts of adding material (N) to extend something. Ex: *cha xik*, two additions. *cha xik 'apak'*, two additions of palm fronds.

xika', vtr. To chop with a machete or axe.

xik (+N), num cl (1b, A11b). Actions of chopping with a machete or axe. Ex: *jun xik*, one chopping blow. *cha xik te'*, two cuts on a tree. *cha xik machit*, two blows with a machete.

xikajih, vtr pas. To be chopped (up). Ex: *tzap' makchaj winh, yuj hep' winh, jantak te xikaj winh...*, They say he was beaten by them. How much he was chopped! (From the text The Sorceror).

xikelih, vtr-dir. To chop things with a machete, above the head.

xikchajih, vtr pas. To be cut by machete. Ex: *tzap' xikchaj winh, t'a k'en machit*, They say he was cut with a machete. (From the text The Sorceror).

xikwal, n. A fight with machetes.

xikwajih, vin. To fight with machetes.

xik'a', vtr implied by not attested. To hunch the shoulders.

xik' -p'ah, vtr phrase. To hunch up the shoulders, e.g., because of the cold.

xik'an xik'an, stv phrase. A person with hunched shoulders, i.e., lifted above the normal position.

xil, n. = **xi'il**. Hair or leaves.

xil 'at, n phrase. Male pubic hair. Cf. **watzan** **watzan**, pubic hair of either gender.

xil 'awal, n phrase ('ixim). Corn leaf, leaf of maize.

xil jolom, n phrase. Head hair (on a person). Ex: *xil sjolom winh*, his head hair.

xil ti', n phrase. Facial hair, beard or moustache.

xil tux, n phrase. Female pubic hair. = **hatzan** **hatzan**.

xil wayumtak, n phrase (lum). Low brush, up to about six feet high. Spanish "monte bajo." Cf. **'ek'um wayumtak**, high brush, and **wayumtak**, brush in general, fallow land.

xila', vtr implied but not attested. To form something into a ball.

xilelih, vtr-dir. A remark made by a woman to someone waiting to grind corn, indicating she is finished with her grinding and has made her masa into a ball.

xilan xilan, stv phrase. Ball-shaped.

xilanh (+N), num cl (2c, O7a). Balls of dough or clay, handful-sized. Ex: *jun xilanh*, one ball. *jun xilanh chak'ip' lu'um*, one ball of clay. *cha xilanh chok'al 'ixim*, two balls of maize dough.

xim, n (nok'; mam. 'ix). Spider (any kind). Cf. **yax xim**, **k'an k'an**, **k'ap'temuch**.

xipix 'ajaw, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A snake, 2-3 feet long, 1/2" in diameter, white with black bands all along the body, Not harmful. Found in San Mateo.

xipxipanih, vin. To look dead otherwise, but still be breathing.

xip', n (nok'). Male, specifically male dog. **xip' winh*. Ex: *nok' xip' tz'i' winh*, his male dog. *xip'al nok'*, the male dogs among the animals. The gender marker for male mammals.

xip' miston, n phrase (nok'). Tomcat. Cf. **'ix miston**, female cat, **miston**, any cat. Cf. **miston**, n (nok'; xip', 'ix), cat.

xip'tej, vtr. to frighten someone or something. Ex: *ko xip'tej*, We frighten it.

xip'tanup', n. Scarecrow, either in the form of a person, or a simple flag in a field.

xit, exclam. Ssst! A hiss to draw someone's attention.

xitnajih, vin. To hiss at someone for attention. Ex: *xitnajan*, Hiss! *tzin xitnajih*, I hiss (at you). *'ol hach xitnajok*, You will hiss (and that is the sign we will be waiting for).

xit'a', vtr. To have gone somewhere. Ex: *xit'a'*, He's gone off somewhere. *hin xit' t'a pínhkah*, I'm coming back from the fincas. *xit'nakin t'a pínhkah*, I went to the fincas.

xiwihi, vin. To be afraid.

xiwkin, n. Scaredy-cat. Someone afraid of everything. Ex: *ha winh xiwkin*, He's frightened at everything.

xiwkin te', n (te'). Plant name. Unidentified.

xoch, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A land snail, Spanish "jute." Found in hot country. Shell is spiraled and

conical in shape, about 1" long. The snails are gathered, washed, and boiled, sometimes with onion and tomato. The small tip is cut off to let air in, and the snail is sucked out from the other end. Ex: *xoch winh*, his snail. *xochal nok'*, the snails among the animals. See also **k'o xo'och**, a similar snail not eaten.

xochlak, n (lum). Place name: Xoxlac, Barillas; Santa Eulalia Kanjobal is spoken there. < Kanjobal. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:86).

xochtak, n (lum). Place name: Xoxtac, San Mateo. Literally, Abundance of Snails.

xojop' yok, n (lum). Place name: Montaña Xojibioc, San Mateo.

xoko', vtr. To catch an animal with a lasso, e.g., to lasso a cow.

xokej, vtr. To catch an animal with a noose, e.g., to lasso a cow.

xokan 'ek'ih, stv phrase. Tossed down or thrown away, e.g., a piece of rope thrown away, a stretched out animal (snake or dog), or (figuratively) a sleeping child.

xok'ok'ih, stv. = **xak'ak'ih**. To have lots of holes, to be perforated.

xolal, n (lum). < Spanish "solar." A site, Spanish "sitio;" a place where people have lived, or may still live, within the town. Ex: *xolal winh*, his site. *xolalil pat*, the site of a house (formerly, now deteriorated).

xolin, n ('ix). Woman's name: Angelina.

xonhk'ol, n (lum). Place name. Finca Xoncol, San Mateo. Or, (ha') **yoktak ha xonhk'ol**, Río Nupxuptenam, San Mateo.

xop', n. Steam, e.g., the vapor given off by hot water or hot food.

xop'al ti', n phrase. Steam from the mouth, e.g., the visible breath in cold weather.

xoto', vtr. To wrap someone so they don't get chills, e.g., a sick person.

xotil, n (k'apak). A blanket or other wrap used by a sick person when getting up so as not to get cold.

xoyan xoyan, stv phrase. = **setan setan**. Circular.

xp'u'ul, n (lum). = **p'u'ul**. Place name: Gracias a Dios, Nentón, a Ladino settlement.

xu'uk, n (te'). = **xuk**. A broad, shallow basket, 4 feet in diameter but 6-8" deep, e.g., those used

by bread vendors. Ex: *xu'uk winh*, his basket. *xu'ukal 'ixim*, a basket for corn.

xu'uk (+N), num cl (4, O15a). = **xuk**. Broad, shallow baskets of N, grains, powder, or small balls of something, not a solid substance such as clay or a single rock. Ex: *jun xuk nhal* = *jun xu'uk nhal*, one basket of maize ears, more or less 30 pounds.

xujlap' tzolin, n ('anh). Plant name. Literally, Dragonfly Sticker. A plant whose long, thin stalk is used to cook the dragonfly-like insect **tzolin**; the insects are threaded on the stalk and singed over a fire. Br 8506, 11526, 11673. *Carex polystachya*, *Cyperus tenuis*, *Luzula caricina*.

xuju', vtr. To shove a long thing (pole, stick, or string) through a hole, or to pick the teeth with a toothpick.

xujlap', n. A stick or string stuck through a hole.

xujlap' 'eh, n. A toothpick.

xujlap' tzolin, n ('anh). Plant name. See above.

xujuj, n (te'). Plant name. A hot country tree like an apple, with small edible yellow or reddish fruit like cherries. Leaves are thin and long, like willow, or like **meslap' te'**. Probably *Pseudomedia spuria*.

xukun, n (te'). Plant name. A tree found in the montaña that has reddish wood used for axe handles and firewood, as it is very hard. Leaves are thick, smooth, and shiny, shaped like a heart. Br 8500, 11475. *Prunus compacta*.

xuk', n. A bad smell, like burnt chiles, or like lime. Ex: *xuk'al 'ich*, burnt-smelling chiles. *xuk'al ta'anh*, bad-smelling lime.

xul, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird, 5-6" high, found in the brush. Song is a long, rising, indrawn whistle with bubbling saliva.

xulem, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). Turkey vulture (red-headed). Identified by pictures.

xulem k'e'en, n (k'en). Place name. Literally, Buzzard Rock. A rock outcrop on the peak north of San Mateo; the site of precolumbian ruins.

xuma'ak, n. Flower (of any variety). = **plor** < Spanish "flor." Ex: *xumak winh*, his flower. *xumakil te'*, the tree's flower.

xumpil, n (nok'). A felt hat. Spanish "vicuña." Ex: *nok' xumpil*, the felt hat. Possibly < Spanish "sombrero." Ex: *xumpil winh*, his hat. *xumpilal*, by hats (e.g., paying hats in exchange for debts).

xumpilal k'inh, hats for a fiesta.

xun, n (winh). Man's name: Juan.

xup', n. The muscles of the upper leg. Ex: *xup' winh*, his leg muscles. *xup' nok'*, its muscle (of an animal). **xup'al*.

xup'anih, vin. To whistle a single blast; cf. **xup'xonih**. Ex: *xup'anih*, Whistle! *tzin xup'anih*, I whistle.

xup'an -p'atih, vin phrase. To walk along whistling.

xup'xonih, vin. To whistle away the time; continued whistling, not just a single blast.

xup'xon -p'atih, vin phrase. To walk along whistling. Ex: *xup'xon sp'atih*, He's walking along whistling.

xup'oj 'asun, n (lum). Place name: Subajasún, Nentón. Literally, Breath of the Clouds. A Chuj-speaking aldea. Together with **k'ankintik**, this aldea has a reputation for profane language and many insults, especially among women.

xutit, n (te'). Plant name. Br 8697. *Datura candida*. Perhaps from Nahuatl *xuchit*, flower.

xut', adj. Tight, restricted.

xut'an, stv. Tight (clothes). = **xut'an k'apak**.

xut'an xut'an, stv phrase. A person with tight clothes.

xut' nhi', n phrase. Stopped-up nose (one or both nostrils).

xuwan, n ('ix). Woman's name: Juana. See Field Notes, August 31-September 6, 1964.

xuwan mat, n ('ix). Woman's name: Juana.

xuwan tumik, n ('ix). Woman's name: Juana.

xuw kax(in), n ('ix). Woman's name: Juana.

xuwlap, n ('ix). Woman's name: Juana.

xux, n (nok'; mam, 'ix). A kind of wasp, about 1" long, with a reddish thorax, black abdomen. They sting. They make a cardboard-like paper comb of cells for incubation of the young, one layer thick; in the brush. Some people eat the unhatched wasps, as it is said that one who eats them will have children with big eyes, like the wasps. They are roasted in a fire before eating.

xuxep, n (winh). Man's name: José. NB: The form of the loan indicates it was borrowed from an earlier form of the Spanish name, perhaps Josef.

xuyu', vtr. To unroll a coil of rope, or unweave a straw mat or woven cloth.

Y

y-, poss pro. Third person possessive prefix and verbal subject. In numerical expressions, possession forms the ordinal number, see below. Non-numerical possessed expressions are treated separately. NB: This variant is prefixed to stems beginning in glottal stop or **h**, and the **y**- replaces these initial consonants. Ex: '*oxe*', three. *yoxil*, third. *huke*', seven. *yukil*, seventh.

yo', num. Ordinal of **ho'**, five.

yotakil k'uhal, n. Every five days.

yotak lajunhil k'uhal, n. Every fifteen days.

yotak k'uhal, n. Every five days.

yo'il, num. Fifth, the ordinal of **ho'**, five. Ex: *yo'il wuk'tak*, my fifth oldest brother. See also **yolajunhil**, fifteenth, below. See also **yop'xihal**, every five days, below.

yo'il xchawinakil, num phrase. The twenty-fifth.

yox(e'), num. Ordinal of '**ox(e')**', three.

yoxe xchawinakil, num phrase. Twenty-third. = **yoxil xchawinakil**.

yoxil, n. The third of a series, ordinal of '**ox**', three. Ex: *yoxil wuk'tak*, my third-oldest brother.

yoxil xchawinakil, num phrase. Twenty-third. = **yoxe xchawinakil**.

yox 'oxal k'uhal, n phrase. After every three days from now on. = **yox 'oxil k'uhal**.

yox 'oxil k'uhal, n phrase. After every three days from now on. = **yox 'oxal k'uhal**.

yox 'ox k'uhal, n phrase. After every three days from now on.

yoxlajunhejihal, n. Every thirteen days.

yoxlajunhil, n. The thirteenth, ordinal of '**oxlajunh**', thirteen.

yoxlajunhiltak k'uhal, n phrase. Every thirteen days.

yoxtakil k'uhal, n. Every three days.

yoxtak k'uhal, n. Every three days.

yoxtak lajunhil k'uhal, n phrase. Every thirteen days.

yoxjihal, n. After every three days.

yolajunhil, num. Fifteenth, ordinal of **holajunh**, fifteen.

yolajunhejihal, n. A fifteen-day period. Ex. *t'ay yolajunhejihal*, every fifteen days.

yolajunhiltak k'uhal, n phrase. Every fifteen days.

yuk-, num. Ordinal of **huk-**, seven.

yukil, n. Seventh, the seventh in a series. Ex: *yukil wuk'tak*, my seventh-oldest brother.

yukil xchawinakil, num phrase. Twenty-seventh. = **yuke xchawinakil**.

yuke xchawinakil, num phrase. Twenty-seventh. = **yukil xchawinakil**.

yukup'ixihal, n. Every seven days.

yuklajunhejihal, n. Every seventeen days.

yuklajunhil, n. Seventeenth, ordinal of **huklajunh-**, seventeen.

yuklajunhiltak k'uhal, n phrase. Every seventeen days.

yuktakil k'uhal, n phrase. Every seven days.

yuktak k'uhal, n phrase. Every seven days.

yuktak lajunhil k'uhal, n phrase. Every seventeen days.

yuxluch-, num. Ordinal of **huxluch-**, eleven. Variant form in **yuxluch'**- in some constructions.

yuxluchil, n. Eleventh in a series, ordinal of **huxluch-**.

yuxluchtakil k'uhal, n phrase. Every eleven days.

yuxluchtak ch'ejihal, n. Every eleven days. Cf. **yuxluch'ejihal**.

yuxluchtak k'uhal, n phrase. Every eleven days.

yuxluch'ejihal, n. Every eleven days.

ya'al, n (nok'). The edible larvae of the **nok'al 'aka'anh** hornet, found in the '**aka'anh** nest. Literally, "its water" *y-ha'al*.

ya'äl, n. Trap or snare. Not a commercial metal trap (**trámpah**). Used for dogs in the milpa. Cf. **makte ya'äl**, a deadfall trap, and **yante ya'äl**, a snare. Ex: *sya'äl*, his trap. *syalil ku'uk*, a squirrel trap.

ya'äl, poss n (ha'). = **yal**. An element in place names: water source. See **yal**, below. See also **yola'**. < y-ha'-al.

ya'ax, adj. = **yax**. Green (a color range including blues). Ex: *syaxil*, its green parts. *syaxilal*, the green ones among the others.

ya'ax, n (nok'). Crab, Spanish "cangrejo."

yach'a', vtr. To cut a wedge-shaped depression all around the circumference of a pole so that a thong or rope can be tied securely. Or, to create waists in any object. Cf. **yoch'o'**. Ex: *tzin yach'a'*, I cut a slot for the rope. *tzin yach' hin salchichah*, I'm tying my sausage to make links.

yach', num cl (1b, A). Acts of making waists in something that will divide it into sections, e.g., tying sausage to make links, cutting wedge-like grooves around a tree trunk. Ex: *cha yach'*, two acts of making waists.

yach'anh (+N), num cl (2d, O10a). Parts of an object that is segmented by waist-like divisions, e.g., links of a sausage, sections of an insect's body, etc. Ex: *'ox yach'anh salchichah*, three links of sausage. *cha yach'anh yajih*, It has two parts (separated by a waist).

yach'an yach'an, stv phrase. A wedge cut out of a round pole around the circumference to allow a rope or thong to be tied securely. Or, an object that has a waist-like part, e.g., bottle gourds, sausages, wasps.

yah, n. Pain. See also **yap'il**.

ya jolom, n phrase (winh). A cold, Spanish "catarro." Ex: *winh ya jolom*, the cold (illness).

yaka', n (lum). Place name: Yacá, an aldea of San Mateo.

yakan chamel, n (te'). Plant name. = **howen**. The names appear to have some relation to **chamel**, death, and **how**, angry (also poisonous, when referring to mushrooms). Br 8477, 11421, 11592. *Arracacia donnell-smithii*, *A. nelsonii*, *Enantiophylla heydeana*.

yakin, n (winh). Man's name: Diego.

yak' chej 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name, literally Deer Tongue Plant. Br 8493, 8502, 8521, 8523, 8633, 8652, 8654, 87221, 11528. *Senecio* sp., *S. callosus*, *S. decorus*, *S. godmanii*, *Valeriana prionophylla*. See also **niwak yak' chej 'anh**.

yak'il, n ('anh, te'). The reed for a flute (**chor**) or a (Spanish) "chirimía," flageolet. Literally, "its tongue." Ex: '*anh yak'il*, its reed, for a chirimía: two palm leaves (from the **xan** palm). *te yak'il*, its (wooden) reed, for a flute.

yak'likal lu'um, n (lum). Place name: the Comitán Valley, Chiapas. Or, in general, the flat part of a piece of land. Literally, the Grassland or the Plains.

yal, n. = **ya'al**. In place names, sources of streams. Literally, its water, water of; y-ha'-al.

chak ya'al, n (lum). Place name: Finca San José Chaquial, Nentón. Literally, Red Water Source.

yal 'uk'el, n (ha'). Place name: Río Yaloquel, San Mateo.

yal chitam, n (lum). Place name, literally, Pig's Water. Yalchitán, a caserío of Sebep, San Mateo.

yal sajp'en, n (ha'). Place name: a northern tributary of the Río Yolá, San Mateo.

yal tóyah, n (lum). Place name: Yaltoyás, Nentón. Language unknown. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:89).

yal, n. = **yalil**. Blister. Literally, "its water (parts)" < y-ha'al-il. Ex: *yal hin k'ap' = yalil hin k'ap'*, There's a blister on my hand.

yalil chánah, n phrase. The excretion of the insect **chánah**, used as a cure for warts.

yala', vtr. To be possible (for something to be done). Ex: '*ix yala'*, It was possible. '*ol yal wu'uj*, I will be able to (It will be possible for me). *syal 'ol ko say kuk' 'anh*, We can look for something (alcoholic) to drink.

yal sk'anchajih, vtr phrase. To be useful or useable, literally, to be able to be used. Ex: *syal sk'anchajih*, It's useable. '*ix yal sk'anchajih*, It was useful.

yalanh, n (lum). Valley. An element in place names. Literally, 'below (it)', loc n.

yalanh tz'alem nhah, n (ha'). Place name: Part of the Río Pajelná, San Mateo.

yalanh kulus, n (lum). Place name: Yalanculuz, San Sebastián Coatán. Literally, Cross

Valley.

yalahn k'uh, n (lum). Place name: Yalancú, an aldea of Barillas. Literally, Sun Valley.

yalahn mas, n (lum). Place name: Yalamás, San Mateo. Literally, Black Sand Valley.

yalahn p'ojoch, n (lum). Place name: Yalambojoch, a Chuj-speaking aldea of Nentón. Meaning of name unknown.

yalahn ta'anh, n (lum). Place name: Yalantán, a caserío of Patalcal, San Mateo. Literally, Ash Valley.

yalahn witz, n (ha'). Place name: Río Yalhuitz, San Mateo. Also, a settlement abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:87). Literally, Below the Mountain.

yalisjaw, n (lum). Place name: Yalisjau, Nentón. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:89).

yama', vtr. To grab hold of something (in any fashion).

yaman, n. Spanish "agarran." Witchcraft through tying up and injuring the **chiápah** (Spanish "guapo") or companion spirit. Cf. **'aj k'o'ol**, the agent of this action.

yamak'il, n. Patio. Open space in front of a house or building. Cf. **'amak'**, patio.

yamak'il pat, n phrase. The patio of a house.

yamak'il tepan, n phrase. The open space (patio) in front of the church in San Mateo.

NB: In recent years, what was an open grassy slope in front of the church has been enclosed and paved.

yante ya'al, n phrase (te'). A snare trap that forces the animal to put its head through a noose to reach the baited trigger; when sprung, the noose is tightened by the fall of a rock weight. Cf. **trámpah**, a commercial metal trap, **mak te ya'al**, a deadfall trap, **ya'al**, trap in general (but excluding commercial metal traps). Ex: *syan te ya'al*, his trap. *syan te ya'alil tz'i'*, a snare for dogs.

yanh chej, n phrase. Fodder. literally, the plants of beasts of burden (horses and mules).

yanh chejal, n phrase. By fodder (i.e., paying a debt by giving fodder).

yanh honon, n phrase ('anh). Plant name, literally, Bumblebee Herb. Br 8711. *Cuphea aequipetala*. See also **yuk'tak yanh honon**.

yanhal, n. The warp (vertical strands) in weaving on a loom, through which the woof (**wa'**) is woven. *syanhal.

yanhalil, poss n ('anh). The herb used to cure something, literally, its herb. Cf. '**anh**'. Ex: *yanhalil yap'il*, the herb for this illness.

yap'il, n, n class. Cramp or pain in a muscle, Spanish "calambre." Also, the noun classifier for illnesses. Ex: *skot yap'il t'ayonh*, We get cramps. *syap'il*, his illness or his cramps. *syap'il 'anhte'*, the illness from eating much fruit. *yap'il k'ak'al yap'il*, the fever from an illness. NB: Some major illnesses are classified as **winh**, male human. Probably <**yah**, pain.

yap'ix, n ('ix). A pregnant woman or animal. Ex: *yap'ixin*, I'm pregnant. *syap'ix*, his pregnant relative. *syap'ixal hep' 'ix*, the pregnant women among them.

yatut, poss n. Its scabbard or house. Cf. '**atut**'. Ex: *yatut*, his house, or its scabbard. *yatutal hin machit*, the scabbard for my machete.

yatut kuchilup', n phrase (nok'). The scabbard for a knife, Spanish "vaina."

yatut machit, n phrase (nok'). The scabbard for a machete.

yatut nhap', n ('anh). Plant name, literally, the House of Rain. A mushroom, not poisonous but not eaten. It grows when there is a lot of rain, in grasslands and among pines. Some 1-2" high, some 3-4" high' some yellow, some white, some black.

yawa', n (lum). Place name, literally, Sound of Water. A cantón of San Mateo, in the west section of town, south of the road to Barillas, See Field Notes, August 31-September 6, 1964.

yax, adj. = **ya'ax**. Green (a color range that includes blues). Also, "green" in the sense of not yet mature, or raw, not yet cooked.

yax 'ich, n ('anh). Plant name. Green chiles. *Capsicum* sp.

yax 'ixim, n ('ixim). Green or immature maize used in making '**isis**', green corn pancakes. Ex: *syax 'ixim*, his green corn. *syax 'iximal*, the green corn among the other corn.

yax chan, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', 'ix). A snake, 4-5 feet long, 1" in diameter, bright green. Not harmful. Found in San Mateo center.

yax chip'ej, n phrase (nok'). Raw meat. Ex: *syax chip'ej*, his raw meat. *syax chip'ejal*, the raw meat among other meats.

yax ch'o'ow, n (nok'; xip', 'ix). Large rats, up to 6" high, that live in the brush. They have very

long tails and a bluish tinge to the fur in spots.

yax k'ok', n ('anh). A chilacayote (*Cucurbita ficifolia*) fruit that is green. Cf. **tz'ip' k'ok'**.

yax lu'um, n (lum). Virgin forest, rain forest, Spanish "mero montaña." Ex: *syax lu'um*, his jungle. *syax lumal lu'um*, the jungle sections of the land.

yax lum, n phrase (lum). Rain forest, jungle. A frequent component of place names.

yax lum ha chejte', n phrase (lum). Place name: Montaña Achejté, San Mateo. Literally, Chejte' River Jungle (cf. **chejte'**).

yax lum kulus lemun, n (lum). Place name: Montaña Cruz de Limón, San Mateo.

yax lum motza', n (lum). Place name: Montaña Montzá, San Mateo.

yax lum niwan k'op'an, n (lum). Place name: Montaña Niguan Cobán, San Mateo.

yax lum nhajap', n (lum). Place name: Montaña Corral Viejo, San Mateo. Literally, Lake Jungle.

yax lum xojop' yok, n (lum). Place name: Montaña Xojibioc, San Mateo.

yax lum jolom k'isis, n (lum). Place name: Montaña Jolomquisis, San Mateo. Literally, Cypress Peak Jungle.

yax lum yal 'uk'el, n (lum). Place name: Montaña Yaluquel, San Mateo.

yax lum yay k'ich, n (lum). Place name: Montaña Yayquich, San Mateo.

yax lum yich k'a'aw, n (lum). Place name: Montaña Ixcau, San Mateo. Literally, Grackle Base Jungle.

yax lum yich tenam, n (lum). Place name: Montaña Ixtenam, San Mateo. Literally, Rock Outcrop Base Jungle.

yax lumal 'anh, n ('anh). Plant name, literally, Rain Forest Plant. H 0017, Br 11623.

Lycopodium setaceum.

yax mut, n (nok'; 'ajtzo', chichim). A bird, light blue, 6-8" high, with a feather crest. Found in San Mateo.

yax nhap', n (k'inal). A hard rainstorm, an hour-long rain that clears off and leaves a clear day.

yax pachap', n (k'en). A green stone, similar to shale but with a greenish tinge, of various

shades. Identified as siltstone and as epidote (sedimentary and igneous stones, respectively) by Don Blount, LSU geologist. Ex: *syax pachap'*, his greenstone. *yax pachap'il*, the greenstone among them.

yax p'a'atz', n (lum). Place name: San Sebastián Coatán. Or, the ruins in San Mateo Ixtatán said to be where the ancestors of the San Sebastianeros once lived—below the Barillas highway where it passes out of sight of San Mateo, above the river **niwan titz'am**. Also, Arroyo San Sebastián, San Mateo.

yax p'a'atz', n (winh, 'ix). People from San Sebastián Coatán. Literally, Green Howler Monkeys (archaic), or based on the dayname **p'a'atz'**. Cf. also **hula'**, **'uk'tak**, **mu'**, **nulej**, and **'amíguh**, other ethnic names (Spanish "gentilicios").

yax p'aj k'o'ol, n phrase. Dirty, rumpled, or disorderly (person). Spanish "asqueroso, sucio."

yax sim, n (nok'; mam, nun). = **yax xim**. A small spider with a green body.

yax taj, n (nok'; mam, nun). A hairy caterpillar; some kinds sting. White, black, green, and brown types are known.

yax toh, adj phrase. Literally, still green. Raw (meat). Unfired (pottery).

yax wa'il, n phrase ('ixim). A tortilla not cooked well and left to cool off. Cf. **lo'oj**, a hot but not fully cooked tortilla.

yaxchek'ih, vin. To clear up, to lighten up, turn blue, as the sky after a storm.

yaxchek'inak, n, vin part. Cleared up, brightened, as the sky after a storm.

yaxchi'ej, vtr. To eat something raw that should be cooked, e.g., raw meat, some vegetables. Ex: *sko yaxchi'ej*, We eat it raw. Cf. **yax chip'ej**, raw meat. Cf. **chi'ah**, to eat (by biting).

yaxil, n. For plants, humus. For humans, the source of earnings. If a plant drops its leaves at its base to serve as humus, this is its **yaxil**. The employment one has, or the land and herds one owns, is one's **yaxil**. Ex: *syaxil*, his (its) source of earnings. NB: *syaxilal*, the green ones among the others.

yaxlewiḥ, vin. To become greenish (people). Ex: *syaxlewiḥ*, He becomes greenish.

yaxp'ih, vin. To become greenish (cannot refer to people, cf. **yaxlewiḥ**).

yaxp'i'elih, vin-dir. To become greenish. Ex: *syaxp'i'elih*, It becomes greenish.

yaxt'upih, vin. To become sky blue, like a lake, or the sky on a clear day.

yaxt'upinak, n, vin part. Sky blue.

yay k'i'ich, n (lum). Place name: Yayquich, San Mateo. Also, Montaña Yaiquich and Arroyo Yaiquich, San Mateo.

yechel, poss n. Its measure, the right amount, e.g., the amount of water that just fills a jog, or the right price for an object, or the measure of something.

yechel páskuh, n phrase. Women's speech: Venus, as either morning star or evening star. Said to be the star that announces Christmas. = **nit k'anal** in men's speech.

yechichim, n (k'en). A white igneous stone like **p'ax hostok**, feldspar. (Spanish) "loza." Common, and found in small pieces and sometimes embedded into other rocks. Sample identified as epidote by Don Blount, LSU geologist.

yem k'uhalil, n phrase. Afternoon, literally, "the (part when the) Sun descends."

yel, n. Truth.

yémpuh, n. = **tiémpoh**. Period, time. < Spanish "tiempo." Ex: *yémpuhal*, the season or time for something to happen.

yes, num. Ten (centavos quetzal, Q.0.10). < Spanish "diez (centavos)." Ex: *jun k'en yes sentáwuh*, a ten-cent coin.

yésyoh, exclam. Women's speech. A remark made on hearing something remarkable but not approving, especially when someone is joking with a woman: "I hear you've been doing X." Response: "yésyoh, Oh, really."

yet'tal yune', n phrase. Womb of a woman or an animal. Literally, "place of her child," cf. **'et'ih**, to accompany, **'et'tal**, place or seat of something.

yewax, n (nok'). Mare, female horse. < Spanish "lleguas." The form of the borrowing indicates an early loan. Ex: *syewax*, his mare. *syewaxil*, the mare(s) among them.

yich, n ('ixim, te', 'anh). The stem on which a maize ear grows, or the corresponding part of other plants. Ex: *'ixim yich 'awal*, the stem of a maize ear. *te yich te'*, the stem of a tree fruit. NB: *yichal*, pepper prepared for some purpose < **'ich**, chile pepper.

yich, n. Base, place at the foot of something. A common element in place names.

yich 'ox, n (ha'). Place name. A southern tributary of the Río Yolá, San Mateo. Meaning unknown (Three Base?).

yich kakaw, n (lum). Place name: Ixcacao, a finca in Nentón. Literally, Cacao Base.

yich k'a'aw, n (lum). Place name: Ixcau, a meadow in the San Mateo municipio. Literally, Grackle Base, or At the Foot of the Bridge. Also, n (ha') **jaja yich k'a'aw**, Río Ixcay, San Mateo.

yich k'ana', n (lum). Place name: Ixcaná, San Mateo. Literally, Yellow Water Base.

yich k'ansan, n (lum). Place name: Finca Ixcantzan, San Mateo, a settlement where Santa Eulalia Kanjobal is spoken. **k'ansan** is an unidentified plant name, probably *Eysenhardtia adenostylis*.

yich k'e'en, n (lum). Place name: Ixquén, San Mateo. Literally, At the Foot of the Stone.

yich k'ep'aj, n (lum). Place name: Yichquebaj, San Sebastián Coatán. Meaning unknown.

yich k'isis, n (lum). Place name: Ixquisis, San Mateo, a settlement where Santa Eulalia Kanjobal is spoken. = **'ichp'en**. Literally, At the Foot of the Bald Cypress. Also, n (ha'), **niwan yich k'isis**, part of the Río Ixquisis, San Mateo.

yich pachap', n (ha'). Place name: a southern tributary of the Río Pajelná, San Mateo. Literally, Schist Base.

yich pajaw, n (lum). Place name: Ixpajau, San Mateo, one of the five major aldeas of San Mateo. See Field Notes, August 31-September 6, 1964. Literally, At the Foot of the Waterfall.

yich tenam, n (lum). Place name: Ixtenam, a caserío of Yolcultac, San Mateo. Literally, At the Foot of the Boulder. Also, n (ha') **niwan yich tenam**, part of the Río Ixtenam, San Mateo.

yich tenam tz'unun k'ap', n (lum). Place name: Ixtenam Tzununcap, San Mateo. Literally, At the Foot of the Hummingbird Hand Boulder.

yich witz chak k'enal, n (lum). Place name: Ixhuitz, San Mateo, an aldea where Mateano Chuj is spoken. Literally, At the Foot of Red Rock Mountain.

yich patik, n. The back of a person.

yijup', poss n. Support, something put behind a sick person so that they can sit up in bed. Cf. **'ija'**, **'ijnup'**.

yikej, vtr. To respect an order, comply with an order or request by an authority. Spanish "respetar." = **k'anap'ajej**. Ex: *ko yikej*, We comply. NB: Contrast *skikej*, We are the owners.

yim yo'op, poss n phrase. Buttocks. Cf. **'im**, breasts; **yo'op**, buttocks. Literally, the butt breasts.

yip' k'ap', n phrase. The upper arm muscles, above the elbow; sometimes extended to the entire arm. Cf. **'asi'**, which may be the lower arm muscles or those of the entire arm. Cf. **'ip'**. Ex: *yip' hin k'ap'*, my arm muscles. **yip' k'ap'il*, **yip'al k'ap'*.

yip' xup', n phrase. The arm muscles. Cf. **xup'**, the upper leg. Ex: *yip' hin xup'*, my arm muscles.

yip'anh, loc. Above, the upper parts.

yip'anh k'iná, n phrase. The world.

yip'anh pat, n phrase. The roof of a house, literally, above the house.

yisal 'at, n phrase. Laziness. Cf. **'is 'at**, lazy person, literally Potato Prick.

yisim, poss n. Various kinds of extensions, spikes, roots, etc. NB: Cognate words in Tzeltal and Tzotzil mean "beard."

yisim, n ('anh). The root of the wild onion, **tuyal** (Spanish "ixnicut"). Does not refer to other plants, except for the commercial onion, which doesn't grow in San Mateo. Ex: *'anh yisim*, the wild onion root.

yisim, n (nok'). The fluffy spike that extends from the male turkey's chest. Ex: *ha nok' yisim*, its spike.

yisim 'atz'am, n phrase ('atz'am). Stalactites of salt formed by salt water in a mine dripping from the ceiling. Or, the corresponding stalagmites formed by the same process.

yisis honon, n phrase (nok'). The larvae or wax of the **honon** bee, Spanish "ronron." Inside the burrow of these is a comb where the young are hatched, and these are the **yisis** "green corn" of the bee, cf. **'isis**. No use is made of the larvae or the comb.

yitaj ko mam 'icham, n (ha'). Place name: an arroyo that flows into the Río Yolá, San Mateo. Literally, Our Grandfather's Greens.

yitz', n. A little bit extra, e.g., a little extra added to a house beam to allow for trimming, a little

extra length added to a new table (when sizing the planks against the old table), a little extra weight. Ex: *yitz' sk'ap'* = *yitz'al sk'ap'*, that which is left behind because his hand is heavy (i.e., he measures short). *tzak' yitz'*, He gives it a little extra. *yitz'al*, the extra, that which is left over. *yitz' k'apak*, a little extra cloth.

yitz' -k'ap', n phrase. A little extra hand added to the weight of something, e.g., corn being sold. A hand heavy on the scales, e.g., when a maize vendor takes his grain to market already weighed, sells that weight (according to his scale) and still has some left over, 'ay *yitz' sk'ap'*, His hand is heavy on the scale.

yiximal -ok, n phrase. The toes of the foot, literally, the corn ears of the foot. Ex: *yiximal wok*, my toes.

yiximal -k'ap', n phrase. The fingers of the hand, literally, the maize ears of the hand. Ex: *yiximal hin k'ap'*, my fingers.

yo'och, poss n. Its craw (of a chicken); Spanish "su buche." Cf. **ho'och**, craw, food carried on a trip (provisions).

yo'op, n. Buttocks. Cf. **yim yo'op**, one buttock (literally, breast of buttock). Ex: *yo'opal*, by buttocks; i.e., if a woman offers to pay a debt by offering her butt as payment. *syo'op*, his buttock. *hin yo'op*, my butt.

yochtap', n (te'). Plant name. A rain forest tree (**tete'**) that has thin almond-shaped leaves. Used only for firewood. Perhaps "smoke enters," *y'-och tap'*. Br 8517, 8628, 8769, 11503. *Symplocus vatterii*.

yoch'o', vtr. To cut a wedge out of a tree trunk, as in draining pine sap, the top cut slanted, the bottom cut flat, horizontal. Cf. **yach'a'**.

yoch' (+N), num cl (2a, O10a). Wedges cut into a tree trunk to make stairs (by cutting a series of footholds), or to drain sap. Ex: *cha yoch' te'*, two wedges cut out of a tree trunk. *'ox yoch' yajih*, It has three wedges cut out of it.

yoch'anh (+N), num cl (2d, O10a). Wedges cut out of a tree trunk, i.e., the marks left by cutting out wedges. Ex: *'ox yoch'anh yajih*, It has three wedges cut out of it. *cha yoch'anh te'*, two wedge-marks cut into a tree.

yoch'an yoch'an, stv phrase. Cut with wedges, e.g., a tree trunk cut to make steps, or a tree trunk wedged to drain sap. Ex: *yoch'an yoch'an hin k'o'och*, My stairs are wedged (logs). *yoch'an yoch'an hin taj*, My pine trees are wedge-cut.

yoh, exclam. An exclamation on dropping something and not seeing where it fell, or glimpsing an animal in the brush and trying to see it again.

yok, poss n. Literally, "its foot/leg." Also used in the sense of rays emanating from some source.

yok, poss n. The length of something, literally, "its leg," cf. **'ok**. Ex: *jantak yok*, How long is it? *yokil.

yok k'ak', n phrase. Firelight, literally, "the legs of the fire."

yok k'uh, n phrase. Sunlight, literally, "the legs of the sun."

yokech, n (k'en). The three stones of the hearth, on which cooking pots are set. NB: The three-stone hearth is one of the cultural features that defines the area of Mesoamerica (Paul Kirchhoff, 1943, *Mesoamérica. Sus límites geográficos, composición étnica y caracteres culturales*, *Acta Americana* 1(1):92-107). Ex: *syokech*, his fire stones. *syokechal chen*, the stones prepared to hold a pot.

yoktak, n. Feet. An element in place names, the mouth (literally, foot) of rivers and streams. NB: In the anatomical metaphor applied to streams, the head, **jolom**, is the uppermost part, the foot, **'ok**, is the discharge.

yoktak ha nich'ina', n phrase (ha'). Place name. Mouth of the Nichiná. The confluence of the **nich'ina'** (a stream) and the Río Yolá, San Mateo. Literally, Foot of the Nichiná.

yoktak ha pakuma'al, n (ha'). Place name. Confluence of the Arroyo Pacumal and Río Pacumal, San Mateo. Literally, Foot of the Pacumal.

yoktak ha p'ekcha', n (ha'). Place name: stream flowing from the Laguneta La Meona to the Río Pajelná, Xan Mateo. Literally, Foot of the **p'ekcha'**.

yoktak ha xonhkol, n (ha'). Place name. Río Nupxuptenam, San Mateo. Literally, Foot of the **xonhkol**.

yoktak ha wayis nhah, n (ha'). Place name: confluence of the Arroyo Guaisná and the Río Pacumal, San Mateo. Literally, Foot of the Guaisná.

yoktak ha yal 'uk'el, n (ha'). Place name: termination of the Río Yaloquel, San Mateo. Literally, Foot of the Yaloquel.

yoktak ha yola k'an witz, n (ha'). Place name: confluence of a northern tributary and the Río Pacumal, San Mateo. Literally, Foot of the **yola k'an witz**.

yoktak ha yol sinhis, n (ha'). Place name: lower part of the Yolsinis, San Mateo. Literally, Foot of the Yolsinis.

yoktil, n ('anh). Plant name. An edible mushroom. The foot is 6" in diameter, the top up to two feet across. Black on top, white below, meaty like a **pam p'u'uk**. Grow in grasslands and among pines.

yol, poss n. (Its) Center. A frequent element in place names. < y'-ol, cf. Kanjobal 'ul, inside, interior ("adentro, interior." Diego de Diego Antonio et al., 1996, *Diccionario del idioma q'anjob'al*. La Antigua Guatemala: Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquín.) Cf. **yola'**, stream (below).

yol 'ayin, n (ha'). Place name: lower part of the Río Chexjoj, San Mateo. Literally, Crocodile Center (cf. **'ayin**, a mythological animal; **yola 'ayin**, below).

yol 'icham, n (lum). Place name: Yolicham, a caserío of Jolomtenam, San Mateo. Literally, Uncle/Old Man Center.

yol chonhap', n (lum). Place name: Yolchonab, San Mateo. Literally, Village Center.

yol k'e'en, n (lum). Place name: Cerro Yolquéén, San Mateo. Literally, Rock Center.

yol k'uh, n (lum). Place name: ruins in the center of San Mateo, just south of the **waxaklajunh** ruins. Literally, Sun Center (or perhaps earlier God Center).

yol k'ultak, n (lum). Place name. Yolcultac, Nentón. Abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:85). Literally, Brush Center.

yol makte mekel, n (ha'). Place name: part of the Río Pajelná, San Mateo. Literally, Miguel's Corral Center.

yol nhajap', n (ha'). Place name: Laguna Yolnabaj [sic], Nentón. Literally, Lake Center.

yol sat k'e'en, n (lum). Place name: Olsatqueen, San Sebastián Coatán. Literally, Rock Surface Center.

yol sinhis, n (lum). Place name: Yolsinis, San Mateo. Or, (ha') **yoktak ha yol sinhis**, a stream running from Yolsinis to form a tributary of the Río Pacumal, San Mateo.

yol ta'anh, n (lum). Place name: a cantón of San Mateo Ixtatán, in the southeast section of town. See Field Notes, August 31-September 6, 1964. One cemetery is located there, and it straddles the road to Santa Eulalia. Literally, Ash (or Lime) Center.

yol taj, n (ha'). Place name: southern tributary of Río Yolá, San Mateo. Literally, Pine Center.

yol tenam, n (lum, ha'). Place name: Yoltenam, San Mateo, a caserío of Ixpajau. Or, the confluence of the Río Pojom and an arroyo that originates in Matasano, San Mateo. Literally, Boulder Center.

yol witz, n (lum). Place name: cantón of San Mateo Ixtatán, in the east section of town, south of a line between the church and the new school (i.e., the ruins of **wajxaklajunh**). See Field Notes, August 31-September 6, 1964. Literaly, Mountain Center.

yul ch'en, n (lum). Place name: Yulchén, San Mateo, an aldea where Santa Eulalia Kanjobal is spoken; the name is the Kanjobal equivalent of Chuj **yol k'e'en**, Rock Center.

yul witz, n (lum). Place name: Yolhuitz Grande, Barillas, an aldea where Santa Eulalia Kanjobal is spoken; the name is the Kanjobal equivalent of Chuj **yol witz**, Mountain Center.

yol 'ok, n phrase. The sole of the foot. Literally, the center of the foot. Ex: *yol wok*, the sole of my foot.

yol cha'anh, n phrase. Attic of a house, Spanish "tapesco." The area above the house beams that cross horizontally above the walls, where things are stored. Ex: *yol scha'anh* = *yol xcha'anh*, his attic. *yol schanhil spat*, the attic of his house.

yol kamix, n (k'apak). Undershirt, of the armless variety. Or, a dress shirt to be worn with a suit over it. Ex: *yol skamix*, his undershirt.

yol lolis, n. Vagina. Cf. **hapu yol lolis**, exclam.

yol lumal te', n (te'). Plant name. Br 8774. *Eupatorium hospitale*. Perhaps literally, Center of the Earth Tree.

yol nhi', n. Nostril of the nose.

yol pup', n (lum). Clay ball for blowguns. Ex: *syol pup'*, his balls. *yol pup'al*, for blowgun shot; i.e., something exchanged for balls, or balls exchanged for something.

yol sat, n phrase. The eye (in its entirety).

yol tza', n phrase. Liquid found in the intestines. Ex: *yol stza'*, the liquid in his intestines.

yola', poss n phrase. Stream. Literally, "in the center of the water," y'-ol-ha'. An element in place

names.

yola', n (lum). Place name: Yolá, a caserío of San Mateo. Literally, In the Center of the Water, Stream. Also, **yola'**, n (ha'), Río Yolá, San Mateo.

yola 'ayin, n (lum). Place name. A place below the **wajxaklajunh** ruins in the center of San Mateo, toward the river **ch'ich' joj**. So called because when the lake that was there left, after the salt arrived and wished to settle there, an '**ayin**' was stranded a long time on the bank. NB: cognates with '**ayin**' are "alligator, crocodile," but this meaning is unknown in San Mateo, where the animal is mythological. Literally, Crocodile Stream.

yola chulul tenam, n (ha'). Place name: part of the Río Ixtenam, San Mateo. Literally, Zapote Boulder Stream.

yola jukuwa', n (ha'). Place name: Río Yolajocubá, San Mateo. Literally, Water Trough Stream <**jukup'** + **ha'** by regular morphophonemic changes.

yola kalanh, n (ha'). Place name: lower part of the **yola jukuwa'**, San Mateo. Meaning unknown. Literally, Stream Below Us.

yola kitak, n (lum). Place name: Yolaquitac, caserío of Jolomtenam, San Mateo. Near **yich pajaw**. Also, **yola kitak**, n (ha'), upper part of the Río Yolaquitac, San Mateo. Meaning unknown.

yola k'an witz, n (ha'). Place name: northern tributary of the Río Pacumal, San Mateo; or, source of the **yich 'ox**, San Mateo. Literally, Yellow Mountain Stream.

yola k'a po'ox, n (ha'). Place name: confluence of the **nanhala'** and **yoktak ha p'ekcha'**, San Mateo. Old Po'ox Stream, where **po'ox** is a plant name (*Acaena* sp., *Apium* sp.).

yola k'ek nah, n (lum). Place name: Yolaquecná, San Sebastián Coatán. Literally, Black House Stream (**k'ek nah** is Kanjobal).

yola lextol, n (ha'). Place name: source of the **yich 'ox**, San Mateo. Meaning unknown.

yola limunix, n (lum). Place name: El Limón, Nentón. Literally, Lime [citrus fruit] Stream.

yola mo'och, n (ha'). Place name: confluence of the Río Yolicham and the Río Ixtenam, San Mateo. Literally, Basket Stream.

yola niwan, n (ha'). Place name: part of the Río Chexjoj, San Mateo. Literally, River

Stream.

yola pat tulum, n (ha'). Place name: a northern tributary of the Río Pacumal, San Mateo. Literally, Bartolo's House Stream, named after the place **pat tulum**.

yola wayap' kej, n (ha'). Place name: lower part of the Río Yolaquitac, San Mateo. Meaning unknown.

yola xit, n (lum). Place name: Yolaxito, San Sebastián Coatán.

yola yatz'am 'uch, n (ha'). Place name: a northern tributary of the Río Yolá, San Mateo. Literally, Dove's Salt Stream.

yol k'ultak, n phrase (lum). Low brush, Spanish "monte." Literally, In the Bush, an element in place names.

yol k'ultak, n (lum). Place name: Yolcultac, one of the five major aldeas of San Mateo. Literally, Low Brush Center, Spanish "Montaña." See Field Notes, August 31-September 6, 1964. Also, Cerro Yolcultac and Arroyo Yolcultac, San Mateo.

yol k'ultak chem te sat, n (lum). Place name: Montaña Yolcultac Chemetzat, San Mateo.

yop'xihal, n. Every five days. Cf. **ho'** - ~ **hop'** -, five.

yos, conj. And.

yos, n (winh). God. < Spanish "dios." Ex: *syos*, his god. *syosal nok'*, the god of an animal (i.e., the god who watches over the animal).

yotz'o', vtr. To knead dough-like substances, e.g., clay for pots, masa. bread dough.

yotz' (+N), num cl (1b, A1). Kneadings actions on dough-like substances (N), e.g., masa, clay for pots, bread dough. Ex: *cha yotz' chok'al 'ixim*, two kneading acts on masa.

yotz'anh (+N), num cl (2c, O7a). Lumps of dough-like substances (N) that have been kneaded. Ex: *cha yotz'anh chok'al 'ixim*, two lumps of kneaded maize dough.

yuch, num cl (2a, O2a-2). = **yuchanh**. Double handfuls of stick-like objects, e.g., stalks of wheat. For wheat, a quantity that can be held between the two hands, the fingers and thumbs touching. For grass, the hands are held apart and the bundle is about four handspans in circumference. The wheat measure is equal to one **manójah** (Spanish "manoja"), or two **yup'**. Ex: *jun yuch*, one double fistful = *jun manójah* = *cha yup'*. Likewise, *cha yuch* = *chap' manójah*

= *chanh yup'*, two double handfuls.

yuchanil, n. By double handfuls. Ex: *yuchanil tzutej*, Do it by the handful (i.e., specifying how things are to be bundled).

yuchanil -ajih, vin phrase. To be in bundles (handfuls), e.g., vegetables that are sold already tied into handfuls, so that the buyer can't ask for an additional two or three to make the right-sized bunch, as he can when the seller makes up the handful on the spot. Ex: *yuchanil yajih*, They're in handfuls.

yuj-, vpo root. To be fiber-like substances in handful bundles.

yujan yujan, stv phrase. Fiber-like substances in long (3-4 feet) handful-sized bunches, e.g., a head of long hair grabbed in a bunch at the back of the head; a long bundle of maguey fibers, a clump of long grass pulled up and held in a bundle.

yujanh (+N), num cl (2c, O5b). Single handful of fibers (N). Not a standard measure. E.g., maguey fibers, rope, hair. Ex: *cha yujanh ch'an*h, two handfuls of rope. *'ox yujanh sak chi'*, three handfuls of maguey fiber

yuj chi', conj. < **y-u'uj chi'**. Because, for this reason.

yujal, poss n. A period of one month, cf. **t'a yujal**, every month. < **'uj**, month (women's speech).

yujwal dyos, exclam. Thank you. Literally, On God's Behalf. Cf. **'u'uj**, on the part of. See also **tom niwan**, and **'algo jap'ok**, You're welcome (It's nothing).

yuk-, vpo root. To be individual plants.

yukan yukan, stv phrase. = **hukan hukan**. Trees with lots of leaves and branches.

yukanh (+N), num cl (2c, O4b). = **hukanh**. Individual plants. Ex: *cha yukanh chínah*, two orange trees.

yúkah, n ('anh). Plant name. < Spanish "yuca." Manioc, *Manihot* sp. A plant unknown by the informant except for the tubers sold in the market in San Mateo, coming from Barillas. Ex: *'anh yúkah*, the manioc. *'anh syúka winh*, his manioc. *syúkahil 'anh*, the manioc among the plants.

yuk'tak, poss n. < **'uk'tak**, brother. Brother of, a phrase used in plant names to designate similar plants.

yuk'tak 'anh ti' p'e 'anh, n phrase ('anh). Plant name. Br 8699, 11452. *Verbena carolina*. Literally, "brother of **ti' p'e'** **anh** (*Verbena carolina*, *V. littoralis*)," Road-side Plant.

yuk'tak 'anh yanh honon, n phrase ('anh). Plant name. Br 11561. *Cuphea cyanea*. Literally, "brother of **yanh honon** (*Cuphea aequipetala*)," Bumblebee Plant.

yul ch'en, n (lum). Place name: Yulchén, San Mateo, an aldea where Santa Eulalia Kanjobal is spoken; the name is the Kanjobal equivalent of Chuj **yol k'e'en**, Rock Center. Perhaps the same as Yuxchén, Nentón, a Chuj settlement abandoned or destroyed in the civil war (Manz 1988:85).

yul witz, n (lum). Place name: Yolhuitz Grande, Barillas, an aldea where Santa Eulalia Kanjobal is spoken; the name is the Kanjobal equivalent of Chuj **yol witz**, Mountain Center.

yululih, stv. Round and smooth, e.g., a round stick well sanded, or a well-combed head of hair. Ex: *yululi sjolom*, His head is well-combed.

yumu', vtr. To throw something (in any manner).

yump'atih, vtr-dir. To deal things out one by one, underhanded; or, a short overhand toss. Or, to throw something slowly. Cf. **julp'atih**.

yune', poss n. Literally, "child of," but used as an adjective meaning "small." < Mixe-Zoque.

yunetzin, n. A small thing or person.

yune nhej, adj. Small.

yunetak, adj (plural). = **kotak**. Small things.

yune chak k'enal, n (lum). Place name: Chacquenalito, San Mateo. A finca north of San Mateo where Santa Eulalia Kanjobal is spoken. Literally, Little Red Rock Place. See also **niwan chak k'enal**, place name.

yune chonhap', n (lum). Place name, Literally Child of Town, or Little Town. A cantón of San Mateo, in the northeast section of town, below the **wajxaklajunh** ruins. See Field Notes, August 31-September 6, 1964.

yup'u', vtr. To grip something in the fist, e.g., money, a pencil, etc. Ex: *yup' ha k'ap'*, Make your fist!

yup' (+N), num cl (1, O2a-2). Single fistfuls of stick-like objects (N); the amount that can be gripped in one hand. = 1/2 **yuch**. Ex: *jun yup'*, one fistful. *'ay cha yup' hin tríguh*, I have two fistfuls of wheat. *cha yup' tut*, two fistfuls of beans (in stalks).

yup'yup' 'ochih, stv phrase. Holding something with the hand, as dragging someone along by the wrist, or holding a stick or rope. Ex: *yup'yup' 'och winh*, He is holding it by

the hand.