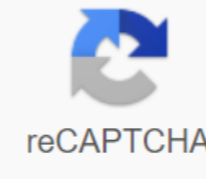




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Books IIA (IIA) Publications published by IIA Subject: Linguistics ISBN: 968-856-992-5 EAN: 9688569925 Size: 17 x 23 cm. Pages: 602 Publication: 31/12/2000 P.V.P.: 31.50 P.V.P. without vat: 30.29 ' El Calepino Maya de Motul, without a doubt the most ancient Maya lexical work, more complete and most important, of all the surviving and produced in Yucatan in the 16th and 17th centuries. Our critical edition, abundantly annotated, printed with the highest accuracy in the most convenient and economical format, is aimed at a specialist, student and scholar of Mayan culture and thought. Rene Acunya Sandoval Rene Acunya Sandoval studied a Master of Arts Degree (1968-1969) and received his PhD in Philosophy from the University of Los Angeles, California (1973). He studied classical humanities and canon law at universities in Mexico, Central America and Spain. He worked as a researcher at the Center for May studies of the Institute of Philological Studies of the National Autonomous University of Mexico. He was director of the Linguistic Library and the Mayan Texts Library, which was part of the Mayan Sources of Culture series. He founded and directed arts magazines, edited by the Guatemalan Ministry of Public Education, and Mester, a journal of the University of California, Los Angeles, of which he was also a member of the editorial committee. In 1956 and 1958 he received several poetry prizes at home. Rene Acunya Sandoval, an essayist and poet, has published two books of poetry in Guatemala. He was doing research. Most of his work is devoted to the study of pre-Hispanic cultures, mostly Mayans. He was also interested in studying the popular theater in Latin America, where he collected a large annotated bibliography. In 1977 he collected and translated from Galaliko-Portuguese into old Spanish and modern cantigas de Pero Meogo. He also dabbled in studying classical Latin authors with versions of Iacresio Caro and Virgilio. Member of the Centre for Regional Studies of Mesoamerica (1963-1976) and member of the Guggenheim Foundation for Anthropology and Cultural Studies (1974) and for the Study of Latin American and Caribbean Culture (1983) Ramon Arzapalo Marin National Autonomous University of Mexico Manuscript, known as Kalepino Motula, is attributed to the monk Antonio de Ciudad Real (1573-1617). The denomination of the manuscript comes from frequent references to the town of Motul, in Yukanana, Mexico, where the author wrote the manuscript. The document consists of 466 straight sheets and verses, which means that it contains almost a thousand pages, the subject of our current research. This exhibition covers three parts that from the sixteenth to the twenty-first centuries, and research areas of a theoretical nature, such as the application of intercultural areas and ethnic development. In its monumental work Ciudad Real presents 15,975 lexical entries with 19,259 words and a total of 87,155 tokens where these words appear. In the first part of our work, we emphasize the characteristics of a computerized publication, which includes the systematization of Mayan orthodoxy and the modernization of the Spanish language, the mayan terms index and their localization, the reverse index and grammatical, semantic and pragmatic classifications of lexical records. We also point to the scientific classification of the terms of fauna and flora, in addition to Spanish translations not available in the original document, among other analyses. In the second part of the document, we will see several analyses based on the semantic categories used in their classification. Finally, we offer some areas of research applicable to the intercultural area and the development of the Mayan people. Published online: 05 May 2009 Responsibility (por) Ramon Arzapalo Marin. The language is Spanish. Text in Spanish and Maya. Imprint Mexico : National University of Otonoma de Mexico, 1995. Physical description 3 v. ; 29 cm. Start with the call number: Representation of the Librarian Catkey: 3047602 Seller Image of this item: Plaza y Valdez Editors, Mexico, 2001. First edition of Primera edic'n. Mexico City, Plaza-e-Valdez Editors, 2001. En 8o (210 x 135)mm. 602 p.m. Terzer Edicon. El Kalepino Maya de Motul es, sin lugar dudas, la obra l'xica maya mas Antigua, m's completa y m's importante, de Todas las conservadas y producidas en Yucata'n durante los siglos XVI-XVII. (note del editor). 210x135mm. (81/4x51/4). Seller Inventory No. 2560 For more information about this seller Contact this seller 1. About this point: National University of Mexico, Director General de Asuntos del Personal Academico, 1995. Solid cover. Condition: Excellent. Dust Jacket Condition: Thin Dust Jacket. VOLUME I'm just out of this three volume set. Thin hard coating with a thin dust jacket. 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During the short newly recreated conversations you can see the vivid scenes of everyday life in villages, milpa, roads, church atrium, huts, confessional. You can also imagine an Indian confessing to a monk or keeping in front of him an absolute silence, full of cultural values before the endocrination. Indeed, the centuries-old Mayan reaction would have to lead to the fate of the defeatists, never imagined by the evangelists who came from across the sea. Finally, in the context of dialogues using anthropological, sociological and historical data, from different eras and from different authors, we approach, transdisciplinary, otreedad post-Montejine colonial era. ISBN 3895866660. Native America 01. 280pp. 2002. Inventory seller? B-9783895866661 For more information about this seller Contact this seller 4. Seller Image of this item: National University of Mexico / Institute of Anthropological Studies, Mexico City, 1995. Binding. Condition: Very good. Dust Jacket Condition: Very good. 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CALEPINO DE MOTUL. MAYA ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 3 VOLS. MEXICO D.F., 1995, xxix 2186 p. Original binding. New functions. Inventory seller? 243293 For more information about this seller Contact this seller 7. Page 2 VALERIO BUENFIL, MOTUL CRONISTA el Calepino, check it out. . The manuscript was made in the monastery of San Juan Bautista of this city by the monk Antonio Ciudad Real between 1573-1579, which corresponded to the Bishopric of limo Mr. D. Diego de Landa. The original incalculable historical and cultural value consists of 15,975 lexical records with 19,259 words and a total of 87,155 cases or times when these words appear. In its Spanish version of the Maya it consists of 466 straight sheets and poems, that is almost a thousand pages. This dictionary is proof that Moul was the site of the largest Mayan-Spanish semi breed on the Yucatan Peninsula in the sixteenth century. The manuscript was purchased in Mexico City more than 150 years ago by abbot Charles E. Brasser de Burbourg and soon sold to John Carter Brown of Providence, Rhode Island. It is in the library of John Carter Brown this city that the original document is being preserved. With the support and sponsorship of Felipe Carrillo de Puerto, as the state's constitutional governor. In 1929 the first edition of Calepino, made by Don Juan Martnez Hernandez, unfortunately, various errors and omissions, as well as incorrect testimony and interpretations did not meet the expectations of the scientists of the time. John Carter Brown Library. It was before 1995 that the second edition of Kalepino was conducted, on this occasion the work was conducted by eminent linguist Dr. Ramon Arzapalo Marin, who noted that the publication requires an in-depth knowledge of the Mayan language, especially the version spoken and written in Yucatan at the beginning of the colony, as well as a great acquaintance with Spanish spoken during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and the treatment of classical language, the work was recognized and sponsored by the Institute of Anthropological Studies of the National Autonomous University of Mexico. Our goal is to popularly recognize and promote motul's Calepino as an element of our identity in which we can find a way to be, think and act residents of The Motul of the sixteenth century. Fray Antonio de Ciudad Real Fray was born in 1551 in Castilla La Nueva, and at the age of 15 entered the San Francisco Monastery in Toledo. When Fry Diego de Landa came to Yucatan for the second time, he brought him in as a choir singer with a group of Franciscans. They landed in Campeche in October 1573. Ciudad Real specialized in the Mayan language. In September 1584, Commissioner-General Alonso Ponce de Leon arrived in Mexico and was a guest of the Franciscan provinces and, at the time of his appointment as his secretary. When Ponce de Leon returned to Spain, Ciudad Real accompanied him and remained its secretary until his first death, in 1592. In the same year he returned to Yucatan and in 1603 was elected provincial of his order. He died in Merida on July 5, 1617. . Published May 1, 2009 in 155th edition of Motula Motula's Voice calepino de motul pdf. calepino maya de motul. calepino de motul unam

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