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Tlahtolxitlauhcayotl. Converting the IDIEZ Monolingual Dictionary of Modern Huastecan Nahuatl into a tool for studying changes in Nahuatl language structure.

Tlahtolxitlauhcayotl. Chicontepec, Veracruz (Sullivan, et. al. 2016) is a monolingual dictionary of Modern Huastecan Nahuatl prepared by native speakers working at the Instituto de docencia e investigación etnológica de Zacatecas over the course of fifteen years. It includes almost 10,500 headwords, employing the ACK (Andrews, Campbell, Karttunen) orthography which facilitates the reading of texts produced in all variants across space and time. Entries include a headword, lexical category, prefix information, definitions, example sentences, derivations and morphological analysis. Instead of employing abstract thinking to produce definitions and example sentences, the authors came up with their own methodology, imagining themselves in appropriate conversational contexts back in their communities of origin. In addition, all of the neologisms for linguistic concepts used in the dictionary were developed through daily monolingual discussions at IDIEZ. *Tlahtolxitlauhcayotl* constitutes a large and extremely rich set of data for studying continuity and change in the Nahuatl language in contact with Spanish. This is achieved by comparing the contemporary Eastern Huastecan variant with other variants in space and time, but also by identifying phenomena in the dictionary's variant that are clearly in a state of transition. However, to facilitate this process, especially in regards to the analysis of large amounts of data, the database from which the work was generated must be rebuilt. First, we will create a set of fields to tag the meanings associated with each headword. To this end we will use the codes included in the unpublished semantic map adapted by Joe Campbell from Voegelin and Voegelin's "Hopi domains: a lexical approach to the problem of selection" (1957) for use with Alonso de Molina's sixteenth century Nahuatl dictionaries. Second, we will include fields in the database with syntactic trees for *Tlahtolxitlauhcayotl*'s definitions and example sentences. Finally, the existing database and dictionary includes a morphological analysis of each headword; however, this is done incrementally for pedagogical purposes. For example, the dictionary's morphological analysis of TLĀCATILIĀ, "to engender someone or something" is TLĀCATI, LIĀ1. One can then look up TLĀCATI, "to be born" and find that it is composed of the morphemes TLĀCATL, "person" and TI1, "inceptive verber", as well as LIĀ1, "causative suffix". Nevertheless, in order to document, for example, how a loan noun from Spanish enters Nahuatl and constructs its own chain of words through the incremental addition of derivational affixes, or what kinds of inanimate nouns take plural suffixes and under what circumstances, each and every word in the dictionary, not just the headwords, needs to be glossed in depth. We have already created this apparatus for Nahuatl, based on Lehmann's "Interlineal Morphemic Glossing" (2004) and *The Leipzig Glossing Rules* (2015). The same native speakers who created *Tlahtolxitlauhcayotl* as a monolingual reference work for developing literacy and academic activity in their language will implement the aforementioned modifications in the database so that they and their Western colleagues may use it as a source for the study of language change.

Word count: 484

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