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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. As promised earlier, I'm doing a quick writeup of basic Nahuatl pronunciation and spelling. Or rather, I found a good one online that's consistent with what the best modern dictionaries are using. The guide below is shamelessly ripped from the Wikibooks entry that houses it, and is extended with a few notes of mine. My thanks to the authors of this guide – Ptcamn, Icelandic Hurricane, and Jguk! Go HERE to view the original entry on Wikibooks. Or go HERE to have Wikibooks render a downloadable PDF of this guide (without my notes) for you. UPDATE: ... and it appears that the guys who set up the Wikibooks entry ripped it from David K. Jordan's Nahuatl page, and extended it with their notes. The original is HERE, to give credit where it's due. Vowels a, e, i, and o. The vowels a, e and i sound similar to Spanish, while o can sound like either a Spanish o or a u. Unlike in English, where cuter and cutter have different vowels, the vowels of Nahuatl don't change depending on what follows them. Each vowel also has a long form, marked by a line or macron over the vowels, but are simply held longer. [Cehualli's note — these macrons are often omitted in actual texts] Consonants Nahuatl ch, m, n, p, t, and y are pronounced like English, c represents an s-sound when followed by e or i, but a k-sound elsewhere. Cu is pronounced like English w. Like cu, it is reversed at the end of a syllable. Hu is pronounced like English w. Like cu, it is reversed at the end of a syllable. syllable, so auh sounds like ow, and iuh sounds like eww. H alone, when not part of ch, hu or uh, may have represented a glottal stop, as in the Cockney pronunciation of bottle, or it may have been a sound like English h. Unlike is the same as English or Spanish l. Before a consonant or at the end of a word, however, it is neither dark like English l in full, nor clear like Spanish l. It is a voiceless sound, like Welsh ll. This isn't important to understanding, though, and it can be pronounced like an English l without introducing confusion. Double ll is simply l, held longer. It isn't a palatal sound like in Spanish, or a single l like in English. X is pronounced like t with the tongue held in a postion for l [Cehualli's note — when this comes at the very end of a word, the l is very quiet, almost a whisper. Not pronounced "tul" as one might think!] Tz is pronounced like German z, or like English ts except that the t is pronounced like English ts except that the t is silent. [Cehualli's note — like the ts in "kits," in other words.] Z is pronounced like English ts except that the t is pronounced like English ts except ts of a word. Spelling The spelling used here is a modern standardized system, in order to represent all the sounds of Nahuatl pronunciation accurately. In particular, vowel length and h were usually omitted. [Cehualli's note — in a rare few manuscripts, like Carochi, you may see diacritics and other odd marks. Very rare, not something to worry about in general.] Spelling & Pronunciation of Classical Nahuatl was originally based on spelling conventions in Spanish, Nahuatl texts are generally "pronounced like Spanish," with the following exceptions and points to note: Words are stressed on the second-to-the-last vowel (excluding U) regardless of final consonants X is pronounced like a long L (not as in Spanish). TL counts as a single consonant, never as a full syllable. U does not occur as an independent vowel. The only Nahuatl vowels are A, E, I, and O, although each of them can be long or short. CU and UC are both pronounced KW. HU and UH are both pronounced W. H without an adjacent U represents a "silent" glottal stop (as in go over); in modern Nahuatl it sometimes has a sound similar to an English H and may have had that value in some dialects of Classical Nahuatl as well. (For an English speaker, pronouncing the H like an English H is not really wrong and has the advantage that it helps one remember that it is there.) C before E or I is pronounced like English S. (The letter S is not used in Classical Nahuatl.) Z is pronounced like English S. (The letter S is not used in Classical Nahuatl.) The letter S is not used in Classical Nahuatl.) Z is pronounced like English S. (The letter S is not used in Classical Nahuatl.) The letter S is not used in Classical Nahuatl.) Z is pronounced like English S. (The letter S is not used in Classical Nahuatl.) Z is pronounced like English S. (The letter S is not used in Classical Nahuatl.) Z is pronounced like English S. (The letter S is not used in Classical Nahuatl.) Z is pronounced like English S. 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(The letter S is not used in Classical Nahuatl.) Z is pronounced like English S. (The letter S is not used in Classical Nahuatl.) Z is pronounced like English S. (The letter S is not used in Classical Nahuatl.) Z is pronounced like English S. (The letter S is not used in Classical Nahuatl.) Z is pronounced like English S. (The lette the spelling of Nahuatl. Some common variations: The letters U and O may be used interchangeably to represent the sound of O. The letters V and U were usually reversed in Spanish from their modern values, so U indeed had the value of a modern English W.) The letter I representing the glottal stop may or may not be written. Vowel length may or may not be written with the letter Y. The letter Y. The letter Y may be written with the letter Y. The vowel I may be written with the letter Y. The vowel I may be written with the letter Y. The vowel I may be written with the letter Y. The vowel I may be written with the letter Y. The vowel I may be written with the letter Y. The vowel I may be written with the letter Y. The vowel I may be written with the letter Y. The vowel I may be written with t modern Nahuatl have sometimes preferred spellings that look less Spanish (and "coincidentally" more English). Thus: W may be used in place of Z/C for the sound of K. S may be used in place of AU/C for the sound of K. S may be used in place of AU/C for the sound of K. S may be used in place of Z/C for the sound of K. S may be used in place of AU/C for the sound available on no keyboard and included in very few type fonts, are used for TL, CH, CU/UC, and TZ to stress that these are single consonants, not compounds.\* Welcome to our comprehensive guide on how to say "Mexico" in Nahuatl! significance. Whether you're planning a trip, conducting research, or simply interested in expanding your linguistic knowledge, this guide will provide you with tips, examples, and even regional variations that exist within the language. Formal Ways to Say "Mexico" in Nahuatl In formal settings, such as academic discussions, official events, or when addressing elderly individuals, it is essential to use the appropriate terminology. Here are some formal ways to say "Mexico" in Nahuatl: Mēxihco: This is the most commonly used formal term. It closely resembles the Spanish pronunciation of "México." The stress falls on the first syllable, Mex-ihco. The h in Nahuatl is pronounced softly, similar to the "h" in English "ham." Mexihcah: This term, when used in a formal context, denotes the people of Mexico. It has a similar pronunciation to "Mexihcah: This term, when used in a formal context, denotes the people of Mexico." We word. Informal Ways to Say "Mexico" in Nahuatl Informal settings, such as casual conversations among friends or when addressing people of the same age, often allow for a more casual pronunciation, similar to the way "Mexico" in Nahuatl: Mexiko: This term adopts a more casual pronunciation, similar to the way "Mexico" in Nahuatl: Mexiko: This term adopts a more casual pronunciation, similar to the way "Mexico" in Nahuatl: Mexiko: This term adopts a more casual pronunciation, similar to the way "Mexico" in Nahuatl: Mexiko: This term adopts a more casual pronunciation, similar to the way "Mexico" in Nahuatl: Mexiko: This term adopts a more casual pronunciation, similar to the way "Mexico" in Nahuatl: Mexiko: This term adopts a more casual pronunciation, similar to the way "Mexico" in Nahuatl: Mexiko: This term adopts a more casual pronunciation, similar to the way "Mexico" in Nahuatl: Mexiko: This term adopts a more casual pronunciation, similar to the way "Mexico" in Nahuatl: Mexiko: This term adopts a more casual pronunciation, similar to the way "Mexico" in Nahuatl: Mexiko: This term adopts a more casual pronunciation, similar to the way "Mexico" in Nahuatl: Mexiko: This term adopts a more casual pronunciation, similar to the way "Mexico" in Nahuatl: Mexiko: This term adopts a more casual pronunciation, similar to the way "Mexico" in Nahuatl: Mexiko: This term adopts a more casual pronunciation, similar to the way "Mexico" in Nahuatl: Mexiko: This term adopts a more casual pronunciation, similar to the way "Mexico" in Nahuatl: Mexiko: This term adopts a more casual pronunciation, similar to the way "Mexico" in Nahuatl: Mexiko: This term adopts a more casual pronunciation, similar to the way "Mexico" in Nahuatl: Mexiko: This term adopts a more casual pronunciation, similar to the way "Mexico" in Nahuatl: Mexiko: This term adopts a more casual pronunciation, similar to the way "Mexico" in Nahuatl: Mexiko: This term adopts adopt ad is pronounced in Spanish. Stress the first syllable, Mex-iko, and pronounce the h softly. Mexihcatl: Used informally, this term refers to an individual from Mexico. It has a similar pronunciation to "Mexihcat" but ends with the sound of -atl. The stress falls on the Mex-iko and pronounce the h softly. can vary across different regions. Although the terms mentioned above are widely understood and used in various areas, there might be slight regional variations. Here are a couple of examples: In some regions, such as Veracruz, you may come across the term Meshico. The pronunciation closely resembles the formal term Mexico but with a gentle shift from the "x" sound to a softer "sh" sound. It adds a unique touch to the pronunciation. Tips for Pronouncing Nahuatl Words Pronouncing Nahuatl Words Pronouncing Nahuatl Words correctly takes practice! Here are some helpful tips to ensure your pronunciation. crucial for accurate pronunciation and understanding in Nahuatl. Practice towel sounds: Nahuatl has five vowel sounds similar to Spanish (a, e, i, o, u). Make sure to enunciate them clearly and practice their various combinations. Soft "h": The h sound in Nahuatl is typically soft, like the "h" in English "ham." Avoid pronouncing it too harshly, like the hard "h" in English "hall." Examples in Context To help you further understand the usage of these terms, here are a few examples of how they can be used in different contexts: In a formal setting: Teixiptla in Mexico City, we gather to honor the ancient Mexica people in Acatlan." In an informal conversation: ¿Teixiptlaz Mexico?" Incorporating these terms into your conversations will not only show your appreciation for Nahuatl culture but also help you connect with native speakers on a deeper level. Remember, practice makes perfect! Take your time to learn the pronunciation nuances, and don't be afraid to make mistakes. Native speakers will appreciate your efforts to engage with their language. Enjoy your journey of exploring Nahuatl and the rich heritage it represents! General Aztecs Maya Tocuaro Kids Contact 28 May 2025/8 Alligator Your user agent does not support the HTML5 Video element. Your user agent does not support the HTML5 Video element. Here's what others have said: 67 At 12.26am on Tuesday March 11 2025, Paul wrote: I'm wondering how you would pronounce "nochezli". Thank you! 66 At 3.58pm on Sunday January 5 2025, Ophi wrote: How would you pronounce "nochezli". Thank you! 66 At 3.58pm on Sunday January 5 2025, Ophi wrote: I'm wondering how you would pronounce "nochezli". 6.14am on Sunday December 8 2024, Johnny Linares wrote: How do you pronounce TIAHCAUH? Want to hear it properly said 64 At 1.11pm on Monday December 2 2024, Johnny Linares wrote: Could you please help me with pronunciation of XöchiquetzalYour site is wonderful. Thank you! 63 At 3.13am on Tuesday November 5 2024, Nessie wrote: Could you please help me pronounce the world "Ehecachichtli?" Thank you! 62 At 11.08pm on Wednesday October 3 2024, Robert wrote: Can you help me pronounce the word T'ok. The organization I am a part of is looking to honor your language by naming a milk snake T'ok. 60 At 12.19am on Saturday September 28 2024, Lina wrote: hey, can you teach me how to pronounce the word "Tamale" please! 59 At 6.33pm on Thursday February 15 2024, Ethan wrote: How do you pronounce the word "Tamale" please! 59 At 6.33pm on Thursday February 15 2024, Ethan wrote: Can you please help me with the pronunciation of the name Yarixa? 57 At 11.27pm on Thursday November 16 2023, Joe wrote: Hello, I'd like to pronounce the word "Chimil" please. 56 At 12.42am on Thursday November 16 2023, Lauren Walters wrote: Can anyone help me please? I am learning a piece of sung music completely composed in Nahuatl to be performed on December 12- I'm in need of a coach. I'm fairly good with languages and know the IPA fairly well. Any assistance to do this beautiful language & culture justice would be most appreciated! Thank you for considering helping me! 55 At 8.11pm on Thursday October 5 2023, Justin wrote: Im from Barbados...We are expecting a new addition to to family soon and all things Aztec seems to resonate with me recently...Tezcacoatl I'm not sure on its pronunciation. Also do you know any other sites that are not so commercial? 54 At 5.11pm on Thursday September 21 2023, Norma Silva wrote: Can you help me find spelling for hormiga encabronada (Spanish) English meaning infuriated ant. In the indigenous language it starts with a X sounds like chinichi 53 At 7.51 am on Friday June 2 2023, Taytay wrote: Hi there! I was wondering, how do you pronounce the following suffixes:- atl-coatl-huatlI can't figure out if the L's are silent or not, even in the recordings I wasn't super sure, but that might just be me. 52 At 8.56pm on Thursday March 9 2023, BS wrote: There is no "u" or "uh" vowel in Classical/Aztec Nahuatl. Similarly, the syllables with the accent on the "e." To pronounce it as [teeKOOhtli] is a fundamental error. See Lockhart, Launey, Kartunen, etc. 51 At 11.03pm on Wednesday March 1 2023, Leslie Stalter wrote: Hello, I am looking for and cannot find the correct pronunciation for "atlequauitl", the name for the fire drill in Aztec ceremony. I have given my best guess but would like confirmation: Ah-t(h)leh kwah-WEE-t(h)l 50 At 6.41pm on Wednesday February 1 2023, NC wrote: I am looking for the pronunciations for the words Ikniutli and Yolia for a school project 49 At 5.08am on Saturday January 21 2023, Jenny S wrote: Hello, I would like to know how to pronounce "Huei tlamahuiçoltica". Thank you! 48 At 10.33pm on Friday December 2 2022, JJ wrote: I see where you gave a pronunciation guide for cuetlaxochitl -- it doesn't include which sylabbles if any are stressed. Are they all the same stress? 47 At 7.26pm on Sunday November 6 2022, Maria wrote: I am looking to see how to pronounce "Nextic Tochtli" for a scholar project and research 46 At 7.50pm on Thursday August 25 2022, Maria wrote: Hello, can you please help with a written phonetic pronunciation of Xopantla and Tianquiztli? Thank you so much! 45 At 10.47pm on Sunday July 10 2022, John wrote: Hello, can I have a written out phonetic pronunciation of Tliltic and Yöllötl? Thank you so much! 43 At 1.22am on Friday May 20 2022, Logan wrote: VERY helpful thanks for the great website 42 At 5.59pm on Thursday April 28 2022, Rae wrote: Is it possible that I can have a written out phonetic pronunciation of Tlahuizcalpantecuhtli ? 41 At 10.58am on Sunday March 6 2022, wolfknight75 wrote: How would you pronounce TLALNOCH ? 40 At 7.40am on Sunday October 10 2021, Doménica Granato Castro wrote: Hi! I'm reading a book right now called Certain Dark Things and there's a word called, "Tlāhuihpochtli," that I find myself consistently tripping over. Any advice on pronunciation? 39 At 9.15am on Tuesday August 17 2021, Kevin Allen Muro wrote: How do you pronounce Tepeyollotl? The god of earthquakes? 38 At 5.51pm on Tuesday August 11 2020, Fernanda A De La O wrote: Hi, how do you pronounce the following names: Achcauhtli & Ahuiliztli. Thanks :) 37 At 12.29pm on Tuesday August 4 2020, Ko dee wrote: wondering how you pronounce "xochitl" or if "xochi" is also a correct usage 36 At 8.46pm on Thursday July 23 2020, Guadalupe wrote: Hello, how would I pronounce "tollitzintlico" I'd like to know how it sounds, I cant seem to find it anywhere. Thank you 35 At 8.46am on Wednesday June 24 2020, June wrote: How do you pronounce the alternative spelling of Tlahuizcalpantecuhtli, Tlahuizcalpantecuhtli (with an X and not a Z)? 34 At 9.59pm on Thursday June 18 2020, katrina wrote: I was wondering if I could please get the pronunciations to Tlazolteotl as well as Micatecacihuatl. Thank you! 33 At 5.27pm on Wednesday June 10 2020, Liz Vitale wrote: I need to know simply how to pronounce thetitle of the language itself...Nahuatl. I am getting so many different(and probably very incorrect) ways by looking it up in a general Google search. 32 At 11.38pm on Wednesday January 29 2020, Carlos wrote: how do you pronounce "tlazotla"? Also how would you say "I love you"? 30 At 12.19am on Monday December 23 2019, Ricky wrote: How do you pronounce "tlazotla"? Also how would you say "I love you"? 30 At 12.19am on Monday December 23 2019, Ricky wrote: How do you pronounce "tlazotla"? Also how would you say "I love you"? 30 At 12.19am on Monday December 23 2019, Ricky wrote: How do you pronounce "tlapixqui"? 29 At 11.04am on Saturday December 21 2019, Jaclyn wrote: Hello. Can you please help us pronounce "tlapixqui"? 29 At 12.25pm on Tuesday August 20 2019, Todd H. Holmes wrote: Did the Mayans and the Aztecs both speak Nahautl? 27 At 4.47pm on Friday August 9 2019, mark carlotto wrote: Do you have a pronunciation for Tlaloc? 26 At 4.32pm on Tuesday June 25 2019, Lauren Whyte wrote: How would you pronounce Azcotatl in Nahuatl? Does anyone know the meaning of the word? 25 At 10.57pm on Friday October 19 2018, Luis wrote: How do you say native in nahuatl 23 At 2.44pm on Wednesday May 30 2018, Esteban wrote: How do you pronounce Ameyalli and what doesn't it mean? 22 At 6.00pm on Tuesday May 22 2018, Knut wrote: Two proposals for your Pronunciation list:- Axolotl (the famous amphibium)- Pochteca (Aztec merchants)-Teotihuacán and Tlaxcallan (how could you miss it?) 21 At 1.07am on Saturday December 9 2017, Lucas wrote: How do you pronounce iuitl? 20 At 8.24am on Thursday July 20 2017, Lucas wrote: I am looking for the correct pronunciation of Azcotatl. Also, is there a Nahuatl word for "Hammock"? 18 At 9.26am on Sunday June 21 2015, Pamila Payne wrote: Hi. Can anyone help with phonetic pronunciation of the following four words please? I will be recording a story and I want to say them correctly. Thanks! tonacayotl Omeyocan Omete<sup>1</sup> Cahuitl 16 At 8.45am on Sunday October 19 2014, lizzy wrote: how do you pronouce the god tlaloc? 14 At 1.33am on Sunday September 21 2014, Tiarna wrote: How do you pronounce the word Calchiuhtlicue?(the god Tlaloc's sister) 13 At 1.29pm on Thursday September 12 2013, Phil wrote: Is it possible for me to download the files? am hoping to download the word "Tenochtitlan" 12 At 3.41pm on Thursday July 25 2013, Jesse wrote: How do you pronounce "xochiyaoyotl" (Flower Wars)? 11 At fune 19 2013, cosme wrote: I was wondering if you can tell me how to say and pronounce "family is the greatest wealth" in nahuatl. 10 At 12.15pm on Friday May 10 2013, Joshua Burnell wrote: I don't suppose you could tell me how to pronounce "Uey Tecuilhuitl"? 9 At 11.51pm on Wednesday February 29 2012, Is it true that Ahuacatl translates to the Aztec word as testicles as well? 8 At 9.42pm on Friday March 19 2010, gabriel wrote: The petate was used like a mat, bed, for sleeping, but when somebody dies they are wrapped in their own petate for burial for that reason we say 'petatear', but the word doesn't mean die. 7 At 1.43pm on Saturday January 16 2010, Rebecca wrote: I love this website. I am looking to move to that area and look forward to more involement. 6 At 11.57am on Monday December 7 2009, Pakal wrote: Petatl, the reed mat is corrupted slightly to "petatear" or "se petatio" which means in Mexican Spanish "to die" or "(s)he died". 5 At 11.51am on Monday December 7 2009, Pakal wrote: Itzcuintli. May I suggest adding that the modern Mexican Spanish version of this word, "esquincle" is used to refer to a troublesome (yikes!) baby or small child. 4 At 3.43pm on Monday August 10 2009, Tecpaocelotl wrote: Found another problem. You left the meaning for ome which is 2. 3 At 11.49am on Monday August 10 2009, Tecpaocelotl wrote: That's a good idea, but seems complex since some dialects have different words for different things. But I was referring to the c page on Nahuatl pronounciation where you have Chimalli with how its prounced, but no translation. 2 At 6.23pm on Tuesday August 4 2009, Tecpaocelotl wrote: Noticed you didn't have meaning for Chimalli which means shield. 1 At 8.21pm on Tuesday February 17 2009, Tecpaocelotl wrote: Glad you posted these. I was trying to explain to non-native speakers the sound that a vowel before the h sound makes. I always called it a wind sound. LOL. Online Nahuatl Dictionary, Stephanie Wood, ed. (Eugene, Ore.: Wired Humanities Projects, College of Education, University of Oregon, ©2000-present). The team associated with the Wired Humanities Projects wishes to acknowledge the generous support from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The "Documenting Endangered Languages Grant" underwrote not only the construction of the dictionary, but also the significant contributions of John Sullivan, Eduardo de la Cruz, Abelardo de la Cruz, Ofelia Cruz, Ofelia Cruz, Abelardo de la Cruz, Cruz, Sabina Cruz de la Cruz, Sabina Cruz de la Cruz, Cruz, Sabina Cruz de la Cruz, Cruz, Sabina Cruz de la Cruz, Cruz, Sabina Cruz, Sabina Cruz, Sabina Cruz, Sabina Cruz, Sabina Cruz, Sabin Teaching and Research in Ethnology in Zacatecas, Mexico. In all projects involving the Nahuatl language we wish to acknowledge the inspiration and guidance of James Lockhart, Frances Karttunen, and R. Joseph Campbell. Finally, we are thrilled to have enjoyed the technical genius of Ginny White, R. Jamil Jonna, and Len Hatfield, among other outstanding employees, and generous accounting assistance from Teodoro Reyes-Ramírez at the Center for Equity Promotion and numerous student assistants at the University of Oregon. We greatly need and appreciate your donations. Uto-Aztecan language of Mexico NahuatlAztec, MexicanoNawatlahtolli, [1] mexikatlahtolli, [1] mexikatlahtolli, [1] mexikatlahtolli, [1] mexikatlahtolli, [1] mexikatlahtolli, [2] mex masewaltlahtolNahua man from the Florentine Codex. The speech scrolls indicate speech or song.Pronunciation['na:wat]Native toMexicoRegionNorth America, Central AmericaEthnicityNahuasNative speakers1.7 million in Mexico, smaller number of speakers1.7 million in Mexico, smaller numbe familyUto-Aztecan Southern Uto-AztecanNahuanNahuatlEarly formProto-Nahuan Dialects Western Peripheral Nahuatl Eastern Peripheral Nahu Indígenas[4]Language codesISO 639-2nahISO 639-2nahISO 639-3nhe Huasteca NahuatlSee Nahuat languagesGlottologazte1234 AztecCurrent (red) and historical (green) geographic extent of Nahuatl. This article contains IPA phonetic symbols. Without proper rendering support, you may see question marks, boxes, or other symbols instead of Unicode characters For an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see Help:IPA. Nahuatl (English: /'na:wa:tal/ NAH-wah-tal;[5] Nahuatl pronunciation: ['na:wa:tal/ NAH-wah-tal;[5] in Central Mexico and have smaller populations in the United States. Nahuatl has been spoken in central Mexico during the Late Postclassic period of Mesoamerican history. During the centuries preceding the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire, the Aztecs had expanded to incorporate a large part of central Mexico. Their influence caused the variety of Nahuatl spoken by the residents of Tenochtitlan to become a literary language. Many chronicles, grammars, works of poetry, administrative documents and codices were written in it during the 16th and 17th centuries.[10] This early literary language based on the Tenochtitlan variety has been labeled Classical Nahuatl. It is among the most studied and best-documented Indigenous languages of the Americas.[11] Today, Nahuan languages are spoken in scattered communities, mostly in rural areas throughout central Mexico and along the coastline. A smaller number of speakers exists in immigrant communities, mostly in rural areas throughout central Mexico and along the coastline. one million speakers, is the most-spoken variety. All varieties have been subject to varying degrees of influence from Spanish. No modern Nahuatl, but those spoken in and around the Valley of Mexico are generally more closely related to it than those on the periphery. [13] Under Mexico's General Law of Linguistic Rights of the Indigenous Peoples, promulgated in 2003,[14] Nahuatl and the other 63 Indigenous languages of Mexico are recognized as lenguages of Mexico are recognized as morphology, or system of word formation, characterized by polysynthesis and agglutination. This means that morphemes - words or fragments of words that each contain their own separate meaning - are often strung together to make longer complex words. Through a very long period of development alongside other Indigenous Mesoamerican languages, they have absorbed many influences, coming to form part of the Mesoamerican language area. Many words from Nahuatl were absorbed into Spanish and, from there, were diffused into hundreds of other languages in the region. Most of these loanwords denote things Indigenous to central Mexico, which the Spanish heard mentioned for the first time by their Nahuatl names. English has also absorbed words of Nahuatl origin, including avocado, chayote, chili, chipotle, chocolate, atlatl, coyote, avolotl and tomato. These words have since been adopted into dozens of languages around the world.[15][16] The names of several countries, Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, derived into dozens of languages around the world.[15][16] The names of several countries, Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, derived into dozens of languages around the world.[15][16] The names of several countries, Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, derived into dozens of languages around the world.[15][16] The names of several countries, Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, derived into dozens of languages around the world.[15][16] The names of several countries, Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, derived into dozens of languages around the world.[15][16] The names of several countries, Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, derived into dozens of languages around the world.[15][16] The names of several countries, Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, derived into dozens of languages around the world.[15][16] The names of several countries, Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, derived into dozens of languages around the world.[15][16] The names of several countries, Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, derived into dozens of languages around the world.[15][16] The names of several countries, Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, derived into dozens of languages around the world.[15][16] The names of several countries, Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, derived into dozens of languages around the world.[15][16] The names of several countries, Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, derived into dozens of languages around the world.[15][16] The names of several countries, Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, derived into dozens of languages around the world.[15][16] The names of several countries, Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, derived into dozens of languages around the world.[15][16] The names of several countr from Nahuatl.[17][18][19] Main article: Nahuan languages and the rest of the Uto-Aztecan languages and the rest of the dialects within the Nahuan branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family.[21] The Mexican Instituto Nacional de Lenguas Indígenas (Indigenous Language group" labeled Nahuatl.[22][23] The Ethnologue recognizes 28 varieties with separate ISO codes.[24] Sometimes Nahuatl is also applied to the Nawat language of El Salvador and Nicaragua. Regardless of whether Nahuatl is considered to refer to a dialect continuum or a group of separate languages, the varieties form a single branch within the Uto-Aztecan family, descended from a single Proto-Nahuan language. varieties to be languages or dialects of a single language is highly political.[25] In the past, the branch of Uto-Aztecan to which Nahuatl belongs has been called Aztecan. From the 1990s onward, the alternative designation Nahuat belongs has been called Aztecan. Aztec and Pochutec. [26] General Aztec encompasses the Nahuatl and Pipil language, which became extinct in the 20th century, [27][28] and which Campbell and Langacker classify as being outside general Aztec. Other researchers have argued that Pochutec should be considered a divergent variant of the western periphery.[29] Nahuatl denotes at least Classical Nahuatl, together with related among linguists. Lyle Campbell classified Pipil as separate from the Nahuatl branch within general Aztecan,[30] whereas dialectologists such as Una Canger, Karen Dakin, Yolanda Lastra, and Terrence Kaufman have preferred to include Pipil within the General Aztec. [31] Current subclassification of Nahuatl rests on research by Canger (1988) and Lastra de Suárez (1986). Canger introduced the scheme of a Central groups, and Lastra confirmed this notion, differing in some details. Canger & Dakin (1985) demonstrated a basic split between Eastern and Western branches of Nahuan, considered to reflect the oldest division of the proto-Nahuan speech community. Canger originally considered the central dialect area to be an innovative subarea within the Western and Eastern dialect areas. Canger (1988) tentatively included dialects of La Huasteca in the Central group, while Lastra de Suárez (1986) places them in the Eastern Periphery, which was followed by Kaufman (2001). While Nahuatl is the most commonly used name for the language in English, native speakers often refer to the language language').[32] While it dates to the early colonial period at least, it isn't used by all speakers and is new to many communities.[33] Linguists commonly identify localized dialects of Nahuatl by adding as a qualifier the name of the village or area where that variety is spoken. The language was formerly called Aztec because it was spoken by the Central Mexican peoples known as Aztecs (Nahuatl pronunciation: [as'te:kaa]). Now, the term Aztec is rarely used for modern Nahuan languages, but linguists' traditional name of Aztecan that comprises Nahuatl, Pipil, and Pochutec is still in use (although some linguists' traditional name of Aztecan that comprises Nahuatl, Pipil, and Pochutec is still in use (although some linguists' traditional name of Aztecan that comprises Nahuatl, Pipil, and Pochutec is still in use (although some linguists' traditional name of Aztecan that comprises Nahuatl, Pipil, and Pochutec is still in use (although some linguists' traditional name of Aztecan that comprises Nahuatl, Pipil, and Pochutec is still in use (although some linguists' traditional name of Aztecan that comprises Nahuatl, Pipil, and Pochutec is still in use (although some linguists' traditional name of Aztecan that comprises Nahuatl, Pipil, and Pochutec is still in use (although some linguists' traditional name of Aztecan that comprises Nahuatl, Pipil, and Pochutec is still in use (although some linguists' traditional name of Aztecan that comprises Nahuatl, Pipil, and Pochutec is still in use (although some linguists' traditional name of Aztecan that comprises Nahuatl, Pipil, and Pochutec is still in use (although some linguists' traditional name of Aztecan that comprises Nahuatl, Pipil, and Pochutec is still in use (although some linguists' traditional name of Aztecan that comprises Nahuatl, Pipil, and Pochutec is still in use (although some linguists' traditional name of Aztecan that comprises Nahuatl, Pipil, and Pochutec is still in use (although some linguists' traditional name of Aztecan that comprises Nahuatl, Pipil, and Pochutec is still in use (although some linguists' traditional name of Aztecan that comprises Nahuatl, Pipil, and Pochutec is still in use (although some linguists' traditional name of Aztecan that comprises Nahuatl, Pipil, and Pochutec is still in use (although some linguists' traditional name of Aztecan that comprises Nahuatl, Pipil, and Pochutec i been adopted by linguists to refer to the languages of the Aztecan branch excluding the Pochutec language.[34] Nahuatl came to be identified with the politically dominant mexihcah [me:'jî?ka'kopa'] (literally 'in the manner of Mexicas')[33][35] or mexihcatlahtolli 'Mexica language'. The language is now called mexicano by many of its native speakers, a term dating to the early colonial period and usually pronounced the Spanish way, with [h] or [x] rather than [[].[33][36] Many Nahuatl speakers refer to their language with a cognate derived from macehualli, the Nahuatl word for 'commoner' [33] One example of that is the Nahuatl spoken in Tetelcingo, Morelos, whose speakers call their language mela'tajtol ('the straight language').[40] Main article: History of Nahuatl On the issue of geographic origin, the consensus of linguists during the 20th century was that the Uto-Aztecan language family originated in the southwestern United States.[41] Evidence from archaeology and ethnohistory supports the thesis of a southward diffusion across the North American continent, specifically that speakers of early Nahuan languages migrated from Aridoamerica into central Mexico in several waves. But recently, the traditional assessment has been challenged by Jane H. Hill, who proposes instead that the Uto-Aztecan language family originated in central Mexico and spread northwards at a very early date.[42] This hypothesis and the analyses of data that it rests upon have received serious criticism.[43][44] The proposed migration of speakers of the Proto-Nahuan language into the Mesoamerican region has been placed at sometime around AD 500, towards the end of the Early Classic period in Mesoamerican chronology.[45][46][47] Before reaching the Mexican Plateau, pre-Nahuan groups probably spent a period of time in contact with the Uto-Aztecan Cora and Huichol of northwestern Mexico.[48] The major political and cultural center of Mesoamerica in the Early Classic period was Teotihuacan. The identity of the language(s) spoken by Teotihuacan's founders has long been debated, with the relationship of Nahuatl to Teotihuacan being prominent in that enquiry.[49] It was presumed by scholars during the 19th and early 20th centuries that Teotihuacan had been founded by Nahuatl-speakers of, but later linguistic and archaeological research tended to disconfirm this view. Instead, the timing of the Nahuatl influx was seen to coincide more closely with Teotihuacan's fall than its rise, and other candidates such as Totonacan identified as more likely.[50] In the late 20th century, epigraphical evidence has suggested the possibility that other Mesoamerican languages were borrowing vocabulary from Proto-Nahuan much earlier than previously thought.[51] In Mesoamerican the Mayan Oto-Manguean and Mixe-Zoque languages had coexisted for millennia. This had given rise to the Mesoamerican language area. After the Nahuas migrated into the Mesoamerican cultural zone, their language likely adopted various areal traits, [52] which included relational nouns and calques added to the vocabulary, and a distinctly Mesoamerican grammatical construction for indicating possession. A language which was the ancestor of Pochutec split from Proto-Nahuan (or Proto-Aztecan) possibly as early as AD 400, arriving in Mesoamerica a few centuries earlier than the bulk of Nahuan speakers.[9] Some Nahuan groups migrated south along the Central American isthmus, reaching as far as Nicaragua. The critically endangered Pipil language of El Salvador is the only living descendant of the variety of Nahuatl once spoken south of present-day Mexico. [53] During the 7th century, Nahuan speakers rose to power in central Mexico. The people of the Toltec culture of Tula, which was active in central Mexico around the 10th century, are thought to have been Nahuatl speakers. By the 11th century, Nahuatl speakers were dominant in the Valley of Mexico and far beyond, with settlements including Azcapotzalco, Colhuacan and Cholula rising to prominence. Nahua migrations into the region from the north continued into the Postclassic period. The Mexica were among the latest groups to arrive in the Valley of Mexico; they settled on an island in the Lake Texcoco, subjugated the surrounding tribes, and ultimately extended into Central America, and Nahuatl became a lingua franca among merchants and elites in Mesoamerica, such as with the Maya K'iche' people.[54] As Tenochtitlan grew to become the largest urban center in Central America and one of the largest in the world at the time,[55] it attracted speakers of Nahuatl from diverse areas giving birth to an urban form of Nahuatl from diverse areas giving birth to an urban form. Nahuatl as documented in colonial times.[56] With the arrival of the Spanish rule. Nahuatl was displaced as the dominant regional language, but remained important in Nahua communities under Spanish rule. Nahuatl was documented extensively during the colonial period in Tlaxcala, Cuernavaca, Culhuacan, Coyoacan, Toluca and other locations in the Valley of Mexico and beyond. In the 1970s, scholars of Mesoamerican ethnohistory have analyzed local-level texts in Nahuatl and other Indigenous languages to gain insight into cultural change in the colonial era via linguistic changes, known at present as the New Philology.[57] Several of these texts have been translated and published either in part or in their entirety. The types of documentation include censuses, especially one early set from the Cuernavaca region, [58] town council records from Tlaxcala, [60] as well as the testimony of Nahua individuals. [61] As the Spanish had made alliances with Nahuatl-speaking peoples—initially from Tlaxcala, and later the conquered Mexica of Tenochtitlan—Nahuatl continued spreading throughout Mesoamerica in the decades after the conquest. Spanish expeditions with thousands of Nahua soldiers marched north and south to conquer new territories. Jesuit missions in what is now northern Mexico and the southwestern United States often included a barrio of Tlaxcaltec soldiers who remained to guard the mission.[62] For example, some fourteen years after the northeastern city of Saltillo was founded in 1577, a Tlaxcaltec community was resettled in a separate nearby village, San Esteban de Nueva Tlaxcala, to cultivate the land and aid colonization efforts that had stalled in the face of local hostility to the Spanish settlement.[63] Pedro de Alvarado conquered Guatemala with the help of tens of thousands of Tlaxcaltec allies, who then settled outside of modern Antigua Guatemala.[64] Page of Book IV from the Florentine Codex, featuring Nahuatl written using the Latin alphabet As a part of their efforts, missionaries belonging to several religious orders—principally Jesuits, as well as Franciscan and Dominican friars—introduced the Latin alphabet to the Nahuas. Within twenty years of the Spanish arrival, texts in Nahuatl were being written using the Latin script.[65] Simultaneously, schools were founded, such as the Colegio de Santa Cruz de Tlatelolco in 1536, which taught both Indigenous and classical European languages to both Native Americans and priests. Missionaries authored of grammars for Indigenous languages for use by priests. The first grammar in French, and 39 years before the first one in English. By 1645, four more had been published, authored respectively by Alonso de Molina (1571), Antonio del Rincón (1595),[66] Diego de Galdo Guzmán (1642), and Horacio Carochi has been particularly important for scholars working in the New Philology, such that there is a 2001 English translation of Carochi's 1645 grammar by James Lockhart. [69] Through contact with Spanish the Nahuatl language of the colonies of New Spain to facilitate communication between the Spanish and natives of the colonies.[71] This led to Spanish missionaries teaching Nahuatl to Amerindians living as far south as Honduras and El Salvador. During the 16th and 17th centuries, Classical Nahuatl to Amerindians living as far south as Honduras and El Salvador. include histories, chronicles, poetry, theatrical works, ethnographic descriptions, and administrative documents. The Spanish permitted a great deal of autonomy in the local administrative language was the de facto administrative language was the de facto administrative language and in many Nahuatl-speaking towns the language was the de facto administrative language was the de facto both in writing and speech. A large body of Nahuatl literature was composed during this period, including the Florentine Codex, a twelve-volume compendium of Aztec culture compiled by Franciscan Bernardino de Sahagún; Crónica Mexicanos, a collection of songs in Nahuatl; a Nahuatl-Spanish-Nahuatl dictionary compiled by Alonso de Molina; and the Huei tlamahuicoltica, a description in Nahuatl of the apparition of Our Lady of Guadalupe. [72] Grammars and dictionaries of Indigenous languages were composed throughout the colonial period, but their guality was highest in the initial period.[73] The friars found that learning all the Indigenous languages was impossible in practice, so they concentrated on Nahuatl. For a time, the linguistic situation in Mesoamerica remained relatively stable, but in 1696, Charles II of Spain issued a decree banning the use of any language other than Spanish throughout the Spanish Empire In 1770, another decree, calling for the elimination of the Indigenous languages, did away with Classical Nahuatl as a literary language.[71] Until the end of the Mexican War of Independence in 1821, the Spanish courts admitted Nahuatl testimony and documentation as evidence in lawsuits, with court translators rendering it in Spanish.[74] Throughout the modern period the situation of Indigenous languages have dwindled. While the total numbers of speakers increased over the 20th century, Indigenous populations have become increasingly marginalized in Mexicar society. In 1895, Nahuatl was spoken by over 5% of the population. By 2000, this figure had fallen to 1.49%. Given the process of marginalization combined with the trend of migration to urban areas and to the United States, some linguists are warning of impending language death.[75] At present Nahuatl is mostly spoken in rural areas by an impoverished class of Indigenous subsistence agriculturists. According to the Mexican National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), as of 2005 51% of Nahuatl speakers are involved in the farming sector and 6 in 10 Nahuatl-speakers who work receive no wages or less than the minimum wage. [76] For most of the 20th century, Mexican educational policy focused on the Hispanicization of Indigenous communities, teaching only Spanish and discouraging the use of Indigenous languages.[77] As a result, one scholar estimated in 1983 that there was no group of Nahuatl,[78] and Nahuatl speakers' literacy rate in Spanish also remained much lower than the national average. [79] Nahuatl is not considered to be an endangered language; however, during the late 20th century several Nahuatl dialects became extinct. [80] The 1990s saw radical changes in Mexican policy concerning Indigenous and linguistic rights. Developments of accords in the international rights arena[cn 4] combined with domestic pressures (such as social and political agitation by the Zapatista Army of National Liberation and Indigenous social movements) led to legislative reforms and the creation of decentralized government agencies like the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous COI) and the Instituto Nacional de Lenguas Indígenas (INALI) with responsibilities for the promotion and protection of Indigenous COI) and the Instituto Nacional de Lenguas Indígenas (INALI) with responsibilities for the promotion and protection of Indigenous communities and languages. los Pueblos Indígenas ['General Law on the Language Rights of the Indigenous Peoples', promulgated 13 March 2003] recognizes all the country's Indigenous people the right to use them in all spheres of public and private life. In Article 11, it grants access to compulsory intercultural bilingual education.[82] Nonetheless, progress towards institutionalizing Nahuatl and securing linguistic rights for its speakers over 5 years of age in the ten states with most speakers (2000 census data). Absolute and relative numbers. Percentages given are in comparison to the total population of the corresponding state. INEGI 2005, p. 4 Region Totals Percentages Federal District 37,450 0.44% Guerrero 136,681 4.44% Hidalgo 221,684 9.92% State of Mexico 55,802 0.43% Morelos 18,656 1.20% Oaxaca 10,979 0.32% Puebla 416,968 8.21% San Luis Potosí 138,523 6.02% Tlaxcala 23,737 2.47% Veracruz 338,324 4.90% Rest of Mexico 50,132 0.10% Total 1,448,937 1.49% Contemporary distribution of Nahuan languages are spoken in scattered areas stretching from the northern state of Durango to Tabasco in the southeast. Pipil,[38] the southernmost Nahuan language, is spoken in El Salvador by a small number of speakers. According to IRIN-International, the Nawat Language Recovery Initiative project, there are no reliable figures for the contemporary numbers of speakers of Pipil. Numbers may range anywhere from "perhaps a few dozen".[83] According to the 2000 census by a few dozen".[83] According to the 2000 census by a small number of speakers. INEGI, Nahuatl is spoken by an estimated 1.45 million people, some 198,000 (14.9%) of whom are monolinguals, and women represent nearly two-thirds of the total number. The states of Guerrero and Hidalgo have the highest rates of monolingual Nahuatl speakers relative to the total Nahuatl speaking population, at 24.2% and 22.6%, respectively. For most other states the percentage of monolinguals among the speakers is less than 5%. This means that in most states more than 95% of the Nahuatl speaking population are bilingual in Spanish.[85] According to one study, how often Nahuatl speaking population are bilingual in Spanish.[85] According to one study well-being, partly wellbecause it is tied to positive emotions.[86] The largest concentrations of Nahuatl speakers are found in the states of Puebla, Veracruz, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosí, and Guerrero. Significant populations are also found in the states of Mexico, Morelos, and the Federal District, with smaller communities in Michoacán and Durango. Nahuatl became extinct in the states of Jalisco and Colima during the 20th century. As a result of internal migration within the country, Nahuatl speaking communities in the United States, particularly n California, New York, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. [87] Nahuan languages are defined as a subgroup of Uto-Aztecan by having undergone a number of shared changes from the Uto-Aztecan by having undergone a number of shared changes are defined as a subgroup of Uto-Aztecan by having undergone a number of shared changes from the Uto-Aztecan by having undergone a number of shared changes from the Uto-Aztecan by having undergone a number of shared changes from the Uto-Aztecan by having undergone a number of shared changes from the Uto-Aztecan by having undergone a number of shared changes from the Uto-Aztecan by having undergone a number of shared changes from the Uto-Aztecan by having undergone a number of /t4/ phoneme, which was common in Classical Nahuatl, has changed into either /t/, as in Isthmus Nahuatl, Mexicanero and Pipil, or into /l/, as in Michoacán Nahuatl. [88] Many dialects no longer distinguish between short and long vowels. Some have introduced completely new vowel qualities to compensate, as is the case for Tetelcingo Nahuatl. [37] Others have developed a pitch accent, such as Nahuatl of Oapan, Guerrero.[89] Many modern dialects have also borrowed phonemes from Spanish, such as /β, d, g,  $\phi/$ .[90] Classical Nahuatl consonants Labial Alveolar Palatal Velar Glottal central lateral plain labialized Nasal m n Plosive p t k k<sup>w</sup> ? Affricate ts tł tf Continuant s l f (h)\* Semivowel j w Classical Nahuatl vowels Front Central Back long short long short long short long short close i: i o:~u: o~u Mid e: e Open a: a \* The glottal phoneme, called the saltillo, occurs only after vowels. In many modern dialects it is realized as a [h], but in others, as in Classical Nahuatl, it is a glottal stop [?].[91] In many modern dialects vowel length contrast is vague, and in others it has become lost entirely. The dialect spoken in Tetelcingo (nhg) developed the vowel length into a difference in quality:[92] Long vowels Short vowels Short vowels Classical Nahuatl /i:/ /e/ /a/ /o/ Tetelcingo dialect /i/ /e/ /a/ /o/ Tetelcingo dialect /i/ /e/ /a/ /o/ Most varieties have relatively simple patterns of allophony. In many dialects, the voiced consonants are devoiced in word-final position and in consonant clusters: /j/ devoices to a palato-alveolar sibilant /[/,[93] /w/ devoices to a fricative [4]. In some dialects, the first consonant in almost any consonant cluster becomes [h]. Some dialects have productive lenition of voiceless consonants into their voiced counterparts between vowels. The nasals are normally assimilated to the place of articulation of a following consonant. The voiceless alveolar lateral affricate [1] is assimilated after /l/ and pronounced [1].[94] Classical Nahuatl and most of the modern varieties have fairly simple phonological systems. They allow only syllables with maximally one initial and one final consonant clusters occur only word-medially and over syllable boundaries. Some morphemes have two alternating forms: one with a vowel i to prevent consonant clusters and one without it. For example, the absolutive suffix has the variant forms -tli (used after consonants) and -tl (used after vowels).[96] Some modern varieties, however, have formed complex clusters from vowel loss. Others have contracted svllable sequences, causing accents to shift or vowels to become long.[cn 5] Most Nahuatl dialects have stress on the penultimate svllable of a word. In Mexicanero from Durango, many unstressed svllables have disappeared from words, and the placement of syllable stress has become phonemic.[97] Further information: Classical Nahuatl grammar The Nahuatl languages are polysynthetic and agglutinative, making extensive use of compounding, incorporation and derivation. Various prefixes and suffixes can be added to a root to form very long words individual Nahuatl words can constitute an entire sentence.[98] The following verb shows how the verb is marked for subject, not indirect object: ni-I-mits-te:- someone-ta-something-maki: give-lti-CAUS-s-FUTni- mits- te:- ta- maki: -lti -sI- you- someone-ta-something-maki: give-lti-CAUS-s-FUTni- mits- te:- ta- maki: -lti -sI- you- someone-ta-something-maki: give-lti-CAUS-s-FUTni- mits- te:- ta- maki: -lti -sI- you- someone-ta-something-maki: give-lti-CAUS-s-FUTni- mits- te:- ta- maki: -lti -sI- you- something-maki: give-lti-CAUS-s-FUTni- mits- te:- ta- maki: -lti -sI- you- something-maki: give-lti-CAUS-s-FUTni- mits- te:- ta- maki: -lti -sI- you- something-maki: give-lti-CAUS-s-FUTni- mits- te:- ta- maki: -lti -sI- you- something-maki: give-lti-CAUS-s-FUTni- mits- te:- ta- maki: -lti -sI- you- something-maki: give-lti-CAUS-s-FUTni- mits- te:- ta- maki: -lti -sI- you- something-maki: give-lti-CAUS-s-FUTni- mits- te:- ta- maki: -lti -sI- you- something-maki: give-lti-CAUS-s-FUTni- mits- te:- ta- maki: -lti -sI- you- something-maki: give-lti-CAUS-s-FUTni- mits- te:- ta- maki: -lti -sI- you- something-maki: give-lti-CAUS-s-FUTni- mits- te:- ta- maki: -lti -sI- you- something-maki: -lti -sI- you 6] (Classical Nahuat]) The Nahuatl noun has a relatively complex structure. The only obligatory inflections are for number (singular and plural) and possession (whether the noun is possessed, as is indicated by a prefix meaning 'my', 'your', etc.). Nahuatl has neither case nor gender, but Classical Nahuatl and some modern dialects distinguish between animate and inanimate nouns. In Classical Nahuatl the animacy distinction manifested with respect to pluralization, as only animate nouns were uncountable in English). Now, many speakers do not maintain this distinction and all nouns may take the plural inflection.[99] One dialect, that of the Eastern Huasteca, has a distinction between two different plural suffixes for animate and inanimate nouns.[100] In most varieties of Nahuatl, nouns in the unpossessed singular form generally take an absolutive suffix. The most common forms of the absolutive are -tl after consonants other than l, and -li after l. Nouns that take the plural usually form the plural by adding one of the plural absolutive suffixes -tin or -meh, but some plural forms.[101] Singular noun: kojocoyote-tl-ABSkojo -tlcoyote -ABS"coyote" (Classical Nahuatl) Plural animate noun: kojocoyote-tl-ABSkojo -tlcoyote -ABS"coyote -ABS"coyote -tlcoyote -tlcoyote -tlcoyote -tlcoyote -tlcoyote -tlcoyote -tlcoyote kojocoyote-me?-PLkojo -me?coyote -PL"coyotes" (Classical Nahuatl) Plural animate noun with reduplication: /ko:~kojo-?/PL~coyote-PL take a prefix agreeing with number and person of its possessed plural nouns take the ending -/wa:n/.[102] Absolutive noun: kalhouse-li-ABSkal -lihouse -ABS"house" (Classical Nahuatl) Possessed plural: no-my-kalhouse-wa:n-PLno- kal -wa:nmy-house -PL"my houses" (Classical Nahuatl) Nahuatl does not have grammatical case but uses what is sometimes called a relational noun to describe spatial (and other) relations. These morphemes cannot appear alone but must occur after a noun or a possessive prefix. They are also often called postpositions[103] or locative suffixes.[104] In some ways these locative constructions resemble and can be thought of as locative case constructions. Most modern dialects have incorporated preposition/locative -pan with a possessive prefix: no-panmy-in/onno-panmy-in/on me" (Classical Nahuatl) i:-panits-in/oni:-panits-in/on it" (Classical Nahuatl) i:-panits-in/on it" (Classical Nahuatl) i:-panits-i combining a nominal stem with an adjectival or verbal stem.[106] Nahuatl generally distinguishes three persons, both in the singular and plural numbers. In at least one modern dialect, the Isthmus-Mecayapan variety, there has come to be a distinction between inclusive ("us, including you") and exclusive ("us, but not you") forms of the first person plural:[40] First person plural pronoun in Classical Nahuat: nejamēn ([nehame:n]) 'We along with you' (= me & them) tejamēn ([nehame:n]) tejamēn ([nehame: third persons but not first. Non-honorific forms: 'tewa:tl "you sg." ame'wa:ntsin "you pl." 'yewatl "he/she/it" Honorific" anewa:ntsin "you sg. honorific" anewa:ntsin "you sg. honorific" anewa:ntsin "you sg. honorific" anewa:ntsin "you sg. honorific" anewa:ntsin "you sg." ame'wa:ntsin "you sg." ame'wa:ntsin "you sg. honorific" anewa:ntsin "you sg." ame'wa:ntsin "you sg. honorific" anewa:ntsin "you sg. honorific" amewa:ntsin "you sg. honorific" amewa:ntsin "you sg. honorific" amewa:ntsin "you sg." ame'wa:ntsin "you sg. honorific" amewa:ntsin "you sg." ame'wa:ntsin "you sg." ame'wa:ntsin "you sg. honorific" amewa:ntsin "you sg." ame'wa:ntsin "you sg. honorific" amewa:ntsin "you sg. honorific" am 8,000, cempōhualxiquipilli (1 × 20 × 8,000 = 160,000), centzonxiquipilli (1 × 20 × 8,000 = 3,200,000) and cempōhualtzonxiquipilli (1 × 20 × 400 × 8,000 = 64,000,000). The ce(n/m) prefix at the beginning means 'one' (as in 'one hundred' and 'one thousand') and is replaced with the corresponding number to get the names of other multiples of the power. For example, ome (2) × pohualli (20) = ompohualli (40), ome (2) × tzontli (400) = ontzontli (800). The -li in pohualli (and xiquipilli) and the -tli in tzontli are grammatical noun suffixes that are appended only at the end of the word; thus pohualli (20) = ompohualli (20) = ompohualli (20) = ontzontli (800). The -li in pohualli (800). The -li in pohual complex and inflects for many grammatical categories. The verb is composed of a root, prefixes, and suffixes. The prefixes indicate the suffixes indicate tense, aspect, mood and subject number. [110] Most Nahuatl dialects distinguish three tenses: present, past, and future, and two aspects: perfective and imperfective. Some varieties add progressive or habitual aspects. Many dialects distinguish at least the indicative and prohibitive moods, and some also have optative and proprieties add progressive or habitual aspects. voice (also sometimes defined as an impersonal voice[111]), but this is not found in most modern varieties. However the applicative and causative voices are found in many modern dialects.[112] Many Nahuatl varieties also allow forming verbal roots and is inflected for causative voice and both a direct and indirect object: ni-I-kin-them-tla-something-kwa-eat-lti:-CAUS-s-FUT-nekiwantni- kin- tla- kwa- lti:- s- nekiI- them-tla-something- eat- CAUS- FUT- want" (Classical Nahuat) Some Nahuat) S going away from or towards the speaker. Some also have specific inflectional categories showing purpose and direction and such complex notions as "to go in order to", "go, do and return", "do while going", "do while coming", "do while coming grammaticalised ways to express politeness towards addressees or even towards people or things that are being mentioned, by using special verb form: ti-mo-tla:lo-ayou-yourself-run-PRSt ayou-yourself-run-HON-PRSti-mo-tla:lo-tsino-ayou-yourself-run-HON-PRS"You run" (said with respect) (Classical Nahuatl) Many varieties of Nahuatl) Many varie varieties to form diminutives, honorifics, or for derivations.[116] In verbs reduplication is often used to form a reiterative meaning (i.e. expressing repetition), for example in Nahuatl displays the properties of a non-configurational language, meaning that word order in Nahuatl is basically free.[118][119] Nahuatl allows all possible orderings of the three basic sentences with omission of all noun phrases or pronouns, not just of noun phrases or pronouns whose function is the sentence subject. In most varieties independent pronouns are used only for emphasis. It allows certain kinds of syntactically discontinuous expressions.[119] Michel Launey argues that Classical Nahuatl had a verb-initial basic word order with extensive freedom for variation, which was then used to encode pragmatic functions such as focus and topicality.[120] The same has been argued for some contemporary varieties.[119] newallno-nobiamy-fiancée" My fiancée" (and not anyone else's) (Michoacán Nahuatl)[121] It has been argued, most prominently by the linguist Michel Launey, that Classical Nahuatl syntax is best characterised by "omnipredicativity", meaning that any noun or verb in the language is in fact a full predicative sentence.[122] This interpretation aims to account for some of the language's peculiarities, for example, why nouns must also carry the same agreement prefixes as verbs, and why predicates do not require any noun phrases to function as their arguments For example, the verbal form tzahtzi means 'you are a child'. This prompts the noun conet means 'you shout'. Nouns are inflected in the same way: the noun conet means 'you are a child'. This prompts the omnipredicative interpretation, which posits that all nouns are also predicates. According to this interpretation, a phrase such as tzahtzi in conetl should not be interpreted as meaning just 'the child screams' but, rather, 'it screams, (the one that) is a child'.[123] Nearly 500 years of intense contact between speakers of Spanish, combined with the minority status of Nahuatl and the higher prestige associated with Spanish has caused many changes in modern Nahuatl, and the introduction of new syntactic constructions and grammatical categories.[124] For example, a construction like the following, with several borrowed words and particles, is common in many modern varieties (Spanish loanwords in boldface): perobutāmonottēchentenderoa lo que tlen tictoah en mexicano.but not they-us-understand-PL that which what we-it-say in Nahuatl[cn 7]pero āmo tēchentenderoa lo que tlen tictoah we say in Nahuatl" (Malinche Nahuatl)[125] In some modern dialects basic word order has become a fixed subject-verb-object, probably under influence from Spanish.[126] Other changes in the syntax of modern Nahuatl include the use of Spanish prepositions instead of native postpositions or relational nouns and the reinterpretation of original postpositions/relational nouns into prepositions.[90][124][127] In the following example, from Michoacán Nahuatl, the postposition -ka meaning 'with' appears used as a preposition, with you"are you going to carry it with you?" (Michoacán Nahuatl)[121] In this example from Mexicanero Nahuatl, of Durango, the original postposition/relational noun -pin 'in/on' is used as a preposition. Also, porque, a conjunction borrowed from Spanish, occurs in the sentence. amonotwelcankalaki-yá pin kal porke dzakwa-tiká im pwertanot can he-enter-PAST in house because it-closed-was the door"He couldn't enter the house because the door was closed" (Mexicanero Nahuat)[128] Many dialects have also undergone a degree of simplification of their morphology that has caused some scholars to consider them to have ceased to be polysynthetic [129] See also: Words of Nahuatl origin and Nahuatlismo The Aztecs called (red) tomatoes xitomatl, whereas the green tomatillo was called tomato. Many Nahuatl words have been borrowed into the Spanish language, most of which are terms designating things Indigenous to the Americas. Some of these loans are restricted to Mexican or Central American Spanish, but others have entered all the varieties of Spanish in the world. A number of them, such as chocolate, tomato and avocado have made their way into many other languages via Spanish. [130] For instance, in English, two of the most prominent are undoubtedly chocolate[cn 8] and tomato (from Nahuatl tomatl). Other common words are coyote (from Nahuatl coyote), avocado (from Nahuatl coyote), avocado (from Nahuatl trictli 'sticky stuff, chicle'. Some other English words from Nahuatl trictli); cacao (from Nahuatl coyote), avocado (from Nahuatl trictli); [131] ocelot (from ocelot).[132] In Mexico many words for common everyday concepts attest to the close contact between Spanish and Nahuatl - so many in fact that entire dictionaries of mexicanismos (words particular to Mexican Spanish) have been published tracing Nahuatl etymologies, as well as Spanish words with origins in other Indigenous languages. Many well known toponyms also come from Nahuatl, including Mexico (from the Nahuatl word for the Aztec capital Mēxihco), Guatemala (from Cuauhtēmallān), and Nicaragua (from Nicānāhuac).[cn 9][133][134][135] Main article: Nahuatl orthography See also: Aztec writing and Aztec codices The place names Mapachtepec ('Raccoon Hill'), Mazatlan ('Deer Place') and Huitztlan ('Thorn Place') written in the Aztec writing system, from the Codex Mendoza Traditionally, Pre-Columbian Aztec writing system, since it did not represent the full vocabulary of a spoken language in the way that the writing system, since it did not represent the full vocabulary of a spoken language in the way that the writing system, since it did not represent the full vocabulary of a spoken language in the way that the writing system of the Old World or the Maya Script did. Therefore, generally Aztec writing was not meant to be read, but to be told. The elaborate codices were essentially pictographic aids for memorizing texts, which include genealogies, astronomical information, and tribute lists.

logograms which represent whole words (instead of phonemes or syllables), and logograms used only for their sound values (i.e. according to the rebus principle).[136] However, epigrapher Alfonso Lacadena has argued that by the eve of the Spanish invasion, one school of Nahua scribes, those of Tetzcoco, had developed a fully syllabic script which could represent spoken language phonetically in the same way that the Maya script did.[137] Some other epigraphers have questioned the claim, arguing that although the syllabicity was clearly extant in some early colonial manuscripts (hardly any pre-Columbian manuscripts have a local innovation inspired by the syllabicity was clearly extant in some early colonial manuscripts (hardly any pre-Columbian manuscripts (hardly any pre-Columbian manuscripts) (hardly any pre-Columbian manus Spanish literacy rather than a continuation of a pre-Columbian practice.[138] The Spanish introduced the Latin script, which was used to record a large body of Aztec prose, poetry and mundane documentation such as testaments, administrative documentation such as testaments. Latin alphabet.[139] No standardized Latin orthography has been developed for Nahuatl, and no general consensus has arisen for the representation of many sounds in Nahuatl that are lacking in Spanish, such as long vowels and the glottal stop.[140] The orthography most accurately representation of many sounds in Nahuatl that are lacking in Spanish, such as long vowels and the glottal stop.[140] The orthography most accurately representation of many sounds in Nahuatl that are lacking in Spanish, such as long vowels and the glottal stop.[140] The orthography most accurately representation of many sounds in Nahuatl that are lacking in Spanish, such as long vowels and the glottal stop.[140] The orthography most accurately representation of many sounds in Nahuatl that are lacking in Spanish, such as long vowels and the glottal stop.[140] The orthography most accurately representation of many sounds in Nahuatl that are lacking in Spanish, such as long vowels and the glottal stop.[140] The orthography most accurately representation of many sounds in Nahuatl that are lacking in Spanish, such as long vowels and the glottal stop.[140] The orthography most accurately representation of many sounds in Nahuatl that are lacking in Spanish, such as long vowels and the glottal stop.[140] The orthography most accurately representation of many sounds in Nahuatl that are lacking in Spanish, such as long vowels and the glottal stop.[140] The orthography most accurately representation of many sounds in Nahuatl that are lacking in Spanish, such as long vowels and the glottal stop.[140] The orthography most accurately representation of many sounds in Nahuatl that are lacking in Spanish, such as long vowels and the glottal stop.[140] The orthography most accurately representation of many sounds in Nahuatl that are lacking in Spanish, such as long vowels and the glottal stop.[140] The orthography most accurately representation of many sounds in Nahuatl that are lacking in Spanish, such as long vowels and the glottal stop.[140] The orthog century by the Jesuit Horacio Carochi, building on the insights of another Jesuit in Antonio del Rincon.[141] Carochi's orthography used two different diacritics: a macron to represent long vowels and a grave for the saltillo, and sometimes an acute accent for short vowels.[142] This orthography did not achieve a wide following outside of the Jesuit community.[143][144] Illustrated Nahuatl alphabet When Nahuatl became the subject of focused linguistic studies in the 20th century, linguists acknowledged the need to represent all the phonemes of the language. Several practical orthographies were developed to transcribe the language, many using the Americanist transcription system. With the establishment of Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Lenguas Indígenas in 2004, new attempts to create standardized orthography for Nahuatl.[140] Apart from dialectal differences, major issues in transcribing Nahuatl include: whether to follow Spanish orthographic practice and write /k/ with c and uc, /s/ with c and uc, /s/ with c and uc, /s/ with c and z, or s, and /w/ with hu and uh, or u.[140] how to write the saltillo phoneme (in some dialects pronounced as a glottal stop [?] and in others as an [h]), which has been spelled with j, h, ' (apostrophe), or a grave accent on the preceding vowel, but which traditionally has been spelled with j, h, ' (apostrophe), or a grave accent on the preceding vowel, but which traditionally has been spelled with j, h, ' (apostrophe), or a grave accent on the preceding vowel, but which traditionally has been spelled with j, h, ' (apostrophe), or a grave accent on the preceding vowel, but which traditionally has been spelled with j, h, ' (apostrophe), or a grave accent on the preceding vowel, but which traditionally has been spelled with j, h, ' (apostrophe), or a grave accent on the preceding vowel, but which traditionally has been spelled with j, h, ' (apostrophe), or a grave accent on the preceding vowel, but which traditionally has been spelled with j, h, ' (apostrophe), or a grave accent on the preceding vowel, but which traditionally has been spelled with j, h, ' (apostrophe), or a grave accent on the preceding vowel, but which traditionally has been spelled with j, h, ' (apostrophe), or a grave accent on the preceding vowel, but which traditionally has been spelled with j, h, ' (apostrophe), or a grave accent on the preceding vowel, but which traditionally has been spelled with j, h, ' (apostrophe), or a grave accent on the preceding vowel, but which traditionally has been spelled with j, h, ' (apostrophe), or a grave accent on the preceding vowel, but which traditionally has been spelled with j, h, ' (apostrophe), or a grave accent on the preceding vowel, but which traditionally has been spelled with j, h, ' (apostrophe), or a grave accent on the preceding vowel, but which traditionally has been spelled with j, h, ' (apostrophe), or a grave accent on the preceding vowel, but which traditionally has been spelled with often been omitted in writing.[140] whether and how to represent vowel length, e.g. by double vowels or by the use of macrons.[140] In 2018, Nahua peoples from 16 states in the country began collaborating with INALI creating a new modern orthography called Yankwiktlahkwilolli,[145] designed to be the standardized orthography of Nahuatl in the coming years.[146][147] The modern writing has much greater use in the modern variants than in the classic variant, since the texts, documents and literary works of the time usually use the Jesuit one.[148] Nahuatl Orthographies[149] Analytic/Hasler/Aztec Congress Carochi/Andrews SEP/SIL Carochi/Launey Colonial Intuitive w hu-/-uh u hu-/-uh hu, uh, o, u gua/guo/güe/ güi, -uh, u k qui/que, ca/co k, qui/que, ca/co qui/que, ca/co qui/que, ca/co qui/que, ca/co k, qu s ci/ce/za/zo s ci/ce/za as the 16th century may be considered unique.[150] Nahuatl literature encompasses a diverse array of genres and styles, the documents themselves composed under many different circumstances. Preconquest Nahua had a distinction between tlahtolli 'speech' and second cuicatl 'song', akin to the distinction between prose and poetry.[151][152] Nahuatl tlahtolli prose has been preserved in different forms. Annals and chronicles recount history, normally written from the perspective of a particular altepet (local polity) and often combining mythical accounts with real events. Important works in this genre include those from Chalco written by Chimalpahin, from Tlaxcala by Diego Muñoz Camargo, from Mexico-Tenochtitlan by Fernando Alvarado Tezozomoc and those of Texcoco by Fernando Alva Ixtlilxochitl. Many annals recount history year-by-year and are normally written by anonymous authors. These works are sometimes evidently based on pre-Columbian pictorial year counts that existed, such as the Cuauhtitlan annals and the Anales de Tlatelolco. Purely mythological narratives are also found, like the "Legend of the Five Suns", the Aztec creation myth recounted in Codex Chimalpopoca.[153] One of the most important works of prose written in Nahuatl is the twelve-volume compilation generally known as the Florentine Codex, authored in the mid-16th century by the Franciscan missionary Bernardino de Sahagún and a number of Nahua speakers. [154] With this work Sahagún bestowed an enormous ethnographic description of the Nahua, written in side-by-side translations of Nahuatl and Spanish and illustrated throughout by color plates drawn by Indigenous painters. Its volumes cover a diverse range of topics: Aztec history, material culture, social organization, religious and ceremonial life, rhetorical style and metaphors. The twelfth volume provides an Indigenous perspective on the conquest. Sahagún also made a point of trying to document the richness of the Nahuatl language, stating: This work is like a dragnet to bring to light all the words of this language with their exact and metaphorical meanings, and all their ways of speaking, and most of their practices good and evil.[155] Nahuatl poetry is principally preserved in two sources: the Cantares Mexicanos and the Romances de los señores de Nueva España, both collections of Aztec songs written down in the 16th and 17th centuries. Some songs may have been preserved through oral tradition from pre-conquest times until the time of their writing, for example the songs, e.g. the icnocuicatl ('song of spring'), melahuaccuicatl ('plain of their writing, for example the songs, e.g. the icnocuicatl ('song of spring'), melahuaccuicatl ('plain of their writing, for example the songs, e.g. the icnocuicatl ('song of spring'), melahuaccuicatl ('plain of their writing, for example the songs, e.g. the icnocuicatl ('song of spring'), melahuaccuicatl ('plain of their writing, for example the songs, e.g. the icnocuicatl ('song of spring'), melahuaccuicatl ('plain of their writing, for example the songs, e.g. the icnocuicatl ('song of spring'), melahuaccuicatl ('plain of their writing, for example the songs, e.g. the icnocuicatl ('song of spring'), melahuaccuicatl ('plain of their writing, for example the songs, e.g. the icnocuicatl ('song of spring'), melahuaccuicatl ('plain of their writing, for example the songs, e.g. the icnocuicatl ('song of spring'), melahuaccuicatl ('plain of their writing, for example the songs, e.g. the icnocuicatl ('song of spring'), melahuaccuicatl ('plain of their writing, for example the songs, e.g. the icnocuicatl ('song of spring'), melahuaccuicatl ('plain of their writing, for example the songs, e.g. the icnocuicatl ('song of spring'), melahuaccuicatl ('plain of their writing, for example the songs, e.g. the icnocuicatl ('song of spring'), melahuaccuicatl ('plain of their writing, for example the songs, e.g. the icnocuicatl ('song of spring'), melahuaccuicatl ('plain of their writing, for example the songs, e.g. the icnocuicatl ('song of spring'), melahuaccuicatl ('plain of their writing, for example the songs, e.g. the icnocuicatl ('song of spring'), melahuaccuicatl ('song of spring'), melahuaccuicatl ('plain of their writing, for example the songs, e.g. the icnocuicatl ('song of spring'), melahuaccuicatl ('plain of their writing, for example the songs, e.g. the icnocuicatl ('song of spring'), melahuaccuicatl ('plain of their w song') and yaocuicatl ('song of war'), each with distinct stylistic traits.[152] Aztec poetry makes rich use of metaphoric imagery and themes and are lamentation of the brevity of human existence, the celebration of the brevity of human existence, the celebration of the brevity of human existence at least two social registers of language: the language of commoners (macehuallahtolli) and the language of the nobility (tecpillahtolli). The latter was marked by the use of a distinct rhetorical style. An important feature of this style. An important feature of this style. high rhetorical style of formal oratory was the use of parallelism,[157] whereby the orator structured their speech in couplets consisting of two parallelism used is referred to by modern linguists as difrasismo, in which two phrases are symbolically combined to give a metaphorical reading. Classical Nahuatl was rich in such diphrasal metaphors, many of which are explicated by Sahagún in the Florentine Codex and by Andrés de Olmos in his Arte.[159] Such difrasismos include:[160] in xochitl, in cuicatl 'The flower, the song' - meaning 'poetry' in cuitlapilli, in atlapalli 'the tail, the wing' - meaning 'the common people' in toptli, in petlacalli 'the chest, the box' - meaning 'something secret' in yollohtli, in eztli 'the drool, the spittle' - meaning 'lies' Vocabulario manual de las lenguas castellana y mexicana - a Spanish-Nahuatl dictionary Vocabulario trilingüe - dictionary of Spanish, Latin, and Nahuatl ^ The Classical Nahuatl (noun stem nāhua + absolutive -tl) is thought to mean 'a good, clear sound'.[6] This language name has several spellings, among them náhuatl (the standard in Spanish),[7] Naoatl, Nauatl, Nahuatl, and Nahuatl ^ The Classical Nahuatl (noun stem nāhua + absolutive -tl) is thought to mean 'a good, clear sound'.[6] This language name has several spellings, among them náhuatl (the standard in Spanish),[7] Naoatl, Nahuatl, and Nahuatl (noun stem nāhua + absolutive -tl) is thought to mean 'a good, clear sound'.[6] This language name has several spellings, among them náhuatl (the standard in Spanish),[7] Naoatl, Nahuatl, and Nahuatl (noun stem nāhua + absolutive -tl) is thought to mean 'a good, clear sound'.[6] This language name has several spellings, among them náhuatl (the standard in Spanish),[7] Naoatl, Nahuatl, and Nahuatl (noun stem nāhua + absolutive -tl) is thought to mean 'a good, clear sound'.[6] This language name has several spellings, among them náhuatl (the standard in Spanish), [7] Naoatl, Nahuatl, and Nahuatl (noun stem nāhua + absolutive -tl) is thought to mean 'a good, clear sound'.[6] This language name has several spellings, among them náhuatl (the standard in Spanish), [7] Naoatl, Nahuatl, Nahuatl, Nahuatl (noun stem nāhua + absolutive -tl) is thought to mean 'a the language, the ethnic group of Nahuatl speakers are called Nahua. ^ By the provisions of Article IV: Las lenguas indígenas...y el español son lenguas indígenas...y el español son lenguas acionales...y tienen la misma validez en su territorio, localización y contexto en que se hablen. ("The indigenous languages ... and Spanish are national languages ... and have the same validity in their territory, location and context in which they are spoken.") ^ Canger 2000, p. 385: "General Aztec is a generally accepted term referring to the most shallow common stage, reconstructed for all present-day Nahuatl varieties; it does not include the Pochutec dialect." ^ Such as the 1996 adoption at a world linguistics conference in Barcelona of the Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights, a declaration which "became a general reference point for the evolution and discussion of linguistic rights in Mexico" Pellicer, Cifuentes & Herrera 2006, p. 132 ^ Sischo 1979, p. 312 and Canger 2000 for a brief description of these phenomena in Michoacán and Durango Nahuatl, respectively. ^ All examples given in this section and these subsections are from Suárez 1983, pp. 61-63 unless otherwise noted. Glosses have been standardized. ^ The words pero, entender, lo que, and en are all from Spanish. The use of the suffix -oa on a Spanish infinitive like entender, lo que, and en are all from Spanish. The use of the suffix -oa on a Spanish infinitive like entender, lo que, and en are all from Spanish. que tlen combines Spanish lo que 'what' with Nahuatl tlen (also meaning 'what') to mean (what else) 'what'. en is a prepositional phrase; traditionally Nahuatl had postpositions or relational nouns rather than prepositions. The stem mexihka, related to the name mexihka, 'Mexico', is of Nahuatl origin, but the suffix -ano is from Spanish, and it is probable that the whole word mexicano is a re-borrowing from Spanish back into Nahuatl. ^ While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. the commonly given Nahuatl. ^ While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that the word chocolate comes from Nahuatl. \* While there is no real doubt that - a word found in several modern Nahuatl dialects. ^ The Mexica used the word for the Kagchikel capital Iximche in central Guatemala, but the word was extended to the entire zone in colonial times; see Carmack 1981, p. 143. ^ "Mexikatlahtolli (náhuatl)". 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