

NÁHUATL IN SPANISH

10-17-2016

Náhuatl in México

- Roots in many cultures/languages of Mexico
- The most important and widely diffused of the indigenous languages

Indigenous languages in Mexico



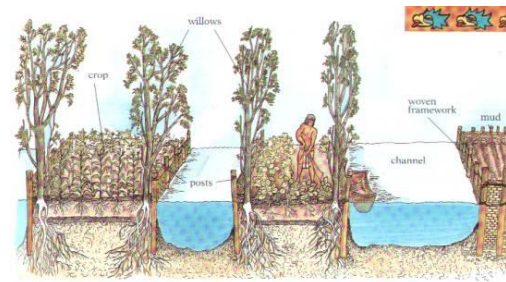
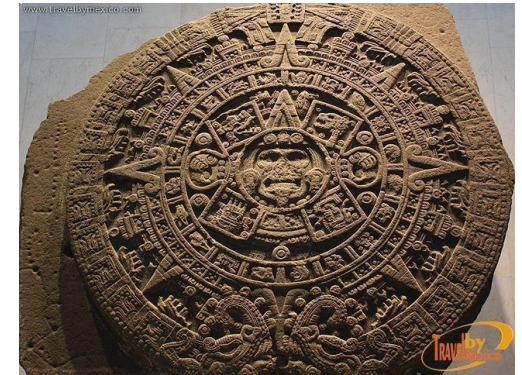
Náhuatl in México

- Most associated with the Aztecs because of the large area they occupied and because they are most recent
 - ▣ Aztec culture existed 200 years before the arrival of the Spanish.
 - ▣ Generally considered to have begun with the fall of Tula in 999 and the arrival of the Aztecs in 1145.
 - ▣ Didn't follow the normal cycle of civilizations, since it was completely destroyed by the Spaniards. For this reason, it's difficult to study.

Cultural and technological advances

Náhuatl culture

- Architecture (Teotihuacán)
- Mathematics and astronomy
- Codexes
- Chinampas



Linguistic influence

- Náhuatl's influence on Spanish comes from the need to describe new realities in the New World.
- Like Arabic's influence on Spanish, náhuatl's influence, and that of other indigenous languages, is mostly lexical (vocabulary).
- There are lexical families that are derived from náhuatl (chile, pulque, chocolate, jitomate)

Linguistic influence

- Suffixes

- -eco

- Spelling patterns (my observation)

- -ote

- -ete

- -ate

- -ache

- -cle

- tla-

Vocabulary categories

- Flora and fauna
- Food
- Domestic tools
- Family
- Games
- Craftsmanship
- City
- Clothing
- Geography
- Medicine

La flora

- Cempasúchil
- Hule
- Zacate



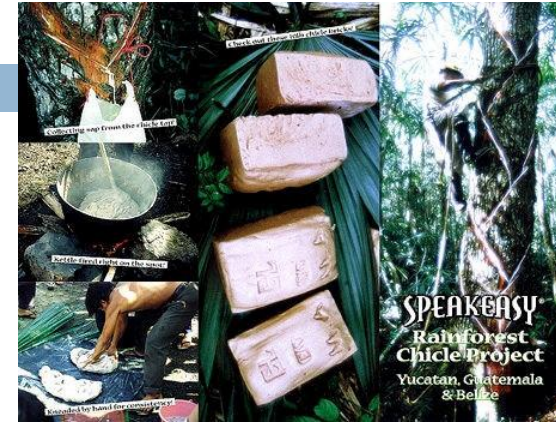
La fauna

- Chapulín
- Coyote
- Guajalote
- Mapache
- Ocelote
- Quetzal
- Tecolote
- Tlacuache
- Zopilote



La comida

- Aguacate
- Atole
- Cacahuates
- Camote
- Chicle
- Chilaquiles
- Chile
- Chocolate
- Chuchuluco



La comida



- Ejote
- Elote
- Guacamole
- Jícama
- Jitomate/
Tomate
- Mezcal
- Mezquite
- Mole



La comida

- Huitlacoche
- Nopal



La comida

- Pozole
- Pulque
- Tamal
- Tepache
- Tequila
- Totopo



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