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TRADITIONS OF GUATEMALA



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CALENDAR OF JOYABAJ*

Pedro Peña Ortega

Among the indigenous people, very few currently possess knowledge of the science of their ancestors; the majority are immersed in ignorance, both regarding their own native civilization and the one imposed by the conquerors.

Such is the case with the calendar here in Joyabaj, as only the sorcerers (ajitz) and the diviners (ajij) possess knowledge of it, due to special circumstances, since they use it to carry out **costumbres** (traditional rituals), as these rites are commonly called. The diviner, in his practices, aims exclusively to do good, unlike the sorcerer, whose inclination is to do harm. The former worships the sun and the moon as gods (**K'tä Ij** and **Kchú Ic:** Father Sun and Mother Moon). He holds beliefs related to owls, the barn owl, the wildcat, and the *pich* (a bird named after its call, which is an onomatopoeic sound), because they

^{*} **Joyabaj:** Municipality in the department of Quiché. Approximately 304 km² and 25,000 inhabitants. Its original name is *Xolabaj* (from *xol*, between, and *abaj*, stone): *between the stones*.

are believed to foretell illness and, at times, even death. It is believed that when a xara (bird) lands on a tree in the yard, it is a sign that a friend will soon visit, just like when the fire makes noise. When a dog digs the earth, it means that someone is going to die, and it becomes necessary to consult the diviner so that he may perform the test and determine who the victim will be. and to counteract the effect. When performing the test, the diviner states that animals are messengers who announce what is going to happen due to the rituals the sorcerers are performing in the hills on behalf of enemies who want to do harm, for which they burn tolpol. As a result of this harm, a husband may have difficulties with his wife, his chucho (dog) may die, or his hen, his coch (pig), or even a relative might die. The test is performed by the diviner at his home, in the presence of the person making the inquiry. The materials consist of 60 pito seeds (Ubá tzitë); he places them in groups of four, forming 15 groups. With these red "little beans," as they are also called, arranged in this way, the diviner begins to recite the days of the month, which are twenty, according to the calendar.

Before beginning the test, he asks for the name of the person concerned, who must be present, and tells them what they must do during the ritual, depending on whether the person is male or female. He requires the person to confess and makes them acknowledge all the wrong they have done in order to purify their soul. They drink aguardiente (a type of strong liquor) to please the gods of the mountains, the air, the ravines, the roads, etc. He affirms that midnight has its guards (gendarmes), who manifest through noises or visions (apparitions).

The test can be done on any day and at any time, and once is enough. In this ritual, the diviner invokes nature in the following way: "Rech ebek itzel rajauxic chi kpe lar miul, lar sutz, lar teu, lar cki, lar chmil, lar coprcán, las muj, lar caj, lar ij, las ic, lar beyá, lar já, lar suan, las jop, lar mesmul, lar sacguach, lar räxap, lar xmún, lar jip Chixilic, Ixtelom, Chojlonikij, Uxip Cruz, Chi Aj, Puitzil, Choxil, Pxtup, Chosabic, Chotuij, Chuikimkij. Rajauxic chi kpé ingiel choop chapchä guch,

mzät, imul y ingiel tziquin." Translated into English, it expresses the following: "In order for the evil to go away, the mist must come, the clouds, the cold, the wind, the stars, the tremors, the shadows, the sky, the sun, the moon, the ravines, the rivers, the cliffs, the drizzle, the hail, the dew, the hurricanes, the mountains (places in Joyabaj, such as: Chixilik, place of the chile cricket), the cutete (a lizard-like reptile), the place of the staff, over the cricket, the place of the cricket, the place of the quejque, the place for laying down, the place of the temascal (traditional steam bath), the place of the horse's pasture. It is necessary for all the animals to come, like the tacuazín (opossum), the deer, the rabbit, and all the birds."

The first 20 days make up the first month of the year; they form the foundation, as they are the elements used to build the subsequent months through a series of combinations until completing the year, which, according to this calendar, consists of thirteen (13) months of 20 days each, since the new year begins with the first day, known as *Jun Batz*'.

This calendar is made up of terms from various dialects, many of which are shared, indicating that it originates from a common ancestral language, such as Maya-K'iche'. This phenomenon can also be observed in the Romance languages.

CALENDAR

FIRST MONTH

1st day	Jun Batz
2nd day	Kiep e
3rd day	Uxip aj
4th day	Kijap
5th day	Jop Tziquin
6th day	Guaquip ajmak
7th day	
8th day	Guaxquip tijax
9th day	

10th day	. Liui aipú
11th day	
12th day	
13th day	
14th day	
15th day	
16th day	•
17th day	•
18th day	
19th day	•
20th day	
20th day	. Ocup (21
SECOND MONTH	
1st day	. Guaxquip batz
2nd day	. Veljep e
3rd day	. Ljuj aj
4th day	. Junluj íx
5th day	. Capljuj tziquín
6th day	. Oxlujuj ajmak
7th day	. Jun noj
8th day	. Kiep tijax
9th day	. Uxip kaguc
10th day	. Kijap ajpú
11th day	. Jop imox
12th day	. Guaquip í
13th day	. Ucup abal
14th day	. Guaxquip cat
15th day	. Veljep can
16th day	. Ljuj camé
17th day	. Junluj kij
18th day	. Capljuj anil
19th day	. Oxlujuj toj
20th day	

THIRD MONTH

1st day	Kiep batz
2nd day	Uxip e
3rd day	Kijap aj
4th day	Jop íx
5th day	Guaquip tziquín
6th day	Ucup ajmac
7th day	Guaxquip noj
8th day	Veljep tijax
9th day	Ljuj kaguc
10th day	Junluj ajpú
11th day	Capljuj imox
12th day	Oxlujuj í
13th day	Jun abal
14th day	Kiep cat
15th day	Uxip can
16th day	Kijap camé
17th day	Jop kij
18th day	Guaquip anil
19th day	Ucup toj
20th day	Guaquip tz'í
FOURTH MONTH	
1 at day	Valian bata
1st day	• •
2nd day	
3rd day	
4th day	
5th day	
6th day	
7th day	• •
8th day	
9th day	
10th day	
11th day	
12th day	•
13th day	Guaxquip abal

14th dayVeljep cat15th dayLjuj can16th dayJunluj camé17th dayCapljuj kij18th dayOxeljuj anil19th dayJun toj20th dayKiep tz'í
1st day
1st day

8th day	Jop kaguc Guaquip ajpú Ucup imox Guaxquip í Veljep abal Ljuj cat Junuljuj can Capljuj camé Oxeljuj kij Jun anil Kiep toj
1st day	Kiep batz
2nd day	
3rd day	•
4th day	
5th day	•
6th day	
7th day	
8th day	
9th day	
10th day	
11th day	
12th day	
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14th day	•
15th day	•
16th day	
17th day	
18th day	
19th day	
20th day	
=	····· =, =, ·- ·

EIGHTH MONTH

3rd day
1st day

14th day	Junuljuj cat
15th day	Capljuj can
16th day	Oxlujuj camé
17th day	Jun kij
18th day	Kiep anil
19th day	Uxip toj
20th day	
TENTLIMONITI	
TENTH MONTH	
1st day	Capljuj batz
2nd day	Oxeljuj e
3rd day	Jun aj
4th day	Kiep íx
5th day	Uxip tziquín
6th day	Kijap ajmac
7th day	Jop noj
8th day	Guaquip tijax
9th day	Ucup kaguc
10th day	Guaxquip ajpú
11th day	Veljep imox
12th day	Ljuj í
13th day	Junuljuj abal
14th day	Capljuj cat
15th day	Oxelujuj can
16th day	Jun camé
17th day	Kiep kij
18th day	Uxip anil
19th day	Kiap toj
20th day	Jop tz'í
ELEVENTH MONTH	
ELEVENTIMONTT	
1st day	Guaquip batz
2nd day	Ucup e
3rd day	Guaxquip aj
4th day	Veljep íx
5th day	Ljuj tziquín

6th day	
7th day	
8th day	
9th day	Jun kaguc
10th day	Kiep ajpú
11th day	Uxip imox
12th day	Kiap í
13th day	Jop abal
14th day	Guaquip cat
15th day	Ucup can
16th day	Guaxquip camé
17th day	Veljep kij
18th day	Ljuj anil
19th day	Junuljuj toj
20th day	Capljuj tz'í
TWELFTH MONTH	
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1st day	
2nd day	
3rd day	
4th day	•
5th day	
6th day	
7th day	
8th day	
9th day	, , ,
10th day	
11th day	Ljuj imox
12th day	Junuljuj í
13th day	Capljuj abal
14th day	Oxeljuj cat
15th day	Jun can
16th day	Kiep camé
17th day	Uxip kij
18th day	Kiap anil
19th day	Jop toj
20th day	Guaquip tz'í

THIRTEENTH MONTH

1st day	Ucup batz
2nd day	Guaxquip e
3rd day	Veljep aj
4th day	Ljuj íx
5th day	Junuljuj tziquín
6th day	Capljuj ajmac
7th day	Oxeljuj noj
8th day	Jun tijax
9th day	Kiep kaguc
10th day	
11th day	Kiap imox
12th day	Jop í
13th day	Guaxquip abal
14th day	Ucup cat
15th day	Guaxquip can
16th day	Veljep camé
17th day	Ljuj kij
18th day	Junuljuj anil
19th day	Capljuj toj
20th day	Oxelujuj tz'í

As can be seen, the 20 day names are combined with the ordinals from the first to the thirteenth and then repeated to form a series of combinations that make up thirteen months of 20 days each. If one looks for a repeated combination, it is not possible to find one: the cycle begins again with *jun batz* at the start of a new year.

Joyabaj, August 26th, 1968.

Editor's Notes:

- Coch, an apocope of coche (a colloquial term for pig in Guatemala and other parts of Mesoamerica). In the K'iche' language, there is a word to refer to the pig: ak, undoubtedly used pre-Alvaradian times to designate the "wild pig" — jagüilla in one of the Guatemalan variants, identical to the South American peccary.
- 2. The K'iche' text from Joyabaj that has been transcribed is clearly modern, as indicated by the use of the letter y and the Spanish alphabet. Most of the words belong to the K'iche' language or its dialectal forms, but, for example, imox woman, which appears in the calendar, comes from Kaqchikel (in K'iche': ixok). The concept of horse also appears, referred to as kij in the Joyabaj dialect (originally kiej), which previously designated the deer; and for deer, they use the Mexican word mzat (mazatl). Likewise, the influence of Nahuatlisms in the Spanish translation is notable terms that came to what is now Guatemala before and during the Spanish conquest: temascal, for tuj; tacuazín, for guch (vuch).
- 3. This Joyabaj calendar is the same as the K'iche' religious calendar and is a legacy of the Maya *Tzolk'in*. In Maya and the derived calendars (Aztec, K'iche'), the months have proper names.
 - The numbers of the days range from one to thirteen (1 to 13), forming a "week", although it is not like the Western calendar, which consists of several weeks. Below are the numbers, with the non-dialectal K'iche' forms in parentheses: taj zero; kiep, uxip (oxip), kijap (kilep), jop, guaquip, ucup (gucup), guaxquip (guaxaquip), veljep (belejeb), ljuj (lajuj), junuljuj (jun lajuj), capljuj (cab lajuj), oxeljuj (ox lajuj). Then the sequence repeats. (There is no consensus among K'iche' scholars regarding the spelling.)

The names of the twenty days are: batz, monkey; e, acceptance; aj, reed, stick, cane field; ix, breath, essence of life; tziquín, bird; ajmak, sinner; noj (nooj), genius, idea; tijax, ---; kaguc (kwoc), difficulty, dispute; ajpú, blowgunner; imox, woman (in Kaqchikel), (according to Don Adrián Chávez: left-handed, madness, in K'iche'); í, wind, suffocation (ik in K'iche', ig in Maya; could also be an apocope of Ic, moon); abal, dawn (akbal in Maya, agabal in K'iche'); cat, fire; can, serpent – fierce, yellow; camé, dead; kij (kiej), deer, day, time, sun; anil (ganil), semen, yellowing, vigor of the maize; toj, rain, plea, harvest; tz'i, dog, cooked maize. Then they repeat.

In the "K'iche'-Spanish Dictionary" by Professor Juan de León, *tijax* is translated as *flint* (*Ajau Tijax*: god or lord of the flints). *Kaguc* could be an apocope of *Caj Guak*: four eagles (the Southern Cross); but *caj bal* is *cross* and *guc* (*kuk* in Maya) is *quetzal*, not eagle.