

WENDISH IN AINU

The following list was compiled on the basis of an admittedly rather superficial reading of J. Batchelor's Ainu-English-Japanese English Dictionary and Grammar, 4th Edition, published by Iwanami in 1938.

What I find most interesting is that the Ainu language, as some ancient Asia Minor languages, already contains a vocabulary of what later became a part of various modern European languages, though solidly based, grammatically and linguistically, on what we know as modern Wendish dialects.

In the following list, I quote the Ainu words first, in capitals, followed by a translation in lower case. In square brackets are Wendish equivalents or cognates, then their translation in English. In some cases, I add also cognates from other Indo-European languages, to show that they were part of the Wendish vocabulary already in ancient times, before the modern Indo-European languages were formed, all based on Wendish. At times, I mention also unrelated terms which I have found interesting that may give clues to which other languages may have influenced the Ainu vocabulary.

Note that I write Wendish words as they are pronounced in English, and not as they are spelled in Wendish, to make it easier for those who do not speak a Wendish dialect. For example, “j” as in English “jaw”, and not “ž”. Bear also in mind that in Ainu, as well as in most American native languages, letters “sh” and “s” stand also for other sibilants, like “z”, “ch” and “j”. Because Wendish “v” is almost always pronounced as the English “w”, I use the “w” when I write Wendish words. I write them as they are pronounced, not as they are written in the artificial “literary” language.

A

A yes [**YA**, yes]

Ã one [**AN/EN** one; English: **ONE**; German: **EIN**; Russian: **ODIN**]

Ã I [**YAS/JAZ** I; French: **JE**; English: **I**; German: **ICH**; Serbo-Croatian and Russian: **YA**; Old Japanese: **A**, **WARE**, now: **WATASHI**]

EANI you (polite you and plural you) [**ONI**, they; the polite you]

AN YA, is there? there is [**ON YE**, he is]

AMBE, they came [Latin: **AMBULARE** to walk, to go for a walk]

A E, he is [**ON YE**, he is; a contraction from **EANI**, you, the polite form **ONI** which is still commonly used in the Styrian Wendish dialect]

A/YA, is; thus [**YE** is]

ABE-KOT, a hearth, the bed of the fire, **ABE**, fire [**KOT**, corner, place]

ABE-SAM-KARABE, a hearth-rake [(k = g; a vowel inserted between two consonants):

ZAGRABIT, to grab, to get hold of; English: **GRAB**; German: **GREIFEN**, to get hold of, to grab]

ACHA/ĀCHA, father, uncle, term of respect when addressing old men [en OCHE, a father; OCHAK, an (honourable) old man, ancestor]

UNU, one's mother [ONA, she]

ĀBE-KES/ABEKIS firebrand; **ABE**, fire [(r in some Wendish dialects is hardly audible, therefore omitted in Ainu): **KRES**, bonfire; fire in the open on special occasions/feast days; or are lit to warn of approaching enemies] Jap. HONŌ, flame; fire [(h = g): may be a remote cognate of Wendish OGEN, fire; flame]

KAMUI HUCHI, fire goddess [LUCHI, of the light; KAMI god/goddess -MEGAMI: **ME**, woman; **JO**, female word: **JOI**, a woman doctor, **I**, medical]

ĀBE-KOT, hearth; **KOT**, the bed of the fire [KOT angle; a corner (where the fire or the bed is located) English: a COT a crib] (KADO, a 45 degrees angle of a corner, but not in a room)

ĀBE-PAKAKSE, the fire crackles [POKA/POPOKA SE, it crackles; **POKAT**, to crackle; to shoot; to detonate; to explode; **POK**, crash; explosion; **SE**, itself] (PACHIPACHI)

ĀCHIKE, the vagina [W.: ? S/C: PICHKA/PICHKA, vagina]

ĀE, to be eaten; **E** to eat [(on/ona) **YE** (he/she) is eating; **YEST** to eat]

ĀEHAPAPU, to be given food in small portions [PAPAT, to eat (in baby-talk); English: **PAP**, mashed food for infants; Swedish: **PAPPE**, a nipple]

ĀEIMAU-ANU, to have one's breath taken away (to be very dreadful) [ye ODYEMAU, he took away]

ĀENUPURUE, a charm used to keep illness or bad luck away [UPORABIT/PORABIT, to use; German: **BRAUCHEN**, to need]

ĀEPAKASHNU, taught; instructed; warned [POKAJEN/POKAZAN, shown; pointed to; explained]

ĀEP-HAPAPU, to take food sparingly [ON YE POPAPAU, he ate; **PAP**, baby food; **PAPAT**, to eat (in baby-talk)]

ĀIKNE TUYE, to cut in two; to separate joint from joint; ĀIKNE, asunder; [DWOYE, two (parts); DWOYCHEK twin; DWA two; Swedish: **DWA** two]

ĀNIKOSAMBA/SAMA to imitate [ENAKO, the same; ENAK SEM, I am the same; I am like others, I am equal]

ĀINU-SAN-I, Ainu posterity; of Ainu descent [SIN, son; SINI, sons; English: **SON**; German: **SOHN**, son]

ÃITAKEPISHTEP, a heap of words [TA, the; this; KOPITSA, a heap; PISHE, he writes]

ÃITUYERE, to go as far as; to be taken; to be cut off [AIDI, Go! ITI, to go; to walk; POTUYE, he travels; Latin: ITO, to go; note also the Latin nominative ending “ere”]

ÃKKA/WAKKA, water [WODKA/WODA, water; Latin: AQUA, water]

ÃKUSA, to ferry **across** the river [In some Wendish dialects the “r” sound is hardly audible, and (s = sh = j): KRIJAT/PREKRIJA, he crosses; goes across; English: **TO CROSS**, to go across]

ÃMAM-MOSH, a small fly (also in Japanese) [EN MAL, a small; MUSHKA/MUHA a fly; Japanese: MOSH, a fly]

ÃMBE, they came [Latin: AMBULARE, to walk. Note: Latin and Ainu have the same infinite noun endings: “-are”, “-ire”]

-W-KISHMA, **in** the claws [W, in]

CHIP, a boat [English: SHIP, boat]

AMSE/A-SE, a throne (or an entire floor) [WSEDE SE, he sits down; SEDET, to sit]

ÃMORE, to let alone; to let rest; to quiet [UMIRI, to quiet down; to pacify]

ÃMURAIBA, rubbing someone's head affectionately [RIBAT, to rub; English: to RUB]

ÃN, one [EN, one; Engl.: ONE; German: EIN; Russian: ADIN]

ÃN, he [ON, he]

ÃNAI, changeless; the same [ANAK/ENAK, the same as]

ÃN KIK, he struck me [ON, he; KIKAT/ KITSAT, to kick; Engl. KICK]

ÃNCHIKARA, night [NOCHNI, nightly; Turkish: KARA, dark, black; Serbo-Croatian: KARA, dark, black]

ÃNGURA, fence; hedge [“r” barely audible, therefore omitted; A(N)GRADA/OGRADA, fence]

ÃNI, he, she, it [ANI/ONI, they; ON, he, that one; ONA, she, that one; ONO, it]

ÃNI, they [ANI/ONI, they; those]

ÃNKES-PAKITA, the very first dawn of early morning; ANKI, about to be [IN KO SI, and when it is; POCHETA, started, begun]

ÃNKO, should; when [IN KO, and when]

ÑN-NOSHIKE, at midnight [NA NOCHKA/NOCH, night; POLNOCH, midnight]
 KUSU, to compete; to strive [se KOSAT, to fight; to wrestle; to compete; POSKUS, attempt]
 ÑN-OMARE, having been put in; containing [OMARA, a clothes closet; an armoire; French: ARMOIRE, clothes closet]
 USHUYESHUYE, to be pleased; to be happy [UJIWANYE, enjoyment; delight; pleasure]
 ÑNTURASHI, to ascend (a mountain/ladder, etc.) [ON he, it; EN, one, a; TURIT/TOWORIT, to carry loads/freight up a mountain]
 ÑN-USHIKE, one's abode; place where one lives [NA HISH(I)KI, in the small house;
 ÑOINGARA the heights above; the open sky [GORI up above; high up; GORA mountain]
 AORESUSU, raised; brought up; grown up; AINU AORESUSU, the man was raised; brought up [(ye) ODRASU he grew up; he was raised; he was brought up; English: RAISED brought up]
 ÑPAKASHNU-GURU, a prisoner; a person undergoing punishment [POKAZ-NOWAN/KAZNOWAN, punished; KAZEN, punishment; sentence] GURU a fellow; English: a GUY; German: ein KERL
 TOPA, a herd [TOLPA, a herd; band; gang; crowd]
 ÑPOKNARE, face-downwards [UPOGNIT, to bow down; to bend over]
 APTO-ASH, to rain [PADASH, you are falling; DASH/DEJ, rain]
 [ÑPUN] NO PAYE, gently go; Good-Bye ; ÑPUN, gently [ON POYDE, he/she/it goes]
 KEIRE, shoe [(r = l): CHEULI/CHEULE, shoes]
 ÑRAKUNTUKAP, the very worst of the demons [(k = g): WRAG, devil; demon]
 ÑRANI-WANO, previously to [ZARANO/RANO, early; before]
 ÑRASHUNKETU, a grass-band; a grass-CORD [KETA, chain; KITA, a pigtail; plait of hair or flowers; tress; a band]
 ÑRIKORAYE, to raise; shift from a lower to a higher position [GOREYE, higher]
 ÑRO-NOCHIU, evening star [NOCHNI, of the night]
 ÑRONU, killed, “Aronu” is the plural of “raige” [RANIU, has wounded; RANA, a wound; German “VERRECKEN”. “to die in a wretched manner”]
 A SHIK, one eye [EN, a; one; SHKILIT, to be cross-eyed]

ABE YA, the fire is burning [YE, is]

ÃSHIKIPETTU, fingers; toes; ASHIKNE, five [(“r” is in Wendish hardly audible): PRST, finger; toes
NA PRSTU, on the finger or on the toe]

ÃSHKETESH, a comb [CHESHESH, you are combing]

ÃSHNU, well; clever; good [(sh = s): YASNO, well understood; good; obviously; clearly]

ÃSSA, to row [WESLA, he rows (a boat); paddles; WESLO, a paddle; an oar]

ÃTPAKETA, in the beginning; at the start [OD POCHETKA, from the beginning]

ÃTUI, the sea; the ocean [Is the word OCEAN derived from OTUIAN, U TUINO, leading to
foreign lands?]

ÃTUI-TOMOTUYE, to cross the seas; to go on a voyage [U TUYINO POTUYE, he is travelling
abroad; TUYE, foreign; TUYINA, foreign lands; abroad]

ÃUWECHIURE, to come into contact with one another [ON SRECHUYE, he happens to meet
(someone), to bump into s.o.]

AWA, how sad [German: OH WEH! how sad; pity on me/us!]

ÃWOSHI, to tie together [(sh = j): ON WEJE, he ties together, ON POWEJE, he ties together;
POWESAT/ZWEZAT, to tie together]

ÃWOTEREKE, to rush suddenly into (a house) [on WDERE, he rushes into; he breaks into]

ÃYATUKA, though he is; though it is [ON YE TUKAI, he is here; ON YE TAK, that is the way he
is]

ACHAURE, raven [GAURAN, raven; Latin, CORVUS, raven]

ACHI, other, strange, belonging elsewhere [DRUGACHEN, different, strange]

ACHIPIYERE, to be accused, to be reminded of one's faults [OCHITAT, to accuse, to blame]

A E, has been eaten up [ON YE, he eats]

AEANGESH, hated, abominated, disliked [se OGIBASH/OGIBNESH, you are getting out of the
way (of something you dislike or hate); also (se) IZOGIBNESH; English: ANGUISH?]

ANU, put, place, set [DAN/DANO, given, offered, put]

AECHARARASE, to go along stealthily [KI, who, that; (r = l): POLAZI/ZALAZI, to drag oneself,
secretly or slowly]

AEHUYE, to await [PRICHAKUYE, he awaits]

AEIMAU-ANU, have one's breath taken away [ye **ODYEMAU/YEMAU**, he took away]

AEKATNU, delicious, nice, pleasant [**DELIKATNO**, delicate, delicious, precocious; English: **DELICATE**; Latin: **DELICATUS**, delightful, nice; French: **DELICIEUX**] Borrowed from European missionaries?

AYEMANU, so to speak [**DOYEMA**, he understands; **MENI**, he means; he talks; in his opinion; **UYEMA**, he/she/it agrees]

A EN, I am [English: **I AM**]

AHUI, entrance [**UHOD**, entrance]

AI, my [**MOI**, my; English: **MY**]

AISAPO, my elder sister [**MOYA SESTRA**, my sister; English: **MY SISTER**; Latin: **MEA SOROR**, sister, cousin]

KANA/KANNA, upper [(k = g; “r” in some Wendish dialects hardly audible): **GORNA**, the upper, the higher up]

AIENINUI to lie down to rest, to lie down to sleep [(ona) **AYA**, she sleeps; **AYA-NINA** and **AYA-TUYA**, used as refrains in Wendish lullabies]

AIKUP, drinking utensil [ENA **KUPA**, a cup; English: a **CUP**; Latin: **CUPA**, a tub, cask; German: die Schale]

AINU, the root of this word is “**thinking**”; now: man, person, comrade, father, husband

HOTUYEKARA, to call [**YEK**, a loud sound, peal, resonance, echo; English: **ECHO**]

AINE-INE, indicates the **past tense** or perfect tense [perhaps cognate of **MINE**, to pass (away)?]

AINU, is probably derived from **YAINU**, to think [**YE MENIU**, he thought. In ancient legends the Ainu were called **ENCHIU**, a man. The root of this word is “**thinker**”. It may be related to German **ein Mensch**, a person.]

AINU-KUTORO-HUMI, the **sound** of men talking [**KATERI**, the one who is; **SHUM**, sound, noise, buzz; English: to **HUM**, to make a sound]

SHIRI, time, space [se **SHIRI**, it expands, it gets wider; **SHIRINA**, space, breadth]

SHIRICHARONE, a broad swad/space of land [**SHIRINA**, broad space]

AINU-MOSHIRI, Ainu-land

AINU MUK, an Ainu poultice for painful or sore parts of body [**MUK/MUKA**, pain, torment, torture]

AINU-MUKEKASHI, a plant which is even more efficacious than Ainu Muk. *Platicodon glaucum*.
Nakai. [MUKE, pains (gen. and pl.); (sh = j): KAJE, points to, indicates; (S)KAJE, spoils,
prevents]

AINU-TOPAKE, Ainu chief, leader [English: TOP, high, TOPMOST, highest, leading]

AIPONE, thigh-bones [English: BONE]

AITEK, to be sent [EN TEK, a run; a race; TEKAT, to walk fast, to run]

AITUYERE, to go as far as, to be taken [POTUYE, he travels; ITI, to go; in Ainu, the infinitive
ending is at times the same as in Latin, -ere]

AKA/AKKA/WAKKA, water [WODKA/WODA, water; Latin: AQUA, water]

AKOAPASHI, to shut in [AKO, if; ZAPAHNI, to shoot the bolt, to bolt a door, to bar from leaving]

AKOIPISHI, to be judged [AKO, if; PISHI, write, make a note of]

AKOR'EWEN, poor, to treat badly [AKO, if; REWEN, poor]

AKOROBE, ones belongings [ROBA, goods, merchandise, ware, article, ROBE (plural)]

AMAM-MOSH, some kind of small fly [ENA MALA MUHA/MUSHKA, a small fly]

AMBA, to drag along, to carry [Latin: AMBULATIO, to walk about, to promenade]

AMBA-WA-APKASH, to go along carrying something

AMBAYAYA, a crab, to shuffle along

AMIYOK, to steal [IZMIYEK/IZMIK, removal; getting away]

AMSET, a stool, a seat, a throne [SED(EZH), seat; SEDET, to sit; Latin: SEDES, seat; German: der
SITZ, a seat]

TA, this [TA, this; this one]

TAADA TOADA, here and there [TU IN TAM, here and there; Serbo-Croatian: TUDA TADA, here
and there]

TAANDA here [Croatian: TA ONDE, the one over there]

TAI, a forest [GAI, a grove]

TAKE, now, just now [TAKOI, immediately, at once, directly, instantly]

AMURAIBA, to fondle someone by rubbing his head [RIBAT, to rub, to scrub; English: to RUB;
German: REIBEN]

AN, one [EN, one; English: **ONE**; German: **EIN**; Latin: **UNUS**]

AN **KIK**, he struck me [ON, he; **KIKA**, kicks; English: to **KICK**]

ANI, he, she, it [ON, he; **ONA**, she; **ONO**, it; **ONI**, they]

AN-**OMARE**, to be put in, containing [OMARA, clothes closet, armoire; French: **ARMOIRE**;
Latin: **ARMARIUM**, chest, cupboard]

AN**RAI**, slain, quite dead [**RAI**, paradise, heaven (gone to heaven?)]

AN-**RESKE**, brought up, reared [**REDIT**, to nourish, to bring up, to raise; English: **RAISED**]

AN**UIROTOTO**, to be quite destroyed [(r = l): Latin: **ANNIHILATE**, **destroy**; **TOTUS**, all, entire,
whole; English: **ANNIHILATE**]

AOMORI, a mound place [**UMORI**, he kills; **UMRI**, die; **UMIRI**, to pacify, to quiet, Latin:
MORIOR, dead; French: **MOURIR**, to die]

APARAKOOTTE, accursed, scolded [(insertion of a vowel between two consonants; omission of the
l sound): **PREKLET**, cursed, accursed]

APARU, the threshold [**PRAG**, threshold]

APOKNARE, face downwards [(k = g): **UPOGNE**, bends; bends down]

TU-SHUI, **two** times, twice [**DWA**, two; English: **TWO**]

APSO, opposite [English: **OPPOSITE**; Latin: **OPPOSITUS**, opposite]

APUN-**NO-PAYE**, good-bye; APUN, gently, **PAYE**, go [on **POYDE**, he will go; (on) **POYDE**, he
will go]

ARA/**ARE**, entirely, nothing but, quite [(r = l): German: **ALLE**, all; **ALLES**, everything; English:
ALL]

KEIRE, shoes [(r = l): **CHEULI/CHREULE**, shoes]

ARERAKARI, exposed to the wind, to **air** [English: **AIR**; Latin: **AER**, air, mist, cloud]

ARIKI, to come [English: **ARRIVE**; French: **ARRIVER**]

KUTTARA, a hollow stem [CHUTARA, a hollow gourd]

ARO, very early [English: **EARLY**]

ARONNU, plural of **RAIGE**, killed [**RANU** (ga ye), he wounded him; **WRINU** (ga ye), he pushed in
(knife?)]

ARO-**NOCHIU**, evening star [**NOCHNI**, belonging to the night; German: die **NACHT**, night]

EMUSH, sword [**EN NOSH/NOJ**, a knife; **MECH**, a sword]

ASE/**ASET/AMSET/SET**, chair, stool, seat [**SEDET**, to sit; (se) **USEST**, to sit down; English: a **SEAT**; Latin: **SEDES**, seat]

-**ASH**, if added, indicates 1st person plural: **PAYE-ASH**, we go [**POYDESH**, you will go]

ASHIKIPET, finger, toe [**PRST**, finger, toe; **PET**, five]

ASHIP/ASHIPPA, to flower, to blossom [**SHIPEK**, wild-rose, dog-rose]

ASHIRI, new, next [**RAZSHIRI**, growing, expanding]

ASHIRI KOTAN, new town; **KOTAN**, place, village, town [**KOT**, place, corner; **KOTANYA**, hollow, gorge]

ASHKE, ears of a bear [**USHKE**, diminutive of **USHI/USHESA**, ears]

ASHKE/TEKE, the hand [**TACHKE**, hands; paws]

RACHARO, a light, a light set up as a guide [(r = l): **LUCH**, light]

ASHKANE, clean, pure [cognate of **ASHKANAZI JEWS?**]

ASHUPUYA-SAKKA, to exterminate [**SEKA**, he cuts (down)]

AI-KA, elm thread [**NITKA**, thread.]

AT is a string made of the Elm fiber, suckers [**NIT**, a thread]]

ATKEPACH, they flayed elm trees to obtain fibre for making clothes – cloth was made from the inner bark of the elm-tree [**OTEPACH**, a flailer; **OTEPAT**, to beat, to thrash]

ATPAK-WANO, from the beginning; **ATBAKE**, beginning [(t = d)(b = v): **OD VEKA**, from time immemorial; (b = p): **OD POCHETKA**, from the beginning; from the start; **WEN**, out of, from; German: **VON**, out of, from]

ATTUSH, elm-tree cloth; **ATTU**, elm fiber [English: **ATTIRE**; German: das **TUCH**, cloth]

ATUI/ATOUI-KAMUI, sea gods; **ATUI**, ocean [Melanesian: **ATOL**]

TU, two [**DWA**, two; Swedish: **DWA**; English: **TWO**]

ATUI TOMOTUYE, to go on a voyage; to cross the seas [**POTUYE**, he travels]

ATUMI-ERAI, to die in battle [(t = d): **ODMIRAI**, die off; **UMIRA**, he is dying]

AUN, one's own [English: **OWN**]

CHISH, house [**HISHA**, house]

AUTOMOTNOKA, unlearned, ignorant, not to know [**OMOTNEGA/OMOTEN**, confused; muddled; **ZMOTEN**, wrong, mistaken, muddled]

AWACHA, relations [**DOMACHA (fem.)**, domestic, familiar, native]

AWACHIN (plural), relations [**DOMACHIN**, member of a family, native]

AWOSHI, to tie together [**ZWEZHI/OBWEZHI**, tie together]

C

CHA, tea [**CHAI**, tea]

CHA OHETKE YA, tea ran out (of the spout) [**CHAI ODTEKU YE**, tea flowed out; ran out; **CHAI YE ODTEKU**]

CHAKA, dirty; filthy [**KAKA**, dirt]

CHAKKA, to be caught in a snare [**CHAKA**, he waits (for s.t. or s.o.)]

CHAROPEN, abusive (([r = l; p = b; vowel inserted between two consonants): **ZLOBEN** wicked; bad; nasty. This Ainu word sounds also very much like **CHAROBEN**, magical, sorcerous, Note: Wendish and Ainu adjectives have the same endings “-en”]

CHARI, lighted; **CHARI-ABE**, a lighted fire [**ZAR/JAR**, glow; red-heat; **JARI**, it glows; gleams]

CHARO/CHARU mouth [(ch = sh, z or j; r = l): **JRELO** gullet; throat; mouth]

CHASHIKARA, to enclose; to fence in [(all sibilants are interchangeable, i.e., ch = z, etc., and k = g): **ZASIGURAT**, to make safe; to ensure safety; to protect]

CHASHNU-I, to beautify; to prepare [(“r” is hardly audible; sh = s): **KRASNO** nice; beautiful]

CHISEI, house [**W HISHEI**, in the house; **HISHE**, houses]

CHEKA, the roof of a house [(ch = s; k = h): **STREHA**, the roof]

CHEP-E-KOTAN, (fish-eat-village) a village where there are fish [(on)**YE** he eats; Engl.: to **EAT**; Germ.: **ESSEN** to eat; **CHEP** fish, from **CHI-EP** (what we eat; our food). The Ainu were hunters, gatherers and fishermen. They settled in Japan prior to 20,000 B.C. when it was still part of the continent.]

CHEURE/CHIURE/CHIEURE, shoes [**CHEULI/CHREWLI**, shoes]

CHIAPAKORE , to treat hospitably [se **ZAPOKORIT**, to be obedient; to serve well]

CHIARA, bright; beautiful [**CHAR**, charm; magic; **ZAR/JAR**, glow; red-heat]

CHIARI, lighted; kindled; **CHIARI-ABE**, an already lighted fire [(ch = j): **ZARI/JARI**, it glows; **JAR**, glow from a fire or the sun]

CHIEOTKE, to touch [**KI SE DOTAKNE**, who touches]

CHIPANUP, a woman's head-dress [**CHIPKANE**, made with lace/embroidered]

CHIRIWAK, a relative [**KI YE ROYAK** , who is a relative; compatriot]

CHIKAP, slang for privates [**PICHKA**, vagina (slang)]

CHIKAP, a bird [**PTICHEK**, a bird]

CHIKAP-KANCHI, bird's wings [**KANTSI/KONTSI**, the ends; the end parts]

CHIKAP-RAP/RAPU, bird's wings [**REP**, tail; **REPI** tails]

CHIKAP-SET, a nest [**SED**, seat; **SEDET**, to sit; Germ. **SITZ** the seat; **CHIKAP URU** was a garment Ainu made from bird-skins. And a **CHIKAR'IBE** was a dish made of mixed vegetables, roots, and berries.]

CHIKARAKARABE, an embroidered dress [**CHIPKE**, lace; **ROBA**, ware; article; goods; merchandise; **CHIPKE**, fine lace; Serbo-Croatian: **ROBA**, dress; clothes]

CHIKISA-KARA, to make fire by rubbing wooden sticks together; **CHIKISA**, elm-tree [(k – g); **GORI** burns]

CHIKKO, an old man [Croatian: **CHIKO** an old man] Note: I came to the conclusion that Croatians, prior to their settling in their present homeland were a warlike Wendish tribe, originally settled in the present German province of Hessen. They left their homeland and moved gradually eastward to retain their freedoms, endangered by constant Roman incursions into their territories. They refer to themselves as Hrwati. Romans spelled their name as “Catti” or “Khatti”. When the Empire of Christian Franks expanded into Central Europe, they moved farther east into various areas where they served as mercenaries. E.g., they were serving in various countries, like Poland, as well as in Carinthia. They eventually settled in their present homeland on the Balkans and the Adriatic Coast - where the Slovene Wendish population had been decimated during the Roman Empire. Eventually, Croatians intermarried with the remaining Slovenes. Later also with Serbs, who had arrived in the Balkans in the 6th century. This resulted in the evolution of a new language, the modern Serbo-Croatian. I suspect that Serbs were originally part of the Sorbs on the Baltic Sea. They may have left perhaps in the Bronze Age, after the Baltic was flooded, in search of land. While moving to eastern Europe, they mixed with other tribes. Their language, and culture, changed further due to their 500 year long occupation by the Ottoman Turks.]

CHIKO-HUMMORE, to be quiet; to become silent; to stand still and listen [UMIRI (T), to make quiet; to calm down; to silence]

CHIKOTACHI, spotted [TOCHKE, spots; dots]

CHIKUNI-SHINRIT, the roots of trees [ZA(N)RIT, buried; buried in the ground]

CHINOT, the chin; a blunt cape [English: CHIN]

ACHIKA, vagina [Croatian: PICHIKA, vagina]

OPENTARI, to fall down with heels in the air [PENTA/PETA, a heel]

CHIOTANE, a specially revered area at the fireplace [KI OSTANE, the one that stays/remains; KI YE UDAN/WDAN, the one who is devoted; loyal]

CHIOTANE-AINU a special friend; dearest friend (male)

CHIOTANE-MAT a special/dearest friend (fem.) [MAT, mother]

CHIP, ship [English: a SHIP; German: das SCHIFF]

ERIK, it rises [EN RUK, a strong push] Query: Is this the origin of the name ERICK?

CHISEI, the house, or any dwelling (even of animals); SHUKUS sunshine. [U HISHEI/W HISHI, in the house; English: HOUSE; German: HAUS] The Ainu house was both a dwelling place and a temple. The father was the family priest. The altar was the north-eastern corner belonging to their father ancestor, CHISEI-KORO-EKASHI (the house-possessing old man) and to his wife, FUJI, the fire goddess. Their daughter was SHUKO-YAN-MAT (she who descends to the cooking pot). The mistress of the house?

CHISH-OCHIWE, to lie down and weep; CHISH weeping; crying [POCHIWA, he is resting; he is lying down]

CHITAKTE, to divine; to be made to speak (dictated by gods) [CHITAT, to read (as dictated to?)]

CHIUKUSH, to weep; to shed tears [(se) ZYOKASH, you are weeping]

CHIWE MOIRE, a slow current [MIREN, (masc.) peaceful; calm; tranquil; MIRNA, (fem.)]

CHUP, the luminary; the sun; the moon; the month; CHUP KAMUI, the sun or the moon; the sun and the moon. [*This seems to indicate that Ainu were not Sun-worshippers, and that the Shinto cult must have been brought to Japan by another, obviously later, wave of Indo-European immigrants – who arrived either from Central Europe, the Middle East, or from their colonies in India or Western China. Those were the countries where the Wendish sun-cults flourished from some 10 to 6 thousand years ago, up to Roman times. Japanese sun-goddess had a Wendish name, AMATERISO, i.e. MATER, mother; MATERI, (dative of “MATER”); ISA, Wendish sun-goddess ISA. Or: SO, shortened from SOL the Wendish sun-god*]

D, there is no D in Ainu, only T

E

E, to eat [(on) **YE**, he is eating]

EA, indicates present tense [(on) **YE**, (he) is (present tense)]

EAHUN, to go into; to enter into [**UHOD/WHOD**, entry; entrance]

EAMEOKTE, (to hook in with the fingernails) to steal [**WZAME** he takes; uses; (k = h): **NOHTE** fingernails]

EANGESH, to dislike [**NE MARASH**, you do not like; you dislike]

EAN, a polite form of “**YOU**” [the polite form for “**TI**, you” is “**ONI**, they”, now only used by old-fashioned country people]

EANI-UN, you [**ONI**, they; **ON**, he]

EAN-MANU, he/she/it was [**ON**, he; **ONA**, she; **ONO**, it; **MINE**, it passes; it is past]

EASHISH, to bear away; to carry out [**NOSISH**, you are carrying]

EASHIU, to cast a spear at s.t. [**SHILO**, an awl; a sharp pointed tool or weapon]

EASURU-ASH, famous [(r = l): **ZASLOWISH**, you will become famous]

EAT, then; thereupon [**NATO**, then; thereupon; after that]

EATPAKETA, in the beginning [(t = d): **OD POCHETKA**, from the beginning; from the start]

EATTUNNE-NO, by itself; alone; only [(t = d): **EDINO**, only; alone]

? **EBUI**, a bud [(b = p): **POPEK**; English: **BUD**; German: die **KNOSPE**]

ECHAKASHNU, to instruct; to teach [(on) **UCHI**, he teaches; (sh = j): (on) **KAJE** he shows; explains; displays]

ECHARASE, to move along [(r = l)(s = z): **LAZI(T)**, to move along slowly]

ECHAR'USHI, to hold in one's mouth (like a pipe) [**USTA**, mouth; **W USTIH**, in the mouth]

ECHI-KORO, your (plural) [(ch = sh): **WASHI**, your; yours (plural)]

ECHIRIRI, to trickle down [(ch = z) (a vowel is inserted between 2 consonants) (r = l): (so) **IZLILI**, they had poured a liquid out (of a container)]

ECHIURE, to come into contact with; to strike against [(ch = s)(r = l): (ye) **SRECHAL**, he met; he came across (someone)]

SHUI EEKA, he came again [**SHE**, again; (k = h): **PRIYEHA**, he comes; he arrives; **YAHA**, rides (a horse); Serbo-Croatian and Russian: **YEHAT**, to go; to walk]

EHURU PESH, to descend a hill; **EHURU**, hill; ([r = l): **HOLM**, rounded hill, or two joined rounded hills; Swedish: **HOLM**; Engl: **HILL**; Wendish: **PESH** on foot]

EKANAI, previously; before; anciently [**NEKDAI**, in olden times; at a long-ago time]

EKANAI-WANO, from ancient times [**NEKDAI**, once; a long time ago; **WEN**, out of; from; German: **VON**, from]

EKARA/EKARI, around; by; along [(r = l): **OKOLI**, around; by; along]; **CHISEI EKARI**, around the house; Wendish: **OKOLI HISHE(I)** around the house]

TOPE EKE, skimmed milk; **EKE**, milk; [(Wendish “l”s are hardly audible): **TOPLE/TOPLO**, warm; **MLEKO** milk]

? **EKOPASH**, to lean against [(se) **NASLANIASH**, you are leaning up against (something)]

EKOTA, one's homeland [(z moiga) **KOTA**, from my place/home; from my corner]

EMAKA, to go; to withdraw [(se) **UMIKA** he is drawing back; getting out of one's way; (se) **ODMIKA**, he is withdrawing; moving away from something or someone;]

EMONI, to hunt; to track down [Is the Roman **EMONA** (today's **LUBLANA**) a cognate of **EMONI**? Perhaps a hunting lodge/estate? Or is it derived from Lob Eane, a temple of the Celtic mother goddess Eana, in her sacred grove?]

EMUSH sword, [**NOSH/NOJ**, a knife; **MECH**, sword;]

EN, the end [English: the **END**; German: das **ENDE**, the end]

ENCHIU, a person; a man; an Ainu man [? German: ein **MENSCH**]

ENE, in; at [English: **IN**; German: **INNEN**, inside]

ENGE, sharp [German: **ENG**, narrow (perhaps a sharp narrow blade)]

ENISHPANE, to lord it over someone [**EN**, a, one; (sh = s): **SUPAN/ZUPAN**, chief; village head, mayor; Czech and Polish: **PANE**, a lord; a sir]

ENUMNUNGE, abundant; plentiful [**MNONGI/MNOGI**, many; a lot of something]

ENUPEK-USH, dazzled by light [(sh = ch): **LUCH**, light]

ENUPKUSHISH, to dislike to do; dislike to hear; ENUP, inconvenient [**SLISHISH**, you hear; Serbo- Croatian: **SLUSHAT**, to hear]

EORO/ORO, very; exceedingly [(r = l): **ZELO**, very; exceedingly; much]

EOTASHISH, to hurry; to hasten [**HITISH**, you are rushing; you are hurrying; you are in haste; you are walking fast]

EOTUYE-TUYE, to carry off; to steal; to take away [**ODTUYI**, to alienate; to estrange; to take out of a certain environment or place]

? **EP/AEP**, food [**YED**, food; dish]

? **EPARA**, to blow [**OPARA/PARA**, steam]

? **ATTUSH**, unfinished cloth [English: **ATTIRE**, clothing]

EPIRU, to pick out (like fish out of meshes of a net) [(ye) **OBIRU/OBIRAU**, he has picked out; plucked off; **OBIRAT**, to pick; to pluck off (e.g., fruit);]

EPOPPA, to hate; to persecute; to oppose [(on) **OBUPA**, he gives up hope; he stops trusting]

EPOSO/EBOSO just so; indeed [German: **EBEN SO** just so; indeed. Borrowed from German missionaries?]

EPOTAN-NI (the nurse-tree)/**AINA-NI** (124 Nakai) Chopsticks made from its wood supposedly prevents carious teeth.

ERAUN-KUCHI, the lower part of the throat [(k = g)(l is hardly audible): (u) **GOLCHI**, in the lower part of the throat; **GUCHA/GOLCHA** lower part of the throat; Adam's apple?]

ERUMAKANU, (lit. to open up a way). to get out of the way [(on se ye) **UMAKNU**, he moved out of the way; gave his place to someone else]

ESAPANE, to govern; to lead; to act as chief or head [**YE SUPAN**, he is the chief; **PANE**, sir; lord; **SUPAN/JUPAN**, chief; head of a village or town]

ESHINI, to retire from work; to abdicate; to adjourn; to die [(all sibilants are interchangeable: sh = z): **IZGINI**, leave; disappear; cease to exist; perish]

ESORO, to descend; to go down; to go down towards the end of anything [(s = z) (r = l): **ZDOLI/ZDOLAI**, down; downwards; to go towards the lower end]

ESUMKA, drown [English: **SINK**; German: **SINKEN**, to sink in the water]

? **ETAMBA**, this way; here [**TA(M)KAI/SEMKAI**, there and here; this way; here]

ETARA, to pierce; to stick into; to hit [(t = d): (on) **UDARYA**; he is hitting/pounding; **UDARIT** to hit; to strike]

? **ETARAKA-BURI-KI**, to do things contrary to custom [NASPROTNIKI, adversaries; enemies]

ETAYE, to draw out; to extract; to pull away from [ODTUYI, to draw away from; (t = d): ODDALYEN removed; away]

ETOIPUKKA/OTOIPUKKA, to put earth around; to earth up (potatoes) [OB(O)KOPA, to put earth up around (potatoes)]

ETOK, source; origin; top [ODTOK, spring, flowing out of water; DOTOK, source; origin; IZTOK, the outflow; source; PRITOK, a tributary]

PET-ETOK, the source of a river [POT, path. (Note: rivers were ancient roads); ODTOK/IZTOK, the outflow; water source]

ETOKO, before; formerly; previously [ODTEKLO, flow away; PRETEKLO, the past; former times; has been; was; (ye) IZTEKLO, it ran out (time, etc.)]

? **ETOKUSH**, to get ready; to make preparations; about to do [YE, is; POSKUS, an attempt; a try to do something]

ETOPOKE, to pull (a bowstring) [(k = g): (on) POTEKNE, he pulls (a bowstring); (on) UPOGNE, he bends]

ETORANNE, to dislike to do; not caring to do [(t = d) (insertion of a vowel between 2 consonants): (on) ODRINE, he pushes aside; he pushes out of his way because he finds it objectionable or because he does not care for it]

ETTE, to hand over; to give [(t = d): (on) OTDA/ODDA, he hands over; he gives]

ETUKKA, to push out [IZTIKA, to push out; to start protruding]
MOKORIRI-KIRAW-ETUKKA RUWE NE, the snail pushes out his horns
[MOKER, wet; ROGOWI, horns; MOCHERIL, a creature living in waterlogged places; MOCHWIREN, waterlogged; English: MOISTURE]

? **ETUMAM**, the body [Ancient nasals in Wendish: TE(M)LO, the body]

? **ETURUPAK/UWEPAK**, equal; to be equal [EDNAK/ENAK, equal]

? **EUAINUKORO**, to honour; to respect; to reverence; EU, parent [POKOREN, obedient; respectful]

EUBITTE-KI, a knot [OBWITI, a string or rope wound around something; KI, that is]

EUKO, joined together; conjoined [SKUPNO, together; Serbo-Croatian: WKUP together]

EUKOPASHTE, to shore up; to keep from falling [(ti) OKOPASH, you are shoring up (the earth)]

EUSH, to go to [The sound “r” is in some Wendish dialects hardly audible: (ti) **GRESH**, you are going to (another place); English: to **GO**; German: **GEHEN**]

EUSH, to pierce; to stick on or into [(ti) **BODESH**, you pierce; you stab someone; you stick a sharp weapon or knife into someone]

? **EUNSHIRAMSHI**, to consider [(ti se) **OBZIRASH**, you consider; **OBZIREN**, considerate]

EUSHI, he came [ye **DOSHEU**, he came; (ye) **ODSHEU**, he left; he went away]

EWARA/UKU, to blow with the mouth [**UKA(T)** to shout; **ZAUKA(T)** to shout with joy]

EYAIKATU-WEN/OSAMATKI-ITAK, to insult [**OSRAMOTI**, to insult; to humiliate; to dishonour]

EYAIPIRIKARE, to benefit oneself [**TWOIA**, your; (inserted vowel; r = l): **PRILIKA**, chance (to take advantage of a situation)]

EYAINISHPANE, to lord it over; to act the master [Czech and Polish: **PANE**, lord; sir; master]

EYAIPAKASHNU, to learn [**NIEI**, to her; **POKAJEM**, I point out; I show how it is done]

EYAITUPA, to change place (car, boat) [(on) **PRESTOPA**, he moves from one place to another]

? **EYAMI**, “the storer”, a jay (because it stores food for winter) [**UYAME**, catch, acquisition: English: **JAY**]

? **EYASARE**, to sharpen (a saw, a knife) [(on ye) **ZAOSTRIL/POOSTRIL**, he has sharpened]

EYOKO, to stand ready to shoot at; to lie in wait for [(on) **PRICHAKA**, he is waiting for; lying in wait; (on) **CHAKA**, he is awaiting]

E, sounds almost like H in Ainu

FUCHI/ABE/UNCHI/FUJI, fire [**FUJIYAMA**, the sacred mountain/volcano bears an Ainu name]

FURE-KANI, copper; **FURE**, red; **KANI**, metal [**KOWANI** worked metal]; **FURE-SHISAM** foreigners; Europeans and Americans]

FURE-TOM, the red colour [**RUS/RDECH**, red; Engl.: **RED**; German: **ROT**; Russian: **RUSSOI**]

FURETOI clay [? ; **TLA** earth; ground; soil]

G does not exist in Ainu, only K

H (stands at times for Z or K,
HIMALAYA= ZIMALAYA; ZIMA winter)

HACHAKO, a baby [Insertion of a vowel between 2 consonants, r hardly audible): **HCHERKA**, a daughter]

HAI, hemp; fibre; string [W. ?; English: HEMP; German: **HAMPF**]

HAINAKANI, wire [KOWANI, made of metal]

HAMOKI, to lie down (like an animal); to be asleep [HAMMOCK borrowed from the Ainu?]

HAN-NE no; it is not [NE no; Engl.: NO; German: NEIN; French: NON]

HAP, thank you [HWALA-LEPA, thank you]

HAPUN-NO-PAYE, (go gently); adieu; good-bye [POYDE, he goes; he is leaving]

HAUGE-HAUGE, very gently [Japanese seem to have borrowed this habit of repeated adjectives from the Ainu]

? **HAYOKBE-KIRAU**, (armour horns) horns on a helmet (like Vikings) [(reversed syllable; k = g):
ROGAU/ROGAT, horned]

HEBUCHI-NI, a white birch-tree; NI tree [BREZA, birch-tree; Engl.: BIRCH; German: die BUCHE]

HECHIRASEI, as rough as hair [r = l: LASEI/LASI/LASIE, hair]

HANEUBA, to lean over [(se) NAGIBA, he is leaning over towards; to bend; to incline]

HEPOKICHIU, to bow oneself (as in worship) [NE POKONCHEN, not standing straight up; POKICHNIU/POKLONIU, he bowed; POKONCHEN, standing straight up]

HEPOKIUSH, to bow oneself (as in worship) [(se) POKLONISH, you are bowing to someone]

HERA, maimed; lame; crippled [(on) HIRA, he languishes; he pines away; his health is deteriorating]

HERISARISA, to be rough as hair [(r = l): LASI/LASYE, hair]

HERUKI, herring [Engl. HERRING]

HESHURI, a Buddhist or Shinto priest [Ainu had no priests, each head of the house was the priest of his temple. Therefore the Japanese sun-cult was not inherited from the Ainu.]

HETOPO, again [ZOPET, again]

HETOPO-SHIKNU, to return to life [ZOPET again; JIU alive; Russian: JIZN(O) life]

HOK, to buy [Engl.: a HAWKER]

HOKKE, to lie down [German: HOCKEN, to squat]

HOKOMKOKTE, to raise the knees up to one's chin [POKLEKNITE, go down on your knees;
German: HOCKEN, to squat]

HOMAKA, backward; behind [ODMIKA, he moves off]

HOMERU, to be hurt; to be distorted [(ye) ZAMERU, he was offended; he was hurt]

HOMNE, splintered; broken up; boulders [KAMNE/KAMNI, boulders; rocks; stones]

HOPECHINA, to sit on one's heels [PETA, the heel; POCHIWA, he rests on]

HOPOKNA, to be tipped; to be tilted ; to be set on edge; to be put on the side [(on)UPOGNE, he
bends (something)]

HOSH/HOSHI, leggings [HLACHE, trousers; English: HOSE; German: die HOSEN]

HOTARI, to tumble down; to burst like a volcano [UDARI, it hits (unexpectedly); it strikes (like
lightning)]

HUNAKETA, there; that place [ONA KOTA/ONEGA KOTA, that place (dative sing.)]

I, me [MI, to me; we; English: ME; German: MIR, to me; French: MOI]

I, his; her [NYI, to her]

I-HEKOTA, towards me [MI, me; NASPROTI, towards]

ICHASHKUMA, teaching; preaching [UCHISH KO ME, when you are teaching me]

IKANNO, able; skilful [UKANYEN, tricky; cunning; clever; English: CUNNING]

IKOHUMMORE, to silence; to quiet [UMIRI, he silenced; calmed down; made quiet]

IMAKANU, to open up or clear a space [(se ye) UMAKNU, he withdrew; moved away; gave up
his place to another person]

INE, equals the English ending -ING; [EKINE, coming; OMANINE, going]

TEKE, hands [ROKE, hands]

? **INGI**, all; universal [INGOLICH, Wendish family name]

IOCHI, snake [KACHA, snake]

IOITA, shelf [(The r sound is inaudible: **LOYTRA**, steps; ladder; English: **LADDER**; German: **LEITER**)]

IPISHKI, number [(on) **PISHE** he is writing]

IPORO-SHIKAUNURE, to show anger on one's face [**SHIKANIRA**, makes a nuisance of himself; bothers someone; torments someone; German: **SCHIKANE**]

IRAMATCHUYE, to think, to consider; to revolve one's mind [(on) **RAZMISHLUYE**, he revolves thoughts in his mind; he is thinking about a matter; he is considering; deliberating; reflecting upon]

IRESU, to bring up; to sustain [(ye) **ODRASU**, he grew up; English: to **RAISE**]

IRESU-HUCHI [**LUCHI**, of the light; **ONNE-HUCHI**; **OGNA?** of the fire; **ONA?** she]

KAMUI-HUCHI; **KAMUI**, goddess [**LUCHI**, of the light; the goddess of the fire/fireplace]

IRESU-KAMUI, foster-god; god-the-sustainer [(ye) **ZRASU**, he grew up; he grew tall]

IRITAK/IRIWAK ,relations; brothers and sisters [**ROYAK**, blood relation; one's countryman]

? **IRORI**, colour [**BARWA**, colour]

ISAM, not to be; it is not; to be absent [**NISEM**, I am not; **NISEM TU**, I am not here; Serbo-Croatian: **NISAM**, I am not]

? **ITAK**, to speak; to say; to tell [**DEYAT**, to say; to tell]

ITEME, to stretch out at full length [(on se) **IZTEGNE**, he is stretching himself out]

ITOTO, to melt down (as fat, etc.) [**IZTALIT** to melt down (snow; fat; metal; etc.); **IZLITO**, poured out]

ITUIBAPOIBE, the son of a bad man; offspring of a killed man; ITUIBA to kill; cut off [**POIB/POUB/POB**, a boy; German: der **BUBE**; English: **BOY**]

ITUREN-KAMUI, one's guardian angel; **ITUREN**, inspired by internal impulse [**NOTRANYEN**, internal; inside; English: **INTERNAL**]

? **IWATOPENI**, a kind of maple [**TOPOL**,, poplar; English: **POPLAR**]

IYAY-IYAI, take care; be careful; **IYAIIRANGERE** thank you

IYUROI-KOT, a grave; **IYURUI** a grave [**IZRUI**, dig out; **IZRUWAI**, dig down; **KOT**, corner; place; **KOTEC**, a small place, a grave]

K(H)

KA, is often connected with “fire” [(k = g): **GORI**, it burns; Ancient Greek: **KAIO** to burn]

KAMUI-KOTAN, heaven; **KAMUI**, god [**KOT**, corner; place; angle]

KAMUI-MOSHIRI, heaven [**SHIRI**, to spread out; extended]

KAMUI-KAT, godlike; beautiful; made by the gods [**KOT**, like; alike]

? **KANCHIPO**, a girl [K=H] [**HCHI**, a daughter]

KANI-TUCHI, iron hammer; **KANI**, iron [**KOWANI** made from a metal; **TOLCHI(T)**, to hit; to hammer away]

KANNI, a stick; a walking stick [English: a **CANE**]

KANTSARUSHI, water oats [(vowel inserted between two consonants):**RSH/RJ** oats; English: **RYE**; German: der **ROGGEN**]

KARA, the process of drilling fire [(k = g): **GARI/GORI**, it burns]

KASHMAT, an old woman [**MAT(I)**, a mother]

KAT/HAT, the heart; feelings [**HERTSE/SERTSE** heart; English: **HEART**; German: das **HERZ**; French: **COEUR**]

KATACHA, upon; over [**KRTACHA**, a brush; to brush over]

KATKIMAT, mistress of the house [**KOTKA**, of the little place; **MAT** mother]

KATO, clever, expert [Latin: **CATUS**, intelligent; sagacious; English: **CLEVER**]

KATPAK-KI, to commit a sin [**NAPAKA**, a mistake; a wrong deed]

KECHI, to groan; to moan [(on) **KRICHI**, he is screaming/crying]

KEIRE, salmon skin, or deer skin **boots; shoes** [**CHEULI/CHREWLI**, shoes; **KREULA**, walks with difficulty; English: to **CRAWL**]

KEREPNOYE-SURUGU, a very potent Aconite poison; **SURUGU** poison [**KREPNI(T)** to die a wretched death; a miserable/painful death; **KREPNOYE** seems to have the Russian grammatical form. A recent acquisition?]

KIAI, a blaze; a ray of light [**SIYAI**, brightness; brilliancy; splendour]

KIK, to strike; to hit; to beat [**KIKAT/KRTSAT**, a kick; English: **KICK**]

KO, when; if; whilst [**KO**, when; if; whilst]
INGAR'AN-KO, while I looked

KOKAKSE, to dirty; to besmear [**POKAKAT SE**, to defacate]

KOM, a knob; a hillock [**KUM**, a hillock]

KOKKOP, a corpse [**POKOP**, a burial; a funeral]

KONNE, yes; just so [**KAINE**, is that not so? Bulgarian: **NE**, yes]

KOP, a small hill; a copse [**KUP**, a heap; a pile; **KOPA**, stack; a conical mountain; **KOPITSA**, a heap; a stack; English: a **COPSE**]

KORAMUCHISH, to be angry; to spite [**MUCHISH**, you cause trouble; you harass someone; you torment/torture (someone)]

? **KORENNA-SHUYE** [The meaning of “Korena”? **Shuye** seems to mean “shaking about”]

KORUENENE, to turn out of a road or path [**UKRENE/KRENE**, he continues walking in another direction; he changes his direction]

KOSHMAT, daughter-in-law [**MAT**, mother]

KOT, a grave; a ditch; a house plot [**KOT**, a corner; a piece of land]

? **KOTA** a village; a place [? **BOKA KOTORSKA** a place on the Dalmatian coast; ? **BOKA bay**]

? **KOTOKSE**, to stick in [**WTAKNE SE**, to stick (something) into (something)]

? **KOTAN**, a place; a village; a town [**KOTANYA**, a hollow; an excavation; a gorge; **KOTLINA**, a deep valley; a basin]

KUCHA, a hunter's or fisherman's lodge [**KOCHA**, a hut; a cottage; Serbo-Croatian: **KUCHA** a house]

[*KUKEREKEP-NI* a linden-tree; *W. Tree-of-life. The Lindentree is also the tree-of-life of European Wends!*]

? **KUNNE-CHUP**, (the dark luminary), the moon; **KUNNE**, dark; black [**CHRNE**, black]

? **KUNNE-MATA**, midwinter [**MRZLA**, cold]

KURAN, hill; mountains [**GOREN**, upper; higher up; **GORA**, mountain]

? **KURON-KANI**, bronze [?] [Copper was mined around Lake Huron (Kuron?) from about 6,000

B.C. up to 1200 B.C.]

KURU/GURU//KUR, a person [KURDS, in Asia Minor?]

KURU, a hill; a mountain [(k = g): **GORA**, a mountain]

KUCHA/KUCHAMA, the top of the throat; the pronunciation of a word [(k = g): **GOLCHA**, throat; **GUCHAT**, to speak]

KUCHAM PIRIKA, to speak clearly [GUCHAM, I am speaking]

KUTCHI, the throat [GOLCHA, the throat]

KUTTARA, hollow [CHUTARA, a hollow pumpkin, etc., used for holding water, as a bottle]

KUTUSUSATKI, to tremble; to quiver; to shake [SE TRESTI, to shake; to tremble; to shake]

L (to an Ainu L sounds like R)

M

MA/MAT, a female [MAT, mother]

MACHARASHNE, in separate particles; dry and loose (like dried out earth) [PRASHNE, dusty; like dust; PRAH dust]

MACHI, to marry [POROCHI(T), to marry; MACHEHA step-mother]

MAKAN, behind; ancient [(OD)MAKNEN, distant; far away]

MAKIRI, a chopper; a knife [SEKIRA, a chopper; an axe; SEKAT, to cut]

MAKKOIWAK-NOCHIU, a shooting star; **MAKKE**, to open; to split asunder [NOCH, night; NOCHNI, nightly]

MANA, dust; **TOI MANA**, earth dust [MANA, as mentioned in the Bible, some kind of dust-like food?]; **TLA** earth; ground. The word “tla”, *ground, soil, earth*, turns up also in North and Central American Native languages!]

MAKNA, cleared; opened up; dispelled [IZMAKNE, remove; clear away]

MANU, a sign for the past tense [(ye) MINU/MINIU, has been and gone; has passed]

MANUIKE, past tense particle; when it was [MINIU (KO YE), when it has passed; been and gone]

MAT, a female; a wife; a woman; a mother [MAT, mother]

MAU, strength [**MOCH**, strength; English: **MIGHT**; German: **MACHT**]

MAWEHE, influence; power [**MOGOTEN**, powerful; English: **MIGHT**; German: **MACHT**]

MEKO, a cat [**MUTSKA/MACHKA**, a cat; German: **MIETZE/KATZE**]

? **MERAIGE**, cold [**MRZLO YE**, it is cold; **MRAZ**, the cold; chill; frost]

? **MESU**, to ascend [**NEBESA**, heaven; the sky]

MESUYA, to become weak through exposure to the cold [**M(E)RZUYE**, it is freezing]

MIM, meat [**MESO**, meat; Engl. **MEAT**]

MO, small; little [**MAU**, small; a little]

MO, silence; peace; quiet [**MOLK**, silence; **MIR**, peace; quiet]

MO-I, peace; a place of peace [**MIR**, peace; quiet]

MOKORIRI, a snail [**MOKER**, wet, slimy; r = l): **RILTS**, proboscis]

MONICHASHNU-NO, without impediment; quickly [**PRAWOCHASNO**, in time; at the right time; promptly]

MOPI, sleeping; slow [English: **MOPING**]

MOS/MOSH, a fly [**MUHA/MUSHITSA**, a fly]

MOSHIR/MOSHIRI, country; world [**SE SHIRI/RAZSHIRI**, it is expanding; spreading out; large expanse; **SHIROK**, huge; wide]

MUKARA, an axe [**SEKIRA**, an axe]

MUKECHARASE, to crawl along; to work oneself along upon the side or stomach [**MUKA**, pain; **MUCHNO LAZI**, he crawls along with difficulty; **MUCHNO**, painful; difficult; (r = l; s = z): **LAZI(T)** to crawl; to proceed slowly, on one's stomach]

MUNNUYEP-NOCHIU, a comet [**NOCHNI**, nightly; in the night]

? **MUT**, to wear as a sword [**MECH**, sword]

N

? **NA**, to carry [**NESE**, he carries]

NAA, nearly [English: **NEARLY**; German: **NAHE** close (by)]

NAK, so; **NAK YE MANU**, so he said [**TAK** so; **TAK YE MENU/MENIU**, so he said; so he gave his opinion]

NAK-KICHINE, doing thus; doing so [Serbo-Croatian: **TAK UCHINE**, so he did; he did thus]

NANI, quickly; immediately; at once; without stopping [**NUYNI**, pressing; urgent; necessary; German: **NUN** now; immediately]

? **NAN-IPORO**, complexion of the face [(p = b): **BARUA** colour; colouring]

? **NANKOTUKE**, to kiss [**NA**, onto; **USTKE** mouth (dim.)]

NATEI/NATEK, thereupon [**NATO**, thereupon; after that]

? **NEI-ORUN**, of what place; where? [German: der **ORT** place]

NENKA, somebody [Ancient nasal form: **NE(N)KA**, someone (fem.); **NEKDO** someone; somebody]

NEP-NE-KA, something [**NEKAI**, something]

NESHKO, walnut [**OREH/ORESHEK**, a nut; English: **NUT**; German: der **NUSS**; French: **NOIS**]

NETE, thereupon [**NATO**, thereupon]

[**NIKAP-ATUSH**, cloth made from the Linden bast! **NIPESH-NI**, Linden-tree]

? **NISAPNO**, suddenly; quickly; all at once; in a hurry [**OSUPNO** astonished; perplexed; sudden]

NISAT-SAOT-NOCHIU, the morning star; Venus [**SIYAT** ,to shine; to glow; **NOCHNI**, in the night; nightly]

NISHKA, heaven above the clouds; the skies [**NEBESA**, heavens; **ZWISHKA**, high up; on high]

NIUKESH, awkward; unable to do a thing; unfortunate [(ti) **ZANIKASH**, you are denying; you are denying that it can be done]

NIWA, very ripe; sweet [While in Japanese it means the same as in Wendish, namely “a worked field; a garden”. Therefore it must have been introduced by an agrarian people, not by hunters/fishermen/ gatherers, the Ainu! Again, this implies a second Indo-European immigration.]

NOCHIU, stars; night bodies [**NOCHNI**, belonging to the night time]

NOIBORO/NOIPORO PONE, forehead; **NOIBORO** brain; **PONE**, bone [English: **BRAIN**; **BONE**]

NOK-SEI, egg shell [English: **EGG SHELL**]

NOMO, silent, peace; quiet [**NEMA**, without speech; dumb (fem.)]

? **NOT-ECHIU**, to have lost one's appetite; to be unable to take food [**NE TEKNE**, it is not appetizing]

? **NORE**, to paint [**NARISAT** to paint; to draw]

NUTPA, to mark; to write [**NAPISANA**, written]

? **NUKARATTE**, to show [(vi) **POKAJETE**, you will show (pl.)]

NUMI, all [Latin: **OMNI**, all]

NUNI, straightway [**NON**, now; English: **ANON**; **NOW**; German: **NUN**]

? **NUPEK-AT**, to shine; shining [**OPEKAT**, to apply heat to; to burn (by sun; or fire)]

NUPOPPET, to perspire; to sweat [**NAPOTIT**, to perspire; **POT**, perspiration; sweat; English: **PERSPIRE**]

NUPURI-TAPKA, the mountain top; **NUPURI**, mountain; **TAPKA**, top [**NAZGORI** up high; English: **TOP**]

KICHI KE, to call out in pain; to scream [(In some Wendish dialects, the “r” sound is hardly audible): (on) **KRICHI**, he is screaming; **KI**, who]

? **NUYEPA**, to write [**NAPISAT** to write]

O

O, from [**OD**, from]; **O-KIMUN**, from the mountains; **O-PISH NE**, from the sea-shore

OBAKANERE, to make a fool of; to deprive one of his senses [(r = l): (on) **UKANE**, he tricked someone; **UKANIT** to trick someone; to get the better of someone]

OBOSO, to go through [(ye) **OBSHEU**, he went around; avoided]

OHARU, a clear soup [**OBARA**, a broth; a stew]

OHETUKU, to come out; to spill; to empty [(ye) **ODTEKU**, spilled out; emptied (of water)]

OHEUGE, crooked; bent [**UPOGNE**, he bends; German: **GEBEUGT**, bent]

OIKARI, round about [(r = l): **OKOLI**, round about]

OINA, ancient; traditional [**DAWNA**, from a long time ago; ancient]

OKARI, about; around [(r = l): **OKOLI**, about; around; **KOLO**, circle, also in Tibet]

OKEURA, a moor-hen [**KURA**, a hen]

OKIMNE, from the mountains [**KUMNI**, hills; **KUM**, hill]

OKIRASAP, weak [(k = h): (on) **HIRA**, he is growing weak; pining away; **HIRAT**, to grow weak]

OKITAK, a sad or sorrowful talk [**OCHITEK**, a complaint; an accusation]

OKKEU UNI, sitting in a bent position [**UKLONI**, bends; inclines]

OKOMOMSE, to bow as in salutation or deep respect [**POKLONIM SE**, I am bowing; I am bowing to you (bowing once); **KLANYAM SE**, I am bowing (several times). This is a Wendish phrase used when greeting a respected or older person or a stranger.]

OKSHUTNO, looking back; turning one's head around [**OBRATNO**, the other way around; opposite direction; reverse]

OKOP, a parting place; a division; a branch [**OKOP**, a wall surrounding a town; a trench; a ditch]

OMAN (sing.)/**PAYE** (plural) to go; to advance; to proceed [(on) **POYDE** he goes; he leaves for (another place)]

OMARE, to put into [**OMARA**, clothes closet; armoire; French: **ARMOIRE**]

OMEK, to remain; to be left over [**OSTANEK**, a remainder; a leftover]

? **OMORI**, hillocks; dunes [**OBMORI/OBMORNI**, on the beach; at the seaside]

ONISHIBOSORE, to kill [(on) **UNICHI**, he destroys; exterminates; annihilates]

? **OSOROKO**, from the posterior; from behind; from the rump [**OD** from; **POSRAN** dirty; after defecation]

OSORAMA, go to stool [**POSRANO**, in a defecating condition]

OSSEREKE, morose; stern; surly; gruff [**OSOREN (ki ye)**, someone who is harsh; gruff; rough; sharp; brusque]

OTCHIWE, weak [**ODJIWET**, having lived beyond one's time; having become worn out]

OTDEEDA, in very ancient times [**OD TEDAI** from then; from ancient times; **OD DEDA** from the grandfather]

OTOK, to stand out of; to stand high [**OTOK**, an island]

OTTEDA, very anciently; in very ancient times [**OD TEDAI**, from those times; from those ancient times; Serbo-Croatian: **OD TADA**]

OTUK/OTOK, to stick out; stand high [**OTOK** island]

OTUYETUYE, to carry away (e.g., stolen goods) [(on) **ODTUYI**, he alienates; estranges; takes from the owner]

OWATA, water [(t = d): **WODA**; English: **WATER**; German: **WASSER**]

OYASA, to cut downwards [**YASA**, a clearing; an open area where trees were cut down]

? **OYUPKE**, to grow worse (disease; a sick person) [**OBUPAN** in despair; desperate; giving up all hope; despondent]

P

P person; **B(E)** being [**BIT(I)**, to be; **BITYE**, a being; a creature; English: a **BEING**]

PA/PAHA, a year; a season; an age; a **period** (?) [**DOBA**, an age; a time span; a season; English: a **PERIOD** (?)];

MATA PA, winter [**MRZLA DOBA**, the cold season]

PA/PAHA, steam; smoke [**PUH**, steam; **PARA**, steam]

PA/PAHA/PACHI/PACHIKO, punishment [English: to **PUNISH**; Latin: **PUNIRE** to punish; to avenge]

PA, full (**wakka shine pa**, a cupful of water) [**POLN**, full]

PA, a head; a chief; a lord; **SET pa**, the head of a table [**ZUPAN**, mayor; village chief; Polish/Czech: **PAN(E)**, sir, Mr.; **SED**, seat]

PAEKARA, to scold [**POKARA**, he scolds; chides; reprimands; rebukes]

PAHAU, a rumour [**POHOD**, going about; circulating; spreading about]

? **PAI**, a flail [**BICH**, a switch for animals?]

PAI/PAYE, to go [(on) **POYDE** he will go; **POYDI** go!]

PAKA, a fool [**NAPAKA**, mistake; something not right]

PAKAKSE, crackle (like fire) [**POKAT SE**, to crackle; to make a popping sound]

PAKARI, to measure; to kill [(on) **POKWARI**, he ruins; he spoils; (on) **POKARA** he admonishes]

PAKARI, to smoke (fish, etc.) [**POGORI/OGORI**, to expose to heat or fire; from **GORI**, it burns]

PAKEKAI, items buried with the dead [**POKOPAI**, bury (in the ground)]

PAKES-UPAS, last snow of the season [**UPAD**, fall; **PADAT**, to fall down (also snow)]

PAKETA, at the head; at the beginning [**POCHETEK**, the beginning; OD **POCHETKA** from the beginning]

PAKETATA, to pat a head [**TATSA** hand; paw; German: die **TATZE** a paw; English: to **PAT**]

PAKOKANU, to listen secretly; to go eavesdropping [**POKUKAT**, to peep (secretly) from a hiding place]

PAN, bread [Latin: **PANIS** bread; Italian: **PANE** bread; French: **PAIN** bread] Perhaps imported by the Portuguese, via Japanese?

PANA/PASHNA, dust [(barely audible “r”): **PRASHNA**, dusty (fem.); **PRAH**, dust]

PANARE, to be hypocritical [**PONARETIT**, to falsify; **PONORET**, to lose one's wits; to go mad]

PANORE, to lie; to deceive; to flatter [**PONORI**, to deceive; make fool of oneself; go mad]

PANORE-I, flattery; adulation [**PONORI**, falls madly in love; loses one's wits]

PANTAK, a loaf of bread [Latin: **PANIS** bread]

PAKASHNU, to punish, to admonish [(sh = z): **(PO)KAZNOWAT** to punish; pass a sentence]

[*PAKA-UN-GURU, a fool, A HYBRID COMPOUND, “PAKU” BEING A JAPANESE WORD*]

? **PAKE/SAPA**, a head [**SAPA**, breathing; a breath; a breeze]

PAKES-UPAS, the last snow of the season [**UPAD/PAD**, fall (of snow)]

PAKETA, the head; the beginning [**POKETI?**/**POCHETI**, to start; to begin]

PAKE-USAOT, to make a mistake in talking [**NAPAKA**, mistake]

PAKIRI, a knife [(dwe) **SEKIRI**, two choppers; two axes]

? **PAPUSH/CHAPUSH**, the lips; **POKNA PAPUSH**, lower lips [**USTA**, lips, mouth; **SPODNA**, lower]

PARAKOAT, to be punished by God [(vowel inserted between two consonants): **PREKLET**, cursed, accursed]

PARAKOATTE, to accuse, to curse, to punish [**PREKLETI/ZAKLETI**, to curse; cursed]

PARAMURIRI, string used in lacing the corpse to its bier [**PREMRLI**, those that died; the dead]

PARAPARASE, to fly before the wind; to burn; to be ablaze; to spread out (flame, fire); **ABE PARAPARASE**, the fire burns [**PREPLAZIT**, to spread out slowly over an area; **PREPRAJIT**, to bake through; to fry]

? **PARASE**, to drift; fly before the wind [**PLAZI**, spreading out; **PORASE** to grow larger; to grow; to expand]

PARASE, to burn; to give off sparks [**PRAJIT**, to roast; to fry; to burn]

PARAPARASE, to burn [**PREPRAZHIT**, to fry]

PAROSHUTE, to stew; to cook; to cook for [**PRAJIT**, to roast; to grill; to fry]

PARAPARAT, to cry loudly [**PLAKAT**, to cry; to weep]

? **PARATAKUP**, a chatterbox [**KLEPETAT**, to chatter]

? **PARATE** ,an estuary [**BLATO**, mud; mire]

PAROPETETNE, impeded utterance; impeded speech (when freezing) [**TREPETANYE**, the trembling; **TREPETAT**, to tremble]

PARUMBE, the tongue; **PARA-UN-BE**, mouth-in-the thing; tongue [English: **IN**, in; German: **IN/IM**, in; **die ZUNGE**, tongue]

? **PARURE**, to make fly about as dust [**PRAH**, dust]

PASE, true; important [to mi (ne) **PASHE**, this does (not) suit me; it does (not) seem right]

PASH, to run; to rush [**PESHIT se**, to hurry; **PESH**, to go on foot]

PASHTE, to make gallop; to send along fast (like throwing a hoop); to make run [**POSLAT**, to send off; to dispatch]

? **PASKUMA**, to instruct; to teach [(iz) **UMA** ,with (from) the mind/intellect]

PATACHINE, to talk very rapidly; to babble [**POTOCHINA**, something running rapidly; being poured out; **TOCHIT**, to pour out/into]

? **PATTUKUKU**, to be sulky; to pout [**POTOLKAT/POTOLCHIT**, to beat up]

PAUCHI, poison [English: **POISON**]

PAWE, speech [(on) **POWE** he tells; **POWEDAT**, to tell]

PAWETESHU, to bear witness; **PAWETESHU-I**, witness; testimony [**POWEDESH/POWEDU**

BOSH, you will tell/bear witness]

PAYE, to go; to advance; to proceed [(on) **POYDE**, he will go; **POYDI!** Go!]

PAYE-ASH, (go we) we go [on **POYDE**, he will go; Russian: **PAYEHASH** you are going for a walk; borrowed recently from Russians?]

PAYETCHI, they went [(so) **POSHLI**, they went; they left]

PAYEKAI, to travel [**POYEHAI**, go on a trip]

PACHICHA, puddles of water [**PACHA** mud; **PATSKA**, a blotch; stain; smear; **PATSKITSA**, (diminutive)]

PECHIRI, a ditch; a damp place [**MOCHWIRIE**, marsh, bog; swamp]

PEKAKARABE, a water fly [**REKA**, river; Egyptian: **CARAB**, beetle?]

PEKERASENU, clear (as water) [**PREKRASEN**, most lovely; beautiful]

PEKERE, to light [(k = g): **POGORIT**, to start burning with a flame; **GORI**, is aflame, is burning]

PEKERE-ASH, to be light [(k = g): **POGORISH**, you will be aflame; you will burn up]

PEKERE-ASHNU-I, a beautiful place [**PREKRASNI**, most beautiful; wonderful]

PEKERE-CHUP, the daylight luminary; the sun [**PEKE/PECHE** it burns]

PEKO/BEKO, a bull; a cow; an ox [**BIK**, a bull]

PEN, source; the upper part of a valley; **PENA/PENAKE/PENDE**, upper; above [**APENNINE** mountains in Italy, a cognate?]

PENDE, the points (ends?) of certain things; **URE-PENDE** the points of the toes [**PENDA/PETA** the heel; German: das **ENDE**, the end]

PENGI-RECHIU/PANGIRECHIU, to govern; to rule over [(**PAN** lord, sir; **KI**, who; **RECHI** to tell (what to do?); to say – The one who tells you what to do; the ruler]

PERE, to break; to open [on (**OD**)**PRE**, he opens]

PEREBA/PERUBA, to cleave; split; break; smash [**PREBIT**, to cleave; to cut through; **PRERUWA** (T); **PRERIWAT**, to dig up; to dig through]

PESH, a long mountain/hill with flat rocky sides [**PECH**, rock; boulder; stonewall]

PET, thick; damp; water [English: **WET** damp]

PET-KASHU, to cross; PET, river [**PREKRISHA/PREKRIJA**, it crosses; **KRIJ**, a cross]

PI/PIYE, seed; kernel [Wendish: ? ; English: **PIP**]

? **PI**, small, fine [English: **PETTY**, small; French: **PETIT**, small]

[**PINDORO**, *glass*. Through the Japanese word “*biidoro*” from the Portuguese “*vidrio*”.]

PI, to pull; to pull out; **PI**, to pick to pieces [English: to **PULL**]

PIKATA, a south-west wind [PIHATI, to blow air, wind direction]

PINNAI, a vale of ash-trees [English: a **PINNEY**]

PINNI, an ash-tree

PIPI-CHISH, to weep in secrete [POPLACHESH, you will cry/weep]

PIPI, very small; a very little; tiny [French: **PETIT** small]

PIRA, open; spread out [on (OD)**PIRA**, he is opening (doors, windows, etc.)]

PIRUTURU, between the cliffs [(t = d): **PREDOR** a cut through hills/mountains; a mountain pass;
PREDRET, to force one's path through; to cut through]

PISE, the bladder [(se) **POSTSAT**, to urinate; English: to **PISS**; German: **PISSEN**]

PISH, a stone [PECH, a rock; a boulder; PECHINA ,a rocky area]

? **PISHI**, to examine; to inquire [**PISHI!** Write!]

PISHKAN-OROGE, in all places [OKROG, all around; round about]

PISHKARA, rocky places; rugged places [PECHARA, rocky places; stoney ground]

PISHKI, a number; to count [ZAPISKI, written notes; PISAT, to write]

PISHORO, at the sea-shore [English: **SHORE**]

PISHTTE, to search for [(on) **ISHCHE**, he is searching for]

? **PITA**, to untie; to explain; to loosen [Serbo-Croatian: **PITA**, he is asking a question]

PITARA/PIUKA, dry stoney sides of a river-bed; rarely: a plain [PECHARA, a rocky ground;
PIWKA, *some kind of river or river-bed (find out)*]

PITO, a kind of classifier for men and gods; AINU **BITO**, KAMUI **BITO** gods and men [BITYE,
a being; **BITI**, to exist]

? **PITOK**, hollow [PLITEK, shallow]

PIUKA, a stoney river-bed [**PIWKA**, some kind of river-bed]

PIUKEP, coarse sand; grit; gravel [**PESEK**, sand; grit]

PIWIUSE, to wheeze (when having a cold) [English: to **WHEEZE**]

PIYE-SAK, lean [**SUH**, dry; lean; thin]

PO - At times, this particle has a kind of softening power: **PUINE PO OMAN EAIKAP**, we cannot go alone (preferring company); **OROWA NO PO** and then; after that [**PO** after; later; **POTEM** after that]

? **POCHI**, to crush [**POCHI(T)**, make a popping sound (like a gunshot); to burst apart; to explode]

POI, small [French: **PETIT**, small]

POIYAUMBE, a fierce race of people said to have inhabited the mountainous parts of **Yezo**, possibly Ainu warriors (Yezo dialect!) [**POYAMNI**, cave dwellers; **BOI**, fight; battle; (**od**) **BOIA**, of the battle; English: **BATTLE**, fight; **UMBIY/UBIY**, kill; **YEZA**, anger, wrath; hot-tempered]

POKAP, uterus lining disposed of at birth [**POKOP**, the burial; **POKOPAT**, to bury in the ground]

POKI, vagina [Serbo-Croatian: **PICHKA**, vagina]

POKI-SHIRI, the bottom; the **hips**; the **side**; the floor; the ground [**BOKI**, hips, sides; **SHIRNI**, wide, expansive]

POKNA, under; beneath [**SPODNA**, the lower one; **SPODAI** beneath]

POKNA MOSHIRI, Hades; hell, the lower realm [**SPODNA** lower down; **SHIRINA**, wide expanse, realm]

POKORO, to bear a child [**POKORA**, penitence; expiation; penance. Changed after the introduction of Christianity. Having sinned, one became pregnant?]

PONDE/TAKNERE, to lessen, to abridge [(**OD**)**TAKNE**, he removes a part of something]

PONE, bones [English: **BONE** ; German: das **GEBEIN**, bones]

PONE-IK-PUI, the spine; the backbone; etc.

PONE-TUM-ARAKA, rheumatism; aching bones [**RAK**, cancer]

PONI-UNE-MAT, one's youngest daughter [**MAT**, mother]

PON-MACHI, a concubine [**MACHEHA**, step-mother; cruel mother]

? **PONYAUMBE**, a fierce kind of people said to have inhabited the most mountainous part of **EZO**;

possibly ancient warriors. This word is often used of the singular number (in singular?)
[**UMBE/UBE/UBIYE**, he kills]

POPAL, a tube; a pipe [**PIPA**, pipe; **POPISKAI** ,play on pipes; English: **PIPE**; German: die **PFEIFE**]

POPEKOT, to die of heat [**POPEKAT**, burned (by fire or sun-rays)]

POPKE, hot [**POPEKAT**, to heat up; burn]

POPKE-NO-OKAIYAN, keep yourself warm; good-bye; adieu [**TOPLO**, warm; **OKAYAN**,
exposed to smoke; smoked]

POPPE, perspiration; sweat [**POT**, perspiration; sweat]

? **POPPE-NU**, to perspire [(se) **POPENIT**, to foam; to froth]

POPISSSE, the bladder [**POSTSAT SE**, to urinate; English: **TO PISS**]

PORO, large; big [**PALTS**, the thumb (the big finger?)]

PORO-ASHIKE-PET, the thumb [**PE(N)T/PET** five]

PORO-SEREKE, for the most part; more than half [**SREDA** middle; half]

POSO, to go through [ye **POSHEU**, he walked off; went for a walk]

POTARA, treat for an illness; treat a disease [a **POTAGE?**]

POTRA, scum [English: **PUTRID**]

PUI, a hole; **PUI OMA** to **have** holes [**IMA**, he has]

PUK, cast up; sticking up [**PUKL**, hump of a hunch-back; German: der **BUCKEL**]

POKURU, a glove; a bag; a pocket [**PUKEL** , a bundle]

PUMBA, to lift up; to raise [old nasal **PO(M)BERI/POBERI**, pick up]

PUNGI, to guard; to watch; a watchman [**PO(N)GLEI/POGLEI**, have a look at; check on]

R

RAI, the lower [**RAI**, paradise. It seems that Wends believed that paradise was a place underground,
where their creator supposedly resided, their Chрни Bog, the Black god of Darkness]

RAI WA ISAM, dead [**RAI**, heaven; **W**, in; **YAS SEM**, I am. Verbatim: I am in heaven]

RAI TEK, dying [**TEK**, race, run; **U TEKU**, in the process, going on]

RAI/RUN, to descend; **RAIGE**, to kill

RAI, to die; **RAI-GURU**, a dead person [**RAI**, heaven, paradise]

RAIOCHI/RAOCHI, rainbow (the eyes of Hades?) [**RAI**, heaven; **OCHI**, eyes]

RAMA/RAMACHI/RAMAT, the mind; the spirit; the soul [cognate of Egyptian god **RA**? **MACHI/MOCHI**, power; strength]

RAMU, the soul; the mind; the heart, the seat of feelings; to understand; to feel

RAMU-CHIRE, to lose heart; to pine [**HIRA**, he wastes away; grows weak]

RAMU-MO to be at peace [**MIR** peace]

RAMU-NISHTE, hard-hearted; cold-hearted [**NISTE**, you are not; **NICH**, nothing; Serbo-Croatian: **NISHTA** nothing; lacking]

RAMU-OSH, bottom of the heart; **RAMUOSH WANO**, from the bottom of the hart [**WEN/UEN**, out of; from; German: **VON**, from]

RAMU-ROTSKA, meek; mild; patient [**KROTKA**, gentle; mild; meek; tame (fem.)]

RAMU-SARAKBE-KORO-YAINU, to feel troubled [**SKERB/SKRB**, worry; anxiety]

RAM-USH, learned; wise [**UCHEN**, learned; wise]

RANKA, the soul [**RANYKA/RANKA**, the departed; deceased (fem.)]

RANPESH, a bluff's end; the end of a mountain [**PECH**, rock; boulder]

RAOCHI, rainbow [**OCHI**, eyes; Sun-god **RA**'s eyes?]

RAPUHU, feathers [**PUH**, the very fine feathers of a bird]

RATCHITARA-NO-PAYE, adieu; Go gently! Good Bye! **RATCHITARA** gently [**POYDE** he leaves; he goes]

RAWE, to desire to do but not to act [(b = v/w): **RAD BI**, would like to]

RATKI-OSORO-KAM, the buttocks; the fleshy part of the posterior [**RITKI/RITKA**, the posterior; the buttocks (dim.)]

RAYAYAISE, to weep aloud; to cry [**YOCHÉ SE**, she/he weeps/cries; **YOKAY**, cry/weep]

RE, three [**TRI**, three; Latin: **TRE**; English: **THREE**; German: **DREI**; French: **TROIS**]

RE-HOTNE, sixty; **three score** [TRI KRATNI, three times. Wends; French, and Mayans, also counted by 20s]

REI-IWAI, the ceremony of naming a child [REI, ancient Austrian Wendish initiation dance; **IGRAI** play; perform (**IGRA**, game, play exists also in Irish)]

REI-KORE, to name (a child) [German: **AUSERKOREN**, chosen; picked out]

REI-KORO, to have the name of; to be called; popular [(r = l): English: **CALLED**]

REK, to give off a sound; to sing (as a bird); **REKTE**, to play a flute; **REKA**, to praise; to approve with pleasure [(ye) **REKU/REKEL** he said; he expressed]

REKANKA, to moisten [**RE(N)KA/REKA**, river; stream; **RHEIN/RHONE**; English: **RIVER**]

REK/REKI, whiskers [(“b” omitted; vowel interjected): **BRKI/BRKE**, whiskers]

REK-KURU-POKA-EARA-EHAITO, a young fellow whose whiskers have not yet begun to grow; whiskers-guy-little-are/waren-**yehat**, to come [Italian: **POKO/POCO**, a little; French: **PETIT**, little; Russian: **YEHAT**, to go. This may be perhaps a more recently introduced term.]

REKUCHI, the throat [USTI/A mouth; **GOLSHCHA**, throat; **GUCHA**, he speaks]

REKUT-UMBE, a necklace; a yoke [**O(M)B**, next to, about; German: **UM**, around; English: **EMBRACE**, to put arms **around** (someone)]

REKUTUMBE-KOT, a mould for melted metal for necklaces [**KOT**, corner; place]

RENNATARA, to be very tired and drowsy; to be weak [**TRUDEN** tired; sound much like English: **VERY TIRED**]

REPTA, at sea; **REPTUN**, out at sea (fishing) [**NEPTUN**, Greek sea-god - a cognate?]

REPTUN-KEP, a sea scoop; now called **REPUNGE**, near **ABUTA**, on the seashore, a small bay between high cliffs (look up, to see where Ainu used to live).

RERA, the wind; **RERA HUMI**, the sound made by the wind [**HRUM**, noise; **SHUM**, sound made by the wind or leaves; English: to **ROAR**; **HUM**]

REP-NI/REK-NI, a stick for beating time when singing or reciting traditions by Shamans; NI, tree; wood [**REP**, end, tail, (stick)]

RESHKE, to be brought up [**REDIT**, to rear; bring up; to nourish; English: **RAISED**]

RESKE, reared; brought up; **RESU/RESUKA**, to bring up

RETARA, white [cognates? To pinpoint the other language(s) present in Ainu.]

RIKANI, a beam; a rafter [? **SKEDEN**, barn made of beams; German: ? English: **RAFTERS**]

RIK, above; over; high [German: **REICH** (larger/higher than a state)]

RIWAK, to burst forth from above (like sun through clouds) [(PO)**RIWAT**, to push through (something); to push forward]

RU, a way; a path; a line; a road [French: **RUE**, road; English: **ROAD**]

RUHU, half-cooked [English: **RAW**, not cooked; German: **ROH**, raw]

RUIKA, bridge [**BRWKA**, a small footbridge; **BRW**, a footbridge; from **WRW**, a rope; i.e. a small suspension bridge]

RURU, to touch; to strike [German: (BE)**RÜHREN**, to touch]

RURU, the sea; the ocean; salt; RURU-**WAKKA**, salt water; **WAKKA** water [WODA water; German: **WASSER**; Engl.: **WATER**]

RURU-**SEPPA**, a sand cake [**KEPA**, a lump; a clod (of earth/sand/snow)]

? RU-**TURAINU**, to lose one's way [**TURIT**, to carry goods up the mountain ?; **TURIST**, traveller; Engl.: **TOURIST** a traveller]

RU-UMBE, a fancy needlework dress [**ROBEN**, border- (usually embroidered); **ROBETS**, handkerchief (usually embroidered); **RO(M)BA/ROBA**, ware; article; merchandise]

RUWE, yes; it is; so; RUWE-NE-WA, yes; RUWE-UN, yes

RUWEHE, a line; a **footprint** [**RUWAT**, to dig in/out]

S

SA, spread out; near; by [**ZA**, by; beyond]; **SA-UN**, by the sea; near the sea; **SA-KURI**, an embankment [**ZAKRIYE**, it hides (something); **ZA GORO**, by the mountain; beyond the m.]

SAK-NOSHIKE, midsummer [**NOCHKE**, nights (dim.)]

SAKOITAK KORO, when thus he spoke [**ZAKAJ (ye) TAK GOWORU**, why did he say that]

SAMBE-MURUMURUSE, heart palpitations; **SAMBE**, heart [**MRMRAT**; English: to **MURMUR**]

SAMBE-NISHTE, hard-hearted [**NICH**, nothing; **NICHLA**, zero; Serbo-Croatian: **NISHTO**, nothing – thus: has no heart]

SAMBE-OTKE, to touch one's heart [(on) **DOTAKNE**, he touches]

SAMORO-MOSHIRI, Japan [**ZA MORYEM** beyond the sea]

SAMAI-MOSHIRI, Japan [**SAM/SAMEI** alone; by itself; isolated]

SANIKE, descendants [**ZANAMTSI**, descendants; those who come after us, **ZA NAMI**, after us]

SANIKIRI, descendants [**ZANAMTSI**, those after us; descendants] (plural form is the same as in Wendish]

SANE, sloping [**SLONI**, it slopes; **SLONECH**, sloping. Ainu left out the second consonant, as did Romans. Example: **SABINI** instead of **SLAVINI/SLOVENI**]

SAN-NOTKEU-KA-KARARI-GURU, a pillow [**ZA** for; **NOCH**, the night; **NOCHKA**, night (diminutive, much used in endish dialects)]

SAN-O-BUTU, the mouth of a river [**OB USTIU**, at the mouth (of a river)]

SANTEK, posterity; descendants [Old Wendish nasal form: **ZA(N)TEK/ZATEK**, to run off; that which comes later]

SAPA/SAPKE, head; **SAP**, without; **WAYA-SAP**, without wisdom; unwise [**SAPA**, breath; **BREZ**, without; **WEDA**, wisdom; knowledge; English: **WISDOM**; German: die **WEISHEIT**, wisdom]

SAPANE, to rule; to govern; to be the head of; **SAPANE-AN**, to be superior; **SAPANE-GURU**, a superior; headman; chief [**SUPAN/JUPAN/ZUPAN**, a village chief; a major; **ON**, he; Polish and Czech: **PANE**, lord; sir]

SAPO, sister [**SESTRA**; English: **SISTER**; German: **SCHWESTER**]

SARA, to be open; to be spread out [(se) **SHIRI**, it spreads out]

SARAK KAMUI, the god or demon of accidents; **KAMUI**, spirit, god [**SHKRAT**, goblin, puck, a mischievous spirit]

SARAMPA, good-bye; adieu (used only for a long journey) [**ZA**, for; **NA**, on; **POT**, the road; journey]

SARAWATORE, to put in order [**ZAUREDOWAT/ZAUREEDIT**, to put in order; **RED**, order; discipline]

SAT, dry, arid [**SUH**, dry, arid; thin]

SATA, here; **SATA ANDE**, put it here [**TU**, here; **ONDE**, here; English: **SET**, put]

SAUNAWARATSAM courtyard [**ZA**, behind (fence?); **ZA WRATAM**, behind/beyond the gate/door; **WRATE**, gate; door; **WRTET**, to turn, to swing]

SE, a floor; a seat [**SEDI**, he seats; Ainu used to sit on the **floor**]

SEI-KARA, to scald; to steep in hot water [(**ZA**)**GARIT**, to pour water on heated flour?]

SEKORO-ANAK-NE, it being **like** that [**SKORO/SKORAI** almost; **ENAK**, alike; the same]

SEM, the same; alike as [**SAM**, alone; unique; Latin: SIMILE; English: **SIMILAR**; **SAME**]

SEMPI, a nail; a peg [**ZA(M)BIY**, nail in! drive a nail in; **ZABIT**, to drive (a nail) into; **BIT**, to hit]

SERKETUKKA, to be present [**TUKAI**, here; present]

SET, a seat; a chair; a nest [**SEDET**, to sit; **SEDESH**, a seat; German: sich (NIEDER)**SETZEN**, to sit down]

SETA, a dog [(“p” left out, as hard to pronounce): **PSETA**, dogs (derogatory term); **PES**, dog]

SETAK, quickly; now; directly [(t = d): **SEDAI** now; quickly; directly]

SETA-PARAGOAT, to be possessed or punished by dogs; **SETA**, dog [**PREGNAT** to chase away; to banish; to expel]

SETAMBA, a cemetery [? English: **TOMB** a grave]

SETSETKE, the under or hollow part of a river's bank [**SE SEKA**, it cuts itself; **ZASEK**, cut, incision; notch; **ZASEKA**, undercut; cut]

SEURI-SAPA, the Adam's apple of the throat; **SEURI** throat [**JRETI**, to gobble up; **ZLIY**, pour down; **SAPA**, breath; exhalation; breeze, wind]

SETURUHU, the back [**ZA**, at the back; behind; **ZA TREBUHOM**, behind the belly; **ZA HRBTOM**, at the back (of a person)]

SEURI-SAPA, Adam's apple [**JRELO**, gullet; throat; **SAPA**, breath]

SEWA, hollow, empty [**ZEWA(T)**, to gape; to be wide open]

SEWAKUTTANNE, hollow [**ZEWA**, it gapes; is wide open; **KOTANYA**, hollow; hole; gorge; cleft; **KOTLINA**, a basin (surrounded by igher ground)]

SEYEPO, a snail [**POLJ**, a snail]

SHAMAN/SAMAN, witch-doctor; shaman [*Ask the Lower Slave Lake native if “Shaman” is their own traditional word, and what it means*]

SHAM-KOTAN, places inhabited by Japanese [**KOT**, place]

SHANCHA, the lower part of the face [**LI(N)TSE**, face]

SHAOT, to run away from; to leave one's parents [SHEU (ye), he went; he left; OT/OD, from; ODSHEU (ye), he left; ODIR, to leave; to go away]

SHASHUISHIRI, from ancient times; always [("sh" = "z" and "ch"): ZA/IZ ZACHETKA, from the beginning]

SHI, prefix for intransitive or reflexive mood, e.g. MAKKA, to open, SHI-MAKA, to be opened [SE, itself; ZA prefix for a verb's intransitive or reflexive mood]

SHI/SHII, dung of animals [SHAIS, dung of animals; English: SHIT; German: die SCHEISSE]

SHI, one's very own [SWOI, one's own]

SHIAMPOKORARE-GURU, a dishonest person [(ye) POKRAL/POKRADEL, he has stolen; he is a thief]

SONTAK, a little boy [FANTEK, a little boy; Latin: INFANS, little child; English: INFANT, child; French: L'ENFANT, child]

SHIKAESHINAYARA to keep secret; to hide; to deny [SKRIT hidden; Latin: SECRETUS hidden; secret; English: SECRET]

SHIKAKAPA, sickly; ailing [English: SICKLY; German: SIECHEN to ail; to deteriorate in health]

SHIKAMARE, to be hidden [SKRIT, hidden; English: SECRET; Latin: SECRETUS hidden]

SHIKARI, round; winding [(r = l): ZAOKOLI, around]

SHIKARIKARI, round and around [ZAOKOLI/NAOKOLI, round about; KOLO, a wheel; a circle]

SHIKASHUITE, to cause to help [ZAKAJUYTE/ZAKAJITE, order someone to do something]

SHIKATORUSHI, to be possessed (by a devil) [SHIKANIT, to be bothered; to be tormented; URAJYI/WRAJYI, devil's]

? **SHIKATTE**, to bring forth young [cognate of JIU, alive?]

SHIKAYE-ATTE, to cause to shine or glitter; to flash about [(vi) WJIGAYETE, you are setting (something) on fire]

SHIKI-OKERUNNE, to look with staring enlarged eyes [SHIROKI, wide; OKO, eye; German: RUND, round, circular]

SHIKKAMARE ,(Latin infinitive endings: -are; -ire; etc.), to hide; to conceal; to keep out of sight [SKRITA, hidden]

SHIKKARURU, to look out of the corner of one's eyes [(r = l): (ye) SHKILIL he cast furtive glances; he was squinting]

SHIKNU, to be alive; to live [(sh = j): **JIU**, alive]

SHIKNO-PITO, a living creature [(sh = j , p = b): **JIWO BITYE**, a living creature]

SHIKO, containing reeds [**SHIBE**, reeds]

SHIKO-IRUSKKA, to be **angry** with another [**IRKAT**, to annoy; to get on one's nerves; English: **IRE**; **IRATE**; Latin: **IRA**, wrath; rage; **anger**]

SHIKONI, to suck [All sibilants are interchangeable: (sh = s): **SISKAT/SESAT**, to suck; English: **SUCK**, suck]

SHIKTOKOKO, to stare at [**POKUKAT**, to peep at; to look at; German: **GUCKEN**]

? **SHIMEMKE**, shaven [English: **SHAVEN**]

? **SHIK-SAK**, blind [**SLEP**, blind]

SHIMPITOI, slow of foot [**SHEPAT**, to limp; to halt; to be lame]

SHIMPUI, a well [**ZAPIY**, drink]

SHIN, short for **SHIRI**, the earth; the ground; land; world; mountainous land [(sh = z; r = l): **ZEMLA**, earth; ground; world; (**se**) **SHIRI**, it is spreading out; expanding; widening]

SHINE, one; **SHINE TO/TA**, one day [**ENA**, one; (t = d): **DAN**, day; Engl.: **DAY**; Latin: **DIES**; German: **TAG**]

SHINE-ANDA, once upon a time; **one day**; at one time [**EN DAN**, one day]

SHINERE, to pretend to be; to take another form [Venetic: **SHAINAT**, to seem to be; to gleam; **SCHEINEN**, to seem; Engl.: to **SEEM**]

SHINRIT, ancestors; roots of plants [**ZARIT**, buried in the ground; dug deep into the ground]

SHINTOKO-EMKO, a wash-basin for clothes [**AIMER**, bucket; pail; German: der **EIMER**]

SHIOKEREPA, to be finished; to come to an end; to fall down [(sh = z) (vowel inserted between two consonants): (**ZA**)**KREPAT**, to perish; to die miserably]

SHIOSHMAK-NE, to stick into one's girdle at the back [(on)**IZMAKNE**, he withdraws/takes (an item) from something]

SHIOYA-ITAK-YARO/SHIEMINA YARA, to make a fool of; to ridicule [**SHALNA**, offensive; **SHALA**, a joke; German: der **SCHELM**, a joker]

SHIPPO, salt [**SOL**, salt; Latin: **SAL**; English: **SALT**; German: das **SALZ**]

SHIPUSHKE, to swell; to increase [NAPUHNIT, to swell; English: to **PUSH**]

SHIRAMPA-KAMUI, any tree regarded as one's guardian deity and worshipped as such; growing on “sacred” ground [Goths on the Crimea still venerated their gods under a “sacred” tree during the Ottoman Wars. In the German Pfalz province on the Rhein, they continued to worship “sacred trees” up to the 18th century.]

SHIRAN, space; time [**SHIREN**, wide; spacious; ample; broad]

SHIRI, the earth; land; very; **SHIRI WEN**, very bad; space; time; **WEN**, bad [**SHIRINA**, wide spaces; broadness]

SHIRIKA, the earth surface; the ground; any surface [**SHIROKA**, wide; expansive]

METABURIP, a rake; a hoe [**MOTIKA**, a hoe; English: **MATTOCK**]

SHIRI-KEUROTOTKE, a very great sound or noise [**KRIK** scream; English: **SHRIEK**; **CRY**; **SCREAM**; German: der **SCHREI**, a cry]

SHIRIKUBA, to bite [**JRE**, gobbles up]

SHIRIOBITA, everywhere [**SHIROKO OBIT**, to walk around a very wide area]

SHIRI-UHUI mountain fire; conflagration [**SHIROK**, wide, widespread; **UHUI/UGUI/OGEN**, fire]; **SHIRI-UHUIKA**, to set fire to a mountain

SHISAK, sweet; good; old [**SLADEK**, sweet; English: **SWEET**; German: **SÜSS**]

? **SHITAIGI**, to weave; to spin [?; English: **SPIN**; German: **SPINNEN**]

SHITO, cakes made out of millet; dough [**JITO**, grain; wheat]

SHITTU, a war club [**SHCHITIT**, to protect]

SHITTUIMA, very far [**SA/ZA** at; beyond ; **TUYNNA/TUYINA**, far away lands; foreign lands]

ATUI SAM, at the seashore [**SEM**, I am]

SHITUKATA, to hold before oneself [**SHCHITIT**, to shield, to protect]]

SHITUSHKORO-NI, the bark of this willow-tree is used for making ropes; **NI**, tree [**SHKORYA**, the bark of a tree; crust; English: **TREE**]

? **SHIUNIN**, yellow; green [**JOLT/RUMEN**, yellow; **ZELEN** green]

SHIUSHIUWATKI, the wind making the whistling sound in the trees of a forest [**SHUSHLATI**, lisp; rustling; German: **SÄUSELN**, to rustle]

SHIUTO-HABO, mother in law [**BABA/BABO**, woman; old woman; **ZET**, son-in-law; cognate of

SHIUTO?]

SHIUTO KATKIMAT, mother in law [MAT, mother]

SHIWENTEP, woman [SH(W)ENA/JENA, woman]

SHIWENTEP-KUWA/MAT-KUWA, women's grave marks [MAT, mother]

SHO, a debt [German: **SCHULD** debt]

SHOMO-TASHNU, to be silent; not to speak; **SHOMO**, no; not; it is not [TIH/TISHEN/TISHNO, silent; quiet]

SHUI, again; yet again; more [SHE/JE, again; yet again; more/already]

SHUI PON, a little more; **PON**, a little [SHE, again; more; French: en **PEU**, a little]

SHUI-OYATO, the day after tomorrow [SHE, again; **YUTRI**, tomorrow]

SHU-KOHUI/KOUHUITO, to be burnt, as food in a saucepan, or as fat when being boiled [ZAKUHAT, to start boiling/cooking; **SKUHAT** to finish cooking]

SHUKUS-SANI, sunshine; **SIUKUS** sunshine; **SANI** ? [SOLNI? SUN'S? SONTSE, sun; **SIYAI**, shine]

SHUNE, lights or torches used for salmon fishing [SHAINAT to shine; be alight; Engl. **SHINE**; German: **SCHEINEN**, to shine]

SHUPA, to cook [ZUPA/JUPA, soup; stew; both; Engl. **SOUP**; German: **SUPPE** soup]

SHUPPA, a bundle [SKUPAY, together]

SHUTU-KEIRE, sandals made of vine-bark [CHEULI/CHREULI, shoes]

SOI the outside; **SOINA**, the outside of a place or thing [ZUNAI, outside of a building or thing; ZUNANIA, outside]

SOMAT, the chief wife [SOPAN, the chief; MAT/MATI, mother]

SONTAK, a little boy [FANTEK ,a little boy; English: **INFANT**, child; Latin: **INFANS**, little child]

SORI, a sleigh [SANI, sleigh; sledge; English: **SLEIGH**]

SOSH, to descend as water or sleet [English: **SLOSH**, **SLEET**]

SOYAI, a wasp; a bee; a hornet [OSA, a wasp]

SUWARA-PAYA, a fisherman's lodge [ZAWARA, protection; **BAYTA**, a cottage]

T

TA AN, it is here [TU, here; ON, he]

TA AN UN/TO AN(I), here and there [TU IN TAM, here and there]

TA/DA, day [DAN; English: DAY; German: der TAG]

TAADA-UN-TOADA, here and there [TU IN TOD; TOD IN TAM here and there; Serbo-Croatian: TUDA I TADA, here and there; IN, and]

TAAN, this [TA this; EN one]

TAI, many [TI, these; many]

TAI, a forest [GAI a grove; also: a holy/sacred grove; GAIA Wendish goddess of fertility; Earth Goddess]

? **TAISHIKUTKES**, the throat [KASHLAT, to cough; AMAKNARAYE, he clears his throat before entering a house]

TAKE/TAKNE, now; just now; **TAKNE-NO**, shortly; in a brief manner [TAKOI immediately; now]

TAM(AMBE)/EMUSH, sword [EN, a; NOSH/NOJ knife; MECH, sword]

TAMBE/ACHIKA, vagina [TA, the; Serbo-Croatian: PICHKA, vagina; English: WOMB]

TAMBUSHI, to mend (holes in clothes) [(b = v): SHIWATI, to mend clothes; to sew]

TAMPANEBA this year [TA PONOWO, this again, TA, this; PO NEBU, in the sky; heavens]

TAMPUSH, a sword sheath [English: to PUSH (into)]

TAN, this [TA this]

TAN TO, this day; today [TA, this; TA DAN, this day] TAN UKURAN, this evening; TAN ANCHIKARA, this night

TANAK, weak; faint [TENEK, thin; flimsy]

TAPAKNO, sufficient; enough [ZADOSTNO, sufficient; enough]

TAP/TAPKA(SHI), the crown/top of a hill or mountain [English: TOP]

TAPARA, a basket [KOSHARA, a basket]

TAP-CHIKIRI, forefeet of animals [TACHKE, paws of animals]

TAPKOP, a mountain of one single peak standing by itself [**TA**, the; **KOPA/KOPITSA**, a heap]

TARA SECUMA, bare mountain ridges; **TARA**, bare [(r = l); **GOLA** bare; naked; **SEKANA/POSEKANA**, cleared of trees; where trees were cut down; **SEKAT**, to cut down]

TARAHA, a dream [**DRAHA**, a frightful apparition; night-mare]

TATA, this; there [**TOTA**, this one here]

TA YA, here is [**TU YE**, here is, quite unlike Russian: **ZDYES**. Therefore, Wendish terms in Ainu were not imported through Russian contacts]

TAUGE/TAUKE-SANU, a sound as in striking anything [(ye) **TOLKEL/TOUKEU**, he was hitting something (a drum; a pan; etc.)]

TCHUP/CHUP, a luminary; the sun [**LUNIN CHIP**, the half-moon]

TE, this; **TE PEKA**, this side [**TA BOK**, this side; **IZ BOKA**, from the side]

TEE-DA, ancient times; previously; before [**TEDAI**, at that time; in ancient times]

TEKE, hands [**TACHKE**, hands, paws; **ROKE**, hands]

TEPA, a loin cloth [**TEPIH**, a rug]

TO WEN, a bad day [**DAN** day; German: der **TAG** day]

TOAN that; **TO AN GURU**, that person; he; him [**TO**, this; **ON** he]

TOCHE, an earthen house [**KOCHE**, huts]

TOI, a garden; soil; land; clay; earth [**TLA**, earth; ground; English: **SOIL**]

TOI CHISEI, a pit-dwelling for winters [**TA**, the; **HISHE**, houses]

TOI-SHU, an earthenware pot [**TO**, the, this; **SHALA**, bowl]

TOI-SOYA, a wasp; a hornet [**TA**, the; **OSA**, a wasp]

TOITOI, earth; soil; ground [**TLA**, earth; soil; ground]; **TOITA**, to plant; to sow; to work in a garden

TOITOMNE, black (like black earth); earth-coloured [**TA TEMNI**, the dark one; **TLA** earth; **TEMNA**, dark]

TOI-UPAS, volcanic dust [**TLA**, soil; **UPAST**, to fall down from above; **PRAH**, dust]

TOKAP, day; dry; **TOKAP SHIRI**, dry land [(se) **SHIRI**, it is expanding; wide]

TOKI, time [**TOK**, current; something passing]

TOKUM-PONE, ankle bone [**TEKAM**, I am running; English: **BONE**]

TOKURI, a bottle [**CHUTARA**, a water container; a gourd]

TOMBE, the sun or the moon; **TOM**, brightly; sparkling [**BITYE** , being; creature; English: **BEING**; **BODY**]

TŌCHAN, father [**TON/TA**, the; **OCHA**, father]

TONO-RU, a highway; **TONO**, chief; main; **RU**, road [English: **ROAD**]

TOPA, many; a crowd; a multitude [(the “l” in this Wendish word is hardly audible): **TOLPA**, a crowd; a multitude; a gang]

TOPEN, sweet; **TOPE-NI**, milk tree; maple tree [**TOPOL**, a poplar tree; does it belong to the maple tree family?]

TORUSH, sullied; tarnished; dim [English: **TARNISHED**]

TOTTO/HABO, mother [**BABO** (loc. of **BABA**, mother)]

TU, two [**DWA** two; English: **TWO**; German: **ZWEI**; French: **DEU**]

TU-HOTNE, two score; forty [**DWOKRATNI**, double]

TUCHI, a hammer; a mallet [**TOLCHI(T)**, to pound; to hammer]

TUIMA, far; distant [**TUYINA**, distant lands; foreign lands]

TUIMAN, distant; far [**TUI** foreign]

TUKI-KIKIRI, a ladybird [**TA KIKIRIKIRI**, a rooster's song]

TUMASHNU, strong; able-bodied [**TA MOCHNI** , the strong/powerful one]

TUNTUM, a drum [**BOBEN**, drum; American Native: **TOMTOM**, drum]

TUNTURU, a door [(t = d): **TA(N) DUER**, the door; **DWER**, door; German: die **TÜR**; das **TOR**; English: **DOOR**]

TU-POKNA-KOTAN, the underworld ; **POKNA**, under; beneath [**TA** ,the; that one; **SPODNA**, lower down; lowest; under; beneath; **KOT**, place]

TURA, to lead; to take as company [**TURIT**, to go on a trip; to go on an excursion; to travel with merchandise]

TURASHI, to ascend; to go up hill; to climb [**TURAT**, to ascend a hill with baggage]

TUSHIRI-KOT, a grave [**KOT**, place; spot; lot; corner]

TUSHIYOK-HUMI, the cry of departed warriors [**YOK** ,cry; **HUM**, sound]

TUU, a grave [English: **TOMB** grave]

U

UANO, from [**WEN/UEN**, out of; out from; German: **VON** from. In Ainu “from” is usually “wano”; **WEN OD** out from; but when “went astray from one place to another, they use **OROTA**, from there: **OD TAM**, from there.]

UARE, to cook [**WARI(T)**, to boil; to brew (beer)]

UCHASHKUMA, to lecture; a sermon [**UCHISH**, you are teaching; **KOMU**, to s.o.; **KOGA**, someone]

UCHASHKUMA-AN, to lecture; **UCHASHKUMA-KI**, to preach

UEPAK, equal [**ENAK**, the same; equal]

UHUI/UHUIKA, to burn [**OHEN/OGEN**, a fire; a flame]

UIRIWAK-UTARA, relations [**ROYAK**, relation; countryman]

UISHUI, again [**SHE/JE**, again]

UKA-OMARE, to put upon/ on top of; **UKA**, over; above [**OMARA**, clothes closet; French: **ARMOIRE**]

UKASHPAOTTE , laws; regulations [**UKAZ**, an official order; a law]

UKASHPAOTTE-UWESERE, to command; to order [**UKAZ**, an order; (se ye) **OBWEZAL**, he undertook; he was obliged to do; he was bound to do]

UKATACHISH, the ceremony of weeping on each other's necks after a long separation [**OKA**, eyes; **TOCHISH**, you are shedding (tears); to pour out]

UKAKA, to sew; to stitch [(ona/on) **WTIKA**, he/she sticks (a needle) through a fabric]

UKAUKAU, to sew together [(on ye) **WTIKAU**, he is sticking something into something]

UKA-UP/UKAOP, rocky; stoney; rocks piled up [**OKOP**, trench; soil or stone barrier around a building or area]

UKIK, to fight [English: to **KICK**]

UKO, together [UKUP/WKUP, together]

? UKOEPECHITUYE, a mountain pass [PECH, rock; stone; bolder]

UKURA, last night [UCHERAI, last night]

UMUSA, a general holiday; a feast [MUZIKA, music; English: **AMUSING**, entertaining]

UNU, mother [ONA, she]

UNUNUE, mother [NANNI? Ainu mothers a/were the true heads of Ainu families. Matriarchy.]

UPAKASHNU, to punish [KAZEN, punishment; POKAZNOWAT, to punish; English: to **PUNISH**]

UPAS-WAKKA, snow water; melted snow [UPAD, fall (snowfall); WODA water; English: **WATER**; German: das **WASSER**]

UPISH, number; appointed; to be fulfilled; to add up; to add together [WPISHE/PISHE, he/she writes down; makes notes]

UPOKAPAUNU, to mix with; to have intercourse with [WKUPNO/SKUPNO, together; jointly]

URENGA, peace [RE(N)D/RED, order; U REDU, all right; in the right order]

URENKA, to sit in order [U/W, in; (RE(N)D/RED, order]

USA, various; besides; many [WSI/USI, many, all]

USAKKA, to dry [SUH, dry; USIHA, dries out]

USENO, sunshine [OBSIYANO, covered with sunshine; in the sun]

UTESE-NO, side by side [TESNO, close together; narrow]

UT-NIT-PONE, ribs; **UT-PONE**, ribs [English: **BONE**; German: das **BEIN** leg; bone]

UTOR-HUM, the sound of walking [UDAR, hitting upon (something, e.g. floor/ground); **HUM/SHUM**, sound]

UTUN, between; space [OBDAN, surrounded; English: **BETWEEN**]

UTURA-NO-PAYE, to go together; **UTURA**, together [ON, he; **POYDE**, will go]

UTUSHTE, to marry more than one wife

? **UWECHIU MARAPTO**, a marriage ceremony [WECHYA bigger; larger; **WECHNA**,

everlasting; eternal; English and French: **MARRIAGE**]

UWEUNU, to join; to fit together [**OBWESAN**, tied together]

UWEUSHI, to twist together [**OBWEJI**, bind together]

UWOOK/UOK, to fasten together [**OWITEK**, wrapping; **OWIT**, to bundle together; to wrap together]

W

WAI, rough; wild; disorderly [English: **WILD**; German: **WILD**]

WAKKA, water [**WODKA/WODA**, water; English: **WATER**; German: **WASSER**]

WAKKA-RANNAI, a valley with a stream [**WODKA**, water; **RE(N)KA**, river; English: **WATER**; **RIVER**; German: **WASSER**]

WANO, from [**WEN**, from; out of]

WANBE, things [**BITYE**, being; creature; English: a **BEING**]

WATA, wool; flax; cotton [**WATA**, cotton-wool]

WAYA/WAYASHI, wisdom; ability [**WEDA**, knowledge; wisdom; science; **WEDESH**, a sage; a knowledgeable person; aa druid; English: **WISDOM**; German: die **WEISHEIT**, wisdom; Sanscrit: **WEDA**, knowledge; wisdom]

WAYA-ASHIN, wise [**WEDESH**, a sage; a wise person]

WE, from [**WEN**, from; out of; German: **VON** from]

WEN, to die [**GRE WEN**, he goes out; leaves this earth? parts with life?]

WENBE-BURI, funeral ceremonies [English: **BURIAL**]

WENBE-SANI, a devil; demon; snake; **WEN** bad [English: **BEING** creature; **SNAKE**; **SATAN**]

WENDE/WENTE, to render bad; to spoil [Chinese called Ainu Wens, was this for Wends or for “bad”?]

WORO, damp; wet; watery [**WODNO**, watery; Engl. **WATERY**]

WORO-OMARE, to put to soak [**WODENO**, watery; **OMARA**, armoire (where one puts clothes)]

WOSA, a weaving tool with 3 bars [**WEZAT**, to tie together; to knit; English: to **WEAVE**]

WOSE-KAMUI, the wolf; **KAMUI**, god, spirit [WOLK; English and German: (der) WOLF]

WAYE, spoken [DEYE, he says; he speaks; DETI, to say]

Y

YA, has; is [YE is] **OMAN-YA?** Has he gone? **OMAN YA**, he has gone.

YA, whether ... or [YE ... NI, is it or is not]

YA-IECHAKASHNU, to teach oneself [YAS SE UCHIM, I am learning]

YAIKESHUI, to lose one's hope; **YAIE**, self [SWOIE, one's own (pl.); (se) **KESAT** to regret; to feel sorry]

YAEKOTE, to do; **TU CHISH YAEKOTE**, she wept bitterly [(solze) **TOCHISH**, you are shedding (tears); **YOKATI SE**, to cry; to weep]

YAENICHITNE, to be incapable through illness; to be of a weakly disposition [UNICHIT, to destroy; bring to nothing]

YAIESHIWENDE, to be pregnant [UJIWI, becomes alive; starts to live; WENDE?]

YAIHECHIRI, to amuse oneself; to play alone [(ch = ts): **HETSAL** (se ye), he joked; made fun; teased]

YAIIRAIGERE, thank you!

YAIISAMKA, to commit suicide; to absent oneself [SAM, himself; oneself; alone]

YAIKANE, lead (metal) [YEKLENO, made of steel]

YAIKATA, dread [STRAHOTA, dread; something terrifying]

YAIKATSHIPI, to return to life; to revive; to regain one's strength or fortune [YE, is; **KOT**, as; like; (p = b = w): **SHIWI/JIWI**, is alive]

YAIKIMATEKKA, to be in a hurry [YE is; **KI** who; (I)MA has; must; **TEKAT** to run fast]

YAIKOMEKOMO, marriage between a brother and sister (as did Pharaohs and ancient Wends)

YAIKOMSHIRASE, to think; to consider [PREMISHLA SE, to think something over; to ponder; to consider; **OZIRAT SE**, to look back at something]

YAIKOSHIRAMSHUIBA, to consider; to think [PREMISHLUYE, he ponders; he considers]

YAIKO **WAYASHNU**, to be wise in one's own conceits [YAKO, much, very; WAYEN, used to; WAJEN important; outstanding]

YAIMECHIURE, to have a relapse during convalescence [YAI = SWOI ,his own; (on) MECHE, he throws; a throw-back]

YAIMUNKOPOYBA, to move from place to place (when hiding from someone) [KO when; POYDE, he goes away]

Is YAI(MUN) perhaps a cognate of the German **EIGEN**, one's own?

YAINANKA **PIRUBA**, to wipe one's own face [PORIBAT, to rub; English: to RUB]

YAIOWIWE, to lie down [POCHIWA, he is resting; he is lying down]

YAOMARE (to put oneself into); to enter (a town) [OMARA, clothes closet; where you put clothes in; French: L'ARMOIRE; Latin: ARMARIUM chest; cupboard]

YAIPAUCHIRE, to poison oneself [SWOI, one's own; POUJIL, to drink, to eat; POJIR, something swallowed; STRUP, poison; English: POISON]

YAIPOPKERE, to warm oneself [POGRET SE, to warm oneself up]

YAIRARRIRE, to follow; to go after [YE, he has; (r = l): (ye) SLEDIL (ye), he has followed; he went after s.o.]

YAISAMBEPOKASHTE, to give trouble to; to render downhearted [POKAZIT to ruin; to spoil; to give trouble to; to disfigure]

YAISAMNE, merely; without any special object or intent [YE, is; SAMO, merely; only]

YAISARAMA, boastful; proud [YE, is; it is; (insertion of vowel between two consonants): SRAM, shame; NESRAMEN, impudent; insolent; shameless]

YEISHINA, to keep one's matters secret [TISHINA, silence; quiet; not a sound]

YAITEKTEK, to urinate [SWOI, one's own; TEK/TOK, running water; current]

YAITOPA, one's body; TOPA, body [(left out one of the two joined consonants, r and l): TRUP/TRUPLO, body]

YAITURARE, to go with; to accompany [YE, has; TURIL (ye), he travelled with merchandise]

YAIYEPAWETESHU to bear witness against oneself; to commit oneself to do (something) [SWOYE one's own; POWESH/POWEDESH you tell; you declare; you express yourself]

YA-AYE it is said that [DEYAT to say; to declare; DEYAYE as it was said]

YANRASH-KAMU universal eczema; KAMU universal; divine [English: a RASH]

YARAGE a hole in one's clothes [?; English: **RAGS**]

YASAMGE-NO-AN alone; to be alone; not to mix with others [YAZ I; SAM alone; YE SAM he is alone; by himself; ON he]

s**YASHKE-BACHI** wash basin; **YASHKE** wash face and hands [English: **WASH**; **BASIN**; German: **WASCHEN**]

YAU a tree-branch [WEYA a tree branch]

YAYAPUSHKERE to be wounded; to be hurt [PUSHKA a missile; a gun]

YE is; **ANI POKAI IKI YE ASHKAI** he is thus clever at speaking [ON(I) he; that one; YE is]

YUSA to turn away in anger; to go off in a huff [YEZA anger; wrath]