-ti = absolute suffix for nouns ending in C

-to = “go”; singular past intentional suffix added to Base 1.

to = lie Vb-ing (Auxiliary added to Base 2, from on > oc “lie.”)

-toca = lay Vb-ing (Auxiliary added to Base 2, from on > oc “lie.”)

to = “go”; plural past intentional suffix added to Base 1.

-tón = dim. suffix; derog. suffix.

toz = will lie Vb-ing (Auxiliary added to Base 2, from on > oc “lie.”)

-tza = non-productive transitivizing suffix for verbs ending in -ki#

tzlan = between, amidst, in the middle of

tzè = vocative form of -tzintli

tzhu = form of impersonal ending -hua for verbs ending in CtzV# (The C is retained before the tz.)

tzintli = augmentative and dim. suffix in absolute form.

-tzinlan = below

-uh = possessive singular suffix attached after -ca- in agentive nouns formed from verbs.

-xlu = form of impersonal ending -hua for verbs ending in CsV# (The C is retained before the x.)

-xohua = form of impersonal ending -hua for verbs ending in VsV# (The first vowel is retained before the x.)

-yin = place where something is done (suffixixed to verbal stem)

-yotl (after z: -zotl, after l: -lotl) = -ship, -ness

-yotl = covered with, characterized by

-z = future verb form (V1 V2) (lengthens prior vowel in V3 & V4)

-zquiya (-h) = conditional verb form.

-x = optative verb form (V3 V4) (lengthening of previous vowel)

-x = optative verb form (V1 V2) (null suffix)

-x = possessive suffix used after V or C (alternative) (null suffix)

-x = present verb form singular (null suffix)

-x = preterit & admonitive verb form (V2 V3 V4) (null suffix)
Notation Conventions

# = shows a word boundary when compulsory (e.g., a final i is shown as i#).
- = sign that shows where an affix attaches to another element. (e.g., a suffix may be shown as -lo.)
:= Two dots over a vowel (huän) show that it is long. (In standard orthography a macron is used.) Two dots on the front of a suffix (-:an) show that it lengthens the previous vowel. (A convenient alternative orthography could use a doubled vowel to indicate vowel length.)
< = what follows is a plural form. (E.g. pilli < R-tin means that the plural of pilli is pipiltin. See below for meaning of R.)
> = what follows is a preterit (past) form. (E.g., päca > päc means that päca has the preterit form päc.)
* = alternates with
<< = derived from
>> = produces, goes to, gives
C = consonant
DO = Direct object
IO = Indirect object
k = the sound k, whether spelt c or qu. (This is used here only when spelling will vary by context.)
kw = the sound kw, whether spelt cu or uc. (This is used here only when spelling will vary by context.)
Launey = Tags usage from Launey’s Introduction à la Langue et à la Littérature Aztèques.
R = first syllable is reduplicated (and the vowel lengthened) in the plural. (Used only in abbreviating plural formations, e.g. pilli < R-tin means the plural of pilli is pipiltin.)
s = the sound s, whether spelt z or c. (This is used here only when spelling will vary by context.)
V = vowel
V1, V2, V3, V4 = verb of class 1, 2, 3, or 4. (I have normally tried to indicate the transitivity of the verb, e.g. V(2.)
Vb = verb
Vb = intransitive verb (usually followed by a class number: Vb3)
Vr = reflexive verb (sometimes followed by a class number: Vr3)
Vt = transitive verb (sometimes followed by a class number: Vt3)
Vt1 = bitransitive verb (always takes two objects)
w = the sound w, whether spelt hu or uh. (This is used here only when spelling will vary by context.)

1. It is extremely rare for a vowel to be doubled in fully transcribed Nahuatl. (So far I know of no instances.) In the unlikely event that this might happen, the two vowels could be separated with an apostrophe, thus allowing the double-vowel convention to indicate length unambiguously. However, double vowels are common in the incomplete “Franciscan” transcriptions when an unwritten glottal stop comes between them. That is another whole issue.
-ihtic = inside, in the belly of
-ihua = passive formant; see lö
-ilía = applicative verb ending (adds an object)
-itic See -ihtic
-îxco = on the surface of
-lan = next to, in the place of
-lhua See -lia
-li = absolutive suffix for nouns ending in l
-lía = causative suffix used with denominative verbs in -ti#
-lía applicative (-lhuia • -ia)
-ili = appicative verb ending (adds an object)
-lö (-loh) = passive formant.
-löm = covered with, characterized by; see -yoh
-loll = -ship, -ness; see ýól
-li = absolutive suffix
-li = See -lia.
-län = next to, close to, near, within shouting distance of
-láhu = form of impersonal ending -hua for verbs ending in mV#
-lähua = next to, close to, near, within shouting distance of
-nähuac = next to, close to, near, within shouting distance of
-ni = quotidian verb form singular (V1 V2)
-o = passive/inactive suffix (added to Base 2 ending in C)
-ohua = form of impersonal ending -hua for verbs ending in huV#; also occurs as misspelling of -oa.
-ôm = locative suffix
-ôm = plural suffix, especially for nouns ending in tl
-ôh = covered with, characterized by; see -yoh
-ôhu = passive/inactive suffix; see ló
-ôtl See -yotl
-pa = (1) times (with number); (2) moment relative to point in time
-pamt = account of, for, reason for, through, because of
-pam = in, on for, above, in the time of, in the presence of
-queh = future verb form plural marker
-queh = plural suffix, especially for preterit agentives
-queh = preterit verb form plural marker
-qui = agentive suffix used after C
-qui = “come”; singular optative intentional suffix added to Base 1.
-quoi = “come”; plural optative intentional suffix added to Base 1.
-quoihui = “come”; plural future intentional suffix added to Base 1.
-quoihu = “come”; singular future intentional suffix added to Base 1.
-tëhua = to depart Vb-ing (Auxiliary added to Base 2, from éhua “rise, depart.”)
-tëhua = departed Vb-ing (Auxiliary added to Base 2, from éhua “rise, depart.”)
-tëhuaz = will depart Vb-ing (Auxiliary added to Base 2, from éhua “rise, depart.”)

Subject Prefixes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ni- (n-)</td>
<td>ti (t-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti- (t-)</td>
<td>am- (an-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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Object Prefixes
<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nëch-</td>
<td>têch-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mitz-</td>
<td>amêch-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c-qui-</td>
<td>quim- (quim-)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reflexive Prefixes
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<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no- (n-)</td>
<td>to- (t-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo- (m-)</td>
<td>mo- (m-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo- (m-)</td>
<td>mo- (m-)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possessive Prefixes

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no- (n-)</td>
<td>to- (t-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo- (m-)</td>
<td>amo- (am-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amo- (am-)</td>
<td>amo- (am-)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possessive Suffixes (added to possessed nouns)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-hui -huän</td>
<td>V-uäh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Absolutive Suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-tli -tin/meh</td>
<td>V-tëhuac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V-tl -(me)h</td>
<td>-(me)h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l-li -tin</td>
<td>-tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-in</td>
<td>-meh, -tin3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agentive Suffixes (nouns derived from verbs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-tli -tin/meh</td>
<td>V-tëhuac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V-tl -(me)h</td>
<td>-(me)h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l-li -tin</td>
<td>-tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-in</td>
<td>-meh, -tin3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The “o-” is dropped before a, e, or “strong” i.
3. The absolutive suffix -in is largely used in a small number of words related to bugs, worms, and other very small animals.

The plural is normal in Nahuatl only for animate things or inanimate things granted metaphorical animate status.
Summary of Nahuatl Noun Morphology

Plural is marked for animate items only, although this is compromised in the creation of animatizing and inanimatizing metaphors. All nouns are either possessed (composed of items 1-2-3 in the following list) or absolutive (composed 2-4). Addition of item 0 creates a clause.

0. Prefixed subject pronoun (only if the remainder is a predicate complement to the subject pronoun)
   1. ni / ti
   2. ti / an
   3. -
   The prefixed subject pronouns render the remainder of the compound a predicate nominative on an assumed present-tense linking verb. (Ti-toltecatl = “You are a Toltec.”)

Possessed Nouns
1. Possessive pronoun prefix (incompatible with 4; requires 3)
   Specific Possessor (common):
   1. no / to
   2. mo / amo • mo
   3. • mo / im • mo

   Non-Specific Possessor (uncommon):
   te human possessor
   th non-human possessor
   ne dummy possessor on reflexive verbs made into nouns
   (a relic pronoun)

2. Noun Stem (Sometimes involving some replacive items.)
3. Possessive suffix (incompatible with 4, required by 1)
   singular: V-uh • C-hui • -
   plural: huan

Unpossessed (Absolutive) Nouns
1. Noun Stem (Sometimes involving some reduplicative plurals.)
2. Absolutive number suffix (incompatible with 1 and 3)
   singular: tl • lli • tl • in • -
   Assimilations: l+tl >> lli; V+li >> V-tl; C+tl >> C-tl
   plural: tin • meh • h

tla- = optative verb marker (“if”), normally written as separate word
tlica- = negative optative verb marker (“if not”), normally written as separate word
tlicamo- = negative optative verb marker (“if not”), normally written as separate word
to- = 1st person plural possessive & reflexive prefix
- = 3rd person singular & plural subject prefix (null prefix)

Suffixes
-a = non-productive transitivizing suffix for verbs ending in -i#
-ahui = non-productive transitivizing suffix
-altia = alternative causative suffix for any very ending in -a#
-c = agitative suffix? used after V
-c = in, at, among
-c = interparticle ligature when the second particle is negative
-c = preterit verb form (V1)
-c(a) = interparticle ligature when the second particle is negative
-ca = particle added to the preterit stem to form an possessed agentive noun ending in -uh or -huan
-ca = pluperfect verb form
-ca = through, by, with, for
-cain = optative plural marker
-cain = in the place/time of
-ci = -ti = (added to N) to be a N, to act as N
-cholhua = form of impersonal ending -hua for verbs ending in VtzV# (The first vowel is retained before the ch.)
-co = agitative suffix? used after C
-co = “come”; singular present/past intentional suffix added to Base 1
-co/c = in, at, among
-cholhua = form of impersonal ending -hua for verbs ending in cV#
-coh = “come”; plural present/past intentional suffix added to Base 1.
-eh (pl. -equeh) = possessor of (after C; see huah.)
-h = “go”; singular optative intentional suffix added to Base 1.
-h = plural suffix, especially for nouns ending in ti
-h = present, quotidian, imperfect, & pluperfect verb form plural marker
-h = adominitive verb form (V1) (lost in plural)
-hua = passive suffix (added to Base 2 ending); see ló.
-huan = in the company of, with
-huan = possessed plural suffix
-huah = possessor of (esp. after V; see -eh)
-hualo = passive/inactive verb ending
-hui = possessive singular suffix used after C
-huic = toward, against
-icampa = behind
-ixpan = before, in the presence of
-ia = non-productive transitivizing suffix for verbs ending in -a# or -i#?
-ia applicative formant (adds an object); see -liu. Also occurs as misspelling of -iya.
-icpac = on top of, on someone’s head, above
Reference Table of Most Affixes

The following alphabetical table is intended to include all of the affixes in the foregoing tables in a single list. It is divided into prefixes and suffixes (based on which side of the root the affix goes on).

Prefixes
ah- = negative verb prefix
ahmo- = negative verb prefix
am- = 2nd person plural possessive & subject prefix
amëch- = 2nd person plural object prefix
amo- = 2nd person plural possessive prefix
an- = 2nd person plural subject prefix
c- = 3rd person singular object prefix
huäl- = directional prefix ("hither")
i- = 3rd person singular possessive prefix
im- = 3rd person plural possessive prefix
in- = 3rd person plural possessive prefix
m- = 2nd & 3rd person singular & plural reflexive prefix
mä- = optative verb marker (= if), normally written as separate word
mäca[mö] = if not; let it not be that (from mä + ahmo)
mäcamo- = negative optative verb marker ("if not"), normally written as separate word
mitz- = 2nd person singular object prefix
mo- = 2nd person singular possessive prefix
no- = 1st person singular possessive & reflexive prefix
n- = reciprocally
ne- = non-specific object prefix
nëch- / tëch- = 1st person plural object prefix
mitz- = 2nd person singular object prefix
mitz- = 2nd person singular possessive prefix
mitz- = 2nd person singular possessive prefix
mä = negative optative verb marker ("if")
mäca[mö] = if not; let it not be that (from mä + ahmo)
mäcamo- = negative optative verb marker ("if not"), normally written as separate word
mitz- = 2nd person singular object prefix
mo- = 2nd person singular possessive prefix
mo- = 2nd person singular possessive prefix
n- = 1st person singular possessive, reflexive, and subject prefix
na- = reciprocally
ne- = dummy possessive prefix on nouns derived from reflexives
nëch- = 1st person singular object prefix
ni- = 1st person singular subject prefix
no- = 1st person singular possessive & reflexive prefix
ö- = preterit prefix
on- = directional prefix ("thither")
quii- = 3rd person singular object prefix
qui- = 3rd person singular object prefix
quim- = 3rd person plural object prefix
qui- = 3rd person plural object prefix
Rh- (reduplication of initial syllable plus -h) = prefix stressing repetitive action
ö- = preterit prefix
i- = 1st person plural possessive, reflexive, and subject prefix
i- = 2nd person plural singular object prefix
të- = non-specific human possessive prefix
tëch- = 1st person plural object prefix
ti- = 1st person plural subject prefix
ti- = 2nd person singular subject prefix
tla- = non-human object prefix

Summary of Nahuatl Verb Morphology
A Nahuatl verb is composed of the following elements:

0. Optative Marker (separate word)
   mä = if, should it be that, let it be that
   tlä = tfi = if, should it be that, perhaps, let it be that
   (more polite than mä)
   mäca[mö] = if not; let it not be that (from mä + ahmo)
   tläca[mö] = if not; let it not be that (more polite than mäcamö)
1. Negative marker
   ah (prefix)
   ahmo negative marker (separate word). (Incompatible with optative marker, item 0.)
2. Antecessive Prefix (Showing action is or will be finished by the time of speech or the time of the main verb. Compulsory with preterit.)
   ö
3. Subject pronoun
   1 ni / ti (∗ xi)
   2 ti (∗ xi) / am (∗ an) (∗ xi) (use xi in optative)
   3 - / -
4. Object pronoun (Specific Beneactive, IO, or DO) (incompatible with 7, below). (See “How to Choose” box after item 12.)
   1. nêch- / têch-
   2. mitz / amëch
   3. c/quii / quîm (quim >> im as extra DO pronoun if pressed)
5. Directional marker (for space or time)
   on = thither
   huäl = hither
6. Reflexive pronoun
   1 no / to
   2 & 3 mo
   remnant ne (used when reflexive verb is used nonreflexively)
7. Non-specific Beneactive, IO, or DO pronoun (incompatible with 5, above). (See “How to Choose” box after item 12.)
   (This is a dummy object for use with transitive verbs without a stated object.)
   tö for humans
   tla for non-humans
   (Note that tö in this position can also serve as a depersonalizing mock subject for use when the real subject is a place name and hence inherently locative.)
8. Verb in Appropriate Stem Form
   (See below for way to figure out what verb is in which class.)
9. Tense & number suffix (See table below.)
10. Causative ending (added only to intransitive verbs)
   (Caution: many irregularities in this formation!)

4. Use c before or after a vowel, qu elsewhere.
11. Passive/inactive ending
   lo • hua • o • ohua • hualo
12. Applicative ending (to increase number of objects by one)
   (i)(l)ia = to, at, on

How to Choose Object Pronouns:
(Relevant to items 4 & 7 above.)
Agree with the rightmost in the following sequence
Direct Object < Indirect Object < Benefactive Object
("I give it < to you < for her.")

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix forms:</th>
<th>cëm-</th>
<th>cën-</th>
<th>öme</th>
<th>öm-</th>
<th>ön-</th>
<th>(y)ë(y)(i)-</th>
<th>nähui-</th>
<th>näuh-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mäcuilli = 5</td>
<td>cë = 1</td>
<td>chicua + 1 = 6</td>
<td>öme = 2</td>
<td>chic + 2 = 7</td>
<td>öyë('ye') = 3</td>
<td>chicu + 3 = 8</td>
<td>nähui = 4</td>
<td>näuh = 4</td>
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<td>mahltactli = 10</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>öm 5 = 25</td>
<td>öm 6 = 26</td>
<td>öm 7 = 27</td>
<td>öm 8 = 28</td>
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<td>öm 10 = 30</td>
<td>öm 11 = 31</td>
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<tr>
<td>öm 10 = 30</td>
<td>öm 11 = 31</td>
<td>öm 12 = 32</td>
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<td>öm 15 = 35</td>
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<td>öm 17 = 38</td>
<td>öm 18 = 39</td>
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<td>öm 15 = 55</td>
<td>öm 16 = 57</td>
<td>öm 17 = 58</td>
<td>öm 18 = 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cäm-pöhualli = 20. or 20^{	ext{a1}}</td>
<td>cäm-pöhualli = 40.</td>
<td>yë-pöhualli = 60.</td>
<td>näh-pöhualli (+ nap-pöhualli) = 80.</td>
<td>mäcuilli-pöhualli = 100.</td>
<td>chicua-cém-pöhualli = 120.</td>
<td>chic-öm-pöhualli = 140.</td>
<td>mahlatc-öpohuali = 200.</td>
<td>mahlatc-pöhualli once = 201.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cäm-pöhualli = 400. or 20^{	ext{a2}}</td>
<td>cäm-xiquipilli = 8000. or 20^{	ext{a3}}</td>
<td>cäm-pöhualli-xiquipilli = 160,000. or 20^{	ext{a4}}</td>
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<td>1998 = näh-tzontli</td>
<td>castölli-on-näh-pöhualli</td>
<td>castölli-on-ëyi</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 = mäcuilli-tzontli</td>
<td>4 four-hundreds (1600)15 + 4 twenties (380)</td>
<td>15 + 3 ones (18)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jordan: Nahuatl Grammar Notes, revised 060110, page 5
Jordan: Nahuatl Grammar Notes, revised 060110, page 14
Consonant Mutations

Vh always produces a short vowel.
All final vowels become short.

Arranged by Input

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ch + ch</th>
<th>ch + tz</th>
<th>h + t</th>
<th>kw + p</th>
<th>l + l</th>
<th>l + y</th>
<th>m# &gt;&gt; n#</th>
<th>mC &gt;&gt; nC unless C = m or p</th>
<th>n + y &gt;&gt; yy</th>
<th>t# &gt;&gt; h# (usually written t anyway)</th>
<th>tz + ch</th>
<th>tz + tz</th>
<th>uc + c &gt;&gt; cc</th>
<th>uc + o &gt;&gt; co</th>
<th>uh + m &gt;&gt; mm (optional)</th>
<th>uh + o &gt;&gt; o</th>
<th>uh + p &gt;&gt; pp (optional)</th>
<th>y# &gt;&gt; x#</th>
<th>z + ch &gt;&gt; zz (usual)</th>
<th>z + l &gt;&gt; zz (usual)</th>
<th>z + t &gt;&gt; zz (usual)</th>
<th>z + x &gt;&gt; zz (usual)</th>
<th>z + y &gt;&gt; zz (usual)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cc &lt;&lt; uc + c</td>
<td>cc &lt;&lt; ch + ch (optional)</td>
<td>cc &lt;&lt; tz + ch (optional)</td>
<td>co &lt;&lt; uc + o</td>
<td>h# &lt;&lt; t# (usually written t anyway)</td>
<td>kp &lt;&lt; kw + p</td>
<td>ll &lt;&lt; l + tl</td>
<td>ll &lt;&lt; l + y</td>
<td>lt &lt;&lt; h + t (?)</td>
<td>mm &lt;&lt; uh + m (optional)</td>
<td>n# &lt;&lt; m#</td>
<td>nC &lt;&lt; mC (unless C = m or p)</td>
<td>o &lt;&lt; uh + o</td>
<td>pp &lt;&lt; uh + p (optional)</td>
<td>tz &lt;&lt; ch + tz (optional)</td>
<td>tz &lt;&lt; ch + tz (optional)</td>
<td>x# &lt;&lt; y#</td>
<td>xt &lt;&lt; z + t</td>
<td>yy - n + y</td>
<td>zz &lt;&lt; z + ch (usual)</td>
<td>zz &lt;&lt; z + l (usual)</td>
<td>zz &lt;&lt; z + tz (usual)</td>
<td>zz &lt;&lt; z + x (usual)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ch + ch</th>
<th>ch + ch (optional)</th>
<th>ch + tz + ch (optional)</th>
<th>ch &lt;&lt; ch + ch (optional)</th>
<th>l + l</th>
<th>l + y</th>
<th>m# &gt;&gt; n#</th>
<th>mC &gt;&gt; nC unless C = m or p</th>
<th>n + y &gt;&gt; yy</th>
<th>t# &gt;&gt; h# (usually written t anyway)</th>
<th>tz + ch</th>
<th>tz + tz</th>
<th>uc + c &gt;&gt; cc</th>
<th>uc + o &gt;&gt; co</th>
<th>uh + m &gt;&gt; mm (optional)</th>
<th>uh + o &gt;&gt; o</th>
<th>uh + p &gt;&gt; pp (optional)</th>
<th>y# &gt;&gt; x#</th>
<th>z + ch &gt;&gt; zz (usual)</th>
<th>z + l &gt;&gt; zz (usual)</th>
<th>z + t &gt;&gt; zz (usual)</th>
<th>z + x &gt;&gt; zz (usual)</th>
<th>z + y &gt;&gt; zz (usual)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Arranged by Output

| cc << uc + c | cc << ch + ch (optional) | cc << tz + ch (optional) | co << uc + o | h# << t# (usually written t anyway) | kp << kw + p | ll << l + tl | ll << l + y | lt << h + t (?) | mm << uh + m (optional) | n# << m# | nC << mC (unless C = m or p) | o << uh + o | pp << uh + p (optional) | tz << ch + tz (optional) | tz << ch + tz (optional) | x# << y# | xt << z + t | yy - n + y | zz << z + ch (usual) | zz << z + l (usual) | zz << z + tz (usual) | zz << z + x (usual) | zz << z + y (usual) |

Arranged by Input

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ch + ch</th>
<th>ch + tz</th>
<th>h + t</th>
<th>kw + p</th>
<th>l + l</th>
<th>l + y</th>
<th>m# &gt;&gt; n#</th>
<th>mC &gt;&gt; nC unless C = m or p</th>
<th>n + y &gt;&gt; yy</th>
<th>t# &gt;&gt; h# (usually written t anyway)</th>
<th>tz + ch</th>
<th>tz + tz</th>
<th>uc + c &gt;&gt; cc</th>
<th>uc + o &gt;&gt; co</th>
<th>uh + m &gt;&gt; mm (optional)</th>
<th>uh + o &gt;&gt; o</th>
<th>uh + p &gt;&gt; pp (optional)</th>
<th>y# &gt;&gt; x#</th>
<th>z + ch &gt;&gt; zz (usual)</th>
<th>z + l &gt;&gt; zz (usual)</th>
<th>z + t &gt;&gt; zz (usual)</th>
<th>z + x &gt;&gt; zz (usual)</th>
<th>z + y &gt;&gt; zz (usual)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cc &lt;&lt; uc + c</td>
<td>cc &lt;&lt; ch + ch (optional)</td>
<td>cc &lt;&lt; tz + ch (optional)</td>
<td>co &lt;&lt; uc + o</td>
<td>h# &lt;&lt; t# (usually written t anyway)</td>
<td>kp &lt;&lt; kw + p</td>
<td>ll &lt;&lt; l + tl</td>
<td>ll &lt;&lt; l + y</td>
<td>lt &lt;&lt; h + t (?)</td>
<td>mm &lt;&lt; uh + m (optional)</td>
<td>n# &lt;&lt; m#</td>
<td>nC &lt;&lt; mC (unless C = m or p)</td>
<td>o &lt;&lt; uh + o</td>
<td>pp &lt;&lt; uh + p (optional)</td>
<td>tz &lt;&lt; ch + tz (optional)</td>
<td>tz &lt;&lt; ch + tz (optional)</td>
<td>x# &lt;&lt; y#</td>
<td>xt &lt;&lt; z + t</td>
<td>yy - n + y</td>
<td>zz &lt;&lt; z + ch (usual)</td>
<td>zz &lt;&lt; z + l (usual)</td>
<td>zz &lt;&lt; z + tz (usual)</td>
<td>zz &lt;&lt; z + x (usual)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbs

A normal Nahuatl verb has nine “time/mood” forms. How they are formed depends on which of four “classes” the verb falls into. Further, the nine time/mood forms are sometimes usefully thought of as derived from three “bases,” although these may not be of much interest to a beginner. Table 1 shows the forms for regular verbs. Table two shows the four “irregular” verbs of Nahuatl. Table three explains how to assign a verb to a class.\(^5\)

### Verb Table 1: Bases & Time/Mood Endings (With Examples)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letters in parentheses are added only in the plural</th>
<th>V1</th>
<th>V2</th>
<th>V3</th>
<th>V4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BASE 1:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chica-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(h)</td>
<td>-(h)</td>
<td>-(h)</td>
<td>-(h)</td>
<td>-(h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quotidian(^6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ni(h)</td>
<td>-ni(h)</td>
<td>-ni(h)</td>
<td>-ni(h)</td>
<td>-ni(h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ya(h)</td>
<td>-ya(h)</td>
<td>-ya(h)</td>
<td>-ya(h)</td>
<td>-ya(h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ti-chica-h = we cry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti-altia-:ni = you are in the habit of bathing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am-qui-cua-ya-h = you were eating it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASE 2:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chica-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterit(^7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(queh)</td>
<td>-(queh)</td>
<td>-(queh)</td>
<td>-(queh)</td>
<td>-(queh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pluperfect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ca(h)</td>
<td>-ca(h)</td>
<td>-ca(h)</td>
<td>-ca(h)</td>
<td>-ca(h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admonitive(^8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(tin)</td>
<td>-(tin)</td>
<td>-(tin)</td>
<td>-(tin)</td>
<td>-(tin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ò-tí-altih-queh = we bathed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti-yol-ca = you had lived</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mica qui-cua-tin = let them not eat it, lest they eat it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASE 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chica-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(queh)</td>
<td>-(queh)</td>
<td>-(queh)</td>
<td>-(queh)</td>
<td>-(queh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optative(^9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(cän)</td>
<td>-(cän)</td>
<td>-(cän)</td>
<td>-(cän)</td>
<td>-(cän)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(zquiya(h)) = they will cry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mà-yol-can = let them live</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calti-zqueh = they will bathe him</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calti-zquiya(h) = they would bathe him</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ò-c-alti-zquiya = she would have bathed him</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

\(^5\)Remember: In these tables, C = consonant, V = vowel; but V1, V2, Vr = verb intransitive, transitive, reflexive.

\(^6\)The quotidian form stresses that an action is usual or customary. Some writers call it the “customary present.”

\(^7\)Also called the perfect, the preterit is used for single past events. Note that the use of the prefix ò is compulsory with the preterit.

\(^8\)The admonitive form is sometimes called the vetaive. It is used to warn against something. My sources conflict on whether it is more usually used with mà or màco. Apparently it contains a negative within it, and is not negated by a separate negative added to it.

\(^9\)What I have here called optative is sometimes called imperative. It is used to express the wish that something be done. Note that in the optative, 2nd person singular and plural subject prefixes become xi.
Verb Table 2: The Four Irregular Verbs

Letters in parentheses are added only in the plural

Dictionary:
- ca/y_e
- hu_itz
- y/ä/hu_ih
- hu_àll/haã/ilt/hih

BASE 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present sing.</th>
<th>To be</th>
<th>To come</th>
<th>To go</th>
<th>To come</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cah</td>
<td>huitz</td>
<td>sing: yauh</td>
<td>hu_àll/haã/ilt/hih</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cateh</td>
<td>huitzeh</td>
<td>pl: hu_ih</td>
<td>hu_àll/haã/ilt/hih</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yey(a)h</td>
<td>yau(h)</td>
<td>hu_àll/haã/ilt/hih</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BASE 2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preterit</th>
<th>-h</th>
<th>-h</th>
<th>h(queh)</th>
<th>-h(queh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>catca-</td>
<td>hu_itz-</td>
<td>ya</td>
<td>hu_àll-</td>
<td>-h(queh)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BASE 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Future</th>
<th>-h</th>
<th>-h</th>
<th>-h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ye</td>
<td>(queueh)</td>
<td>-h</td>
<td>-h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yä</td>
<td>(queueh)</td>
<td>-h</td>
<td>-h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hu_àll-</td>
<td>(queueh)</td>
<td>-h</td>
<td>-h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb Table 3: Decision Tree to Assign a Verb to a Class

(Examples show production of preterit from present.)

1. Closed List of “Exceptions”

Four irregular verbs:
- ca/y_e, hui_itz, y/ä/hu_ih, hu_àll/haã/ilt/hih
  (See Verb Table 2.)
- püca (püc) = to wash (V2 not V1)
- töna (tönc) = to be warm; to prosper (V1 not V2)
- zöma (zömah) = to irritate (V4 not V2)

2. Verbs in V-hua and V-ya

- hua (V1) >> 1
  - huua >> ehuac = he departed
- hua (Vtr) >> 2
  - ehuua >> méu/h = he arose (raised himself)
- ya (V1) >> 1 or 2 as you like

3. Selected Monosyllables

Monosyllables in #Ca# >> V4

Monosyllables in i# >> V1 (and i >> i)
  i >> quic = he drank it

4. Verbs in -o, -tla, and -ca

Co >> V1 (and o >> ö)
  pano >> panó/queh = they passed
temo >> temóç = he descended

Verb Nouns

Nouns are often derived from verbs to show an actor or agent (“runner”), a patient (“employee”) or an abstraction (“running”).

Abstract Nouns. In Nahuatl abstract nouns derived from verbs normally simply add -liztli or -litzli to the verb stem: nemi = to live, nemiltli = living; cochi = to sleep; cochiltzli = sleeping; tlahohtla = to love, tlahohtlaliztli = love; miqui = to die, miquiliztli/miquitzli = death.

Sometimes transitive verbs include tê- or tla- dummy object prefixes (for people and things respectively or mo for reflexive verbs) in the abstraction: tê.machti = to instruct (people), tê.machti.liztli = instructing, education.

Agentive Nouns. Agentive nouns (indicating actors) are usually formed in the absolutive form in one of three ways:

1. Add the suffix -ni to verbal stem (and form the plural by adding -meh to that):
   - mati = to know, tla.mati = to know (something), tla.matini = scholar, tla.mati.ni.meh = scholars, the scholarly people.

2. Add the suffix -qui (plural: -queh) to the preterit form (deleting the preceding o-):
   - chöca = to cry, ö chöcac = cried, chöcacqui = the one crying
   - miqui = to die, ö mic = died, micqueh = dead people
   - cua = eat, ö cuah = ate, cuahqui = eater

3. In a few cases, the preterit agentive form omits the singular -qui (but not the plural -queh) and is indistinguishable from the preterit verb except that the ö is missing:
   - poloa = to lay waste, ö të.poloa = conquered (people), ö të.poloa.queh = conquerors, conquistadores.

When possessed (non-absolutive), all agentive nouns take the same form: preterit + -ca- + -uh (plural: -huän):

- tla.mati.ni = scholar,
  - tla.mat.ca.uh = his scholar, tla.mat.ca.huän = his scholars
  - chöcac.qui = the one crying, no.chöca.ca.uh = my crying one
  - mic.qui = a dead person,
  - mic.ca.uh = our dead (person) to.mic.ca.huän = our dead (people)
  - tëpoloh.queh = conquerors, mo.tëpoloh.ca.uh = your conqueror...
### How to Form an Applicative: -dia -ia

#Ca# >> #Câlia
- ca >> quia (• quilia) -tzV# >> chilia
- hua >> huia (• huiâlia) -V# >> chlia
- iya# >> -iyalia -sV# >> xlia
- tlV# >> tilia • chtia

### Auxiliary & Intentional Verb Suffixes

#### Table of Auxiliary Suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cah = be</td>
<td>-ticah</td>
<td>-ticata</td>
<td>-tiez</td>
<td>to be Vb-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>êhua = rise, depart</td>
<td>-têhua</td>
<td>-têhuac</td>
<td>-têhuaz</td>
<td>to depart, Vb-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huetzi = fall</td>
<td>-tihtuez</td>
<td>-tihtueziz</td>
<td>to Vb quickly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huitz = come</td>
<td>-tihtuez</td>
<td>-tihtuez</td>
<td>to come Vb-ing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ihcâc = stand</td>
<td>-ticaca, -ticaya</td>
<td>-ticaz</td>
<td>to stand Vb-ing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mani = be (spread out)</td>
<td>-timan</td>
<td>-timan, -timanca</td>
<td>-timaniz</td>
<td>to be Vb-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nemi = live</td>
<td>-tinen(ca)</td>
<td>-tinemiz</td>
<td>to go about Vb-ing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(on)oc = lie</td>
<td>-toc</td>
<td>-toz</td>
<td>to lie Vb-ing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quïza = emerge, pass</td>
<td>-tiquïza</td>
<td>-tiquïz</td>
<td>-tiquïziz</td>
<td>to pass, Vb-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yauh = go</td>
<td>-tiuh (&lt;&lt;ti+yauh)</td>
<td>-tia (&lt;&lt;ti+yah)</td>
<td>-tiaz (&lt;&lt;ti+yaz)</td>
<td>to go/be Vb-ing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table of Intentional Suffixes

#### "Coming & Going in order to Vb"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Introverse conjugations</th>
<th>Extroverse conjugations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fu</td>
<td>-quiuh</td>
<td>-quiuh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pr/Par</td>
<td>-to</td>
<td>-to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optative</td>
<td>-qui</td>
<td>-qui</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

- tlV > V1
  - moita > quimotlac = he threw stones at him
- ca > V1
  - chöca > chöcaqueh = they wept
  - têca > motêcac = he lay down

---

### 5. Other Verbs

#### CCV > V1
- itta >> quitaqueh = they saw it
- ahci >> ahcí = he arrived

#### VCV > V2
- quïza >> niquist = I sent out
- miqui >> mic = she died; miqueh = they died
- tzacua >> niqitaucz = I covered it
- nêci >> nêzqueh = they appeared
- xima >> ninox = I shaved myself
- chïya = nïlachix = I looked
- mati = quimah = he knew it

#### VV > V3
- ihtoa >> ihtoh = he spoke, quintoqueh = they said it
Verb Table 4: “Passive“ Endings12

Class 1 & 2
-ö, -ö, i:-hua
transitive in -i, -a -lö
intransitive in -i -hua, -ohua
intransitive in a -ohua
Class 3 -lö
Class 4 -lö
Irregular verbs:
cah >> yelohua yä >> huïlohua
For some verbs -lö optionally alternates with -ö.

Note that applying the passive endings always produces a Class-1 verb, with past in -c/-queh and future in -z.

Root Consonant Mutations With the Suffix -hua

cV# >> cöhua
mV# >> möhua
huV# >> öhua
VsV# >> Vxöhua
VtzV# >> Vchöhua
CsV# >> Cxöhua
CtzV# >> Ctzöhua

Usage examples:
The passive, better called “non-active” or “middle-voice,” cannot show an agent.
When applied to an intransitive verb, it shows a general condition.

i = Vi1 to drink
i = Vi1 to drink
teca = Vi1 to lay down
teca = Vi1 to lay down
ina Vi2 to capture
ina Vi2 to capture
tlaza = Vi2 to hurl
ltala = Vi2 to hurl
itla = Vi1 to see
itla = Vi1 to see
miqvi = Vi2 to die
miqvi = Vi2 to die

i = Vi1 to drink
ihua = it is drunk
tecahu = he is laid out
analö + iño = he is captured
tlazalo + jíxoa = he is thrown
itlalo + iito = you are seen
miqño = you are dying
mico = people are dying

Causatives & Applicatives

General Form: Vb + tia = to make sb Vb [st]

Example: quiza (Vi) = exit (Vi)
quix-tia (causative)= remove (cause to exit) (Vt)
quix-ti-lia (applicative of causative)
= remove (something) from (somebody) (Vtt)

How to Form a Causative: -tia -ltia

Causatives From Intransitive Verbs:
-ti# (verb derived from noun) >> -lia
-i# >> -li
Vqui# & Vca# >> Vctia
:huV# >> :uhtia
:mv# >> :mtia
:nV# >> :nVtlia
:tv# >> :tli

Causatives From Transitive Verbs
Passive formed in -lo#
Passive formed in -o# or -hua# >> tia

Causatives From All Verbs (optional variant)
-a# >> -altia (less common than above)

Causatives From Irregular Verbs:
cah >> ?
yäuh >> huïca (Vt1) = conduct, lead

Causatives from Non-Verbs
N+ti(y)a = to provide somebody with N
Adj+tia = to render something Adj

Usage examples:

How to Form a Semi-Causative
(Converts Vi to Vt. Not a productive device(?) but many pairs of verbs conform to this.)
-a# >> -ia#
-i# >> -a#
-ki# >> -tza#
-ii# >> -iia#
-ti# >> -tii#

-ahu# or -ahu# >> -oa#

12 I find passives confusing and unpredictable. This table is helpful, but I do not guarantee that it accounts for all cases.
-tli = absolutive suffix for nouns ending in C
-to = “go”; singular past intentional suffix added to Base 1.
-toe = to lie Vb-ing (Auxiliary added to Base 2, from on > oc “lie.”)
-toh = “go”; plural past intentional suffix added to Base 1.
-tön = dim. suffix; derog. suffix.
-toz = will lie Vb-ing (Auxiliary added to Base 2, from on > oc “lie.”)
-tza = non-productive transitivizing suffix for verbs ending in -ki#
-tzanlan = between, amidst, in the middle of
-tzë = vocative form of -tzintli
-tzhua = form of impersonal ending -hua for verbs ending in CtzV# (The C is retained before the tz.)
-tzintli = augmentative and dim. suffix in absolutive form.
-tzintlan = below
-uh = possessive singular suffix attached after -ca- in agentive nouns formed from verbs.
-xihua = form of impersonal ending -hua for verbs ending in CsV# (The C is retained before the x.)
-xihua = form of impersonal ending -hua for verbs ending in VsV# (The first vowel is retained before the x.)
-yín = place where something is done (suffixixed to verbal stem)
-yötl (after z: -zötl, after l: -lötl) = -ship, -ness
-yoth (-oh) = covered with, characterized by
-z = future verb form (V1 V2) (lengthens prior vowel in V3 & V4)
-zquya (-h) = conditional verb form.
 : = optative verb form (V3 V4) (lengthening of previous vowel)
 = = optative verb form (V1 V2) (null suffix)
 - = possessive suffix used after V or C (alternative) (null suffix)
 - = present verb form singular (null suffix)
 - = preterit & admonitive verb form (V2 V3 V4) (null suffix)
Notation Conventions
# = shows a word boundary when compulsory (e.g., a final i is shown as i#).
- = sign that shows where an affix attaches to another element. (e.g., a suffix may be shown as -lo.)
:: = Two dots over a vowel (huän) show that it is long. (In standard orthography a macron is used.) Two dots on the front of a suffix (;-an) show that it lengthens the previous vowel. (A convenient alternative orthography could use a doubled vowel to indicate vowel length.1)
< = what follows is a plural form. (E.g. pilli < R-tin means that the plural of pilli is pipiltil.)
> = what follows is a preterit (past) form. (E.g., pâca > pâc means that pâca has the preterit form pâc.)
* = alternates with
<< = derived from
>> = produces, goes to, gives
C = consonant
DO = Direct object
IO = Indirect object
k = the sound k, whether spelt c or qu. (This is used here only when spelling will vary by context.)
kw = the sound kw, whether spelt cu or uc. (This is used here only when spelling will vary by context.)
Launey = Tags usage from Launey's Introduction à la Langue et à la Littérature Aztèques.
R = first syllable is reduplicated (and the vowel lengthened) in the plural. (Used only in abbreviating plural formations, e.g. pilli < R-tin means the plural of pilli is pipiltil.)
s = the sound s, whether spelt z or c. (This is used here only when spelling will vary by context.)
V = vowel
V1, V2, V3, V4 = verb of class 1, 2, 3, or 4. (I have normally tried to indicate the transitivity of the verb, e.g. V(2.)
Vb = verb
Vi = intransitive verb (usually followed by a class number; Vi3)
Vr = reflexive verb (sometimes followed by a class number; Vr3)
Vt = transitive verb (sometimes followed by a class number; Vt3)
Vt1 = bitransitive verb (always takes two objects)
w = the sound w, whether spelt hu or uh. (This is used here only when spelling will vary by context.)

1. It is extremely rare for a vowel to be doubled in fully transcribed Nahuatl. (So far I know of no instances.) In the unlikely event that this might happen, the two vowels could be separated with an apostrophe, thus allowing the double-vowel convention to indicate length unambiguously. However, double vowels are common in the incomplete “Franciscan” transcriptions when an unwritten glottal stop comes between them. That is another whole issue.
-ihtic = inside, in the belly of
-ihua = passive formant; see lö
-ilia = applicative verb ending (adds an object)
-itic See -ihtic
-ixco = on the surface of
-lan = next to, in the place of
-lhua See -lia
-li = absolutive suffix for nouns ending in l
-liha = causative suffix used with denominative verbs in -ti#
-li applicative (*-ihuia • -ia)

Used to introduce additional oblique object, often benefactive.
-litzli (1) entification, (2) abstraction
-lo (-loh) = passive formant.
-loh = covered with, characterized by; see -yoh
-loi = -ship, -ness; see ýol
-lia = causative suffix
-lia = See -lia.
-män = locative suffix
-meh = plural suffix, especially for nouns ending in tl
-mihua = form of impersonal ending -hua for verbs ending in mV#
-nihuan = next to, close to, near, within shouting distance of
-ni = quotidian verb form singular (V1 V2)
-o = passive/inactive suffix (added to Base 2 ending in C)
-ohua = form of impersonal ending -hua for verbs ending in huV#; also occurs as misspelling of -oA.
-ou = non-productive transitive suffix; also occurs as misspelling of -ohua.
-oh = covered with, characterized by; see -yoh
-ohua = passive/inactive suffix; see lö
-otl See -yotl
-pa = (1) times (with number); (2) moment relative to point in time
-pala = account of, for, reason for, through, because of
-pam = in, on for, above, in the time of, in the presence of
-queh = future verb form plural marker
-queh = plural suffix, especially for preterit agentives
-queh = preterit verb form plural marker
-qui = agentive suffix used after C
-quir = “come”; singular optative intentional suffix added to Base 1.
-quir = “come”; plural optative intentional suffix added to Base 1.
-quiruh = “come”; plural future intentional suffix added to Base 1.
-quiruh = “come”; singular future intentional suffix added to Base 1.
-ühu = to depart Vb-ing (Auxiliary added to Base 2, from éhua “rise, depart.”)
-ühua = departed Vb-ing (Auxiliary added to Base 2, from éhua “rise, depart.”)
-ühuaz = will depart Vb-ing (Auxiliary added to Base 2, from éhua “rise, depart.”)

Aide-Mémoire to Verbal Subject & Object Affixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Prefixes</th>
<th>Object Prefixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. ni- (n-)</td>
<td>ti (t-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ti- (t-)</td>
<td>am (an-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. —</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Used to introduce additional oblique object, often benefactive.

Aide-Mémoire to Pronominal & Noun Affixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessive Prefixes</th>
<th>Possessive Suffixes (added to possessed nouns)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. no- (n-)</td>
<td>to (t-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. mo- (m-)</td>
<td>amo (am-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. i</td>
<td>im (in-)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Absolutive Suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-tl</td>
<td>-tin/meh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V-tl</td>
<td>-(me)h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l-li</td>
<td>-tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-in</td>
<td>-meh, -tin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agentive Suffixes (nouns derived from verbs)

The plural is normal in Nahuatl only for animate things or inanimate things granted metaphorical animate status.

2. The -o- is dropped before a, e, or “strong” i.
3. The absorutive suffix -in is largely used in a small number of words related to bugs, worms, and other very small animals.
Summary of Nahuatl Noun Morphology

Plural is marked for animate items only, although this is compromised in the creation of animatizing and inanimatizing metaphors. All nouns are either possessed (composed of items 1-2-3 in the following list) or absolutive (composed 2-4). Addition of item 0 creates a clause.

0. Prefixed subject pronoun (only if the remainder is a predicate complement to the subject pronoun)
   1. ni / ti
   2. ti / an
   3.

The prefixed subject pronouns render the remainder of the compound a predicate nominative on an assumed present-tense linking verb. (Ti-toltecatl = “You are a Toltec.”)

Possessed Nouns
1. Possessive pronoun prefix (incompatible with 4; requires 3)
   Specific Possessor (common):
   1. no / to
   2. mo / amo • mo
   3. i • mo / im • mo

   Non-Specific Possessor (uncommon):
   te human possessor
   thla non-human possessor
   ne dummy possessor on reflexive verbs made into nouns
   (a relic pronoun)

2. Noun Stem (Sometimes involving some replacive items.)
3. Possessive suffix (incompatible with 4, required by 1)
   singular: V-uh • C-hui • -
   plural: huan

Unpossessed (Absolutive) Nouns
1. Noun Stem (Sometimes involving some reduplicative plurals.)
2. Absolutive number suffix (incompatible with 1 and 3)
   singular: ti • lli • tl • in • -
   [Assimilations: l+ti >> lli; V+li >> V-tl; C+tl >> C-tli]
   plural: tin • meh • h
### Reference Table of Most Affixes

The following alphabetical table is intended to include all of the affixes in the foregoing tables in a single list. It is divided into prefixes and suffixes (based on which side of the root the affix goes on).

#### Prefixes

- `ah-` = negative verb prefix
- `ahmo-` = negative verb prefix
- `am-` = 2nd person plural possessive & subject prefix
- `amëch-` = 2nd person plural object prefix
- `amo-` = 2nd person plural possessive prefix
- `an-` = 2nd person plural subject prefix
- `c-` = 3rd person singular object prefix
- `huäl-` = directional prefix ("hither")
- `ï-` = 3rd person singular possessive prefix
- `ïm-` = 3rd person plural possessive prefix
- `ïn-` = 3rd person plural possessive prefix
- `m-` = 2nd & 3rd person singular & plural reflexive prefix
- `m-` = 2nd person singular possessive prefix
- `mä-` = optative verb marker (= if), normally written as separate word
- `mäca` = negative optative verb marker ("if not"), normally written as separate word
- `mäcamo-` = negative optative verb marker ("if not"), normally written as separate word
- `mitz-` = 2nd person singular object prefix
- `mo-` = 2nd & 3rd person singular & plural reflexive prefix
- `mo-` = 2nd person singular possessive prefix
- `n-` = 1st person singular possessive, reflexive, and subject prefix
- `na-` = reciprocally
- `ne-` = non-specific object prefix
- `nëch-` = 1st person singular object prefix
- `ni-` = 1st person singular subject prefix
- `no-` = 1st person singular possessive & reflexive prefix
- `ö-` = preterit prefix
- `on-` = directional prefix ("thither")
- `qui-` = 3rd person singular object prefix
- `quim-` = 3rd person plural object prefix
- `quin-` = 3rd person plural object prefix
- `Rh-` (reduplication of initial syllable plus -h) = prefix stressing repetitive action
- `t-` = 1st person plural possessive, reflexive, and subject prefix
- `t-` = 2nd person singular subject prefix
- `të-` = non-specific human possessive prefix
- `tëch-` = 1st person plural object prefix
- `ti-` = 1st person plural subject prefix
- `tli-` = 2nd person singular subject prefix
- `tla-` = non-human object prefix

#### Summary of Nahuatl Verb Morphology

A Nahuatl verb is composed of the following elements:

0. Optative Marker (separate word)
   - `mä` = if, should it be that, let it be that
   - `tli` = `të` = if, should it be that, perhaps, let it be that (more polite than mä)
   - `mäca[mö]` = if not; let it not be that (from mä + ahmo)
   - `tlica[mö]` = if not; let it not be that (more polite than mäcamö)

1. Negative marker
   - `ah` (prefix)
   - `ahmo` negative marker (separate word). (Incompatible with optative marker, item 0.)

2. Antecessive Prefix (Showing action is or will be finished by the time of speech or the time of the main verb. Compulsory with preterit.)
   - `ö`

3. Subject pronoun
   - `1 ni / ti (• xi)`
   - `2 ti (• xi) / am (• an) (• xi)` (use xi in optative)
   - `3 - /

4. Object pronoun (Specific Benefactive, IO, or DO) (incompatible with 7, below). (See “How to Choose” box after item 12.)
   - 1. `nëch / tëch`
   - 2. `mitz / amëch`
   - 3. `c/qui / quim` (quim >> im as extra DO pronoun if pressed)

5. Directional marker (for space or time)
   - `on` = thither
   - `huäl` = hither

6. Reflexive pronoun
   - `1 no / to`
   - `2 & 3 mo`
   - remnant `ne` (used when reflexive verb is used nonreflexively)

7. Non-specific Benefactive, IO, or DO pronoun (incompatible with 5, above). (See “How to Choose” box after item 12.)
   - (This is a dummy object for use with transitive verbs without a stated object...)
   - `të` for humans
   - `tla` for non-humans
   - (Note that tla in this position can also serve as a depersonalizing mock subject for use when the real subject is a place name and hence inherently locative.)

8. Verb in Appropriate Stem Form
   - (See below for way to figure out what verb is in which class.)

9. Tense & number suffix (See table below.)

10. Causative ending (added only to intransitive verbs)
    - (Caution: many irregularities in this formation!)
    - `tla/tlia` = to, at, on

---

4. Use `e` before or after a vowel, `qui` elsewhere.
11. Passive/inactive ending

lo • hua • o • ohua • hualo

12. Applicative ending (to increase number of objects by one)

(i)(i)ia = to, at, on

---

How to Choose Object Pronouns:
(Relevant to items 4 & 7 above.)
Agree with the rightmost in the following sequence
Direct Object < Indirect Object < Benefactive Object
("I give it < to you < for her.")

---

Summary Table of Nahuatl Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0/5</th>
<th>1/6</th>
<th>2/7</th>
<th>3/8</th>
<th>4/9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prefix forms:</td>
<td>cëm-</td>
<td>cën-</td>
<td>öm-</td>
<td>ön-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mäcuïlli = 5</td>
<td>chicuá + 1 = 6</td>
<td>chicuá + 2 = 7</td>
<td>yë(ý)(i)-</td>
<td>nähui-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mahtlactli = 10</td>
<td>öm 2 = 12</td>
<td>öm 3 = 13</td>
<td>ön 4 = 14</td>
<td>mahtlac-pöhualli = 200.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>castölli = 15</td>
<td>öm 2 = 17</td>
<td>öm 3 = 18</td>
<td>öm 4 = 19</td>
<td>castölli-pöhualli = 300.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cëm-pöhualli = 20</td>
<td>öm 2 = 22</td>
<td>öm 3 = 23</td>
<td>öm 4 = 24</td>
<td>cëm-tzontli = 400. or 20^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>öm 5 = 25</td>
<td>öm 6 = 26</td>
<td>öm 7 = 27</td>
<td>öm 8 = 28</td>
<td>öm 9 = 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>öm 10 = 30</td>
<td>öm 11 = 31</td>
<td>öm 12 = 32</td>
<td>öm 3 = 33</td>
<td>öm 4 = 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>öm 15 = 35</td>
<td>öm 16 = 36</td>
<td>öm 2 = 37</td>
<td>öm 3 = 38</td>
<td>öm 4 = 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>öm-pöhualli = 40</td>
<td>öm 2 = 42</td>
<td>öm 3 = 43</td>
<td>öm 4 = 44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>öm 5 = 45</td>
<td>öm 6 = 46</td>
<td>öm 7 = 47</td>
<td>öm 8 = 48</td>
<td>öm 9 = 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>öm 10 = 50</td>
<td>öm 11 = 51</td>
<td>öm 2 = 52</td>
<td>öm 3 = 53</td>
<td>4 = 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>öm 15 = 55</td>
<td>öm 16 = 56</td>
<td>öm 2 = 57</td>
<td>öm 3 = 58</td>
<td>öm 4 = 59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1998 = nãuh-tzontli castölli-on-nãuh-pöhualli castölli-on-ëyi
4 four-hundreds (1600) 15 + 4 twenties (380) 15 + 3 ones (18)
2006 = mäcuïlli-tzontli chicuá-cë (6) six
5 four-hundreds (2000)
Consonant Mutations

Vh always produces a short vowel.
All final vowels become short.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ch + ch</td>
<td>ch (optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch + tz</td>
<td>tz (optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h + t</td>
<td>lt (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kw + p</td>
<td>kp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l + tl</td>
<td>ll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l + y</td>
<td>ky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m#</td>
<td>n#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mC</td>
<td>mC (unless C = m or p)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n + y</td>
<td>yy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t#</td>
<td>t# (usually written t anyway)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tz + ch</td>
<td>ch (optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tz + tz</td>
<td>tz (optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uc + c</td>
<td>cc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uc + o</td>
<td>oo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uh + m</td>
<td>mm (optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uh + o</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uh + p</td>
<td>pp (optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y#</td>
<td>y#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z + ch</td>
<td>zz (usual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z + l</td>
<td>z + l (usual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z + t</td>
<td>xt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z + tz</td>
<td>zz (usual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z + x</td>
<td>zz (usual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z + y</td>
<td>zz (usual)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arranged by Output

cc << uc + c
ch << ch (optional)
ch << ch (optional)
co << uc + o
h# << t# (usually written t anyway)
kp << kw + p
ll << l + tl
ll << l + y
lt << h + t (?)
mm << uh + m (optional)
mm << m#
mm << m#
m# << n#
mC << nC (unless C = m or p)
o << uh + o
pp << uh + p (optional)
tz << ch + tz (optional)
tz << ch + tz (optional)
x# << y#
x# << z + t
yy - n + y
zz << z + ch (usual)
z z << z + l (usual)
z z << z + t (usual)
z z << z + x (usual)
z z << z + y (usual)

Verbs

A normal Nahuatl verb has nine “time/mood” forms. How they are formed depends on which of four “classes” the verb falls into. Further, the nine time/mood forms are sometimes usefully thought of as derived from three “bases,” although these may not be of much interest to a beginner. Table 1 shows the forms for regular verbs. Table 2 shows the four “irregular” verbs of Nahuatl. Table three explains how to assign a verb to a class.5

5. Remember: In these tables, C = consonant, V = vowel; but Vi, Vt, Vr = verb intransitive, transitive, reflexive.
6. The quotidian form stresses that an action is usual or customary. Some writers call it the “customary present.”
7. Also called the perfect, the preterit is used for single past events. Note that the use of the prefix ö is compulsory with the preterit.
8. The adnomitive form is sometimes called the vative. It is used to warn against something. My sources conflict on whether it is more usually used with mi or mä. Apparently it contains a negative within it, and is not negated by a separate negative added to it.
9. What I have here called optative is sometimes called imperative. It is used to express the wish that something be done. Note that in the optative, 2nd person singular and plural subject prefixes become xi.
Verb Table 2: The Four Irregular Verbs

Letters in parentheses are added only in the plural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary</th>
<th>ca</th>
<th>ye</th>
<th>huitza</th>
<th>ya</th>
<th>huïtza</th>
<th>huih</th>
<th>huïtz</th>
<th>huälla</th>
<th>huälhuih</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To be</td>
<td>cah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To come</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To go</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To come</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BASE 1:**

| Present sing.     | cah|     |        |    | yauh |      | huïlha |          |            |
| Present pl.       | cah|     |        |    |      |      | huïlha |          |            |
| Imperfect         | yea(h) |     |        |    | yau(h) |      | huïllhuih |          |            |

**BASE 2:**

| Preterit          | huitza- |     |        |    |      |      | huïlla- |          |            |
|                   |        |     |        |    |      |      | huïlla- |          |            |

**BASE 3**

| Future            | ye-     |     |        |    |      |      | huïlla- |          |            |
|                   |        |     |        |    |      |      | huïlla- |          |            |

Verb Table 3: Decision Tree to Assign a Verb to a Class

(Examples show production of preterit from present.)

1. **Closed List of “Exceptions”**

   Four irregular verbs:
   - ca|ye, huitza, ya|huih, huïllha|huälhuih
   (See Verb Table 2.)
   - püca (puc) = to wash (V2 not V1)
   - töna (tonac) = to be warm; to prosper (V1 not V2)
   - zöma (zömah) = to irritate (V4 not V2)
   - zöma (zömah) = to engage (V4 not V2)

2. **Verbs in V-hua and V-ya**

   -hua (Vi) >> 1
   -hua (Vtr) >> 2
   -hua >> -h(uac) = he departed
   -hua >> -h(uac) = he arose (raised himself)

3. **Selected Monosyllables**

   Monosyllables in #Ca# >> V4
   Monosyllables in i# >> V1 (and i >> i)
   i >> quic = he drank it

4. **Verbs in -o, -tla, and -ca**

   Co >> V1 (and o >> ő)
   pano >> panoqueh = they passed
   temo >> temoci = he descended

---

10. What is irregular about these verbs is that they do not have complete paradigms based on the same root, but rather mix two different roots together, also using the preterit forms of the second root for the present. It is easiest simply to call them irregular and memorize the table.

11. This table has been remarkably robust. So far it has accurately predicted the verb class of every Nahuatl verb I have seen.

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**Verbal Nouns**

Nouns are often derived from verbs to show an actor or agent (“runner”), a patient (“employee”) or an abstraction (“running”).

**Abstract Nouns.** In Nahuatl abstract nouns derived from verbs normally simply add -liztli or -iztli to the verb stem: nemi = to live, nemi:liztli = living; cochi = to sleep; cochi:liztli = sleeping; tlazolatl = to love; tlazolatl:liztli = love; miqi = to die, miqi:liztli = death.

Sometimes transitive verbs include -t- or tla- dummy object prefixes (for people and things respectively or mo for reflexive verbs) in the abstraction: tê:machtia = to instruct (people), tê:machi:liztli = instructing, education.

**Agentive Nouns.** Agentive nouns (indicating actors) are usually formed in the absolutive form in one of three ways:

1. Add the suffix -ni to verbal stem (and form the plural by adding -meh to that):
   - mati = to know, tla.matni = scholar,
   - tla.matni.meh = scholars, the scholarly people.

2. Add the suffix -qui (plural: -queh) to the preterit form (deleting the preceding o-):
   - chôca = to cry, ò chôca:quï = the one crying
   - miqui = to die, ò mic = died, micqueh = dead people
   - cua = eat, ò cuah = ate, cuah:quï = eater

3. In a few cases, the preterit agentive form omits the singular -qui (but not the plural -queh) and is indistinguishable from the preterit verb except that the ò is missing:
   - pôloa = to lay waste, tê.pûloa = to conquer (people), ò tê.pûloa:quï = the one conquered, tê.pûloa = conqueror, tê.pûloa:queh = conquerors, conquistadores.

When possessed (non-absolutive), all agentive nouns take the same form: preterit + -ca- + -uh (plural: -huän):
   - tla.matni = scholar,
   - tla.mat.ca.ûh = his scholar, tla.mat.ca.huän = his scholars
   - chôca:quï = the one crying, no.chôca.ca.ûh = my crying one
   - ò mic.:quï = a dead person,
   - ò mic.ca.ûh = our dead (person) to.mic.ca.ûh = our dead (people)
   - tê.pûloa:queh = conquerors, mo.tê.pûloa.ca.ûh = your conqueror
How to Form an Applicative: -dia -ia

#Ca# >> #Cālia
-ca >> quia (• quilia) -tzV# >> chilia
-hua >> huia (• huilia) -v# >> chlia
-ya# >> -yalia -s# >> xlia
-tV# >> tilia • chtlia -Ca#

Auxiliary & Intentional Verb Suffixes

### Table of Auxiliary Suffixes

**Singular Verbs, Preterit Stem (Base 2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cah = be</td>
<td>-ticah</td>
<td>-ticata</td>
<td>-tiez</td>
<td>to be Vb-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ëhua = rise, depart</td>
<td>-tēhua</td>
<td>-tēhuc</td>
<td>-tēhuaz</td>
<td>to depart, Vb-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huetzi = fall</td>
<td>-tihuetzi</td>
<td>-tihuetz</td>
<td>-tihuetziz</td>
<td>to Vb quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huitz = come</td>
<td>-tihuitz</td>
<td>-tihuitza</td>
<td></td>
<td>to come Vb-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ihcac = stand</td>
<td>-ticaca, -ticaya</td>
<td>-ticaz</td>
<td></td>
<td>to stand Vb-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mani = be (spread out)</td>
<td>-timani</td>
<td>-timan, -timanca</td>
<td>-timaniz</td>
<td>to be Vb-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nemi = live</td>
<td>-tinemi</td>
<td>-tinem(ca)</td>
<td>-tinemiz</td>
<td>to go about Vb-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(on)oc = lie</td>
<td>-toc</td>
<td>-toca</td>
<td>-toz</td>
<td>to lie Vb-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiza = emerge, pass</td>
<td>-tiquiza</td>
<td>-tiqiz</td>
<td>-tiqizaz</td>
<td>to pass, Vb-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yauh = go</td>
<td>-tiuh</td>
<td>-tiyauh (&lt;ti+yah)</td>
<td>-tia (&lt;ti+yah)</td>
<td>to go/be Vb-ing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table of Intentional Suffixes

**“Coming & Going in order to Vb”**

Use present stem (Base 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Come (Introverse conjugations)</th>
<th>Go (Introverse conjugations)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tense</td>
<td>Sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fu</td>
<td>-quih</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr/pa</td>
<td>-co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optative</td>
<td>-qui</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verb Table 4: “Passive” Endings

Class 1 & 2
-ö, -ö, i-:hua
transitive in -i, -a -lö
intransitive in -i -ihu, -ohua
intransitive in a -ohua
Class 3 -lö
Class 4 -lö
Irregular verbs:
cah >> yelohua yä >> huïlohua
For some verbs -lö optionally alternates with -o.

Root Consonant Mutations With the Suffix -hua

cV# >> cöhua
mV# >> môhua
huV# >> ôhua
VsV# >> Vxohua
VtzV# >> Vchöhua
CvV# >> Cxihua
CtzV# >> Ctzhua

Usage examples:
The passive, better called “non-active” or “middle-voice,” cannot show an agent.
When applied to an intransitive verb, it shows a general condition.

Causatives & Applicatives

General Form: Vb + tia = to make sb Vb [st]

Example: quixa (Vi) = exit (Vi)
quix-tia (causative) = remove (cause to exit) (Vt)
quix-ti-lia (applicative of causative) = remove (something) from (somebody) (Vtt)

How to Form a Causative: -tia -tia

Causatives From Intransitive Verbs:
-tï (verb derived from noun) >> -lia
-iï >> -tia
Vqui# & Vca# >> Vctia
:huV# >> :uhtia
:mV# >> :mtia
:nV# >> :nVtia
xtV# >> xtiia
tV# >> ctiia

Causatives From Transitive Verbs

Passive formed in -lo# >> -lia
Passive formed in -o# or -hua# >> tia

Causatives From All Verbs (optional variant)
-a# >> -altia (less common than above)

Causatives From Irregular Verbs:
cah >> ?
yiuh >> huïca (Vi1) = conduct, lead

Causatives From Non-Verbs

N+ti(y)a = to provide somebody with N
Adj+tia = to render something Adj

How to Form a Semi-Causative
(Converts Vi to Vt. Not a productive device(?) but many pairs of verbs conform to this.)

-a# >> -ia#
-i# >> -a#
-ki# >> -tia#
-ki# >> -tza#
-i# >> -ia#
-ti# >> -fia#

-I find passives confusing and unpredictable. This table is helpful, but I do not guarantee that it accounts for all cases.