

Introduction

Quiché, along with Kakchiquel, Kekchi, Mam, and others, is a dialect of a group of Mayan languages that are found throughout western Central America and into Mexico. Most of the indigenous populations of this region speak a Mayan dialect. In general, the population speaking both a dialect and Spanish is male.

In the over 500 years following the Spanish Conquest, Quiché has evolved to include much that is common to Spanish in terms of grammar and vocabulary. Where words describing Spanish concepts do not exist in the Quiché dialect, Spanish words are substituted. When the Spaniards arrived, they found it to be a spoken language only, with no writing system in place. Therefore, they romanized the sounds they heard to the equivalent consonants and vowels of the Spanish lexicon. If a writing system existed prior to the Conquest, it was likely similar in form to the writings found in tombs and on palaces that were already in ruin by the time the Spaniards arrived. Currently, among the Mayan populations, most commerce is transacted in Spanish, while social and private conversations tend to be in one or more dialects.

The dialects most used in the Quetzaltenango mission are (in order of most usage) Quiché and Mam.

The First Presidency has decided to produce materials in the language in which the majority of the Church is progressing in any given area. Since the Church in Guatemala is progressing more rapidly in Spanish than in any native dialect, you will notice on your mission that there is a lack of printed material in the principal dialects. There is little, if any, dialect instruction given at the MTC, so most missionaries rely on bilingual members or companions to interpret. Others choose to learn Mayan dialects by purchasing or borrowing dictionaries and grammar tutorials.

In the spirit of giving missionaries a head start into this intriguing dialect, I have transcribed my own notes that I gathered while serving in San Carlos Sija which was part of the Momostenango zone in 1994. Given that San Carlos Sija is mainly a Spanish-speaking community, I didn't get many opportunities to practice using Quiché in everyday conversations. So, in that regard, I won't be much help if you have questions. However, if there are missionaries who still speak Quiché, please contact me and I will list your names as resources on this page. Also, please feel free to make corrections and additions to this page by sending me an e-mail.

Pronunciation and Grammar

With Quiché, one has to become accustomed to the glottal stop, which is the sudden cutting off of a letter's sound by closing the vocal chords in the middle of sounding it out. The glottal stop is indicated by the apostrophe (') after the letter to be cut off. The double "t" in "bottle" as pronounced with a Scottish accent is a close approximation of the glottal stop sound.

The vowels are pronounced in Quiché in much the same way they're pronounced in Spanish. That is:

a = ah (as in father)
 e = ay (as in wait)
 i = ee (as in seed)
 o = o (as in bone)
 u = oo (as in hoot)

Exceptions to vowel sounds not found in Spanish are *aa* (written as *ä* in this tutorial), *ee*, and *ii*. The doubling of a vowel normally indicates that it is followed by a glottal stop. When *uu* begins a word or follows another vowel, it is pronounced like the English “woo”.

The consonants are also pronounced similarly to those in English or Spanish.

b = like English *b*, but pronounced together with a glottal stop.

c = formed with the tongue at the front of the throat (top of the soft palate) as in the English “cat”; pronounced without the puff of air that follows *c* in English “cat”.

ch = like English *ch*

h = pronounced deeper in the throat than English *h*, like Spanish *j* or German *ch*.

k = formed with the tongue at the back of the throat (bottom of the soft palate).

l = pronounced with the tongue moved forward from the position of English *l* so as to touch the teeth, as in the *ll* of Welsh “Lloyd”.

p = pronounced without the puff of air that follows *p* in English “pit”.

q, qu = formed with the tongue at the middle of the throat (middle of the soft palate).

r = pronounced with a flap of the tongue if between two vowels, like Spanish *r*; otherwise trilled like Spanish *rr*.

t = pronounced without the puff of air that follows *t* in English “ten”.

tt = like *t*, but pronounced together with a glottal stop.

tz = like *ts* in English “mats”.

x = like English *sh*.

z = like English *s*.

Stress is always on the last syllable of the word.

General English-to-Quiché Rules

- 1) English doesn't distinguish between singular and plural in 2nd person. Quiché does.
- 2) English distinguishes between “he”, “she”, and “it”. Quiché does not.
- 3) English only uses one common form of speech in the second person singular and plural. Quiché uses two.

Simple rule: Quiché follows most of the same grammar rules as Spanish.

Quiché Possessive Pronouns

	singular	plural
familiar	a = your	i = your (< 25 people)
formal	la = your	alak = your (> 25 people)

Ex. Wäch la = your face (singular formal)

There are two kinds of *ergative* pronouns: the kind that appear before consonants and the kind that appear before vowels.

Quiché Possessive Pronouns Before Consonants

	singular	plural
1 st	nu-wäch (my face)	ka-wäch (our face)
2 nd familiar	a-wäch (your face)	i-wäch (your face)
2 nd formal	wäch la (your face)	wäch-alak (your face)
3 rd	u-wäch (his/her/its face)	qui-wäch (their face)

Quiché Possessive Pronouns Before Vowels

	singular	plural
1 st	w-achil	k-achil
2 nd familiar	aw-achil	iw-achil
2 nd formal	achil-la	achil-alak
3 rd	r-achil	c-achil

*achil = companion

Greetings		
English	Quiché	Español
1. Good morning. a. Good morning (to a woman). b. Good morning (to a man). c. Good afternoon (to a woman). d. Good night (to a man).	1. Ja'e, sakiric. a. Sakiric, nan. b. Sakiric, tat. c. Xek'ij, nan d. Xoc ak'ab', tat.	1. Buenos días. a. Buenos días, señora. b. Buenos días, señor. c. Buenas tardes, señor. d. Buenas noches, señor.
2. How are you? a. How are you? (formal)	2. ¿A utz a wach? a. ¿A utz a wach, la?	2. ¿Qué tal está, usted?
3. I'm doing well, thank you. And how are you?	3. Utz ya, maltiox chawe. E ri awe, ¿a utz a wach? (formal = "¿a utz a wach la?")	3. Bien, gracias. Y usted, ¿cómo está?
4. Good, thanks. a. Very good, thanks.	4. Utz, maltiox. a. Sibalaj utz.	4. Bien, gracias. a. Muy bien, gracias.
5. Where did you go? (or, Where are you coming from?) a. I went to run an errand.	5. ¿Jawije xatpe wi? a. Xinpe pa jun nu tajquil.	5. ¿A dónde fue? a. Fui a hacer un mandado.
6. Where are you from? a. I'm from Santa Cruz Quiché.	6. ¿Jawije catpe wi? a. Quinpe Santa Cruz Quiché.	6. ¿A dónde fue? a. Soy de Santa Cruz Quiché.
7. Where are you going?	7. ¿Jawije chi' catb'e wi? a. ¿Jawije chi' catb'e wi la?	7. ¿A dónde va?

	(formal)	
8. I'm going to the market. a. I'm going to Guatemala City.	8. Xa quinb'e pa c'ayb'al. a. Xa quinb'e pa Ermit.	8. Voy al mercado. a. Voy a la capital.
9. How is your mother feeling lately? a. How is your mother doing?	9. ¿Jas u b'anom ri a nan? a. ¿A utz u wach ri a nan?	9. ¿Cómo sigue su mamá? a. ¿Cómo está su mamá?
10. Is your mother here? I would like to speak with her.	10. ¿A c'o ri a nan? Xa cwaj quinch'aw ruc'.	10. ¿Está aquí su mamá? Quiero hablar con ella.
11. She's here. I'll go get her. a. She's not here.	11. C'olic, quinb'ij n ache. Man c'o taj.	11. Está. Voy a decirle. No está.
12. Where did your father go? a. Where is your father?	12. ¿Jawije xb'e wi ri a tat? a. ¿Jawije c'o wi ri a tat?	12. ¿A dónde se fue su papá? a. ¿Dónde está su papa?
13. He went to town. a. He went to do an errand.	13. Xb'e pa tinimit. a. Xa xb'e pa jun u tajquil.	13. Se fue al pueblo. a. Se fue a hacer un mandado.
14. How long ago did he leave? a. When did he leave?	14. ¿A mer ri' xb'ec? a. ¿Jampa ri' xb'ec?	14. ¿Desde hace que rato se fue? a. ¿Cuándo se fue?
15. He left early.	15. Nim ak'ab' ri' xb'ec.	15. Se fue temprano.
16. When will he return? a. What time will he return?	16. ¿Jampa catzali ulok? ¿Jas hora catzali ulok?	16. ¿Cuándo va a regresar? a. ¿A qué hora va a regresar?
17. He'll be back soon.	17. Chanim catzali na ulok.	17. Ya mero va a regresar.
18. What is your brother doing?	18. ¿Jas tajin cub'an ri axibal? or , ¿Jas tajin cub'an ri awatz? or , ¿Jas tajin cub'an ri achak'?	18. ¿Qué está haciendo su hermano?
19. He's at work.	19. Tajin cachacun ri are'.	19. Está trabajando.
20. I'm Elder Green. My name is Elder Green.	20. In ri Elder Green. Ri nu-bi Elder Green.	20. Soy Elder Green. Me llamo Elder Green.
21. Are you here?	21. ¿At c'olic waral?	21. ¿Está aquí?
22. I'm here, thanks.	22. In-c'olic maltiox.	22. Estoy aquí, gracias.
23. Not too well.	23. Man utz taj.	23. No muy bien.
24. Alright, thanks.	24. Xak jeri, maltiox.	24. Por aquí, gracias.
25. I'm sick.	25. In yawab.	25. Estoy enfermo.

Farewells

English	Quiché	Español
1. I'll be on my way.	1. Quinb'e na.	1. Ya me voy.
2. Thank you (plural)/Thank you (formal and plural)	2. Maltiox chiwe/Maltiox chech alak (formal and plural)	2. Gracias a ustedes.
3. See you tomorrow.	3. Chwek chic.	3. Hasta mañana.
4. We'll see you the day after tomorrow.	4. Cab'ij cakil chi na kib'	4. Nos vemos pasado mañana.
5. We'll speak later.	5. Ch'abej chic.	5. Platicamos más tarde.
6. Take care.	6. Cawil awib. (familiar) Quilib la tat. (formal, to a man) Quilib la nan. (formal, to a woman)	6. Cuidate. Cuidese.

Relatives		
English	Quiché	Español
1. grandfather	1. umam	1. su abuelo
2. grandmother	2. rati't	2. su abuela
3. (his) son	3. uc'ojol	3. su hijo (de un hombre)
4. (her) son	4. ral ala	4. su hijo (de una mujer)
5. (his) daughter	5. umial	5. su hija (de un hombre)
6. (her) daughter	6. ral ali	6. su hija (de una mujer)
7. husband	7. rachajil	7. su esposo
8. wife	8. rixokil	8. su esposa
9. (his) sister	9. ranab'	9. su hermana (de un hombre)
10. (her) sister	10. uxib'al	10. su hermano (de una mujer)
11. (his) older brother	11. ratz (ri jun achi, ala)	11. su hermano mayor (de él)
12. (her) older sister	12. ratz (ri jun ixok, ali)	12. su hermana mayor (de ella)
13. (his) younger brother	13. uchak' (ri jun achi, ala)	13. su hermano menor (de él)
14. (her) younger sister	14. uchak' (ri jun ixok, ali)	14. su hermana menor (de ella)
15. granddaughter	15. uwi' umam (ali), or ri' umam	15. su nieta
16. grandson	16. uwi' umam (ala), or ri' umam	16. su nieto
17. (his) father-in-law	17. uji' tata'	17. su suegro (de un hombre)
18. (his) mother-in-law	18. uji' chuchu'	18. su suegra (de un

		hombre)
19. son-in-law	19. uji' (rachajil ri ralc'ual)	19. su yerno
20. (her) father-in-law	20. ralib' tata'	20. su suegro (de una mujer)
21. (her) mother-in-law	21. ralib' chuchu'	21. su suegra (de una mujer)
22. daughter-in-law	22. ralib' (rixokil ri calc'ual)	22. su nuera
23. (her) sister-in-law	23. ralib' (ranab' ri rachajil)	23. su cuñada (de una mujer)
24. (her) brother-in-law	24. ub'aluc (uxib'al ri rixokil)	24. su cuñado (de un hombre)
25. (his) brother-in-law	25. recham (ratz ri rachajil or uchak' ri jachajil)	25. su cuñado (de una mujer)
26. (his) sister-in-law	26. rixnam (ratz ri rixokil or uchak' ri rixokil)	26. su cuñada (de un hombre)
27. relative/relatives	27. rachalal (xa jun)/e rachalal (e q'ui)	27. su pariente/sus parientes
28. (his) uncle	28. u tío (achi)	28. su tío (hombre)
29. (his) aunt	29. u tía (ixok)	29. su tía (mujer)

Weather		
English	Quiché	Español
1. What is summer like?	1. ¿Jas ub'aníc ri sak'ij?	1. ¿Cómo es el verano?
2. It's cold. It's warm during the day. There is a lot of dust. The crops are dried by the cold.	2. Cub'an ri tew. Sib'laj k'ak' ri pa k'ij. Cub'an jun ulew. Cub'an jun poklaj. Cachaki'jar ri ticon rumal ri tew.	2. Hace frío. Hace calor durante el día. Hay mucho polvo. Se secan las siembras por el frío.
3. Right now it's very cloudy.	3. Sib'laj k'ekmuj ri camic ri'.	3. Ahora está muy nublado.
4. What a beautiful day!	4. ¡Sib'laj je'l ub'anom ri k'ij camic ri'!	4. ¡Qué bonito está el día ahora!
5. There is a lot of fog right now.	5. Co'l ta sutz' kajinak camic ri' cho tak ri ulew.	5. Hay much neblina ahora.
6. It's sprinkling.	6. Tajin camusmutic.	6. Está llovisnando.
7. There is a lot of mud in the streets.	7. Sib'laj xok'ol ri pa tak ri b'e.	7. Hay mucho lodo en las calles.
8. There are many puddles in the roads.	8. Saj c'o ja' pa tak ri b'e.	8. Hay muchos charcos en los caminos.
9. Yesterday there was a very strong earthquake.	9. Xub'an jun nimlaj cab'rakan iwir.	9. Ayer hubo un temblor muy fuerte.
10. Last night there was a lot of storm and wind.	10. Chak'ab' iwir xub'an quiakik' pa ri jab'.	10. Anoche hubo mucha tempestad y viento.
11. Is it raining?	11. ¿A tajin jab'?	11. ¿Está lloviendo?

12. Yes. It's raining.	12. Tajinic.	12. Sí, está lloviendo.
13. Here comes the rain. It will rain soon.	13. Petinak chic ri jab' cho ri caj. Xpe ri jab'.	13. Ya viene la lluvia. Ya va a llover.

Animals		
English	Quiché	Español
1. our dog	1. katz'i'	1. nuestro perro
2. your dog, your dog (plural)	2. itz'i', ri tz'i' alak	2. su perro, el perro de ustedes
3. his dog, their dog	3. quitz'i'	3. su perro, el perro de ellos
4. my pig	4. wak	4. mi marrano, mi coche
5. your pig	5. awak	5. su marrano, el marrano de usted
6. his pig	6. rak	6. su marrano, el marrano de el
7. our pig	7. kak	7. nuestro marrano
8. your pig, your pig (plural)	8. iwak, ri ak alak	8. su marrano, el marrano de ustedes
9. his pig, their pig	9. cak ri are'	9. su marrano, el marrano de ellos

Education		
English	Quiché	Español
1. I want to learn Spanish.	1. Ri in cwaj quinwetamaj ri caxlantzij.	1. Quiero aprender el castellano.
2. Teach me a little Spanish.	2. Chac'utu jub'ik chnuwach ri caxlantzij.	2. Enséñeme un poco castellano.
3. How do you say "ja" in Spanish?	3. ¿Jas cab'ix che ri ja pa caxlantzij?	3. ¿Cómo se dice ja en castellano?
4. What is this called in Spanish?	4. ¿Jas ub'i' wa' we ri' pa caxlantzij?	4. ¿Cómo se llama esto en castellano?
5. It's called a "tree".	5. <u>Arbol</u> ub'i'.	5. Se llama <u>árbol</u> .
6. Tell me again. Repeat please.	6. Chab'ij chi jumul chwe. Chab'ij la jun mul chic.	6. Dígamelo otra vez. Repítelo, por favor.
7. Tell me slower. More slowly, please.	7. Chab'ij chwe nojimal. Chab'ij la mas nojmal.	7. Dígamelo despacio. Mas despacio, por favor.

Numbers		
English	Quiché	Español
1. one	1. jun	1. uno
2. two	2. quieb	2. dos
3. three	3. oxib	3. tres

4. four	4. quijeb, cajib	4. cuatro
5. five	5. job	5. cinco
6. six	6. wakib	6. seis
7. seven	7. wukub	7. siete
8. eight	8. wajxakib	8. ocho
9. nine	9. belejeb	9. nueve
10. ten	10. lajuj	10. diez
11. eleven	11. julajuj	11. once
12. twelve	12. cblajuj	12. doce
13. thirteen	13. oxlajuj	13. trece
14. fourteen	14. cajlajuj	14. catorce
15. fifteen	15. olajuj	15. quince
16. sixteen	16. waklajuj	16. dieciséis
17. seventeen	17. wuklajuj	17. diecisiete
18. eighteen	18. wajxaklajuj	18. dieciocho
19. nineteen	19. belejlajuj	19. diecinueve
20. twenty	20. juwinak	20. veinte
21. thirty	21. juwinak lajuj	21. treinta
22. forty	22. cawinak	22. cuarenta
23. fifty	23. niq'uijaj cient	23. cincuenta
24. sixty	24. oxc'al	24. sesenta
25. seventy	25. oxc'al lajuj	25. setenta
26. eighty	26. jumuch'	26. ochenta
27. ninety	27. jumuch' lajuj	27. noventa
28. one hundred	28. jun cient	28. cien

General Vocabulary and Phrases		
English	Quiché	Español
sin, fault	mac	pecado, falta
ma'am	nan	señora
nest	soc	
griddle	xot	sartén
at	pa	en
to	pa	a, para
in	pa	en
from	pa	de, desde
sir, father	tat	señor, padre
squirrel	cuc	ardilla
road	be	camino, calle
again	chic	otra vez
fat	chom	gordo
horse	quiej	caballo
face	wäch	cara
pain	c'äx	dolor

green	räx	verde
good	utz	bueno
What?	¿Jas modo?	¿Qué?
How do you say ____ in Quiche?	¿Jas modo cä-bix ____ pa Quiché?	¿Cómo se dice ____ en Quiché?
It is said ____.	Cä-bix ____.	¿Se dice ____.?
What does ____ mean in Quiché?	¿Jas que'l cubij ____ pa Quiché?	¿Qué quiere decir ____ en Quiché?
It means ____.	Que'l cubij ____.	Quiere decir ____.
all of us	k-onojel	nosotros
pig	ak	marrano, coche
our pig	kak	nuestro marrano
from	aj	desde
Go! (singular)	jät	¡Vayase!
Go! (plural)	jix	¡Vayanse!
word	tzij	palabra
to fall	tzakic	caer
to cook	tzaquic	cocinar
thick (liquid)	tzatz	viscose
heavy	al	pesado
my brother	w-ach'alal	mi hermano
hole	jul	hoyo
rabbit	imul	conejo
cold	tew	frío
land, dirt	ulew	tierra
lord, owner	ajaw	dueño
face of the earth, world	u-wächulew	faz de la tierra, mundo
jar	xa'r	jarro
fish	car	pez
lazy	sak'or	flojo
yesterday	iwir	ayer
blind	moy	ciego
armadillo	iboy	armadillo
monkey	c'oy	mono
onion	seboy	cebolla
with	uc'	con
church	iglesia	iglesia
member	miembro	miembro
river	nimja'	rio
man	achi	hombre
woman	ixok	mujer
restroom	chulubal	baño
white, clean	sak	blanco, puro, limpio
meeting	molim ib	reunion
people	winak	gente

my companion	w-achil	mi compañero
his wife	r-ixokil	su esposa
your husband	achajil-la (formal)	su esposo
your sister	aw-anab (familiar)	tu hermana
lady	chichu'	dama
book	wuj	libro
pencil, pen	lápiz	lapis
eraser	borrador	borrador
light	sakil	luz
lesson, discussion, (presentation)	tijonem	lección, plática, presentación
page	u-xak wuj (literally, "its sheet book")	página
word	ch'abäl	palabra
door	ri u-chi ja (literally, "house's mouth")	puerta
teacher	ajtij	maestro
student	tijoxel	estudiante
class, school	tijobal (literally, "teaching place")	escuela
teachings	tijonic	enseñanzas
chalk	yeso, tiza	yeso, tiza
question	pregunta	pregunta
big man, giant	nimalaj achi	hombre grande, gigante
cornfield	abix	campo de maiz
hoe	tajen	
corn on the cob (not quite ripe)	och'	helote
corn on the cob (ripe)	äj	helote
fertilizer	mes, abono	abono
first weeding (of cornfield)	nabe chac	primer sacado de mala yerba
land	ulew	tierra
owner	chak'e or ajaw	dueño
house	ja	Casa
home	achoch	Hogar
to rent	kajic	Alquilar
dried corn on the cob	jal	helote seco
dried corn kernels	ixim	Maiz
corn harvest	jach'	cosecha de maiz
Quetzaltenango	Xelajú	Quetzaltenango
First Quiché branch in Guatemalal	Nimsituj	Nimsituj
mountain	juyub	Montaña

Prayers, Discussions, and Missionary Work

Basic Prayer		
English	Quiché	Español
1. Our ____ Heavenly Father, a. Eternal b. Great c. Kind, Good	1. ____ ka-tat c'o la chicaj, a. Junelic b. Nimalaj c. Utzalaj	1. Nuestro ____ Padre Celestial, a. Eterno b. Gran c. Bondadoso
2. we thank thee for ____. a. our families b. thy word c. our food d. the living prophet	2. caka-maltioxij che la r-umal ____. a. ri ka-familias b. ri tzij-la c. ri ka-riqui d. ri profeta c'aslic camic	2. te agradecemos por ____. a. nuestras familias b. tu palabra c. nuestra comida d. un profeta viviente
3. We ask the to (that) ____. a. bless us with thy Spirit. b. help us to learn more Quiché. c. give us more strength.	3. Cakatz'onoj che la chi ____. a. coj-tewichij-la r-uc'ri lok'alaj uxlabixel-la b. coj_to'o-la r-ech cäk-etamaj más utz ri Quiché. c. Ca-ya-la más ri ka chuk'ab.	3. Te pedimos que ____. a. nos bendigas con tu Espíritu. b. nos ayudes a aprender más el quiché. c. nos des mas fuerza.
4. In the name of Jesus Christ, Amen.	4. Pa ri u-bi ri Jesucristo, Amen.	4. En el nombre de Jesucristo, Amen.

The First Discussion, Principles 1-3

1. Our Heavenly Father's Plan

Oj ka ca cojo' chi ri Dios kolic

Rioj conojel chi que ni winak' ka ca cojo' quetam chiri Dios kaslic'. Ka caj'can ka c'alaji' isaj awuc ri ka cana che.

Dios are' suk

Dios are' suk, re tam huntim ri are' c'o u-poder, ri are' ajlo'c ysibala suk' hunter rajawashic cac'oji ka'fe chi rij y ka'ca loc'oj ruc ka nima.

Dios are' katat chila chic'aj

Conojel uj ralqwal ri katat are' katat chila chi kaj. Uju kysam jacha ri are'. Xarumal are' katat juntir uj winak ka chalal quip.

Dios k'o jun u-plan chech ri kutzilal

Xarumal are' katat Dios kuj'raj iri y caraj kuj walijik y k'karic utz il. Are' caraj qwjopanic como jacha ri are'. Xarumal ri u-banom preparar jun plan chi'ketch oj qwya jun quicotemala pa ri ka kaslemal y qwya. Be chi que qw uj coji ruk onojel ri ka kaslemal y we jun plan u-bi Plan de Salvación.

2. The Divine Nature of Jesus Christ

Ka kaj' utobal para que kujut'oo che ri ka ka mi cal iri ri kamac.

We tamaj utobal ri ka-tat chi la chi caj, na cu cointaj ka kaka mo ri bendiciones re ri Plan de Salvación. Juntir kuj' ma conic pa ri ka ca slemal xarumal kuj na jubic che ri u-beel. Ri kamac na cuya ta be chica' kuj tzalijic ruk ri Dios. Matam o winak chi ka jujunel cheri oj kuj camna y ca catzaco ri ka ba quill. Le ka kamical y ni kamac cuju kato che ri na coya ta be chike kujopan ruk ri ka-tat despues ri ka kaslemal.

Ri Dios xu tac'o ni Jesucristo xucamo ri plan

Ri Dios xu tac'o ri JesuCristo che ri kato'ic re ri ka'mac y ri ka camikal, xu yao ri oportunidad che ri kuj salajic ruk. Jesus iri u-mision are' jun jastac más importante re ri Plan de Salvación. (Juan 3:16) Sibolaj utz ka ka coxomaj che ri u-loc'obal ri ka-tat chi la chikaj.

Cristo xu-yako ri kamac y ri ka ka-mikal

Jesus xubano ri jastac rech ri plan cheri xuruc aj'. Xarumal ri k'ax xu-riko' iri u-kasbajbal, kamic oj kuj cowinic kuj asic despues re rek ka-camikal.

Cristo xuc u-ta jas ka-kabano che ri ka ka-seguir ri Plan

Ri Plan de Salvación sibalaj nakax taj, pero ra jawaxic kuj cji despuesto chu terenexic (Juan 14:6). Jesus xuc-k'utu jas ka ka-no o ka ka-bano ka-kan seguir xarumal rech ri u-cu'tbal sibalaj utz ini utzij.

Ra jawaxic cac c'ojil cafe chi rij para que kuj cowinic ka ka-bano ri xuc u-tu

Si we c'o sibalaj qui café che ri xuc u-tu luj cowinic ka kabano, y ka ka cojic ri pas pa ri ka kaslemal, y tambien kuj co-winic kujopanic u-semejante rech ri are', y ri ka-tat chi la chi kaj, y caj'tzalij cuk are' ta'c ka quis wa we ka kaslemal.

3. God Prepared a Plan

Ri Dios cu coj jun método

Ri ka-tat chi la chi kaj caraj che ri juntir caka corumaj ri Plan de Salvación iri u-patanibal ke'colic ri u-mision ri Jesucristo pa-we plan. Che ri cu kalajisac ri plan chi que ri erraqual cu cojo jun metodo na kax taj.

Are' cu cho' ri testigo

Are cu cho' ri achi jap esuk che ri ca ki bano ri jas tac pa ri u-bij y are u-testigos, y cubij chi ketch ri jas tac u-beel re ri plan y ri wuj re ri Cristo pa we plan. We achejap ri Dios cu-bano reveler ri u-asuntos e tamalic como profetas y apóstoles.

Ri profetas ca qui'tzijoj che ri Cristo

Ri ka-tat cuya ch'que ri profetas ri autoridad ca qui ban ri jas tac pa ri a-bi y ka qui cu tu ri plan chi ketch ri winak. Ri are' ka qui'tzijoj che ri cristo rech keb jas tac: Na be ka qui cutu chi ketch ri e-winak u-kab ka qui tz'ibaj ri jas tac y ri u-beel rech ri evangelio pa ri libros sagrados u-bi escrituras.

Escritura – Amos 3:7

“Maj cubano ri Jehova i Señor we te mata' cu cuta ri u-secreto chi que ri u-tacones ori profetas.”

Ri Espiritu Santo cuya o ri u-beel

Ri winak ri caqui to ri quitz'ij ri profetas y caqui ni coj ri u-tzij pa ri escrituras que co-winic ca qui tamaj xa-rumal ri Espiritu Santo che ri we jas tac u-beel.

Cuj quis quij chu banic

Cuando ri winak caque tamaj ru-beel xa-rumal ri u-poder che ri Espiritu Santo ri u-siervos ri Señor cuj quis quij che ri caka te renej ri plan re ni ka-tat.